

19628

U. S. Army
Corps of Engineers

Fact Sheet on
Allegheny (Kinzua) Dam and Reservoir, Pa. & N. Y.

1. Authorization of Project: Allegheny Dam and Reservoir project is a unit of the Comprehensive Plan for flood control and other purposes in the Ohio Basin, which the Congress authorized by the Flood Control Act of 28 June 1938, and modified by the Flood Control Act of 18 August 1941. The authorized project provides for construction of a dam on the Allegheny River near Kinzua, Pennsylvania, that will form a reservoir for flood control, low flow regulation, and related purposes. The reservoir at full pool would cover an area of about 21,000 acres in Pa. and N. Y., of which about 9,000 acres would be within the 30,000 acre Allegany Reservation of the Seneca Nation of Indians in New York. The benefits to be achieved will total \$1.40 for every \$1 of cost.

2. Opposition: The Seneca Nation of Indians opposes construction of the Allegheny project because of its effect on the Allegany Indian Reservation. Dr. Arthur E. Morgan was employed by the Seneca Nation as an engineering consultant to suggest alternative proposals which would lessen the acreage of reservation lands the Government will have to acquire for storing water in the reservoir.

3. Chronology of Consideration of Alternative Plans Involving Diversion of Flood Flows into Lake Erie and of actions by the Appropriations Committees of the Congress:

a. 1928 Report of Corps of Engineers - Considered possibility of diverting flood waters into Lake Erie as an alternative to storing them in a large reservoir in the headwaters of the Allegheny River System, but found it economically unfeasible to do so.

b. FY 1958 Appropriations Hearings - The Committees heard testimony by Dr. Arthur E. Morgan and Mr. Barton Jones, representing the Seneca Indians, in support of a plan for diversion of flood flows from Allegheny River into Lake Erie. After consideration of their testimony as well as the testimony of the Corps of Engineers, the Committees included \$1,000,000 in the bill for completion of planning and initiation of construction of the authorized Allegheny project.

c. 1958 Report of Engineering Firm of Tippetts-Abbett-McCarthy-Stratton. Because of the intense interest shown in alternate plans by various groups and individuals sympathetic to the Indians' cause, the Corps of Engineers engaged the firm of Tippetts-Abbett-McCarthy-Stratton to make an engineering study of alternative plans including the proposal of Dr. Morgan. The firm made an impartial engineering study and review of the authorized project and five alternate plans which covered the principal possibilities for storage in the Conewango Valley and for diversion into Lake Erie. The engineering firm found the alternate plans would satisfy project needs but that they would cost from 25% to 38% more than

Encl 12

the authorized project, would require 51% to 108% more land, and would dislocate 150% to 180% more people. Accordingly, the Corps of Engineers concluded that construction of the authorized project should proceed.

d. Dr. Morgan's Plan 6. Some six months after completion of the impartial engineering report of the Tippetts-Abbott-McCarthy-Stratton firm, Dr. Morgan suggested a further variation for additional study which he claimed would be similar to one of the plans studied by the engineering firm except that the plan would be modified to provide outlet into Lake Erie via Cattaraugus Creek in lieu of Silver Creek as previously studied. The Chief of Engineers personally studied Dr. Morgan's Plan 6 but concluded that Dr. Morgan's latest proposal did not provide a solution to the water resource development problems of the Allegheny River Basin that compares favorably with the authorized plan. A statement by the Chief of Engineers on this matter was presented to the Appropriations Committees during the Hearings on the FY 1960 Appropriation Bill.

e. FY's 1959,-60,-61,-62 and -63 Appropriations Hearings: The Committees in the past have heard voluminous testimony from both proponents and opponents of the Allegheny project. At the time of consideration of the Public Works Appropriation Bill for 1961 in the House of Representatives, a motion to recommit the Bill to the House Committee with instructions to delete the funds contained therein for the continuation of construction of the Allegheny project was defeated by a roll call vote of 294 to 110. The Public Works Appropriation Act, 1963, approved 24 October 1962, appropriated an additional \$24,800,000 to continue construction of the Allegheny project. This appropriation brings to \$47,928,000 the total amount of construction funds appropriated to date for this project.

4. Court Decisions.

a. 11 January 1957. U. S. District Court for Western District of New York upheld the Government's right to condemn land of the Seneca Nation of Indians for project purposes.

b. 21 January 1957. U. S. Court of Appeals denied petition of Seneca Nation for a stay in the order of possession granted to the Government.

c. 14 April 1958. U. S. District Court for the District of Columbia denied Seneca Nation's request for an injunction to prevent construction of Allegheny Reservoir.

d. 25 November 1958. U. S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia affirmed action of the District Court.

e. 15 June 1959. Supreme Court denied motion of Seneca Nation for a "writ of certiorari."

5. General: The construction of this project has received considerable public attention via the press, radio and T.V. Some of the statements made have not presented the complete facts of the case. That the Federal Government has been deeply concerned with the effects of this project on the Seneca Nation of Indians is indicated conclusively by the fact that the President of the United States by letter of 9 August 1961 to Mr. Basil Williams, President of the Seneca Nation, informed that he had directed the Executive Departments and agencies of the Government to consider ". . . (1) the possibility of the Federal Government securing a tract of land suitable for tribal purposes and uses contiguous to the remaining Seneca lands in exchange for the area to be flooded; (2) a careful review of the recreation potential resulting from construction of the reservoir, and the manner in which the Seneca Nation could share in the benefits from developing this potential; (3) a determination of whether any special damages will be sustained because of the substantial proportion of the total Seneca lands to be taken; and (4) special attention and assistance to be given those members of the Seneca Nation required to move from their present homes, by way of counseling, guidance, and other related means"

6. Actions Taken to Date:

(1) The Seneca Nation has not yet selected lieu lands it considers necessary for tribal purposes. However, a lieu lands committee has made studies for consideration of the tribal council. Our investigations and recommendations on this aspect necessarily must await the action of the Nation.

(2) Several studies have been made or are in process of the recreational potentials. The National Park Service has furnished a report on recreational potentials which is under review by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. A special report by the Corps of Engineers suggesting commercial type development has also been referred to BIA. Based on consideration of these reports, BIA is contracting for consulting services to provide market studies, economics and construction proposal. Funds for these studies as well as for all others being made at the President's direction are being provided by the Corps of Engineers.

(3) The Seneca Nation has not yet specified "special damages" due to land taking. BIA will assist the Nation in making such determination.

(4) Special assistance and attention is being given the Seneca Nation in connection with proposals for resettlement. BIA has assigned an employee full time in the area to work closely with the Nation and has completed socio-economic study relating recreation and resettlement considerations. The Corps of Engineers has a liaison man at the site of the project to provide information and assistance to the Nation as needed. The Nation has tentatively selected two small resettlement areas on the reservation and is currently determining tribal reaction to the selections. Also, the State of New York Housing Administration has shown an interest in the preparation of development plans for resettlement areas.

7. Conclusion. The legal and engineering aspects of this problem have received long and extensive consideration from the Executive and Judiciary Branches of the Government. Voluminous testimony presented by both proponents and opponents of this project over the last several years has afforded an adequate basis for a determination by the Congress. It is the decision of the Congress that the project should be constructed as provided by the Authorizing Acts. The Corps of Engineers is proceeding with construction of the project in accordance with the directives of the Congress.

October 9

Memo to Senator

From John

Re: Committee Action on S. 2896

~~Let's~~
Indians
WF

As requested by you, I talked with James Gamble on Interior and Insular Affairs. The bill is still in Committee. They are awaiting the formulation of general guidelines and criteria before proceeding further on this, and related, bills. The Committee will again consider the establishment of such guidelines next session.

Apparently George McGovern's and Dick Schifter's opinions failed to make much impression on the Committee and Scoop Jackson failed to move the bill along.

It appears too late to do anything now and I hope this won't injure McGovern. The Committee seems quite determined to sit on this one.

OK - we shall wait
until next session.
Call Dick Schifter & let
him know

John's / this
check into me
for
K.H.

United States Senate

MEMORANDUM

Sept. 7

Senator:

Here is the memo from Max in re a bill dealing with indians in So. Dakota which you wanted to have.

