

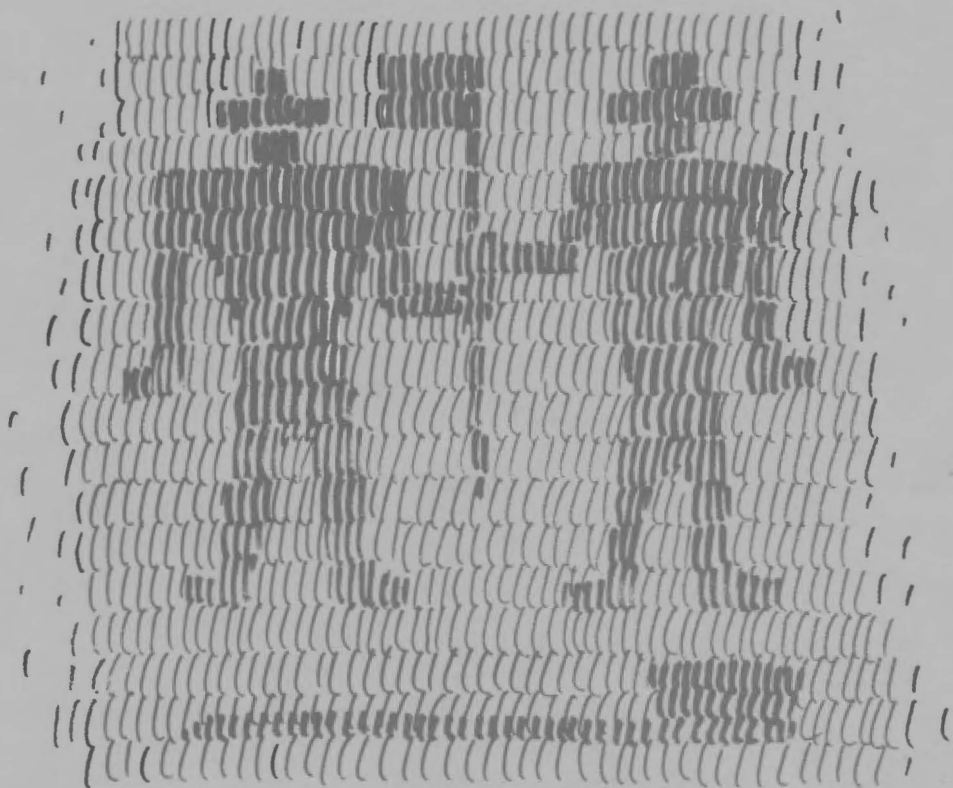
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Governing Bodies of Federally Recognized Indian Groups

(Excluding Alaska)



**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS**



About the cover: Symbol of friendship and peace from a wampum belt in the Smithsonian Institution.

May 1973

GOVERNING BODIES OF FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED INDIAN GROUPS

*(Inquiries about Alaska Natives should be directed to the Bureau's
Juneau Area Office, Box 3-8000, Juneau, Alaska 99801)*

GOVERNING BODY AND TITLE OF PRESIDING OFFICER	ADDRESS
Absentee-Shawnee Business Committee, Chairman	c/o Shawnee Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs Federal Building Shawnee, Oklahoma 74801
Absentee-Delaware (See Delaware)	
Acoma Pueblo Council, Governor	Acoma Pueblo P.O. Box 64 San Fidel, New Mexico 87049
Agua Caliente Tribal Council, (Palm Springs), Chairman	c/o Palm Springs Office Bureau of Indian Affairs 587 S. Palm Canyon Dr. Palm Springs, California 92262
Ak-Chin Indian Community Council, Chairman	P.O. Box 22 Maricopa, Arizona 85239
Akwesasne (See St. Regis Band of Mohawks)	
Alabama-Quassarte Creek Tribal Town, Chief	c/o Okmulgee Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs P.O. Box 370 Okmulgee, Oklahoma 74447
Alturas Rancheria, Representative	c/o Central California Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs P.O. Box 15740 Sacramento, California 95813

GOVERNING BODY AND
TITLE OF PRESIDING OFFICER

ADDRESS

Apache Business Committee, Chairman	c/o Anadarko Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs P.O. Box 309 Anadarko, Oklahoma 73005
Arapahoe Business Council (Wind River), Chairman	Arapahoe Tribal Office Ft. Washakie, Wyoming 82514
Assiniboine and Sioux (See Fort Peck)	
Augustine Band of Mission Indians, Representative	c/o Southern California Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs 6848 Magnolia Avenue Riverside, California 92506
Bad River Tribal Council, Chairman	c/o Great Lakes Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs Ashland, Wisconsin 54806
Barona General Council, Chairman	Southern California Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs 6848 Magnolia Avenue Riverside, California 92506
Bay Mills Executive Council, President	Route 1 Brimley, Michigan 49783
Berry Creek Rancheria	Central California Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs P.O. Box 15740 Sacramento, California 95813
Big Bend General Council, President	c/o Hoopa Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs Hoopa, California 95546
Big Lagoon Rancheria	c/o Hoopa Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs Hoopa, California 95546
Big Pine General Council	c/o Central California Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs P.O. Box 15740 Sacramento, California 95813

GOVERNING BODY AND
TITLE OF PRESIDING OFFICER

ADDRESS

Bishop Band of Paiute Indians	c/o Central California Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs P.O. Box 15740 Sacramento, California 95813
Blackfeet Tribal Business Council, Chairman	Blackfeet Tribal Office Browning, Montana 59417
Bois Fort (See Minnesota Chippewa)	
Burns-Paiute Business Committee, Chairman	c/o Warm Springs Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs Warm Springs, Oregon 97761
Cabazon Business Committee, Chairman	c/o Southern California Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs 6848 Magnolia Ave., Suite 8 Riverside, California 92506
Cachil-Dehe (See Colusa)	
Caddo Executive Committee, Chairman	c/o Anadarko Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs Anadarko, Oklahoma 73005
Cahuilla General Council, Spokesman	c/o Southern California Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs 6848 Magnolia Ave. Riverside, California 92506
Camp Verde (See Yavapai-Apache)	
Campo General Council, Spokesman	c/o Southern California Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs 6848 Magnolia Ave. Riverside, California 92506
Capitan Grande General Council	c/o Southern California Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs 6848 Magnolia Ave. Riverside, California 92506
Cayuga Nation of Indians, Chief	Cayuga Nation of Indians P.O. Box 11 Versailles, New York 14168

GOVERNING BODY AND
TITLE OF PRESIDING OFFICER

ADDRESS

Cedarville Rancheria, Representative	c/o Central California Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs P.O. Box 15740 Sacramento, California 95813
Chehalis Community Council, Chairman	Chehalis Tribal Office P.O. Box 99 Oakville, Washington 98568
Chemehuevi Tribal Council, Chairman	c/o Colorado River Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs Par'ler, Arizona 85344
Cher-ae Heights (See Trinidad)	
Cherokee Tribal Council, (Eastern Band of Cherokees), Principal Chief	Cherokee Council House P.O. Box 455 Cherokee, North Carolina 28719
Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma, Principal Chief	P.O. Box 119 Tahlequah, Oklahoma 74464
Cheyenne-Arapaho, Chairman	Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma P.O. Box 38 Concho, Oklahoma 73022
Cheyenne River Sioux Tribal Council, Chairman	Cheyenne River Tribal Office Eagle Butte, South Dakota 57625
Chickasaw Nation of Oklahoma, Governor	c/o Ardmore Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs P.O. Box 997 Ardmore, Oklahoma 73401
Chippewa Cree Business Committee (Rocky Boy's), Chairman	Chippewa Cree Tribal Office Box Elder, Montana 59521
Chitimacha Tribal Council, Chairman	Chitimacha Tribe of Indians of Louisiana Route 2, Box 221A Jeanerette, Louisiana 70544
Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma, Principal Chief	c/o Talihina Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs Drawer H Talihina, Oklahoma 74571

GOVERNING BODY AND
TITLE OF PRESIDING OFFICER

ADDRESS

Choctaw Tribal Council (Mississippi), Chairman	Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians P.O. Box 21, Rt. 7 Philadelphia, Mississippi 39350
Citizen Band of Potawatomi Business Committee, Chairman	c/o Shawnee Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs Shawnee, Oklahoma 74801
Cochiti Pueblo Council, Governor	Cochiti Pueblo P.O. Box 70 Cochiti Pueblo, New Mexico 87041
Cocopah Tribal Council, Chairman	Cocopah Tribes West Cocopah Reservation Somerton, Arizona 85350
Coeur d'Alene Tribal Council, Chairman	Coeur d'Alene Tribal Office Plummer, Idaho 83851
Cold Springs (Sycamore Valley Association), President	c/o Central California Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs P.O. Box 15740 Sacramento, California 95813
Colorado River Tribal Council, Chairman	Tribal Administration Center Colorado River Tribe Rt. 1, Box 23B Parker, Arizona 85344
Colusa Indian Community Council (Cachi-Dehe), Chairman	c/o Central California Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs P.O. Box 15740 Sacramento, California 95813
Colville Business Council, Chairman	Colville Tribal Office Nespelem, Washington 99114
Comanche Business Committee, Chairman	c/o Anadarko Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs Anadarko, Oklahoma 73005
Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes Tribal Council Chairman	Flathead Tribal Office Dixon, Montana 59831

GOVERNING BODY AND TITLE OF PRESIDING OFFICER	ADDRESS
Cortina Rancheria	c/o Central California Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs P.O. Box 15740 Sacramento, California 95813
Covelo Indian Community Council (Round Valley), President	c/o Central California Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs P.O. Box 15740 Sacramento, California 95813
Creek Nation of Oklahoma, Principal Chief	c/o Okmulgee Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs P.O. Box 370 Okmulgee, Oklahoma 74447
Crow Tribal Council, Chairman	Crow Tribal Office Crow Agency, Montana 59022
Crow Creek Sioux Tribal Council, Chairman	Crow Creek Tribal Office Ft. Thompson, South Dakota 57339
Cuyapaipe General Council, Chairman	c/o Southern California Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs 6848 Magnolia Ave. Riverside, California 92506
Delaware Tribal Council (Absentee), President	c/o Anadarko Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs Anadarko, Oklahoma 73005
Devils Lake Sioux Tribal Council, Chairman	John F. Kennedy Center Ft. Totten, North Dakota 58335
Dry Creek Council, Chairman	c/o Central California Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs P.O. Box 15740 Sacramento, California 95813
Duck Valley (See Shoshone-Paiute)	
Duckwater Tribal Council (Duckwater Shoshone), Chairman	c/o Nevada Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs Stewart, Nevada 89437
Eastern Band of Cherokees (See Cherokee Tribal Council)	

GOVERNING BODY AND TITLE OF PRESIDING OFFICER	ADDRESS
Eastern Shawnee Council, Chief	c/o Miami Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs P.O. Box 391 Miami, Oklahoma 74354
Elem General Council (Sulphur Bank)	c/o Central California Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs P.O. Box 15740 Sacramento, California 95813
Ely Colony Council, Chairman	c/o Nevada Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs Stewart, Nevada 89437
Enterprise Rancheria	c/o Central California Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs P.O. Box 15740 Sacramento, California 95813
Fallon Business Council (Paiute-Shoshone), Chairman	c/o Nevada Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs Stewart, Nevada 89437
Flandreau Santee-Sioux Executive Committee, President	P.O. Box 292 Flandreau, South Dakota 57028
Flathead Tribal Council (See Confederated Salish and Kootenai)	
Fond du Lac (See Minnesota Chippewa)	
Forest County Potawatomi Community Executive Council, Chairman	c/o Great Lakes Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs Ashland, Wisconsin 54806
Fort Apache (See White Mountain Apache)	
Fort Belknap Community Council, President	Fort Belknap Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs Harlem, Montana 59526
Fort Berthold (See Three Affiliated Tribes)	

GOVERNING BODY AND TITLE OF PRESIDING OFFICER	ADDRESS
Fort Bidwell General Community Council, Chairman	c/o Central California Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs P.O. Box 15740 Sacramento, California 95813
Fort Hall Business Council (Shoshone-Bannock), Chairman	Fort Hall Tribal Office Fort Hall, Idaho 83203
Fort Independence General Council, Chairman	c/o Central California Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs P.O. Box 15740 Sacramento, California 95813
Fort McDermitt Tribal Council, Chairman	c/o Nevada Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs Stewart, Nevada 89437
Fort McDowell (See Mohave Apache)	
Fort Mojave Tribal Council, Chairman	Fort Mojave Tribal Council Office P.O. Box 798 Needles, California 92363
Fort Peck Tribal Executive Board (Assiniboine and Sioux), Chairman	Fort Peck Tribal Office Poplar, Montana 59255
Fort Sill Apache Business Committee, Chairman	c/o Anadarko Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs Anadarko, Oklahoma 73005
Gila River Indian Community Council, Governor	P.O. Box 97 Sacaton, Arizona 85247
Goshute Business Council, Chairman	c/o Nevada Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs Stewart, Nevada 89437
Grand Portage (See Minnesota Chippewa)	
Granite Falls (See Upper Sioux)	
Grindstone General Council, Chairman	c/o Central California Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs P.O. Box 15740 Sacramento, California 95813

GOVERNING BODY AND TITLE OF PRESIDING OFFICER	ADDRESS
Hannahville Indian Community Council, Chairman	c/o Great Lakes Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs Ashland, Wisconsin 54806
Havasupai Tribal Council, Chairman	Supai, Arizona 86435
Hoh Tribal Business Committee, Chairman	c/o Western Washington Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs 3006 Colby Ave. Everett, Washington 98201
Hoopa Valley Business Council, Chairman	P.O. Box 817 Hoopa, California 95546
Hoopa Extension Reservation	P.O. Box 817 Hoopa, California 95546
Hopi Tribal Council, Chairman	P.O. Box 123 Orabi, Arizona 86039
Hopland Nokomis Association (Hopland Rancheria), President	c/o Central California Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs P.O. Box 15740 Sacramento, California 95813
Hualapai Tribal Council, Chairman	P.O. Box 168 Peach Springs, Arizona 86434
Iowa Executive Committee (Iowa of Kansas and Nebraska), Chairman	c/o Horton Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs Horton, Kansas 66438
Iowa Business Committee (Oklahoma), Chairman	c/o Shawnee Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs Federal Building Shawnee, Oklahoma 74801
Inaja General Council, Spokesman	c/o Southern California Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs 6848 Magnolia Ave. Riverside, California 92506
Isabella (See Saginaw-Chippewa)	

GOVERNING BODY AND TITLE OF PRESIDING OFFICER	ADDRESS
Isleta Pueblo Council, Governor	Isleta Pueblo P.O. Box 317 Isleta Pueblo, New Mexico 87022
Jackson Rancheria, Representative	c/o Central California Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs P.O. Box 15740 Sacramento, California 95813
Jemez Pueblo Council, Governor	Jemez Pueblo P.O. Box 78 Jemez Pueblo, New Mexico 87024
Jicarilla Apache Tribal Council, President	Jicarilla Apache Tribal Office Dulce, New Mexico 87528
Kaibab Tribal Council, Chairman	Kaibab Band of Paiute Indians P.O. Box 302 Fredonia, Arizona 86022
Kalispel Community Council, Chairman	Kalispell Tribal Office Usk, Washington 99180
Kashia Band of Pomo Indians (See Stewart's Point)	
Kaw Business Committee, Chairman	c/o Pawnee Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs Pawnee, Oklahoma 74058
Keweenaw Bay Tribal Council (L'Anse), President	c/o Great Lakes Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs Ashland, Wisconsin 54806
Kialegee Creek Business Committee, Town King	c/o Okmulgee Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs P.O. Box 671 Okmulgee, Oklahoma 74447
Kiowa Business Committee, Chairman	c/o Anadarko Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs P.O. Box 309 Anadarko, Oklahoma 73005
Kickapoo Tribal Council (Kansas), Chairman	c/o Horton Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs Horton, Kansas 66439

GOVERNING BODY AND TITLE OF PRESIDING OFFICER	ADDRESS
Kickapoo Business Committee (Oklahoma), Chairman	c/o Shawnee Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs Federal Building Shawnee, Oklahoma 74801
Kootenai Tribal Council, Chairman	c/o Northern Idaho Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs Lapwai, Idaho 83540
La Posta General Council, Chairman	c/o Southern California Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs 6848 Magnolia Ave. Riverside, California 92506
LaJolla Tribal Council, Chairman	Do.
Lac Courte Oreilles Governing Board, Chairman	Route 2 Stone Lake, Wisconsin 54876
Lac du Flambeau Tribal Council, President	Lac du Flambeau, Wisconsin 54538
Laguna Pueblo Council, Governor	Laguna Pueblo Office P.O. Box 194 Laguna, New Mexico 87026
L'Anse (See Keweenaw Bay)	
Las Vegas Colony Council, Chairman	c/o Nevada Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs Stewart, Nevada 89437
Laytonville Executive Committee, Chairman	c/o Central California Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs P.O. Box 15740 Sacramento, California 95813
Leech Lake (See Minnesota Chippewa)	
Lone Pine Band of Paiute-Shoshone Indians	Do.
Lookout Rancheria	Do.

GOVERNING BODY AND
TITLE OF PRESIDING OFFICER

ADDRESS

Los Coyotes General Council	c/o Southern California Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs 6848 Magnolia Ave. Riverside, California 92506
Lovelock Tribal Council, Chairman	c/o Nevada Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs Stewart, Nevada 89437
Lower Brule Sioux Tribal Council, Chairman	Lower Brule Tribal Office Lower Brule, South Dakota 57548
Lower Elwha Tribal Community Council, Chairman	c/o Western Washington Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs 3006 Colby Ave. Everett, Washington 98201
Lower Sioux Indian Reservation Community Council of (Morton), President	c/o Minnesota Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs P.O. Box 489 Bemidji, Minnesota 56001
Lummi Business Council, Chairman	Lummi Tribal Office Marietta, Washington 98268
Makah Indian Tribal Council, Chairman	Makah Tribal Office Neah Bay, Washington 98357
Manchester Community Council, Chairman	c/o Central California Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs P.O. Box 15740 Sacramento, California 95825
Manzanita General Council, Spokesman	c/o Southern California Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs 6848 Magnolia Ave. Riverside, California 92506
Maricopa (See Ak-Chin)	
Mescalero Apache Tribal Council, President	Mescalero Apache Tribal Office Mescalero, New Mexico 88340
Mesa Grande General Council, Chairman	c/o Southern California Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs 6848 Magnolia Ave. Riverside, California 92506

GOVERNING BODY AND
TITLE OF PRESIDING OFFICER

ADDRESS

Miami Business Committee, Chief	c/o Miami Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs P.O. Box 391 Miami, Oklahoma 74354
Miccosukee Business Council, Chairman	Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida P.O. Box 21, Tamiami Station Miami, Florida 33144
Middletown General Council, President	c/o Central California Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs P.O. Box 15740 Sacramento, California 95813
Mille Lac (See Minnesota Chippewa)	
Minnesota Chippewa Tribal Executive Committee—Bois Fort (Nett Lake), Fond du Lac, Grand Portage, Leech Lake, Mille Lac and White Earth, President	420 Federal Building Bemidji, Minnesota 56601
Moapa Business Council, Chairman	c/o Nevada Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs Stewart, Nevada 89437
Mohave Apache Community Council (Fort McDowell), President	Fort McDowell Office Route 1, P.O. Box 700 Scottsdale, Arizona 85256
Mole Lake (See Sokaogon Chippewa)	
Montgomery Creek Rancheria	c/o Hoopa Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs Hoopa, California 95546
Morongo General Council, Spokesman	c/o Southern California Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs 6848 Magnolia Ave. Riverside, California 92506
Muckleshoot Indian Tribal Council, Chairman	Muckleshoot Tribal Council P.O. Box 263 Auburn, Washington 98002

GOVERNING BODY AND
TITLE OF PRESIDING OFFICER

ADDRESS

Nambe Pueblo Council, Governor	Nambe Pueblo Route 1, Box 228 Sante Fe, New Mexico 87501
Navajo Tribal Council, Chairman	The Navajo Tribe P.O. Box 308 Window Rock, Arizona 86515
Nett Lake (See Minnesota Chippewa)	
Nooksack Tribe, Chairman	c/o Western Washington Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs 3006 Colby Ave. Everett, Washington 98201
Northern Cheyenne Council, President	Northern Cheyenne Tribal Office Lame Deer, Montana 59043
Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee, Chairman	Nez Perce Tribal Office Lapwai, Idaho 83540
Nisqually Community Council, Chairman	c/o Western Washington Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs 3006 Colby Ave. Everett, Washington 98201
Oglala Sioux Tribal Council (Pine Ridge), President	Pine Ridge Tribal Office Pine Ridge, South Dakota 57770
Omaha Tribal Council, Chairman	Omaha Tribal Office Macy, Nebraska 68039
Oneida Business Committee, Chairman	c/o Great Lakes Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs Ashland, Wisconsin 54806
Oneida Nation of New York, President	R.F.D. #1 - Route 11A Nedrow, New York 13120
Onondaga Council of Chiefs, Chief	Onondaga Nation Nedrow, New York 13120
Osage Tribal Council, Principal Chief	c/o Osage Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs Pawhuska, Oklahoma 74056

GOVERNING BODY AND
TITLE OF PRESIDING OFFICER

ADDRESS

Otoe-Missouria Business Committee, Chairman	c/o Pawnee Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs Pawnee, Oklahoma 74058
Paiute-Shoshone (See Fallon)	
Pala General Council, Chairman	c/o Southern California Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs 6848 Magnolia Ave. Riverside, California 92506
Palm Springs (See Agua Caliente)	
Papago Council, Chairman	Papago Tribal Office P.O. Box 837 Sells, Arizona 85634
Pauma Business Committee, Chairman	P. O. Box 555 Pauma Valley, California 92061
Pawnee Business Council, President	c/o Pawnee Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs Pawnee, Oklahoma 74058
Payson (See Yavapai Tonto Apache)	
Pechanga General Council, Spokesman	c/o Southern California Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs 6848 Magnolia Ave. Riverside, California 92506
Peoria Council, Chief	c/o Miami Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs P.O. Box 371 Miami, Oklahoma 74354
Picuris Pueblo Council, Governor	Picuris Pueblo Office P.O. Box 228 Penasco, New Mexico 87553
Pine Ridge (See Oglala Sioux)	
Pit River (See X-L Ranch)	
Pojoaque Pueblo Council, Governor	Pojoaque Pueblo Office Route 1, Box 71 Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501

GOVERNING BODY AND
TITLE OF PRESIDING OFFICER

ADDRESS

Ponca Business Committee (Oklahoma), Chairman	c/o Pawnee Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs Pawnee, Oklahoma 74058
Port Gamble Community Council, Chairman	Port Gamble Tribal Office Star Route, Box 239A Kingston, Washington 98346
Prairie Band of Potawatomi Business Committee, Chairman	c/o Horton Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs Horton, Kansas 66439
Prairie Island Community Council, President	c/o Minnesota Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs P.O. Box 489 Bemidji, Minnesota 56601
Prescott (See Yavapai)	
Prior Lake (See Shakopee)	
Pueblos (See individual listings)	
Puyallup Tribal Council, Chairman	c/o Western Washington Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs 3006 Colby Ave. Everett, Washington 98201
Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribal Council, Chairman	c/o Nevada Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs Stewart, Nevada 89437
Quapaw Tribal Business Committee, Chairman	c/o Miami Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs P.O. Box 391 Miami, Oklahoma 74354
Quechan Tribal Council, President	P.O. Box 1169 Yuma, Arizona 85364
Quileute Tribal Council, Chairman	Quileute Tribal Office LaPush, Washington 98350
Quinault Tribal Council, Chairman	Quinault Tribal Office Taholah, Washington 98587

GOVERNING BODY AND
TITLE OF PRESIDING OFFICER

ADDRESS

Ramona Reservation	c/o Southern California Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs 6848 Magnolia Ave. Riverside, California 92506
Red Cliff Tribal Council, Chairman	c/o Great Lakes Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs Ashland, Wisconsin 54806
Red Lake Tribal Council, Chairman	Red Lake, Minnesota 56671
Reno Sparks Tribal Council, Chairman	c/o Nevada Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs Stewart, Nevada 89437
Resighini Rancheria	c/o Hoopa Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs Hoopa, California 95546
Rincon San Luiseno Business Committee, Chairman	c/o Southern California Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs 6848 Magnolia Ave. Riverside, California 92506
Roaring Creek Rancheria	c/o Hoopa Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs Hoopa, California 95546
Rocky Boy's (See Chippewa Cree)	
Rosebud Sioux Tribal Council, President	Rosebud Tribal Office Rosebud, South Dakota 57570
Round Valley (See Covelo)	
Ruby Valley	c/o Nevada Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs Stewart, Nevada 89437
Sac and Fox Tribal Council (Sac and Fox of the Mississippi in Iowa), Chief	c/o Sac and Fox Area Field Office Bureau of Indian Affairs Tama, Iowa 52339

