



INDIAN RECORD

February-March 1971

Indians Go To England To Promote U.S. Travel

Twelve American Indians—skilled in traditional native crafts and Indian dance—have traveled from their far-flung homes across the U.S. to England where they are taking part in an international exhibition to tell the British public something about the “First Americans.” Objective: to lure tourists to our shores and to Indian country.

The exhibition is the Daily Mail Ideal Home Show in London which opened March 1 with a ribbon-cutting by Princess Margaret. This annual event, sponsored by one of the world's largest circulation newspapers, draws visitors from throughout the British Isles and the continent.

This is the first year that American Indians have been asked to take part in the exhibition. Advance publicity whipped up a tremendous public interest which necessitated expanding the Indian exhibit area to take care of the expected crowds.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs, as a part of its tourism development program, is co-sponsor of the Indian participation with the Daily Mail. The Bureau, as a member of the Discover America Travel Organization, works with many national and international groups in the promotion of tourism in the United States and particularly in those Indian reservation areas where tribes have invested heavily in the tourist industry.

The Indian group is appearing in their own pavillion surrounded by displays of historic and contemporary American Indian cultural arts from the following collections of the U.S. Department of the Interior: Bureau of Indian Affairs, Indian Arts and Crafts Board, and Interior Museum. Also included is material from the personal collection of Royal Hassrick, noted anthropolo-

gist, writer, and lecturer on Indian arts and crafts, who assisted the Bureau in selecting the exhibition material, the craftsmen and performers. Hassrick is a member of the Indian Arts and Crafts Board.

Five master Indian craftsmen are demonstrating some of the major craft techniques still practiced by American Indians—Cherokee basketry, Navajo rug weaving, Northwest coast wood carving, and Southern Plains featherwork and beadwork. Fred Stevens, a Navajo sand painter, will demonstrate this most unusual American

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Larry Martine Noline, an 18-year-old San Carlos Apache student at the Phoenix Indian High School, meets former Marine Billy Mills, now an Assistant to BIA Commissioner Bruce. Noline was brought to the Nation's Capital recently by the Marine Corps to address the Reserve Forces Policy Board of the U.S. Department of Defense. A Marine Junior ROTC member, he has won the Marine Corps League Ira Hays Trophy for Outstanding Cadet. He is president of the student council, is a member of the Superintendent's Advisory Board, and is on the rifle team that won 12 Marine Corps District Rifle championships in 1970. In the audience for his speech were Assistant Secretaries of the Army, Air Force, Navy, and Marine Corps who work in military reserve matters and admirals and generals who work with reserve forces. Greeting Larry with Billy are, left to right: Commissioner Bruce, ex-Marine Ernie Stevens and at far left is Larry's Marine Corps escort.



Community Effort Helps Indian-Eskimo Children

Bethel is a small community in Alaska. Its size and northern climate, however, are not reflected in the hearts of its citizens. For Bethel has opened its arms to care for those often most neglected of children—the ones who need emergency or temporary care.

Through the efforts of the Bethel community, a Receiving Home has been established to take care of children who may be troubled, or in trouble, or who may merely be waiting between planes and need care and supervision. Whatever the reason, whatever the time—it is open 24 hours a day—the Home provides a warm bed, an understanding adult, and a helpful hand to the child who is in need.

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Indian art form. Six young Indian students from Fort Lewis College in Durango, Colo., will perform Indian dances of various tribes.

David Williams, a 65-year-old Tlingit craftsman from Hoonah, Alaska, traveled the farthest distance to take part in the exhibition. The other craftsmen include Mr. and Mrs. Fred Stevens, Navajos, from Chinle, Ariz.; Mr. and Mrs. George Palmer, Kiowas, from Lawton, Okla., and Mrs. Ethelyn Conseen, Eastern Cherokee, from North Carolina.

The Indian dances performed by the six students include five or six tribal or regional styles with accompanying costume changes and chants. The students were selected from among those in the Fort Lewis College intercultural program course on Indian music and dance.

As a requirement of their trip to England, the students are taking a course in English history for which they will receive a pass-fail grade. Sandwiched in between their performances in London are field trips to historic sites in and around the area, with written reports expected when they return. The students will also be asked to give a program for the student body on their experiences.

