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# INDIAN RECORD

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June 1970

## Old Law Makes New Policy For BIA

"ZUNIS TAKE OVER BIA" said the headline in the local paper.

The event was not a sit-in or protest meeting by Indians from the historic New Mexican pueblo, one of Coronado's seven cities of cibola. It was the first tribal initiative under a new Bureau of Indian Affairs policy which encourages tribal governments to direct the activities of Bureau employees on their reservations.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs Louis R. Bruce last fall ordered an extensive review of Bureau policy to find ways to create more Indian involvement in Federal policies and more Indian control over Indian community affairs.

In the legislation creating what is now the Interior Department's Bureau of Indian Affairs, which became law on June 30, 1834, was found the following sentence: "Where any of the tribes are in the opinion of the Secretary of Interior competent to direct the employment of their blacksmiths, mechanics, teachers, farmers, or other persons engaged for them, the direction of such persons may be given to the proper authority of the tribe."

To the Zuni Tribe Secretary of the Interior Walter J. Hickel will give the responsibility for directing Bureau programs and employees according to the long range "Zuni Plan" developed by the Tribe over the past few years. The target date for the turnover is July 1.

The Zuni plan covers all aspects of community life, economic, environmental, educational, and social. It represents a Tribal consensus on what must be done to over the next five years to reach three goals—increased individual income, enhanced educational opportunities and improved living conditions. Many of the 43 projects in the \$55 million plan are well underway.

Under the plan, the tribal governor will direct the activities of Bureau employees at Zuni, fulfilling the function now carried out by the Bureau Superintendent. Federal employees will be given the option of staying at

Zuni and working for the Tribe or working on another reservation. Those who stay will continue to receive Federal pay checks, promotion and fringe benefits.

Those Federal employees working under Tribal direction carrying out the responsibilities of local governments, will at the same time be training Zuni replacements. Eventually non-Indians will be employed by the Tribe only at its discretion.

(SEE POLICY, PAGE 2)

## NCAI Lauds Bruce Efforts In Use of Indian Talent

*(Editor's note: The following resolution was enacted on May 5, 1970, by the executive committee of the National Congress of American Indians)*

Whereas, the American Indians have had to struggle for their rights from the early days of subjugation by the Westward movement of a new people to this land, and

Whereas, the United States has responded to the needs of the American Indians through the creation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and

Whereas, the lines of communications between the American Indians and the Bureau of Indian Affairs throughout history have never been clearly open, and

Whereas, under the directorship of Commissioner Bruce, efforts are being made to open those lines of communications, and

Whereas, presently efforts are being made in the Bureau of Indian Affairs to recognize the necessity to involve Indian talent in the Bureau of Indian Affairs,

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by this Executive Committee of the National Congress of American Indians, that Mr. Bruce be recognized for his efforts in the direction of more Indian involvement in Federal and State Indian affairs.

(SEE NCAI, PAGE 2)

## Bureau Policies Charted By New Guidelines

A few weeks ago, I distributed to the Bureau's Central Office staff a statement of the policies which will henceforth guide the Bureau in its administration of Indian affairs. These policies are: (1) to transform the Bureau from a management to a service organization, (2) to reaffirm the trust status of Indian land, (3) to change the role of the Area Offices including greater emphasis on technical services, (4) to give tribes the option to take over any or all BIA program functions with the right of retrocession, and (5) to continue present Bureau policies relating to urban Indians with the additional emphasis of a strong Indian advocacy in the public and private sectors with the BIA advocacy role stressed at all stages of BIA operations.

Now that we have completed most of the realignment of the Central Office, I want to stress that we will be moving forward on each of these policy points. I am especially happy to announce in this issue of INDIAN RECORD a direct result of Point 4, and that is the takeover of Bureau functions on their reservation by the Zuni Tribe in New Mexico (p. 1).

There will be those who will view this move with some misgivings. I say to the Zuni people, we don't need such negative thinking. We need the thinking of people who have the imagination and the faith to help you to make this challenge work.

We salute your courage. You have prepared well for this move, one of the bulwarks of our faith in you. We hope that this first giant step will strengthen the resolve of other Indian people to work toward that day when they too can participate fully in the shaping of their own destinies.