GOVERNING BODY AND TITLE OF PRESIDING OFFICER	ADDRESS
Sac and Fox Business Committee (Oklahoma), Principal Chief	c/o Shawnee Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs Federal Building Shawnee, Oklahoma 74801
Sac and Fox Tribal Council (Kansas and Nebraska), Chairman	c/o Horton Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs Horton, Kansas 66439
Saginaw-Chippewa Tribal Council (Isabella), Chief	c/o Great Lakes Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs Ashland, Wisconsin 54806
Salt River Pima-Maricopa Community Council, President	Route 1, P.O. Box 120 Scottsdale, Arizona 85256
San Carlos Council, Chairman	San Carlos Apache Tribe P.O. Box 0 San Carlos, Arizona 85550
San Felipe Pueblo Council, Governor	San Felipe Pueblo P.O. Box 308 Algodones, New Mexico 87001
San Ildefonso Pueblo Council, Governor	Pueblo Office Building Route 1, Box 315A Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501
San Juan Pueblo Council, Governor	San Juan Pueblo P.O. Box 95 San Juan Pueblo, New Mexico 87566
San Manuel General Council, Chairman	c/o Southern California Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs 6848 Magnolia Ave. Riverside, California 92506
San Pasquel General Council, Spokesman	Do.
Sandia Pueblo Council, Governor	c/o Southern Pueblos Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs P.O. Box 1667 Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103

GOVERNING BODY AND TITLE OF PRESIDING OFFICER	ADDRESS
Santa Ana Pueblo Council, Governor	Do.
Santa Clara Pueblo Council, Governor	Santa Clara Pueblo P.O. Box 580 Espanola, New Mexico 87532
Santa Rosa Business Committee, Governor	c/o Central California Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs P.O. Box 15740 Sacramento, California 95813
Santa Rosa General Council, Spokesman	c/o Southern California Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs 6848 Magnolia Agency Riverside, California 92506
Santa Ynez Business Council, Chairman	c/o Central California Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs P.O. Box 15740 Sacramento, California 95813
Santa Ysabel Business Committee, Spokesman	c/o Central California Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs P.O. Box 15740 Sacramento, California 95813
Santee-Sioux Tribal Council (Nebraska), Chairman	Santee-Sioux Tribal Office Niobrara, Nebraska 68760
Santo Domingo Pueblo Council, Governor	c/o Southern Pueblos Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs P.O. Box 1667 Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103
Sauk-Suiattle, Chairman	Route 2, P.O. Box 732 Marysville, Washington 98270
Sault Ste. Marie Chippewa	c/o Great Lakes Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs Ashland, Wisconsin 54806
Seminole Tribal Council (Florida), Chairman	Seminole Tribe of Florida, Inc. 6073 Stirling Road Hollywood, Florida 33024

GOVERNING BODY AND
TITLE OF PRESIDING OFFICER

ADDRESS

Seminole General Council (Oklahoma), Chairman	c/o Wewoka Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs P.O. Box 1060 Wewoka, Oklahoma 74884
Seneca-Cayuga Tribal Business Committee, Chief	c/o Miami Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs P.O. Box 391 Miami, Oklahoma 74354
Seneca Nation of New York, President	Haley Community Building Allegeny Reservation P.O. Box 231 Salamanca, New York 14779
Shakopee Mdawakanton Sioux Community Business Council (Prior Lake), Chairman	c/o Minnesota Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs P.O. Box 489 Bemidji, Minnesota 56601
Sheep Ranch Rancheria	c/o Central California Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs 6848 Magnolia Ave. Riverside, California 92506
Sherwood Valley Rancheria	c/o Central California Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs P.O. Box 15740 Sacramento, California 95813
Shingle Springs Rancheria	Do.
Shoalwater Bay Tribal Council, Chairman	c/o Western Washington Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs 3006 Colby Ave. Everett, Washington 98201
Shoshone-Bannock (See Fort Hall)	
Shoshone Business Council (Wind River), Chairman	Shoshone Tribal Office Fort Washakie, Wyoming 82514
Shoshone Paiute Business Council (Duck Valley), Chairman	c/o Nevada Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs Stewart, Nevada 89437

GOVERNING BODY AND
TITLE OF PRESIDING OFFICER

ADDRESS

Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribal Council, Chairman	P.O. Box 241 Sisseton, South Dakota 57262
Skokomish Tribal Council, Chairman	Skokomish Tribal Center Route 5, P.O. Box 432 Shelton, Washington 98584
Skull Valley	c/o Uintah and Ouray Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs Fort Duchesne, Utah 84026
Soboba Business Committee, Spokesman	c/o Southern California Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs 6848 Magnolia Ave. Riverside, California 92506
Sokaogon Chippewa Tribal Council (Mole Lake), Chairman	c/o Great Lakes Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs Ashland, Wisconsin 54806
Southern Ute Tribal Council, Chairman	Tribal Affairs Building Ignacio, Colorado 81137
Spokane Business Council, Chairman	Spokane Tribal Office Wellpinit, Washington 99040
Squaxin Island Tribal Council, Chairman	c/o Western Washington Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs 3006 Colby Ave. Everett, Washington 98201
St. Croix Council, President	c/o Great Lakes Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs Ashland, Wisconsin 54806
St. Regis Band of Mohawks (Akwasasne), Chief	St. Regis Reservation Hogansburg, New York 13655
Standing Rock Sioux Tribal Council, Chairman	Standing Rock Tribal Office Fort Yates, North Dakota 58538
Stewart's Point Rancheria Community Council (Kashia Pomo), Chairman	c/o Central California Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs P.O. Box 15740 Sacramento, California 95813

GOVERNING BODY AND
TITLE OF PRESIDING OFFICER

ADDRESS

Stockbridge-Munsee Tribal Council, President	c/o Great Lakes Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs Ashland, Wisconsin 54806
Sulphur Bank (See Elem)	
Summit Lake Paiute Council, Chairman	c/o Nevada Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs Stewart, Nevada 89437
Suquamish Tribal Council, Chairman	c/o Western Washington Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs 3006 Colby Ave. Everett, Washington 98201
Susanville General Council, Chairman	c/o Central California Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs P.O. Box 15740 Sacramento, California 95813
Swinomish Indian Senate, Chairman	Swinomish Tribal Office La Conner, Washington 98257
Sycamore Valley (See Cold Springs)	
Sycuan General Council, Spokesman	c/o Southern California Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs 6848 Magnolia Ave. Riverside, California 92506
Table Mountain Rancheria	c/o Central California Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs P.O. Box 15740 Sacramento, California 95813
Taos Pueblo Council, Governor	Pueblo Office P.O. Box 258 Taos, New Mexico 87571
Te-Moak Western Shoshone Council, Chief	c/o Nevada Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs Stewart, Nevada 89437
Tesuque Pueblo Council, Governor	Tesuque Pueblo Route 1, Box 1 Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501

GOVERNING BODY AND
TITLE OF PRESIDING OFFICER

ADDRESS

Thlopthlocco Creek Business Council, Town King	c/o Okmulgee Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs P.O. Box 370 Okmulgee, Oklahoma 74447
Three Affiliated Tribes Tribal Business Council (Fort Berthold), Chairman	c/o Fort Berthold Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs New Town, North Dakota 58763
Tonawanda Band of Seneca Indians, Chief	5993 Council House Road Basom, New York 14013
Tonkawa Business Committee, President	c/o Pawnee Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs Pawnee, Oklahoma 74058
Torres-Martinez Business Committee, Chairman	c/o Southern California Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs 6848 Magnolia Ave. Riverside, California 92506
Trinidad Rancheria Community Council (Cher-ae Heights), Chairman	c/o Hoopa Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs Hoopa, California 95546
Tulalip Board of Directors, Chairman	Tulalip Tribal Office Star Route, P.O. Box 870 Marysville, Washington 98270
Tule River Tribal Council, Chairman	P.O. Box 589 Porterville, California 93258
Toulumne Rancheria Community Council, Chairman	c/o Central California Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs P.O. Box 15740 Sacramento, California 95813
Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Tribal Council, Chairman	Turtle Mountain Tribal Office Belcourt, North Dakota 58316
Tuscarora Nation, Chief	Tuscarora Nation 5616 Walmore Road Lewiston, New York 14092

GOVERNING BODY AND
TITLE OF PRESIDING OFFICER

ADDRESS

Twentynine Palms General Council, Spokesman	c/o Southern California Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs 6848 Magnolia Ave. Riverside, California 92506
Uintah and Ouray Tribal Business Committee, Chairman	Ft. Duchesne, Utah 84026
Umatilla Board of Trustees, Chairman	Umatilla Tribal Office Pendleton, Oregon 97801
United Keetoowah Council, Chief	c/o Tahlequah Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs P.O. Box 459 Tahlequah, Oklahoma 74464
Upper Lake Pomo Association, President	c/o Central California Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs P.O. Box 15740 Sacramento, California 98513
Upper Sioux Board of Trustees (Granite Falls), Chairman	c/o Minnesota Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs P.O. Box 489 Bemidji, Minnesota 56601
Ute Mountain Ute Tribal Council, Chairman	Tribal Office Building Towaoc, Colorado 81334
Utu Utu Witu Band of Paiute Indians	c/o Sacramento Area Office Bureau of Indian Affairs Federal Building, 2800 Cottage Way Sacramento, California 95825
Viejas Business Committee, Spokesman	c/o Southern California Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs 6848 Magnolia Avenue Riverside, California 92506
Walker River Paiute Tribal Council, Chairman	c/o Nevada Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs Stewart, Nevada 89437
Warm Springs Tribal Council, Chairman	Warm Springs Tribal Office Warm Springs, Oregon 97761

GOVERNING BODY AND
TITLE OF PRESIDING OFFICER

ADDRESS

Washoe Tribal Council, Chairman	P.O. Box 284 Stewart, Nevada 89437
White Earth (See Minnesota Chippewa)	
White Mountain Apache Tribal Council (Fort Apache), Chairman	P.O. Box 708 Whiteriver, Arizona 85941
Wichita Executive Committee, President	c/o Anadarko Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs Anadarko, Oklahoma 73005
Wind River (See Arapahoe and Shoshone)	
Winnebago Tribal Council (Nebraska), Chairman	Winnebago Tribal Office Winnebago, Nebraska 68071
Winnemucca Colony Council, Chairman	c/o Nevada Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs Stewart, Nevada 89437
Wisconsin Winnebago Business Committee, Chairman	c/o Great Lakes Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs Ashland, Wisconsin 54806
Wyandotte Tribal Council, Chief	c/o Miami Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs P.O. Box 391 Miami, Oklahoma 74354
X-L Ranch, Board of Directors (Pit River), President	P.O. Box 763 Alturas, California 96101
Yakima Tribal Council, Chairman	Yakima Tribal Office Toppenish, Washington 98948
Yankton Sioux Tribal Business and Claims Committee, Chairman	Route 3 Wagner, South Dakota 57380
Yavapai Apache Community Council (Camp Verde), Chairman	P.O. Box 236 Clarkdale, Arizona 86324

GOVERNING BODY AND
TITLE OF PRESIDING OFFICER

ADDRESS

Yavapai Board of Director (Prescott), President	c/o Truxton Canyon Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs Valentine, Arizona 86437
Yavapai Tonto Apache (Payson), Chairman	c/o Phoenix Area Office Bureau of Indian Affairs 124 West Thomas Road P.O. Box 7007 Phoenix, Arizona 85011
Yerington Paiute Tribal Council, Chairman	c/o Nevada Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs Stewart, Nevada 89437
Yomba Tribal Council, Chairman	Do.
Zia Pueblo Council, Governor	Pueblo Office San Ysidro, New Mexico 87053
Zuni Pueblo Tribal Council, Governor	Zuni Pueblo Tribal Council P.O. Box 494 Zuni, New Mexico 87327

INDEX BY STATE

ARIZONA

Ak Chin Indian Community Council	Navajo Tribal Council
Chemehuevi Tribal Council (see California)	Papago Council
Cocopah Tribal Council	Quechan Tribal Council (see California)
Colorado River Tribal Council	Salt River Pima-Maricopa Community Council
Gila River Indian Community Council	San Carlos Council
Havasupai Tribal Council	White Mountain Apache Tribal Council
Hopi Tribal Council	Yavapai Apache Community Council (Camp Verde)
Hualapai Tribal Council	Yavapai Board of Directors (Prescott)
Kaibab Tribal Council	Yavapai Tonto Apache (Payson)
Mohave Apache Community Council (Fort McDowell)	

CALIFORNIA

Agua Caliente Tribal Council (Palm Springs)	Fort Mohave Tribal Council
Alturas Rancheria	Grindstone General Council
Augustine Band of Mission Indians	Hoop Extension Reservation
Barona General Council	Hoop Valley Business Council
Berry Creek Rancheria	Hopland Nokomis Association
Big Bend General Council	Inaja General Council
Big Lagoon Rancheria	Jackson Rancheria
Big Pine General Council	La Posta General Council
Bishop Band of Paiute Indians	La Jolla Tribal Council
Cabazon Business Committee	Laytonville Executive Committee
Cahuilla General Council	Lone Pine Band of Paiute-Shoshone Indians
Campo General Council	Lookout Rancheria
Capitan Grande General Council	Los Coyotes General Council
Cedarville Rancheria	Manchester Community Council
Chemehuevi Tribal Council	Manzanita General Council
Cold Springs (Sycamore Valley Association)	Mesa Grande General Council
Colusa Indian Community Council (Cachi-Dehe)	Middletown General Council
Cortina Rancheria	Montgomery Creek Rancheria
Covelo Indian Community Council (Round Valley)	Morongo General Council
Cuyapaipe General Council	Pala General Council
Dry Creek Council	Pauma Business Committee
Elem General Council (Sulphur Bank)	Pechanga General Council
Enterprise Rancheria	Quechan Tribal Council
Fort Bidwell General Community Council	Ramona General Council
Fort Independence General Council	Resighini Rancheria
	Rincon San Luiseno Business Committee
	Roaring Creek Rancheria

California (continued)

San Manuel General Council	Table Mountain Rancheria
San Pasqual General Council	Torres-Martinez Business Committee
Santa Rosa Business Committee	Trinidad Community Council
Santa Rosa General Council	(Cher-ae Heights)
Santa Ysabel Business Committee	Toulumne Community Council
Sheep Ranch Rancheria	Tule River Tribal Council
Sherwood Valley Rancheria	Twenty-nine Palms General Council
Shingle Springs Rancheria	Upper Lake Pomo Association
Soboba Business Committee	Utu Utu Witu Band of Paiute Indians
Stewart's Point Community Council	Viejas Business Committee
(Kashia Pomo)	(Baron Long)
Susanville General Council	X L Ranch Board of Directors
Sycuan General Council	(Pit River)

COLORADO

Southern Ute Tribal Council	Ute Mountain Ute Tribal Council
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FLORIDA

Miccosukee Business Council	Seminole Tribal Council
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IDAHO

Coeur d'Alene Tribal Council	Nez Perce Tribal Executive
Fort Hall Business Council	Committee
(Shoshone-Bannock)	Shoshone Paiute Business Committee
Kootenai Tribal Council	(Duck Valley)

IOWA

Sac and Fox Tribal Council (Sac and Fox of the Mississippi in Iowa)

KANSAS

Iowa Executive Committee	Prairie Band of Potawatomi Business
(Iowa of Kansas and Nebraska)	Committee
Kickapoo Tribal Council	Sac and Fox Tribal Council
	(Kansas and Nebraska)

LOUISIANA

Chitimacha Tribal Council

MICHIGAN

Bay Mills Executive Council	Saginaw-Chippewa Tribal Council
Hannahville Indian Community Council	(Isabella)
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Community Council of Lower Sioux	Red Lake Tribal Council
Indian Reservation (Morton)	
Minnesota Chippewa Tribal Executive	Shakopee Mdawakanton Sioux
Committee—Bois Fort (Nett Lake),	Community Business Council
Fond du Lac, Grand Portage, Leech	(Prior Lake)
Lake, Mille Lac, and White Earth	Upper Sioux Board of Trustees
Prairie Island Community Council	(Granite Falls)

MISSISSIPPI

Choctaw Tribal Council (Mississippi)

MONTANA

Blackfeet Tribal Business Council	Crow Tribal Council
Chippewa Cree Business Committee	Fort Belknap Community Council
(Rocky Boy's)	Fort Peck Tribal Executive Board
Confederated Salish and Kootenai	(Assiniboine and Sioux)
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(see Kansas)	Santee-Sioux Tribal Council
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Ely Colony Council	Shoshone Paiute of Duck Valley
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Goshute Business Council	Te-Moak Western Shoshone Council
Las Vegas Colony Council	Walker River Paiute Tribal Council
Lovelock Tribal Council	Washone Tribal Council
Moapa Business Council	Winnemucca Colony Council
Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribal Council	Yerington Paiute Tribal Council
Reno-Sparks Tribal Council	Yomba Tribal Council

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Acoma Pueblo	Picuris Pueblo
Cochiti Pueblo	Pojoaque Pueblo
Isleta Pueblo	San Felipe Pueblo
Jemez Pueblo	San Ildefonso Pueblo
Jicarilla Apache Tribal Council	San Juan Pueblo
Laguna Pueblo	Sandia Pueblo
Mescalero Apache Tribal Council	Santa Ana Pueblo
Nambe Pueblo	Santa Clara Pueblo

New Mexico (continued)

Santo Domingo Pueblo
Taos Pueblo
Tesuque Pueblo

Zia Pueblo
Zuni Pueblo

NEW YORK

Cayuga Nation of Indians
Oneida Nation of New York
Onondaga Council of Chiefs
Seneca Nation of New York

St. Regis Band of Mohawks (Akwesasne)
Tonawanda Band of Seneca
Tuscarora Nation

NORTH CAROLINA

Cherokee Tribal Council (Eastern Band of Cherokee)

NORTH DAKOTA

Devils Lake Sioux Tribal Council
(Ft. Totten)

Three Affiliated Tribes Tribal
Business Council (Fort Berthold)
Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa
Tribal Council

Standing Rock Sioux (see South Dakota)

OKLAHOMA

Absentee-Shawnee Business Committee
Apache Business Committee
Alabama-Quassarte Creek Tribal Town
Caddo Executive Committee
Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma
Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribal Council
Chickasaw Nation of Oklahoma
Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma
Citizen Band of Potawatomi Business
Committee
Comanche Business Committee
Creek Nation of Oklahoma
Delaware Tribal Council (Absentee)
Eastern Shawnee Council
Fort Sill Apache Business Committee
Iowa Business Committee
Kaw Business Committee
Kiallegue Creek Business Committee

Kiowa Business Committee
Kickapoo Business Committee
Miami Business Committee
Osage Tribal Council
Otoe-Missouria Business Committee
Pawnee Business Council
Peoria Council
Ponca Business Committee
Quapaw Tribal Business Committee
Sac and Fox Business Committee
Seminole General Council
Seneca-Cayuga Tribal Business
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Thlopthlocco Creek Business Council
Tonkawa Business Committee
United Keetoowah Council
Wichita Executive Committee
Wyandotte Tribal Council

OREGON

Burns-Paiute Business Committee
Fort McDermitt Tribal Council

Umatilla Board of Trustees
Warm Springs Tribal Council

SOUTH DAKOTA

Cheyenne River Sioux Tribal Council
Crow Creek Sioux Tribal Council
Flandreau Santee-Sioux Executive
Committee
Lower Brule Sioux Tribal Council
Oglala Sioux Tribal Council
(Pine Ridge)

Rosebud Sioux Tribal Council
Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribal
Council
Standing Rock Sioux Tribal Council
Yankton Sioux Tribal Business and
Claims Committee

UTAH

Skull Valley
Uintah and Ouray Tribal Business
Committee

WASHINGTON

Chehalis Community Council
Colville Business Council
Kalispel Community Council
Lower Elwha Tribal Community Council
Lummi Business Council
Makah Indian Tribal Council
Muckleshoot Indian Tribal Council
Nisqually Community Council
Nooksack Tribe
Port Gamble Community Council
Puyallup Tribal Council

Quileute Tribal Council
Quinalt Tribal Council
Sauk-Suiattle
Shoalwater Bay Tribal Council
Skokomish Tribal Council
Spokane Business Council
Squaxin Island Tribal Council
Suquamish Tribal Council
Swinomish Indian Senate
Tulalip Board of Directors
Yakima Tribal Council

WISCONSIN

Bad River Tribal Council
Forest County Potawatomi Community
Executive Council
Lac Courte Oreille Governing Board
Lac du Flambeau Tribal Council
Oneida Business Committee
Red Cliff Tribal Council

Sokaogon Chippewa Tribal Council
(Mole Lake)
St. Croix Council
Stockbridge-Munsee Tribal Council
Wisconsin Winnebago Business
Committee

WYOMING

Arapaho Business Council
(Wind River)

Shoshone Business Council
(Wind River)

WANT TO KNOW MORE?

Two Bureau of Indian Affairs publications will be helpful. They are: *American Indians and Their Federal Relationship* and *Indian Land Areas—General*.

American Indians and Their Federal Relationship is a listing of all Indian tribes, bands, or groups for which the Bureau of Indian Affairs has definite responsibility. Also included are those tribes, bands, and groups that have been terminated from Bureau of Indian Affairs services in recent years, and those recognized only for purposes of settling claims against the U.S. Government, such as those involving inadequate compensation for land taken in the past. In addition, Indian groups in certain other categories are also listed. A code number follows the name of each Indian group. This indicates the status of the tribe as of June 1972—for example, one whose constitution has been approved by the Secretary of the Interior under Federal statutory authority of the Indian Reorganization Act; Oklahoma Indian Welfare Act; or Alaska Native Act.

This booklet is 30 cents from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C. 20402. It is also keyed to:

Indian Land Areas—General, a multi-color map that indicates the location and size of Federal Indian Reservations and the location of State reservations, Indian groups without trust land, and federally terminated tribes and groups. In addition, it has on it tourist complexes both existing and planned on Indian Reservations, Interstate Highways, National Forests, National Parks or Monuments, and National Wildlife Refuges. 35 cents, also from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C. 20402.

AREA OFFICES

Area Offices of the Bureau of Indian Affairs serve Agencies under them in a given State or States. These Agencies, in turn, serve a tribe or tribes. Here is a list of the Area Offices and the States whose Indians they serve.

Aberdeen Area Office
Bureau of Indian Affairs
820 South Main St.
Aberdeen, S. Dak. 57401
(Nebr., N. Dak. and S. Dak.)

Albuquerque Area Office
Bureau of Indian Affairs
5301 Central Ave. NE.
P.O. Box 8327
Albuquerque, N. Mex. 87108
(Colo., N. Mex.)

Anadarko Area Office
Bureau of Indian Affairs
Federal Bldg.
P.O. Box 368
Anadarko, Okla. 73005
(Kans. and Western Okla.)

Billings Area Office
Bureau of Indian Affairs
316 North 26th St.
Billings, Mont. 59101
(Mont. and Wyo.)

Juneau Area Office
Bureau of Indian Affairs
P.O. Box 3—8000
Juneau, Alaska 99801
(Alaska)

Minneapolis Area Office
Bureau of Indian Affairs
831 Second Ave. South
Minneapolis, Minn. 55402
(Minn., Iowa, Mich. and Wisc.)

Muskogee Area Office
Bureau of Indian Affairs
Federal Bldg.
Muskogee, Okla. 74401
(Eastern Okla.)