On the day of their arrival in England, February 25, the craftsmen, students, and Mrs. Helen Peterson, the BIA coordinator accompanying the group, met the British press and an invited group of special guests at the American Embassy in London where the Ambassador was host to their first "tea".

The group will return on March 29, the day after the exhibition closes.

Opened a little over a year ago, the Bethel Receiving Home has so far admitted more than 500 children, attesting to the need that it is filling. The majority are Indian and Eskimo Children.

An Eskimo couple, Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Sumi, operate the Home, living there to bring the very best in compassionate care and service to the children.

Every major social organization in Bethel is involved in the program including the Alaska Court, the State troopers, the Division of Public Welfare, Public Health, Alaska Native Health Service, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

An administrative committee of trained professionals in law, the courts, medicine, nursing, social work, and community organization sets the policy of the Home. An Advisory Board is made up of a cross-section of Bethel citizens—religious leaders, businessmen, educators, civic and political leaders as well as community members. All provide advice and active support for the Home.

An important part of the Home program is a counselor program for those children who need a helping hand after they leave. Counselors look at the reason for a child's admission and can sometimes work things out so that he doesn't have to be admitted. Some children simply need a period of supervision, others an understanding adult to listen to them. The counselor service helps make sense out of crises and emergencies that bring children to the Home, making their stay there a



beginning rather than an end. The counselors are lay people who are trained and supervised by BIA social service personnel to perform community work in a special way.

The people of Bethel are proving that, in working together, they can help make their community a better one and especially for those who cannot help themselves—the children. Bethel is a community that cares.

Gerard, Blackfeet, Appointed To Key Legislative Post

Senator Henry M. Jackson, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, announced on January 21, 1971, the appointment of Forrest J. Gerard to the staff of the Committee as a consultant on Indian affairs. An enrolled member of the Blackfeet Tribe in Montana, Gerard takes over this area of the Committee work from James H. Gamble.

Gerard left the directorship of the Office of Indian Affairs for the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to take on this new job.

His position is a new one in the Committee made necessary by an increasing legislative workload on Gamble who was formerly responsible for the Committee's work in its three Subcommittees—Indian Affairs, Territories, and Insular Affairs—a job that grew tremendously over the years. Gamble has been with the Committee since the 87th Congress.

In particular, the Federal Government's responsibilities for the Trust Territory of the Pacific and other U.S. Territories has brought about an increase of legislation before the Committee and Gamble will now concentrate on this area.

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

What does this appointment mean to Indian people? It is a very important one in that at last an Indian is filling the post who knows his own people from long

years of experience in working with them. He is in a powerful position to help them in getting legislation.

Since all "Indian legislation" must pass through the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs on its way to possibly becoming law, Gerard will see all the bills at the point when the Senate actually begins work on them.

According to Jackson, Gerard's appointment "sets the stage for the Interior Committee to launch a far-reaching review of the Indian programs during the 92nd Congress." The Senator believes an intensive review of Indian legislative programs is vital at this time because of the "almost overwhelming social, economic, and legal complexities" that Indian people run into when they look for ways to solve their problems.

Citing the cause of these complexities as "the unique historical legal relationship of Indian people with the Federal Government, as well as contemporary economic and social development. . .," Senator Jackson feels that Indian people can now receive help through many Federal programs other than that of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, their traditional source of help. This expanded help resource has come about because of landmark legislation enacted during the past decade.

Though Indians qualify for the programs and services under these expanded resources, not because they are Indians, but because they are Americans, and many good things have happened for Indian people through them, Senator Jackson yet questions whether the total Government spending for Indians is in fact being applied to meet their unique needs and problems in the best way. Indians wonder about this too.

Jackson stated that the Interior Committee's actions in the 92nd Congress is not going to be just another review of the so-called "Indian problem."

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

Gerard, born on the Blackfeet reservation in Brown- ing, Mont., graduated from Montana State University with a B.A. in business administration in 1949. He has worked for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the American Management Association in New York City, and the National Tuberculosis Association in Pewaukee, Wisc. In 1965-66, he participated in the Congressional Fellowship Program sponsored jointly by the American Political Science Association and the U.S. Civil Service Commis- sion. An Air Force veteran, he lives in Bowie, Md., in the metropolitan Washington, D.C., area with his wife Kay and their five children.



