

Bias Against Indians Charge Names BIA

By R. W. (RED) FEWICK
Denver Post Staff Writer

The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) and its Plant Management Engineering Center at Littleton were charged Thursday with racial discrimination against Indians and gross mismanagement, inefficiency and misuse of government funds and supplies.

The charges were contained in a 54-page bill of particulars filed in Washington, D.C., with Edward E. Shelton, director of the Office of Equal Opportunity, Department of Interior, and Louis R. Bruce, BIA commissioner.

Twelve persons signed the charges, which were prepared in Denver by Kim Batcheller, an attorney for the Legal Aid Society.

Charges ranged from discrimination against Indian BIA employees in promotion and pay to operation of a football pool in which a government-owned Xerox machine allegedly was used to turn out the forms at a cost of four cents a copy to the government.

One charge said an official (at Littleton) "was the bookie in this office for the horse races. He took bets from people in the office during working hours and attended the races without signing out."

He began signing out on occasions after being confronted by one of the Indian girls on this matter. He had on several instances had the boy who delivers the mail take the bets to the races.

Order blanks and catalogs for a cosmetics company, the bill charged, are regularly circulated among federal employees

in government routing envelopes.

"Several employees spend a good portion of their time circulating information on the stock market," the bill charged.

"The office is top-heavy with executives who make extravagant use of their travel privileges," the bill charged. "One executive, using his own car, took his family to Oregon. This executive took his time in arriving, stopping off along the way, all paid for by the government."

The bill included charges of faulty engineering in construc-

tion of Indian housing projects in California for the Hoopa Indians and the Kah-Nee-Tah, Warm Springs Reservation in Oregon.

The Oregon project involved expenditure of more than \$2 million, the Indians charged, and had to be completed by private contractors instead of government engineers.

Signers of the complaint were Phyllis Culbertson, Corrine Dumarce Deal, Toni Guerue, Fray LaForge, Carson Sine, Robert Henderson, Patricia Feathers, Vaughn Arkie, Enola Freeman, Eileen Hickman, Katherine Sherman and Glenda Tom.



Post Photo by Floyd McCall

the Lakewood Go-private life. The the Channel 6 TV y. Theta Eta chap- tional sorority, is youngsters at the a hospital wards.

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Indian leader charges BIA is discriminatory

By RYKKEEN JOHNSON

Rocky Mountain News Writer

The executive director of the National Indian Youth Council (NIYC) said in Denver Friday the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) will improve its operation by ceasing to discriminate against Indians and appointing more of them in administrative positions.

Gerald T. Wilkinson of Albuquerque, N.M., is in Denver to aid 12 of 20 Indian employees at the Littleton BIA Plant Management Engineering Center (PMEC) who have submitted a series of complaints against the center.

The charges cite alleged misuse of government property; employment, training and promotion discrimination; and inefficiency by top administrators at PMEC.

The complaint was sent to Edward E. Shelton in Washington, D.C., the director of the Office for Equal Opportunity of the Interior Department, and Louis R. Bruce, commissioner of the Bureau of Indian Affairs in Washington.

Lower service ratings

Wilkinson reiterated a point included in the 14-page bill of particulars sent to Washington when he said Indians are relegated to lower government service ratings in the BIA and are discouraged from attempting to move higher.

He mentioned such discriminatory policies were contrary to a bureau mandate exempted from the Civil Rights Act which ideally allows equal access to Indians for job opportunities in the BIA.

He also mentioned the removal of the complainants from the center. Wilkinson declared, "I will not stand for this kind of treatment."

He said the BIA is "paternalistic and undemocratic" and that Indians are "not an inferior race."

He said the BIA should be more democratic and that government services should be improved. "That in itself is an admission of failure on the part of the BIA," Wilkinson said.

The spokesman said few Indians obtain high ratings, and that the BIA is "not an equal opportunity organization."

Learned class complaint

Wilkinson called the action a "class complaint," viewing the situation in Littleton as being in no way unique throughout the country.

The acting chief of the PMEC in Littleton has declined, pending instructions from Washington, to comment on the employees' complaints against the center.

Stuart Edmonds, acting for Charles R. McGee, who is in Phoenix, Ariz., on BIA business, told the News Friday the only information his office had was what was read in the papers.

Mrs. Phyllis Culbertson, 5656 S. Lakeview St. in Littleton, said a copy of the bill had been sent by registered mail to the PMEC.

Edmonds said he had not seen the bill filed in Washington and supported by the NIYC, a nationwide affiliation of about 3,000 young Indians, and AMERIND (American Indian), a recently formed organization of Indian BIA employees to review unsatisfactory policies.

Edmonds noted the bill went to Washington BIA headquarters and "they will do the investigating and will advise us."

Washington comment

When asked if PMEC would have a comment when it received a copy of the bill, Edmonds replied the management center "would have to be instructed from Washington."

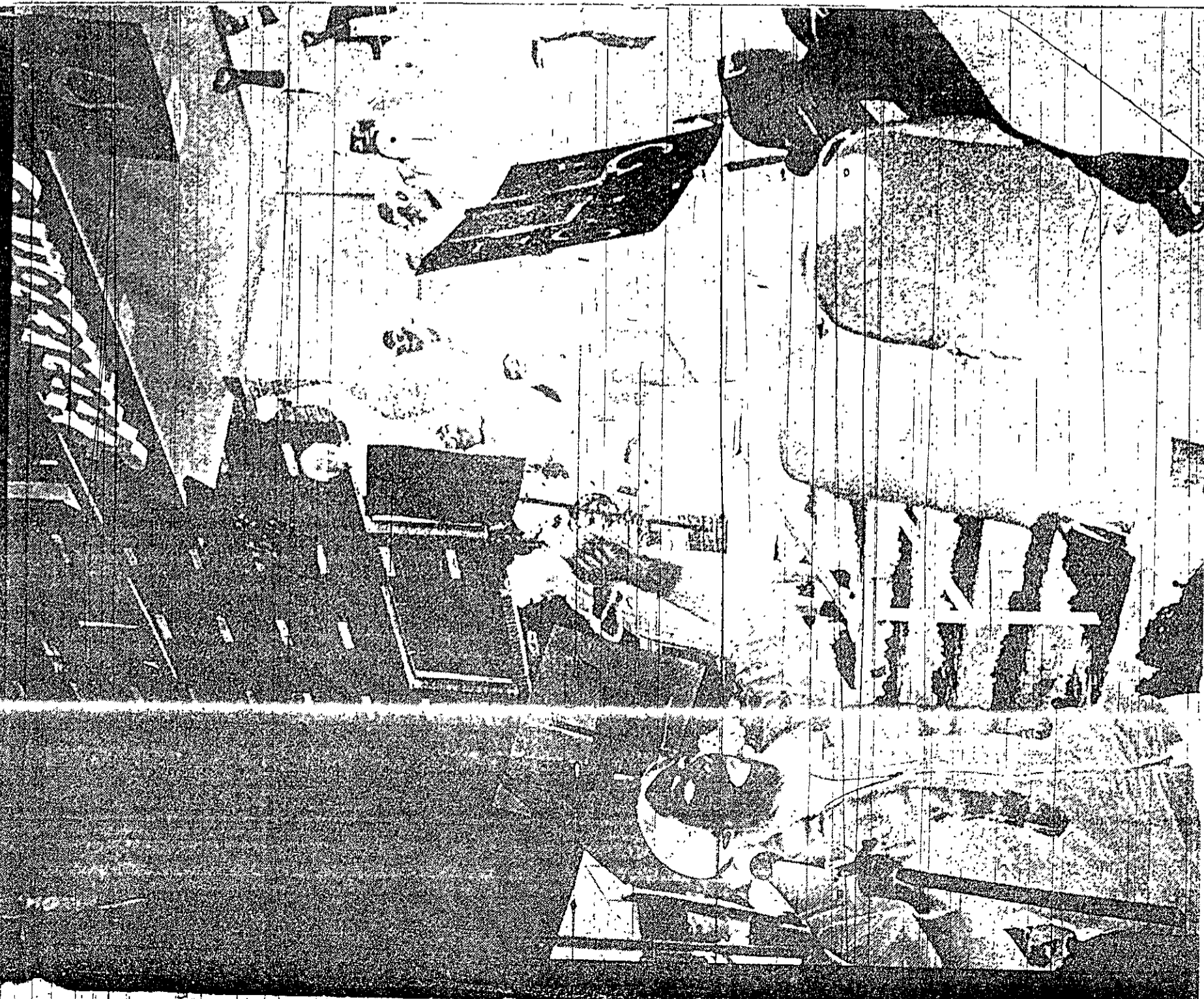
A BIA official in Washington also said he would not comment until after study of the complaints, possibly sometime after Wednesday.

Wilkinson said the NIYC has filed similar complaints against the Indian Affairs Data Center in Albuquerque, and the BIA Supply Warehouse in Gallup, N.M.

The NIYC will file other accusations, he said, including charges against BIA offices of the Devils Lake Reservation in North Dakota.

The complaint states the Littleton PMEC "discriminates against Indians in promotions, training opportunities . . . policies regarding sick and annual leave." It charges the office with "general inefficiency and gross misuse of government property."

Indians Protest at Littleton



Littleton BIA Office

By DENNIS MASON
Denver Post Staff Writer

About 30 American Indians Monday picketed the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Plant Management Branch, 1100 W. Littleton Blvd., and demanded an answer from bureau officials about a complaint filed Thursday by 12 employees of the bureau.

The group was comprised of representatives of two Denver organizations, Call of the Council Drums and the White Buffalo Council of American Indians, and the American Indian Movement, a group headquartered in Minnesota.

The formal complaint lists a series of charges ranging from inefficiency and misuse of government property to job promotion discrimination against American Indian employees of the BIA.

Charles R. McRae, chief of operations for the Littleton center, was in Phoenix, Ariz., on bureau business. The Indians confronted acting chief Stuart C. Edmonds.

Spokesman C. S. West reported Edmonds' office Monday morning and told him there should be no delay in handling the complaint. Floyd Westerman, a Sioux, and representing Call of the Council Drums, told Edmonds that if the complaint isn't handled quickly, the BIA can expect repercussions and "they're not going to be peaceful."

Edmonds responded that the plant has a copy of the complaint, but he hadn't received it yet. The Indians said they had sent both his office and the BIA office in Washington, D.C., a copy by registered mail.

The group then brought Edmonds a copy, told him to read it, then demanded that he respond to it "in an hour."

Edmonds told the group he needed to consult with "higher authorities in the BIA" before issuing a statement.

About 1:30 p.m. the Indians again entered Edmonds' office and he told them they were trespassing. He called the Littleton police.

About 20 officers responded. Willie Walker, a Mandan, called the Washington BIA office and demanded to speak with Commissioner Louis R. Bruce. Bruce was out of the office, however, and she talked with another BIA official, Lyman Babby.

Within minutes Babby scheduled a telephone meeting with three other officials, himself, Edmonds and the Indians. Babby told Edmonds that the BIA hadn't had proper time to consider the complaint since it had only been received in the mail a few hours earlier.

The Indians voiced their displeasure en masse. Babby explained that since the complaint was also sent to Edward E. Shelton, director of the office for equal opportunity in the Interior Department, that Interior Department officials would have to make the decision as to what to do about the complaint. The BIA is within the Interior Department.

Babby said Shelton "would read the complaint and decide what to do (Tuesday)." Babby said he would call Edmonds—and the group—Wednesday to inform them what actions will be taken. The police then left the premises.

After the telephone conference, the Indians met outside. They were harassed by a carload of Anglo youths, who pelted the Indians with eggs and snowballs. The Indians returned fire.

As Edmonds started to leave the building, the Indians converged at the entrance. Edmonds retreated and called the police who responded and escorted Edmonds from the office in a police car.

The group then disbanded.



Indians Protest at Helton BIA Office

DENNIS MASON
Spokane, Wash., Staff Writer

Indians Monday picketed the Bureau of Indian Affairs Management Branch, 1001 W. Little, in answer from bureau officials about a complaint filed by 12 employees of the but all of the employees of the two Denver organizations, the American Indian Movement and the American Indian Movement group headquartered in Minnesota.

The formal complaint lists a series of charges ranging from ineffectiveness and misuse of Government property to job promotion and discrimination against American Indian employees of the BIA.

Charles B. McRea, chief of operations for the Helton center, was in Phoenix, Ariz., on bureau business. The Indians continued drawing chief Sharril Edmunds, office Monday spokesman for the group, entered Edmunds' office Monday morning and told him that he should be in relay in handling the complaint filed by the group, and representing Call of the Council, Dennis, told Edmunds that if the complaint isn't handled quickly, the BIA will expect repercussions and they're not going to be beaten.

Edmunds responded that he didn't have a copy of the complaint and that he would try to get one. The Indians said they had sent both the office and the BIA office in Washington, D.C., a copy of the complaint.

The group then brought Edmunds a copy, told him to read it and demand that he respond to it in an hour.

Edmunds told the group he needed to consult with higher authorities in the BIA before issuing a statement.

About 1:30 p.m. the Indians again entered Edmunds' office and he told them they were trespassing. He called the Helton police.

About 10 officers responded.

Thelma Walker, a Mandan, called the Washington BIA office and demanded to speak with Commissioner Louis F. Bruce. Bruce was out of the office, however, and she talked with an officer BIA official, Lyman Babby.

Within minutes Babby scheduled a telephone meeting with three other officials, himself, Edmunds and the Indians.

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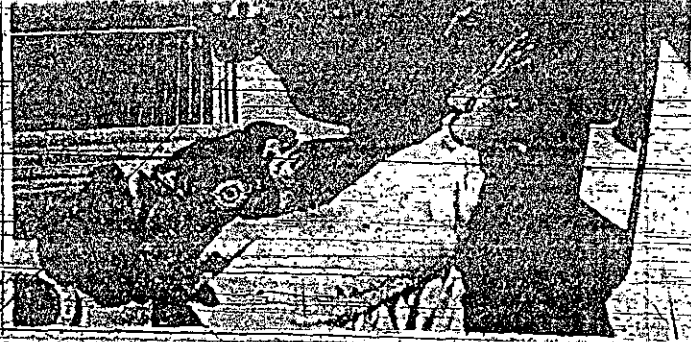
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The police then left the premises.

After the telephone conference the Indians met outside. They were harassed by a group of 10-15 youths who pelted the Indians with eggs and snowballs. The Indians returned the snowballs and the youths retreated.

