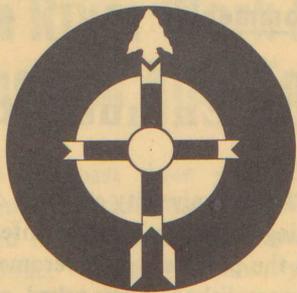


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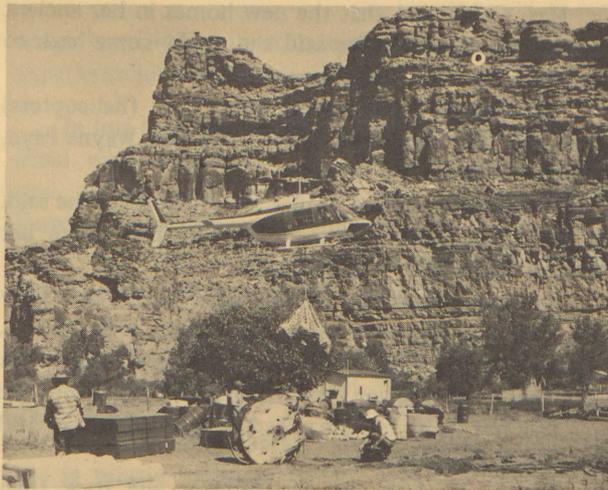
# INDIAN RECORD

August 1969

## Helicopters Fly New Homes To Indians Living At Bottom of the Grand Canyon



WHAT GOES UP... in this case is a load of wallboard for the new homes at Supai Village at the bottom of the Grand Canyon. The helicopter is taking off from the rim of the Canyon.



MUST COME DOWN... to the building site in Supai Village. Steep canyon walls indicate why helicopters are the most feasible form of transportation for the building materials.

*(Editor's note: The following article is reprinted from the Arizona Republic, June 20, 1969.)*

By CON KEYES

**SUPAI VILLAGE** — The Havasupai Indians looked up from their isolated and ancient surroundings at the bottom of the Grand Canyon this week with mixed emotions at modernity in mass transit.

Material for five prefabricated Flexi-Panel homes, built in Tempe and utilizing a post-and-panel construction technique, was airborne by three helicopters into this remote country as part of a pilot project funded by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

**Daniel Kaska**, Havasupai tribal chairman, said that the five families who will occupy the modern houses were chosen by putting the names of 13 of the tribe's most needy families into a hat and then drawing five names.

"It's good that progress and development have finally come to my 267 people," Kaska said of the houses.

However, another member of the tribe and a resident of the village all his 80 years said he didn't like the houses because "many of us think these houses will bring people from other tribes and white men."

**Karl S. Guelich**, president of the Flexi-Panel Corp., builders of the homes, said he was on "cloud nine" as he

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watched his houses being airlifted into the area.

The houses were flown from the edge of the Grand Canyon at Hilltop to here by Arizona Helicopters, Inc., Scottsdale. Three helicopters were used in the operation at a total cost of \$11,000.

Total cost of the project, including water system, houses and airlift supplied by the helicopters, is estimated at nearly \$150,000. Cost of bringing running water to this isolated village is \$95,000.

Children waved at the helicopters as they passed overhead while their parents tried to carry on every day affairs.

Mamie Chick, 70, said she left her home here 14 years ago to live in Peach Springs. She said she was so moved by the project that she made a special trip here for three days to sit on the front porch of her son's home and watch the helicopters.

Mrs. Chick said that the new homes in her ancient village were "good." She said she might come back to live here if she also would receive a home.

"Sometimes I get scared when they (helicopters) come over and I'm in the house," said Mrs. Wayne Paya, recipient of one of the homes.

"I can't get excited until I see the house," she said. As she spoke, she was scanning the spot where her "dream" home will be assembled.

Reservation men are helping with the project. They will erect the concrete piers the houses will rest on. Normally, the houses would sit on concrete slabs, but the expense of airlifting cement, sand and gravel into the area was felt to be too great at the rate of \$6 per 100 pounds, BIA officials said.

Within 30 days the five families will pack their possessions and leave their cardboard-and-tin dwellings and journey a half-mile to the sites of their new homes.

Each house will have three bedrooms, one bathroom, a living room and dining and kitchen area.

Stanley Manakaja, who will live in one of the homes, helped workers unload supplies from the helicopters.