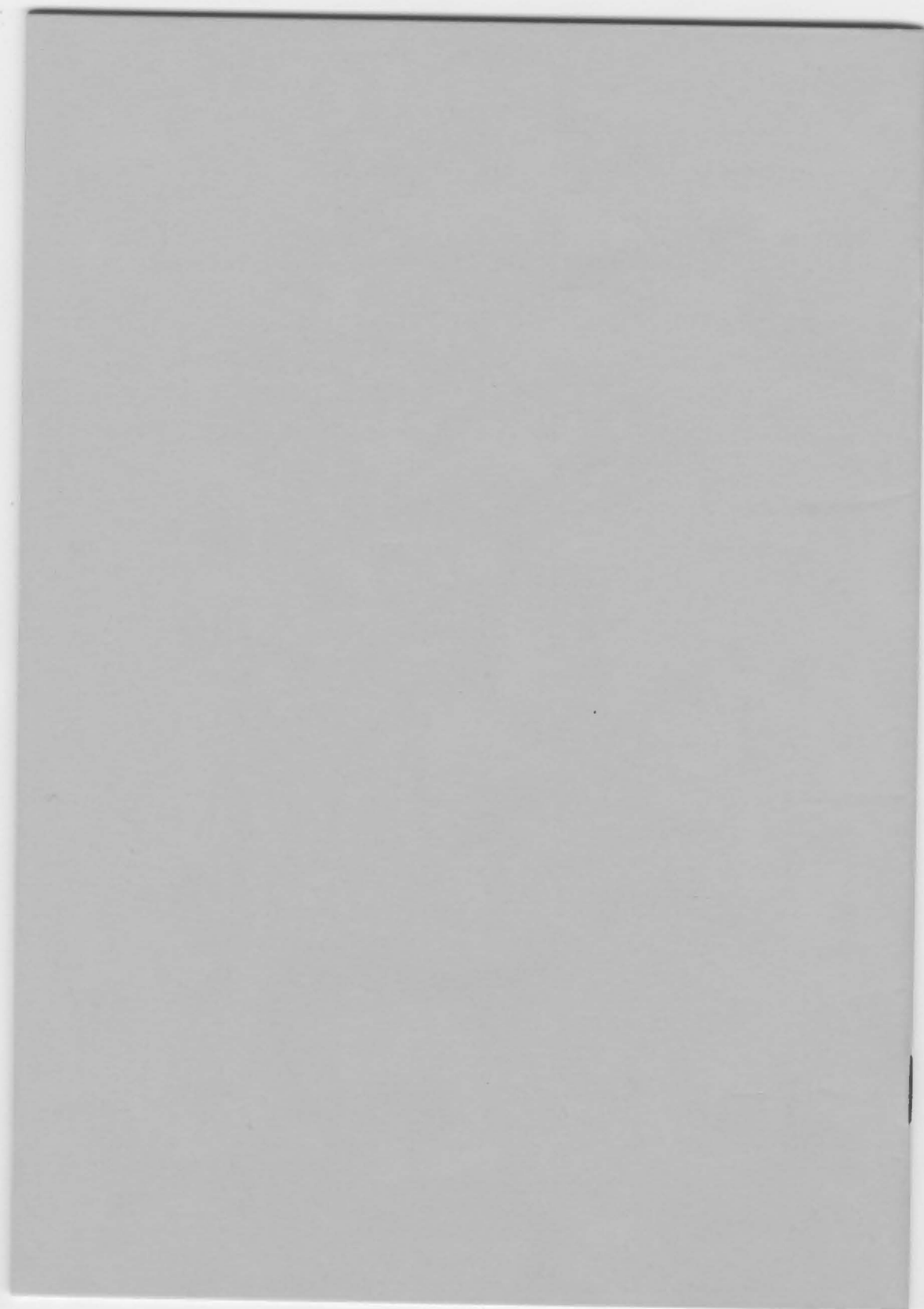
Navajo Area Office
Bureau of Indian Affairs
P.O. Box 1060
Window Rock, Ariz. 86515
(Ariz., Utah, and New Mex.)

Phoenix Area Office
Bureau of Indian Affairs
124 West Thomas Rd.
P.O. Box 7007
Phoenix, Ariz. 85011

Portland Area Office
Bureau of Indian Affairs
1425 Irving St. NE.
P.O. Box 3735
Portland, Oreg. 97208
(Oreg., Wash., and Idaho)

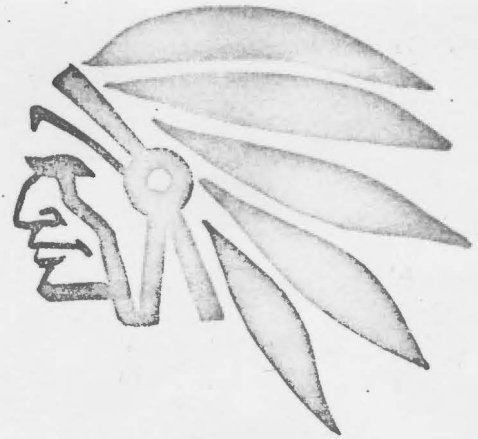
Sacramento Area Office
Bureau of Indian Affairs
Federal Office Bldg.
2800 Cottage Way
Sacramento, Calif. 95825

Director, Southeastern Agencies
Bureau of Indian Affairs
1951 Constitution Ave., NW.
Washington, D.C. 20242



You Asked About...

FACTS ABOUT AMERICAN INDIANS AND ALASKAN NATIVES



POPULATION

According to the U. S. Census for 1970 there are 792,730 Indians and 34,378 Aleuts and Eskimos in the U. S. This is a total of 827,108 Americans who claim Indian or Alaska Native ancestry. The Bureau of Indian Affairs estimates that 488,000 Indians were residing on or near reservations in 1970. An estimated 840,000 Indians were living in the U. S. around 1500.

RESERVATIONS

Those areas commonly referred to and which have been designated as "reservations" total 267 (excluding Alaska). Included in this broad category are the well-known reservations, together with the rancherias, pueblos, colonies, or communities. There are 138 reservations containing only tribally-owned lands, seven containing only individually-owned allotted lands, and 122 reservations comprised of both tribal and allotted lands. In Alaska, there are seven scattered locations of trust lands which are tribally or individually owned, and 98 Government-owned land areas used by Indians, Aleuts, and Eskimos.

TRUST LANDS

As of 1970, the total Indian land acreage under the trusteeship of the Bureau of Indian Affairs was 55,407,901.87.

INDIAN TRIBES

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UNEMPLOYMENT

The average rate of unemployment on Indian reservations as of March 1972 was 40 percent with an additional 19 percent employed in temporary or seasonal jobs. The national unemployment rate at that same time was about 6 percent.

HEALTH

*Indian Health Service - About 488,000 Indians, Aleuts, and Eskimos in 24 States are eligible for a full range of curative, preventive, and rehabilitative services provided by the Indian Health Service, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

*Birth Rate - The 1971 rate of 32.6 live births for each 1,000 Indians and Alaska Natives was 1.9 times as high as the U. S. All Races rate of 17.3.

*Life Expectancy - An Indian or Alaska Native child born today is expected to live 66.5 years as compared with 70.4 years for the U. S. All Races.

*Infant Death Rate - The infant death rate for Indians and Alaska Natives is 23.8 for every 1,000 live births, 1.2 times as high as the provisional national average of 19.2 for 1971. In 1955, the infant death rate for Indians and Alaska Natives was 62.5 as compared to the U. S. All Races rate of 26.4 per 1,000 live births.

*Causes of Death - Accidents are the leading cause of death for Indian and Alaska Native people with an age adjusted rate of 183.0 per 100,000 population in calendar year 1971. Diseases of the heart, 182.6, malignant neoplasms, 84.4, and cirrhosis of liver, 66.8, follow accidents as the four leading causes of death.

*Suicide Rate - In 1971 the age adjusted suicide rate for Indians and Alaska Natives was 21.8 per 100,000 population as compared to the U. S. All Races age adjusted rate of 11.3 per 100,000 population.

*Tuberculosis - The incidence rate for TB among Indians is nine times as high as the rate among the U. S. All Races population. The death rate from TB among Indians and Alaska Natives is 3.7 times as high as the rate of TB deaths among the general population.

HOUSING

The 1972 Housing Survey by the Bureau of Indian Affairs revealed that for approximately 103,300 Indian families, there are some 88,450 housing units. About 30,144 existing dwellings are in standard condition and some 33,453 are substandard units, 20,500 of which are worth renovating. Approximately 4,400 additional homes are in adequate condition which means that they are in standard condition except that

one or more utilities are not available. A total of 48,300 new homes are required to replace existing substandard dwellings and to provide housing for families now living with other families in overcrowded conditions.

EDUCATION*

Indian Children in School - In 1972 approximately 213,000 of an Indian population of 477,500 (those Indians serviced by the Bureau of Indian Affairs) were children of school age (5-18 years) and 197,000 of these children were enrolled in school. Almost 70 percent of these students attended public schools; 25 percent were in Federal schools and about 5 percent in mission and other schools.

High School Graduates - In 1972 there were 1,958 graduates from BIA high schools and 299 students received certificates of completion from Bureau post-secondary schools. The dropout rate for Indian students, in Federal, public and private high schools, is high. Two well-executed, in-depth studies completed in the late 60's showed a combined dropout rate of 42 percent. Since completion of these studies, various facts, including a greatly increased enrollment of Indians in colleges, indicate a lowering of the rate -- to perhaps 35 percent.

Indians in College - Approximately 14,000 Indian students received scholarship grants from the BIA to enable them to attend colleges and universities in the 1972-73 school year. This 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 BIA assistance are in law school and approximately 100 more are in other post-graduate programs. The total number of Indian college students is not known, but has been estimated at more than 20,000. Total appropriations provided through the Bureau of Indian Affairs for Indian higher education is \$20.9 million in fiscal year 1973.

Federal Schools - In 1971-72 the BIA operated 199 schools, of which 78 were boarding schools and 121 day schools. Enrollment was 50,841. The Federal schools supplement but do not supplant public schools and Indian students are encouraged to attend public schools when this is possible and desirable. To facilitate attendance at public schools, the BIA operates 19 dormitories for 4,025 Indian students at public schools. There are also 13 schools operated by Indian community groups in 1972-73 under management contracts with the BIA. All Federal schools have Indian advisory school boards.

Public School Assistance - The BIA provides funds for special assistance to Indian students in some 440 public school districts. These funds enable the schools to provide supplemental programs for Indian students. A local Indian advisory committee works with the school staff in planning and developing these programs.

* Education figures apply only to Indians who have a Federal relationship. (488,000).

INDUSTRY

There are 238 industrial and commercial enterprises located on or near Indian reservations in 23 States including Alaska. They employ over 16,700 of whom 7,500 or about 45% are Indians, earning more than \$30 million a year. Approximately one-third of the enterprises are Indian owned and operated. In 1960 there were eight enterprises on Indian lands.

INDIAN LANGUAGES

At the end of the 15th century there were more than 300 different languages spoken by American Indians in what is now the United States. Today about 250 languages are spoken, but in many instances there are very few speakers of a given language.

BIA EMPLOYMENT

As of January 31, 1973, BIA counted 13,855 permanent employees on its rolls, plus an additional 2,639 persons employed on a temporary basis. Indians constitute close to 60% of the work force, although the figure varies slightly according to seasonal employment demands. Preference in employment with the Bureau has been granted for some years to Indians who are members of a Federally recognized tribe and who are of one-fourth or more degree Indian blood. The preference policy was recently broadened to provide preference to Indian employees in internal promotion actions. Indians hold many of the top management positions in the Bureau's Central Office, as well as seven of the 12 Area Director positions. About one-third of the Agency Superintendents, who are in charge of BIA offices at reservations throughout the country, are Indian.

BUDGET

Of the total \$280.4 billion U. S. Government budget, \$544,514,000 was appropriated for the Bureau of Indian Affairs of the Department of the Interior for fiscal year 1973, making BIA appropriations about .0019 (1/5 of 1%) of the total Federal budget. A budget of \$544,749,000 is proposed by the Bureau for fiscal year 1974. This amount is a net increase of \$235,000 over funding for the current fiscal year. The Indian Health Service of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare has a budget of \$218,685,000 for fiscal year 1973.

INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

The Indian Claims Commission was established on August 13, 1946, to hear all claims that Indian tribes then had against the Federal Government. As of January 1, 1973, 63 percent of the 611 documents had been decided, and the Commission had granted awards totaling nearly \$425 million.

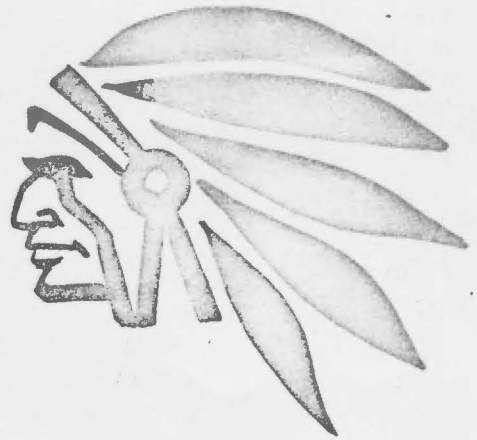
The Indian Claims Commission is not a part of the Bureau of Indian Affairs or the Department of the Interior, and neither participates directly in the lawsuits. However, the Department of the Interior--acting through the Bureau of Indian Affairs--does have certain responsibilities in connection with claim matters.

July 1973



You Asked About...

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HOUSING

The 1972 Housing Survey by the Bureau of Indian Affairs revealed that for approximately 103,300 Indian families, there are some 88,450 housing units. About 30,144 existing dwellings are in standard condition and some 33,453 are substandard units, 20,500 of which are worth renovating. Approximately 4,400 additional homes are in adequate condition which means that they are in standard condition except that

one or more utilities are not available. A total of 48,300 new homes are required to replace existing substandard dwellings and to provide housing for families now living with other families in overcrowded conditions.

EDUCATION*

Indian Children in School - In 1972 approximately 213,000 of an Indian population of 477,500 (those Indians serviced by the Bureau of Indian Affairs) were children of school age (5-18 years) and 197,000 of these children were enrolled in school. Almost 70 percent of these students attended public schools; 25 percent were in Federal schools and about 5 percent in mission and other schools.

High School Graduates - In 1972 there were 1,958 graduates from BIA high schools and 299 students received certificates of completion from Bureau post-secondary schools. The dropout rate for Indian students, in Federal, public and private high schools, is high. Two well-executed, in-depth studies completed in the late 60's showed a combined dropout rate of 42 percent. Since completion of these studies, various facts, including a greatly increased enrollment of Indians in colleges, indicate a lowering of the rate -- to perhaps 35 percent.

Indians in College - Approximately 14,000 Indian students received scholarship grants from the BIA to enable them to attend colleges and universities in the 1972-73 school year. This 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 BIA assistance are in law school and approximately 100 more are in other post-graduate programs. The total number of Indian college students is not known, but has been estimated at more than 20,000. Total appropriations provided through the Bureau of Indian Affairs for Indian higher education is \$20.9 million in fiscal year 1973.

Federal Schools - In 1971-72 the BIA operated 199 schools, of which 78 were boarding schools and 121 day schools. Enrollment was 50,841. The Federal schools supplement but do not supplant public schools and Indian students are encouraged to attend public schools when this is possible and desirable. To facilitate attendance at public schools, the BIA operates 19 dormitories for 4,025 Indian students at public schools. There are also 13 schools operated by Indian community groups in 1972-73 under management contracts with the BIA. All Federal schools have Indian advisory school boards.

Public School Assistance - The BIA provides funds for special assistance to Indian students in some 440 public school districts. These funds enable the schools to provide supplemental programs for Indian students. A local Indian advisory committee works with the school staff in planning and developing these programs.

* Education figures apply only to Indians who have a Federal relationship. (488,000).

INDUSTRY

There are 238 industrial and commercial enterprises located on or near Indian reservations in 23 States including Alaska. They employ over 16,700 of whom 7,500 or about 45% are Indians, earning more than \$30 million a year. Approximately one-third of the enterprises are Indian owned and operated. In 1960 there were eight enterprises on Indian lands.

INDIAN LANGUAGES

At the end of the 15th century there were more than 300 different languages spoken by American Indians in what is now the United States. Today about 250 languages are spoken, but in many instances there are very few speakers of a given language.

BIA EMPLOYMENT

As of January 31, 1973, BIA counted 13,855 permanent employees on its rolls, plus an additional 2,639 persons employed on a temporary basis. Indians constitute close to 60% of the work force, although the figure varies slightly according to seasonal employment demands. Preference in employment with the Bureau has been granted for some years to Indians who are members of a Federally recognized tribe and who are of one-fourth or more degree Indian blood. The preference policy was recently broadened to provide preference to Indian employees in internal promotion actions. Indians hold many of the top management positions in the Bureau's Central Office, as well as seven of the 12 Area Director positions. About one-third of the Agency Superintendents, who are in charge of BIA offices at reservations throughout the country, are Indian.

BUDGET

Of the total \$280.4 billion U. S. Government budget, \$544,514,000 was appropriated for the Bureau of Indian Affairs of the Department of the Interior for fiscal year 1973, making BIA appropriations about .0019 (1/5 of 1%) of the total Federal budget. A budget of \$544,749,000 is proposed by the Bureau for fiscal year 1974. This amount is a net increase of \$235,000 over funding for the current fiscal year. The Indian Health Service of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare has a budget of \$218,685,000 for fiscal year 1973.

INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

The Indian Claims Commission was established on August 13, 1946, to hear all claims that Indian tribes then had against the Federal Government. As of January 1, 1973, 63 percent of the 611 documents had been decided, and the Commission had granted awards totaling nearly \$425 million.



The Indian Claims Commission is not a part of the Bureau of Indian Affairs or the Department of the Interior, and neither participates directly in the lawsuits. However, the Department of the Interior--acting through the Bureau of Indian Affairs--does have certain responsibilities in connection with claim matters.

July 1973



You Asked About...



RESTORATION OF LAND TO INDIANS

Two tribes of Indians have been awarded sizeable pieces of land by the Federal Government during the current Administration. These have been landmark cases, since the policy had been to compensate Indian tribes for lands taken unfairly or without adequate compensation in times past in money rather than in kind.

The Taos Pueblo was awarded 48,000 acres of land that had been a part of Carson National Forest, New Mexico on December 15, 1970, when President Richard M. Nixon signed into law H. R. 471 (P.L. 91-550). The United States Government had appropriated these lands for a national forest in 1906. The Indian Claims Commission had determined that the Government took these lands without compensation thus laying the groundwork for legislative action.

The Indian Claims Commission, an independent agency of the Federal Government, 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 -- usually based on past land transactions between the groups and the U. S. Government -- against the United States. As of the end of the last fiscal year it had awarded nearly \$431 million to Indian groups.

P.L. 91-550 declares that the United States holds title, in trust for the Pueblo de Taos, to the described area and that the lands will become part of the Pueblo de Taos Reservation to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior under the laws and regulations applicable to other Indian trust lands. The law provides that the Indians shall use the land for traditional purposes only, such as religious ceremonies, hunting and fishing, as a source of water, forage for livestock, wood, timber and other natural resources for their personal use, subject to the necessary conservation practices prescribed by the Secretary. Except for these practices, the land will remain forever wild and will be administered as a wilderness under the Wilderness Act of 1964.

During 1971 there were a series of occupations of Federal property considered in many cases surplus by Indians. However, the United States Government has never espoused the ceding of public property to private citizens solely on the basis of physical occupancy and generally speaking, no authority by reason of treaty or statute existed that gave Indians rights to claim ownership of lands that they occupied.

General Services Administration, a Federal agency, is in concept "landlord" of all Federal property and all other Federal agencies are "tenants". As with non-government landlords, the use to which property is put changes from time to time. Although a piece of land may be surplus to one governmental need it may not be to another.

Alcatraz

The best known occupation of Federal land by Indians has been the occupation of Alcatraz. Thirty-five U. S. Marshalls removed 15 Indians from that island in San Francisco Bay June 11, 1971 and ended a 19 month occupation. The Indians had been negotiating with Government officials on plans to convert the island to an Indian cultural center.

The Golden Gate National Recreation Act of October 27, 1972 established the approximately 34,200 acre Golden Gate National Recreation Area that now includes the island. Authorized for the project already has been \$61,610,000. The plan calls for the return of Alcatraz to a more natural setting, because of the difficulties in providing water and other services which led to its abandonment as a prison. These same problems did not encourage the establishment of an Indian cultural center on the island.

Other occupations included that of the Nike missile site at Chicago, which Indians held June 14 to July 1, 1971 in a protest over lack of suitable housing, the Army Missile Base near Richmond, California June 14, Argonne National Laboratories near Chicago July 30, Mount Rushmore June 6 (when about 40 Indians set up camp and demanded that the Federal Government honor the Sioux Treaty of Fort Laramie (1868) which they said gave them the right to all land in South Dakota west of the Missouri River, and the Twin Cities Naval Air Station May 21, 1971.

July 1973



The Attorney General has at my request reviewed the specific history and background of this particular case, including the principles which govern the taking of land by the United States and the question of whether this particular land was so taken. In a recent opinion, the Attorney General has advised me that, in these exceptional and unique circumstances, the land was not taken by the United States within the meaning of the Fifth Amendment and that possession of this particular tract can be restored to the Tribe by Executive action.

Now, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and statutes of the United States, particularly 16 U.S.C. 473, it is ordered as follows:

SECTION 1. A portion of the eastern boundary of the Gifford Pinchot National Forest is modified as follows:

Beginning at the point on the main ridge of the Cascade Mountains, where the Yakima Indian Reservation boundary as located by the 1926 Pecore survey from Goat Butte intersects said main ridge; thence southwesterly along the main ridge of the Cascade Mountains to the summit or the pinnacle of Mount Adams, as shown on the diagram of the Rainier National Forest attached to the Presidential proclamation of October 23, 1911, 37 Stat. 1718; thence southerly along a divide between the watersheds of the Klickitat and White Salmon Rivers as shown on the 1932 Calvin Reconnaissance Survey Map (Petitioner's Exhibit No. 4, Docket No. 47, Indian Claims Commission) to its intersection with the north line of Section 34, Township 7 North. Range 11 East, Willamette Meridian.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Interior is directed to assume jurisdiction over the tract of land heretofore administered as a portion of the Gifford Pinchot National Forest and excluded from the Forest by Section 1 of this order, and to administer it for the use and benefit of the Yakima Tribe of Indians as a portion of the reservation created by the Treaty of 1855, 12 Stat. 951.

SEC. 3. Any prior order or proclamation relating to the tract of land affected by this order, to the extent inconsistent with this order, is hereby superseded.

RICHARD NIXON

The White House
May 20, 1972

(Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 11:10 a.m.,
May 22, 1972)

Other provisions of P. L. 91-550 include permission for nonmembers of the Tribe to enter the lands for purposes compatible with wilderness preservation upon consent of the Tribe. The law does not alter the rights of present holders of Federal leases or permits covering the land, but authorizes the Pueblo, with tribal funds, to obtain the relinquishment of such leases or permits.

Finally, the law directs the Indian Claims Commission to determine to what extent the value of land conveyed in this legislation should be set off against any claims the Taos may have against the United States.

Yakima

In May 20, 1972 President Richard M. Nixon restored 21,000 acres of land in the State of Washington to the Yakima Tribe of Indians through Executive Order 11670. It reads:

PROVIDING FOR THE RETURN OF CERTAIN LANDS TO THE YAKIMA INDIAN RESERVATION

In 1855, the United States entered into a treaty with the Yakima Tribe of Indians. The treaty created a reservation, generally described by natural landmarks, for the exclusive use and benefit of the Tribe. Over the years, there have been continuing disputes regarding the true location of the reservation boundary.

In 1897, President Cleveland created by proclamation the Mount Rainier Forest Reserve in an area near the western boundary of the Yakima Reservation. In 1908, President Theodore Roosevelt extended the boundary of that Forest to include a tract of some 21,000 acres, then mistakenly thought to be public land. The tract is included within a larger area now called the Gifford Pinchot National Forest. In 1942, a portion of the tract was designated the Mount Adams Wild Area, and this portion has been administered since 1964 for the public benefit under the Wilderness Act.

In 1966, the Indian Claims Commission found that this tract had originally been intended for inclusion in the Yakima Reservation. However, the Commission does not have authority to return specific property to a claimant; it may only grant money damages. Accordingly, the Tribe sought Executive action for return of its land.

You Asked About...

SELECTED PUBLIC LAWS RELATING TO INDIANS ENACTED BY THE 93rd. CONGRESS



<u>Public Law</u>	<u>Date Approved</u>	<u>Title</u>
93-29 S. 50	May 3, 1973	Older Americans Comprehensive Services Amendments of 1973.
93-37 S. 721	May 24, 1973	To authorize appropriations for the Indian Claims Commission for fiscal year 1974, and for other purposes.
93-44 S. 38	June 18, 1973	Airport Development Acceleration Act of 1973.
93-45 S. 1136	June 18, 1973	Health Programs Extension Act of 1973.
93-46 H.R. 2246	June 18, 1973	To amend the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 to extend the authorizations for a one-year period.
93-50 H.R. 9055	July 1, 1973	Making supplemental appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973.
93-83 H.R. 8152	Aug. 6, 1973	Crime Control Act of 1973.
93-86 S. 1888	Aug. 10, 1973	To extend and amend the Agricultural Act of 1970 for the purpose of assuring consumers of plentiful supplies of food and fiber at reasonable prices.
93-87 S. 502	Aug. 13, 1973	Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1973.
93-102 H.R. 3867	Aug. 16, 1973	To amend the Act terminating Federal supervision over the Klamath Indian Tribe by providing for Federal acquisition of that part of the tribal lands described herein, and for other purposes.
93-112 H.R. 8070	Sept. 26, 1973	Rehabilitation Act of 1973.

<u>Public Law</u>	<u>Date Approved</u>	<u>Title</u>
93-120 H.R. 8917	Oct. 4, 1973	Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1974.
93-134 S. 1016	Oct. 19, 1973	Indian Judgment Distribution Act.
93-150 H.R. 9639	Nov. 7, 1973	To amend the National School Lunch and Child Nutrition Acts for the purpose of providing additional Federal financial assistance to the school lunch and school breakfast programs.
93-152 S. 11	Nov. 13, 1973	To grant the consent of the United States to the Arkansas River Basin Compact, Arkansas-Oklahoma.
93-153 S. 1081	Nov. 16, 1973	To amend section 28 of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, and to authorize a trans-Alaska oil pipeline.
93-154 S. 2410	Nov. 16, 1973	Emergency Medical Services Systems Act of 1973.
93-181 H.R. 1284	Dec. 14, 1973	Federal Employees -- Leave carryover.
93-195 H.R. 5089	Dec. 20, 1973	Choctaw-Cherokee-Chickasaw Riverbed Rights -- Arkansas River.
93-197 H.R. 10717	Dec. 22, 1973	Menominee Restoration.
93-203 S. 1559	Dec. 28, 1973	Comprehensive Manpower Act of 1973.
93-205 S. 1983	Dec. 28, 1973	Endangered Species Act of 1973.
93-206 S. 1529	Dec. 28, 1973	American Falls Dam - Idaho.
93-222 S. 14	Dec. 29, 1973	Health Maintenance Organization Act of 1973.