Louis R. Bruce

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### (NCAI FROM PAGE 1)

And be it FURTHER RESOLVED that this committee offer to Mr. Bruce its assistance in obtaining and maintaining maximum Indian expertise in those positions which direct Indian programs.

Be it FURTHER RESOLVED that copies of this resolution be sent to all interested organizations and agencies.

Passage of this resolution attested by John C. Rainer, Vice President, National Congress of American Indians, May 5, 1970.

### (POLICY FROM PAGE 1)

The turnover agreement includes all the functions the Bureau normally performs at Zuni but it does not change the Secretary of the Interior's trust responsibility for Zuni land. Further, Bureau consultative services, such as real estate and community development advice will be available from nearby Bureau offices.

The agreement provides that either party can cancel the arrangement on 180 days notice and the Reservation would revert to its present situation.

Commissioner Bruce said the new agreement "will be just the first of many. Each will be tailored to meet the specific needs of the tribe involved. In some case only specific functions will come under tribal direction and other forms of a partnership approach may be worked out.

"We are determined to carry forward President Nixon's pledge to give Indian communities a far larger voice in determining their futures.

"We may not find any more old legislation to help us out, but we will be ready to meet Indian initiative with the flexibility and quick response necessary to get the job done. We will not force initiatives on any Tribe, but we will be ready when they are."

## Riverside, Okla., School Plans 100th Anniversary Celebration

Riverside Indian School, Lawton, Okla., the oldest Indian boarding school still in operation, will celebrate the 100th anniversary of its founding next year and plans are already underway for the celebration.



Looking forward to the centennial celebration at Riverside Indian School next year are Mrs. Grace Taylor (left), a great-granddaughter of the famed Indian scout Black Beaver and Navajo students Tim Harvey and Rosalyn Lee.

"Bumper stickers commemorating the centennial will be available soon," Richard Whitesell, superintendent of the school said. "We are already making plans for housing and accommodation of guests in 1971."

Whitesell hopes to contact as many of the graduates as possible this year to pose for a colored transparency to be used in the 100th anniversary yearbook.

A history of the school, which was begun in the old Wichita Indian Agency warehouse by two Quaker missionaries in the fall of 1871, is being compiled by Mrs. Jack (Ruby) Shannon, a journalism teacher at Riverside, and Mrs. James F. (Tommie) Hanger, retired educational specialist for the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Reservations for a copy of the 1971 centennial yearbook can be obtained now by mailing \$5 to the school, Whitesell said.

## Proposed Development Fund Will Boost Tribal Economy

In a basic step "to help Indian people to reach the goals they themselves have set," President Richard M. Nixon has put in his fiscal 1971 budget request for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, a \$4.9 million Tribal Development Fund.

The fiscal 1971 budget request is now before the Congress for approval.

If the request is approved, Indian tribes, individuals and associations will be able to use the Tribal Development Fund as a good and fast source of money (capital) to start permanent businesses.

An important use of Fund money, according to Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Interior Orme Lewis, Jr., will be as the seed money or equity capital needed to get and add to money from other sources of credit like the Small Business Administration, Economic Development Administration, banks and other commercial lenders, tribal funds, and foundations.

The Fund will not try to take the place of regular sources of credit. One of its main rules will be that grants will not be given if loans can be obtained. They are only to be used for local economic development by giving tribes and individuals the seed money that is so often needed when businesses are just getting started. The Fund will help make it easier for tribes and individuals to get money from general loan sources.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs will promptly review all applications and will then give grants to those that meet the Fund guidelines. The plans that bring jobs and profit to reservation enterprises the fastest will be the ones most likely to be approved.

While the Fund will be used mostly to get industrial and commercial businesses going, such as arts and crafts

shops, motels, service stations, supermarkets, and so forth, it will possibly be used for joint ventures in such land-related areas as forestry, minerals, and agriculture in which the Indian people will manage and have control.

Since it is the goal of this Administration to help Indian people to take over their own business affairs, opportunities that give Indian people good chances to do their own managing will get first consideration.

The creation of the Tribal Development Fund is both unique and significant. According to Commissioner Louis R. Bruce, "Economic development of Indian communities has been handicapped in part by the lack of adequate and dependable sources of financing. This is a forward step toward our goal of making the BIA service oriented, rather than management oriented."