The five houses will include indoor plumbing and will be wired for yet-to-be installed electricity, which is expected here in 18 months.

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## Commissioner's Comments

### Indian Youth Enthusiastic

I met with a group of Indian university students on July 8. They are in Washington for a summer internship. They are interested in the processes of government and how objectives are accomplished. They asked penetrating questions.

There were several questions on education and schools. One was "What is of higher priority than education in the Bureau's program?" My response was "Education has the highest priority." In fact, the major function of the Bureau is educational in the broad sense, whether it be working with Indians on ranching, forestry, formal educational programs in BIA schools, funds to assist Indian education in public schools, vocational training, employment assistance, land management, or the administration of law and order.

In a cross cultural situation, early childhood training is of particular importance. Head start has been a trail blazer in this respect on Indian reservations and in many non-Indian communities. A child's most formative and impressionable years are prior to the age of eight. Much of this valuable time has been wasted with a standard entrance age for schooling of six years. The Bureau of Indian Affairs has urged that kindergarten programs be started and succeeded in obtaining funds to start them in fiscal year 1969. We are pushing to expand this program.

A person's ability to lead a successful and rewarding life depends in large measure on how well equipped he is to meet life's challenges and opportunities. The home, the church, the school and the community all have a responsibility in helping young people develop a life philosophy and value system, motivating them to be a contributing member of society, and providing them with the opportunity to develop necessary academic and vocational abilities. We in the Bureau are determined to meet our part of this challenge and responsibility as effectively as possible.

The young people I met with on July 8 are living proof that Indian youth are on the march and will meet life's challenges with enthusiasm and success.

Theodore W. Taylor  
Acting Commissioner

# Gila River Work Experience Program Aids Employment

In the past three years the Gila River Indian Community, located south of Phoenix, Ariz., has been engaged in an extensive development program involving economic, social, community, and governmental activities. These programs are part of their VH-THAW-HUP-EA-JU (It Must Happen) program. (See INDIAN RECORD, May 1969). This program has led to the establishment of three industrial parks, new community facility buildings in most of the districts of the reservation, and more than 40 other projects now underway. This program is designed to upgrade opportunities of earning a decent living for the reservation population.

With a solid industrial base established to assure adequate employment in most of the communities, a concurrent effort was begun to prepare individual Indian families to secure and hold the jobs arising out of this development. For many families the working head of a home had had only seasonal and undependable farm labor jobs as a means of support.

Because of this pattern of work, many individuals were not prepared to accept steady, industrial employment. Compounding the problem of work habits were many social and family problems which also interfered with utilization of employment now available.

For the past 20 months the Gila River Tribal Work Experience Program (TWEP) has helped people prepare themselves for the transition from seasonal employment to year around employment. In cooperation with the Tribal Council, employable heads of household, many of whom were known to have a high incidence of social and financial problems, were placed in various jobs in their own communities and received general assistance. These training participants were all employable persons whose eligibility for assistance was primarily the lack of available employment for which they were suited.

Each community council was told that it could use the men for community improvement projects. The majority worked on housing improvement or water and sanitation projects. There were Indian foreman for all of the community crews. Workers received weekly assistance and the work training experience was related to many of the factors, attitudes and conditions which they would be facing in regular eight to five, five day a week employment in private industry. Bureau of Indian Affairs social services staff provided supporting help



A new home rises on the Gila River Reservation thanks to the skills the workmen—all tribal members—learned in the Tribal Work Experience Program. The home will replace the crumbling structure in the background.

which was focused on maintaining the man on the work experience job.

In less than two years of operating the program, the tribal work experience participants helped build 117 new homes and rehabilitate 77 existing houses. Numerous new roofs were built on other houses. Work experience crews helped complete four Public Health Service water and sanitation projects.

Through June 1, 1969 a total of 198 family heads have participated in the Tribal Work Experience Program. Currently there are 36 active participants. A majority of those remaining have moved on to improved jobs in private industry, Federal agencies, farming, and other job training programs.

Evaluation of this program indicates a decided positive and constructive influence in the lives of well over half of the work experience participants. In terms of such activities as attendance, work performance, tribal arrest record, there has been measurable change which signifies these people are leading more satisfying and useful lives.

