



# INDIAN RECORD

April 1967

## Burnt Saddle

### A Papago Town That Picked Up and Moved

Down in the Arizona desert there was once a sleepy village called Sil Murk. The name means "Burnt Saddle" in the Papago Indian language. Sil Murk was home to twenty-five Papago families.

Today, the village is still on the map but it has moved some five miles away to become a wide-awake, modern community of tidy homes bordering the non-Indian town of Gila Bend, Ariz. (Pop. 1,813).

The Sil Murk story began in 1964 when preparations were underway for constructing the Painted Rock Dam and reservoir project. Congress authorized the transfer of \$269,500 from project funds for relocation of the village, then located in an area that would be subject to flooding when the dam was completed.

The funds were earmarked for the purchase of a replacement site, construction of community facilities and for other improvements. Title to the land occupied by the new village and to all the village facilities was to be held in trust for the Papagos by the United States.

At first, the idea of moving away from established homesites did not appeal to the villagers. But when the reservoir began to fill, the possible danger to their primitive homes could no longer be ignored. The tribal council began to give the matter serious thought. The Bureau of Indian Affairs sent representatives to discuss plans for a new village site.

By May 6, 1966 the Papago tribal council had determined that a Government-selected location near Gila Bend would be suitable. They had even passed a resolution appropriating funds for purchase of additional land adjacent to that already set aside for them by the Government.



The old community church, a focal point of village activity, moved too. The new structure (below) combines modern construction materials with a traditional architectural style.



From a plan of their new village the Indian families selected exact locations for their new

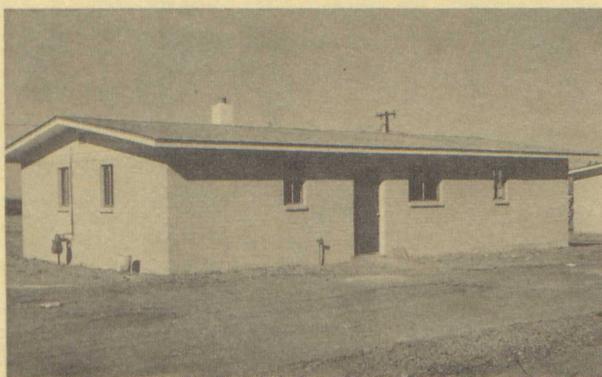


homes. Each was then assigned a house designed according to family size. The ground was prepared and construction began.

Kitchens, laundry facilities and bathrooms were luxuries unknown in the old village. They were included in all the new homes, thanks to modern sewerage and water systems planned and installed under the supervision of the Public Health Service.

The houses are adaptations of a design created by the architects of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. As the Papagos worked and watched, their community began to take shape. There are 14 four-bedroom houses; 7 two-bedroom houses; and 3 one-bedroom houses.

Because every community wants a place to worship and a place to meet and socialize, there are social and communal areas at the end of the



This modern home is typical of the 24 new houses in the new village of Sil Murk, Ariz.

long street that runs through the double row of homes. In a cluster are a church, a feast house, complete with kitchen and dining facilities, and a dance pad for pow-wows. The community church, which seats 100 people, is designed in Spanish territorial style of textured cementblock which simulates the burnt adobe structures of the past.

Village women have learned the fundamentals of caring for and cleaning their new homes and the proper use of utilities under the instructions of Bureau of Indian Affairs' Extension personnel.

Has the pleasant community of new homes succeeded in erasing memories of the old Sil Murk? An emphatic "yes" was the answer of one happy Indian housewife, as she presided over the modern range in her kitchen.

"Sure, the old village was home," she said glancing around at her gleaming floor, refrigerator, double sink and storage cabinets, "but I'd never move back there now."



## German Trip Tests Indian Craft Market

Three American Indians--including Miss Indian America--and the curator of an Indian museum, will fly to Germany April 1 to take part in the first European promotion of Indian-made merchandise. The promotion will be a part of an "America Week" series being launched in several foreign countries by the Department of Commerce in cooperation with the State Department.

The promotion will test the European sales potential of American Indian merchandise and is sponsored by two German department store chains, Gebreuder-Leffers, and Klingenthal.

The promotion was announced by Commissioner of Indian Affairs Robert L. Bennett, who termed it "a reversal of the policy established 300 years ago. Now its the Indians' turn to trade with the European natives."

The Indian group will help with sales and public inquiries and will demonstrate Indian dances, rug weaving, beadwork and silver craft.

Heading the group is Martin Link, an anthropologist and curator of the Navajo Tribal Museum at Window Rock, Ariz. The Indians are: Wahleah Lujan, of Taos Pueblo, N.M., Miss Indian America XIII, a sophomore at Fort Lewis College, Colo.; Katherine Lou Dahozy, a Navajo from Fort Defiance, Ariz. and a junior at Northern Arizona University; and Charles Chee Long, a Navajo silver craftsman from New Mexico and museum assistant at the Navajo Museum. Miss Lujan has paintings exhibited in several galleries and Miss Dahozy is a talented weaver.