As Edmunds started to leave the building, the Indians who were shouting and waving signs and calling the police who responded and escorted Edmunds from the office in a police car. The group then dispersed.



A group of about 25 Indian and children sang in a hall Wednesday night at the Bureau of Indian Affairs facility in Littleton. The group was protesting the proposed construction of a new facility.



ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS PHOTO BY MEL SCHIELTZ to talk to secretary of the Interior Walter Hickel. The protesters planned to stay in the Bureau building throughout the night Wednesday.

Bias probe of Littleton Indian bureau

By DAN BELL
Rocky Mountain News Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON — A federal vestigator will arrive in Denver this week to look into charges that Indian employees have been discriminated against at the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) facility in Littleton.

Edward E. Shelton, director of the department of Interior's Office for Equal Opportunity, said the investigation would be conducted by Gordon E. Joslyn.

Shelton explained that regulations require the investigator not be an employe of the bureau involved in the complaint. He said that Joslyn now with Interior's office of special investigation is former division chief in the department's office of equal opportunity and has many years of experience in this field.

"It has been instructed to conduct a full-fledged investigation of this complaint," Shelton said. "We are taking the case seriously and will do what is right in correcting any problems found in this investigation."

The complaint was filed last week by an Indian

employee of the BIA Plant Management Engineering Center (PMEC) alleging misuse of government property, employment, training and promotion discrimination and inefficiency by top administrators at PMEC.

Declined to comment

A BIA spokesman declined to comment on the charges specifically saying that this would be an appropriate because proceedings have begun.

However, he said there is "obviously some thing wrong" on the complaint would have been filed and said the bureau would like investigation to begin as soon as possible. He added that no personnel or policy changes are planned.

Shelton expressed the hope that whatever changes, if any, found to be required by the investigation that could be made "administratively" would be done immediately.

He noted that some of the allegations in the charge complaint were quite specific while others were very general and said that he could not say how long the investigation would take.

The complaint will be pursued whatever it is called a "fact-finding" investigation and said that facts gathered would be presented to the U.S. Civil Service Commission.

Attempts would first be made to negotiate between the two parties, he said.

Hearings would be next step

If this is not successful, Shelton said, the next step would be to begin hearings under the direction of the U.S. Civil Service Commission.

The complaint for bill of particulars is supported by the NIVC, a nationwide affiliation of

about 3,000 young Indians and AMERIND, a recently formed organization of Indian BIA employees.

Reportedly, the NIVC has filed similar complaints against the Indian Affairs Data Center in Albuquerque and the BIA supply warehouse in Gallup, N.M., and will file other charges against BIA offices at the Devil's Lake Reservation in North Dakota.

The Littleton complaint says PMEC discriminates against Indians in promotional training opportunities and policies regarding sick and annual leave. It charges the office with "general inefficiency and gross misuse of government funds desegregated to help Indians."

Concertgoers out by members of Sy

By BARBARA BROWNE
Rocky Mountain News Writer

The notes of Hayden's "Clock Symphony" echoed through Cole Junior High School's auditorium Wednesday evening.

There were more people on stage than there were in the audience.

The Denver Symphony Orchestra was presenting the first in a planned series of three lap-precidation concerts for Model Cities target area residents.

Orchestra members numbered 75.

Soldier's death raises toll to 120

A third soldier was killed in a head-on crash earlier this week in a head-on crash south of Colorado Springs.

The death raised Colorado's 1970 toll in military fatalities compared to 103 at the same time a year ago.

The Colorado State Patrol identified the best victim as Spc. 4 Hugo Philpott, 20, of the 61st Engineer Battalion, Ft. Carson.

Philpott died Wednesday in Fitzsimons General Hospital of internal injuries and multiple lacerations of his head and body.

Philpott was one of two passengers in a car driven by Spc. 4 Jacke Blewett, 26, who was struck head-on by an auto driven by Sgt. James G. Sully, 34, according to the patrol.

Blewett and Sully died at the scene on a state highway, miles north of the Harrison Air-Change Airway.

Another passenger in Blewett's car, Sgt. Eugene O. Colts, 22, remained in critical condition.

Littleton Independent



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Thursday, March 19, 1970 15¢

U.S. Government Bureau of Indian Affairs Indians 'hold fort' at Littleton office

By Harriet Hixenbaugh

Only Indians worked at the Bureau of Indian Affairs facility, 100 W. Littleton Blvd., Thursday.

This century-old dream for the Indian people came about for a day when white employees were locked out.

Indian employees and their sympathizers waited for response to their charges that Indian employees have been discriminated against and the management at the facility is guilty of misuse of government property and neglect of duties. Twelve employees signed a letter of particulars

staying at the center until they are satisfied their charges will be answered.

There is still no investigation of a letter of particulars filed by Albuquerque Indian employees of the BIA center after nine months, said Mrs. Culbertson, an Assiniboine Indian.

The 75 supporters remained at the center throughout Wednesday's cold night. Most remained on the building but guards were posted outside and worked in shifts.

"We promised Charles McGree,

chief of the center, that we would protect the office," said a spokesman.

The demonstrators picketed outside in the snow until about 8 p.m. when an incident occurred. A car with boys, "the same Anglos that were here before," pulled up and shouted at the group.

Members of the American Indian Movement (AIM) Indian Patrol moved people inside. They debated about calling Littleton police, but decided not to.

The lights burned on the fourth floor. Food had been brought in and a pot luck buffet was spread

across the administrators' desks.

The office, which is an engineering center of the BIA, employs 110 persons, only 20 Indians. The four-story building which houses the center was built in 1960, and Martin-Marietta Co. was its first tenant. The BIA began renting offices in the summer of 1962 and is its only occupant today. George Dickinson, 5402 Lakeshore dr., owned the building when the BIA first leased it.

A. Vaughn and Rosalie Ayers of Evergreen own the building now.

Investigator due

"We'll remain at the center until our charges are investigated," spokesman for the 12 Indian employees and their 75 supporters who call themselves Concerned Indians for Redress. An investigator from Washington will come in this afternoon and we have been promised a call from Doosen, assistant secretary of the interior and boss of Louis Bruce, commissioner of the BIA.

The first skirmish for the Indians was won Wednesday when the department of Interior's office of equal opportunity promised to send Gordon E. Joslyn to conduct a full-fledged investigation.

"A first"

"This is a first for Indians," said Mrs. Phyllis Culbertson, 5656 S. Lakeview st., one of the 12 Indian employees, who signed the complaint. "It seems to be a real response to Indians complaints."

Joslyn, now with Interior's office of saline water, is a former division chief in the department's Office of Equal Opportunity and has many years of experience in this field.

But in other grievance proceedings the bureau has dragged its feet, according to Mrs. Culbertson. So the Indians are

WHY IS YOUR
DUTY TO DESTROY
OR ABOLISH THE
FORM OF GOVERNMENT

INDIANS USED AN OLD TRICK
Pairing out the door is Mrs. Susan
PROTESTERS EXPECT ARREST

by GEORGE LANE
Denver Post Staff Writer

A small band of American Indians remained locked in Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) offices in Littleton, Friday morning, vowing to remain there until they are arrested.

The 11 Indians locked themselves in the office at 1109 W. Littleton Blvd. on Wednesday night, and have refused to allow other office employees or supervisors, inside.

On March 12, a dozen of the 17 Indian employees at the office charged the BIA with discrimination against Indians, among other things. The office

has Indian employees' other allegations from claims of inefficiency and misuse of government property and money. The Indians said lack of action on their charges led to the lock-out.

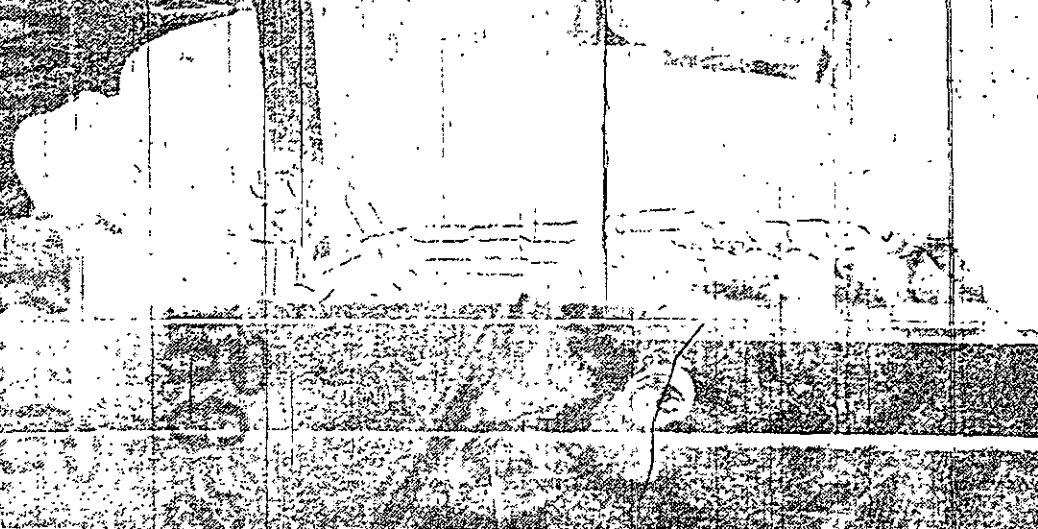
The group is using tire chains at the front and back doors of the building. BIA employees were turned away at the door Thursday and telephone callers were told the building had been closed by concerned Indian citizens and that the chief of operations of the Littleton office, P. McRea, had been

CHAIN TO KEEP EVERYONE ELSE OUT OF LITTLETON BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS OFFICE
Kulch, one of the occupiers of the office at 1100 W. Littleton Blvd. Both office entrances.

Indians Continue BIA Center Lock

13 employees who aren't ousted by them. One of the demonstrators said the group chose to occupy the building because all efforts to talk with BIA officials in decision-making positions had met with no success, and the had to show them we are serious.

James Treese, U.S. attorney in Denver, went to the building Thursday and told the Indians that if they didn't allow BIA personnel to enter the building they would be breaking the law and could be arrested. "They told me that they would rather go to jail," Treese said. He said he then recommended to BIA officials



that they call the Littleton police and have the demonstrators removed from the building, and the removal of such thing had happened by 12:30 p.m. Friday.

TALK HELD

The BIA officials said they would allow the Indians to remain in the building until after their meeting with the Interior Department investigator, Gordon Joslyn, who arrived Thursday. After talking with him, the Indians remained locked in the building, however.

The demonstrators unchained the doors shortly before 2 p.m. and allowed the press to enter. Newsmen were told that regardless of what results the conference with Joslyn brought, they were determined to stay in the building until their demands

Sign Industry Asked

3/20/70

U.S. officials unsure about Indian sit-in

By BAILEARA BROWN

Rocky Mountain News Writer

Government officials held a powwow Thursday over whether to have police arrest some 11 American Indians locked inside the Bureau of Indian Affairs' Office in Littleton.

No decision was reached. But there is a chance Littleton police may remove the protesting Indians Friday.



Gordon E. Joslyn

in Washington, D.C. Thursday told McCrea to take no action pending the arrival of an Interior Department investigator, Gordon E. Joslyn, from Washington.

Joslyn arrived Thursday afternoon and the Indians led them into the locked office at 1100 W. Littleton Blvd.

He left the building after a 45-minute conference with the Indians inside, refusing comment on the meeting.

"I'll have to investigate, not talk," he said. The Indians claim the Bureau of Indian Affairs discriminates against Indian employees in job promotion.

They also allege misuse of government property and administrative inefficiency.

They chained the doors of the office shut Wednesday at 5:30 a. m. and remained in the building overnight Thursday, they were continuing their sit-in.

However, their lawyer, Harris Sherman, said he expects the Indians will be arrested Friday.

They will offer no resistance when they are whisked from the doors for the police to arrest them," he said.

U.S. Atty. James Treese told Sherman Thursday he considers the sit-in a violation of state law. He suggested McCrea file trespassing charges against the group.

Blake Davies, 19, a spokesman for the Indians, said they would stage a hunger strike if jailed. The Indians will refuse bail, he said.

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3/20/77

'We'll stay forever, if necessary'

By ALAN CUNNINGHAM
Rocky Mountain News Staff Writer

Bruce Glenn, a soft-spoken yet militant young Sioux, sat at administrator Charles R. McCrea's desk on the fourth floor of the Bureau of Indian Affairs office in Littleton Friday, talking seriously on the green console telephone to someone, apparently a BIA official in Washington.

McCrea wasn't there, nor had he been at his desk since Tuesday when the Indians forced him out of the four-story, one-winged apartment building at 100 W. Littleton Blvd. Now the building is the BIA's Littleton office. It has actual headquarters for the BIA's Plant and Soil Division, and a heating system, a fire alarm, and a security system. It is a modern, well-maintained building.

McCrea's desk was pulled down, \$18,000 a year to tell Indians how they should live their lives. These people have got to be from Indian communities, and we aren't going to stand for it being otherwise anymore. Outside, a small group of Indians repeatedly patted the short stretch of sidewalk in front of the building, carrying signs that said things like "THIS IS MY LAND," "INDIANS PAY TAXES," and "one point, a boy who appeared to be about 8 or 9 years old, sign as he walked with two women and a man."

Only when the young woman moved to another step in the line did one become aware of the name of the building, sign which had been placed directly beneath the original photo of the Honorable Louis B. Brandeis, the former U.S. Supreme Court justice.

Taos Pueblo
A small, portable phonograph sat on the steps, blaring out the music of an LP called "Round Dance Song of Taos Pueblo." It bore the trademark of an obscure record company called Indian House.

Orations of film
The entire scene had faintly the appearance of an oration, a solemn, almost religious ceremony.

Stens adorned the big window which, as with so many Denver apartment buildings, runs from the first floor to the top of the building. Some called for the arrest of Commissioner Bruce. One called the passage in the Declaration of Independence, the one which quoted by Brock Chagnon, another revolutionary, "these days, which says if government becomes unjust, it is the people's duty to overthrow it." Another sign, perhaps the most significant one in the bunch, had the upper torso of the young man who stood guard at the door, the man who had been

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McCrea unwilling
But McCrea in appeared, was unwilling to make this move without authorization from Washington. Pomeroy had it that Washington in turn considered the matter a local problem, and thus had declined to give the Indians the go-ahead.

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We'll stay here
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"We're gonna stay here until we get something accomplished," he and Miss Pat Baker, a Blackfoot who works for the United Scholarship Service, cited a specific example in response to reporters' complaints that their grievances were too general in nature.