<u>Public Law</u>	<u>Date Approved</u>	<u>Title</u>
93-224 H.R. 5874	Dec. 29, 1973	Federal Financing Bank Act of 1973.
93-233 H.R. 11333	Dec. 31, 1973	To provide a 7-percent increase in social security benefits beginning with March 1974.
93-234 H.R. 8449	Dec. 31, 1973	Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973.
93-245 H.R. 11576	Jan. 3, 1974	Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1974.



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

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:

- (1) Strengthening tribal government including executive direction, planning, financial management, and technical assistance;
- (2) 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.

x x x



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.



You Asked About...

THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS



During 1973, the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, exercised this Nation's trust responsibilities for approximately 488,000 American Indians who reside on or near more than 55 million acres of reservation lands, largely in the West.

In a Message to Congress on Indians delivered July 8, 1970, President Richard M. Nixon presented a comprehensive program for Indian people, encouraging the tribes to exercise self-determination but freeing them from the threat of forced termination. Said he: "It is long past time that the Indian policies of the Federal Government began to recognize and build upon the capacities and insights of the Indian people."

In keeping with this statement, the Bureau of Indian Affairs has continued to give American Indian tribes the option of assuming the direction and the control of BIA program functions during the year. It has also encouraged development of Indian reservations as viable economic bases.

Late in 1973, Secretary of the Interior Rogers C. B. Morton named Morris Thompson, 34, an Athabascan Indian from Alaska and former Bureau of Indian Affairs Juneau Area Director and former Special Assistant to Secretary of the Interior Walter J. Hickel for Indian Affairs to assume the role of Commissioner of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Marvin L. Franklin, Assistant to the Secretary of the Interior for Indian Affairs had functioned as the highest official over Indian matters in the Department of the Interior during most of 1973.

At the swearing-in ceremony in early December 1973 Thompson said: "We have just endured some of 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."



About 80,000 Alaska Natives were found eligible and enrolled by the deadline of December 18, 1973 for participation in the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. Enrollment of Natives and certification of the final rolls was a year-long effort. Each person enrolled will be eligible to benefit under the Act, which will put one-twelfth of Alaska into the hands of Alaska Native corporations and pay \$962,000,000 to the Natives and their Native corporations.

The Alaska settlement is the third substantial restoration of land to Native Americans in the present Administration. The Taos Pueblo was awarded 48,000 acres of land that had been a part of Carson National Forest, New Mexico, on December 15, 1970 when President Richard M. Nixon signed Public Law 91-550. In May 20, 1972 President Nixon restored 21,000 acres of land in the State of Washington to the Yakima Tribe of Indians through Executive Order 11670.

The American Indian National Bank, a private institution that serves Indians and the first to be owned by American Indians, was dedicated late in 1973. Secretary of the Interior Morton called the new venture "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."

It is expected that Indian money can be placed on deposit in this bank, and that therefore Indian people can reap the benefit of full banking services and receive the profits that accrue from banking efforts. It is envisioned that a new national Indian financial structure will eventually encompass venture capital, industrial capital, and insurance services to Indians throughout the United States.

During 1973, legislative proposals were submitted to the Congress that included a variety of measures that would increase the stature of the head of Federal Indian Affairs, make Indian tribal governments capable of assuming greater responsibility for affairs within their scope, and bring more financial capital to "Indian country." One measure would create an Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs, another would expand credit facilities available to Indian people, a third would provide independent legal counsel and representation on behalf of Indians and Alaska Natives in the assertion of their natural resource rights. Four other measures are aimed at strengthening local Indian governments and granting them the right to operate the local governmental activities carried on by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

In Fiscal Year 1973, the Bureau of Indian Affairs signed contracts totaling over \$63 million with Indian tribes willing to undertake programs or responsibilities in their own behalf. The primary legal vehicle for tribal takeover of BIA program activities has been the "Buy Indian Act" of 1910. Indian contracting within the Bureau has evolved from procurement of needed supplies into a method for training and employment of Indians and finally into an instrument for greater Indian involvement in the conduct of their own affairs. Fifteen million dollars of the over \$63 million Indian contract total for 1973 were education related contracts. In 1968 there was nearly \$6 million in Indian contracting and in 1972 over \$43 million.

The number of scholarship grants for Indian young people who wish to go to college have soared in 1973. This year some 14,000 received scholarship grants. This is 20 times the number assisted ten years ago, and 5 times the number who received assistance only 4 years ago. More than 100 of these students are in law school and another 100 are in other post-graduate programs.

On December 22, 1973, President Nixon signed Public Law 93-197, the Menominee Restoration Act, restoring Federal Indian services and recognition to the Menominee Tribe of Wisconsin which had been terminated as the result of the Indian termination policies of the 1950's. Enactment of this legislation gave concrete indication that those policies have been repudiated.

January 1974



Information About...

[Feb. 1974]



ESTIMATES OF RESIDENT INDIAN POPULATION BY STATE AND RESERVATION: MARCH 1973

Coverage. The term resident Indian means Indians living on or near Federal reservations. It also includes Indians living in former reservation areas of Oklahoma, and all Indians and Alaska Natives in Alaska.

Tribal members may live anywhere and still be members of the tribe. It appears that the figures being reported for some reservations include some members living away, and thus correspond more to tribal membership than to resident Indians as defined above. The New Mexico pueblos in the Southern Pueblos Agency fall into this category, and probably the Navajo reservation also.

Estimated figures. The local Agency offices of the Bureau of Indian Affairs estimate the figures using whatever information is available. Accuracy varies from place to place; it is particularly difficult to estimate for Alaska, Oklahoma, and the Navajo reservation where Indians are scattered over enormous geographic areas.

ESTIMATES OF RESIDENT INDIAN POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX: MARCH 1973

<u>Age</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
All ages	542,900	271,160	271,740
Under 16	238,000	119,350	118,650
16 to 24	101,160	50,440	50,720
25 to 34	65,420	32,570	32,850
35 to 44	51,960	25,370	26,590
45 to 64	60,540	30,270	30,270
65 and over	25,820	13,160	12,660
Median age (based on unrounded figures)	19	19	19

BIA GRAND TOTAL POPULATION

542,897

RESIDENT INDIAN POPULATION
(Tabulation of selected items as reported by Agencies.)

BIA Area Offices

March 1973 BIA Estimates

Aberdeen Area	48,846
Albuquerque Area	34,952
Anadarko Area	23,713
Billings Area	30,460
Juneau Area	61,026
Minneapolis Area	22,052
Muskogee Area	62,538
Navajo Area	136,686
Phoenix Area	50,879
Portland Area	25,395
Sacramento Area	36,255
Southeast Area	10,095

States

Alaska	61,026
Arizona	114,178
California	37,582
Colorado	1,745
Florida	1,594
Idaho	5,105
Iowa	575
Kansas	917
Louisiana	182
Michigan	2,252
Minnesota	11,273
Mississippi	3,379
Montana	25,922
Nebraska	2,492
Nevada	4,662
New Mexico	92,963
North Carolina	4,940
North Dakota	14,881
Oklahoma	85,228
Oregon	2,833
South Dakota	31,579
Utah	7,391
Washington	17,708
Wisconsin	7,952
Wyoming	4,538



RESIDENT INDIAN POPULATION, BY STATE AND RESERVATION^{1/}
(Tabulation of selected items as reported by Agencies.)

<u>BIA Agencies</u>	<u>March 1973 BIA Estimates</u>
<u>ALASKA</u> (Includes all Indian & Natives)	61,026
<u>JUNEAU AREA</u>	
Anchorage Agency	17,940
Bethel Agency	12,993
Fairbanks Agency	9,415
Nome Agency	9,777
Southeast Agency	10,901
 <u>ARIZONA</u>	 114,178
<u>NAVAJO AREA</u> (Includes Alamo, Canoncito & Navajo-- New Mexico & Utah part) ¹¹	136,686
Eastern Ariz. part--Navajo part (57%)	71,077
 <u>PHOENIX AREA</u>	
Colorado River Agency, part (see also Calif.)	
Cocopah	360
Colorado River (Includes Calif. part)	1,581
(Estimated Arizona part 98%)	1,549
Fort Mohave (Includes Calif. part)	387
(Estimated Arizona part 22%)	85
Fort Yuma (Includes Calif. part)	856
(Estimated Arizona part 3%)	26
Fort Apache Agency	7,200
Fort McDowell (Area Office)	340
Hopi Agency	
Kaibab	153
Hopi	6,567
Papago Agency	
Gila Bend	273
Papago	7,703
San Xavier	732
Pima Agency	
Ak-Chin (Maricopa)	266
Gila River	8,331
Salt River Agency	2,750
San Carlos Agency	5,097
Truxton Canyon Agency	
Camp Verde	342
Havasupai	363
Hualapai	870
Yavapai	94



BIA AgenciesMarch 1973 BIA EstimatesCALIFORNIA Total Population 37,582PHOENIX AREA

Colorado River Agency, part (see also Ariz.)	
Chemehuevi	36
Colorado River (Includes Arizona part)	1,581
(Estimated Calif. part 2%)	32
Fort Mohave (Includes Arizona part)	387
(Estimated Calif. part 78%)	302
Fort Yuma (Includes Arizona part)	856
(Estimated Calif. part 97%)	830
Nevada Agency, part (see Nevada)	
Woodfords Community	127

SACRAMENTO AREA

Central California Agency	
Alturas	5
Berry Creek (no population)	-
Big Pine ⁵	50
Big Sandy (Auberry)	64
Bishop	849
Cachil Dehe (Colusa)	40
Cedarville	7
Cold Springs	62
Cortina	8
Dry Creek	24
Enterprise ⁵	4
Fort Bidwell	163
Fort Independence ⁵	62
Grindstone	15
Jackson	12
Laytonville	112
Likely (no population)	-
Lone Pine	159
Lookout	4
Manchester (Point Arena)	56
Middletown	21
Round Valley	402
Rumsey	12
Santa Rosa ⁵	199
Sheep Ranch ⁵	1
Sherwood Valley (no population)	-
Shingle Springs (no population)	-
Stewarts Point	35
Sulphur Bank	75
Susanville	327
Tule River	296
Tuolumne	197
XL Ranch	50
Other Central California Indians--in counties with trust land. ¹³	14,206



BIA AgenciesMarch 1973 BIA Estimates

Hoopa Agency	
Big Bend ⁵	10
Big Lagoon (no population)	-
Hoopa Valley	1,553
Hoopa Valley Extension ⁵	150
Montgomery Creek ⁵	4
Resighini (no population)	-
Roaring Creek ⁵	5
Trinidad ⁵	26
Other Indians (Hoopa Agency) -- in counties with trust land. ¹³	7,670
Palm Springs Area Field Office	
Agua Caliente	175
Southern California Agency	
Augustine (no population)	-
Barona	125
Cabazon	4
Cahuilla	23
Campo	40
Capitan Grande (no population)	-
Cuyapaibe	2
Inaja & Cosmit (no population)	-
La Jolla	41
La Posta (no population)	-
Los Coyotes	51
Manzanita	6
Mesa Grande	24
Mission Reserve (no population)	-
Morongo	260
Pala (Old Pala)	273
Pauma & Yuima	100
Pechanga	33
Ramona (no population)	-
Rincon	115
San Manuel	19
San Pasqual	21
Santa Rosa	14
Santa Ynez	41
Santa Ysabel	110
Soboba	185
Sycuan	31
Torres-Martinez	43
Twenty-Nine Palms (no population)	-
Viejas (Baron Long)	121
Other Southern California Indians -- in counties with trust land. ¹³	7,463



BIA AgenciesMarch 1973 BIA Estimates

<u>COLORADO</u>	1,745
ALBUQUERQUE AREA	
Southern Ute Agency	751
Ute Mountain Agency (Includes Utah part)	1,380
Estimated Colorado part (72%)	994
<u>FLORIDA</u>	1,594
SOUTHEAST AREA	
Miccosukee Agency ⁴	430
Seminole Agency	
Big Cypress	377
Brighton	322
Hollywood (Dania)	465
<u>IDAHO</u>	5,105
PHOENIX AREA	
Nevada Agency, part (see Nev. & Ore.)	
Duck Valley (Includes Nevada part)	967
Estimated Idaho part (21%)	203
PORTLAND AREA	
Fort Hall Agency, part (see also Utah)	
Fort Hall	2,782
Northern Idaho Agency, part (see also Wash.)	
Coeur d'Alene	557
Kootenai	58
Nez Perce (Lapwai)	1,505
<u>IOWA</u>	575
MINNEAPOLIS AREA	
Sac & Fox Area Field Office	575
<u>KANSAS</u>	917
ANADARKO AREA	
Horton Agency, part (see also Nebraska)	
Iowa (Includes Nebraska part) ⁶	260
Estimated Kansas part (63%)	164
Kickapoo ⁶	250
Potawatomi ⁶	492
Sac & Fox (Includes Nebraska part) ⁶	21
Estimated Kansas part (53%)	11
Other Indian, non-add (Kansas City, Lawrence, Topeka, and Wichita) ⁶	2/
<u>LOUISIANA</u>	182
SOUTHEAST AREA	
Choctaw Agency, part (see Miss.)	
Chitimacha ¹⁰	182



BIA AgenciesMarch 1973 BIA EstimatesMICHIGAN

2,252

MINNEAPOLIS AREA

Great Lakes Agency, part (see Wis.)
Bay Mills (Includes Sugar Island)¹²
Hannahville
Isabella (Saginaw)
Keweenaw Bay (L'Anse & Ontonagon)¹⁰

1,123
185
540
404

MINNESOTA

11,273

MINNEAPOLIS AREA

Great Lakes Agency, part (see Wis.)
Winnebago (Includes Wis. part)
Estimated Minnesota part (3%)
Minnesota Agency
Fond du Lac
Grand Portage (Pigeon River)
Leech Lake
Mille Lac
Nett Lake (Bois Fort)
Southern Minnesota Communities:
Lower Sioux (Morton)
Prairie Island (Red Wing)
Prior Lake (Shakopee)
Upper Sioux (Granite Falls)
White Earth
Red Lake Agency

1,664
50
687
191
2,874
757
669
105
90
60
56
2,571
3,163

MISSISSIPPI

3,379

SOUTHEAST AREA

Choctaw Agency, part (see also La.)
Choctaw

3,379

MONTANA

25,922

BILLINGS AREA

Blackfeet Agency
Crow Agency
Flathead Agency
Fort Belknap Agency
Fort Peck Agency
Northern Cheyenne Agency (Tongue River)
Rocky Boy's Agency

6,216
4,334
2,955
1,972
6,202
2,926
1,317

NEBRASKA

2,492

ABERDEEN AREA

Winnebago Agency
Omaha
Santee
Winnebago

1,369
357
660



BIA AgenciesMarch 1973 BIA EstimatesANADARKO AREA

Horton Agency, part (see Kansas)	
Iowa (Includes Kansas part) ⁶	260
Estimated Nebraska part (37%)	96
Sac & Fox (Includes Kansas part) ⁶	21
Estimated Nebraska part (47%)	10

NEVADA Total population 4,662

PHOENIX AREA

Nevada Agency, part (see also Calif., Idaho, Oregon and Utah)	
Battle Mountain & city	169
Carson	171
Elko & city	327
Ely & city	112
Dresslerville	191
Duck Valley (Includes Idaho part)	967
Estimated Nevada part (79%)	764
Duckwater	80
Fallon (Paiute) & Colony	224
Fort McDermitt (Includes Oregon part)	407
Estimated Nevada part (87%)	354
Goshute (Includes Utah part)	73
Estimated Nevada part (66%)	48
Las Vegas	87
Lovelock	118
Moapa	137
Pyramid Lake	402
Reno-Sparks ⁵	541
Ruby Valley ⁵	40
South Fork (Te-Moak) & Odgers Ranch	90
Summit Lake ⁵	1
Walker River	452
Winnemucca	31
Yerington (Campbell Ranch) & Colony	275
Yomba	48

NEW MEXICO

92,963

ALBUQUERQUE AREA

Jicarilla Agency	1,963
Mescalero Agency	1,987
Northern Pueblos Agency	
Nambe	253
Picuris	173
Pojoaque	76
San Ildefonso	354



BIA AgenciesMarch 1973 BIA Estimates

San Juan	1,358
Santa Clara	989
Taos	1,494
Tesuque	249
Ramah-Navajo Agency	
Ramah (Navajo Community)	1,427
Southern Pueblos Agency	
Acoma	1,980
Cochiti	488
Isleta	2,681
Jemez	1,953
Laguna	4,883
Sandia	216
San Felipe	1,645
Santa Ana	392
Santo Domingo	2,324
Zia	508
Zuni Agency	5,428
NAVAJO AREA	
Alamo (Puertocito) & Canoncito (Navajo Communities); Navajo Reservation (Includes Ariz. and Utah parts) ¹¹	136,686
Alamo, Canoncito, & est. New Mexico part of Navajo Reservation (44%)	60,142
NORTH CAROLINA	
SOUTHEAST AREA	4,940
Cherokee Agency	4,940
NORTH DAKOTA	
ABERDEEN AREA	14,881
Fort Berthold Agency	2,775
Fort Totten Agency (Devil's Lake)	1,995
Standing Rock Agency (Includes So. Dak. part)	4,868
Estimated North Dakota part (56%)	2,726
Turtle Mountain Agency	7,385
OKLAHOMA (Represents former reservation areas)	85,228
ANADARKO AREA	
Anadarko Agency (Includes Kiowa, Comanche & Apache and Fort Sill Apache; Wichita) ¹¹	9,495
Concho Agency (Cheyenne & Arapaho) ^{10-a}	4,200
Pawnee Agency (Includes Kaw, Otoe & Missouri, Pawnee, Ponca, and Tonkawa) ¹¹	3,495



BIA AgenciesMarch 1973 BIA Estimates

Shawnee Agency	
Iowa	148
Kickapoo	601
Potawatomi	1,444
Sac & Fox	996
Shawnee	853
Other Indians, tribes not specified.	1,458
MUSKOGEE AREA	
Ardmore Agency (Chickasaw)	6,050
Miami Agency (Includes Eastern Shawnee, Miami, Quapaw, and Seneca-Cayuga) ¹¹	1,970
Okmulgee Agency (Creek)	15,480
Osage Agency	3,350
Tahlequah Agency (Cherokee)	21,414
Talihina Agency (Choctaw)	11,066
Wewoka Agency (Seminole)	3,208
OREGON	2,833
PHOENIX AREA	
Nevada Agency, part (See Nevada)	
Fort McDermitt (Includes Nevada part)	407
Estimated Oregon part (13%)	53
PORTLAND AREA	
Umatilla Agency ¹⁰	873
Warm Springs Agency	
Burns-Paiute	130
Celilo Village ⁸	32
Warm Springs	1,745
SOUTH DAKOTA	31,579
ABERDEEN AREA	
Cheyenne River Agency	4,335
Crow Creek Agency	1,242
Flandreau School	
Flandreau Reservation	283
Lower Brule Agency	702
Pine Ridge Agency	11,478
Rosebud Agency	7,538
Sisseton Agency ¹⁰	2,434
Standing Rock Agency (Includes No. Dak. part)	4,868
Estimated South Dakota part (44%)	2,142
Yankton Agency	1,425



BIA AgenciesMarch 1973 BIA EstimatesUTAH

7,391

ALBUQUERQUE AREA

Ute Mountain Agency (Includes Colorado part)

1,380

Estimated Utah part (28%)

386

NAVAJO AREA (Includes Alamo, Canoncito and

Navajo--Arizona & New Mexico part)¹¹

136,686

Est. Utah part -- Navajo part (4%)

5,467

PHOENIX AREA

Uintah and Ouray Agency

Skull Valley

46

Uintah and Ouray

1,462

Nevada Agency, part (see Nevada)

Goshute (Includes Nevada part)

73

Estimated Utah part (34%)

25

PORTLAND AREA

Fort Hall Agency, part (see Idaho)

Washakie⁷

5

WASHINGTON

17,708

PORTLAND AREA

Colville Agency

2,870

Northern Idaho Agency, part (see Idaho)

Kalispel

138

Spokane Agency

581

Western Washington Agency

Hoh

53

Lummi

1,565

Makah

571

Nooksack Public Domain

468

Puyallup^{10-a}

171

Quileute

260

Quinault

1,072

Swinomish

472

Tulalip

658

STOWW (Small Tribes of Western Washington)

Chehalis

277

Lower Elwah

244

Muckleshoot^{10-a}

467

Nisqually

388

Port Gamble

324

Port Madison

182

Shoalwater

24

Skokomish

319

Squaxon Island

304

Other STOWW, non-add (Chinook, Cowlitz,

Jamestown-Clallam, Marietta-Nooksack,

Sauk-Suiattle, Snohomish, and Stillaquamish)

3/

Yakima Agency

6,300



BIA AgenciesMarch 1973 BIA EstimatesWISCONSIN

7,952

MINNEAPOLIS AREA

Great Lakes Agency, part (see also Mich. & Minn.)

Bad River 541

Lac Courte Oreilles 807

Lac du Flambeau 979

Mole Lake (Sakoagon) 133

Oneida 2,180

Potawatomi 228

Red Cliff 424

St. Croix¹⁰ 444

Stockbridge-Munsee 602

Winnebago (Includes Minn. part) 1,664

Estimated Wisconsin part (97%) 1,614

WYOMING

4,538

BILLINGS AREA

Wind River Agency

4,538

Footnotes:

1/ Where agency and reservation are identical, only agency is listed.

2/ Horton Agency (Kansas): 1,677 Indians reported in the area of Kansas City, Lawrence, Topeka, and Wichita are not included in this report.

3/ Western Washington Agency (Washington): 1,191 Indians reported for STOWW: Chinook--237, Cowlitz--131, Jamestown-Clallam--196, Marietta-Nooksack--95, Sauk-Suiattle--149, Snohomish--303, and Stillaquamish--80 are not included.

4/ March 1971 data. 5/ March 1970 data. 6/ March 1969 data.

7/ March 1968 data. 8/ March 1967 data. 9/ 1962 data.

10/ March 1972 data. 10-a 1972 data used because 1973 report showed increases over 50%.

11/ Agency (or Area) did not submit individual reservation reports.

12/ Bay Mills includes 783 Indians in a radius of 50 miles.



13/ Figures are from the California Judgment Roll (4/25/73) listed by county for only those who were paid. Counties with trust land under the jurisdiction of the Sacramento Area are listed by agency as follows:

Central California Agency: Amador, Butte, Calaveras, Colusa, El Dorado, Fresno, Glenn, Inyo, Kern, Kings, Lake, Lassen, Madera, Mariposa, Mendocino, Modoc, Mono, Placer, Plumas, Sierra, Sonoma, Tehama, Tulare, Tuolumne, Yolo.

Palm Springs Area Field Office: Riverside

Hopa Agency: Del Norte, Humboldt, Shasta, Siskiyou, Trinity.

Southern California Agency: Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara.

"-" means 0 (zero).

"B" means base is too small for percentages to be meaningful.



You Asked About...



HIGHLIGHTS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS BUDGET

The Bureau of Indian Affairs proposes a budget of \$634.7 million for fiscal year 1975, of which the largest single item is \$219.0 million for Indian Education. Seventy million dollars of the total request is for the 1975 payment to the Alaska Native fund as authorized under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, Public Law 92-203, enacted December 18, 1971.

The Bureau's budget request for fiscal year 1975 is presented in a new appropriation structure which more clearly and adequately describes the activities and functions of the Bureau and its organizational structure. In keeping with this Administration's key policy which allows concerned Indians to assume the control and operation of Federally funded and administered programs, the new proposed structure includes a line item as a subactivity in the operation of the Indian Program appropriation entitled "Direct Indian Operations" for all programs with the exception of Trust Responsibilities and Services -- Indian Natural Resource Rights Protection and Real Estate and Financial Trust Services. There will remain implicit in this assumption of operations policy the fact that the Indian tribes, organizations, or individuals will make the determination of what they wish to assume and when they will do so. Also, as in the past, the right to return control and operation of programs to the Bureau is available at all times and in all instances. Bureau officials will act as brokers and never as salesmen.