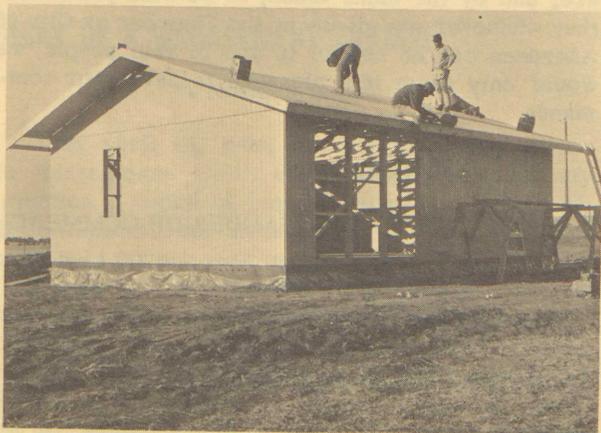
Department stores in seven German cities will take part in the promotion. The display opens in Bremen April 1 and will also be seen in Paderborn, Minden, Herford, Salzkotten, and Cloppenburg before closing in Meppen on June 7. In addition to the Indian display, there will be an American space craft exhibit, ship and aircraft models and a historical display.

More than \$35,000 worth of American Indian work from across the Nation is being collected for the display by Arrow Inc., of Washington, D.C. a non-profit Indian development group. Tribes of the Southwest will be represented by the Gallup Indian Trading Co., Gallup, N.M.; Plains Indians by the Northern Plains Indian Crafts Association of Billings, Mont.; the Sioux by the Sioux Pottery Co., Rapid City, S.D.; Northern Indians by Chippewa Authentics, Belcourt, N.D.; Seminoles through their Hollywood, Fla. Reservation and the Cherokees by "The Cherokees" of Cherokee, N.C.

## A New Look At Rosebud



This tent's twin was the home of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Sharpfish and their six children on the Rosebud Reservation in South Dakota. Several months ago the tent burned, leaving the Sharpfish family homeless in the face of a Dakota winter. Fortunately a new housing program, designed to combat the worst of the reservation's housing problem, was just underway. The Sharpfishes, with an undisputed urgency of need, qualified to be the first recipients of a new house.



Here a crew of Sioux workmen put the roof on the Sharpfish's home. Before the program is completed, 373 more of these small, "transitional" homes will have been built. In the process, more than 20 men will have learned useful and marketable construction skills. The homes are prefabricated in a plant provided by the Rosebud Sioux Tribe. They can be erected on a site and finished to "move in" condition in about seven days. The two-bedroom homes, admittedly utilitarian, cost about \$3,000 and contain 620 square feet of space. Provisions to make simple the enlargement of the structure and the addition of electricity and running water are built in.



Moving day--Although some work remains to be done, the Sharpfish family has moved into its new home. (The two youngest declined to appear for the photographer.) More than a dozen Sioux families have followed the Sharpfishes into new homes with the shells of more than 40 already standing on the reservation. The tribe hopes that these new homes will be the first step in bringing new hopes and new ambitions to the least fortunate tribal members. A new home and the new pride that goes with it is a logical first step in helping create the desire for a better way of life and a stronger and happier family.

The Reverend Richard Pates, Rosebud parish Priest, is the administrator of the Transitional Housing Program. Services are furnished by a variety of local and Federal agencies. The tribe provided the land and buildings for the prefabrication plant. The Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Office of Economic Opportunity and the Bureau of Indian Affairs provided the funds and the assistance for the building project. The Public Health Service worked with the tribe on matters of sanitation and public health. All of those working on this project believe that the move just made by the Sharpfish family signifies not only a new home but a new way of life as well on the Rosebud Reservation in South Dakota.

## New Indian Encyclopedia

Information about Indians--from Tribal Councils to arts and crafts--is contained in "Reference Encyclopedia of the American Indian," recently published by B. Klein and Company, New York City.

The 536 page volume contains a listing of noteworthy Indians and others who are associated with Indians, has a bibliography of important books on Indians, lists location of tribal and BIA facilities and the Indian-related exhibits and holdings of more than 600 museums and libraries.

The Encyclopedia has a foreword by Commissioner of Indian Affairs Robert L. Bennett. It sells for \$15.00.

# School Committeemen Work In Liaison Role

Two Navajo sheepmen, Arthur Littlehat and Kee Pahe, who have little formal education between them but are wise in their own way, make up the education committee of Rock Point, Ariz., on the Navajo Reservation.

Littlehat and Pahe, in their elected, non-paying jobs, serve as liaison between the boarding school and the community.

Education committees have existed at BIA schools for many years, dating back to the 1930's. Graham Holmes, Navajo Area Director, who has long advocated that Indians be given more authority in their own affairs, has provided new impetus to the use of such committees.

The Rock Point school committeemen are of particularly valuable service in the annual enrollment campaigns, talking with parents and encouraging them to send their children to school.

"They use friendly persuasion, not coercion," says Rock Point School Principal, Wayne Holm.

Consequently, the Rock Point School has an excellent attendance record, averaging 97-98 percent. Holm literally maintains an "open door" policy for parents. One door of each classroom is left open as visible evidence that parents are always welcome there.

The school itself, like many boarding schools on the reservation, is a "community" school. Community functions are held there all during the year. Members of the community attend movies, sports events and school programs in the Multi-Purpose Room on a weekly basis, and other functions are staged throughout the year to induce parents to visit the school.

The majority of the students live in the flat, farmland area. Families in this area grow corn, melons, squash and beans when they can get enough water from the Lukachukai and Chinle washes. But the economy rests mainly on subsistence farming and sheep raising supplemented by short-term off-reservation wage-work.