They said a young couple from North Dakota, Russell Bird, and his wife, had pleaded in vain for BIA help after their baby died this week in Denver, asking the bureau to supply money so they could fly the infant's body to their North Dakota home.

The angry Indians claimed the bureau had given Bird and his wife little help, suggesting that to save money, they take the body back home in their auto. Only through the financial help of friends and relatives was this avoided, they said.

The renegades had expected the police to arrive at noon, based on a statement earlier by McCrea which, at the time, had seemed like an ultimatum. The Indians were, simultaneously puzzled and amused when the appointed hour came and went and nothing happened.

McCrea has to have authority from Washington to go to the bathroom," said one of them scornfully. "Somebody issued an appeal, through the reporters and a visiting clergyman, for members of the public to send telegrams supporting the BIA sit-in to Harrison Boesch, assistant interior

secretary for public land management. ing message came to the building on Littleton Boulevard, Commissioner Bruce himself was in town, and would be at the building within a few minutes. "We'll let him in, and we'll let you in," the Indians told reporters, who by now were outside the building, temporarily barred from re-entry. "But we won't let McCrea in."

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'Trees and Indians'

"That's what we fall under," said someone. "Trees and Indians. We're not people to the bureau; we're referred to as 'units' or 'components'."

"Something must have happened out there," said one of the dissidents, referring again to the lack of police action when noon rolled around. "They're planning something, or else trying to get us out."

"Well," he added, "they've got a long wait, if they're planning to wait us out."

They were asked how long they were prepared to occupy the building if they failed to get satisfaction from the bureau hierarchy.

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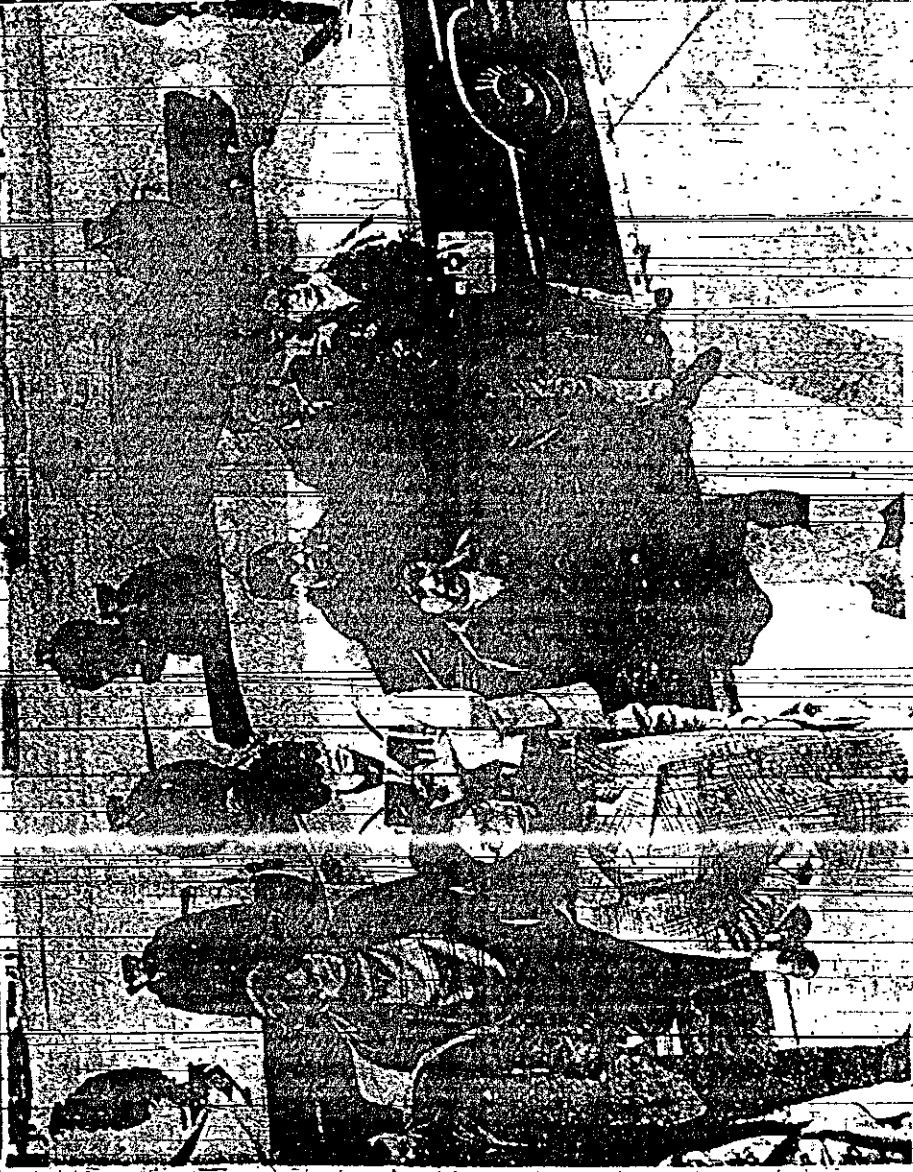
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Littleton Police stood by Saturday as Indian demonstrators protested the arrest of 11 Indians who held the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) building, 1100 W. Littleton Ave., for three days. Earlier in the day, Indians won victory when Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Louis K. Bruce, agreed to eight of 12 demands issued Thursday by Indian leaders.

Indian protesters get mixed victory

After winning a victory in their battle against the power structure Saturday afternoon, American Indians suffered a severe setback with the arrest of 9 of them at the Littleton office of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), 1100 W. Littleton Ave.

The Indians, who occupied the five men and four women under office since Wednesday, said Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Louis K. Bruce, Commissioned sign eight of 12 demands presented to him upon his Saturday visit to Littleton.

Among the concessions, Bruce agreed to withdraw three Littleton BIA plant officers, including James Morris, personnel officer; Charles McCrema, plant chief; and Stuart Edmunds, his assistant.

At 4:30 p.m. however, Littleton police officers arrested two 34-year-old Commerce City youths are being held for questioning in the possible theft of a motorcycle Saturday. Commerce City police officers said, Officer T. J. Fratini had just recovered a motorcycle directed at E. 6th Avenue and Olive Street about 1:20 p.m. Saturday when two youths on another motorcycle came riding by. Commerce City Police Sgt. G. Freeman said the two youths

2 Suspects held in cycle theft

Commerce City police officers said, Officer T. J. Fratini had just recovered a motorcycle directed at E. 6th Avenue and Olive Street about 1:20 p.m. Saturday when two youths on another motorcycle came riding by. Commerce City Police Sgt. G. Freeman said the two youths

Public building

The law states it is illegal for persons to interfere with the operation of business in a public building.

It is being held in the Arapahoe County Jail by Duane Bird on July 21, 11339 Ogden St., John Hill 21, 12122 Crown St., Maudie Lynn 20, 2804 1/2 S. Cherokee St., Virginita Reeves, 29, 1219 Clarkson St., Linda Bernal, 21, 1050 Sherman St.; James James Jr., 21, 11620 Grant St.; Lina Johnson, 26, 900 E. 17th Ave. and Richard Rickanaga, 20, 1737 Grand St., Littleton Police said.

Arapahoe County Jail officials said the nine will be released on personal recognizance bond. Littleton police said there were no persons who resisted or caused any incidents at the time of the arrests. Further in the afternoon, Gerald Wilkinson, executive director of the National Indian Youth Council, Albuquerque, N.M.,

UPI TELEPHOTO

The day, Indians won victory when Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Louis K. Bruce, agreed to eight of 12 demands issued Thursday by Indian leaders.

people inside and outside the BIA and have full power of investigation, Wilkinson said. Bruce also signed the demand that "the associate commissioner and directors of branches as well as the deputy commissioner positions be filled by American Indians."

He also signed a demand that he vigorously pursue an equal opportunity program. Bruce, however, said he was "not authorized" to sign four other demands, including one for his own removal as Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The three other unassigned demands included: the abolition of BIA offices; contracting to Indian organizations and agencies through the Indian Act to provide job, educational and social services; and a demand for \$50,000 to investigate the BIA's Adult Vocational Training Program and the relocation program. After the signing of the demands about 2:30 p.m., Indian leaders vowed they would stay in the building until the remainder of the demands were met. Then came the signing of the complaint and the arrests. Earlier Saturday there were some 150 Indian men, women and children in the building. Bruce left in crisis of "power" and the signing of Indian freedom songs.

McAwhite, Mike Chosa, an official of the Native American Committee of Chicago, said Saturday night that Indian groups would stage similar BIA takeovers in eight U.S. locations Monday. The locations are Cleveland, Minneapolis, Chicago, Sacramento, Alcatraz, Santa Fe, San Francisco, and Albuquerque.

Chow dog sought
Obetric Lambert, 10, of 10261 Montview Blvd. in Aurora was bitten by a mixed chow dog Tuesday on the 1700 block between Fulton and Florence streets. Her mother is asking Rocky Mountain News readers to help locate the animal's owner so Cherie will have to undergo a series of rabies shots. Phone 244-1803

Commerce City police probing death of woman

Commerce City police are investigating the mysterious death of a 34-year-old woman in her home this

Easter

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Mail orders filled. All Write: The Denver, Bo

In De Post
Colorful Friendship Symbol
 Denver Post Photo by Ira Gray Smith

Mrs. Philip A. Granovsky of 8777 1/2 63rd Place, Arvada, one as it's finished and then baking the egg at low heat. The trainin eggs she said are glazed on the shell. The yoke and egg white eventually dry, making egg delicate. Virtually all Ukrainians eggs may take from four to 12 hours to make and may sell for from \$1 to \$50 depending on intricacy of design. Varnish strengthens shells.

9 ARRESTED IN LITTLETON

After signing the paper, Bruce told the Indians that the BIA officials would remain out of their offices until an investigation into the charges against them could be finished.

3 Officials of BIA Suspended

By GEORGE LANE
 Denver Post Staff Writer

Louis R. Bruce, U.S. commissioner of Indian Affairs, signed a paper Saturday afternoon suspending Charles McCrea, chief of the Littleton Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) office.

Skies to Be Partly Cloudy

Partly cloudy skies, with a high temperature around 45, are predicted for Saturday in the Denver area, the Weather Bureau said.

Complaint Signed

A Littleton police officer said the complaint to have the Indians removed from the building was signed by McCrea. The officer said McCrea was talking to Bruce just before the order was given.

Purpose Told

Bruce, himself an Indian, had come to Littleton to attempt to resolve the issues surrounding the occupation of the Division of Plant Management Engineering Center at 1100 W. Littleton Blvd., Littleton.

Arrested

During an afternoon meeting with demonstrators and about 50 of their supporters, he pledged his support to discrimination in the BIA against Indians. He then signed the paper suspending top three employees of the local office.

Building Blaze Laid To 'Definite Arson'

"Definite arson" Saturday night resulted in the destruction of a three-story apartment building under construction at 1910 S. Depew St., an arson investigator for the Denver Fire Department said.

Boulder County House Burned

The 1.5-acre one-story frame house valued at \$16,000, 2223 Day St., was burned to the ground Saturday afternoon. Sgt. Raymond M. 1428 H.

WERE EMBARKING FOR WEEKEND OF SKING, THEIR BAGGAGE INDICATES
 Denver Post Staff Writer

Fifty-eight passengers boarded the train at Denver Union Station for what may be their final Chicago-to-California run.

Chief 'Aware' of Bias

The group of about 300 Indians had occupied the BIA office at 1100 W. Littleton Blvd. since Wednesday.

GROUP LEADER

He was told by Duane Bird-Bear, a Hidatsa Indian and leader of the demonstration, that his audience included three kinds of people: the 12 employees who made the initial charges of discrimination against the local office; a group of persons supporting the employees' action; and 11 Indians who were determined to stay in the building until the demands were met or the police arrested them.

STAY TO STAY

He left the building shortly before 3 p.m., and told the Indians they would be allowed to stay in the building until an investigation of the Littleton office was finished.

Arrested

Those arrested were Miss Patricia Baker, 24, of 3015 S. Cherokee St., Englewood; Miss Lynda Bernal, 24, of 1050 Sherman St.; James Jones, 21, of 1620 Grant St.; John Gill, 21, of 1212 Corona St.; Richard Buckman, 20, of 1732 Grant St.; Miss Virginia Reeves, 29, of 1218 Clarkson St.; Duane Bird-Bear, 21, of 1339 Ogden St.; Miss Linda Benson, 26, of 900 E. 12th Ave.; and Miss Madelyn Boyer, 26, of 840 Ogden St.