Local Bureau of Indian Affairs superintendents and offices will have information about the Fund and will help individuals apply after the fiscal 1971 budget request is approved by the Congress.

## Pambrun Named National Winner ANA Be-Involved Nurse Search

Audrey Pambrun of East Glacier Park, Mont., an R. N., and a member of the Blackfeet Tribe, has been selected as the national winner of the American Nurses' Association Be-Involved Nurse Search. She was selected from 39 finalists (Indian Record, April 1970).

All registered nurses, including more than 200,000 members of the American Nurses Association, were eligible for nomination in a nationwide search for the nurse with the most exceptional performance either on-the-job or after work.

Miss Pambrun is the director of the community health aides, Office of Economic Opportunity community action program in Browning, Mont., and was selected for her outstanding contribution in raising the level of social and health services in her community.

A native of Browning, Miss Pambrun attended Browning public schools and graduated from Columbus Hospital School of Nursing, Great Falls, Mont., in 1949. Her varied nursing experiences have included: staff nursing with the Public Health Service, ambulance nurse, obstetrical nursing and school of nursing.

Miss Pambrun's major contribution to her people began when she became director of community aides. Her first winter, she trained local people, mostly Indians, as community aides. They visited practically every home on the reservation to help in whatever way was needed—she drives 2,000 miles each month to visit at least 50 families in a territory that covers 1.5 million acres.

On May 13, Miss Pambrun had a visit at the White House with Mrs. Richard M. Nixon, and she told the First Lady about the suicide crisis intervention center

she opened in Browning a year ago to help lower the suicide rate among her own tribesmen.

Concern about the high suicide rate among the Blackfeet youth led Miss Pambrun to appear before community groups to solicit support for Montana's only crisis intervention center. It officially opened May 8, 1969, manned by aides she trained and with her services available at all hours. She also arranged an accident prevention workshop for community aides in Browning.

During the past year Miss Pambrun has participated in numerous workshops and programs on health, education, and welfare problems related to her work. Recently, in the absence of leadership for youth community projects, she has volunteered as a Girl Scout leader.

On May 5, Senators Lee Metcalf and Mike Mansfield of Montana had inserted in the Congressional Record a profile of "America's Most Involved Nurse," to honor Miss Pambrun for her work.

With her title, Miss Pambrun received a \$2,000 cash award, half of which she has contributed to the suicide crisis center in Browning.

## New Building At Ft. Sill Named For Indian Scout



Dedication of a \$3 million Fort Sill building in memory of Sgt. I-See-O, a Kiowa Indian scout, recalled this 1922 meeting between I-See-O (left) and General of the Armies John J. Pershing (right). Behind General Pershing stands Maj. George J. Marshall, aide to Gen. Pershing who later became general of the army.

A \$3 million Field Artillery School structure at the Ft. Sill Army Base, Lawton, Okla. was recently dedicated in honor of the last Ft. Sill Indian scout on active duty, Sgt. I-See-O.

I-See-O Hall, the latest addition to the Artillery School, is named after Sgt. I-See-O, a Kiowa Indian who served the U.S. Army from 1888 until his death in 1927.

I-See-O worked closely with Lt. Hugh L. Scott during the difficult times when the Indians and white settlers were in conflict. He was one of the principle liaisons between the Army and Indians during the Great Ghost Dance excitement of the Great Plains Indian Nations.

When Troop L, an all Indian troop of the 7th Cavalry, was organized under the command of Lt. Scott, I-See-O became the first sergeant. In that same year he was responsible in halting an Indian uprising at the Anadarko Agency.

The new building will provide administrative offices, classrooms, laboratories, maintenance and storage room for the Target Acquisition Department at the artillery school.

## Agricultural Products New Navajo Industry

*(Editor's note: The following is excerpted from an article by Ted Rushton which appeared in the April 22, 1970 issue of the Gallup, N.M. "Independent.")*

WINDOW ROCK, Ariz.—The establishment of a new industry which ultimately will mean millions of dollars income to the Navajo people was approved by the Advisory Council of the Navajo Tribe.