## Letters to the Commissioner

The following letters were received by Commissioner Robert L. Bennett in recent weeks. The first is from an attorney active in Indian affairs. The second is an indication of neighborliness in Aberdeen, S.D.

Dear Commissioner Bennett:

I have just received your speech entitled "Toward Greater Economic Opportunity for American

Indians", of February 15, 1967, at Kansas City.

I want to congratulate you on the speech and for the solid accomplishments which it reviews. I am delighted to see the sensitiveness and understanding of the economic plight of the Indians and the understanding of their needs and the approach toward solving the peculiar problems they pose; and I am also delighted there is actual, affirmative, substantive and vigorous use of that understanding in coming to grips with the problem.

With warm good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

John W. Cragun

Dear Mr. Bennett:

Opportunity has not allowed our personal expression to you of how grateful the Aberdeen people are for having your area administration offices with us. They are not alone an overall contribution to our community, but Mr. Holm and his staff have so engaged themselves in community affairs that they have set themselves out as excellent citizens. We are proud to have them among us.

We want you to know how appreciative all of us are, and by the same token, do we wish you to feel that whenever any of us in the Chamber or City of Aberdeen can be helpful to you or your people, we would only deem it a pleasure to have your commands.

Sincerely yours,

ABERDEEN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

/s/ Gus Reuland  
Industrial Consultant

## Indian Claims Granted

In recent actions the Indian Claims Commission:

- Granted a \$692,564 award to the Sac and Fox Tribe February 14, 1967 as additional payment for 391,188 acres of surplus lands in Oklahoma sold to the Government in 1891;
- Granted a \$6,700,000 award to the Spokane Tribe of Indians February 21, 1967 as additional payment for 2,140,000 acres of land in northeastern Washington ceded under an agreement of March, 1887.

The United States Court of Claims on February 17, 1967 held that the Snoqualmi Tribe of Indians of Washington can present claims on behalf of the Skykomish Tribe, a group that has been absorbed by the Snoqualmis.

# Varied Assignments Give Management Trainees New Insight Into BIA Programs

Employees of the Department of the Interior, including the Bureau of Indian Affairs, may broaden their knowledge of Government operations and their opportunities for advancement by qualifying for professional-level training programs.

Bureau employees with at least one year's service compete for eligibility on the basis of experience, results of tests and interviews, and recommendations from their supervisors. Those who qualify may be assigned for periods as long as nine months to the Washington, D.C. Central Office where they observe Federal policy-making at first hand and contribute their own ideas and suggestions.

The chance to observe the inter-meshing of Federal Indian programs at the Washington level has proved invaluable in the career development of many field office employees. Norman Sahmaunt, Kiowa, who came to the Central Office from the Sacramento, Calif. area, is a trainee in the Departmental Management Training Program. He recounts his experiences in this issue of Indian Record.

## DIARY OF A MANAGEMENT TRAINEE

by Norman Sahmaunt

Last April 14, 1966, the administrative officer in Sacramento, Calif. Area Office called to my attention a notice of request for candidates for the 18th Departmental Management Training Program to be held for one year in Washington, D.C.

I was very interested in applying, yet hesitant and undecided. In addition to disrupting my life, this move would also affect the rest of my family. My wife was teaching English at McClatchey High School in Sacramento, my daughter would be starting her sophomore year at Sacramento State College, and my eight year old son was in a new ungraded primary class in elementary school. The family talked it over and decided this opportunity shouldn't be ignored.

With other candidates I was notified by mail of my selection from the Sacramento Area in May. My application was forwarded to the Central Office in Washington, D.C. where the final selection of candidates would be made. In July I was notified that I had been chosen for the program.

We arrived in the Washington Area on August 27, one week before the date to report for duty. It took us about 5 days to find a house to fit our particular

needs. After a long and tiring search we found just what we wanted in a brick rambler in Falls Church, Va., which had an acre of landscaped yard with shade and climbing trees for Joel, our youngest.

Training procedures and BIA orientation started on September 6 with a forty-hour orientation course with the Bureau of Indian Affairs. It included a get-acquainted-with-Washington tour of the Capitol, Justice Department, House of Representatives, and the Senate.

Departmental orientation, lasting three weeks, followed the BIA orientation. We met trainees from the other Bureaus, top management officials from the Department of the Interior, the Bureaus, other Government departments, and private industry.

As a BIA trainee I had to arrange a series of practical on-the-job training assignments that would best meet my training needs. I arranged five training assignments, four of three weeks duration and one of four weeks length. One assignment was in the Office of the Secretary of the Interior; the remaining four were in the Bureau of Indian Affairs.



Norman Sahmaunt (left) is shown here with the ten other members of his "class" in the Bureau's Departmental Management Training Program. From left to right: Sahmaunt, Lionel Bordeaux, Allen Quetone, Robert Beams, "Gabe" Paxton, "Jud" Alsop, William Ellis, George Cross, Richard Montee, Harold Erwin, Calvin Isaac.

From October 10 to November 4, my assignment was with the Office of Tribal Operations in BIA. This meant I would spend two weeks in the Tribal Government Section with Mr. Leslie N. Gay, Chief of that Section. Responsibilities of this office include providing staff assistance to the Assistant Commissioner for Community Services, Chief of Tribal Operations Office, and other sections of the Bureau in conjunction with the local tribal government activities of all the Indian and Eskimo groups. Here we received reports, analyses, and evaluations of tribal constitution and charters, including form and modifications of governing bodies.