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By CAROL DENVER POST STAFF WRITER

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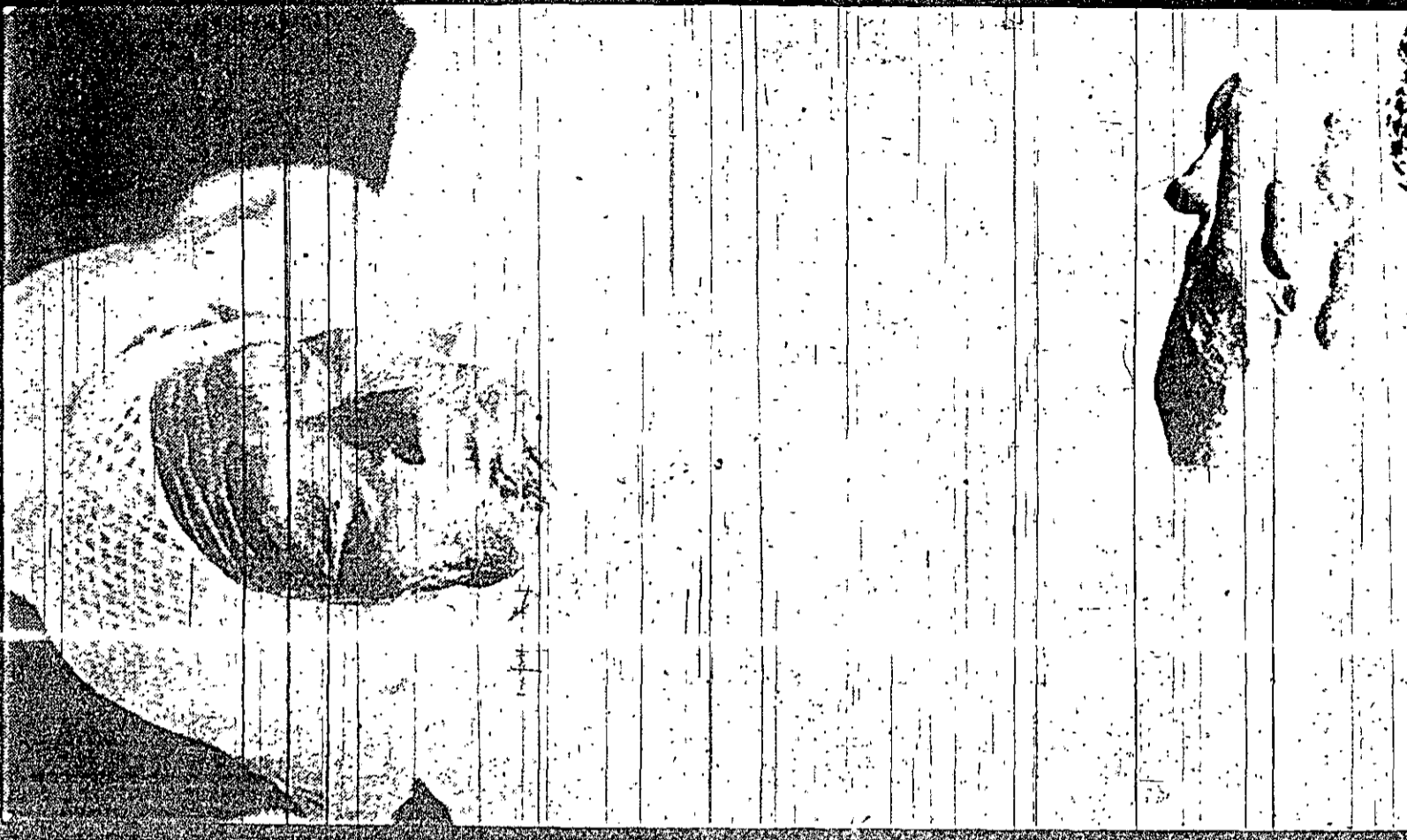
By CAROL DENVER POST STAFF WRITER

Denver Post 3/22/70 p. 22

St. Benedict's Abbot at

SNOWMASS, Colo. — (AP) — Archbishop James Casey of Denver presided over the installation of Abbot Michael Adbo, O.C.S.O., Saturday, as the first abbot of St. Benedict's Monastery here. Bishop Charles Buswell of Pueblo, Colo., and abbots from Spencer, Mass.; Canon City, Colo.; Huntsville, Utah; Vine, Calif. and Lafayette, Ore., were present for the ceremony as were several members of the Episcopal and Roman Catholic clergy.

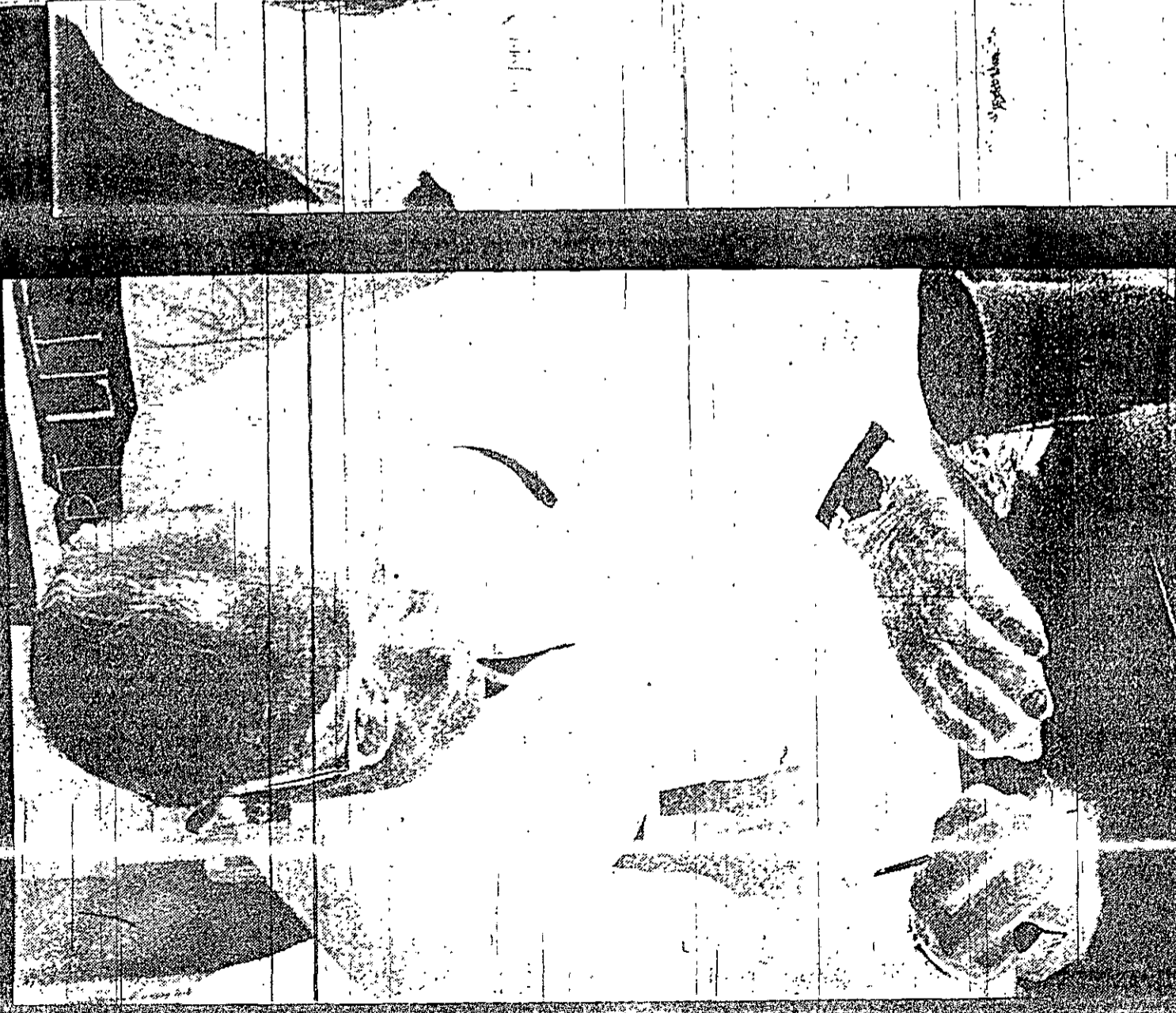
aited, Listened



Elderly Indian woman listens quietly while Louis R. Bruce, U.S. commissioner of Indian affairs, talks with 19 Indians who occupied Bureau of Indian Affairs office Wednesday afternoon, demanding to talk with Bruce.

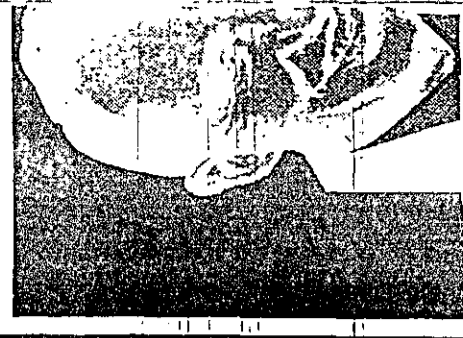
SEE STORIES ON PAGES 1 AND 22.

Indians Waited,



Louis R. Bruce, U.S. commissioner of Indian affairs, signs papers Saturday afternoon suspending three Bureau of Indian Affairs employees at BIA office in Littleton.

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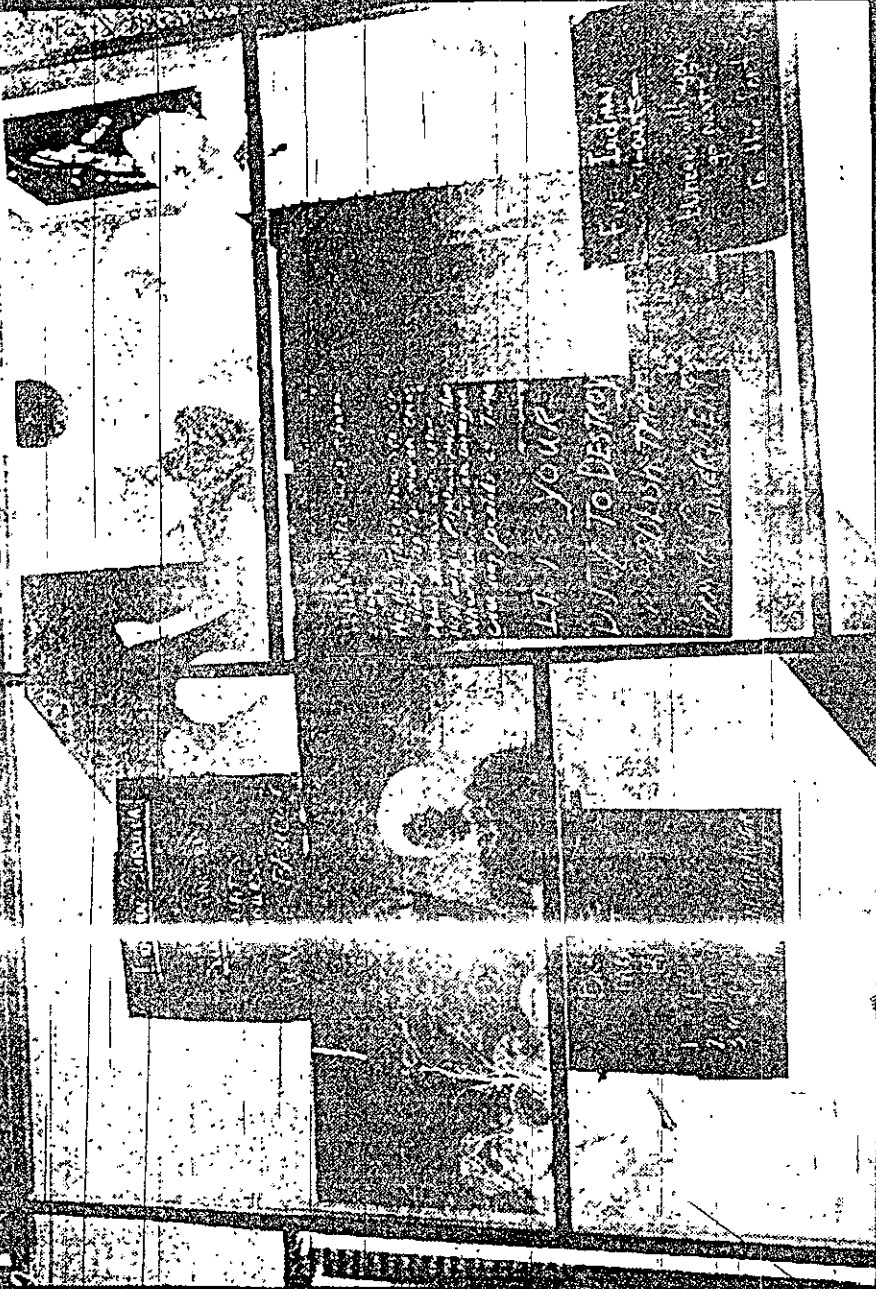
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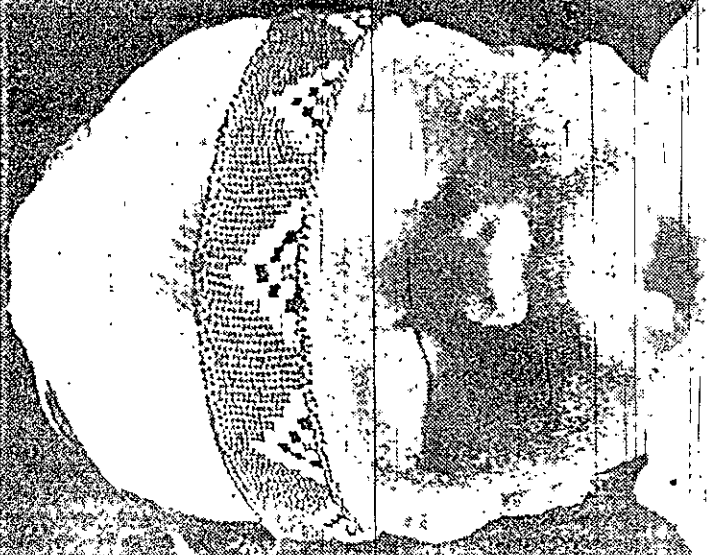
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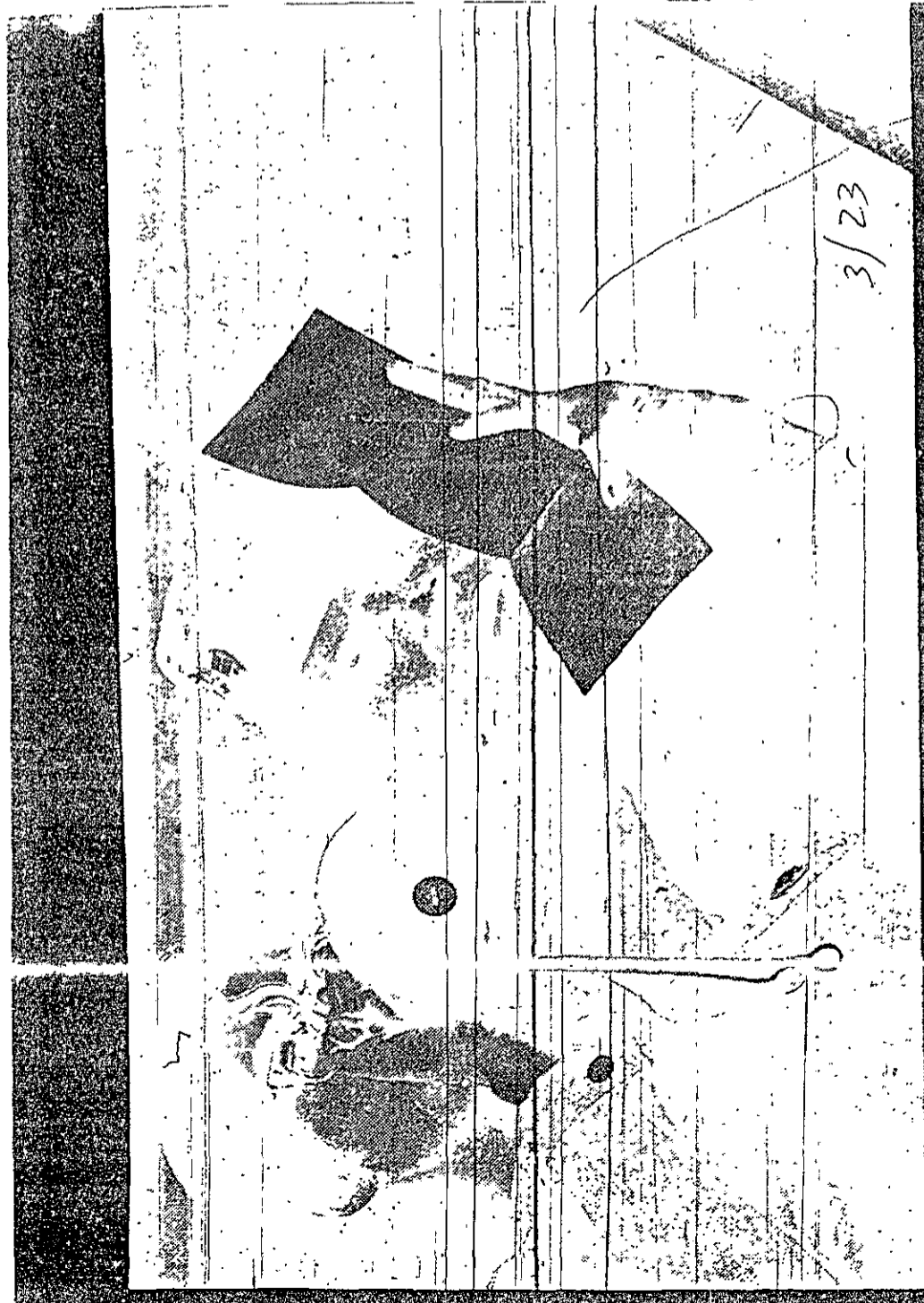


The front door of the Bureau of Indian Affairs office, 1100 W. Littleton Blvd., in Littleton, reflects — in signs and gestures — the attitude of the Indians in building as Indian Affairs Commissioner Louis Bruce approached.