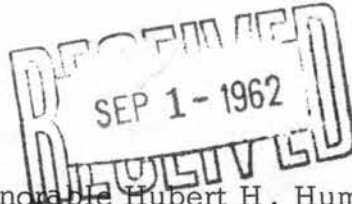
In your absence from town I discussed this bill with Sen. Jackson's A.A. - Sterling Monroe - before the Interior Committee met on Wednesday, but no action was taken.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be "J. M. Jackson", is written in the bottom right corner of the document.

McGovern file

MEMORANDUM

August 31, 1962



Jack F

TO: Honorable Hubert H. Humphrey
FROM: Max M. Kampelman

You know we have been working closely with George McGovern. He is quite anxious to get a bill out of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, S.2896, dealing with the Oglala Sioux Indian Tribe in Pine Ridge, South Dakota. This seems to be very important to him.

You have written to Senator Anderson and so has George. Anderson, however, is ill and out of circulation and his staff man, James Gamble, has apparently not pushed the bill. He wrote you on August 14th stating that the bill was awaiting an over-all policy formulation by the Committee. George and Dick Schifter believe this is in error in that the bill does not deal with the conveying of Federal lands to Indian Tribes, which is the subject matter of the policy determination. P.C.

Senator Church is for the bill and has indicated that if you talk to Scoop Jackson, who is now running the Committee, this would help get the bill out of Committee. George intends to call Scoop as well. The Committee is meeting on Wednesday, September 5th.

*I called Sterling Monroe - AA to Jackson -
on Sept 4 - HHH won't be back
til Wed morn. J.F.*

File *(Bureau sent experts to Bureau)*
In reply refer to:

Community Services

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
Washington D. C.

Memorandum

August 14, 1964

To: All Area Directors

From: Deputy Assistant Commissioner, Community Services

Subject: Coordination of proposed education and training opportunities under the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 with current BIA programs.

We are sure that Bureau field staff has followed with interest the passage of the Economic Opportunity Act.

The provisions of this Act offer many opportunities for coordination of existing Bureau programs with the programs proposed under the Act to promote immediate and long-range goals.

We will attempt to outline generally some of these provisions and are sure that at each location, field staff will have specific ideas as to how Indian applicants can best use the programs under the Act.

Title I - Youth Programs

Part A - Job Corps

Within the framework of the Job Corps program each camp will make provision for an education and training program under a Deputy Camp Director for Education. We feel that at camps with a heavy percentage of Indian enrollees, Bureau personnel, experienced in basic education and in vocational training for Indians, should offer all possible assistance in conducting an effective education program for camp enrollees.

A second element of Title I provides for training centers, at which young people will be housed, while they receive training at educational institutions or at technical institutes. Some may "graduate" from Job Corps camps to these "training centers."

Certainly we would expect Bureau field staff to assist camp staff to encourage and guide Indian youth into the most effective use of opportunities for education and training best suited to their individual needs, including referral to training centers where feasible.

Part B - Work Training Programs

These programs will be conducted for young people who will continue to live at home and will be aimed at continuing or resuming formal education and to increase the level of employability. These programs may be for in-school or for out-of-school youth. We will advise personnel at Bureau high schools of the procedures for approval of these work-training programs, and we expect that you will want to utilize them fully. In other than Bureau schools, with Indian enrollees for whom the Bureau assumes a responsibility, Reservation Principals, Adult Educators, Employment Assistance Officers, and other appropriate personnel should work closely with school officials to insure that work training programs are approved and Indian youth are afforded every opportunity to participate. This program should be effective in making it possible for additional numbers of Indian young people to complete high school, as well as to establish employability for non-graduates. Bureau staff should then be available to plan, according to individual needs, for training beyond high school. This advanced training may be through the Bureau's Adult Vocational Training Program, or may be college training through the several means now available, or through the Work-Study Program, or a combination of these.

Part C - Work Study Programs

This part provides for part-time employment of college students who are from low-income families. The Bureau field staff should certainly find many opportunities to help Indian college students to take advantage of this opportunity to supplement their income and meet college expenses. Institutions of higher learning will secure approval for work-study programs on an individual basis. Field staff should assume the responsibility for planning with Indian students who are eligible for this service.

Title II - Urban and Rural Community Action Programs

These programs are conducted, administered, or coordinated by a public or non-profit organization, in such fields as employment, job training and counseling, health, vocational rehabilitation, housing, etc.

Part A - Community Action Programs

A Community Action Program "provides services, assistance, and other activities of sufficient scope and size to give promise of progress toward the elimination of poverty or a cause or causes of poverty." It is difficult to visualize a Community Action program which would not include emphasis on Education and Training. Bureau field staff will assist in development of these programs and it is assumed that all education and training opportunities available under the Act, as well as those available through established Bureau programs, will be brought to bear on the establishment of effective Community Action programs.

Part B - Adult Basic Education Programs

This part authorizes grants to States which have approved State plans for adult basic education programs. In some instances, completion of a basic education course may be necessary before an individual can qualify for employment at even a minimum level or for vocational training leading to employment. In some instances, Adult Basic Education may be combined with a Pre-Vocational Course, leading to entry into a Vocational Training Course and be followed by employment. All of these plans can be fitted into the present Bureau of Indian Affairs' education and training programs.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs' education staff will be expected to keep in contact with representatives of the various State Departments of Education to coordinate their efforts to insure that Indian applicants are able to make full use of this service. Coordination with these State approved plans will strengthen the Bureau of Indian Affairs' adult education program.

Title III - Special Programs to Combat Poverty in Rural Areas

Part A - Authority to Make Grants and Loans

This part provides for loans to certain operators of "family farms." These funds may be used to improve the farming enterprise, or "to finance non-agricultural enterprises which will enable such families to supplement their income." Some examples might be farm machinery repair shops, portable feed grinders, etc.

In those instances where managerial training of Indian operators is necessary to insure success of such an operation, Bureau of Indian Affairs' personnel should make every effort to insure that such training is available.

Part B - Assistance to Migrant Agricultural Employees

Section 311 of this part authorizes grants, loans, and loan guarantees to public and non-profit private agencies to assist in establishment of programs to provide services and benefits to migrant agricultural employees and their families.

At some locations considerable numbers of Indian families are employed as migrant agricultural workers and you are all aware of the related problems of school attendance, etc. Certainly, in those localities where Indian people are employed in this type of work, Bureau of Indian Affairs' education staff will want to be sure that Indian children in these families are benefiting from the provisions of this Section - perhaps by provision of school lunches, clothing, etc., which will

enable them to attend school at the location of the seasonal employment, so that these children will not fall behind their class when the parents return home at the end of the employment.

Title IV - Employment and Investment Incentives.

This provides for financial assistance to very small business concerns and to qualified persons seeking to establish such concerns. Managerial ability will be one of the criteria for determining eligibility for these loans. Certainly, through cooperation of the Project Development Officer and the Branches of Education and Employment Assistance, this "managerial training" can be available to those for whom this program offers a possibility to establish self-sufficiency.

Title V - Work Experience Programs.

Section 502 authorizes use of funds, subject to limitation, to make payments for experimental, pilot, or demonstration projects, in order to stimulate the adoption of programs designed to help unemployed fathers and other needy persons to secure and retain employment, or to attain or retain capability for self-support or personal independence.

Certainly, some agencies and areas have shown ingenuity and imagination in the establishment of programs which may well fit under the provisions of Title V. Indian reservations generally should offer fertile ground for imaginative and constructive programs of this type.

Title VI - Administration and Coordination.

Section 603 authorizes the recruitment, selection, and training of Volunteers in Service to America to perform duties in furtherance of programs combating poverty at State or local levels. These volunteers will be provided with living, travel and leave allowances, and housing, transportation, supplies, equipment, subsistence, clothing, health and dental care as are necessary and appropriate. They may also be paid a small salary.

They may be assigned to work in meeting the health, education, welfare, or related needs of Indians living on reservation, migratory workers, etc.

We would expect that agency and area Bureau of Indian Affairs' personnel will find many opportunities to effectively use the services of this group of volunteers.

Summary - We recognize that this general outline does not inform you as to the procedures through which Bureau of Indian Affairs' staff can utilize the programs available under the various Titles of this Act.

However, we urge that you carefully consider and be prepared to recommend specific programs which seem to generally fit the criteria outlined above.

As soon as the various Departments and Bureaus concerned with implementing the provisions of the Act have established procedures through which you can work, we will advise you and will also suggest specific programs which you may find practical, and advise you how to proceed to get the programs in action.