Forrest J. Gerard.

The Legislative Process: From "Bill" To "Public Law"

With the start of a new Congress and the appointment of an Indian to a key job on an important Senate Committee, it is vital that Indian people know what processes legislation must go through before it becomes law. Here is a simplified explanation:

After a piece of legislation, or "bill" is "introduced" in the House of Representatives or the Senate, it goes to a Committee of that body. Each has committees for the many different areas of national affairs. If the bill is on Indian affairs, it normally goes to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

The Committee in turn gives the bill to the appropriate Subcommittee which holds hearings, and reviews and evaluates the effect of the bill. The bill can be passed back to the Committee as is, can be changed by the Subcommittee, or is recommended to be killed. If several bills are introduced on the same subject, their various parts may be combined by the Subcommittee into one new piece of legislation.

The bill is then sent to the Committee where the same kind of inspection and review takes place based upon the recommendations of the Subcommittee. The Committee, in most cases, accepts the Subcommittee recommendations but it has the power to change the subcommittee bill to a version more pleasing to the full committee.

A bill that leaves a Committee then goes before the legislative chamber in which it was introduced—either the House or Senate—for a vote. If it is passed, it goes to the other chamber for the same kind of examination and voting procedure.

All legislation must pass both the Senate and the House no matter which introduces it first. Sometimes the same or similar bills are introduced in both bodies at the same time. They are identified by numbers with the letters "S." or "H.R." before them as for example "S. 1290" or "H.R. 4216."

If either chamber, House or Senate, changes the version passed by the other one, the bill must go back to the originating chamber for further consideration on the new change.

When a bill passes all of these hurdles, it goes to the President to be signed into law. If the President doesn't sign the bill, this is called a "veto." The Congress must then "override" the President's veto if it wants the bill to become law, otherwise the bill dies.

When the President signs a bill, it becomes a "Public Law" with the first number showing the session of Congress in which it was passed and the second number showing the order in which the law was passed. For example, "P. L. 91-123". It then becomes the "Law of the Land," and is to be followed by United States citizens until amended or repealed.

Subcommittees and Committees may call "hearings" to which witnesses are invited to appear both for and against the proposed legislation or to provide basic information. Representatives of Indian tribes are frequently called to Washington for hearings on Indian legislation.

The hearings are held at the Capitol in a hearing room, and chief witnesses usually give a prepared statement after which they are questioned by the Committee or Subcommittee members.

A Committee or Subcommittee may also make visits to areas around the country to see at first hand the matters they are investigating.

The entire legislative process is slow and, to many, cumbersome. It is however, the system by which the laws in this country are made. There are two sessions in each Congress and each session lasts for approximately a year. If a bill is not passed by the time a congressional session ends, it is dead and must be reintroduced at the next session when the whole process starts again.

The present session of Congress is the first half of the 92nd Congress. It began on January 21, 1971. It officially ends January 3, 1972. The Congress may end a session in the late fall.

People In The News

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS. . . . **Owen (Bruce) Echohawk**, a Pawnee from Okla., to a three-year stint on the National Advisory Council on Economic Opportunity. The 21-member Council advises the OEO Director on anti-poverty programs, legislation, and submits a yearly report to the President on its findings. A geophysicist, Echohawk is active in local anti-poverty programs and tribal affairs. . . . **Mrs. Georgeanne Robinson**, an Osage from Bartlesville, Okla., to the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped. One of four outstanding national women leaders to be named to this Committee, Mrs. Robinson has been active in national Indian affairs for many years. She served as the NCAI's first woman presiding officer at its Omaha, Neb., convention in 1968.