Denver Post Photos
 By **DAVE BURESH**



Draught Dominator
 Spotted Tail, 10
 morns slow P 114



3/23

BRUCE DAVIES, LEFT, AND GERALD GILL SPEAK TO ABOUT 35 INDIANS PICKETING INDIAN AFFAIRS BUREAU OFFICE IN Sunday's protest was over the falling of nine of their number Saturday for earlier demonstration over alleged discrimination in BIA.

Nine Indians Plead Innocent, Released

LITTLETON — Nine American Indians who were arrested Saturday night after locking themselves in a Bureau of Indian Affairs office here for three days pleaded innocent in County Court here Monday.

County Judge Chris Rallis accepted the pleas from their attorney, Lee Hamby, and gave Hamby 10 days to decide whether to ask for a jury when the cases go to trial on June 22.

The judge allowed the Indians to be freed from the Arapahoe County Jail on personal recognizance bonds. After their arrests, they had refused offers of personal recognizance bonds.

About 40 quiet and orderly spectators — most of them Indians — were in the courtroom as the nine appeared before Judge Rallis.

About 35 American Indians demonstrated Sunday at the door of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Division of Plant Management Engineering Center, 1100 W. Littleton Blvd., in

Bridge Columnist Missing From His Hotel

PORTLAND, Ore. — Charles H. Goren, syndicated columnist, was the subject of a citywide search here Sunday night after he was reported missing from the Portland Hilton Hotel.

After his suspension, McCrea filed a trespassing complaint with the Littleton Police Department. The protesting Indians were told to leave or be arrested.

McCrea, head of the Littleton office, as the Indians had demanded.

After his suspension, McCrea filed a trespassing complaint with the Littleton Police Department. The protesting Indians were told to leave or be arrested.



Denver Post Photo by John G. White
BUREAU OFFICE IN LITTLETON over alleged discrimination in BIA.

Released

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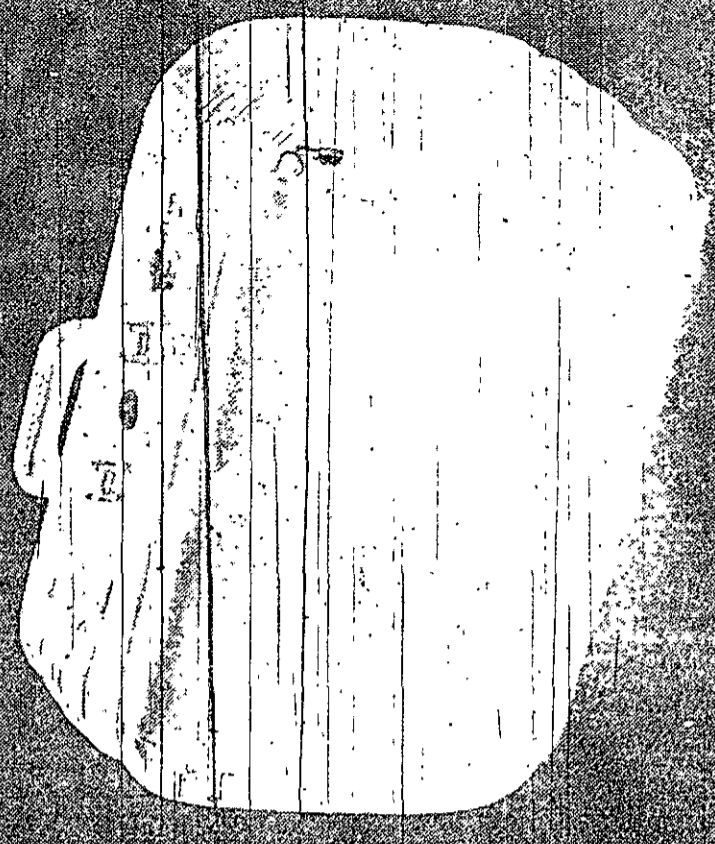
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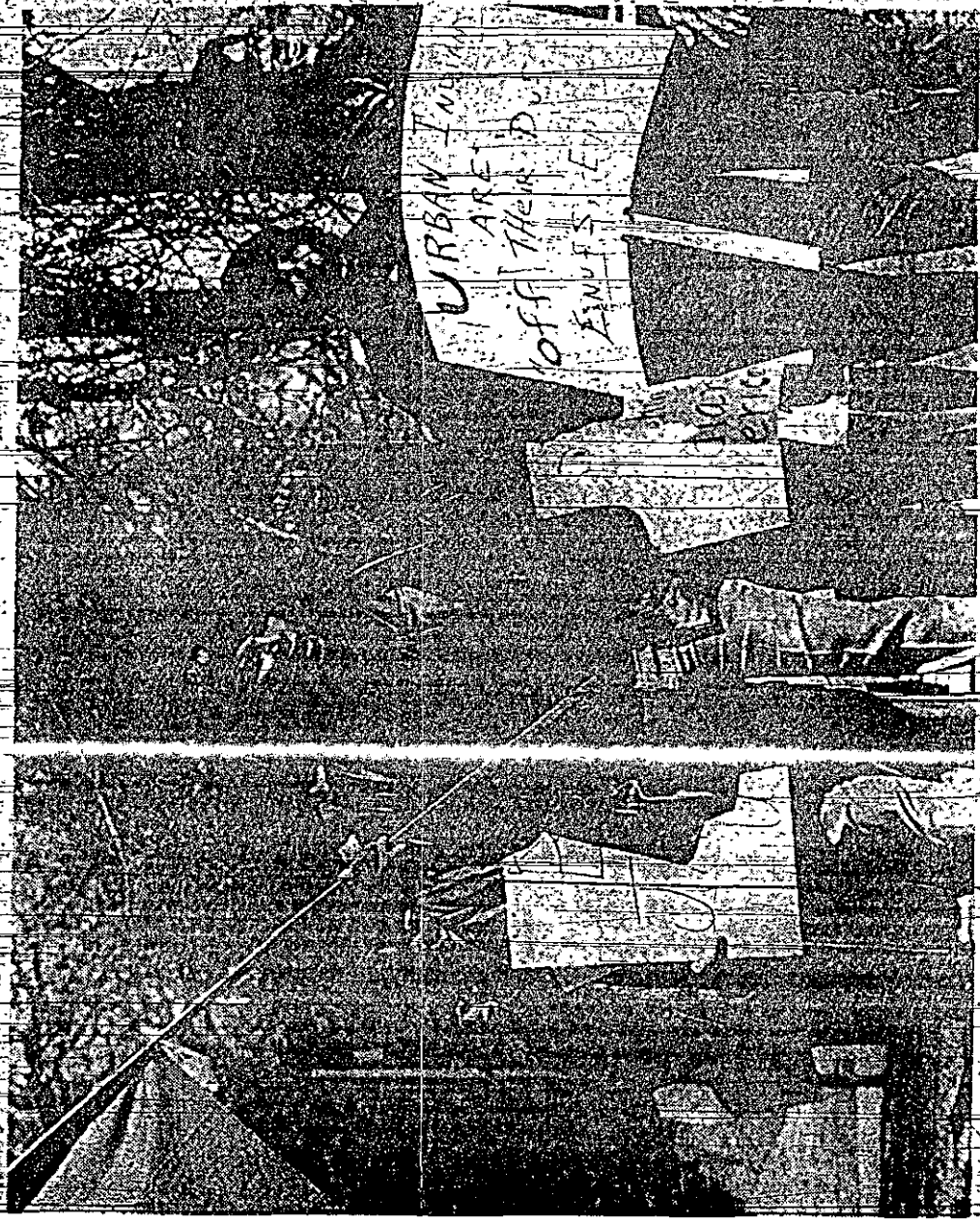


Prevent postal crisis

STORY ON PAGE 3

Denver postmen advised to end strike

STORY ON PAGE 5



ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS PHOTO BY JOHN GORDON

Indians stage peaceful demonstration in Littleton

STORY ON PAGE 5

by about 40 American Indians peacefully through quiet Littleton Sunday to protest policies of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and jailings of some of their number the day before. The arrests came during a

three-day sit-in in BIA offices. The march led from there to Arapahoe County jail, which is about a mile away.

Nixon refuses to provide jet fighters

he day which was marked by rain and windstorms which other things, forced cancellation of Palm Sunday, enacted the entry of Jesus Christ into the manger. Premier Yigal Alon acted at the session of the cabinet, transformed itself into a

reported on political affairs. Informed sources said his report included possible diplomatic moves to persuade Nixon to change his mind about the additional 50 Phantoms sought by Israel. Secretary of State William P. Rogers is expected to announce formally on Monday that it had been decided not to supply the planes at the present time.

1/23/70 p. 5-6

Indian group again pickets BIA office

By WYKAY JOHNSON
Rocky Mountain News Writer

A group of American Indians again demonstrated at the Bureau of Indian Affairs office in Littleton, Sunday to show support for nine of their number arrested during a sit-in and to protest the alleged duplicity of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

About 150 Indians occupied the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Plant Management Engineering Center (PMEC) 1100 W. Littleton Ave. for about three days starting Wednesday.

Nine of the leaders were arrested and jailed by Littleton police Saturday afternoon for passing on public promises.

The nine leaders remained in Arapahoe County Jail Sunday, despite provisional recognizance bonds set Saturday for their bail. None of them resisted arrest.

"Several pickets said the nine would not leave while they were in jail, although an Arapahoe County deputy sheriff there said he had no knowledge of a hunger strike.

Arrignment scheduled

The arrested demonstrators are to be arraigned Monday.

One of their supporters explained the most recent demonstration when he said, "The BIA is our agency and we're supposed to control it. Harry Bucknag, 22 of 1724 Grant St., took it upon himself to speak on their behalf. Nobody else to speak of our problems."

"Whites are not marching with us because this is our fight," he said.

They and the 40 Sunday pickets have been protesting alleged discrimination within the BIA in promotions, training and other areas.

The occupation of PMEC offices stopped work there last Sunday. BIA chief Louis R. Bruce to contact with the unions. He reportedly agreed to eight of 12 demands presented by the Indians. In addition to one that would have given immunity to those involved in the sit-in according to an Indian spokesman.

However, the nine leaders were arrested shortly after Bruce, a Lakewood-Slovak who owns a New York dairy farm, left the building and returned to his offices in Washington, D.C.

Bruce was said to have consented to dismiss three PMEC administrators, Charles McCrea, director; Stuart Edmunds, assistant director; and Mrs. Leonard Morris, personnel director.

Bruce double-crossed us

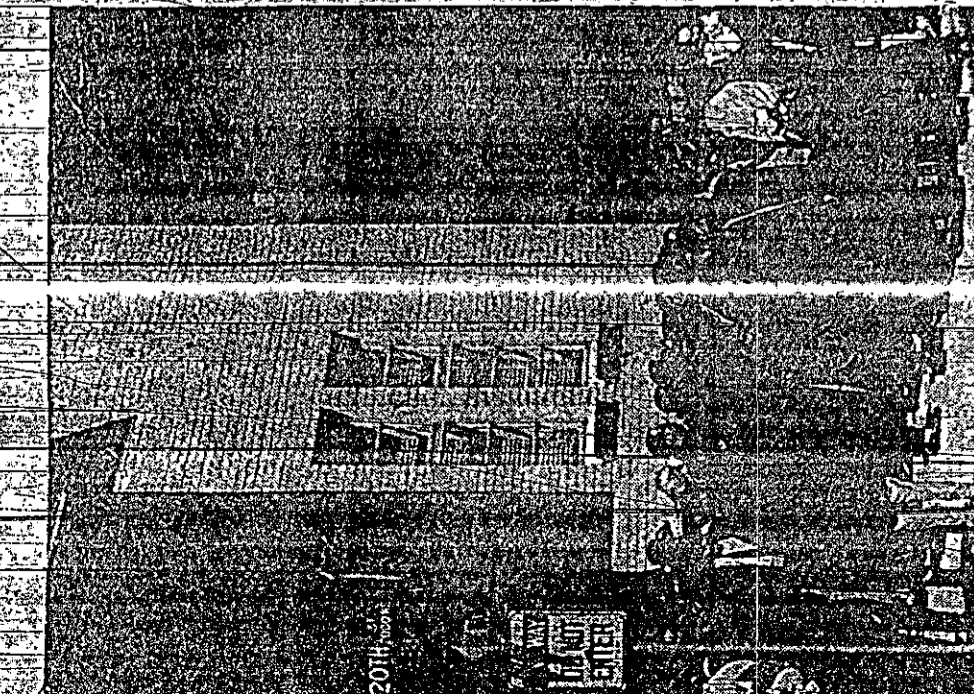
But as the pickets mentioned, apparently McCrea has not been suspended since it was he who signed the complaint against the protesters.

Bruce double-crossed us," said Bruce Davies, a leader of the pickets. "Bruce said said his body would go to jail. He said he would suspend McCrea."