We feel that this Act will open new opportunities for the use of new techniques and procedures in assisting Indian applicants to become self-sufficient. We urge that each of you review, and begin to develop imaginative and sound plans for accomplishing the purposes of this Act.



William E. Finale
Deputy Assistant Commissioner
Community Services

AMERICAN INDIAN CAPITAL CONFERENCE ON POVERTY

An Extended Meeting of the Council on Indian Affairs

Honorary Chairmen: Lawrence E. Lindley
Walter S. Wetzel

The Washington Cathedral

Mount St. Alban

Wisconsin & Massachusetts Avenues, N.W.

Washington, D. C.

May 9 - 12, 1964



"The war on poverty is not a struggle simply to support people, to make them dependent on the generosity of others.

It is a struggle to give people a chance.

It is an effort to allow them to develop and use their capacities . . . so that they can share, as others share, in the promise of this Nation."—from President Lyndon B. Johnson's Message on Poverty to the Congress of the United States, March 16, 1964.

Friday, May 8, 1964

4:00 p.m.-midnight

Registration of Conference Members

Lodging Information

Conference Headquarters,
Alban Towers Hotel
3700 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.
Phone: FE 8-6400

7:30 p.m.

Steering Committee and Workgroup Chairmen meet.

College of Preachers Dining Room,
3510 Woodley Rd., N.W.,
Washington Cathedral
Phone: WO. 6-3500

Saturday, May 9, 1964

8:00-9:30 a.m.

Registration of Conference Members

(Registration will continue throughout the day).

Alban Towers Hotel
3700 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.
Phone: FE 8-6400

9:30 a.m.

CALL TO ORDER

Gymnasium, St. Albans School,
3551 Garfield Street, N.W.

Presiding: Lawrence E. Lindley, Chairman,
Council on Indian Affairs

Greetings to the Conference: Walter S. Wetzel, Blackfeet Tribe,
National Congress of American Indians

Preliminary Statement: Clifford L. Samuelson, Chairman
of the Steering Committee

10:00-12:00 noon

PLENARY SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE

Gymnasium, St. Albans School
3551 Garfield Street, N.W.

Presiding: Raymond Nakai, Chairman, Navajo Tribal Council,
Window Rock, Arizona

Introduction of Keynote Speaker: Daisuke Kitagawa,
National Council, Protestant Episcopal Church

Keynote Address: "POVERTY IN OUR NATIONAL LIFE."
The Honorable Hubert H. Humphrey,
United States Senator from Minnesota

Response Address: "POVERTY IN AMERICAN INDIAN LIFE."
Robert Burnette, Rosebud Sioux Tribe, Executive Director,
National Congress of American Indians

Remarks: Jack T. Conway, President's Task Force on Poverty

12:00-2:00 p.m.

Lunch Period. (Box lunches will be served to Conference Members at the Amphitheatre. In case of rain, lunch will be served in the Gymnasium, St. Albans School.)

2:00-4:30 p.m.

ALL WORKGROUPS WILL MEET SIMULTANEOUSLY

I. Education: Hearst Hall Library, National Cathedral School for Girls.
Chairman: Francis McKinley, Director of Community Services, Ute Tribe of the Uintah and Ouray Reservation, Fort Duchesne, Utah.

II. Health: College of Preachers Lounge.
Chairman: Pete Homer, Colorado River Tribal Council
Chairman, Parker, Arizona.

III. Employment: College of Preachers Dining Room.
Chairman: Irwin Santiago, Governor,
Laguna Pueblo, Laguna, New Mexico.

IV. Housing: College of Preachers Common Room.
Chairman: Marvin Mull, San Carlos Apache Tribal Council
Chairman, San Carlos, Arizona.

V. Community Mobilization: Washington Cathedral Library.
Chairman: Mrs. Pauline Tyndall, Omaha Tribe, Director,
Sun Hawk Products Co., Macy, Nebraska.

4:30-5:30 p.m.

Drafting Committees for each Workgroup will meet in their respective rooms.

4:30-7:30 p.m.

Dinner Period. (Dinner will not be served by the Conference. See mimeographed list of restaurants in the area).

7:30-10:00 p.m.

PROGRAM OF INDIAN ARTS AND CULTURE**

Gymnasium, St. Albans School,
3551 Garfield Street, N.W.

Sponsored by: National Congress of American Indians

Speaker: Alvin M. Josephy, Jr., Member of the Board of Editors,
American Heritage Magazine

Master of Ceremonies for the Indian Dance Program:
John Folster, Turtle Mountain Chippewa Tribe.

10:00 p.m.

Conference recesses until Monday morning.

**If there is an overflow crowd, a similar program will be held at Whitby Gymnasium, corner of Wisconsin Avenue and Woodley Road, during this time.

Monday, May 11, 1964

7:30-9:00 a.m.

United Scholarship Service Inc., breakfast for their students, alumni, Board of Directors, Selections Committee and staff.
Alban Towers Hotel, Dining Room.

9:30-12:00

Workgroup Meetings

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| I. Education | Guildhall, St. Alban's Church
(Note change of meeting place). |
| II. Health | College of Preachers Lounge. |
| III. Employment | College of Preachers Dining Room. |
| IV. Housing | College of Preachers Common Room. |
| V. Community Mobilization | Washington Cathedral Library. |

12:00-1:30 p.m.

Lunch Period (Lunch will be served for Conference Members at Satterlee Hall, St. Alban's Church.)

1:30-3:45 p.m.

Workgroups meet in the same rooms used for their morning sessions.

4:00 p.m.

All members will leave the Washington Cathedral for Capitol Hill by chartered buses. Meet at the Pilgrim Steps, South Transept of the Cathedral.

4:45-6:00 p.m.

The Conference Members have been invited to the U. S. Capitol for a reception. Room S207, United States Capitol Building.

6:00 p.m.

Buses will leave from the East front of the Capitol Building to return to Alban Towers Hotel.

6:30-8:00 p.m.

Dinner Period (Dinner will not be served by the Conference. See mimeographed list of restaurants in the area).
Drafting Committees for each Workgroup will meet in their respective meeting rooms.

8:00-10:00 p.m.

PLENARY SESSION OF CONFERENCE: ALASKA
Gymnasium, St. Albans School,
3551 Garfield Street, N.W.

Presiding: Francis McKinley, Ute Tribe, Uintah and Ouray Reservation,
Fort Duchesne, Utah.

Panelists: Clarence Antioquia, Tlingit, Sitka, Alaska. Employment
Assistance Technician, Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Robert L. Bennett, Oneida Tribe, Area Director, Bureau of
Indian Affairs, Juneau, Alaska.

AMERICAN INDIAN SUNDAY

May 10, 1964

9:15 a.m.

MORNING WORSHIP. Service of Holy Communion and Sermon, The Washington Cathedral.

The Service will be celebrated in American Indian languages and English.

Celebrant:

The Venerable Vine V. Deloria, Sr., Archdeacon,
Missionary District of South Dakota.

Sermon:

The Reverend Webster Two Hawk

Participating Clergy: The Reverend

Wilbur A. Bearsheart Stephen Moccasin

Noah Broken Leg Moses Mountain

William J. Hanks Reginald D. Rodriguez

Harold D. Jones George W. Selwyn

Sidney U. Martin George A. Smith

Andrew A. Weston

Offertory Anthem: The Navajo Choir, St. Christopher's Mission, Bluff, Utah

The offering from this service will go to the scholarship program for American Indian boys and girls.

10:30 a.m.

Chartered buses leave for the Department of the Interior.

Conference Members gather at Pilgrim Steps, South Transept of the Cathedral to board buses.

11:00 a.m. Buses arrive at the Department of the Interior, Virginia Avenue and C Street entrance.

Conference Members who have boarded the first three buses may go to the All States Cafeteria, 514 19th St., N.W. Conference Members boarding bus #4 may go to the Francis Scott Key Dining Room, 600 20th St., N.W.

The Conference is not serving Sunday lunch.

12:30 p.m. Return by foot to the Department of the Interior. Enter the building at the Virginia Avenue and C Street, N.W. entrance and show your conference badge to the guard.

12:30-2:00 p.m. A Preview of an Exhibit of Contemporary American Indian and Eskimo Art. Department of the Interior Museum, 7th floor. This invitation was extended to the Conference by Commissioner of Indian Affairs Philleo Nash. Mrs. Stewart Udall will receive the Conference Members.