Continued on Page 10

# Partnership Approach Spurs New Arizona Indian Industry

An industrial development program expected to bring more than \$15 million in investments and a dozen industrial concerns to Indian areas is under way in Arizona.

Key to these new developments is a new willingness on the part of tribal leaders to enter into corporate agreements in partnership with non-Indian investors and their willingness to charter these corporations under State laws and thus accept State regulation just as do other enterprises in Arizona.

Already six non-profit development corporations have been formed and applied for \$6.25 million in Federal loans to prepare industrial sites.

Many industries interested in Indian area development formerly found Indians reluctant to consider their proposals because tribal leaders feared the loss of lands and resources. As a result the industries would locate in non-Indian areas which were prepared to cooperate in providing necessary industrial utilities and plant sites.

The continued loss of these opportunities made many tribesmen realize they could obtain needed employment only by cooperating with their non-Indian neighbors.

The Economic Development Act has also been a spur, providing assistance to both tribe and industry in the form of grants-in-aid and/or low-

interest, long-term loans depending upon the individual situation and the area's economic health.

Now in the planning or development stage as the result of the new combination of Indian initiative and non-Indian capital and experience are:

1. Pima-Coolidge Industrial Park, southeast of Phoenix, a copper chemical processing plant, 161 jobs; a conveying systems plant, 100 jobs; a chemical pharmaceutical plant, 40 jobs.

2. San Tan Agri-Industrial Park, also southeast of Phoenix, a \$1.8 million custom cattle raising and feeding operation.

3. Kyrene Industrial Park, southeast of Phoenix, a plastic pipe and packing plant, 22 jobs; a luggage manufacturer, 35 jobs.

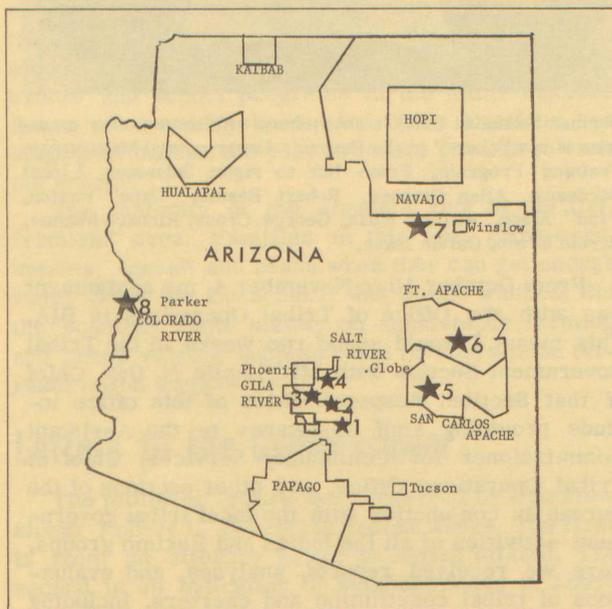
4. Salt River Reservation Industrial Park, east of Phoenix, clay sewer pipe manufacturer, 30 jobs; a plastic pipe manufacturer, 27 jobs.

5. San Carlos Apache Industrial Park, near Cutter, Metate Asbestos Corp. 175 jobs; plastic swimming pool parts plant, 22 jobs; ceramic tile plant, 9 jobs.

6. Fort Apache Industrial Park, Fort Apache Reservation, prefabricated houses and commercial buildings, 30 jobs; Mount Ord ski run.

7. Hopi-Winslow Industrial Park, near Winslow, garment plant, 350 jobs; aircraft machine parts and subassembly plant, 200 jobs; stainless steel sink manufacturer, 100 jobs.

8. Colorado River Industrial Park, Parker, light manufacturing; boat maker, 28 jobs; a \$4 million gypsum plant.



The numbered stars on this map indicate the locations of the eight Indian industrial developments listed in the story.

## Applicants Exceed Space For Wind River Housing

The Wind River (Wyo.) Agency has reported that applications for residence in the joint Arapahoe-Shoshone low-rent housing project exceeded capacity before the project was completed.

The 20 units in the project are located in eight buildings and include apartments for the elderly. The units were designed by an architect hired by the Tribal Housing Authority which will manage the complex.

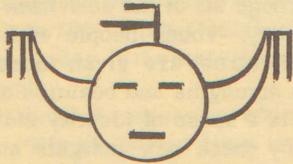
The Housing Authority had screened many applicants and determined that more than 20 met residence requirements several weeks before the scheduled completion of the units in late February.

A mistaken idea that the units set aside for the elderly were to be similar to nursing homes and the limited time set aside to accept applications were believed responsible for reports that applications were not meeting space available.

# Navajo's Lumbermill Boosts Tribal Income

The Navajo "Horned Moon" stamped on lumber used last year in 19 States is evidence of the growth of an industry which in the last fiscal year provided more than \$2 million in cash benefits to the reservation.

The "Horned Moon" is the registered trademark of Navajo Forest Products Industries, a tribal enterprise which operates a multi-million dollar lumbering complex at Navajo, N.M., a few miles north of Fort Defiance.



The cash benefits included \$1.2 million paid to 413 Navajo employees, \$324,000 in stumpage payments to the tribal treasury; \$439,468 in profits and \$38,672 in interest payments. In its four years of operation the new mill complex has produced a surplus equal to that of the old tribal sawmill in its entire 20 years of operation.