But after he signed the papers (and eight demands), he got McCrea to sign their complaint," Davies said.

As Davies spoke on the PMEC steps three Littleton police officers watched from behind the plate glass entrance. Other were in the building—out of sight—but there to insure that the sit-in was not repeated.

(Concluded on Page 6)



ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS PHOTO BY JOHN GORBOVI
A number spoke of returning to work Monday and giving them (national leaders) five days to negotiate as proposed in a return-to-work agreement.

Told to go back to jobs

A number spoke of returning to work Monday and giving them (national leaders) five days to negotiate as proposed in a return-to-work agreement.

One man expressed his hurt pride and frustration with the remark, "I'm going to work tomorrow, but I won't wear my uniform."

About 95 per cent of the city's 970 employees are expected to return to work by Monday.

A small group of less than 50 men marched from the union hall to the Terminal Annex at 15th and Wynkoop streets to express support of the strike on the picket line.

They later marched back to attend a 1 p.m. meeting of Local 229 United Brotherhood of Postal Clerks. The union has a membership of 900 among the city's 1,300 clerks.

Omar Ansari, Local 229 president, addressed this gathering of nearly 500, which included many of the more militant letter carriers.

Gaskin's message was brief: "I will request that all members return to normal employment, and pairs of duty and to do their jobs to the best of their ability."

"By doing this, we will abide by the dictates of legal counsel and our national federation," Gaskin said.

Because the union postal clerks have not taken an official strike action, nor sanctioned their frustration and bitterness.

Rafemacher: "But we don't have a union."

It set to put Coloradan on U.S. court

It set to put Coloradan on U.S. court

thought to be early front-runners. Other states

DAN BELL

Indians picket BIA office again

(Continued from Page 5)

The nine leaders remained in the building until removed because Bruce would not sign the paper for demands. He said he was not authorized to sign them.

An Arapahoe County deputy sheriff, who refused to identify himself, said of the nine, "they could have walked out of the building since last night (Saturday)."

The Indians will be arraigned Monday morning in Arapahoe County Court.

Hiring of Indians

With Miss Baker in jail are: Juane Bird Bear, 21, 1339 Ogden St.; John Gill, 21, 1212 Corona St.; Mandelyn Boyer, 28, 840 Ogden St.; Virginia Reeves, 29, 1218 Clarkson St.; Linda Bernas, 24, 1050 Sherman St.; James Jones Jr., 21, 1620 Grant St.; Linda Benson, 26, 900 E. 12th Ave. and Richard Bucknag, 20, 1737 Grant St.

In addition to the demands for preferential hiring of Indians for BIA positions, cross-training, and promotion within a year after hiring, Wilkinson said Bruce also agreed to: An employment in the Edsel Ford and grandson of Henry Ford, who started the firm.

Work

At the jail, they stood behind a third-floor barred window, from which Miss Patricia Baker, 24, 305 S. Cherokee St., one of the city's 46 carriers is a member of the union.

At the Commerce Saturday evening that they had decided to return Monday on a five-day waiting word from the work stoppage then nationwide, he said, the City carriers would be out of coverage in Saturday.

Front page

The pickets arrived at the PMEC about 2 p.m., singing and there for a few minutes and several speeches and then marched about the building carrying a flag and signs and singing songs.

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Letter carriers Sunday

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to placing himself in more directive positions. Bruce also signed an equal opportunity program, he said. Bruce would not fire himself, abolish "patronage," BIA area offices, shift certain social-welfare programs to Indian organizations or give \$50,000 to investigate several other BIA programs.

Vassar gets \$1 million from Ford grandson

POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y. (AP)—Vassar College says it has received a \$1 million donation to its capital fund drive from a grandson of the founder of Ford Motor Co.

The school said the gift was in the name of Mr. and Mrs. William C. Ford and was one of the largest in Vassar history. Mrs. Ford is a 1946 graduate of the school.

The donation brought to more than \$7 million on the total received in the drive that started in September with a three-year goal of \$50 million. Ford is a director and vice president of the Ford Motor Co., the son of Edsel Ford and grandson of Henry Ford, who started the firm.

Soldier

A South Vietnamese soldier's ammunition in his uniform let troops near

2 Suspects

Two 15-year-old Communist youths are being questioned in the possibility of a motorcycle Saturday

Merced City

Merced City police Sgt. G. ... the two ... ported a group of youths

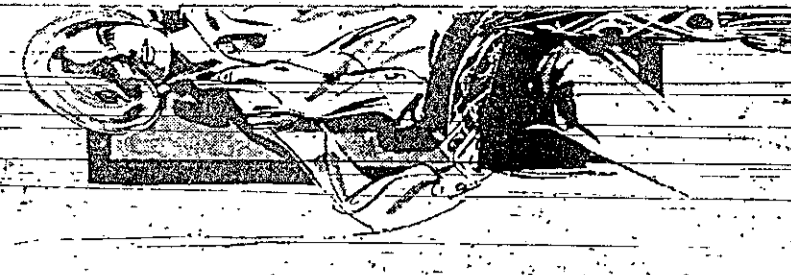
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Merced City

Merced City police Sgt. G. ... the two ... ported a group of youths

Merced City police Sgt. G. ... the two ... ported a group of youths



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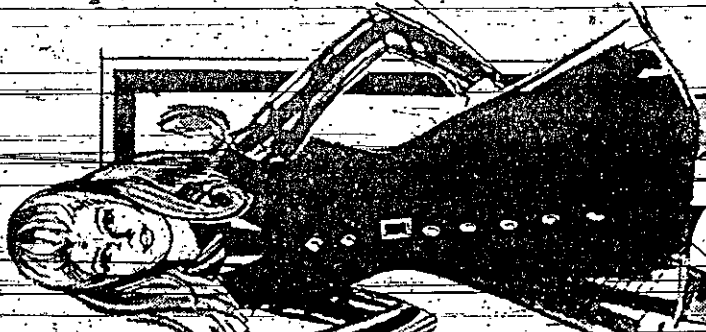
Id is revealed

In January 1954 he was acquitted by a jury charges of wandering about at late night hours and impersonating a police officer. Waser was also arrested in February 1963 never for investigation of assault and bur- paid a \$25 fine for a Nov. 14, 1964, dis- ice conviction.

Law challenged

The judge merely ruled the implied con- statute was unconstitutional, a U.S. Su- Court case gave law enforcement offi- ce right to forcibly take blood and I do not to resort to this type of drastic measure time," Parks said. district attorney said he is instructing enforcement officers in the county to ue, enforcing the drunken driving laws as ave in the past. rks said he was instructing his trial depu- , say the county court to set over new in driving cases with similar issues until ng is handed down by the Colorado Su- Court.

1/2 Hour Free Parking



Extraordinaire

Peacepipe urged on BIA warpath



Barney Old Coyote

By ROBERT THREKELD
Rocky Mountain News
Federal Reporter

Barney Old Coyote, newly appointed director of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Littleton office, said Tues- day local Indian demon- strators "have made their point," and that further demonstrations are not necessary "to gain an audi- ence with federal officials."

Old Coyote said his primary du- ties at Littleton were to "restore normal operations" at the office and to "open a dialogue" with the Indian protesters.

A Montana Crow Indian, Old Coyote was appointed Monday as director of the Littleton BIA to replace Charles McGree, who was suspended Saturday along with two other officials by Louis Bruce, commissioner of Indian Affairs.

At a press conference in the Denver Post Office Bldg., Old Coyote said he will serve as director of the Littleton office while the Interior Department conducts its investigation of the protesters' allegations.

He said following Monday night's three-hour occupation of the Littleton office that he or- dered a "continued-guard serv- ice" at the facility.

This action was necessary, he maintained, so that "much needed services to Indians pro- vided by the office could contin- ue." He emphasized that BIA offi- cials were available to meet with the demonstrators "for a dialogue at any time, anywhere and on any subject."

GI, 27, accused of Nixon threat

Fares to hold at 35 cents for the present

Fares on Denver-Termini Corp. buses will remain at the present 35-cent basic level for the present, the Colorado Public Utilities Commission (PUC) re- ported Tuesday. The company Monday filed an application requesting 45-cent fares. A year ago the PUC al- lowed it to increase the basic fare from 30 to 35 cents.

A PUC spokesman said the commission will hold a public hearing on the company's re- quest. But the date has not yet been set. It will be about a month from now, the PUC spokesman said.

The PUC reported it will await a position letter from the Denver city attorney before de- ciding whether the Triway Corp. should be allowed to im- mediately increase fares pending final decision on its applica- tion.

The bus company's applica- tion "asked for an immediate fare boost, pointing out the city attorney is planning to make the city's position known."

Woman is robbed of cash, jewelry

Mrs. Kaye DaeNeil, 57, of Shaw's Jewelry, at 516 16th St., told police Tuesday a thief, armed with a .45 pistol, robbed her of cash, rings and watches. The total loss has not been esti- mated, police said.

She said the suspect entered the store and forced her to open the cash register and safe and then tied her and a customer, Nathaniel Walker, with adhesive tape.

The couple was discovered by another customer after the bur- dit fled from the store.

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3 SIXTEENTH ST.

Surged Financial Eyes

MORAN
Education Writer

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the Communist forces building
up around Long Cheng, the
sources said, while prop-
driven
T28 fighters piloted by Ameri-
cans and Laotians have been
flying day-time attacks.

A radio beacon used to guide
the plane and situated atop a
ridge in the hills northeast of
Long Cheng was operating again
Wednesday, the sources said,
following landing in that position
earlier in the week.

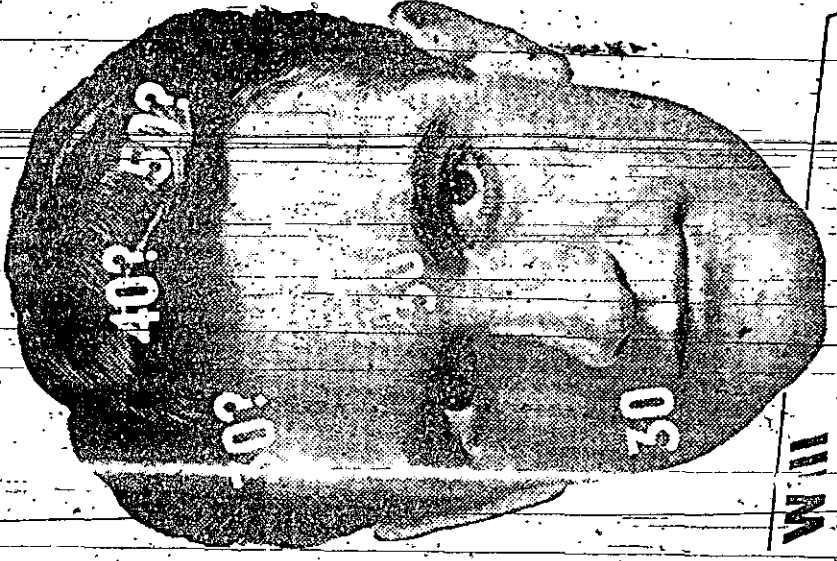
Indians' point is made, BIA appointee says

By Associated Press

The newly-appointed director
of the Bureau of Indian Affairs
said Saturday, riding with
eight management officials at Lit-
tleton, he's further demon-
strated his point. Department com-
munications were not necessary because
Indians have made their point.
Speaking with reporters, Bal-
new Old Coyote said his primary
duties at Littleton will include
restoring normal operations at
the Littleton center and opening
a dialogue with the dissenting
Indians.

He was appointed as director
of the center to replace
funds at the Littleton center.

Charles Coyote, who was
appointed Saturday, riding with
two other officials.
The new director said he will
serve in his new capacity while
the Interior Department con-
ducts its investigation of the
protesters' allegations.
Indian protesters said they
would continue to demon-
strate until all their demands are met.
The center has been the target
of sit-in demonstrations, to pro-
test alleged discrimination
against Indians and misuse of
funds at the Littleton center.



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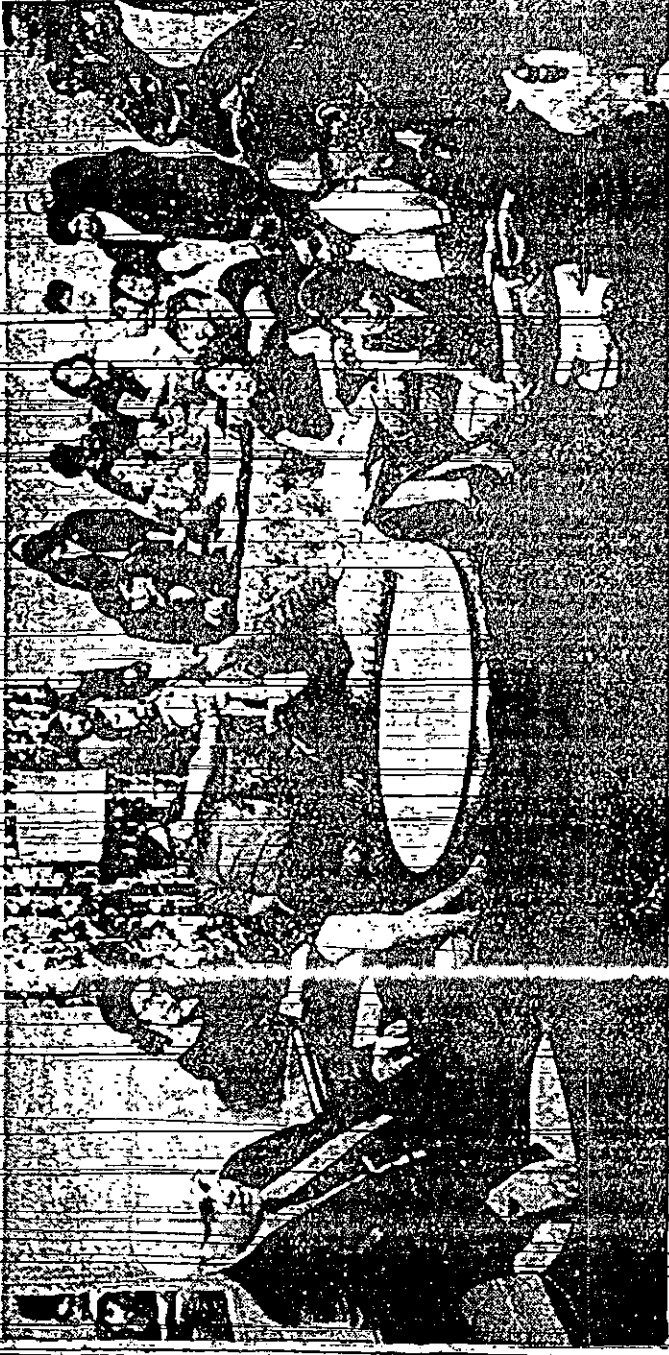
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4/7/970 P.5



Harrison Loesch, left, assistant secretary of the Interior, met in a volatile session with 27 Indians demonstrators in the Brown Palace Hotel Monday afternoon. Miss Tillie Walker

Sparks fly as Indians confront official

By GECIL JONES
Rocky Mountain News Writer

Assurances by Asst. Secretary of the Interior Harrison Loesch that 13 of 17 positions on a newly-formed Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) "executive group" would be filled by Indians did little to calm the anger of Indians who confronted the official for almost six hours Monday.