2:00 p.m. Buses will leave the Department of the Interior from the Virginia Avenue and C Street, N.W. entrance to return Conference Members to the Washington Cathedral.

3:00 p.m. Full Conference photograph will be taken at the Pilgrim Steps of the Washington Cathedral. Please be present.

3:30 p.m. Procession of Conference Members will gather at Pilgrim Steps before going to the Cathedral.

4:00 p.m. SERVICE OF EVENSONG.

Old Testament Lesson Reader: The Honorable John O. Crow, Deputy Commissioner of Indian Affairs

New Testament Lesson Reader: The Reverend Mitchell Whiterabbit, United Church of Christ

Welcome to the Cathedral: The Very Reverend Francis B. Sayre, Jr., D.D., Dean of the Washington Cathedral

Address: The Honorable Stewart L. Udall, Secretary of the Interior

5:30 p.m. No further activities are planned for Conference Members this evening.

The Reverend Jules Convert, S.J., Little Flower Roman Catholic Mission, Kaltag, Alaska.

The Right Reverend William J. Gordon, Jr., D.D., Bishop of Alaska, Protestant Episcopal Church, Fairbanks, Alaska.

William L. Hensley, Eskimo, Kotzebue, Alaska. Student at George Washington University, Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Stella Martin, Tlingit, Grand Secretary, Alaska Native Sisterhood, Juneau, Alaska.

Howard Rock, Eskimo, Editor, Tundra Times, Point Hope, Alaska.

Tuesday, May 12, 1964

9:00-12:45 p.m.

PLENARY SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE

Gymnasium, St. Albans School,
3551 Garfield Street, N.W.

Presiding: Roger Jourdain, Chairman, Red Lake Chippewa Tribal Council, Red Lake, Minnesota.

Reports of Workgroup Findings and Recommendations: Workgroup Chairmen.

Remarks: Jack T. Conway, President's Task Force on Poverty.

BREAK

Introduction of Commissioner: Paschal Sherman, Ph.D., Colville Tribe, Chairman of the Trustees, American Indian Civil Liberties Trust

Comments on Conference Findings and Recommendations: The Honorable Philleo Nash, Commissioner of Indian Affairs

12:45 p.m.

ADJOURNMENT

Closing Statement: Clifford L. Samuelson, Chairman of the Steering Committee

Adjournment of the Meeting of the Council: E. Thomas Colosimo, Secretary, Council on Indian Affairs

1:00 p.m.

Lunch Period (Lunch will be served for Conference member at Satterlee Hall, St. Alban's Church.)

Afternoon:

Reports and Findings of this meeting will be carried to the President of the United States and to the Members of the Congress.

Meetings of participating organizations, as desired.

The following rooms have been reserved for such meetings:

College of Preachers Dining Room
Washington Cathedral Library

A RESOLUTION of the Council on Indian Affairs regarding the organization and planning of a 1964 Meeting of the Council on Indian Affairs to develop an American Indian Program Against Poverty, adopted January 21, 1964.

Be it resolved, that the representatives of the constituent bodies of the Council on American Indian Affairs, present at the meeting January 20-21, 1964, agreed that instead of the regular meeting of the Council on Indian Affairs in April 1964, there be held an extended meeting of the Council on Indian Affairs in May, 1964, to define the role of education in a program against poverty among American Indians within the broader context of health, housing, employment, and community mobilization, and,

Be it further resolved, that the representatives present at this meeting of the Council accept the invitation of officials of the Washington Cathedral to use the housing and facilities of the Cathedral for such a meeting, and that this session be held on date or dates in May 1964, best suited to take advantage of American Indian Day scheduled at the Washington Cathedral on May 10, and *Be it further resolved*, that the representatives present at this meeting of the Council agree that the following matters be given emphasis in the planning and development of such a session:

- 1) Throughout this session, special attention shall be given to the fullest expression by American Indians themselves of the needs of American Indian reservations and communities.
- 2) Leadership for this meeting shall be recruited from the widest range of informed persons, both Indian and non-Indian, including particularly tribal officials, Indian persons in the trades, professions, and arts, and other Indians whose qualifications and experience give them understanding of the problems involved. Efforts shall be made also to involve new leadership outside of Indian affairs, especially persons concerned with the same kinds of problems in non-Indian life.
- 3) The meeting shall be particularly directed to the task of discovering ways in which the Indian tribes and other organized Indian groups, and the voluntary agencies, can make a substantive contribution to a program against poverty among American Indians. In this process, it shall seek the cooperation and the participation of local, state and federal governmental agencies whose work is, or might be, directed to these problems.
- 4) The findings of this meeting shall be made available to Indian communities, the general public, officials at every level of government, business, labor, the churches and other organizations, to persons in the "helping professions," and to all concerned with human well-being and welfare.
- 5) Resolutions and recommendations emitting from this meeting of the Council shall be directed to all member organizations and these organizations shall be encouraged to formulate all feasible long-range programs to implement the findings and pronouncements and urged to follow up on immediate opportunities while still in Washington.
- 6) This special meeting shall incorporate careful consideration of the suggestion that the year 1965 be designated as American Indian Education Year with the possibility of a national conference in the field of Indian Education.

Be it further resolved, that the representatives present at this meeting of the Council agree upon the following policies and procedures for implementing this special emphasis for this meeting:

- 1) The Chairman of the Council shall promptly appoint a general chairman for the program of the Council and a Steering Committee of not less than five persons. This Committee may co-opt such resource persons or additional members as desired.
- 2) Constituent bodies of the Council and other interested organizations shall be promptly informed by the Steering Committee of the Council of the extended meeting of the Council on Indian Affairs.
- 3) The Steering Committee shall keep member organizations regularly informed of the development of plans for the Council meeting and of its progress in implementation. . . .

After passage of this resolution, it was referred to the constituent members of the Council on Indian Affairs for their independent action.

AMERICAN INDIAN CAPITAL CONFERENCE ON POVERTY

DEVELOPEMENT, OPERATION, PROMOTION, PUBLICITY, RECORDING, REPORTING

FUNDS RECEIVED:

GRANT FROM THE FIELD FOUNDATION TO THE INDIAN RIGHTS ASSOCIATION.....	\$10,000.00
CONTRIBUTIONS FROM COOPERATING GROUPS AND INDIVIDUAL GIFTS.....	3,800.00
	<u>\$13,800.00</u>

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES:

PRELIMINARY CONFERENCE DEVELOPMENT

(6 week period March 16-April 27, 1964. Includes rental of office & equipment, secretarial assistance, supplies, printing, postage, telephone, etc.) \$ 3,000.00

CONFERENCE ORGANIZATION APRIL 27-MAY 15

(Full operation of conference office, staff, duplicating, printing, mailings, telephone, telegraph, contingencies) 3,400.00

CONFERENCE PROMOTION AND PUBLICITY

(Assembly of information and distribution for press use, preparation of press releases, complete photographic coverage of conference for Council on Indian Affairs, television and radio coverage) 3,000.00

CONFERENCE RECORDING AND REPORTING

(Secretarial assistance, supplies, duplicating, printing preliminary and final reports of workgroups & conference) 1,000.00

STEERING COMMITTEE FUND

Travel assistance for conference 2,400.00
Contingencies 1,000.00

April 28, 1964 \$13,800.00

The major costs of travel and attendance at the conference have been met by the tribes, and by co-operating organizations of the Council through their own budgets or through special gifts to the organizations to finance their participation in the meetings.

AMERICAN INDIAN CAPITAL CONFERENCE ON POVERTY

An Extended Meeting of the Council on Indian Affairs

The Council on Indian Affairs is a national coordinating council of voluntary organizations and church bodies meeting regularly three times a year. This Conference is an extended meeting of the Council on Indian Affairs. The Public is welcome at all plenary sessions of the Conference, the Cathedral Services and the Program of Indian Arts and Culture. Workgroups are for Conference members only.