FEDERAL APPOINTMENTS. . . . **Frank Peratrovich**, from Juneau, Alaska, to a three-year Indian Administrator Program in Washington, D.C. One of two chosen from 35 national applicants, Peratrovich enters a program designed to develop personnel administrators through on-the-job training in the Nation's capital. He was an employment assistance specialist with the BIA in Juneau and was also on the Human Rights Commission. A past acting director of Minority Hire for the State Labor Department, he is a member of the Fairbanks Native Association. . . . **FRANK WAHPEPAH**, Kickapoo, to the Director of the Claremore Indian Hospital, Claremore, Okla. The hospital's first Indian administrator, he was chosen from 78 applicants. An ex-BIA employee, he spent several years as a management trainee with the Public Health Service before assuming his new post. . . . **Calvin G. Beames**, Choctaw, to the Director of the Oklahoma City Area Indian Health Service. He served in various posts with BIA and Oklahoma public schools before joining the Indian Health Service in New Mexico where he started his climb toward his new position. . . . **WOODROW B. SNEED**, a North Carolina Cherokee, to Chief of the Special Minority Projects Section of the Division of National Services in the U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. In this newly-established post, Sneed will develop and direct various programs for minority groups. A White House Fellow for the 1969-1970 year, he worked with the National Council on Indian Opportunity before joining Justice in January. He is a member of the bar of the District of Columbia.

OTHER APPOINTMENTS. . . . **Glenn Galbraith**, Spokane, by Governor Dan Evans to the Washington State Game Commission. The executive secretary of the Spokane Tribal Council, Galbraith had held various tribal, state, and national posts dealing with Indian af-

fairs, and is an officer of the Affiliated Tribes of Northwest Indians.

THE PASSING PARADE. . . . **Chief Dan George**, who has served as head of a section of a tribe in British Columbia and is also honorary chief of the Squamish and Sushwap tribes, became the first Indian to be named



Chief Dan George as Old Lodge Skins in the movie, "Little Big Man."

the best supporting actor of the year by the New York Film Critics for his part as Old Lodge Skins in the movie, "Little Big Man." Recently nominated for an Academy Award "Oscar" in the same category, Chief George had to be persuaded to play the part. It was his first acting role. . . . The paintings of two Oklahoma Indian artists—**Dick West** and **Woody Crumbo**—are featured in the 1971 Oklahoma Today Calendar. West's painting, "Cheyenne Winter Games," is the art for February while Crumbo's "Night Hawk Rider" is on the cover and again on the back page. Both are in full color. The calendars can be ordered from Oklahoma Today Magazine, Will Rogers Memorial Building, Oklahoma City, Okla. 73105 for \$3.50. . . . Pulitzer-prize winning Kiowa author **N. Scott Momaday** recently presented a reading at the Library of Congress of his work in a program entitled "Rainy Mountain Cemetery." Taped and added to the Library's literary series, the program will be made available for delayed broadcast on radio stations in various cities through the National Educational Radio network. Momaday is now working on a new collection of Kiowa Indian legends, written with personal and

historical commentary and illustrated by his father, a noted Indian artist. It will be published this winter by the University of New Mexico Press.

YOUNG ACHIEVERS. . . . **Noah Timothy**, a senior at Sequoyah High School, Tahlequah, Okla., has made the Oklahoma All-State Cross-Country Team for the second straight year. He competed with 300 other runners to get on the team which is made up of the State's seven fastest high school distance runners. He has set several records in his high school running career and keeps breaking them himself. A Choctaw from Eufaula, Okla., Noah plans on either Haskell or the military service after graduation. Watch for his name in college or military competitions.

Indian Safety Experts Form National Group

Indians have many problems similar to other Americans. One of these is safety, and some 40 tribal leaders from throughout the Nation met recently in Bartlesville, Okla., to form the first national Indian organization to deal specifically with this area of Indian life.

Established as the National American Indian Safety Council, the new organization will be headquartered at Albuquerque, N. Mex.

The conference, hosted by the Phillips Petroleum Company, was held in December and adopted a constitution and by-laws and named its first executive officers. Leonard Springer, Omaha, was named president; Iliodor Philemonof, Aleut, vice president; Otto Medlin, Chero-



They hope to make a safer world for Indian people. The newly-elected officers of the National American Indian Safety Council, left to right: Otto Medlin, Cherokee, secretary; William Pekah, Comanche, treasurer; Leonard Springer, Omaha, president, and Iliodor Philemonof, Aleut, vice president.