There has been sufficient positive change in work habits and attitudes to justify a focus on TWEP as a service program. A specific series of services was established to help participants prepare themselves for the private employment. As participants show positive performance on the work job they are given opportunity for more responsibility and self-management.

A coordinating group was established which brought to bear many of the services available on the reservation

directed toward preparing men for employment. These services included casework, social, and work experience evaluation, medical screening, aptitude testing, and prevocational adult education. Added to these services were two other factors which were essential to the job preparation program. One was to secure a job pledge on which the trainee could depend. The other factor was confidence in the participant's ability to make the decisions which affected his own life and that of his family. As a result of the employment preparation services and improved work habits, 33 of the work experience participants have been placed in regular, private industrial jobs. An additional 20 participants were accepted for the Department of Labor's Mainstream program which is also geared towards moving its participants into employment as the individual is ready.

Of the remaining 109 participants who have left the program, the greatest majority of these have found their own work without direct placement services as described above. An example of this: Six men were accepted by the Public Health Service based on their job performance while working on a community water project.

A total experience of operating a tribal work experience program for the chronically unemployed, uneducated, and unskilled family head has been positive and constructive. The experience of the Gila River Community shows that with a beginning work-training placement geared to the ability of the participant, together with an adequate job arising out of the industrial development of the reservation, a person, regardless of background, education, and previous negative patterns of employment, can be successfully employed and thus provide an improved life for his family.

### 3 Arizona Indians To Receive Doctorates In Education

*(Editor's note: The following is an excerpt from the "Phoenix Gazette", The article from which it was taken was printed in its entirety in the June 24 "Congressional Record".)*

All signs point to three "firsts" in Indian higher education in Arizona.

If plans go according to schedule, Samuel W. Billison, 44, Navajo, and Frank Dukepoo, 26, and Irvin Coin, 28, Hopis, will become the first Indians in the state to receive educational doctorate degrees.

As the first Navajo within reach of a Ph.D., Billison, born to uneducated parents in a hogan near Ganado, symbolized the paradox of progress as he works on his

dissertation on education administration at the University of Arizona.

Unlike reservation-reared Billison, Dukepoo is a native of Parker, the fourth oldest of 11 children born to Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Dukepoo, while Coin was born in Winslow, oldest of eight children of Mr. and Mrs. Felix Coin.

He anticipates working with minority students at Pima College in Tucson when it opens in the fall of 1970. The coming school year he will be on the faculty for institute activity.

"I've found my way and I plan to help my people as best I can with a doctorate in ethnomusicology," Coin related. Through application of this subject, which is the history of music associated with culture, he means to record authentic music of all Arizona tribes.

Coin, who holds bachelor and master's degrees in music from ASU, is the son of the long-time director of the Santa Fe Indian Band. He credits his father for being "a wise man and never pushing any of his children, rather encouraging us to get some place and work hard."

Dukepoo, who obtained degrees at ASU on grants and scholarships, hopes to use his doctorate to teach at the college level. The zoology teacher at ASU credits his switch from predoctoral study to genetics to Dr. Charles Woolf, the school's professor in that subject.

For Billison, the road to graduate work has been long and hard, beginning at St. Michael's School on the reservation, where the son of Navajo Sam (his only name) emerged from the eighth grade as Sam Billison. His Indian name, phonetically spelled "Haash Kai Hald Yah," means warrior.

### Indians Elected To Board

The voters in Todd County, on the Rosebud Reservation in South Dakota, have elected two more Indians to the County School Board giving Indians control of the Board for the first time in the county's history.

Webster Two Hawk, of Mission, and William C. Colombe, of Carter, were the two Sioux elected June 17. They join incumbent Henry Haukaas to form the majority. John Heinert of Parmelee, and Archie Tate, of Mission, are the non-Indian board members.

The Todd County School District enrolls about 2,600 children in grades kindergarten through 12. Seventy percent are Indian. The district was fully "integrated" in 1966 when the phaseout of Bureau of Indian Affairs schools was completed. The system operates on Federal funds allocated for the education of Indian children (Johnson O'Malley program) and on local tax revenues.

# Alaskan Students To Take to the Air

*(Editor's note: The following is excerpted from an article which appeared in the April 25, 1969 "Tundra Times", Fairbanks, Alaska.)*

Ten young native people from Alaska, students at the Chemawa Indian School in Oregon, have learned to fly through a flight training program made available at the school last year.