Cooperating Members of the Council on Indian Affairs:

National Congress of American Indians
Department of Indian Work, National Council of Churches
Arrow, Inc.
American Friends Service Committee
Division of Research, General Federation of Women's Clubs
Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions
American Civil Liberties Union
Board for Homeland Ministries, United Church of Christ
Friends Committee on National Legislation
National Council, Protestant Episcopal Church
Indian Rights Association
United Scholarship Service, Inc. (cooperating organization)

Members of the Steering Committee:

Clifford L. Samuelson, Chairman
Miss Pam Coe, Secretary
Robert Burnette
Russell E. Carter
E. Thomas Colosimo
Robert V. Dumont

William L. Hensley
Theodore Hetzel
Mrs. Alvin Josephy
Miss Hazel Saunooke
J. B. Tenny, S.J.
Miss Tillie Walker

Coordinators:

Mrs. Helen M. Scheirbeck
Reinhart B. Gutmann

Public Relations Advisor:

Bernard Cherin

The Steering Committee Thanks these volunteers:

Mrs. J. W. Anderson
Mrs. Gardner Jackson
The Boys of St. Alban's School
The Women of St. Alban's Church
The Staff of the Washington Cathedral
Charles WhiteEagle

The Dean and Chapter of the Washington Cathedral have kindly put at the disposal of the Conference, the Washington Cathedral building and facilities at Mount St. Alban, Washington, D. C.

EXHIBITS AND SALES

American Indian Arts and Crafts will be sold in the Cathedral's gift shop for the benefit of the United Scholarship Service, Inc. Individual tribes will have booths on the Cathedral grounds.

The Trophy Room, Gymnasium, St. Albans School will house an exhibit of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and related agencies.

American Indian Capital Conference on Poverty

An Extended Meeting of the Council on Indian Affairs

Washington, D.C. — May 9-12, 1964

The Washington Cathedral
Massachusetts & Wisconsin Aves., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20016

Honorary Chairmen

Lawrence E. Lindley
Walter S. Wetzel

Steering Committee Chairman
Rev. Clifford L. Samuelson

Steering Committee Secretary
Miss Pam Coe

Committee Members

Robert Burnette
Rev. Russell Carter
Robert Dumont
Dr. Theodore Hetzel
William Hensley
Mrs. Alvin Josephy
Miss Hazel Saunooke
Rev. J. B. Tenny
Miss Tillie Walker

Public Relations Advisor
Bernard Cherin

Conference Coordinators
Mrs. Helen M. Scheirbeck
Rev. Reinhart B. Gutmann

May 25, 1964

MEMO TO: Friends and Supporters of this Conference, Members of the Congress, Resource Persons, Organizations and Agencies Participating in the Conference, to Tribes unable to send Representatives, and to Persons who have demonstrated in numerous ways their concern for the welfare of American Indian people.

FROM : The Steering Committee of the Conference

Enclosed are the findings of the American Indian Capital Conference on Poverty. We believe you will wish to consider these in terms of your own interests and work, the developing programs of tribes, governmental agencies, and the cooperating organizations of the Council on Indian Affairs.

This Conference succeeded beyond all anticipation in its announced aim "to bring a widely representative number of Indian persons to Washington to meet with the major Indian interest organizations in open forum and to achieve a new combination, drawing together Indian community leadership and national organization strength."

There is every evidence that this conference moved a long way toward achieving the defined objectives, which were:

- a. To give cooperative national leadership in Indian affairs in the definition of American Indian poverty today, as recognized and described by Indian persons themselves.
- b. To demonstrate to the Congress and the nation the united concern of voluntary agencies for the development of substantive programs to assist Indian persons, tribes, and communities.
- c. To define the role of education in a program against Indian poverty, within the broader context of health, housing, employment and community mobilization.

- d. To give the sponsoring organizations a clearer view of Indian problems and perspective through wide attendance of Board members, staff persons, and general organization membership.
- e. To help the American public become more familiar with Indians today, the diversity of contemporary American Indian life, and the problems confronting Indian community leaders.

The spirit of the Conference was one of eager and earnest cooperation. There was a sense of achievement on the part of Indian people and others in attendance. There was real involvement of Indian persons speaking decisively and being heard. The Conference was ably led by presiding chairmen and workgroup chairmen, each one being drawn from reservation community leadership.

We believe that these findings and recommendations express specific and clear insight, judgment and sound counsel. They call for those who are concerned to project programs of action which will serve to carry on the war against poverty among American Indian people.

The Council on Indian Affairs expresses its deep appreciation to all who have contributed to this significant gathering. The Council is conveying these findings to its own organizational membership with a firm conviction that a new era is being born toward achieving the proper role of American Indian people in the world today.

COOPERATING MEMBERS OF COUNCIL ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

National Congress of American Indians
Department of Indian Work, National Council of Churches
Arrow, Inc.
American Friends Service Committee
Unitarian Service Committee
Division of Research, General Federation Women's Clubs
Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions
American Civil Liberties Union
Board of Homeland Missions, United Church of Christ
Friends Committee on National Legislation
National Council, Protestant Episcopal Church
Indian Rights Association
United Scholarship Service, Inc. (Cooperating organization)

To: The Council on Indian Affairs

From: The American Indian Capital Conference on Poverty
An Extended Meeting of the Council on Indian
Affairs at the Washington Cathedral, Washington D.C.
May 9 - 12, 1964

FINDINGS OF WORKGROUPS

EDUCATION:

The Council on Indian Affairs has, by designation of 1965 as American Indian Education Year, recognized the importance of education in the realization of the hopes and aspirations of American Indian citizens. We endorse the recommendation of the Council on Indian Affairs that 1965 be designated "American Indian Education Year". By education we mean the broad learning experiences which contribute to the growth and development of the American Indians.

We endorse without reservation the proposed Economic Opportunity Act. American Indians must be classed as one of the nation's most economically depressed groups by any and all standards. Therefore, the Economic Opportunity Act has special applicability to the American Indians, and we urge its prompt approval. The uniqueness of the Economic Opportunity Act is that it will allow Indian involvement and participation from its very inception.

We believe that the following recommendations provide guidelines for immediate action.

The first comprehensive study of Indian education was accomplished in 1928. This remarkably prophetic document retains much validity today. Surely it is time for a concerted attack upon the problems which were so clearly documented 36 years ago.

Therefore, we now recommend that a comprehensive study of Indian education be conducted. This study must encompass all aspects of Indian education.

We recommend:

- (1) that the BIA provide funds, staff and facilities for pre-school programs. This recommendation is made recognizing that Indian children start their school experience with severe cultural and linguistic handicaps.

- (2) that public schools enrolling Indian children utilize Johnson O'Malley, P.L. 874 or other legislation if necessary to provide Indian children with pre-school experiences.
- (3) that teachers be required to participate in special classes designed to provide them with an understanding of Indian children and the methods and techniques that are appropriate.
- (4) that Indian adults be equipped through their participation in special training programs to act as staff in formal and informal educational programs for Indian children.
- (5) that all educational programs be designed to include traditional tribal values, and the greater appreciation of the American Indian culture be reflected in educational materials, texts, visual aids, etc.
- (6) that employment opportunities for Indian youth be expanded by Federal, State and tribal groups.
- (7) that all educational programs be planned by the Indian group involved.
- (8) that information about agencies and programs on local, state and Federal level be made available through the Bureau of Indian Affairs to all Indian groups.
- (9) that an enrichment program for Indian students be provided which would utilize University and other professional personnel.
- (10) that existing or new facilities be provided for exceptional Indian students.
- (11) that social workers and other professional personnel be utilized.
- (12) that a program be developed which would provide work experiences for the Indian drop out as a means to prepare him either for re-entering school or for a productive life.
- (13) that an adequate in-service training program be developed for all teachers working with Indians.
- (14) that programs of action oriented research be encouraged and conducted at the local level.

(15) that the BIA encourage staff to pursue graduate training through salary increments.

(16) that the BIA revise and update its scholarship information pamphlet and provide wide distribution through all channels.

(17) that the BIA adult vocational training program be strengthened by more appropriations and by providing more intensive counseling.

(18) that the Council on Indian Affairs, in cooperation with the BIA seek to discover unused resources.

(19) that educational personnel be encouraged to visit the homes of Indian students so as to involve and inform parents in the education of their children.

(20) that parents be encouraged to participate in the education of Indian children through participation in such organizations as PTA and school board elections.

(21) that professional guidance and counseling services be provided from the elementary level through college. Every effort should be made to use professionally trained Indians.

(22) that an orientation program for college bound Indian students be provided as a means to aid them in the adjustment to college.

(23) that equal emphasis be given to non-college bound Indian students, stressing the importance and dignity of vocations and training programs.

(24) that the distorted image of the American Indian as reflected in the textbooks and materials used in all schools be revised and updated to present the true and positive picture of the American Indian and his contribution toward the American culture.