"This will bring about a tremendous economic impact for the Navajo people," Tribal Chairman Raymond Nakai said in explaining the purposes of Navajo Agricultural Products Industry.

"It is going to mean millions of dollars of income for the Navajo people when it reaches its full potential," Russel E. Kilgore, acting area director for the Bureau of Indian Affairs added.

The new industry will be established on the same basis as Navajo Forest Products Industry, except it is for production, processing and marketing of agricultural products instead of forest products.

"Instead of just growing onions, we'll be making onion soup," Chairman Nakai commented. "The Navajo people will get income from processing agricultural products in addition to growing them."

Ultimately this new industry could become much larger than the two major existing Navajo Tribal enterprises, Navajo Forest Products and the Navajo Tribal Utility Authority, Kilgore said.

It will eventually utilize agricultural products grown in lands to be irrigated by the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project at Shiprock. In addition to these lands, the Navajo Tribe already owns considerable land including the Hogback, Fruitland and Cudei irrigation projects which provide a start for the new industry.

The establishment of a plan of operation for the Navajo Agricultural Products Industry was approved by the Navajo Tribal Council in May 1967. The resolution authorized the Advisory Committee to prepare this plan of operation.

Funding for the new project may come through Navajo Tribal resources, or from other agencies, Nakai said.

"Now we have the plan of operation, we can go on to work out the other details of the project," he said.

Kilgore explained the new industry would involve the production and processing of agricultural products including growing, storage, processing and packaging and wholesaling to distributors.

Some of these operations may be done directly by NAPI, others may be contracted out to private industries who are willing to cooperate with the Navajo Tribe.

The purposes of the new project as outlined in the plan of operation include:

—Engaging in the use of the Tribe's agricultural and related resources resulting in a profit to the Tribe,

—Training Navajo people in the field of agriculture and business, including management training.

—Providing employment and the Navajo Tribe, its enterprises and its individual members,

—Using agricultural resources to the fullest extent possible,

—Proving planning guidelines in the development of agriculture.

—Promoting the use of Navajo-grown agricultural products and expanding markets for these products within and without the Navajo Nation.

—Promoting an atmosphere where commercial business industries will be established to develop the maximum efficient use of agricultural products.

—Promoting agri-business, encouraging the multiplier effect of agriculture to related businesses and industries in the Navajo Nation.

The presence of a healthy agricultural and agri-business atmosphere will provide opportunities and economic advantages to individual Navajo people including purchasing advantages from purchase and resale of agricultural products, machinery and fertilizer and organized marketing for agricultural products, according to the plan of operation.

## Eskimo Students Visit Capital Meet President, Secretary

Among the many spring visitors to the Nation's capital this year were eight members of the 10th grade class of the Unalakleet, Alaska, Day School whose whirlwind tour packed a lot of activity into the ten days—April 25 through May 5—of their visit.

On Sunday, April 26, they started off as special guests at St. John's Episcopal Church—the "Church of the Presidents"—across Lafayette Square from the White House, went on a bus tour of the city courtesy of the Discover America Travel Organization, and ended the day as dinner guests at the home of Mitchel Bush, President of the local Indian organization, the American Indian Society, of Washington, D.C.

On Monday, they visited the Bureau of Indian Affairs, toured the FBI building, received a special

guided tour through the Smithsonian Institution's Museum of Natural History, and that afternoon, visited President Nixon in the Oval Room of the White House. The President gave each a White House souvenir pen, and, accompanied by Senator Ted Stevens of Alaska, pointed out some of the features of the room and of the lovely gardens outside.



President Nixon accepts a group of Eskimo ivory carvings as gifts from the eight Unalakleet, Alaska, students who raised their own money to come to Washington, D.C. None of them had ever been outside Alaska before.

The next morning they went up to Capitol Hill to meet Congressman Howard Pollack of Alaska, and watched the Congress in session.

On Wednesday, after a huge breakfast courtesy of the Bureau's Education Division, they toured the National Aerospace Museum and the Museum of History and Technology of the Smithsonian Institution as guests of Northwest Airlines, followed by lunch in the Executive Offices of the Department of Transportation.