These figures, from a recently released annual report, are all the more impressive because NFPI must keep its products competitive while coping with operating conditions which increase costs. Much of the forest is in very rough terrain, a factor which increases the cost of removing logs and constructing roads. During the past year 90 miles of main roads and spurs were constructed to help move the logs to the mill.

Particularly impressive is the industry's program for increasing tribal employment. As Navajo employees gain skills and experience they are promoted to jobs of increasing authority. Last year the key position of mill sawyer was assumed by a Navajo. In the woods, the logging superintendent and his four side bosses are now Navajos.

Other Navajos are in training for jobs in the woods, mill and office. Part of this training is provided with special assistance from the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The 413 Navajo employees now on the payroll, as contrasted to 166 in 1959, are an indication of the success of the employment program. The non-Navajo employees number 45.

Along with the increase in Navajo employment has gone a rise in worker income. The average Navajo received \$140.64 in his bi-weekly paycheck last year, \$7.60 more than the year before.

The principal product of the industry is Ponderosa Pine lumber, in both utility and finished grades.

Last year 306,574 logs were cut to produce 49.6 million board feet of green lumber. Dry kilns processed 49.7 million board feet (including some carry-over from the previous year) and 46.1 million board feet were processed into finished lumber.

NFPI maintains a constant quality control program and its products are regularly checked by graders from the Western Wood Products Assn. As a result, lumber bearing the Horned Moon symbol is gaining a reputation for quality wherever it is sold. Last year's sales of 48.7 million board feet of lumber brought an average price of \$3.41 per thousand board feet more than the previous year. The average increase for all regional lumber sales was 94 cents per thousand board feet.

In addition to lumber, NFPI now sells to an Arizona paper mill chips made from trim ends and poor board material and has just begun the processing of pine-bark for sale in the landscaping and soil conditioning markets. And the management is continually investigating additional ways of using lumber and plant by-products to broaden its base of operations.

A plan has been approved to spend \$850,000 in developing a cut-stock plant which would provide high grade lumber for such specialty uses as furniture and toy manufacture. This type of operation is especially well suited to a plant which must ship its products 26 miles to the nearest railroad.

The new operation will be financed by the Small Business Administration, Navajo Forest Products and an area bank.



New employee housing in the foreground and the 7 million sawmill complex make up the new New Mexico town of Navajo.

Navajo Forest Products Industries established itself and the community of Navajo in 1959. The previous tribal sawmill was located in Sawmill, Ariz. The industry is actively engaged in many community development projects.

Although many of the new town's housing and municipal needs are still unmet, the industry is

working with the tribe in a variety of efforts to improve housing, educational opportunities, recreational and community facilities for employees and their families.

Builders, carpenters and hobbyists throughout the country will probably be seeing a lot more of the Horned Moon symbol as this tribal enterprise, itself symbolic of a new spirit of accomplishment, continues its development of tribal resources, energies and ingenuity.

## New Youth Home Key In Tribal Assault on Juvenile Problems

The Salt River Indian Reservation--home to 1,800 Pima and Maricopa Indians--is bordered by the bustling, thriving urban centers of Phoenix, Scottsdale, Mesa and Tempe, Ariz.

In recent years tribal leaders have watched with dismay as increasing numbers of their young people fell victim to the cultural dislocations caused by two different cultures in close proximity. Juvenile delinquency became the concrete evidence of their problems.

Tribal leaders decided not to simply drift with their problems. With the help and encouragement of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, they have created a Youth Home which serves both as a home for delinquent children--where they may work out their problems--and a community center which helps prevent the increase of delinquency and treats many family problems before they have a chance to become serious.

As impressive as the Center's program, is the building in which it is housed. The building was built with volunteer labor using modern design and facilities combined with ancient construction techniques of sod and mud walls supported by a framework of Saguaro cactus.

While the men of the tribe labored on the building the women cooked for the weekly potluck supper which became a tradition during the construction period.

The result--a building worth \$75,000 developed at a construction cost of \$4,000, that can house 20 persons.

The program now in operation at the Center was developed, in part, with a grant under the Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Offenses Act of 1961. With grant money a demonstration project was set up which will be carried on by the community when the Federal money is expended.

The techniques of understanding these young people and of effectively meeting their needs is part of the expert assistance provided by the Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Develop-

ment of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare which administers the Federal grant.

For those boys and girls living in the home, an Indian couple will act as substitute parents to provide the home atmosphere, supervision and guidance the young people have not had before.

The Center's program provides counseling, recreation, work training, academic tutoring and other experiences designed to overcome behavior problems and provide a foundation for a mature personality development.

A major aspect is the involvement of parents in the program to help them understand their responsibilities and give them the understanding and incentive to become effective parents.

Running through all of the activities is the theme of Indian identity. Young people who feel trapped between two cultures are given increased understanding of the strengths and beauties of their Indian heritage to build a sense of identity and self-esteem.

Supported by these new insights and increasing self-confidence the children of the tribe, its leaders believe, will be better able to cope with the stress of modern society and make for themselves useful, stable lives of strength and benefit to themselves and their community.

## Nez Perce Winner of Indian Poetry Award

"Battle Won is Lost," a poem by Phil George, a Nez Perce, won the first prize in the Poetry Division of the 1967 Scottsdale (Ariz.) National Indian Arts Council Exhibition. Mr. George is now in the Army and stationed at Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

### BATTLE WON IS LOST

They said, "You are no longer a lad."

I nodded.