EMPLOYMENT:

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ACT OF 1964.

The workgroup agrees with Sargent Shriver that the American Indian is the most poverty stricken group in the country. The workgroup was heartened by President Johnson's commitment that Indians will be in the forefront in the war on poverty.

The workgroup feels that employment opportunities for Indian people of all ages is the key to lifting the Indian from the web of poverty. The workgroup studied the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 and recommends that it be passed, subject to the following recommendations:

A. JOB CORPS: The job corps provisions are patterned after the Civilian Conservation Corps - Indian Division of the 1930's. The workgroup agrees with the Report of the 1961 Task Force on Indian Affairs that the Civilian Conservation Corps (hereinafter referred to as the CCC-ID):

"...provide a source of employment and training and resulted in the construction of facilities which benefited the reservation population for years after the program was discontinued."

The CCC-ID gave many Indian people a new start in life by providing incentives, training and guides to a productive life. The workgroup feels, however, that the job corps as now proposed would not be as useful as the CCC-ID. It recommends the following changes:

a. the job corps should not be limited to boys between ages 16 and 21. The workgroup believes Indian men up to the age of 30, and even beyond in some cases, could benefit from the job corps, just as they did from the CCC-ID.

b. the proposed limitation of 40,000 boys in the first two years and 100,000 thereafter does not appear large enough to meet the needs. Indians alone could fill several thousand places.

c. the corps should be open to girls.

B. WORK - TRAINING PROGRAM: This title should make clear that tribal organizations fall within the definition of public agencies. There should be no upper age limit on eligibility for training or retraining in applying the work-training programs. The requirement of a community contribution should be flexible enough to allow participation by Indian communities with insufficient means. The work-training programs should provide follow-up job placement service.

C. URBAN AND RURAL COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS: The workgroup feels that this title of the bill provides great opportunities to Indian tribes and off reservation associations to develop their own programs to combat poverty. The workgroup believes

that the initiation, planning and implementation of programs by Indian people is consistent with the philosophy of encouraging self-reliance and self-determination by Indian people. It should be made clear that the bill authorizes programs to create jobs.

D. SPECIAL PROGRAMS FOR RURAL AREAS: The workgroup feels this title would not be of help to Indian people unless the provision in section 302(b) is amended to make the grants and loans available to persons who are not "able to" obtain funds under other federal programs. Indian people may be considered "qualified" under the Indian revolving loan program even though they are unable to obtain such assistance.

E. EMPLOYMENT AND INVESTMENT INCENTIVES: The workgroup feels that part of this title could be very helpful in attracting industry to Indian reservations. But it would be helpful to Indian persons who wish to establish or improve a business, either on or off a reservation.

F. FAMILY UNITY THROUGH JOBS: While the workgroup approves of the basic purposes of this title, it is fearful that some states may not give a fair share of aid to Indian families. Some provision should be made to insure that all groups in a state obtain assistance on a non-discriminatory basis.

G. ADMINISTRATION AND COORDINATION: The workgroup recommends that a deputy director be appointed who will be responsible for the development of programs for Indians. Some of the most poverty stricken Indian tribes, and especially off-reservation groups, will be unaware of the benefits and possibilities of this Act. A staff should be recruited to stimulate Indian groups and tribes to develop programs under the Act. These staff members will be most effective if they are themselves of Indian ancestry.

The workgroup endorses the provisions for Volunteers of America. The Indian experience with church and non-profit organizations indicates that there are dedicated people who would want to volunteer their skills and services. Such persons could be an invaluable source of training personnel and of management talents to help organize and operate tribal programs and enterprises.

"FORCE ACCOUNT"

The workgroup unanimously agrees that "force account" construction of roads, buildings, and other facilities on Indian reservations is a most important source of employment

and job training. The workgroup recognizes that "force account" is under attack. The workgroup finds that where work is done by contract few if any Indians are employed, and none receive training in skilled trades. The workgroup strongly recommends that no effort be spared to tell the Indian side of the "force account" story to the Administration, Congress and the American public.

Where work is done by contract, provision should be made to give effective employment preference to Indians.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Federal programs to increase employment and employability should be simplified to permit all Indian and non-Indian communities however poor or small or inexperienced to participate.

B. All federal programs to develop employment opportunities for Indians should be available directly to Indian tribal governments and not channeled through the states. All such programs should be available to Indian people without discrimination.

C. We recommend a continuing program to inform Indian groups and individuals effectively of public, private and university services which could be used to increase both employment opportunities and employability in Indian communities.

D. There should be feasibility and market surveys of the the economic potential of each reservation by professional survey people.

HEALTH:

We would like to call to your attention the following health needs of American Indians:

Medical facilities

A. Hospitals need to have beds for medical and psychiatric patients.

1. for acute cases
2. for chronic cases
3. outpatient services should be attached to the hospital.

B. Field clinics for adults and children

C. Traveling mobile clinics with necessary staff which should include nurse, dentist, physician, laboratory technician and social workers.

Trained personnel for these services

A. Nurses' training

1. Public health nurses
2. Registered nurses
3. Lay practical nurses
4. Public health nursing aides to work directly in the field.
(Language training).

B. Nutritionist, Sanitorium, more effective health education people who understand the American Indian

C. Training of volunteers to work as assistants to professional personnel

Community planning and development for health

A. Environmental health

1. Adequate water facilities
2. Suitable disposal of trash and sewerage
3. Adequate housing
4. Roads and transportation
5. Communications (Electric Service)

B. Supplemental Hospitalization Plans

1. Those areas in which such numbers live that adequate governmental sponsored health insurance plans can be developed.

C. Education for understanding health

1. Special programs for adults
2. Prevention of infectious diseases by instruction
3. Improve health education in the schools
4. Training of para-medical and medical personnel

D. Development of recreation and hobby programs

E. Development of cultural exchange programs for students

Leading Health Problems

1. Communicable diseases among children
2. Accidents
3. Mental health
4. Alcoholism
5. Nutrition
6. Dental
7. Aging

Physical Problems of Poverty

1. Housing
2. Water supply
3. Sanitary facilities
4. Other environmental conditions

Proposed Resources Development

1. Medical Auxiliaries
2. Dental Assistance
3. Medical records technicians
4. Nutrition

Title I-B of the Economic Opportunity Act could be used to hire and train young people to work as aids and assistants in hospitals as nurses aids and as health instructors.

Title II could be used to hire and train any person - Indian or non-Indian - to carry out a health improvement program. Money for technical assistance is provided. It could also develop programs for environmental health, trash disposal, housing improvements, etc. It could also hire and train the nurses training now provided by the BIA vocational training.

Title VI Volunteers of America could bring on the volunteers who have health experience to train people or operate any of the health programs.

HOUSING:

Indian leaders have the responsibility to "think for themselves" and to make the wishes and needs of the Indian people known. Indians have sat too long with their arms folded and let other people do their thinking for them. Tribal Councils and Tribal Housing Authorities are glad to cooperate with Federal and other agencies to make possible programs for improvement of the reservations, but they should always be sure that the services these agencies provide really are what is wanted by the people of the reservation.

The present credit programs for housing on the reservations are too complicated and too uncoordinated. The problem is that so many programs are available from so many different agencies, all with their own complicated procedures and qualifications. Moreover, bottlenecks do exist in these agencies, which prevent Housing Authorities from moving ahead in time to take advantage of favorable summer weather or other particular opportunities. A more coordinated approach to the severe housing problem of the reservations

is essential. A simplified long range loan and credit program is essential.

The workgroup generally endorsed the objectives of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964. They were particularly in favor of establishing a direct relationship between the Federal Government and the local communities, without having to have funds and programs channeled through the state government as well. This is essential to keep programs from being bogged down in red tape. Some members of the group had some concern about portions of the bill. For instance, some people felt strongly that, if boys are to be allowed to join the Job Corps at the age of 16, it would provide an incentive for some boys to drop out of school in order to have employment. It was suggested that the lower age limit for Job Corps applicants should be changed from 16 to 18. A concern was also expressed that Volunteers for America would be more useful on the reservations if administered by the Tribal Councils than the Federal agencies involved.