This subactivity contains estimates of funds to be granted directly to or contracted directly with individual Indians, Indian tribes, or Indian organizations. In past years these funds were included as a part of regular program estimates. In addition, this new subactivity includes funds transferred from each program which will be available for payment of overhead or indirect costs incurred by Indian tribes or Indian organizations in contracting with the Federal Government for the provision of programs and services normally provided by Federal employees. This transfer of funds is based

upon attrition of employees in programs to be contracted and, therefore, does not reduce in any way total program funds available. This will alleviate the concern expressed recently by several tribes that it costs them tribal and program dollars to do business with the Bureau,

Although funds are specifically earmarked for these purposes in this subactivity, in keeping with the policy of Indian self-determination, should the tribes or individuals elect not to enter into contractual arrangements, funds will be used by the Bureau to carry out programs in the same manner as in the past, which assures that services will in no way be terminated or diminished. This assurance to the Indian people is absolutely essential if this new system of delivery of services is to be successful and, therefore, has been explicitly spelled out in the "Program and Performance" statement of each appropriation.

Indian involvement and participation in the program planning decisions of the Bureau have again been stressed and upgraded. Local Indian priorities for the fiscal year 1975 Bureau budget were determined on an agency-by-agency basis by means of a priority analysis system. These priorities have been used to help develop the distribution of fiscal year 1975 funds down to the local level on a program-by-program basis. To familiarize Indian leadership with the Federal budget process in general and the Department and Bureau processes in particular, a budget formulation and program planning workshop was developed for use at the agency level as a preliminary step to the fiscal year 1976 budget cycle. The workshop's major emphasis is to assist Indian leaders in establishing local priorities relating to the Bureau's programs under constrained funding levels.

The funds requested will provide for:

Indian Education - \$219.0 million. Among other efforts the requested funds will provide program assistance for approximately 100,000 Indian students who will be attending public schools. Monies are needed to provide for special educational projects such as special English language teachers, bicultural classes, kindergartens, and school-home coordinators.

Over 53,000 Indian youth will be attending Federal schools with an additional 4,000 being provided dormitory boarding services while attending public schools in communities near Indian reservations.



Under the Career Development Program Indian students are enrolling in colleges and universities in greater number each year. During fiscal year 1975, scholarship grants will be provided for approximately 14,700 Indian men and women as compared with 13,500 in fiscal year 1974. The majority of these students come from homes with income below today's national poverty level. About 11,000 Indian adults will be provided adult education services while another 8,000 will be assisted through adult vocational training activities throughout the United States.

Indian Services - \$96.3 million. The major emphasis of the Indian Services program in fiscal year 1975 will be aid to tribal governments and social services. The proposed increase of \$2.0 million to a total of \$10.9 million in aid to tribal governments will permit increased activity in the tribal government development program, as well as increasing the funding available for tribal comprehensive planning.

The proposal of \$63.7 million for fiscal year 1975 social services represents an increase of \$3.4 million over fiscal year 1974. This increase is necessitated by the increased unit costs for assistance to an estimated general assistance caseload of 75,000 persons and a child welfare caseload of 3,600 children. The tribal work experience program will be carried on by 31 tribes in fiscal year 1975 and will benefit an estimated 4,525 participants.

The fiscal year 1975 law enforcement budget of \$8.8 million will provide services to over 300,000 Indian people on 87 reservations in 17 states where local authorities have not assumed civil and/or criminal jurisdiction.

The Bureau's fiscal year 1975 budget calls for \$12.9 million for housing. While the bulk of new home construction on reservations is the responsibility of the Department of Housing and Urban Development under separate appropriations, Bureau of Indian Affairs' programs will account for 500 new homes and 4,400 renovations.

Tribal Resources Development - \$57.6 million. In fiscal year 1975, \$57.6 million is requested for the development of tribal resources, an increase of \$6.3 million over fiscal year 1974. Primary efforts will be directed toward increased Indian employment and income; an intensified program for the inventory, conservation, development and natural resources; and improved road maintenance services.

Assuming continued growth in the Nation's economy, the \$2.3 million increase in business enterprises, credit, and direct employment, along with efforts in other program areas, is expected to add about



5,000 man-years to Indian employment, with 800 resulting from placement services and additional contracts which provide on-the-job training.

An additional \$1.3 million over the fiscal year 1974 level for forestry and agriculture will be used to strengthen conservation and development efforts on Indian lands and will provide urgently needed technical services on leasing and harvesting arrangements to assure optimum returns to the Indian community. There will be \$1.0 million to begin a comprehensive inventory of energy resources, and \$0.5 million to improve obligatory Federal maintenance services in irrigation projects where the current maintenance level is resulting in deteriorating facilities and reduced water deliveries.

The \$1.2 million increase for road maintenance will provide increased maintenance services of approximately \$50 per mile for the Indian reservation road network of approximately 22,740 miles. This will improve useability and reduce road deterioration.

Trust Responsibilities and Services - \$17.9 million. The request of \$17.9 million for fulfilling the Government's trust responsibilities in fiscal year 1975 provides for an increase of \$3.4 million over fiscal year 1974. Primary emphasis will be directed to protecting Indian rights in water and other property, and in strengthening real estate and financial management services.

An increase of \$1.0 million for water rights protection work will provide for initiating 35 additional water studies, for completing 34 water use plans now underway, and for filing or appealing 8 additional litigation cases. In addition, programs will be strengthened to assure that environmental quality standards are being maintained.

A \$2.4 million increase for trust services will provide urgent backlogged land appraisal, lease, and management services, increasing the number of appraisals by 2,600, and land conveyance, rights-of-way, and other lease services by over 17,000. The total number of leases expected to be in effect exceeds 95,000. In addition, financial management and accounting services will be strengthened for the estimated \$465.0 million in tribal investments and individual Indian accounts being serviced.

General Management and Facilities Operations - \$63.0 million. Included in the fiscal year 1975 budget request are funds to provide for the general management and administration of the Bureau (\$6.1 million); annual program planning and development at the reservation level (\$3.0 million); safety management and employee compensation



(\$1.7 million); and the rental, operation, repair and maintenance of physical facilities in support of Bureau programs (\$52.2 million). Included are funds transferred to the Department of Labor for employee compensation claims; and to the General Services Administration for space owned or leased by them which is being used by the Bureau.

Construction (Buildings and Utilities) - \$27.4 million. The construction program in fiscal year 1975 includes funds for 16 additional kindergarten classrooms and 16 related staff quarters; one day school building at Diomedes, Alaska; completion of Grey Hill High School, Arizona (renamed Tuba City High School); facilities at Haskell Indian Junior College, Lawrence, Kansas; an administration building for the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project, New Mexico; and funds to cover inflated construction costs at Navajo Community College, Tsaile Lake, Arizona. Funds will also provide for design drawings for future projects and the purchase of equipment for facilities now under construction.

Irrigation Construction - \$24.5 million. The proposed budget estimates for irrigation systems for fiscal year 1975 provides \$17.2 million for the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project located in New Mexico and \$7.3 million for other Indian irrigation projects and related power systems.

Road Construction on Indian Reservations - \$59.0 million (Liquidating Contract Authority). The Bureau of Indian Affairs will continue to emphasize in fiscal year 1975 the need of developing adequate road systems on Indian reservations. The program will provide for grading of 446 miles, paved surfacing of 577 miles and gravel surfacing of 148 miles.

Alaska Native Claims - \$70.0 million. Included in the fiscal year 1975 budget request is \$70.0 million for the Alaska Native claims. These funds will be used for the settlement of land claims of Alaska Natives as authorized by P.L. 92-203, December 18, 1971. This settlement will be accomplished in conformity with the real economic and social needs of the Natives and with their maximum participation in decisions affecting their rights and property. Funding to date has been \$12.5 million in 1972, \$50.0 million in 1973 and \$70.0 million in 1974. The Act requires that the claims be paid out in 11 years.

Navajo-Hopi. In 1962 a court determined that 1,822,082 acres of the Executive Act (1882) was owned jointly by the Navajo and Hopi. In 1972 the court ordered the Navajo tribe and the United States Government to reduce Navajo livestock to one-half the 1964 grazing capacity and to make a new carrying capacity survey, and order the Government to submit plans to implement the order. These plans were submitted and approved by the court.

A Flagstaff Office to implement the terms of the court order in the joint-use area has been established. This office will supervise grazing, issuance of grazing permits, removal and transportation of animals, permits for new construction of any kind, and the maintenance of law enforcement, including a special court and police. Funds for carrying out the court order including range capacity survey, range improvements and fencing, and other necessary activities for the control of grazing are estimated to be \$1.5 million in fiscal year 1974. Funds will be needed to continue these activities in fiscal year 1975, in addition to the operation of a judiciary and police system, in order to comply with the court order.

Federal Government Obligations. The Federal Government holds title, in trust, for 40.0 million acres of tribally-owned land and 10.3 million acres of individually owned land.

Population. The United States Census for 1970 reports there are 792,730 Indians and 34,378 Aleuts and Eskimos in the United States. This is a total of 827,108 Americans claiming Indian or Alaska Native ancestry. In March 1973, the Bureau of Indian Affairs estimated about 543,000 Indians living on reservations and nearby, including all rural California Indians in counties containing trust land.

Program Direction. The Administration will continue to provide the American Indian the opportunity and assistance to live in prosperity, dignity and honor, and to help share and determine their destiny through their participation and involvement. Continued emphasis will also be given to development of commercial and industrial potentials for increased Indian employment and income.



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
(In thousands)

Comparative Statement of 1974 Appropriation and 1975 Budget Estimate

	Fiscal Year 1974				Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1975 Compared with 1974
Appropriations and Activities	Appropriation	Pay Cost Supplemental	Amount Available	F.Y. 1975 Estimate	
<u>OPERATION INDIAN PROGRAMS:</u>					
1. Education	190,420	8,566	198,986	219,016	+20,030
2. Indian Services	92,476	1,442	93,918	96,304	+ 2,386
3. Tribal Resources Development.....	49,156	2,169	51,325	57,609	+ 6,284
4. Trust Responsibilities and Services	13,630	814	14,444	17,885	+ 3,441
5. General Management and Facilities Operations	51,339	2,347	53,686	62,993	+ 9,307
Total.....	397,021	15,338	412,359	453,807	+41,448
<u>CONSTRUCTION:</u>					
1. Irrigation systems.....	21,585	- - -	21,585	24,522	+ 2,937
2. Construction of Buildings and Utilities.....	33,022	- - -	33,022	27,353	- 5,669
Total.....	1/ 54,607	- - -	54,607	51,875	- 2,732
1/ Excludes transfer of \$116,000.					
<u>ROAD CONSTRUCTION:</u>					
1. General Road Construction-Approp.	43,000	- - -	43,000	59,000	+16,000
(Obligational Authority).....	(57,200)	- - -	(57,200)	(60,200)	(+ 3,000)
(Budget Authority).....	(150,000)	- - -	(150,000)	(75,000)	(-75,000)
<u>MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS:</u>					
1. Alaska Native Claims.....	70,000	- - -	70,000	70,000	- - -
TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS.....	564,628	15,338	579,966	634,682	+54,716

February 1974



INDIAN RECORD

April 1974

Special Issue -- MORRIS THOMPSON HEADS BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS



Commissioner of Indian Affairs Morris Thompson.

Commissioner's Comments...

Following my swearing-in as Commissioner of Indian Affairs December 3, 1973 I made these statements which I hope are of interest to American Indian people:

"Receiving the vote of confidence of the Secretary of the Interior through his recommendation, the President through his nomination, the United States Senate through its confirmation, and the many Indian people through their support, has placed a tremendous responsibility on me.

"I accept this responsibility only because of the faith and confidence I have in this Administration, this Congress, and the many dedicated employees in the

(Continued page 2 col. 1)

About the Commissioner...

Commissioner of Indian Affairs Morris Thompson, 34, is an Athabascan Indian.

Born in Tanana, Alaska—located almost in the center of the State of Alaska—on September 11, 1939, he attended the local day school, then was graduated from the Bureau of Indian Affairs' Mt. Edgecumbe Boarding School in 1959. There he was a member of the National Honor Society.

Thompson attended the University of Alaska where he majored in civil engineering and minored in political science. In 1963, he completed an 18-month course in industrial and communications electronics at the RCA Institute in Los Angeles, California.

From 1963 to 1967, Thompson served as an electronic technician at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Satellite Data Acquisition Facility at Gilmore Creek, near Fairbanks, Alaska. While there, he served as chairman of the board of the Fairbanks Native Association.

In 1967, he assumed the post of Deputy Director of the State's Rural Development Agency and, in 1968, became executive secretary of NORTH Commission for the State of Alaska headquartered in Juneau. That Commission advised the Governor of Alaska on matters relating to the development of the Arctic regions in northern Alaska.

In 1969, Thompson joined the BIA as special assistant to Commissioner Louis R. Bruce and then served as special assistant for Indian Affairs to former Secretary of the Interior Walter J. Hickel.

On March 1, 1971, Thompson was named by Commissioner Bruce to head the Bureau's Area Office in Juneau. The first Alaskan Native to be named to this post, he is also the youngest man ever to hold the position of a Bureau of Indian Affairs Area Director.

On December 3, 1973, Thompson became the fourth Indian in the history of the United States to hold the position of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the youngest Commissioner.

Bureau and most of all, my faith and confidence in the Indian people of America.

"No single individual possesses the strength, intelligence, or wisdom to carry out fully all the responsibilities entrusted in this position. I will be looking to you for guidance, assistance, and cooperation.

"We have just endured some of the stormiest months ever in Indian affairs. One positive result of this period, 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. As Commissioner, I hope to re-establish the Bureau of Indian Affairs into a fully efficient and responsive organization, and as a result, be in a position to do our share in achieving this progress.

Jobs Not Easy Ones

"To the employees of the Bureau, I know of the tremendous pressures you've been operating under recently. I was there also. At best, the Bureau of Indian Affairs has never been an easy place to work. The fact that many of you chose to stay is evidence of the quality, commitment, and dedication you have to serving Indian people. During the past four years, I've had the good fortune to become familiar with the Bureau at all levels from small one-teacher schools up through the Central Office. At every level, I have observed many hard working, dedicated employees doing a job far beyond that expected of them. It was your loyalty that kept this Bureau functioning throughout those difficult months. For this you have my deepest appreciation and admiration.

"Of the many employees worthy of mention, I would like to recognize one specific individual who has been a genuine and sincere servant to Indian people. He is Marvin Franklin, Assistant to the Secretary for Indian Affairs. Mr. Franklin agreed to accept that 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—that of meeting our trust responsibilities and providing services to Indians.

Interior Gives Priority

"From the recent discussions I've had with Secretary Morton, I am confident that Indian affairs will receive a high priority in the Department. In addition to elevating the Bureau organizationally, the Secretary is also making other Interior Bureau's resources available to us. These positive actions should do much to accelerate the progress we hope to achieve.

"The 1975 Bureau of Indian Affairs budget has been finalized within the Bureau and has been submitted

to the Congress. That budget is for \$634.7 million of which the largest single item is \$219 million for Indian education.

"I am now in the process of structuring the Central Office and in recruiting key Bureau personnel. It has priority because an organization must be able to get the job done and work in harmony. A number of decisions have been made in regard to executive staffing. I will continue to inform you as soon as the administrative procedures have been completed.

"I look forward to meeting with you from time to time—individually, in tribal groups, and through your elected representatives."



Claude Cox, Principal Chief, Creek Nation of Oklahoma, discusses a point with Commissioner Morris Thompson at the National Congress of American Indians National Convention in Tulsa, Oklahoma.



Enjoying a joke at the National Congress of American Indians convention in Tulsa are Phillip Martin, Chairman, Choctaw Tribe, Mississippi, and Commissioner of Indian Affairs Morris Thompson.



Hard at work at his desk in the Department of the Interior building, Morris Thompson explains a matter to Karen Ducheneaux of the American Indian Press Association.

Thompson Promises Wise Use of Indian Appropriation

Editor's Note: Following are excerpts from the statement of Morris Thompson before the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee November 14, 1973, made during the Hearing on the President's nomination of Thompson to be Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

American Indians have a right to expect an effective and efficient Bureau of Indian Affairs. They have a right to expect that the money appropriated by Congress for Indians is spent wisely and that each dollar directly or indirectly benefits Indians at the local and individual level. Indian people have a right to determine what the Indian priorities will be and how they are to be met.

In addition, if the Indians desire, and at their own initiative, Indians have a right to direct and administer programs developed for them. The President recognized

these rights and therefore established a policy of self-determination for Indians, without the threat of termination of the trust responsibility. I believe in this policy, and as Commissioner will insure that meaningful Indian involvement is an integral part of all Bureau operations.

Under my leadership, the Bureau's top priorities will be meeting our trust responsibilities, the delivery of meaningful services, and the achievement of greater Indian self-determination. I hope to do this by providing strong leadership and applying sound management practices to the Bureau's operations.

Although we have a tremendous responsibility, I recognize that the Bureau of Indian Affairs is not the total answer to all the problems facing Indians today. Other Federal agencies and State and local Governments

also have Indian concerns and responsibilities. It is not only desirable but essential that we work together more closely to take advantage of each other's resources and thinking which hopefully will minimize duplication and maximize total delivery of services.

Of high importance is cooperation between the Congress and the Bureau. I have been following with great interest the progress being made with Indian legislation by this Congress. This progress is more than encouraging in that it demonstrates Congress's understanding of Indians and its sincere desire to provide much needed laws to meet today's needs.

I am extremely hopeful that you will be successful in enacting the Indian legislation before you in the near future.

Indian Desires Factor

I feel very strongly that our efforts must be consistent with the expressed desires of Indian people. From my experience in Indian affairs I have developed a tremendous respect and confidence in the Indian leadership throughout this country. The quality of this leadership is demonstrated by numerous examples of outstanding tribal government management, a total commitment to the development of both human and natural resources, and the ability to maintain progress without sacrificing Indian culture. What is most impressive is the unwavering faith Indians have in Indians, that given the opportunity Indians can and will solve Indian problems. Indian tribes must have the opportunity to develop their tribal governments. Resources must be made available to the tribes for this purpose. If assistance is desired, this must be provided without paternalism. Developing effective tribal governments will be a major step towards true Indian self-determination.

The threat of termination has been a major barrier to the development of Indian resources, enterprises and governments in recent years. Whether real or imagined, the feelings existed that any successes might be used as justification for terminating the Federal Government's trust relationship. One of my major priorities will be to overcome this fear.

Basic to the role of the BIA is assuring the fulfillment of the Federal Government's trust and treaty responsibilities to Indian people and their resources. I intend to work closely with Indian people and the Solicitor to better define these responsibilities and see to it that the BIA fully discharges its responsibilities.

Education Important

Of the many programs developed and administered for the benefit of Indians today, none is more important than Indian education. The American taxpayers are investing millions of dollars in the education of Indian youth. Indian people and all Americans have a right to expect that the best education program possible is being provided to Indians. It is not enough to say that we are

meeting minimum standards of education, or that we are providing an adequate level of education, or that we are doing our best under the circumstances. We must establish the highest standards possible and insure that those standards are met. We must utilize the most modern education techniques available and also develop new ones. We must provide the best materials, equipment, and facilities available. Finally, we must insure that our teachers are not only the highest caliber available technically but also that they be personally committed and sensitive to Indian needs. In short, we must be sure that each dollar appropriated for Indian education is spent wisely, whether through Bureau-operated systems or through other systems.



Commissioner of Indian Affairs Morris Thompson participates in a press conference on the 1975 budget for American Indians with Under Secretary of the Interior John C. Whitaker at his left and Under Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare Frank Carlucci at Whitaker's left.



Morris Thompson meets the press, at the Phoenix, Ariz. Press Club. He was in Phoenix to address the National Tribal Chairmen's Association.

Information About...



THE LAW AND THE INDIAN

Laws in regard to American Indians include the earliest treaties signed by the United States Government and Indian tribes and Civil Rights legislation passed in this decade. The Congress is constantly considering new laws that will affect the "First Americans". The American public and the Indian people may wish to keep abreast of proposals that may become law in order to express their opinion of them, or it may wish to consider the position of Indians and Indian land under existing laws. Here are some of the written means of doing both:

TO FOLLOW LEGISLATION THAT MAY AFFECT INDIANS

A newsletter which keeps the American public -- both Indian and non-Indian -- informed of proposed legislation that affects Indians and perhaps changes existing legislation is: "American Indian Law Newsletter", The University of New Mexico, 1915 Roma Ave., N.E., Albuquerque, New Mexico 87106. Available in many large law libraries.

Another helpful publication is "Legislative Review" published by the Indian Legal Information Development Service (I-LIDS), 1785 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Suite 112, Washington, D.C. 20036.

A law service that is so indexed that those bills and acts of interest to or affecting Indians are easily found is: "Topical Law Reports," Commerce Clearing House, 4025 West Peterson Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60646. Available in most large law libraries.

INDIAN LAW IN GENERAL

The most comprehensive compilation of Federal Indian law is the book by that title -- "Federal Indian Law", a revision and updating through the year 1956 of "Handbook of Federal Indian Law" prepared under the supervision and editorial direction of the late Felix S. Cohen and first printed in 1940. "Federal Indian Law" was prepared by the Solicitor's Office of the Department of the Interior. Copies may be purchased for \$35 from the Association on American Indian Affairs, Inc., 432 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y. 10016.



Copies of the book by Felix Cohen that preceded it -- "Handbook of Federal Indian Law", 1940, are available for \$25 from University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87106.

The Civil Rights Act of 1968 included provisions for: Revising "Federal Indian Law", recommending to the Congress a model code to govern the administration of justice by courts of Indian offenses on Indian reservations; having the document entitled "Indian Affairs, Laws and Treaties" (Senate Document No. 319, volumes 1 and 2, 58th Congress) revised and extended to include all treaties, laws, Executive Orders and regulations relating to Indian affairs revised and printed at the Government Printing Office; making annual compilations to keep this book current. An accurate compilation of the official opinions, published and unpublished, of the Solicitor of the Department of the Interior relating to Indian Affairs rendered by the Solicitor prior to September 1, 1967 are also to be printed.

A book published in 1970 that gives general information about Indian law is "Native American Law Manual" by Monroe E. Price, Professor of Law. It is available from California Indian Legal Services, University of California at Los Angeles, School of Law -- Room 2467, 405 Hilgard Avenue, Los Angeles, California 90024, for \$15.

"Articles on American Indian Law", a list of publications, was published by the Federal Bar Association in the Federal Bar Journal, vol. 20, no. 3, summer of 1960. "A Symposium -- The Law and the American Indian" was published in the summer of 1972 (vol. 33, no. 2) of the Montana Law Review published by the University of Montana School of Law. An "Indian Law Symposium" was published in the summer of 1972 (vol. 48, no. 4) of the North Dakota Law Review published by the University of North Dakota School of Law.

A four-volume book that includes Indian treaties is "Indian Affairs, Laws and Treaties" compiled, annotated, and edited by Charles J. Kappler and published by the Government Printing Office in several different editions. The most recent is 1939.

The volume of this work that contains all of the treaties signed by the United States Government with American Indians has been reprinted by Interland Publishing Co., 799 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10003 and is available for \$67.50. It has been retitled: Indian Treaties 1778-1883.

The Institute for the Development of Indian Law offers copies of the treaties by Indian regional group for \$5.00. Write to the Institute, at Suite 612, 927 15th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005.

"Executive Orders Relating to Indian Reservations from May 14, 1855 to July 1, 1912" and "Executive Orders Relating to Indian Reservations from July 1, 1912 to July 1, 1922" were published by the Government Printing Office in 1912 and 1922, respectively. They are volumes I and II, also respectively.

Multi-volume sets of Federal laws that can be consulted in a law library are the "United States Code" and "U.S. Statutes-at-Large" published by the U.S. Government Printing Office. Title 25 of the United States Code is devoted exclusively to laws relating to Indians, however, there are also provisions in other titles relating to Indians.

The "Code of Federal Regulations", Title 25, "Indians", revised annually is available from the Superintendent of Documents. U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, price \$3.75.

Three organizations with considerable interest in legal research involving a variety of Indian matters are: Native American Rights Fund, 1506 Broadway, Boulder, Colorado 80302; Institute for the Development of Indian Law, Suite 612, 927 15th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005; and the American Indian Law Center, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87106.

CIVIL RIGHTS OF INDIANS

A recent discussion of the civil rights issue is included in "Rights of Members of Indian Tribes", Hearings, 90th Congress, 2nd Session on H. R. 15419 and related bills, U. S. Congress, House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Friday, March 29, 1968, Government Printing Office, 1968.

The United States Commission on Civil Rights published the "American Indian Civil Rights Handbook -- A Guide to the Rights and Liberties, Under Federal Law, of Native Americans Living On and Off Reservations" in March 1972. This may be purchased for 55 cents from the Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

INDIAN LAND AND THE LAW

Two books useful in comparing the Indian concept of land ownership as with that of the non-Indian are: "The Origin of the Land Tenure System in the United States" by Marshall Harris, Ames, Iowa, University of Iowa Press, 1953; and "A Continent Lost and a Civilization Won" by Jay P. Kinney, Baltimore, Maryland, The Johns Hopkins Press, 1937.

Charles C. Royce is the author of "Indian Land Cessions in the United States", Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office, 1900.

A work that cites the law, treaty, or Executive Order that established a particular reservation is "Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs", House Report 2503, 82nd Congress, 2nd Session, Government Printing Office, 1952. Although out-of-print, this report can be obtained via inter-library loan since it is included in the collection of all Federal depository libraries.