Beauty of the Month



Miss Nora Begay, a 21-year-old Navajo from Kaibeto, Ariz., elected Miss Indian BYU at Brigham Young University, Utah, last October for the 1970-71 school year, is our first Beauty of the Month. An added bonus are her attendants, left, Betty Henderson also Navajo, and right, Beverly Ketcher, Cherokee. Miss Begay plans to return to the Navajo reservation when she graduates. "I want to teach business education and drama," she said. "I have a minor in drama and think there will be a need for these teaching skills when I return." Miss Henderson holds a graduate assistantship on campus and is working on an advanced degree in guidance and counseling. Miss Ketcher, a registered nurse, is working towards a degree in health education and intends to teach nursing when she graduates.

kee, secretary, and William Pekah, Comanche, treasurer. The governing body of the Council will be a 12-member Executive Council made up of representatives from 12 council areas from Indian country.

The major goals of the NAISC will be "to promote safety in all aspects for the Indian communities, including defensive driver training, fire prevention, safety education in homes, schools, and businesses, and to provide training opportunities and a source where funds can be collected to carry out the programs."

The Council envisions its services as being about the same as those of the National Safety Council except that it will work in Indian reservation areas.

The first national organization on safety formed for Indian tribes, the NAISC grew out of a meeting of Indian delegates on safety held at Macy, Nebraska, in September 1970. The formation of the Council and its goals has the full support of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The Council will hold its annual meeting at Mes-calero, N. Mex., on September 14 - 17, 1970. It invites free exhibitor participation including industry representatives, Indian artists and craftsmen, Indian sales organizations, and Federal agencies. For further information, write Chief, Division of Safety Management, Bureau of Indian Affairs, P. O. Box 2186, Albuquerque, N. Mex. 87103, or call 505/843-2863.

Indian Research Firm Organized Will Help Tribes With Contracts

American Indian tribes who want to contract with the Federal Government to take over program operations can get help from the National Indian Training and Research Center (NITRC), a non-profit Indian research firm based in Tempe, Ariz.

Under a \$60,000 contract NITRC with the Bureau of Indian Affairs, a team of specialists will be trained to help Indian communities in negotiating contracts with the BIA and other government agencies. Assignment will be at the request of tribes.

The contract terms were announced in January by Francis McKinley, Center executive director.

The arrangement follows a re-affirmation by the Nixon administration and the BIA of present government policy to provide Indian people with the option to take over administration of any or all programs the Bureau provides for them.

Five community development specialists, recruited and trained by NITRC, will work to help a tribe decide whether it would benefit from a contract to take over operation of a program, or part of a program, or whether it would be better not to contract at all.

Under these options, a tribe can run an entire agency or program—say, a school—or only certain services such as janitorial, transportation or plant management.

One tribe already manages an entire school. At Rough Rock Demonstration School on the Navajo reservation in Arizona, a non-profit Indian organization runs the school. The Ramah High School in New Mexico is operated by an all-Navajo school board. Also in New Mexico, the Zuni Tribe has taken over the former BIA agency. And, for some time now, various tribes have been taking on the responsibility for such services as law and order, social services, plant management, and other parts of BIA programs.

The community development specialists will come from both Indian and non-Indian personnel and will work for a year. Some of what they will do include:

- Informing clients about the details of Bureau contracting policy and providing cases of contract programs successfully started.
- Helping to look over tribal resources and potential for implementing a contract to perform one or more Bureau services.
- Advising clients of the best way to tell their tribal members about the contract policy.
- Helping Indian leaders to identify staff training needs of those who will be drawing up contracts and starting service programs.

- Helping Indian leaders to recruit personnel.
- Providing advice and counsel on negotiation and implementation of a service contract.

NITRC will submit quarterly progress reports to the Bureau, ending with a final report in January 1972.

The year-old Center, one of a few non-profit Indian consulting firms in the country, is set up to involve Indians in leadership and professional roles in training and research for the social and economic betterment of Indian people. The Center is directed by a ten-member board of Indian leaders and professionally-trained Indians. Board president is Lawrence Hart, a Cheyenne from Clinton, Okla.

Current projects are: a U. S. Public Health Service contract to evaluate the Community Health Representative program; a BIA contract to look into the attitudes of Bureau superintendents' on Bureau structure and policy, and a contract with the Gila River Indian community to find out how the people feel about housing. The Center sponsored a symposium on "Anthropology and the American Indian" at the American Anthropological Association convention in San Diego, Calif., last fall.