They said, "Enter the council lodge."

I sat.

They said, "Our lands are at stake."

I scowled.

They said, "We are at war."

I hated.

They said, "Prepare red war symbols."

I painted.

They said, "You'll see friends die."

I cringed.

They said, "Desperate warriors fight best."

I charged.

They said, "Count coups."

I scalped.

They said, "Some will be wounded."

I bled.

They said, "To die is glorious."

They lied.

## "Big Medicine"

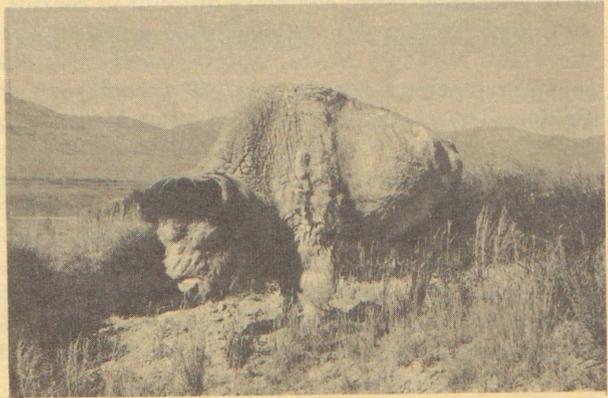
# Buffalo Guide For Flathead Lawmen

The albino buffalo--most sacred of animals to the western American Indians--is said to be literally "one in a million."

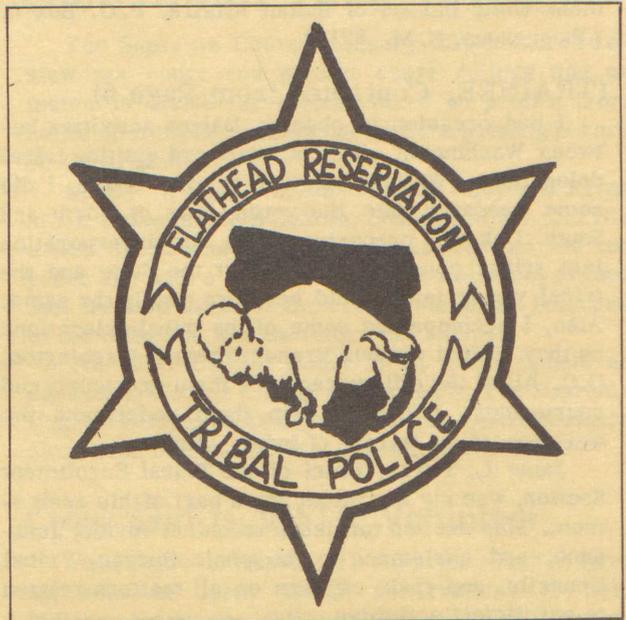
Such an animal was "Big Medicine," born in 1933 on Montana's Bison Range, who grew into a magnificent specimen weighing almost 1,900 pounds in his prime. During his 26-year lifetime he was one of the most photographed animals in the United States. Upon his death in 1959, "Big Medicine" was mounted and can be seen today in the State Historical Museum at Helena, Mont.

On the Flathead Reservation which borders the Bison Range, "Big Medicine" lives on in a different way. His image adorns the shoulder patches, designed by Richard Montee (currently one of BIA's Departmental Management trainees in Washington) worn by the tribal police force.

"Qua Que," meaning "white buffalo" in the Flathead language, protected the ancestors of these 20th Century lawmen against battle injuries according to Indian belief. The tribe hopes that he will shield the Flathead Tribal Police from harm in the performance of hazardous duties as long as his image is worn.



Big Medicine, the albino buffalo bull (above) spent his life on the range bordering the Flathead Reservation in Montana. The White Buffalo has been a traditional sacred symbol for many Plains Indian groups. Big Medicine's spirit lives on on the shoulder patch worn by members of the Flathead tribal police force (below).



## Recruiting Unit Works To Meet Teacher Need

A centralized Teacher Recruitment Unit was established last July in Albuquerque, N.M., headed by Elsie Davidson, who was former assistant area personnel officer for Navajo. Organizationally under the Central Office, the Unit aims to provide full staffing for all Bureau elementary schools throughout the United States, including Alaska, by the coming school year.

Entrance grade levels for teachers are GS-5, GS-7, or GS-9, depending on candidates' qualifications. Entrance salaries range from \$5,331 to \$7,696 per annum. Cost of travel for appointees and their families and transportation of their household goods to their first post of duty is paid by the Government. Emphasis is upon quality of applicants' background.

Recruitment is done primarily through a personalized recruiting program. Four full-time professional educators, thoroughly familiar with the Bureau's school programs and goals, are in travel status approximately 85 percent of the time, visiting

colleges and universities, conducting interviews with prospective candidates, on-the-spot examinations and selecting those eligibles who are interested in a career with the Bureau, as well as contacting college education and guidance personnel. For example, midwinter and spring itineraries for the recruiters include trips to 318 colleges and universities in 45 States. In addition, a full-time rating examiner, also with previous experience at Navajo, is available at all times in the office to rate examination papers promptly, answer inquiries, etc. in order to avoid any possible delay and loss of candidates. Professional educators from some of the other areas have also been authorized to rate applications.