Heirship problems regarding Indian lands are considered in "Indian Fractionated Land Problems", Hearings, 89th Congress, 2nd Session, February 24 and 25, 1966, House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

FOR A COPY OF AN ORIGINAL TREATY

For a nominal fee National Archives and Records Service of the General Services Administration, repository of the originals of all treaties, will duplicate a treaty and send anyone who requests it a copy. It will also answer questions about a specific Indian treaty. Inquiries should be directed to:

Dr. Milton O. Gustafson, Chief
Diplomatic Branch
National Archives and Records Service
Washington, D.C. 20408

Send the Archives as much pertinent information as you have for the fastest possible service. This includes tribes participating in the treaty and the place the treaty was signed and precise date signed, if available to you.

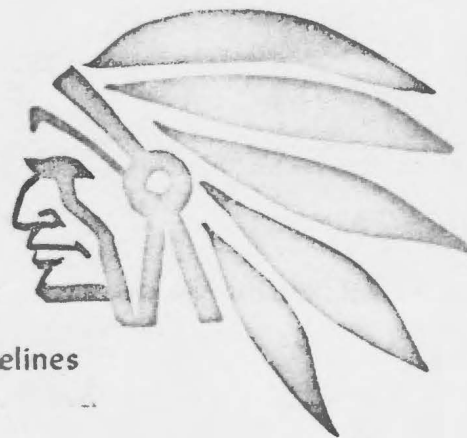
July 1974



You Asked About...

VOLUNTEERING TO HELP INDIANS

Individuals Who Volunteer to Help Indians: A Few Guidelines



Wish to help Indians on a volunteer basis? The Bureau of Indian Affairs recently polled various Indian organizations that work in behalf of their people and philanthropic non-Indian organizations that attempt to help Indians to see what programs a person who wishes to donate time may involve him or herself in. Here is the result:

American Friends Service Committee, Inc., 160 No. Fifteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 19102: May be able to refer people with skills such as teaching, proposal-writing, legal training, management, etc., to interested Indian organizations. This organization indicates that it does not have the staff to do a complete job of referral.

American Indian Historical Society and the Indian Historian Press, 1451 Masonic Avenue, San Francisco, Calif. 94117: Can make use of the volunteer part-time services of Indian attorneys and accountants. Volunteers must pay their own expenses.

Americans for Indian Opportunity, 1820 Jefferson Place, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036: This Indian organization can use the services of all Indian volunteers regardless of skills either/or in its offices or on Indian reservations. This organization can use volunteers year 'round, full-time. Clerical skills are particularly needed. Volunteers must pay all their expenses.

American National Red Cross, National Headquarters, Washington, D. C. 20006: Each of more than 3,000 chapters is governed by a volunteer Board of Directors and does its work chiefly through volunteers. When chapters are located near Indian reservations, these chapters and the Indian community select, develop and implement the programs and activities to be provided. Both Indian and non-Indian members of the local communities serve. In general, volunteers pay their own expenses except when the performance of their duties involves travel of more than normal commuting distance from home. Individual chapters make their own decisions regarding reimbursement for transportation to those individuals who could not otherwise volunteer.



Chapters use volunteers throughout the year; some chapters use more youth volunteers during summer school vacations. The vast majority of Red Cross volunteers serve on a part-time basis, although a few may serve full-time.

Arrow, Inc., 1000 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Suite 501, Washington, D. C. 20036: This Indian organization uses volunteers only when an Indian tribal council sponsors a project on a reservation and makes a written request for volunteers to help in it.

Association on American Indian Affairs, Inc., 432 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y. 10016: Made up of Indians and non-Indians, this group can make use of highly qualified mature specialists in health, education, welfare, legal defense, economic development, etc., regardless of race, on Indian reservations. Volunteers must pay their own living expenses. This organization uses volunteers year 'round, both full and part-time.

Girl Scouts of the U. S. A., 830 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022: The Girl Scouts can use volunteers both in its offices and on Indian reservations. The skills that may be useful to this organization vary. It uses both Indians and non-Indians year 'round--both full and part-time. Each Girl Scout Council has its own policy on reimbursement of expenses incurred in Girl Scout work. Girl Scout Councils in the states of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Vermont, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands are represented through a National Branch Office at 100 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass. 02116. Girl Scout Councils in the states of Delaware, District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maryland, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia are represented through a National Branch Office at 2000 L Street N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036. Girl Scout Councils in the states of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and the Canal Zone are represented through a National Branch Office at 24 Executive Park West N. E., Atlanta, Georgia 30329. Girl Scout Councils in the states of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wisconsin are represented by a National Branch Office at Suite 2620, 20 No. Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60606. Girl Scout Councils in the states of Arkansas, Colorado, Texas, Kansas, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Wyoming are represented by the National Branch Office in Suite 1321, 1102 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Mo. 64106. Councils in the states of Alaska, Arizona, California, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington State, are represented by the National Branch Office at 1860 El Camino Real, Burlingame, Calif. 94010.



Institute for the Development of Indian Law, Suite 612,
927 15th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005: This organization is involved solely in Federal-Indian legal research and publishing, but can utilize responsible volunteers, regardless of race, in its Washington, D.C. offices only. It has no placement services for reservation or field volunteers. The organization can utilize persons skilled in any area, although it prefers researchers, on a part-time, summer, or year-round basis. Volunteers must pay their own expenses.

Native American Rights Fund, 1506 Broadway, Boulder, Colorado
80303: This group can use volunteers with legal training, technical skills related to litigation the group is handling (for example, electrical engineers), fund raisers, and experts in public relations. It uses volunteers regardless of race. Volunteers must pay their own maintenance and expenses in Boulder, Colo, or Washington, D.C. They can be used by the organization year 'round.

Federal statutes forbid Government agencies to accept the help of volunteers unless specific legislation enables a particular agency to do otherwise. The Bureau of Indian Affairs comes under 31 U. S. Code 665 (b) "Volunteer Service Forbidden" which states that "No officer or employee of the U. S. shall accept voluntary service for the U. S. or employ personal services in excess of that authorized by law except in cases of emergency involving the safety of human life or the protection of property."

The intent of this law is to prevent the utilization of voluntary service which might afford a basis for a future claim against the Government for wages or other compensation.

Congress has enacted specific laws for several Federal Agencies which permit acceptance of voluntary service under certain circumstances. No such law presently applies to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, although the Bureau has proposed such legislation on several occasions recently, and will continue to seek such authority.

July 1974





INDIAN RECORD

August 1974

Special Issue: 5 PROGRAM HEADS SWORN IN: FIELD GETS EMPHASIS



Martin E. Seneca, Jr., member of the Seneca Indian Tribe of New York State, is congratulated by Commissioner of Indian Affairs Morris Thompson, left, after he is sworn in as Director of Trust Responsibilities, Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Top Area, Agency Men Named

An organizational alignment designed to accomplish the goals outlined in Secretary Order 2954—namely transferring day-to-day activities of the Bureau of Indian Affairs to field offices, reduce non-essential Central Office support staff, and increase the effectiveness of the delivery system of services to Indians—is now underway, Commissioner of Indian Affairs Morris Thompson has announced.

The Secretarial Order follows the direction the President took in his human resources message to the Congress of March 1, 1973. In that, he directed that steps be taken to transfer day-to-day operational activities of the Bureau from Washington to the field offices.

The structure of the Central Office will shortly include a Commissioner's Office, Congressional and

Directors Assume Offices

Commissioner of Indian Affairs Morris Thompson, an Athabascan Indian from Alaska, now has five program directors who are administering the services the Bureau of Indian Affairs offers to Indians entitled to its services. The appointments have been made in the first 7 months of Thompson's tenure. Four are enrolled members of Indian tribes with a Federal relationship. The men are:

Dr. Clennon E. Sockey, member of the Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma, Director of Education Programs; Theodore C. Krenzke, Director of Indian Services; Jose A. Zuni, member of the Isleta Pueblo, Director of Administration; Daniel D. McDonald, Flathead Indian, Director of Tribal Resources Development; and Martin E. Seneca, Jr., Seneca Tribe, Director of Trust Responsibilities. Krenzke, the only non-Indian, has been Superintendent of the Cherokee Agency, home of the Eastern Band of Cherokee, North Carolina.

Thompson said, as he swore in the last of the five program directors in June, "I am proud that we now have men in these posts that can make decisions concerning the day-to-day activities of the Bureau at its highest level. But the ability to work together is not enough. I expect these men to bring about meaningful changes in the lives of the Indians in Indian Country."

The five directors bring these backgrounds to their posts:

Education Lead by Clennon Sockey

Dr. Clennon E. Sockey, 48, Director of Indian Education Programs, will administer a budget of \$219.0 million for fiscal year 1975 alone, Indian education is the largest program in the Bureau of Indian Affairs and takes about one-third of the total Bureau budget. One-third of the Bureau's employees are working in the education field or in school-related activities.

(Continued page 2, Col. 1)

(Continued page 3, Col. 1)

(AREA, from p. 1)

Legislative Affairs Office, Office of Public Information, Office of Intergovernmental Relations, Office of Policy Planning, and program offices of Indian Services, Tribal Resource Development, Trust Responsibility, Education Programs, and Administration.

The Rights Protection function, including water rights, is established as a direct responsibility of the Director of Trust Responsibilities and the staff functioning in this area will be reporting directly to him.

"This will give this vital activity high level focus on the critical issue of water rights," Thompson said.



One of the first official functions of Ignatius L. Billy, Pomo Indian and Director of Bureau of Indian Affairs Personnel, was to greet Miss Indian America, Clara Manning, a Shoshone Bannock Indian.

Pomo Heads Personnel

The restructuring began shortly after the appointment of Ignatius L. Billy, 57, as Personnel Director of the Bureau. He is a Pomo Indian of Hopland, Calif.

Billy received an AB degree in political science from the University of California, at Berkeley. He has held specialist positions in every field of personnel administration in the Veterans Administration and the Department of the Interior.

He has served in staff specialist positions as well as in personnel officer positions. He has appointed a senior Employee Management Relations Specialist in the Office of the Director of Personnel of Interior in 1963. Since 1969, he has been the senior Labor Relations Officer in Interior.

Billy served in the United States Army in this country and in the Western Pacific Theater from 1942 to 1946. He began his service as a private and ended it as Captain, Medical Administrative Corps.

Indian Woman Named

One of the first of Commissioner Thompson's executive field appointments included the first Indian woman appointed Superintendent of a Bureau of Indian Affairs Agency. She is Mrs. Shirley Plume, an Oglala Sioux, who is Superintendent of the Standing Rock Agency, Fort Yates, N. Dak.

Mrs. Plume's career embraces 30 years in the Bureau, including posts in North and South Dakota and Oklahoma. She received a Superior Performance Award of the Department of the Interior in 1958, and a commendation from the United Sioux Tribes as a result of her work in connection with establishment of its training center.

Two new Area Directors have been named—one at Juneau, Alaska, and the other at Portland, Ore.

(DIRECTORS, from p. 1)

Tlinget Area Director

Clarence Antioquia, 34, Tlinget Indian and former Juneau Assistant Area Director, was named Area Director—a post he has held in an acting capacity since September 1973.

Antioquia attended Sheldon Jackson College, Sitka, and has completed a number of governmental executive training courses including the Bureau's Executive Development Training Program. He received outstanding performance ratings in 1965, 1967, and in 1970.

He began his service in the Bureau as an Employment Assistance Technician following service in the U.S. Coast Guard and Geodetic Survey from May 1958 to February 1963. As an Employment Assistance Technician he served in Anchorage and Juneau and in Seattle, Wash.

In 1956 he became Employment Assistance Technician with the Nome Agency of the Bureau, where he later served as Acting Superintendent. He became Position Classification Specialist in the Juneau Area Office in 1967, and was promoted to Personnel Management Specialist, also at Juneau, in 1968.

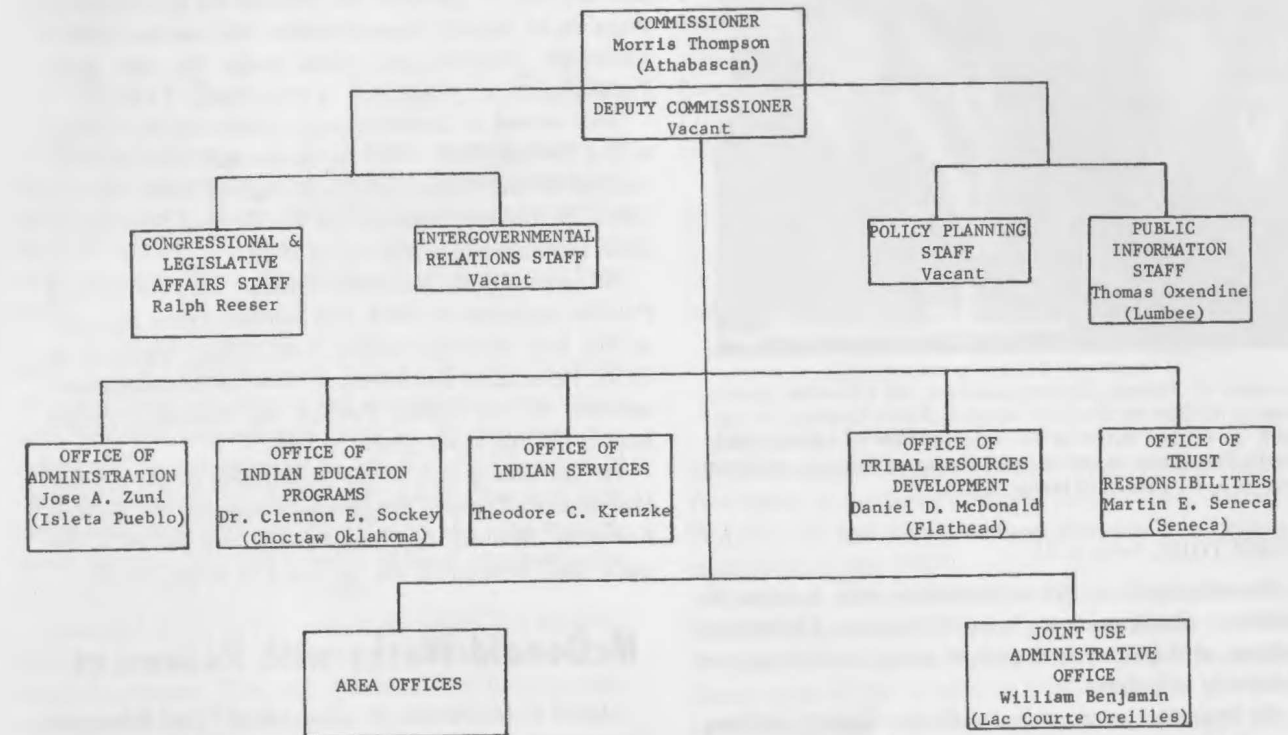
He became Equal Employment Opportunity Representative with the Civil Service Commission in Seattle in 1970, and Assistant Area Director (Administration) in the Bureau's Juneau Area Office in 1972.

Caddo Wins Post

In late July, Thompson appointed Francis E. Briscoe, 56, Portland Area Director. Briscoe, a Caddo Indian from Anadarko, Okla., has been Acting Portland Area Director since the retirement of Dale M. Baldwin in 1973.

(Continued page 3, Col. 1)

ORGANIZATION BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS



(DIRECTORS, from p. 1)

The unit Sockey heads will provide program assistance for approximately 100,000 Indian students who are attending public schools. This includes special English language teaching, bicultural classes, kindergartens, and school-home coordinators. It will also provide schooling for about 53,000 Indian youth who will be attending Federal schools with an additional 4,000 being provided dormitory boarding services while attending public schools in communities near Indian reservations.

Sockey attended a public elementary school with a large Indian enrollment and Bacone High School, Bacone, Oklahoma, a private school also with a large Indian enrollment. He earned a bachelors, masters, and doctorate degree from the University of Oklahoma—the latter in 1972.

The chief Bureau educator began his career as classroom teacher at Spiro, Oklahoma, in 1952. He became high school principal in 1956 at Keota, Oklahoma, and teacher-advisor at Riverside School, Anadarko, Oklahoma, a Bureau of Indian Affairs school, in 1956. He became a department head (academic) at Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kansas, now Haskell Indian Junior College, also a Bureau school.

He left the Bureau of Indian Affairs in 1961 to become secondary administrator of the Unified School

District of Fontana, California, a public school system. He served in the U.S. Marine Corps from 1943 to 1946.

Krenzke Directs Indian Services

Theodore C. Krenzke, 44, Superintendent of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Cherokee Agency, North Carolina, for eight years, heads the Indian Services unit of the Bureau which will have a budget of \$96.3 million in fiscal year 1975.

In administering this program Krenzke will influence tribal government development and social services that will include a general assistance caseload of 75,000 persons and a child welfare caseload of 3,600 children. In addition, Bureau law enforcement efforts will serve over 300,000 Indian people on 87 reservations in 17 states where local authorities have not assumed civil and/or criminal jurisdiction.

The Bureau's fiscal year 1975 budget calls for \$12.9 million for housing. While the bulk of new home construction on reservations is the responsibility of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Bureau of Indian Affairs programs will account for 500 new homes and 4,000 renovations.

(Continued page 4, Col. 1)



Theodore C. Krenzke, Superintendent of the Cherokee Agency, home of the Eastern Band of Cherokee, North Carolina, for eight years, as he was sworn in by Commissioner of Indian Affairs Morris Thompson to assume the duties of Director of Social Services of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

(DIRECTORS, from p. 3)

Krenzke holds a BA in sociology with a minor in business administration from Valparaiso University, Indiana, and a masters degree in social work from the University of Indiana.

He began his career with the Marion County, Indiana Juvenile Court as a Probation Officer. After two years he joined the Bureau of Indian Affairs as a social worker at the Blackfeet Agency. Two years later he accepted an offer to establish a treatment-oriented program for adolescent boys in a residential center—Dakota Boys Ranch, Minot, North Dakota. He started as a social worker and became executive director in charge of the overall program, including public relations and fund raising.

In August 1960 Krenzke returned to the Bureau of Indian Affairs as a supervisory social worker in the Juneau Area Office, Alaska, and in July 1963 was promoted to Assistant Area Social Worker.

Krenzke is a member of the National Association of Social Workers and the Academy of Certified Social Workers.

Jose Zuni Heads Administration

Jose A. Zuni, 53, moved from the post of Superintendent of the Nevada Agency of the Bureau at Stewart, Nevada, to that of Director of Administration for the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

In that capacity, he will administer \$63 million for the general management and administration of the Bureau in fiscal year 1975. This will include annual program planning and development at the reservation level, safety and management and employee compensa-

tion, and the rental, operation, repair and maintenance of physical facilities in support of Bureau programs.

Zuni is a graduate of the University of New Mexico and has had 27 years in the Bureau—the last dozen of those as an Agency Superintendent. He has also been a lieutenant governor and tribal judge for the Isleta Pueblo.

Zuni served as Superintendent of the Nevada Agency of the Bureau from 1966 to the present, and Superintendent of the Consolidated Ute Agency from 1961 to 1966. He became Assistant to the General Superintendent, United Pueblos Agency, in 1958.

He was Tribal Relations Officer for the United Pueblos beginning in 1958, and Administrative Assistant to the Area Director, Gallup Area Office, beginning in 1956. He entered the Bureau in 1949 as a management assistant for the United Pueblos and became a budget analyst for that same agency in 1951.

He has been a part of the Department of the Interior Management Training Program and attended the Federal Executive Seminar in Charlottesville, Va. in 1971. He was a Staff Sergeant in the Air Force in World War II.

McDonald Works with Resources

Daniel D. McDonald, 46, Director of Tribal Resources Development, will direct programs budgeted to spend \$56.3 million in fiscal year 1975. Primary efforts will be directed toward increased Indian employment and income; and improved road maintenance services.

Included will be work to bring business enterprises to Indian lands, additional credit to Indian tribes and individuals.

McDonald served in the U.S. Marine Corps during World War II and was graduated from the University of Montana and later did graduate work at George Washington University. Since May 1970, he has been Director of Intergovernmental Relations of the National Council on Indian Opportunity in the Office of the Vice President of the United States.

As an Industrial Development Specialist for BIA at the Navajo Area Office from 1967 to 1970, McDonald received a superior performance award for his help in establishment of 11 new industries on the Navajo reservation. This included promoting the expansion of the embryonic Fairchild Semi-conductor Division into a giant operation employing more than 1,000 Navajo tribal members, establishment of the General Dynamics plant at Fort Defiance, Arizona, and establishment of the Fed-Mart Store, first supermarket on the Navajo Reservation, and the Window Rock Motor Inn, both at Window Rock, Arizona.

(Continued page 5, Col. 1)

(DIRECTORS, from p. 4)

He began his BIA career in 1956 as relocation assistant on the Fort Belknap Reservation at Harlem, Montana.

Trust Services Seneca's Field

Martin E. Seneca, Jr., 32, brings a masters degree in public administration from Brigham Young University and a doctorate in law from Harvard University to the task of helping the Bureau of Indian Affairs fulfill its trust responsibilities to American Indians and their tribes.

The budgeted amount for this activity in fiscal year 1975 is \$19.2 million and it includes the vital functions of water rights protection and strengthening real estate and financial management services. In addition, programs will be strengthened to assure that environmental quality standards are being maintained. This unit conducts land appraisals and gives leasing and land management services. The total number of leases expected to be in effect in 1975 exceeds 95,000.

Included in his efforts will be an intensified program for the inventory, conservation, and development of natural resources. This will include efforts to strengthen conservation and development efforts in terms of forestry and agriculture. Included will be a comprehensive inventory of energy resources on Indian lands.

Seneca accepted the post of Director of Trust Responsibilities following one as Associate Professor of Law at the University of Utah. Prior to this teaching position he was a White House Fellow and served as a special assistant to the Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development. He has also been an associate attorney in the Washington firm of Wilkinson, Cragun, and Barker.

In 1970, Seneca received a two-year Presidential appointment as a member of the National Council on Indian Opportunity in the Office of the Vice President. NCIO is composed of eight outstanding American Indian leaders and eight members of the President's cabinet.

In addition he has been project developer of the Seneca Nation of Indians and technical assistant, Utah University Bureau of Indian Services.

(AREA, from p. 2)

Briscoe has served in four Bureau Area Offices as well as with the BIA in Washington, D.C.

He began his 25-year career with the Bureau in 1949 as a clerk typist in Washington, D.C. He then held positions of increasing responsibility in Area Offices at Minneapolis, Minn., Aberdeen, S. Dak., and Albuquerque, N.M. From 1955 to 1965 he again served in Washington, D.C., as an accountant, supervisory ac-

countant, and financial manager. He moved from the post of Assistant Area Director for Administration in Aberdeen, to the same post in Portland in 1972.

Briscoe is a graduate of Oklahoma University, Norman, Okla., with a B.B.S. in Business Administration. He served from 1940 to 1945 in Africa, Sicily, Italy, France, and Germany as part of the 45th Division (Thunderbird) of the U.S. Army. He has completed the Interior Department's manager training program.

Thompson has filled 12 Superintendent posts since he became Commissioner. The job of the Superintendent of an Agency of the Bureau of Indian Affairs is often said to be one that brings about really significant changes for Indian people.

Chippewa at Crow Agency

George A. Laverdure, 58, enrolled member of the Turtle Mountain Chippewa Indian Tribe, was named by Thompson to be Superintendent of the Crow Agency, Montana. He had been serving in that post in an acting capacity since June 1973.

Laverdure was graduated from Haskell Institute, now Haskell Indian Junior College, Lawrence, Kans., in 1939. He received a superior performance award from the Department of the Interior in 1957 and again in 1964. Laverdure began his BIA service in 1939 with the Winnebago Agency, Nebraska. He was acting Superintendent of the Northern Cheyenne Agency, Lane Deer, Mont. from June 1971 to August 1971 and has been acting Superintendent of the Crow Agency since June 1973. He served in the U.S. Navy for three years.

Rosebud Sioux at Rosebud

Elmer F. Compton, 53, Rosebud Sioux tribal member and former economic development officer of the Rose-

(Continued page 6, Col. 1)



Dr. Clennon E. Sockey, Choctaw of Oklahoma, shakes hands with Commissioner Thompson following his swearing in in Washington, D.C.

(AREA, from p. 5)

bud Agency, Bureau of Indian Affairs, is now Superintendent. He has acted in that capacity since 1972.

Compton studied political science for two years at the University of South Dakota and a third year at the University of Wyoming before going into military service. He served in the United States Army from 1942 to 1946 and completed the Army Specialized Training Program, language and foreign area, which enabled him to speak, write, and read the Sioux language.