The majority of students at Chemawa are from remote areas of Alaska where air travel is the only feasible method of transportation. A reliable pilot is assured a substantial means of livelihood, and flying is fast becoming a tradition among Alaska's native people. Representing all major tribes in the State—Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut—Alaska Natives have demonstrated that they take to flying like ducks to water and have already become recognized as some of the finest pilots in the north country.



Chemawa flight students beside one of the training planes. Left to right: Martin Alexie, Kwethluk; Larry Hunter, Fortuna Lodge; June Balluta, Nondalton; Robert Vanderpool, Red Devil; Leonard Chase, Anvik; Herman Anderson, Clark's Point; Steve Nowatak, Kokhanok Bay, and Edward Dull, Nightmute.

Such pioneers as Capt. Thomas Richards, full-blooded Eskimo from the Kotzebue area (see INDIAN RECORD, April 1969), have paved the way and inspired many younger natives to take up the profession.

Following Chemawa's policy to make learning meaningful and worthwhile, aviation ground school training was offered on the campus by a qualified instructor from Salem Aviation, Salem, Ore. The students who showed the most interest and aptitude

were given actual flight instruction at the Salem airport.

Eight students displayed the skill and coordination necessary to become good pilots and advanced in proficiency to solo and cross-country flying.

Two students, June Balluta of Nondalton and Herman Anderson of Clark's Point, have successfully passed the Federal Aviation Administration test and have their private pilot licenses.

Two other students expect to hear soon that they also have passed the FAA test, and the remaining four will take their final tests in the near future.

## Ute Secretary Honored As "Young Career Woman"

Maxine Natchees, a member of the Ute Indian Tribe, was selected Young Career Women for the State of Utah by the Utah Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs at the club's recent State convention. Miss Natchees is the first member of her tribe to hold the position of secretary to the Uintah and Ouray Tribal Business Committee. She also serves as secretary to the administrative manager of the tribe.



Maxine Natchees

branch at Fort Duchesne, Utah, and in Washington, D.C.

She was one of seven competitors on the state level and represented Utah at the national convention in St. Louis in July. The purpose of the program is to promote the interest of young women in careers in business and professions, and to stress the necessity for them to prepare well for the many opportunities in today's world.

As Young Career Woman for the State of Utah, she will promote that program throughout the entire State during the coming year. She will travel with officers of the State Business and Professional Women's organization to do so, and work with new candidates who will vie for the honor next year.

Miss Natchees will also represent the Ute Indian Tribe in the Miss Indian America program in Sheridan, Wyo., the first week in August.

## NCAI Gets Development Grant

*(Editor's note: The following article was released by the National Congress of American Indians on July 3.)*

The Economic Development Administration has approved a technical assistance grant of \$75,000 to the National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) Fund for study and eventual implementation of a proposal to establish a National Indian Economic Development Enterprise, John Belindo, executive director of NCAI announced today.

Matched with \$25,000 from the NCAI Fund, the total foreseeable cost of the project is \$100,000.

"There is widespread belief in the need for new initiatives in the promotion of economic development on Indian reservations. Finding sources of credit to fund Indian economic development and meet the needs of tribes (and Indian entrepreneurs) is a major problem," Belindo said.

The first two phases of the three-part project will be devoted to selection of personnel and consultants who will determine whether, under existing law, a feasible way exists of establishing a new national organization to assist American Indian economic development. The third phase will be devoted to implementation of the (method) recommended by the study.

"We are confident that the study will turn up at least one feasible approach to this problem", Belindo said.

The project is expected to run one year.

NCAI Fund is the tax-exempt arm of NCAI, a national Indian-directed organization, whose membership includes 105 Indian tribes, representing over 350,000 American Indians.

## Indian Historic Sites Named

Five recent additions to the National Register of Historic Places made by the National Park Service are of interest to Indians. They are:

Renner Village Archaeological Site, Kansas City, Mo., center of aboriginal population in Hopewellian times (1 to 500 A.D.) that may have been occupied throughout the entire Woodland cultural period (500 to 1,000 A.D.) and into the Middle Mississippian times (1,000 to 1,500 A.D.).