"Who's got the authority to change BIA policy? if you don't?"

"You don't understand."

"Are you really trying in your job?"

"If as you say, you don't know anything about Indians, why don't you resign?"

Such were the questions thrown at Loesch, in charge of public land management for the department, and immediate supervisor of Commissioner of Indian Affairs Louis E. Bruce, Loesch addressed a group of about 200 Indians at the Denver Federal Center Monday night.

Unable to extricate himself from the crowd of hostile Indians, which had tightly encircled him, Loesch returned to the podium to initiate a question-answer period.

No chance for speed

"I'm trying to be as responsible as I can to your demands," Loesch told the group. "But there is no chance things are going to happen as fast as you want them to."

"My children will not live in bondage," one Indian woman cried out.

"How long must we wait?" asked another.

"I'm not going to make any promise on that," Loesch said.

In his address Loesch said he and Commissioner Bruce had been "frustrated all through the ranks of the bureau" in their efforts to form a new "executive group" in the BIA.

"Now we're close to that," Loesch said.

Rocky Mountain News photo by Howard Brock

Loesch, seated on a bench at right, pleaded up Indian arguments during the confrontation.

Loesch would "look into" the matter, replacing Harrison Loesch, a government investigator assigned last week to report on recent affairs at the BIA Plant Management Engineering Center (PMEC) at 1100 Littleton Blvd.

The protesters had charged Loesch with a prejudicial "attitude and approach" toward employees grievances at PMEC.

Monday's events were the latest chapter in a series of protests and sit-ins at PMEC that began March 15. Issues include alleged job discrimination against Indian employees, "inconsistency" by BIA officials to grassroots Indian grievances, and work policies at the center.

The protesting Indians were jailed on trespassing charges after a protracted sit-in at PMEC on March 21. Six Indians also were jailed two days later after similar action. All have been released.

March 21 demonstration

One outcome of the March 21 demonstration was that Commissioner Bruce signed eight of 11 demands presented to him by the Indians.

The 11 Indian protesters have subsequently charged that upon Bruce's return to Washington, Loesch said his subordinate had no authority to sign the demands.

Loesch denied this accusation Monday, saying he urged the commissioner was within his authority to meet some of the demands but had no authority to suspend people but of their jobs before investigation or complaint had been filed against them.

Shortly before the evening meeting a group of young Indians filed into the Bureau of Reclamation and Forum chanting, "Gonna get nobody, gonna keep on talking, gonna keep on talking, gonna keep on talking to freedom's land."

Loesch smiled when in subsequent verses the chanters substituted "no bureaucrats" and "no Loesch" for "nobody."

Rocky Mountain News photo by Howard Brock

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Armstrong announces GOP can

By RICHARD TUCKER

forthcoming from officials later Armstrong

years ago at the minimum age of 25-40 to the



HARRISON LOESCH, CENTER, ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT, IS SURROUNDED AS he exits from meeting and Mrs. Alice Blackhorse, right, a Sioux, gave him a scolding of the type that most of the Indians living on the reservation.

BIA Official, Indians Review Problems

By GEORGE LANE
 Denver Post Staff Writer

Harrison Loesch, the man directly in charge of the U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), spoke to a group of American Indians at the Denver Federal Center Monday night in an attempt to solve some of their problems.

But Loesch ended up having a few problems of his own.

Center Occupied

Loesch, assistant secretary for public land management in the U.S. Interior Department, was in Denver to discuss difficulties that resulted in 30 American Indians recently occupying the Littleton-Birmingham Division of Plant Management Engineering Center for 72 hours, which led to the arrests of 15 of the protesters for trespassing.

Loesch spoke to approximately 200 Indians at the Bureau of Reclamation-Audit room at the Federal Center.

"The BIA doesn't belong to the Indians," he said, "it belongs to the people." Loesch told his audience "It belongs to the entire populace of the country."

Former Attorney

Loesch said that he had very little knowledge of Indian affairs when he was appointed to his office a year ago. He said he spent the first six months in the job reading everything he could to familiarize himself with the Indian situation. Loesch is a former Montrose, Colo., attorney.

Job Figures

He said that as far as having total employment of Indians in the BIA, "it will never happen." But he confirmed the fact that 13 of the top 17 BIA positions would soon be filled with Indians.

Questions were asked regarding the appointment of the commissioner of Indian Affairs and the possibility of having him elected by the Indian people.

"I can't be responsible to saying when

Undercover

LONDON (UPI)—John Bryant, 36, advised that the job isn't "ideally suited to a man. The job is to spy on women in foreign countries, and discover what lingerie they wear so that Bryant's firm can make it.

Marianne Neaves, 25, has the position and has just covered Denmark's unemployment. Her report: "Black lingerie is out. Bikini pants and nonpadded bras are in."



HARRISON LOESCH, CENTER, ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT, IS SURROUNDED AT TALK and Mrs. Alice Blackhorse, right, a Sioux, gave him a scolding of the type that most of the Indians living on the reservation.

Indians Review Problems

"I know this is not the best way but it is the only means available to me," he said. He would have nothing to do with any move to fire Bruce.

After about 40 minutes of the question-and-answer session, Loesch attempted to leave the building.

Returned to Stand

His exit was halted as about 50 of the urban or off-reservation Indian crowd cornered him and refused to let him near the door. He endured five or 10 minutes of tongue-lashing from the crowd and then returned to the speaking stand.

Car Rocked

While on the small platform the second time, Loesch went over the list of 11 demands submitted by protesters last month.

He then again tried to leave the room and was again surrounded by a group of angry Indians.

The Indians locked arms, sang freedom songs and shouted "Indian power," shortly to suspend the gains.

Loesch then called for the aid of James Trece, U.S. attorney for Colorado.

Plea Made

Trece pleaded with the demonstrators to let Loesch go, and after a few minutes of consideration they did.

Loesch was then allowed to leave the apartment building.

When he entered his station wagon, the group surrounded and refused to let it move.

Several of the young Indian women in on

Undercover Assignment

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Indians Find Protests Bring Results

But They Deplore Need to Put on Side Shows

By William Greider
Washington Post staff writer

Duane Bird Bear, a 21-year-old Hidatsa Indian from North Dakota, looks back with mixed feelings on the events of the last six months—the sit-ins and invasions and picketing.

"What really hurts me," he said, "is that the extreme becomes the norm. But if we hadn't gone this way, our complaint would be lost in the shuffle."

Phyllis Culbertson, another Indian who is learning the uses of direct action, expressed similar regrets. "You shouldn't have to put on a side show, screaming and yelling in the streets, in order to get something done," she said.

"It's almost," said Bird Bear, "as though you have to attract a certain number of cops before people will listen."

Mrs. Culbertson and Bird Bear were part of a recent confrontation that attracted plenty of cops. Last month, Indians seized the Bureau of Indian Affairs' Plant Management Engineering Center at Littleton, Colo., outside Denver, and occupied it for 72 hours. Their complaint: The Indian agency's employment policies are discriminatory—against Indians.

Fifteen people, including Bird Bear, were arrested and the bureau is now listening. "The situation in Denver really jumps now," Bird Bear said. "People want to see change."

The Denver action is part of what adds up to a new offensive in the oldest domestic struggle of them all, the Indians versus the U.S. government. Only Indians now are moving into the demon-

To Get Action on Their Problems

strated tactics practiced by the government through the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The bureau, which is intended to help reservation Indians with job training and find them jobs. Many of the protesters don't accept that. The bureau, they point out, operates the schools and training programs that are supposed to be producing more qualified Indians.

The wave of action started last November when Indians in the San Francisco Bay area seized Alcatraz Island and demanded that the abandoned federal prison be turned over to them for a cultural center and school. They are still holding out. Another group staged an abortive effort to seize Ellis Island in New York. Not that the bureau doesn't have launched more recently the army's Ft. Lawton, just under the outside Seattle, Wash., where more than 100 have been arrested for trespassing.

For several years, people have been writing and speaking about this brand of militancy developing among the Indians, but skepticism prevailed. The incidents were scattered and not especially successful. More important, the idea of public schools, laborers on road crews, or secretaries and mail clerks in how Indians behave—their passive acceptance of the history and the poverty of reservation life. That description did not fit many of them, especially the growing number of younger Indians like Bird Bear, many of whom are college educated and independent who are busy organizing their own people in the white world.

While the recent demonstrations were aimed at local problems, they reflect two broad issues that are national in scope. One is the growing concentration of Indian migrants in the cities and the problems they face in adjustment. Many of them were brought there

by the bureau itself—cultists in the Bureau of Indian Affairs. I also realize the effect of this situation is the prevention of Indian people from participating in the formation of their own culture. . . . Though these discriminatory practices of BIA may not be of my own making, rather being a pattern of white attitudes accumulated over the years, I will do all within the power of my office to correct the abuses that now exist."

But they are not the only things. Generally the Indians are bus drivers and janitors at bureau-operated schools, laborers on reservation road crews, or secretaries and mail clerks in the bureau's Washington headquarters. Specifically, he temporarily transferred three white men from their top positions at Littleton. He has also promised to appoint a substantial number of Indians to 17 executive positions that he is still in the process of filling for his Washington chain of command.

But the Indian critics remain unconvinced. A controversy continues whatever Bruce's intentions may be, they expect him to be frustrated from above and below, either by his superiors in the Interior Department or by the bureau's area offices, which have been charged with being bureaucratic bottle-

necked capable of side-tracking new policies made in Washington.
The drive for surplus Federal land as sites for urban Indian centers is a different kind of attack. Nearly half of the nation's 600,000 Indians now live off reservations and most of them, either on their own or with government aid, have migrated to cities, particularly in the West and Midwest. No one knows precisely how many are jobless and alcoholic, but the number is substantial. The bureau's relocation program looks successful in its job-placement statistics, but the critics claim that the figures do not tell the whole story.
Nearly half of the 1,100 acre Ft. Lawton Army post overlooking Puget Sound is going to be disposed of as surplus and the city of Seattle wants to buy it for parkland. The Indians want to develop it, instead, as a sort of "halfway" station for people migrating from the rural isolation of the reservations. Bernie White Bear, a leader in the effort, envisions an orientation and job training center plus temporary housing for those who need time to adjust and find their way around.
"Now," said White Bear, "they come to the city and they get on the down road."
White Bear has lobbied to have Indian groups included in a bill sponsored by Washington Senators and Congressmen to reduce the price local governments must pay for surplus Federal land, a measure introduced to help Seattle buy Fort Lawton.
Enjoying the irony, White Bear noted that the Indian claim predates Seattle's

Indian employees 17 are GS-04 and below. Twelve employees, including Mrs. Culbertson, filed a formal complaint with the Department of Interior's equal employment opportunity office, charging that Indians are excluded from the higher paying and more influential jobs. Similar complaints have been filed by Indian employees at bureau offices in Gallup and Albuquerque, N.M.

For years, the official response has been that the bureau couldn't find qualified Indians to fill technical and managerial jobs, but the protesters don't accept that. The bureau, they point out, operates the schools and training programs that are supposed to be producing more qualified Indians.
"They play that game all the time," Bird Bear said. "If we're not educated, how are we supposed to be qualified? But the training practices of the bureau are a statement in themselves of discrimination. They are saying that Indian people are not capable of running their own affairs."

The present bureau administration, far from denying these accusations, concedes their accuracy, at least in general terms. Indian Affairs Commissioner

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APN June 24, 1970 p. 21

9 Indians acquitted in sit-in case

Nine American Indians were acquitted in Arapahoe County Court yesterday of charges stemming from a sit-in in conducted at the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) office in Littleton last March.

A jury of three men and three women deliberated about an hour before acquitting the nine of a charge of deprivation of property, a misdemeanor. The young defendants and their supporters in the crowded Littleton courtroom cheered and applauded as county Judge Chris G. Rallis discharged them.

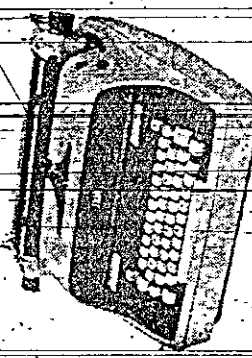
The nine were arrested after demonstrations lasting three days in which the locked themselves inside the BIA offices at 1100 W. Littleton Blvd. During the two-day trial, they were represented by defense attorneys Lee Hamby, Harris D. Sherman and Richard R. Rechebav, a former attorney for the Navajo Indians at Window Rock, Ariz.

The attorneys used their defenses on the claim that the defendants did not willfully violate the law. They contended that Leslie K. Bruce, U.S. commissioner of Indian affairs in Washington, had given them permission to remain in the building. Also challenged was the authority of Charles McCrean, head of the Littleton office, to file a trespassing complaint against the defendants.

McCrean was suspended from his job by Bruce upon his arrival here. Judge Rallis is scheduled to hold a hearing at 9 a.m. Wednesday for probation asked by six other Indians who pleaded guilty to similar charges.

The nine acquitted Tuesday were:
 James Lee Jones Jr., 21, of 1620 Grant St., a Cherokee, Miss.
 Linda Benson, 26, of 900 E. 12th Ave., a Sap and Fox, Blackfoot Indian.
 Buckanaga, 20, of 1732 Grant St., a Mandan-Blackfoot Indian.