Still with us? Wednesday, April 30, they took a special tour of the White House, visited Senator Stevens' office on Capital Hill, had breakfast in the Senate dining room, and sat in the Senate visitors' gallery to watch the Senate at work. That afternoon they sat in on a meeting of the White House Conference on Children and Youth, and met with Secretary of the Interior Walter Hickel at the Department of the Interior where they exchanged talk about Alaska.

Later they visited many of the sights of Washington, went shopping, and, on Sunday, went on a picnic. Throughout, they were accompanied by chaperones William Grubbs, principal of Unalakleet, and Mrs. Grubbs. Representing the Bureau's Division of Education were Mrs. Marjorie Boyd and Mrs. Ruth Chess.

Almost anticlimatic to all this activity is the fact that the youngsters raised their own money (\$4,000) for this trip by showing movies twice a week, establishing concessions, selling pecans door-to-door, etc. According to the amount they were able to raise, their first goal for a trip was to Anchorage, then Seattle, Chicago, and finally Washington, D.C. None of the youngsters had ever been outside Alaska. As one of them told Secretary Hickel, "It was worth it, man!"

## Indian, Eskimo Newsmakers Show Varied Achievements

**Bruce Baird**, an Oneida-Chippewa from Minneapolis, Minn., has been named a 1970 Career Fellow by the Corporation for Public Broadcasting. He is one of 18



career fellows chosen from among 76 applicants for the year 1970-71. Grants are made to support bright and capable manpower for one year of training in public broadcasting. A lifelong resident of Minneapolis, Baird attended local public schools and

the University of Minnesota. After serving in the Navy, he worked for UNIVAC, Project STAIRS, the Teacher Corps, the Indian Library Institute, and is now employed by Control Data. For the past two and one-half years, Baird has been associated with a KTCA-TV program, "The Runner," as host and co-host. This program was conceived as a communication medium for the urban Indian and is a neutral outlet for information to a mobile population that is not easily reached by written communication. With Baird's addition to its staff, KTCA-TV hopes that the communications service can be expanded to serve Indians on reservations as well. Baird is married and the father of two children.

**Virginia Walker**, a 19-year-old, part-Eskimo beauty from Kotzebue, Alaska, is the 1970 Miss Alaska. She will represent her State at the 1970 Miss America national finals in Atlantic City, N.J. later on this year. She is a student at Alaska Methodist University working toward a BS in nursing. The daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Walker of Kotzebue—her father is a hunting and fishing guide—Miss Walker has seven brothers and sisters at home. She attended grade school at Kotzebue and high schools at Issaquah, Wash., and Mt. Edgecumbe, Alaska.



**Martin E. Seneca Jr.**, a Brigham Young University alumnus who is currently attending law school at Harvard University, was recently elected president of the National Association of American Indian Law Students.

Mr. Seneca, a member of the BYU football team for two years, received his bachelor's degree in physical education in the fall of 1966. He returned to BYU to get his master's degree in political science, which he received in 1968, and will receive a master's degree from the Institute of Government Service at BYU this spring.

A Seneca Indian from New York, he is married to the former Karen Wilson, they have two sons.

The aim of the Association is to increase the opportunities for legal study for American Indians and to assist Indian students in being better prepared to perform well in law school.

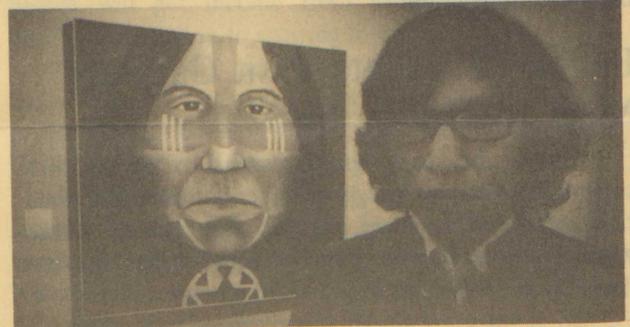
A painting by **Clayton Sampson**, a 26-year-old Paiute Indian from Reno, Nev. has won a recent cover design competition sponsored by the Nevada Bell Telephone Company and will appear on the Company's 1970 phone book. His painting depicts the striking of the first silver dollar 100 years ago in the old U.S. Mint in Carson



Sampson and cover design

City, Nev. A native Nevadan, Sampson grew up in Reno, attended Bacone College, Okla., and the San Francisco Academy of Art. He is now a staff artist with a Reno advertising company.