News Briefs

The Indians in Denver, Colo., opened a new Center located at 2210 East 16th Avenue on January 16 with special ceremonies. Sponsored by eight area Indian organizations who form Denver Native Americans United, the Center will provide needed services and space for area Indian cultural and recreational activities. It is located in a two-story building large enough for a recreation, conference, and ball room, and a 1300-seat theatre for cultural and theatrical performances and national conferences. S. B. Archiquette, an Oneida, is the Center Director.

In San Jose, Calif., an anonymous donor gave 184.2 acres of land to the A Nation In One Foundation, Inc., a new Indian organization, for a cultural center which will include an Indian college, museum, recreation center, and vacation facilities. The Foundation received the land as a gift with the understanding that it will never be sold, traded, or mortgaged. Work on the Center, for which the donor also began a \$15,000 trust, will not begin for over a year and a half. For information, write to Mrs. C. B. Seele, Chairman, The Nation In One Foundation, Inc., c/o the Bank of America, Box 69, Meno Park, Calif. 94025.

The Donner Foundation has funded an American Indian Graduate Scholarship Program to help Indian

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New Hospital For Indians Opens in Southwest Area



Flag raising at the dedication of the new Phoenix Indian Medical Center, December 12, 1970. It will bring medical services to Southwest Indians.

A new 200-bed Indian Medical Center has opened in Phoenix, Ariz., which will serve some 55,000 Indians living in and around Phoenix and in reservation communities in Arizona, California, Nevada, and Utah. Built and being operated by the Indian Health Service of the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, the new Center replaces an old facility built in the early 1930's.

The Center, a general medical and surgical hospital, will also be used for medical and paramedical (aide) training, and specialists will go out from it to ten field hospitals to help them with their medical problems.

Its outpatient, field health, and hospital staff of 470 include 44 physicians, 109 registered nurses, and 6 dental officers.

The major health services to be provided by the Center are surgery, radiology, laboratory, pathology, obstetrics, outpatient, pharmacy, emergency, ophthalmology, pediatrics, dentistry, and field health, including environmental health services.

It has an intensive care unit with a 12-bed ward for seriously ill patients and for those on artificial kidney machines.

The fifth floor is for research under the direction of the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases to study diseases and conditions severely affecting Indian people. It has 25 beds, examination and treatment rooms, a metabolic kitchen, and five laboratories.

The Center opened December 12, 1970.

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students working toward Masters or Doctorate degrees. Headquartered at the University of New Mexico Law School in Albuquerque, the Program will also encourage colleges and universities to supplement these scholarships through tuition and fee waivers and additional fellowships. John C. Rainer is the program director. Applicants must be one-fourth degree or more Indian blood. The grants are given according to need and for one college year. Deadline for applications is April 1. Write the American Indian Graduate Scholarship Program, University of New Mexico School of Law, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87106.

Thirty American Indian tribal leaders met in Phoenix, Ariz., in January to plan a major conference on Scouting among Indian youth of America to be held in August 1971 at Brigham City, Utah. It will be the 14th Annual American Indian Tribal Leaders Conference on Scouting. More than 300 Indian leaders, government agency reps, and Scouting leaders attended the conference to talk about the problems and opportunities of extending Scouting to more young Indian people. Nearly 10,000 Indian boys are now in Cub Scouting, Boy Scouting, and Exploring, yet there are only three Indian scouting executives—Joe Provost, Omaha, Albuquerque, N. Mex.; Vernon Teller, Navajo, Fort Defiance, Ariz.; and Bill Benjamin, Sioux, Billings, Mont. The steering committee representing 25 tribes is working to open up more opportunities for Indians in these positions. Spencer Queton, a Kiowa, who is senior guidance counselor at the Fort Sill Indian School in Lawton, Okla., was the presiding chairman.

The Red Cloud Indian School at Pine Ridge, S. Dak., has announced that more than \$2,000 has been contributed to the school for prize and purchase award money for its third annual Red Cloud Indian Art Show. Any American Indian artist, 14 years or older, is eligible to enter art work. There are no entrance fees and the school does not charge any commissions on any items sold. To enter, advise Father Ted Zuern, S. J., the school director, by May 1. All entries must be at the school on or before May 31. The show runs from June 13 through August 15. Write to the Red Cloud Indian Art Show, Red Cloud Indian School, Pine Ridge, S. Dak. 57770 for application blanks.

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