For Indian leaders the reservations are home, and so we are concerned for housing for all kinds of people -- for our young people growing up and getting married, and for families, and for older people. More people are desirous of owning their own homes. They want homes to be available and not just in groupings or subdivisions, but spread out if that is the way that Tribal Housing Authorities desire. Opportunities for homes through some kind of housing programs are also needed for Indians above the upper limits of income established by current public housing programs. There is not much decent housing available even for persons of this higher income, because it has never been built there, and all housing is poor.

Conditions are worsening, that is, housing is getting worse, and part of the reason is that we Indians have not tried to stand on our own two feet and cast aside the crutch of the Indian Bureau and do our own thinking. Also, the non-Indian must be educated to know the Indian.

We find that:

1. The President's Housing Bill, H.R. 9741, provides for sufficient funds to authorize an additional 50,000 units of public housing per year for the next four years. Many Indian tribes throughout the United States are now in the process of securing acutely needed public housing on their reservations. Lack of housing and poor housing on Indian reservations constitute one of the worst housing situations

in the United States, and it certainly should come under any poverty discussion. We have heard that there is a group in the House of Representatives who plan to offer an amendment to this bill which would, in effect, eliminate public housing and urban renewal from the bill. We have a duty to our people to use all the means at our disposal to work against this proposed amendment. Congressional delegations should be notified of the importance of securing continuation of public housing programs on Indian reservations.

2. All Federal programs available to organized tribes should be made available to all bona fide Indian groups and individuals on Indian reservations. The Federal agencies concerned and the Congress should consider changes in Federal programs so that all Indian families can be provided with decent housing.
3. The Public Housing Administration should approve the type of project sites the Tribal Housing Authorities desire, whether the units are grouped in the same general area or not.
4. There is a need for a change in the regulations and policy or, if necessary, a change in the laws so that housing can be provided for Indians of incomes above the upper limits established by the current Public Housing Administration programs.
5. The Congress should be urged to enact the proposed 35 million dollar increase in the Revolving Credit Fund of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Bureau should be urged to use a substantial portion of the funds for housing construction and improvement for Indians.
6. In so far as the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 contains provisions for loans for housing, Indians should be included without restrictions.

COMMUNITY MOBILIZATION:

The workgroup on community mobilization first concerned itself with the meaning of the economic opportunity bill for the elimination of poverty on Indian reservations. Discussion brought out that the proposed Youth Corps, the program proposal for training and work study, the creation of community facilities, and the promise of skilled help through the Volunteers of America were all significant in the effort to improve life for the Indian people, and communities. It was recognized that the effectiveness of the proposed program depends on the willingness of communities to prepare themselves for action. First of all, by making the

provisions of the legislation known. Secondly, by establishing adequate and direct liaison with the proposed office of Economic Opportunity. Thirdly, by seeking technical assistance from a variety of resources to mobilize community forces.

It was pointed out that it was unwise to look upon new legislation as a cure-all for all problems which must be faced. In the last resort, financial resources must be mobilized to create adequate employment opportunities through the development of natural resources, the development of small businesses, the development of tourism, and more leisure time services. Such assistance must come from government, because of inadequate access to private credit resources. A strong preference was expressed for economic development of the reservation over against major emphasis on employment assistance in urban centers. It was also recognized that, in turn, sound economic development can only take place if people are encouraged to escape from a dependence on public assistance; that new patterns of work are needed; and special emphasis must be placed on helping young people to become a positive force in the community through special educational programs, guidance and counseling services.

But before there can be a movement forward in many instances welfare assistance must be increased sufficiently to eliminate malnutrition, so that people can have energy and courage to think beyond immediate daily need.

It was made clear, however, that Indian communities have been on the move for a long time. Numerous examples were cited of efforts to attract industry, improve housing and sanitation, and to tackle together the many family and community problems which are characteristic of communities which are in transition and which reflect the conflict of two cultures.

It is important to realize that these community efforts to improve life draw on the traditional values of Indian life as well as insights of the non-Indian society. Tradition if properly used, becomes a tool for progress.

It was clearly demonstrated that it was possible to identify and mobilize community leaders who are not necessarily found only within tribal government, to reconcile differences among various community groups, so that facts can be found, available resources appraised, and goals set for the whole community.

This is a long process which requires much patience, forbearance and charity; however, as long as progress can be seen by people, enthusiasm can be maintained. The community can also be helped to hold together in times of failure, and make fresh starts when necessary.

Workgroup participants recognize that many groups, both governmental and voluntary, have a role to play in assisting Indian communities. They emphasize, however, that theirs must be a helping role, and that goals must be set by the community itself.

Time did not permit the clear identification of the whole process of grassroots mobilization. It was agreed, however, that a variety of methods must be used according to local needs and goals, and the demands of tribal tradition.

Grassroots mobilization, in order to be effective, must result in political action. The effects of Public Law 280 in a number of states, and especially in South Dakota, were described as a jumping off point for an evaluation of the social and political action at the local, state and Federal level.

It was clearly seen that effective political action depends on adequate and accurate information. The special role of the National Congress of American Indians in making legislative information available was underlined.

It was also pointed out that on the State level the Governor's Commission on Indian Affairs has a special role to play to interpret Indian needs, to the state as a whole, and mobilize the support of informed sympathetic voters. There is no question that Indians who are a small minority among the voters of America, must seek allies - among the churches, labor, business interests and others, to protect their interests and achieve political and legislative goals.

The workgroup participants find that the proposed Economic Opportunity Act can give impetus to the effort to make Indian communities sound economically and socially.

It is believed that much additional effort is required to help communities mobilize themselves for action, and that to do so a variety of methods must be used. It lays emphasis on the responsibility of Indians to achieve legislative goals, through citizen action which will involve cooperation with a wide range of people and groups, while stressing both the ability of Indians to act independently and to preserve intact the unique contributions of American Indians in our society.

The workgroup recommends:

1. The establishment of tribal liaison with the Office of Economic Opportunity to create conditions for effective local implementation of all the titles of S. 2642.
2. Concerted effort by the tribes to make members aware of new opportunities for training and education and the improvement of community facilities.
3. Special emphasis on higher and vocational education opportunities for young people with guidance and counseling to make them the community leaders of tomorrow.
4. Grants and low interest loans in sufficient amounts to continue accelerated economic development on the reservation and in other Indian communities.
5. Establishment of community and neighborhood centers for the development of recreation, education, and information services.
6. Use of technical and professional assistance for improved understanding of community organization, and encouragement of efforts such as work camps and summer projects to help in the solution of problems through cooperative endeavors.
7. That the Council on Indian Affairs make available through its member organizations information on opportunities for training, vocational and higher education, marketing opportunities and products development.
8. That the Council on Indian Affairs create a continuing action committee on poverty to safeguard the primary concerns of American Indians in the war on poverty.
9. That a number of Area Conferences on the problems of reservation and non-reservation Indians be conducted in the next twelve months.
10. That Tribal Councils give special attention to the relationship between the reservation community and relocated Indians; to avoid conflicts of interest and to maintain a community of concern.
11. That the Council encourage the member organizations to give special attention to the situation existing in border towns; and that efforts be put forward for the organization of Indian cultural centers in such towns.

[1965?]

Draft

As a native of the land of the Dakotas and a long-time resident of the land of the Chippewas, it is a great pleasure for me to bring greetings to another great Indian tribe, the Navajo Tribe. Over the years, both before my entry into public life and since then I have been deeply interested in the affairs of our fellow citizens of Indian ancestry. I have been interested and concerned, concerned above all about giving Indian people equality of opportunity in all aspects of life.

Since my entry into public life I have become aware, more than ever before, of the problems which you, our Indian fellow citizens, face. I have become aware of the limitations on your educational opportunities, the appalling health statistics and the root cause of it all: the lack of employment opportunities. It is a sad but true fact that in the list of depressed areas of our country, Indian reservations lead all the rest. The statistics on unemployment, 45% of the total labor force, tell the grim story.

I am sure you agree that little is accomplished if we just bemoan these sad facts. And I am sure you disagree with our opponents in this election who say that if people are poor, it is all their fault and nothing can be done about it. I am sure you agree with us who say that something can and something must be done about it.

In coming here to speak to you today I am proud to come as a spokesman for the Democratic party, the party with a concern for people, the party with a heart. I am proud to be here as a spokesman for an

Administration that has not just offered words and idle promises on the problems which have faced you, but which has provided action. We are the party that believes that if youngsters lack an education, school rooms must be made available to them; if they are ill, they should be provided with decent medical care; if able-bodied men are looking for work, there should be jobs for them.