**Merle Thunderhawk**, 20-year-old Sioux student at the Institute of American Indian Arts in Santa Fe, N.M., and **C. Terry Saul**, Choctaw-Chickasaw, head of the art department at Bacone College, Muskogee, Okla., took top honors in the 25th Annual American Indian Artists Exhibition which opened at the Philbrook Art Center,



The artist with his Grand Prize winner.

Tulsa, Okla., May 5. Thunderhawk, a newcomer to the annual event, won the \$250 grand prize for an oil painting entitled "Painted Warrior No. 4," and Saul won the special Waite Phillips trophy award given to an Indian artist who has made the greatest contribution to the Annual competition since its beginning—it may be given to an Indian artist only one time. The exhibition will continue at Philbrook through June 7, 1970.

**Billy Gene Chickaway**, a Mississippi Choctaw, has been employed by the Choctaw Tribal Council as a community specialist to promote scouting among tribal youth. His efforts are co-



ordinated through the Choctaw Area Council, Boy Scouts of America, Meridian, Miss. With his support, tribal leaders expect to triple the present Scout membership ratio—30% of Choctaw youth are now registered Scouts.

Since Chickaway's employment there has already been an increase in scouting activities on the reservation.

## Sioux Boys Club Dedicated, First on Indian Reservation

Amid drumbeats and tribal dances, the country's first Boys' Club ever established on an Indian reservation was dedicated at Fort Thompson, S. Dak., on March 23.

Designated as the Sioux Boys' Club of Lower Brule and Crow Creek, the club is made up of some 200 Indian and non-Indian boys living on adjoining reservations separated by the Missouri River in central South Dakota.

Located only a few miles downstream from the capital city of Pierre, the reservations comprise 268,129 acres of the Crow Creek and Lower Brule councils, both of which are part of the Sioux Tribe. The Boys' Club, which now joins some 860 other Boys' Clubs of America, is located on the Crow Creek Reservation. A branch is planned for the Lower Brule Reservation.

Principal speaker at the ceremony was South Dakota Governor Frank Farrar who was presented with a Sioux drum by Lee Azure, president of the new Boys' Club.

Sponsored primarily by both the Crow Creek and Lower Brule tribal councils, the newly established Boys' Club receives some financial assistance from the Office of Economic Opportunity. The tribal councils have made buildings available for club activities.

Royce Pugh, executive director of the Sioux Boys' Club, said the new unit will provide a program of activities which will have both recreational and instructional values for club members.

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## Indian Culture Course Offered During Summer

The American Forum for International Study offers a month-long "American Indian Studies Program" this summer which it describes as "An introductory lecture/field study program in American Indian culture at Navajo Community College, Many Farms, Ariz., on the Navajo Reservation, and at the Institute of American Indian Art, Sante Fe, N. Mex."

The course, which begins July 5 and ends Aug. 1, gives preference in enrollment to teachers and others with a professional interest in Indians. It includes a talk by a Navajo medicine man, Indian arts and crafts demonstration, trip to the Hopi mesas to see Kachina dance, and visits to Navajo homes.

For further information contact the American Forum for International Study, 1725 K Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006. The AFIS also has programs on Africa, the Caribbean, and the Middle East.

## Hopi-Navajo Children Take Part In National RIF Book Project

The children at the Greasewood Boarding School at Greasewood, Ariz., browsed through the books laid out on tables in their dining room while members of the Teacher Corps supervised distribution of the books to them by recording their names, ages, and book selections. Later, an identical scene took place at Keams Canyon, Ariz., where Hopi children took their turn at looking through the books.

The Navajo-Hopi children were taking part in a nationwide project, the Reading is Fundamental Program (RIF), which, under a grant from the Ford Foundation, makes books available to children in areas where books are rare and public libraries virtually non-existent.

The Greasewood Boarding School was selected as the kickoff point for distribution of the books to Indian children.

The goal of the RIF project is to help make reading a way of life for all American children by giving them books and letting them discover for themselves that reading can be fun.