From 1946 to 1954, he held various posts in the town of St. Francis, S. Dak., such as town clerk and member of the board of trustees. He was secretary of the Rosebud Sioux tribal Council and a member of the council from 1950 to 1952. He joined the Bureau at Rosebud as a real property clerk in 1957. He is a licensed real estate broker and a member of the Central South Dakota Board of Realtors, South Dakota Association of Realtors, National Association of Realtors, National Association of Real Estate Boards, and the South Dakota Chapter, National Institute of Farm and Land Brokers.

Cherokee at San Carlos

James P. Howell, 53, an enrolled member of the Cherokee Nation, Oklahoma, is now Superintendent, San Carlos Agency, with headquarters in San Carlos, Ariz. He moved to that field position from one of Equal Employment Opportunity Officer of the Bureau in Washington, D.C., a position he had held since August 1972.

A graduate of Haskell Institute, and the Department of the Interior's fifth management training program, Howell has been a Superintendent of the Fort Berthold (North Dakota) and Tuba City (Arizona) agencies of the Bureau. He has also served at the Potawatomi Agency, Horton, Kans., Western Washington Agency, Everett, Wash., Fort Belknap Agency, Harlem, Mont., and in the Aberdeen Area Office, Aberdeen, S. Dak. He has attended the University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kans., George Washington University, Washington, D.C., and Everett, Wash., Junior College. He is a veteran of World War II.

Mandan-Hidatsa at Fairbanks

Frederick P. Baker, 35, an enrolled member of the Mandan Hidatsa Tribes of Fort Berthold, N. Dak., is Superintendent of Fairbanks Agency, Fairbanks, Alaska. He has a B.S. in education from Bemidji State College, Minnesota, and has also attended the University of Michigan and University of California, Los Angeles. He

was an Employment Assistance Officer for the Bureau of Indian Affairs in Fairbanks from 1969 to 1971. He began his working life as a teacher-coach in a public school in Naytahwaush, Minn., and his Government career as an education specialist with the Indian Health Service at Standing Rock, N. Dak., Belcourt, N. Dak., and Pine Ridge, S. Dak.

He returns to the Bureau from a position as associate director, Division of State and Support Services, Mountain Plains Education and Economic Development Corp., National Institute of Education, Glasgow Air Force Base, Mont. He is a member of the Haskell Indian Junior College Board of Regents.

Eskimo at Nome

Gary Longley, 42, an Eskimo, will undertake the Superintendent's post at Nome, Alaska, beginning September 1. He has attended the University of Alaska

(Continued page 7, Col. 1)



Clarence Antioquia, Tlingit Indian, and former Juneau, Alaska Assistant Area Director has been named Area Director—a post he has held in an acting capacity since September 1973.

(AREA, from p. 6)

and served with the U.S. Air Force for four years and with the Alaska National Guard for two.

He began his civilian Government career as a weather services specialist at Anchorage, Alaska. He came to the Bureau of Indian Affairs in 1972 as an enrollment coordinator at Anchorage. Most recently, he has been executive director with the Bering Straits Native Corporation—one of 12 regional corporations established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

Bethel Agency Gets Sioux

Peter Three Stars, 47, an enrolled member of the Oglala Sioux Tribe, has been named Superintendent of the Bethel Agency of the Bureau which has headquarters at Bethel, Alaska. He has a B.S. in education from the University of South Dakota at Springfield, S. Dak., and has taken Bureau of Indian Affairs management training.

He was a relocation officer with the Bureau at Juneau, Alaska, from 1958 to 1959 and was an elementary teacher at Unalakleet, Alaska, from 1959 to 1963. In 1963 he became a tribal operations officer at the Juneau Area Office and moved to a similar post with the Bureau in Washington, D.C. in 1971.

Pueblo Indian to Umatilla

Jose Carpio, 46, an Isleta Pueblo Indian, is the new Superintendent of the Umatilla Agency, whose headquarters is at Pendleton, Ore. He replaces Harold Duck, who retired December 1973 after ten years as Superintendent of the Umatilla Agency. He has served at four Bureau of Indian Affairs agencies: Colorado River, United Pueblos, Jicarilla, and Eastern Navajo.

He has also held posts at Albuquerque Indian School, from which he was graduated, and the Institute of American Indian Art, Santa Fe, N.M.

He was graduated from the Department of the Interior Supervisory and Management Training Course and is a veteran of four years in the U.S. Marine Corps.

Western Washington Gets Flathead

Stephen A. Lozar, 49, an enrolled member of the Flathead Tribe, replaces George Felshaw who died in October 1973 after more than 11 years as Superintendent of the Western Washington Agency. Lozar comes to the Western Washington Agency from the Colorado River Agency, Parker, Ariz. He had been Real Property Management Officer at the Western Washington Agency in 1968 and Assistant Superintendent until September 1971 when he moved to the post of Area Field Representative at Riverside, Calif.

He attended the University of Montana and served for a year in the U.S. Army.

Blackfeet at Yankton

Loren J. Farmer, 35, Blackfeet Indian, is now Superintendent of the Yankton Agency which serves the Yankton Sioux Indian Tribe of South Dakota. He replaces Charles James, who transferred to the Aberdeen, S. Dak. Area Office of the Bureau.

He moved to the new post from one of Administrative Manager of the Cheyenne River Agency. He was graduated from Bremerton, Wash. High School, and from Haskell Institute. He began his Bureau career at Western Washington Agency, Everett, Wash. in 1960. He became an administrative assistant and a management trainee with the Bureau in 1961, working in the Portland, Ore. Area Office and assumed progressively more responsible jobs. He has been president of the Portland American Indian Center, Portland, Ore.

Shoshone at Fort Totten

Jere L. Brennan, 40, an enrolled member of the Shoshone Tribe, has been appointed Superintendent of the Fort Totten Agency in North Dakota. He has a B.A. in sociology from Idaho State University, and a masters degree from the University of Nebraska.

He has been a foster care worker with the Nebraska Department of Public Welfare, a hospital attendant in the Idaho State Hospital, Blackfoot, Idaho, and an engineering aide, also in Idaho. He has been a social worker with the Bureau of Indian Affairs since 1964, when he went to work for the Yakima Agency. He next worked at the Turtle Mountain, N. Dak., Agency and then in the Area Office in Aberdeen, S. Dak. He has been in the Area Office four years.

New York Headed by Chippewa

Robert P. St. Arnold, 42, an enrolled member of the L'Anse Band of Chippewa Indians, is now head of the New York Liaison Office of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Syracuse, New York.

Although services on reservations in New York State are the responsibility of that State's government, the Indians' lands cannot be alienated and therefore the Bureau of Indian Affairs maintains a liaison office.

St. Arnold moved to New York from the job of Employment Assistance Officer with the Bureau in Cleveland, Ohio. Prior to that time he was Field Representative in the Great Lakes Agency of the Bureau with headquarters in Ashland, Wisc. A graduate of

(Continued page 8, Col. 1)



Karen Ducheneaux, Cheyenne River Sioux, is congratulated by Commissioner of Indian Affairs Morris Thompson upon accepting the post of Special Assistant to the Commissioner.

(AREA, from p. 7)

Haskell Institute, he served in the United States Army for two years beginning in September 1952.

Oklahoma Choctaw at Phoenix School

Frank Self, member of the Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma, has been appointed Superintendent of the Phoenix Indian School, Phoenix, Ariz. He has had approximately 14 years of professional experience in school administration including the post of acting Superintendent, Chilocco Indian School, Chilocco, Okla., and principal of Sherman Indian High School, Riverside, Calif.

He attended Goodland Indian School, Goodland, Okla., and Haskell Institute. He received his Bachelors degree from Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, Okla. in 1949, and his Masters degree in 1951. He attended Yale University for one year while in military service. He served in the United States Army, Navy, and Air Force—from which he was retired as a Major.

Karen Ducheneaux, Cheyenne River Sioux, Thompson Special Assistant

Commissioner of Indian Affairs Morris Thompson has announced the appointment of Karen R. Ducheneaux, enrolled member of the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe, South Dakota, to be his Special Assistant. She will prepare Bureau position papers and help present the Bureau's policies, goals, and objectives to the public.

"Miss Ducheneaux has wide experience in a variety of private Indian and Federal Indian organizations and in researching Indian problems connected with Govern-

ment, both tribal and Federal," Commissioner Thompson said. "She has also had experience as a working journalist. I am pleased that she has accepted this opportunity to serve Indian people and the Federal Government."

Miss Ducheneaux was graduated from the University of South Dakota with a B.A. in government and minors in history and philosophy.

She comes to the Bureau from the American Indian Press Association, a Washington, D.C., news service organization.

Miss Ducheneaux helped establish the Institute for the Development of Indian Law, Washington, D.C., and worked for the organization as a writer, researcher, and administrative assistant.

She has done extensive work, both volunteer and as a staff legislative assistant, for the National Congress of American Indians, the oldest and largest national Indian organization.

Miss Ducheneaux has also been executive assistant to the National Council on Indian Opportunity, headed by the Vice President, and has been a research assistant for the Labor and Public Welfare's Special Subcommittee on Indian Education of the United States Senate.

BIA Booklet Wins Editorial Prize

"Indian Education: Steps to Progress in the 70's," a 64-page Bureau of Indian Affairs publication that describes the Bureau's education thrust, won a Blue Pencil Award of Federal Editors Association—an organization composed of editors employed by the Federal Government—in its 1974 competition.

The publication placed first among popular publications that are printed in a single color and have more than 48 pages.

Editor is Vince Lovett, Chief, Education Publications, Washington, D.C. Dick Hardwick, Education Writer, Navajo Area Office, contributed in the writing, editing, and development of the pamphlet. Copious photographs of Indian young people studying are the work of Don Morrow, Chief, Film Production and Distribution Unit, Brigham City, Utah, and his assistant, Tom Williams.

A certificate marking the achievement was presented to Lovett by Senator J. Glenn Beall, Jr. (R.-Md.) at the mid-summer award luncheon.

The booklet, which has a four-color cover that pictures Indian youngsters in classrooms, is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 for \$1.05. The stock number is 4202-00032.

September 11, 1974

Dear Mr. Layton:

The President has asked me to thank you and Mr. Marshall for your letter of August 28 concerning the wish of the Stollacomm Tribe for federal recognition.

This is a matter which will take some careful review and legal analysis within the Department of the Interior, so I am forwarding your request directly to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the Honorable Morris Thompson. After he has studied your request I know you will hear from him directly.

Sincerely yours,

Bradley H. Patterson, Jr.

**Mr. Lewis Layton, Chairman
Stollacomm Tribe of Indians
13013 224th Street
Graham, Washington 98338**

**bcc: Morris Thompson (entire file to him for further response)
Central Files**



27
Eger
BP
STEILACOOM TRIBE OF INDIANS

13013 224th Street

Graham, Washington

98338

August 28, 1974

The President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr President:

Enclosed please find application requesting that the Steilacoom Tribe be extended Federal recognition by Executive Order. And be designated the Steilacoom Tribe of Indians.

This group of Indians does meet the criteria used in determining whether a group constitutes a Federally recognized tribe or band of Indians. The considerations which, singly or jointly, have been particularly relied upon in reaching this conclusion are met by the Steilacoom Tribe of Indians.

In view of the enclosed supporting information we of the Steilacoom Tribe of Indians hereby entreat the Executive Branch of Government to take this action on behalf of the Steilacoom Tribe.

The Steilacoom Tribe is the present day tribal entity which, with respect to the matters that are subject of this request, is the successor to, and is made up of descendants of the Steilacoom Tribe which was a party to the Treaty of Medicine Creek. Its membership is determined in accordance with its approved Constitution and Bylaws.

With my cordial personal regards, I am

Yours most sincerely,

Enclosures



Lewis Layton
Lewis Layton, Chairman
Steilacoom Tribe

ATTEST: *Joan Marshall*
Joan Marshall, Coordinator
and Council Member

DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
For Release September 23, 1974

Lovett 202-343-7445

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT TO INDIAN COMMISSIONER NAMED

The appointment of Ronald L. Esquerra as his executive assistant was announced today by Commissioner of Indian Affairs Morris Thompson. Esquerra, 29, is an enrolled member of the Chemehuevi Indian Tribe.

BP "Ron has an impressive record of achievement," the Commissioner said. "He will be working very closely with me and will be a valuable asset for the Bureau and for Indian people."

The duties of the new executive assistant will include coordination of activities of the Commissioner's immediate staff, supervision of the appointment schedule and liaison with other agencies and offices.

Esquerra was the Indian Field Officer in Phoenix, Arizona for the Office of Minority Business Enterprise. In this capacity he managed federal contracts and provided program assistance to Indian contractors in Arizona, California, New Mexico and Nevada. He had previously worked in the Economic Development Administration as Deputy Special Assistant for Indian Affairs to the Assistant Secretary.

As a Ford Foundation Leadership Development Fellow in 1970-71, Esquerra worked in numerous Federal, state and tribal Indian programs. While completing graduate work at Arizona State University, he was also Administrative Assistant to the Director of the Arizona State Indian Community Action Program.

Esquerra majored in Business Management at Brigham Young University where he graduated with honors in 1966. After a two-year stint in military service he earned a Masters in Business Administration at Arizona State.

He is perhaps the only Indian to complete the certification program of the American Mortgage Bankers Association.

Esquerra grew up on the Colorado River Indian Reservation. In 1973 he was listed in the publication Outstanding Young Americans.

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DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

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Self-Determination:

FIRST STEPS



Report by
Morris Thompson,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs
OCTOBER 1974



"What I am doing . . . is to pursue some fundamental and achievable goals in the area of my responsibility for Indian Affairs."

Rogers C.B. Morton,
Secretary of the Interior

"Under my leadership, the Bureau's top priorities will be meeting our trust responsibilities, the delivery of meaningful services, and the achievement of greater Indian self-determination."

(statement by Morris Thompson* at nomination hearing before Senate Interior Committee, November 1973)

THE BIA IN WASHINGTON

It has been said, with some truth, that what the BIA does not need is another reorganization. We have endured more major surgery than any federal agency in Washington. Out of this has come some positive benefits. The attention of the public, the Congress and the Executive is now focused on Indian Affairs. Our budget for fiscal 1975 is \$634.7 million. This is the largest budget in the 150-year history of the Bureau, which began in 1824 as little more than a desk and a file cabinet in a corner of what was then the War Department.

Today, some 62 percent of the 13,600 permanent employees of the Bureau nationwide are Indian. Fewer than one percent of us are in Washington; the remainder are at posts ranging from Point Barrow, Alaska to Sarasota, Florida.

We pursue a steady objective of trying to recruit the best available Indian talent for positions within the Bureau. Since January of this year we have made the following permanent appointments. First, the critical top directorships of line responsibility:

POSITION	APPOINTEE
Director, Tribal Resources Development	Daniel D. McDonald (Nez Perce/Flathead)
Director, Trust Responsibilities	Martin E. Seneca, Jr. (Seneca)
Director, Indian Services	Theodore C. Krenzke
Director, Indian Education Programs	Clennon E. Sockey (Choctaw)
Director, Administration	Jose E. Zuni (Isleta Pueblo)

* Morris Thompson, 35, an Athabascan Indian born in Tanana, Alaska, was an engineering major at the University of Alaska. He worked in electronics, space technology and rural development before becoming the youngest man ever to serve as Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Five major appointments: From left: Jose A. Zuni, director, Administration; Daniel D. McDonald, director, Tribal Resources Development; Theodore Krenzke, director, Indian Services; Commissioner Thompson; Clennon E. Sockey, director, Indian Education Programs; Martin E. Seneca, Jr., director, Trust Responsibilities.



One-third of the budget, one-third of the people. Education Programs absorb more BIA attention than any other activity. An Indian student group visits Washington for a briefing by Commissioner Thompson.

Four new Area Directors have been appointed:

AREA OFFICE	APPOINTEE
Juneau	Clarence Antioquia (Tlingit)
Portland	Francis T. Briscoe (Caddo)
Anadarko	Charles W. James (Choctaw)
Muskogee	Thomas J. Ellison (Choctaw)

. . . and 16 Agency Superintendents

AGENCY	APPOINTEE
Nome	Gary T. Longley (Eskimo)
Fairbanks	Frederick J. Baker (Mandan)
Bethel	Peter P. Three Stars (Oglala Sioux)
Western Washington	Stephen A. Lozar (Flathead)
Yankton	Loren J. Farmer (Blackfeet)
Rosebud	Elmer Compton (Rosebud Sioux)
Ft. Totten	Jene Brennan (Shoshone)
Crow	George Lavendure (Chippewa)
San Carlos	James Howell (Cherokee)
Colville	Eddie Palmanteer (Colville)
Northern Idaho	Vincent Little (Mojave)
Umatilla	Jose Carpio (Isleta Pueblo)
Standing Rock	Shirley Plume (Oglala Sioux)
Hopi	Alph H. Secakuku (Hopi)
Tuba City	Frankie E. Paul (Navajo)
Cherokee	Jeff Muskrat (Cherokee)

. . . and others

POSITION	APPOINTEE
Asst. Supt. Yakima Agency	Merritt E. Youngdeer (Cherokee)
Supt. Phoenix Indian School	Frank Self (Choctaw)
Supt. Sequoyia High School	Amon A. Baker (Cherokee)
Supt. Chemawa School	Edward Lonefight (Mandan-Hidatsa)
Supt. Chillicothe School	Jimmy Baker (Choctaw)
Asst. Area Dir., Minneapolis	Alton R. Nordwall (Chippewa)
Employment Assistance Ofcr., Cleveland	James J. Thomas (Winnebago)
Dir., Personnel, BIA Washington	Ignatius L. Billy (Pomo)
Asst. Area Dir., Education, Muskogee	Edwin Moore (Creek)
San Carlos Irrigation Project Engineer	William Hauff (Sioux)
Liaison Officer, Seneca Nation, Syracuse, N.Y.	Robert St. Arnold (Chippewa)

These are by no means all the appointments that have been made since January 1974, but they are indicative of our efforts to implement the policy of Indian preference.

TRUST RESPONSIBILITIES

American Indian citizens own nearly 100 million acres of U. S. land. About half of this—55 million acres—is held for them under a trust relationship, meaning that the United States is obligated by law to protect these tribal assets, in the sense that tribes are not cheated out of their land, water, minerals, forests and other resources. The Bureau of Indian Affairs is the agent of the trustee (the United States) in these matters.

Trust responsibilities originated with the early treaties between sovereign tribes and the maturing federal government. In the last century, laws passed by Congress have defined trust matters.

In the field of Indian rights protection, 1974 has been a fruitful year. While many issues are still unresolved, some positive accomplishments are visible:

Water Rights. A cooperative effort by the Bureau, Indian tribes and professional consultants has developed a 3-stage format for inventorying water resources affecting reservations. There are currently no less than 104 studies in progress and on schedule. Tribal involvement in these studies is extensive. The Bureau is developing model water codes for regulating reservation water resources; it is also helping tribes to develop specific water codes for their individual water resources.

Catalog of Rights Issues. This is a major step forward in getting a multitude of Indian rights problems on the table for action. To date this year, almost 300 issues have been identified. About two-thirds of these can be resolved by negotiation; the remainder may require litigation or legislation. Some recent decisions stemming from the Bureau's major objective of rights protection include:

A. Fort Mojave Hay and Wood Reserve. Title to 3,500 acres of reservation land is being returned to the Tribe.

Greater delegation of authority, faster execution. As the first Indian Commissioner to report directly to the Secretary of the Interior, Thompson enjoys close rapport with Secretary Rogers C. B. Morton.



Morris Thompson

The federal government has acknowledged the cause of the exclusion: a faulty land survey taken 50 years ago.

B. Lake Roosevelt. The hunting, fishing and boating rights of the Colville and Spokane Tribes in the lake zones have been restored. Federal law now reinforces the principle that the taking of Indian lands for Grand Coulee Dam did not diminish the reservation boundaries or reduce the Tribes' powers of self-government.

C. Chemehuevi Shoreline. By federal administrative action in August, lands taken from the Tribe for the Lake Havasu Project were restored.

Menominee Restoration. After several years of intensive work, particularly by tribal members, trust status was restored to the Menominee Tribe by an Act of Congress signed by the President last December. Subsequently, a tribal Restoration Committee has been elected and the Bureau is working with it to provide federal services to the Tribe and its members.

Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. Signed into law in 1971, this Act calls for the cession of one-twelfth of Alaska's land area and \$962.5 million in disbursements to Alaska Natives by the federal government. The Bureau provides ongoing technical assistance to implement the complex provisions of this Act.

EDUCATION PROGRAMS: NEW INITIATIVES

Almost one-third of the total BIA budget and one-third of its employees are involved in education programs. The most important resource we have is our Indian youth; understandably, education is among the top BIA priorities.

We are convinced of what Indian educators have learned over the years: the vital ingredient in a child's school progress is the *continued interest* of his parents. Without parental involvement, the most carefully conceived and executed educational program is mostly wasted effort. With this in mind, we insist that every project, particularly in the primary and intermediate grades, be structured to get parents involved and keep them involved.

Some Indian communities have assumed full responsibility for the management of their schools under contracts with the Bureau. This year, in about 100 communities, we will be conducting special training programs to acquaint Indian parents and school board members of the management options open to them. This will help these communities select the degree of involvement they prefer in the operation of their schools.

Tribal and intertribal groups are also administering other programs such as higher education assistance and assistance to Indian students in public schools (JOM). The recent revision of Johnson-O'Malley regulations greatly strengthens the role of local Indian education committees in determining how these funds shall be used. The new regulations emphasize the provision of special supplemental programs for Indian students. This means the money is going more directly to Indian students than to the public school districts.



Touring Menominee Enterprises with Ray Lightfoot, Minneapolis Area Director (left), and Ada Deer, chairman, Menominee Restoration Committee.

In pursuit of further community involvement, we have surveyed some 3,000 Indian people for their views on education. Conclusions based on this survey have been incorporated in the Education sections of the revised Bureau Manual. In this way the Indian community is helping to write its own self-determination guidelines.

Such participation is already beginning to spur lively new attitudes about education in the minds of young Indians. The Bureau's Career Development Program helps them in career selection via funding assistance, counseling services and training opportunities of many kinds.

The results are encouraging. By next year some 16,000 Indian college students will receive assistance grants from the Bureau; in 1969 the number was only 3,432. We have obtained \$7 million more in budget assistance for higher education this year than we had in fiscal 74.

INDIAN SERVICES

Tribal Government Development Program. This activity by the Bureau encourages the growth of self-determination through the use of program funds to establish effective tribal governments. Tribes qualify for the program on the basis of an objective formula that measures tribal needs.

At present 83 tribes are participating in TGDP and have expressed their own priorities in the use of funds for which they qualify. Such priorities include: updating of tribal constitutions (many tribes are reviewing their constitutions with the help of Bureau specialists), establishment of tribal offices, ordinance codification, establishment of personnel systems for tribal employees, and the updating of membership rolls.

U.S. v. Washington. In an unusual federal court ruling this year, the off-reservation fishing rights of 14 tribes in western Washington State were restored. These were treaty rights dating from the arrival of white settlers in the Pacific Northwest and abrogated for almost a century. Plaintiff in the suit was the federal government, acting through the Bureau on behalf of the tribes and suing the State of Washington for restoration of tribal rights. The BIA is currently implementing the court decision and monitoring such activities as the issuance of identification cards

to enrolled members so that they may exercise their restored rights.

A significant side effect of this decision has been to open the door to possible recognition of several other tribes in the area that have been virtually forgotten by the federal government.

Alaska Housing. A new approach to housing for Alaska Natives has been initiated by the Bureau. Funded by the federal government through HUD, 500 individual dwelling units will be constructed throughout Alaska beginning next spring.

A principal contribution of the BIA has been the design of a house scaled to the requirements of the region rather than to the standards of Indian housing elsewhere. This prototype house, slightly smaller than the lower 48 model, is more than adequate against Alaskan weather, yet is lower in construction and utilities costs.

The Bureau is presently involved in establishing regional housing authorities in Alaska and in negotiating with contractors to supply materials for springtime construction.

Faster Action on Roll Appeal. Procedural delay on membership roll appeals will be shortened as a result of recent delegation of new authority to the Commissioner. In the past there have been unavoidable delays in the handling of tribal judgment awards because they had to be cleared by the Secretary of the Interior personally. As of August the Indian Commissioner is empowered to handle these matters directly. This will speed up the disbursement of judgment money in tribal programs.

TRIBAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

It is a mandate of the Bureau to help develop productively every resource available to tribes toward improving the quality of life for Indians. Natural resources on reservations include timber, coal, oil, gas and uranium. In this recklessly acquisitive age, much BIA effort is also expended in preventing the despoiling of tribal resources by energy interests and land speculators.

On the positive side, Indian enterprise is moving ahead. There are now more than 400 separate businesses in the U.S. owned and operated by Indians, their combined annual payrolls exceeding \$35 million. The Bureau helps set up new enterprises and expand old ones. For example, the Devils Lake Sioux Manufacturing Corporation of North Dakota, jointly owned by the tribe and the Brunswick Corporation, was recently awarded a \$125-million, 5-year contract to make camouflage material for the Department of Defense. Three-quarters of the employees of this plant are tribal members.