In this highly specialized and competitive field, it is becoming more and more difficult to recruit a sufficient number of well-qualified candidates to meet the Bureau's needs. Approximately 600 elementary teachers for the 1967-68 school year are needed. Therefore, every known recruiting source is being tapped throughout the United States. Recruiters participate in College Career Days and in regional and national College Placement Conferences. Paid advertising is used; brochures and visual aids for use by national educational organizations have been developed. The Bureau's needs are being made known through television and radio spot announcements which began on February 1 and will end on April 30, 1967.

The Civil Service Commission has been most helpful in streamlining examining procedures to create more uniformity in rating and permit selection of candidates on-the-spot by recruiters.

For complete information regarding the recruitment program and employment opportunities, inquiries may be addressed to the Teacher Recruitment Unit, Bureau of Indian Affairs, P.O. Box 6, Albuquerque, N.M. 87103

#### (TRAINEE, Continued from Page 5)

I had occasion to observe liaison activities between Washington office officials and visiting tribal delegations. While I worked in this office, I did some research into the voting laws of North and South Dakota, preparing them for incorporation into tribal constitutions so that the State and the tribal voting laws would be more nearly the same. Also, I accompanied some of the tribal delegations as they visited various Branches here in Washington, D.C. All of the offices received them graciously and courteously, trying to help them understand the workings of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Janet L. Parks, Chief of the Tribal Enrollment Section, was my instructor for a part of this assignment. This section furnishes technical advice, guidance, and assistance to the whole Bureau, Tribal Councils, and their officers on all matters related to enrollment activities.

During this assignment, I worked closely with Miss Parks as we completed the enrollment requirements form for the Tlingit Indian Tribe in Southern Alaska. This set of specific rules for tribal enrollment was needed in relation to some claims which were being made by the tribe.

My second assignment with the Department of the Interior began November 7 and continued through November 25. The Associate Solicitor, Mr. Richmond Allen and his staff were cooperative and helpful, spending a great deal of time explaining details which were unfamiliar to me and outlining their Division operations. The Division is divided into two branches, the Branch of Indian Legal Activities with

Assistant Solicitor, Mr. Charles M. Soller in charge, and the Branch of Appeals and Litigation with Assistant Solicitor, Duard R. Barnes in charge.

The Indian Division of the Solicitor's office handles the legal work of the Department involving Indian Affairs and furnishes legal advice and assistance to officials of the Department and Bureau of Indian Affairs in all matters relating to the Indians. One of the highlights of my assignment in the Solicitor's office was the opportunity to attend a staff meeting in the Office of Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall.

November 28 through December 16 was the period which I spent in Employment Assistance with Mr. W. J. Knodel, its Branch Chief. I learned that the Branch of Employment Assistance provides staff assistance and conducts activities designed to secure steady employment for Indians, develops opportunities for vocational training for adult Indians, and assists those who wish to move to communities where employment and training is available. Its objective is to help American Indians become self-sufficient.

I had the opportunity to see the success of this program as operated by the Field Employment Assistance Office in Cleveland, Ohio with Mr. Charles T. Featherstone and his very capable staff. I visited the Community Housing Authority for the city of Cleveland and talked to on-the-job trainees. I was encouraged to talk to both employers and their Indian employees. All employers had praise for their Indian employees. The employees I met felt successful in their work assignments. The sincerity with which the staff goes about its job of finding housing, and counseling the Indians needing their assistance is reflected in the atmosphere of this field office. My trip to Cleveland to observe the program of a Field Employment Assistance Office function will be remembered as another highlight of my training.

During the period from December 19 to January 6, Virginia S. Hart, Chief of the Information Office, arranged for me to observe the work in her office. She and her staff advise the Commissioner and other Bureau officials about information policy and procedures relating to all news media, and serve as intermediaries between the Bureau of Indian Affairs and press, television and radio representatives. The Information Office staff issue press releases, write articles and reports; produce publications, conduct programs for foreign visitors and school children; and maintain photos, slides, and motion picture films on Indians for loan to the public.

Thirteen publications for educational use have been written by the Public Information Office staff about Indians and Eskimos of various geographical areas. Other publications are now being written and will be available later this year.

I was especially happy to get an assignment in this branch, since I have long been aware of a need

for such a service to the public as well as the Indian people. If other branches throughout the Bureau would utilize the services which are available in the Public Information office a great improvement in communications would be evident to the entire Bureau of Indian Affairs.

An additional highlight during this training assignment was the chance to act as Master of Ceremonies for a special program on Indian legends, dances, history and contemporary life. This program was held in the Interior Auditorium for disadvantaged elementary school children from this area.

I ended my first half year in Washington, D.C. with Mr. Charles B. Rovin and his staff in the Branch of Social Services, under the Assistant Commissioner for Community Services. The Branch of Social Services provides such services as financial assistance to needy Indian families, counseling and guidance to Indians with family problems, or other social problems, as well as varied child welfare services when such services are not available from established child welfare agencies. It also provides information and liaison assistance to Indians to enable them to secure needed welfare programs for which they may be eligible. Community agencies are informed of non-reservation Indians' needs. The welfare program tries to promote local acceptance of Indians on an equal basis with non-Indians.

During this time I have been enrolled in two graduate courses--Economics of Natural Resources and Governmental Budgeting at George Washington University.

I continue to write progress reports on my on-the-job training assignments, pointing out how they have led to my growth as an administrator. Members of the Central Office Career Development Committee review and comment on these summaries.

I act as chairman on relations with other trainees at regular weekly Bureau Training Meetings. This chairmanship includes making arrangements for meeting places, and contacting and introducing the selected speakers. Departmental meetings are also held once a month.