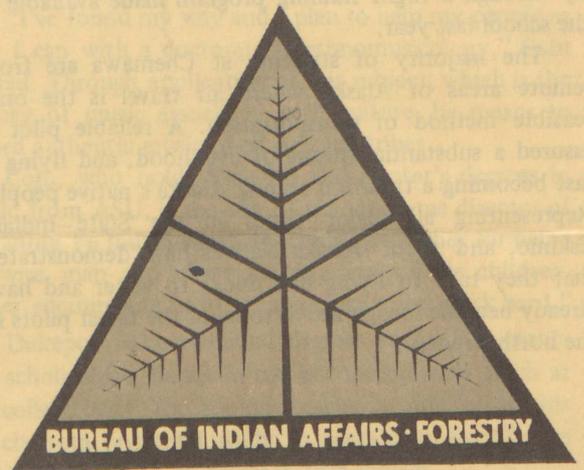
King's Hill Archaeological Site, St. Joseph, Mo., believed to be the dwelling of the Kansas and Osage Tribes.

Glenrock Buffalo Jump, Converse County, Wyo., used by prehistoric American Indians to slaughter

buffalo. Men, who at that period were without the horse, drove entire herds over the bluff.

Fort Washakie, Wyo., established to protect the Shoshone and Bannock Indians from attack by other tribes, named for the Shoshone chief Chief Washakie who is buried there.

Castle Gardens Petroglyph Site, Fremont County, Wyo., one of the largest prehistoric petroglyph sites in Wyoming. Date of the inscriptions and identity of the people who carved them are unknown.



This design will be appearing on hard hats and truck doors in many Indian forests. It is the winning design in a contest sponsored by the Bureau of Indian Affairs' Portland Area forestry office. Michael Jimmy, an Eskimo from Emmonak, Alaska and student at Chilocco Indian School received a \$25 prize for his winning entry. The design is in green, yellow and black.

## Training Program Aids Indian Student Leaders

Thirty-three Indian student leaders representing Bureau of Indian Affairs' schools spent two weeks in Washington, D.C. this summer as part of a pilot project "Student Leaders Workshop" designed to help the young people obtain the knowledge, attitudes, and skills necessary to be effective school leaders today and community leaders tomorrow.

Financed under Title I grant of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, the project was divided into four parts: academic, political, cultural, and a core experience—attendance at the National Association of Student Councils' annual convention in Baltimore, Md., June 22 through 26.

The "academic" component comprised formal panel presentations and informal small group discussions

dealing with: (1) what student activities are and should be in BIA schools, (2) the major current problems and issues in high schools today as seen from the point of view of student leaders, and (3) possible solutions and recommendations for improving BIA schools through student participation.

As a part of each academic session a "fishbowl" session was held in which the activity of each group was reviewed, analyzed, and evaluated. Groups and individuals were made more aware of their actions which can promote or hamper the group's progress toward its task. A number of the sessions were recorded on video tape so that particular processes could be replayed several times and that trainers and participants could objectively identify and analyze the group and individual processes involved.

The political component included opportunities for the students to view the Bureau of Indian Affairs Central Office in Washington as a part of the total Federal operation. Acting Commissioner T. W. Taylor; Assistant Commissioner for Administration J. L. Norwood; and Assistant Commissioner for Education Charles Zellers explained the Bureau functions for which they are responsible. Later, Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Public Land Management Harrison Loesch showed how the Bureau of Indian Affairs, as part of the Department of the Interior, was represented in the Cabinet of the President of the United States.

The student leaders were given opportunities to view the Congress in action. Then private meetings were held with Senators Paul Fannin of Arizona; Lee Metcalf of Montana; Ted Kennedy of Massachusetts. On the following day the students attended a Senate subcommittee hearing on a claim judgment payment for the Shoeshone tribes. Later, Representatives Ben Reifel, of South Dakota; Sam Steiger of Arizona; Lloyd Meeds of Washington, and Ed Edmondson of Oklahoma joined the BIA students leaders in a discussion of Indian education and Indian legislation. Although the students at first appeared awed by the Government leaders they met, gradually they found new confidence and became candid in their comments. They began to see that student government, community government, and Federal Government were not different in kind, but only in degree.

The social and cultural activities designed to give students new experiences included social meetings with Negro and white students from the District of Columbia, an opportunity to order their own meals in sophisticated Washington restaurants, to see international shows, to attend the theater, and to see a professional baseball game. In addition, students were given the chance to visit the Smithsonian Institution and several museums



Student leaders from Indian schools gather for a group photo on the West Front of the U.S. Capitol.

and galleries in Washington and the home of George Washington in nearby Mt. Vernon.