It began about four years ago in Washington, D.C., when Mrs. Robert S. McNamara, chairman of the National Advisory Board for the RIF project, discovered that two inner-city boys she was tutoring had never owned a book. She realized that this must be true for thousands of other children in culturally deprived areas across the Nation. The program she began has since spread to several other eastern cities, but the Navajo-Hopi project is the first one west of the Mississippi.

To help in the kickoff, Mrs. McNamara and several members of the RIF in the Arizona Advisory Board

visited the Greasewood and Keams Canyon schools to observe the distributions of the books. Mrs. McNamara has expressed the hope that this initial project will sensitize the area to the needs of its children and that the program will continue and expand. A bookmobile donated by Avis Rent-A-Car in Phoenix, Ariz., will enable the program to continue through the summer with periodic distributions at chapter houses and other meeting places on the reservations.

### Recent Publications

**AMERICAN INDIAN CALENDAR.** Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Indian Affairs, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1970. The Bureau announces release of its new edition of its popular Calendar of Events which lists important Indian events primarily in the 25 states where there are Indians having a service relationship with the Federal Government. The booklet has information on pow-wows, rodeos, dances, religious observances, and arts and crafts exhibitions. It provides tips on correct visitor behavior while guests of the Indian tribes. Available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Order No. I20.2:C12/2/970. Price: 25¢.

**JOB GUIDE FOR YOUNG WORKERS,** Washington, D.C.: Department of Labor, 1970. A new handbook listing about 150 different currently profitable occupations, with characteristics of each job, physical and educational qualifications, employment prospects, advancement opportunities, and details relating to location of industries. The handbook will be especially helpful, not only to young job seekers, but also to counselors and secondary school teachers. Available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. \$1.50.

**A TREASURY OF AMERICAN INDIAN HERBS;** Their Lore and Their Use For Food, Drugs, and Medicine, by Virginia Scully. New York: Crown Publishers, Inc., 1970. 306 p. Illus. \$6.95. During the thousands of years that the American continent belonged to the Indians, they learned to extract an extraordinary number of uses from the herbs and plants that grew throughout their land. The earth was a vast storehouse,

an abundant provider, and for virtually every plant they found some practical use, either for food or for medicinal purposes. The author, after years of patient and thorough research, has provided a unique and very interesting "herbal" based on her intense interest in the lore of the Indian tribes of the Rocky Mountain area.

### Hickel, NCAI President Discuss Indian Policy

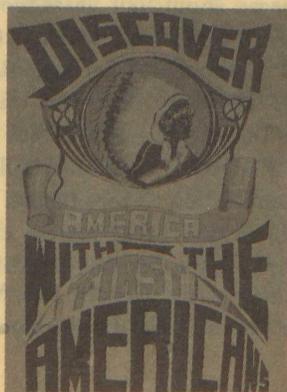
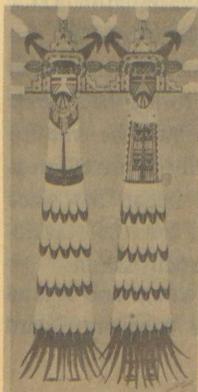


New directions in Indian policy were discussed in Washington recently when Secretary of the Interior Walter J. Hickel (right) and Earl Old Person, Tribal chairman of the Blackfoot Tribe and President of the National Congress of American Indians met in the Secretary's Office.

### Posters Sell Travel; Buy Scholarships

The Bureau of Indian Affairs has collected a total of \$6,581.20 for Indian scholarships through the sale of three Indian motif posters designed by Indian art students. The designs were winning entries in an Indian Student Travel Poster Contest conducted in 1969 by the Bureau and Arrow, Inc., an Indian-interest organization.

The posters sell for \$1.75 each and all money collected goes toward Indian college scholarships. A total of six scholarships have thus far been awarded. For information on the posters or to order, write: Posters, Information Office, Bureau of Indian Affairs, 1951 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20242. When ordering, add 25¢ to cover the cost of packing and mailing.



These prize-winning posters were designed by Institute of American Indian Art students. (Far left) "Kachinas" by Del-bridge Honani, Hopi; (center) "Psychedelic Indian" by Ben Martinez, Navajo, and (right) "Indian on a Horse" by Joe Powskey, Hualapai-Hopi. All are for sale.