In the second half of the program I will be working, in one and two-week segments, with the Branch of Personnel, the Branch of Industrial Development, the Branch of Plant Management, the Office of Legislative Liaison, the Branch of Reservation Programs and the Branch of Roads.

In addition, I will attend Civil Service Commission courses in Government operations and automatic data processing and an Air Force school in Program Evaluation Review Technique.

Since my future career will depend on my ability to take full advantage of every phase of the training program, I must then accept the responsibility for accumulating as much knowledge and as many skills as I can in the short time I am here.

## Udall Meets Oil Group, Boosts Indian Potential

Another group of American industrialists, this time representing the oil industry, have been asked by Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall to consider the possibility of diversifying their activities by engaging in community development on or near Indian reservations.

Secretary Udall met with ten top executives representing some of the Nation's largest oil companies at a luncheon in Washington on January 30. He had held two similar luncheons for executives in electronics and allied fields last year.

A spokesman for the group said that Secretary Udall told them that Indian reservations possessed the space and labor force potential for many types of development and should be of interest to organizations seeking to expand and diversify.

## Court Holds Land Taxable

The Supreme Court February 20 refused to review tax court and circuit court rulings that an Indian is liable for income taxes on profits from cattle operations carried out under a grazing permit on tribal lands.

Bently L. Holt, a member of the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of South Dakota, challenged the tax. His cattle operations on tribal lands was started ten years ago with a Federal loan. Holt's attorney argued that the land used for the cattle enterprise belonged to the tribe and was therefore tax exempt.

The U.S. Circuit Court in St. Louis upheld an earlier tax court finding against Holt. The Supreme Court's refusal to review the Circuit Court decision closes the door on further appeals of the case.

## Crow Girl Is VISTA Volunteer

Volunteers In Service To America (VISTA) have appeared on many Indian reservations to help Indians learn the skills of life in 20th Century America. Many of the VISTA volunteers come to the rural setting of the reservation from the Nation's large urban areas.

Miss Ada Mae White is reversing this pattern.

Miss White is a Crow Indian from the Crow Agency in Montana who recently was graduated from a VISTA Training Program at the University of Utah and began her one year assignment with the Community Action Program in Rapid City, S.D.

A 1964 graduate of the Flandreau Indian School in South Dakota, Miss White studied X-ray technology at Merritt College in Oakland, Calif. Until last June she worked as a medical technician at the Public Health Service Hospital at the Crow Agency.

# Homes For Indians Goal Of Tri-Agency Program

Slow but steady progress characterizes the Indian housing program, developed in the 1960's to improve living conditions on Federal Indian reservations. Projects are under the general supervision of the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Indian Affairs, with financing by the Housing Assistance Agency of the Housing and Urban Development Department (HUD). The Public Health Service (DHEW) is responsible for installation of water and sewer systems.

By the end of 1966, 76 local housing authorities on 73 Indian reservations had applied for 5,792 units of public housing. Of these 1,913 are either completed or under construction. There are 329 units earmarked solely for occupancy by elderly Indians.

This compares with a total of 4,733 housing units requested by the close of 1965, of which 1,280 were under construction or completed and 291 earmarked for the elderly.

The popular mutual-help program, originally developed in 1963 to meet the specific needs of reservation dwellers, permits the would be owner to contribute labor rather than cash toward the purchase of a new home. This "sweat-equity" plan

accounts for 2,917 of the applications received from Indian housing authorities, as of the end of 1966. Of the 57 reservations participating in the program, there are 471 mutual-help housing units under construction or completed.

In terms of total housing units, the populous Indian country of the American southwest led the field. New Mexico tribes have requested a total of 1,224 public housing units, of which 715 are mutual-help houses. There are 319 units completed or under construction (10 of them mutual-help).

Arizona came second with 880 housing units requested--560 mutual-help. Of these, 133 mutual-help units are completed or being built.

South Dakota tribes, who were the first Indians to participate in the housing program, have requested a total 636 units of public housing, including 100 mutual-help units. They have completed 436 low-rent units for occupancy and have an additional 50 mutual-help units under construction. South Dakota's Pine Ridge Reservation has a unique congregate housing development for 23 elderly Sioux.

The BIA has offered assistance to Tribal Housing Authorities which have experienced difficulties in management and rent collection. It is hoped that through the cooperation of the Housing Authorities and the Bureau these problems may be solved and not adversely affect future housing developments on these reservations.

Other States where comparable housing programs are underway are:

State	No. of Reservations	Units Applied For:		Completed or Under Construction	
		Total	Mutual-Help	Total	Mutual-Help
Oklahoma	Not Applicable	527	196	-	-
Minnesota	4	450	190	142	12
Montana	6	444	271	219	96
North Dakota	4	350	50	200	-
Wisconsin	8	236	128	78	-
Washington	2	200	150	50	20
Nevada	6	130	130	55	55
New York	2	120	-	50	-
Idaho	3	110	110	20	20
Utah	1	100	100	30	30
Michigan	4	88	58	20	20
Mississippi	1	60	30	-	-
North Carolina	1	50	14	36	-
Alaska	1	45	45	15	15
Wyoming	1	40	20	20	-
California	1	30	30	10	10
Nebraska	1	30	-	30	-
Florida	3	22	-	-	-
Colorado	1	20	20	-	-

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