The entire workshop was built around the National Association of Student Councils' annual convention which was held in Baltimore.

During the NASC convention the student leaders mingled freely with the other 700 student delegates. In addition to hearing addresses by BIA Assistant Commissioner Charles Zellers and U. S. Senator from Indiana Birch Bayh, the Indian students attended meetings with the delegations from their States and selected meetings on topics which interested them.

At a final formal banquet certificates were awarded the 33 participants. Trainers and participants freely commented on the program before the entire group. Their comments along with their written evaluation indicated overwhelming approval of the program and the desire that a similar Student Leaders Workshop be conducted every summer.



Capitol news is the addition of a young Navajo receptionist to the staff of Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona. Here the Senator welcomes Yazzie Leonard to Washington. A 1968 graduate of Monument Valley School at Kayenta, Ariz., Yazzie is the daughter of Jack and Fannie Peaches Leonard of Black Mesa.

## BIA Employees Receive Degrees

Two men closely identified with the Bureau of Indian Affairs over a period of years have recently received honorary doctors degrees. They are Frell M. Owl, a Cherokee, who retired from the Bureau of Indian Affairs in 1961 after serving as superintendent of the Fort Hall Indian Reservation in Idaho, and Robert W. Young, Albuquerque, N.M. area tribal operations officer.



Frell M. Owl



Robert W. Young

Owl was one of eight persons awarded honorary degrees by Dartmouth College, Hanover, N.H. Others receiving honorary degrees included Lord and Lady Dartmouth from England, New York Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller and Yale President Kingman Brewster, Jr. Owl's citation read, in part:

"For a third of a century, first as a teacher, and then as a leading administrator of Indian affairs, you worked to bridge the chasm between the Indian and the white man's world on which he had been required to depend as a stranger in his own land."

Young received one of three honorary doctorates given this year by the University of New Mexico. The award was in recognition of his assistance in the writing of a Navajo language dictionary and for subsequent lectures he has given to Bureau employees and the university, public schools, and private educational personnel on cross cultural situations and the Navajo language.

Owl, a graduate of Dartmouth Class of 1927 lives in Cherokee, N.C., in retirement. He is chairman of the Planning Board and Constitution Committee of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians and is a trustee of the Cherokee Historical Association.

Young makes his home in Albuquerque.

"Pretty Clothes" is what the sign says in Navajo. Standing in front of her Shiprock, N.M., women's children's clothes and fabrics shop is Lorraine Clauschee, a Navajo. Shiprock is the home of Fairchild Semiconductor's transistor plant which employs more than 1,200 Navajos, many of them women, who are potential customers at the shop. The shop is an example of how service industries follow in the wake of industrial development.

## New Housing Regulations Set

Indian families living in rural areas, such as the Navajo shepherders, may now be able to obtain low-rent housing provided through the Department of Housing and Urban Development. An amendment (Sec. 206, Housing and Urban Development Act, 1968) to Section I of the U.S. Housing Act of 1937 will permit the Department of Housing and Urban Development to provide public housing assistance for Indian families residing in rural areas without regard to previous limitations which did not allow housing programs to include a site on a farm or an appurtenance to a farm.

The new amendment applies to all State and Federal Indian reservations.

Indian Housing Authorities are encouraged to innovate with design and program concepts currently used for rural areas so as to overcome present impracticalities with regard to standards and materials and still produce something acceptable to the rural family.

The new amendment allows approval of housing which falls below present standards, but which still meets the "decent, safe, and sanitary" statutory standards. Under no circumstances is the HUD announcement intended as a general lowering of standards or as the establishment of a single HUD standard for all housing in "Indian areas". All efforts will continue toward assisting Indian families to obtain the best housing possible.

Indian Housing Authorities are also urged to consider using the leasing program in rural and farm areas. For instance, it may be an incentive to a builder of lower cost homes to lease or sublease to a Housing Authority (under Sec. 23 of the U.S. Housing Act), especially when the permissible HUD subsidy is sufficient to permit the total cost of the dwelling to be amortized within 15 years. Besides encouraging building of lower cost homes in remote areas, under this approach house could be turned over to the occupants at the end of the lease term, thereby enabling them to become house owners.

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