In speaking to you today I am able to speak to you against a background of accomplishment. You may recall that during his campaign four years ago, the late President Kennedy offered a ten-point program for the improvement of conditions on Indian Reservations. I am glad to say that, as we go through the list, and compare it with the record, we find that these were not idle promises. The Administration of Presidents Kennedy and Johnson has performed well on every point on that list.

Let us take a look at what the late President Kennedy stated in his ten-point program and what has been done:

(1) We would, President Kennedy said, "enact an area redevelopment bill which would offer substantial Federal help for the development of industry in depressed areas, including Indian reservations." The Area Redevelopment Act became law in 1961 and Federal help for the development of industry and for the training of unemployed persons in special skills has assisted many Indian people, including many members of your Tribe.

(2) We would, the late President said, "provide ample credit assistance through expansion of the Indian Revolving Credit Fund." In following through on this promise, this Administration doubled the size of the Indian Revolving Loan Fund. Worthwhile, productive loans have been made to individual Indians and Indian tribes throughout the country.

(3) We would, the pledge continued, "help Indians retain their land by rendering credit assistance and by removing the elements of economic pressure and desperation which have caused them to sell their land." I am happy to tell you that, as a result of increased credit and increased economic opportunities, fewer Indians have been compelled to sell their land. The land rush of the Fifties, under which the Indian land base was so substantially reduced, is over.

(4) We would, the President said, "make the benefits of the Federal housing programs available to Indians. Housing conditions on Indian reservations," he continued, "are a national shame." We followed through on this promise too. The total national program for public housing was increased by 100,000 units in 1961 and another 37,500 units in 1964. And, for the first time in the history of the public housing program Indian reservations were the direct beneficiaries of this form of help. More than 3,000 new, sanitary and substantial homes on Indian reservations are now either occupied or in the planning stage, thanks to the public housing program. I am told, as a matter of fact, that within the next few weeks, ground will be broken at Shiprock on the first 60 public housing units to be built on your

Reservation. By next year, a total of 500 homes are expected to be under way and there will undoubtedly be more to come.

(5) We would, the late President said, "give young Indian people full opportunity to participate in a youth conservation corps." We tried hard and long to get a program enacted that would help young people throughout the country, including your young people, through experiences such as those which an older generation enjoyed in the CCC. All of you know how much the CCC accomplished on Indian reservations. There is no reason why we can't do it again.—It was a long time coming, I must say, but with the great and invaluable help of President Johnson, the Youth Conservation Corps, now called the Job Corps, was enacted into law a few weeks ago as part of the anti-poverty program. The first Job Corps camps are going to be operating in the near future, including camps on your own Reservation.

(6) We would, the President continued, "develop an effective vocational training program." The vocational training/for Indian people, I am glad to say, has been/^{expanded}more than three-fold during the life of this Administration. Thousands of Indian people who did not have a chance at a decent job before are now productively employed and are making a useful contribution to our total economy, thanks to this program.

(7) We would, you were told, "develop a better health program for Indians." During the life of this Administration the Indian health program has continued to make substantial strides forward to erase the health gap between the Indian people of this country and the rest of the population. Infant mortality has continued to fall and better health care is provided on

every Reservation. The most significant step forward in recent years has been the substantial progress of the Indian sanitation program which, for the first time ever, has provided clean, unpolluted water to Indian communities throughout the country.

(8) We would, you were assured, "work with Tribal groups to prepare community development programs." Your Tribal leadership will undoubtedly be able to tell you how officials of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Area Redevelopment Administration and other Federal agencies have been of help in developing programs for the economic betterment of all the people in this area.

(9) We would, you were told, "work for constant improvement in Indian educational opportunities." On your Reservation, you have seen, with your own eyes, the result of this promise. 21 schools have been completed on your Reservation with funds appropriated since 1961, nine more are now under construction and seven more have been budgeted. The school construction program on Indian reservations, particularly on the Navajo Reservation, conducted by this Administration, has made up for many years of neglect. Your children and grandchildren see a better future ahead of themselves because of the simple fact that at long last the opportunities for a good education are before them.

(10) Finally, you were assured, "we would emphasize genuinely cooperative relations between Federal officials and Indians." My own long-

time: personal friend, Commissioner Philleo Nash of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, is an example of how we followed through on this promise. Your own long-time friend, Secretary Udall, is another. These officials, responsible for Indian affairs in this Administration, have long been known for the sympathetic understanding which they had of the problems of Indian people. I am sure you will agree with me that in the years in which they have been in office they have lived up to your expectations.

And now my friends, having recounted the Indian platform of the Democratic party in the 1960 campaign and having shown how this Administration has performed, let us move on to the future. It was in January of this year that President Johnson pledged his Administration to wage a war against poverty, and, the President went on to say, one of the major places on which this war would be conducted would be the Indian reservations of our country. This is the program to which we have pledged ourselves for the next four years.

There are a good many well meaning people in our country who, when confronted with the problems of Indian poverty, say, "Isn't it terrible to have all these people cooped up on reservations? Why don't we help them move?" There are others who think that the best approach is to close one's eyes to the problems of poverty and disease on the reservations and that ^{they} ~~it~~ will somehow go away.

The fact is and our experience has shown that when you move a poor

family, whose breadwinner has few or no skills, from a reservation to a city you don't solve a problem, you just transfer its geographic location. Let me make it clear that I am not against people freely and voluntarily moving from one place to another in an effort to find new opportunities and to improve themselves. I guess that I myself have come a long way from Wallace, South Dakota, where I was born. But one must have some preparation to live the life of our cities and make a successful adjustment there. Too many people who are not trained and equipped have gone under and have ended up in squalor and misery in the city that was even worse than that of the rural communities in which they started.

Where then lies the solution? I submit to you that first and foremost it lies in helping people help themselves, in helping parents provide the foundation for a better life for their children, in helping children grow up in a way in which they can make a valuable contribution to the communities in which they live, in providing stability in the home -- be it in the country or the city. To be specific, it means providing sufficient food for the baby and proper advice on nutrition and sanitation to its mother so that it can launch into life without the handicap of ill health. It means providing good schools, with qualified teachers so that adequate foundations of learning are laid for every child. In this automated society of ours, in which there is less and less room for the unskilled and semi-skilled, it also means providing the technical training for young people as well as for older people so that they can qualify for skilled jobs. And it means further that we must see to it that jobs, the opportunities to earn a living, must be available for those able

able and willing to work. For there is nothing as degrading and demoralizing as the experience of the head of the family condemned to sitting idle around the house or walking along the streets because there is no job for him.

For those people who want to leave, by all means let us make it possible for them to make good adjustments in the towns and cities. But let us also recognize that a good many will stay in the communities which are home to them and which have been the land of their ancestors for decades, if not centuries. And in this respect, let me point out, they do not differ very much from the communities in the hills of Kentucky and Tennessee or, for that matter, the communities in my own state, in Northern Minnesota. The question before us is: Should we close our eyes? Should we write them off? Or should we try to do something about the poverty of these communities? President Johnson has said yes, we are going to try to do something about it. And the Congress, in passing the anti-poverty bill has said "yes". and let me add that among those who said "yes" were my good friends, Senator Anderson, Congressman Montoya, Morris and Senner. Senator Mechem, I regret to tell you, said "no".

What the anti-poverty program will and should mean to the Indian people is increased opportunities for employment in the Indian country. We all know that our country has reached a stage of economic development where we can no longer say that any portion of it is uninhabitable, that it simply

cannot sustain any population. The Democratic party, I can assure you, will not write the Navajo Reservation, nor any other Indian Reservation, off as hopeless; we are not going to say: "We can't help you, there are no jobs for you. You are a proud and able people. We know you don't want any hand-outs. What you want and what you need is training and the development of economic opportunities. To provide this training and these opportunities is, in fact, the objective of the anti-poverty law, whose official title is the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964.

The goal toward which we are striving was set by President Kennedy four years ago when he said:

"We must exercise world leadership and back up our position through a stronger, more productive America. In such an America there is no room for areas of depression, poverty and disease. We want every group which is now unable to make its full contribution to American strength to be given the opportunity to do so.

"It is in this spirit that we shall approach our work on Indian reservations and it is in this spirit, I am sure, that Indians throughout the country will work together for a better life for themselves and thus a stronger America."

We have started on our way toward that goal and, I pledge to you, we shall continue.



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