Promotion of tourism on reservations is on the rise, fostered by the American Indian Travel Commission, an all-Indian corporation. It is expected that the spread of the Bicentennial spirit plus the increasing cost of overseas travel will persuade more Americans to spend their vacations at Indian resorts, which are growing in number and facilities.



Self-Determination:

FIRST STEPS



Report by
Morris Thompson,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs

OCTOBER 1974

Information About...



FEDERAL OFFICES OTHER THAN THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS THAT DIRECT SPECIAL PROGRAMS FOR AMERICAN INDIANS

AGRICULTURE

Mr. Joe Wright, Assistant Secretary
for Administration
Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C. 20250

Dr. Emery A. Johnson
Assistant Surgeon General
Director, Indian Health Service
Department of Health, Education
and Welfare
5600 Fishers Lane
Rockville, Md. 20852

COMMERCE

Mr. Raymond Tanner
Special Assistant for Indian Affairs
Economic Development Administration
Department of Commerce
Washington, D. C. 20230

Dr. Sue Woolsey, Director
Social Service in Planning
and Evaluation
Department of Health, Education
and Welfare
HEW North, Room 4256
Washington, D. C. 20201

Mr. Joseph Vasquez, Director
Office of Minority Business
Enterprises' Indian Office
Department of Commerce
Washington, D. C. 20230

JUSTICE

Mr. R. Dennis Ickes, Director
Office of Indian Rights
Civil Rights Division
Department of Justice
Todd Bldg., Room 604
550 11th St. N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20530

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

Mr. George Blue Spruce, Director
Native American Program
Department of Health, Education
and Welfare
Donohoe Bldg., 400 6th St. N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20201

LABOR

Mr. Alexander MacNabb, Director
Div. of Manpower Development Programs
Manpower Administration
Department of Labor
Patrick Henry Bldg., Room 6402
6th & D Sts. N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20210



SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Ms. Joan Parham, Program Manager
Office of Program Planning
and Control
Small Business Administration
1441 L St. N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20416

TRANSPORTATION

Mr. Joseph Napoli
Program Coordinator
Indian Highway Safety
National Highway Traffic
Safety Administration
Department of Transportation
Washington, D. C. 20590

November 1974





IN REPLY REFER TO:

United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20245

STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATED FUNDS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1973, 1974, & 1975

	<u>FY 73</u>	<u>FY 74</u>	<u>FY 75</u>
School Operations.....	\$119,873	\$127,769	\$139,167
Assistance to Public Schools.....	23,317	25,117	27,952
Career Development.....	43,611	42,930	53,840
Direct Indian Education Operations.....			
EDUCATION.....	<u>186,801</u>	<u>195,816</u>	<u>220,959</u>
Aid to Tribal Government.....	8,412	8,738	11,144
Social Services.....	47,071	60,601	63,642
Law Enforcement.....	7,942	12,396	9,871
Housing.....	12,654	12,965	12,901
Direct Indian Service Operations.....			
INDIAN SERVICES.....	<u>76,079</u>	<u>94,700</u>	<u>97,558</u>
Business Enterprise.....	5,166	3,100	13,802
Credit.....	2,118	2,099	2,889
Direct Employment.....	10,670	13,337	13,898
Roads Maintenance.....	6,220	6,536	7,735
Forestry and Agriculture.....	19,875	24,993	22,578
Minerals, Mining, Irrigation & Power.....	1,611	1,614	3,149
Indian Action Teams.....		3,400	3,922
TRIBAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT.....	<u>45,660</u>	<u>55,079</u>	<u>67,973</u>
Indian Natural Resource Rights Protection..	1,911	2,137	3,666
Real Estate & Financial Trust Services.....	11,206	11,535	14,509
TRUST RESPONSIBILITIES & SERVICES.....	<u>13,117</u>	<u>13,672</u>	<u>18,175</u>
Management and Administration.....	8,465	8,923	9,087
Program Support Services.....	1,008	1,377	1,683
Facilities Management.....	41,803	44,911	51,565
Direct Tribal Facilities Operations.....			
-GENERAL MANAGEMENT & FACILITIES OPERATIONS	<u>51,276</u>	<u>55,211</u>	<u>62,335</u>



Save Energy and You Serve America!



	<u>FY 73</u>	<u>FY 74</u>	<u>FY 75</u>
OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS.....	<u>\$372,933</u>	<u>\$414,478</u>	<u>\$467,000</u>
Irrigation Systems.....	16,873	21,585	26,435
Construction of Buildings & Utilities.....	25,861	33,022	35,369
Direct Tribal Resources Operations.....			
CONSTRUCTION.....	<u>42,734</u>	<u>54,607</u>	<u>61,804</u>
General Road Construction.....			
Direct Tribal Resources Operations.....			
ROAD CONSTRUCTION.....	<u>60,000</u>	<u>150,000</u>	<u>75,000</u>
TOTAL FEDERAL FUNDS.....	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Alaska Native Claims.....	50,000	70,000	70,000
Claims and Treaty Obligations.....	226	280	280
Acq. of Land & Loans to Indians in Okla....	10		
Oper. & Maintenance Indian Irrig. Systems..	4,010	6,070	6,500
Power Systems Indian Irrig. Projects.....	3,400	5,556	5,500
Interest-Alaska Natives.....			2,000
MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS.....	<u>57,646</u>	<u>81,906</u>	<u>84,290</u>
Revolving Fund for Loan.....		900	38,000
Liquidation of Hoonah Housing.....			
Loan Guaranty and Insurance Fund.....			20,000
Interest Subsidy.....			
Management and Technical Assistance.....			
MISCELLANEOUS REVOLVING FUNDS.....	<u> </u>	<u>900</u>	<u>58,000</u>
Direct Program (Limitation).....			
Advance to Indian Tribes (Indefinite).....	168,510	234,204	137,600
Miscellaneous Permanent.....			
Alaska Native Fund.....			
Miscellaneous Trust Fund (IMPL).....	4,500	4,000	4,000
TRUST FUNDS.....	<u>173,010</u>	<u>238,204</u>	<u>141,600</u>
Consolidated Working Fund.....			
GRAND TOTAL BIA FUNDS.....	<u>706,323</u>	<u>940,095</u>	<u>887,694</u>

November 1974





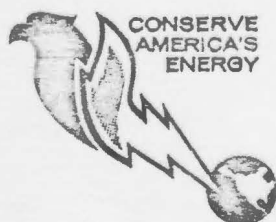
IN REPLY REFER TO:

United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20245

FEDERAL FUNDING OF INDIAN PROGRAMS Fiscal Years 1973; 1974 and 1975 (Estimated) (\$ In Millions)

Agency	1973	1974	1975
Department of Agriculture.....\$	20.8	\$ 35.2	\$ 39.7
Department of Commerce..... (Includes EDA)	37.0	33.4	22.9
Department of Defense (Civil).....	25.4	20.6	7.4
Department of Health, Education and Welfare			
Public Assistance.....	71.0	79.3	85.2
Indian Health.....	198.0	252.0	284.0
Education.....	112.3	135.4	121.0
Native American Program.....	23.0	32.0	32.0
Department of the Interior			
Bureau of Indian Affairs.....	712.0	925.0	952.0
Department of Justice.....	5.7	2.7	2.9
Department of Labor.....	47.9	50.0	40.6
General Services Administration.....	.5	2.2	2.7
Department of Housing and Urban Development.....	14.2	18.9	23.0
Veterans Administration.....	16.4	16.8	16.8
Small Business Administration.....	.9	1.0	1.1
National Council on Indian Opportunity	.2	.3	.3
Total.....	\$1,285.3	\$1,604.8	\$1,631.6



Save Energy and You Serve America!



**U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20242**

PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE

November 13, 1974

This is per your telephone
conversation with Tom Oxendine.

INTERIOR, HASKELL PRESS, B-66-308-BOM



LETTERS BRAD PATTERSON SENT TO ANNOUNCE NEW ASSIGNMENT
ON MRS. FORDS' STAFF (list of names only)

Mrs. Julia V. Taft
Deputy Assistant Secretary
Office of Human Development
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Marie Cox
Director and Administrator
NAIWA Project 0761
3201 Shady Brook Drive
Midwest City, Oklahoma 73110

Ms. Lucy Covington
c/o Colville Confederated Tribes
Box 150
Nespelem, Washington 99155

Mr. Alvin Josephy
American Heritage Company
1221 Avenue of the Americas
New York, New York 10024

Ms. Anne Ramsey
Room 411, OEOB
Office of Management and Budget
Washington, D. C.

Mr. W. J. Strickland
Coalition of Eastern Native Americans
Room 637
733 15th Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Edgar Cahn
5500 39th Street
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Robert Robertson
Assistant to the Secretary for
Congressional and Legislative Affairs
Department of the Interior
Room 6255
Washington, D. C.



Mr. William Youpee
National Tribal Chairmens Association
Room 406
1701 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Mr. Chuck Trimble
Executive Director
National Congress of American Indians
Room 312
1340 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Mr. Kent Frizzell
Solicitor
Department of the Interior
Room 6352
Washington, D.C.

Mr. Reid Chambers
Associate Solicitor
Division of Indian Affairs
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C.

Ms. Doris Meissner
Department of Justice
Room 5123
10th and Constitution Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20530

Mr. Harry Sachse
Assistant to the Solicitor General
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20530

The Honorable Stanley Pottinger
Assistant Attorney General
Department of Justice
Todd Building, Room 1232
550 11th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Mr. Peter MacDonald
Chairman
Navajo Tribal Council
Box 709
Window Rock, Arizona 86515



Mr. Forrest Gerard
Senate Interior and Insular
Affairs Committee
Room 3106
New Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Mr. Frank Ducheneaux
House Indian Affairs Subcommittee
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

Ms. Karen Ducheneaux
Bureau of Indian Affairs
Room 6322
Department of the Interior
Washington, D. C.

Mrs. La Donna Harris
President
AIO Action Council
1820 Jefferson Place
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Vine DeLoria
14675 West 30th Place
Golden, Colorado 80401

Mr. Sam DeLoria
American Indian Law Center
1117 Stanford, N. E.
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87131

Governor Robert E. Lewis
Pueblo of Zuni
Zuni, New Mexico 87327

The Honorable John Whitaker
Under Secretary of Interior
Room 6116
Department of the Interior
Washington, D. C.

Commissioner Morris Thompson
Bureau of Indian Affairs
Room 6315
Department of the Interior
Washington, D. C.



Mr. William L. Rogers
Deputy Assistant Secretary
for Indian Affairs
Room 6314
Department of the Interior
Washington, D. C. 20240

LIST OF AGENCIES THAT MIGHT BE HELPFUL

American Indian Press Association
Room 206
1346 Connecticut Ave., N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

Phone: 293-9150

Executive Director: Rose Robinson
News Director: Richard LaCourse

Indian Arts and Crafts, Board of
Room 4004
Department of the Interior
Bob Hart, General Mgs. 343-4346

Indian Manpower

Department of Labor	Bruce Quienlan	376-6254
OMB	Barry White	395-3262

National Tribal Chairmen's Association
Suite 406

1701 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20006

William Youpee, Executive Director 343-9484

Officer of Indian Education Programs

~~Dr. Benham~~ Dr. William Benham, Director

Room 110

Department of the Interior 183-2175

Office of Native American Programs (ONAP)

Room 4805, Donohoe Bldg

400 6th Street, S.W. (HEW)

Washington, D. C. 20201

Dr. George Blue Spruce, Jr. Director 426-3960

Indian Health Service

Park Lawn Bldg.

1600 Fishers Lane

Rockville, Maryland 20852

Dr. Emory Johnson, Director

443-1085



Mr. Orme Lewis
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Public Land Management
Room 4100
Department of the Interior
Washington, D. C. 20240 183-5116

Navajo Tribal Council
Box 709
Window Rock, Arizona 86515
Mr. Peter MacDonald (602) 871-4595
729-5939

National Congress of American Indians
1346 Connecticut Avenue, N.W. Suite 312
Washington, D. C. 223-4155
~~Mr. Lee Verry Room 312~~ Chuch Trimble, Executive Director

Trade Fairs and Expositions Division
OBS/BDC
Room 4800
Department of Commerce
Washington, D. C. 20230
Mr. J. William Nelson Director 189-5211

Havasupai Tribal Council
Supai, ~~Ar~~ Arizona 86435
Mr. Oscar Paya Chairman

American Indian Council on Alcohol and Drug Abuse
2452 West Vliet
Milwaukee Wisconsin 53205
Mr. Herb Powless (414) 342-7080

Fisheries (contact)
Robert Schoning 343-4007
Department of Commerce
Washington, D. C.

National Congress of American Indians & (NCAI)
Box 150
Nespelem, Washington 99155
Mr. Melford Tonasket, President (509) 634-4591

Indian Claims Commission
Riddell Building, 6th Floor
1730 "K" Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20006
Mr. Harry Webb



BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
(7:45 - 4:15)

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Morris Thompson, rm 6315	5116
Deputy Commissioner of Indian Affairs, ^{Acting} rm 6316 VACANT RA	4174
Staff Assistant for Indian Affairs, Newt Edwards, Rm 6319	6700
Special Assistant for Indian Affairs, James Hawkins, rm 6316	7678
Special Assistant for Indian Affairs, Harold D. Cox rm 224	7430
Assistant to the Commissioner, VACANT	38297
Staff Assistant, Correspondence, Evelyn Kelly, rm 6323	4661
Congressional & Legislative Affairs Staff, Ralph Reeser, rm 252	5706
Policy Planning Staff ----- VACANT	-----
Public Information Staff, Thomas Oxendine, rm 52	7435
Director, Office of Indian Services, Theodore Krenzke, rm 3026	2111
Chief, Division of Housing Services, Ronald Peake, rm 36	4876
Chief, Division of Law Enforcement Services, Eugene Suarez, rm 7111	5786
Chief, Division of Social Services, Raymond V. Butler, rm 4358	7911
Chief, Division of Tribal Government Services, Theodore White, rm 464	6858
Chief, Division of Tribal Planning Services, Phil Acker (acting), rm 3061	38427
Director, Office of Tribal Resources Development, Daniel McDonald, rm 3560	5704
Chief, Division of Indian Business Enterprise, (acting) G. Gordan Evans rm 3543	5557
Chief, Division of Financial Assistance (acting) Bobby L. Selvey, rm 230	5875
Chief, Division of Job Placement and Training VACANT	-----
Chief, Division of Transportation, Robert Fleak, rm 3550	39433
Director, Office of Trust Responsibilities, Martin E. Seneca, rm 3342	5831
Chief, Division of Trust Facilitation VACANT	-----
Chief, Division of Trust Services VACANT	-----
Director, Office of Indian Education Programs, Clennon Sockey, rm 110	2175
Chief, Division of Professional Relations (acting) James Freelon, rm 104	7387
Chief, Division of Internal Services, Jerry Waddell, rm 115	33151
Director, Office of Administration, Jose A. Zuni, rm 244	39457
Chief, Audit Staff, Milton Boyd, rm 22	4496
Chief, Division of Contracting (acting) Donald F. Asbra, rm 263	2141
Chief, Equal Employment Opportunity Staff VACANT	-----
Assistant Director, Financial Management (acting) John P. Sykes, rm 141	5701
Chief, Division of Accounting Management (acting) Homer Green, rm 143	5701
Chief, Division of Program Development & Implementation (acting) Glen McLaren, rm 142	5555
Assistant Director, Management Services (acting) Carl Cornelius, rm 244	39458
Liaison Office of Facilities Engineering, Washington, DC, Howard Nelson Rm 236	6002
Chief, Division of Management Research and Evaluation, Earl Anderson, rm. 226	4144
Chief, Division of Personnel Management, Ignatius Billy, rm 213	5547
Chief, Division of Property Management (acting) Clarence Tanner, rm 259	6771
Chief, Division of Support Services VACANT	-----
Chief, Branch of Property and Supply Services (acting) Conrad E. Broadt rm 20	33859
Chief, Branch of Personnel Services VACANT	7581
Chief, Branch of Finance Services (acting) Lillian Summers, rm 154	5067
Indian Arts and Crafts Board, Robert Hart, rm 4004	2773

PLEASE INSERT AS REPLACEMENT FOR THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS ORGANIZATION SECTION
OF THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT TELEPHONE DIRECTORY.

INT: 1-1974

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

(7:45 - 4:15)

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Morris Thompson, rm 6315	5116
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Chief, Branch of Property and Supply Services (acting) Conrad E. Broadt rm 20	33859
Chief, Branch of Personnel Services	VACANT
Chief, Branch of Finance Services (acting) Lillian Summers, rm 154	5067
Indian Arts and Crafts Board, Robert Hart, rm 4004	2773

PLEASE INSERT AS REPLACEMENT FOR THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS ORGANIZATION SECTION
OF THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT TELEPHONE DIRECTORY.

INT: 1-1974

DEPARTMENT of the INTERIORnews release

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

For Release February 18, 1975

Lovett 343-7445

BIA ASKS \$48 MILLION INCREASE FOR '76

The Bureau of Indian Affairs has requested a substantial increase in funding for the operation of Indian programs in fiscal year 1976. Its budget request of \$526.9 million for these programs is approximately \$48 million greater than the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1975.

In addition to the funds requested for the operation of Indian programs, the Bureau has requested appropriation of \$61.4 million for construction of irrigation systems, buildings and utilities; \$66.7 million for road construction; \$70 million for Alaska Native Claims; \$12 million to complete the authorized funding of the Indian Revolving Loan Fund, and \$20 million for the Loan Guaranty and Insurance Fund. The appropriation request totals \$757,031,000.

For the first time funds were specifically requested for the payment of certain administrative costs connected with tribal contracts for the operation of Indian programs. This item accounts for \$11.2 million of the \$48 million increase.

The Indian Action Team program also received an increase exceeding \$11 million. The expanded program will provide for 50 contracts involving more than 3,000 Indians in training and work experience projects that normally result in the construction of on-reservation facilities for community development.

For Indian Education Programs \$230.2 million was requested. This is an increase of \$3.7 million. The request includes about \$32 million for higher education assistance and \$28 million in Johnson-O'Malley funds for programs in public schools.

More than \$106.1 million was requested for Indian services -- an increase of \$6.1 million. This includes \$12 million for aid to tribal governments; \$66.1 million for social services; \$13.6 million for law enforcement, and \$14.3 million for housing.

While most of the new home construction on reservations is the responsibility of the Department of Housing and Urban Development under separate appropriations, Bureau of Indian Affairs programs will provide for about 400 new homes and more than 2,250 renovations.

The request for \$86.5 million for tribal resources development, including the Indian Action Team expansion, is an increase of \$16.2 million. Some of the larger items in this request were \$26.4 million for forestry and agriculture; \$14 million for direct employment, and \$14 million for business enterprises. This last item includes \$10 million authorized by the Indian Financing Act of 1974.



For trust responsibilities and services \$20.9 million was requested -- an increase of \$2.3 million. Among other things, this increase will permit initiating 35 additional water studies, and completing 5 water use plans now underway. It will also provide for increasing land appraisals, lease and management services and strengthening trust fund management and accounting services.

A request of \$83.2 million was submitted for general management and facilities operations. This is an increase of \$18.2 million, but includes the request for Indian contract support funds. Almost \$60 million of this amount is for the operation, repair, maintenance and leasing of physical facilities in support of Bureau programs. For the general management and administration of the Bureau is \$7.8 million and \$2.6 million for annual program planning and development at the reservation level.

The construction program in fiscal year 1976 includes funds for 8 additional kindergarten classrooms and 8 related staff quarters; for a joint sewage disposal system at Sitka, Alaska; construction of St. Michaels Day School, Alaska; second phase construction of Diomed Day School, Alaska; construction of the second phase of Santa Rosa School, Arizona; construction of a rehabilitation, treatment and incarceration facility at San Carlos, Arizona; construction of the third phase of the Sherman Indian High School, California; and construction of a replacement high school at Fort Yates, North Dakota on the Standing Rock Reservation. Funds also will provide for design drawings for future projects and the purchase of equipment for facilities now under construction. Total request for FY 1976 is \$31.0 million.

The proposed budget estimates for irrigation systems for fiscal year 1976 provides \$22.8 million for the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project located in New Mexico and \$7.6 million for other irrigation projects and related power systems.

The Bureau has requested \$827,392,000 in budget authority. This authorization is required to enable the Bureau to obligate both the appropriated funds and receipts from other sources, such as permanent and trust funds not included in the annual appropriation.

A detailed breakdown of appropriations requested for Fiscal Year 1976 as compared to Fiscal Year 1975 is attached.

X X X



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
1976 APPROPRIATIONS REQUESTED
(IN MILLION DOLLARS)

	FY 1976	FY 1975 ^{1/}
School Operations.	147,539	143,747
Assistance to Public Schools	27,952	28,352
Career Development	<u>54,679</u>	<u>54,396</u>
EDUCATION	<u>230,170</u>	<u>226,495</u>
 Aid to Tribal Government	 11,997	 11,322
Social Services.	66,187	63,963
Law Enforcement.	13,577	10,115
Housing.	<u>14,310</u>	<u>13,203</u>
INDIAN SERVICES	<u>106,075</u>	<u>98,603</u>
 Business Enterprise.	 14,066	 13,908
Credit	3,113	3,027
Direct Employment.	14,021	14,107
Roads Maintenance.	9,080	8,144
Forestry and Agriculture	26,453	23,497
Minerals, Mining, Irrigation and Power	4,198	3,155
Indian Action Team	<u>15,617</u>	<u>4,522</u>
TRIBAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT.	<u>86,538</u>	<u>70,360</u>
 Indian Natural Resources Rights Protection	 4,750	 3,689
Real Estate & Financial Trust Services	<u>16,167</u>	<u>14,972</u>
TRUST RESPONSIBILITIES & SERVICES	<u>20,917</u>	<u>18,661</u>
 Management and Administration.	 10,414	 9,751
Program Support Services	2,153	1,719
Facilities Management.	59,461	53,543
Indian Contract Support.	<u>11,200</u>	<u></u>
GENERAL MANAGEMENT AND FACILITIES OPERATIONS.	<u>83,228</u>	<u>65,013</u>
OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS	<u>526,926</u>	<u>479,132</u>
 CONSTRUCTION.	 61,400	 61,804
ROAD CONSTRUCTION ^{2/}	66,705	59,500
ALASKA NATIVE CLAIMS.	70,000	70,000
REVOLVING LOAN FUND	12,000	38,000
LOAN GUARANTY AND INSURANCE FUND.	<u>20,000</u>	<u>20,000</u>
 TOTAL APPROPRIATION REQUEST	 <u>757,031</u>	 <u>728,436</u>

^{1/} FY 1975 figures are the amounts actually appropriated, including supplemental appropriations through February 6, 1975.

^{2/} Road construction funds are appropriated under a separate authority.

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BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
For Release March 7, 1975

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CONSULTATION MEETINGS WITH INDIAN LEADERS ARE SCHEDULED

Indian leaders throughout the country will be meeting with representatives of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Indian Health Service to plan the implementation of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (P.L. 93-638).

The Act is considered by many as the most important legislation for Indians since the passage of the Indian Reorganization Act in 1934. Signed January 4 of this year by President Ford, it is designed to promote maximum Indian participation in the government and education of Indian people.

Tribal leaders and national Indian organizations have been invited to consultation sessions to be held in 14 cities in March and early April. The purpose of these two day sessions is to review the provisions, intent and language of the Act and to seek Indian views for BIA/IHS policy decisions and regulation writing.

A joint task force of the two Indian agencies will develop draft regulations in April. Another series of meetings with Indian representatives will then be held in May to review this draft.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs Morris Thompson said, "We are trying to get the greatest possible input from the Indian community as early as possible in the process of implementing this most significant Act. We hope that Indian leaders and the members of their tribes and organizations will be deeply involved in this development effort for the betterment of Indian people."

The Act requires the publication of proposed regulations not later than September 4, 1975 and the publication of final regulations not later than November 4, 1975. Indian tribes, organizations and individuals are invited to submit comments and recommendations concerning the regulations any time prior to 30 days after the publication of the proposed regulations.

The Act gives Indian tribes the right to plan and operate Indian programs for themselves under contract with the Government. It also makes this more feasible and practical through waivers of Federal contracting regulations, planning grants and special personnel provisions.

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Title II, the Indian Education Assistance Act, gives the Indian community a stronger role in approving or disapproving the use of special assistance funds for Indian children in public schools. It also provides for better planning in the use of these funds to meet the education needs of these Indian students.

A list of scheduled meetings follows. For more specific information contact the Bureau of Indian Affairs Area Office.

Schedule of Area Meetings on P.L. 93-638: March 5-6, Albuquerque; March 6-7, Minneapolis; March 10-11, Duluth, Norman, and Phoenix; March 17-18, Juneau, Las Vegas, and Navajo; March 20-21, Anchorage, Washington, D.C. (for Eastern Area); March 25-26, Sacramento; March 31-April 1, Portland; April 1-2, Billings; April 8, Aberdeen.

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