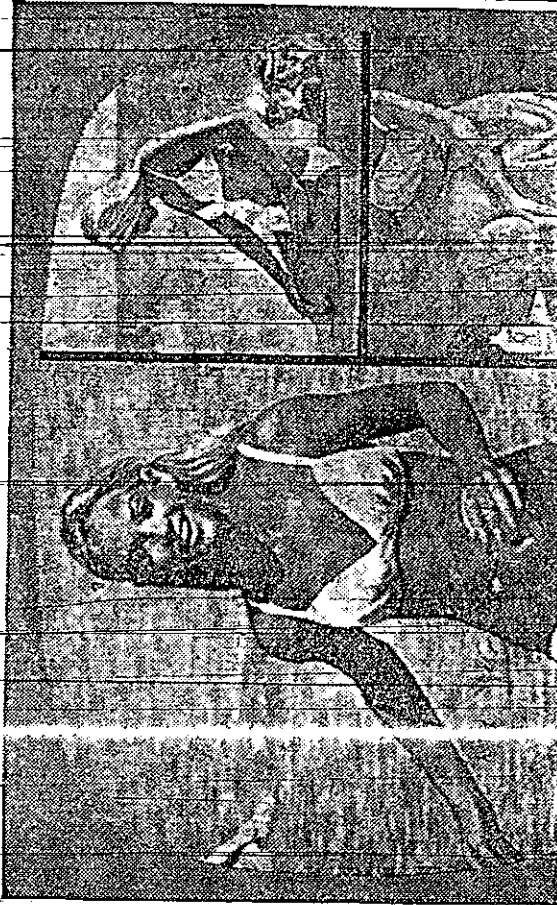
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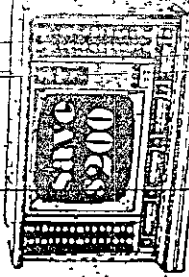
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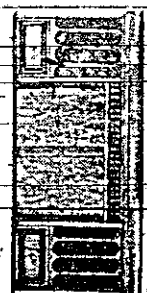


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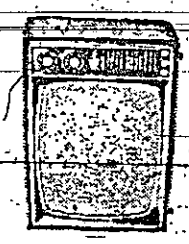
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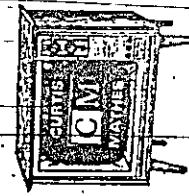
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PORTABLE TV'S



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Searchers Find Body of Man

CENTRAL CITY, Colo.
The mangled body of... Chemical Co. employe... missing by Jefferson... authorities July 22 was... about 3:30 p.m. Wednes... Rollins (Corona) Pass... miles south of Yankee... Lake according to Dr. A... E. Peterson, Glipin Co... coroner.

Peterson identified the... as that of Craig L. Johnson... of 750 Juniper St., Golden... said Johnson apparently die... a self-inflicted gunshot... in the head, but added the... bear had badly mangled... body.

He said an autopsy is... dueo Thursday... Johnson's body... said was found in... wooded area about 50... from the pass road by ab... men from the Boulder... Geney Squad and the... Mountain Rescue Group... had searched the area... and Wednesday after John... cars was found there Monday.

Agnew Plans Wyoming Visit

LAWLINS, Wyo.—(UPI)
State Republican chairm... A. Byington, Jr., of Frank...

Threat

Dinner Post Photo by Steve Larson
...employe of Mill High Roofing... se from truck. Fremmen squinted... minute to guard a Galvin fire...

Trespassers Placed on Probation

LITTLETON—Six persons who... pleaded guilty to charges of... trespassing during a sit-in dem... onstration at the Bureau of In... day Affairs headquarters here... at last March were placed on pr... bation in Arapahoe County Court... Thursday.

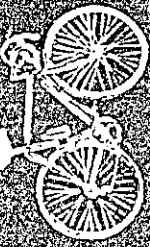
Deputy Dist. Atty. Roger W... tott objected to the defendants... being placed on probation, poin... ting out that both defendants... situation "that could be... suited in separate offenses... Defense Attorney... Sherman and Lee Hamby told... the county they would demonst... (ton) occurred after business... hours and might disup normal... business.

Judge Curtis G. Ralls said the... The County District Probation... Department recommended that... the defendants be placed on pr... bation.

The six defendants were Ger... aldine Bucknagen, 22, of 1350... Ogden St.; Bruce W. Davies, 19... of 6809 W. 38th Ave.; When... Ridge; Gerald Gill, 22, of 125... Marion St.; Brendt Grant, 20... of 1028 Pennsylvania St.; Dar... ene Cuthal, 22, of 1301 Logan... St.; and Harry J. Bucknagen... 22, of 1383 Ordway St.

Nine other persons involved in... the sit-in at the Indian Affairs... building had pleaded innocent of... charges of trespassing and were... acquitted by the County Court... tury in June.

Part
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VAUGHAN'S MUSIC CTR.
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TRADE NOW

BICYCLES
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Post
P. 2

...appeared was used to... checking account in... bank for a corporation... Mrs. Galya Tannenba... listed as the agent. The... Post learned Thursday... Capt. Walter Nelson... vestigator with the... Denver Dist. Atty... Revitt, Thursday cont... existence of records in... this transaction... Bank records, Nelson... show that the \$2,100 ch... presented Aug. 1. But... Denver Bank, the 1960... show Nelson added... check water July 24... the University of Colo... was shown as support... pay to an attorney ad... ished from Denver, Aug... 1969.

Catholic Paper Se Oppose

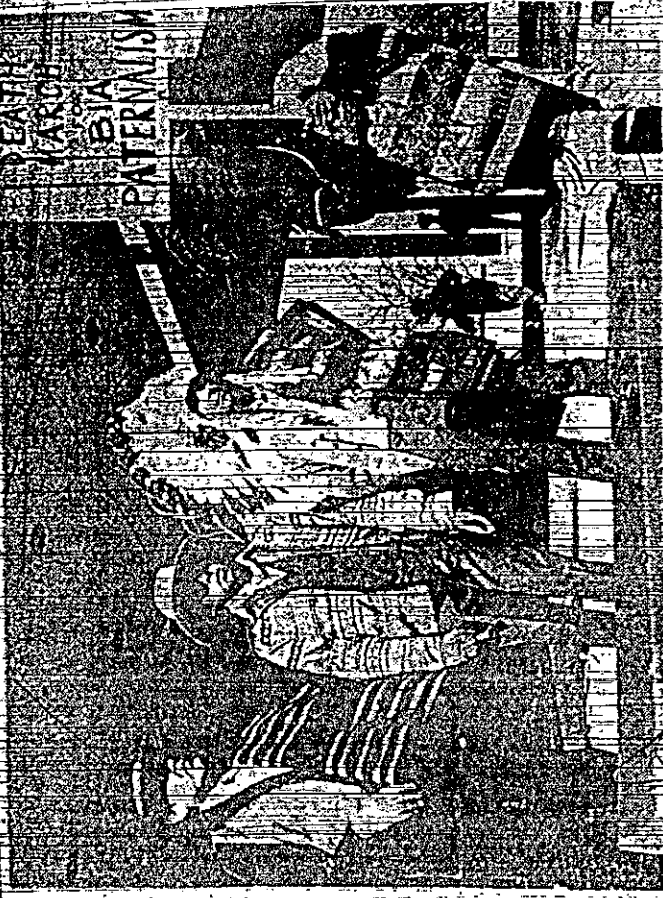
Two Roman Catholic... Thursday, protested... sale of the Catholic R... which was its offices at... at 536 Bannock St... Circle, a Catholic re... based in Los Angeles... Both groups arrested... of discussion through... Catholic community be... gations were initiated...

One group, the head... rectors of Catholics for... Society in addition... possible unparallelled... among lay and religio... ers' because of "the ph... expressed by Twin Circle...

CONSERVATIVE
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...gins' director of the Div... Urban Life of the U.S.C... Conference, according to... from, published by the... ion, American Democra... er Lyons, denies the Char... The Register is "more... ed" in its policies, accord... the Rev. Richard C... chancellor of the Den... diocese.

Catholic for a Batten... is one of 22 affiliates of... tional Association of... The board and commit... to Archbishop Joseph... the Denver archdiocese... him to continue to... to call the Register a... Circle... PRIESTS' SIGN



ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS PHOTO BY MEL SEIBELTZ

Four of the some 25 Indian demonstrators who picketed Tuesday against alleged discrimination by the Bureau of Indian Affairs stand in front of the Denver Federal Building. From left

Pickers allege job bias at Bureau of Indian Affairs

A group of some 25 Indians, including several employees of the U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), demonstrated in downtown Denver Tuesday against alleged job discrimination by the BIA.

Carrying picket signs such as "Down with BIA Discrimination" and a fake canceled check "Cancellation of the demonstrators' unemployment insurance," the demonstrators marched from the Indian Center, 1580 Gaylord St., to the Federal Building, 1201 Stout St.

Denver attorney Harris Sherman, who accompanied the demonstrators, said a suit would be filed this week in Washington, D.C., against the BIA, alleging discrimination in hiring, promoting and promoting of Indians.

John Nussbaum, another attorney with the group, maintained that BIA has misinterpreted the 1947 Indian Preference Act which, according to Nussbaum, directs the BIA to give all qualified Indian employees preference over non-Indians in promotions and training.

Printed release

A printed release, signed by several of the demonstrators, defends the public has not been told the truth about the BIA and it is high time that the realities surrounding this agency be made known.

In addition, the release emphasized that Indians "have been shut out from positions of responsibility and from opportunities to acquire education and training."

Tuesday's demonstration was the second Indian protest against the BIA in the past two weeks.

The protest dates beginning Jan. 18, some 300 members of the Denver chapter of the American Indian Movement picketed the New Court House, 1005 and Stout Streets, where the

to right are Robert Henderson, David Jumper, Al Culbertson and Vaughn Arkie. At their feet is a cardboard basket labeled "Colonialism." The demonstration was peaceful and orderly.

BIA's field employment assistance office is located.

The group presented a number of demands, including one that all top officials of BIA's education programs be Indian, to Maynard Gage, BIA's Denver field employment assistance officer.

Gage and the group in touch via telephone with BIA's Washington staff, who in turn said it would send a letter to all Indian groups throughout the U.S., explaining what steps are being taken in connection with the Denver group's demands.

Memorandum sent

In addition, Gage sent a memorandum Monday to all business and vocational schools in the Denver area in reference to requests that Indian students attending under the BIA's adult vocational training program be released from classes in order to picket the BIA this week.

"If they are making good progress in their training objective," Gage wrote, "it is entirely up to the school what course of action is followed; however, if a student is making poor progress and such absence may put him further behind in his training, we would appreciate your notifying us if he is out of school at a time that would coincide with known picketing of this office."

Gage also said that if demonstrations interfere with the operations of the office, "it may be necessary to close this office for an indefinite period to allow us to effect a move to the Denver Federal Center."

"We hope this will not be necessary," Gage declared, "but we cannot allow a situation to continue which permits harassment and verbal abuse to those coming to the office for services which they are entitled by law."

Plan readied to restore judges

By BILL LOGAN
Rocky Mountain News Staff Reporter
State Rep. Forrest Burns, D-Lamar,

Two years later judges appear on the ballot in the question of whether they should be reelected in office.

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Rocky Mountain News Staff Reporter
WASHINGTON
By Bill Logan
Rocky Mountain News Staff Reporter
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Two years later judges appear on the ballot in the question of whether they should be reelected in office.

ER POST Wed., Feb. 3, 1971

DEATH MARCH FOR BIA TERMINALISM



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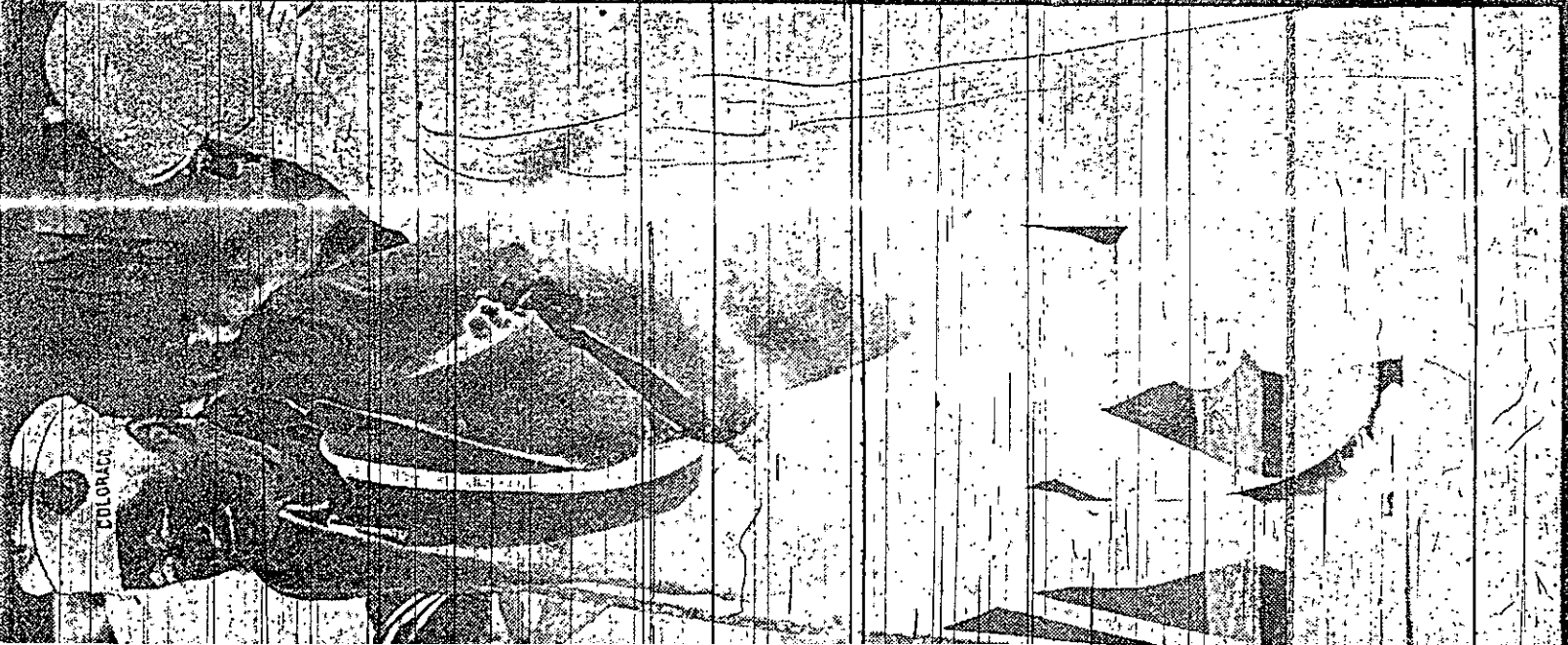
Don't Die
Your Way

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F

Guinn Sorepathoodle, 4, carries her mom's sign briefly. She's daughter of the Clelis Sate headhoppers of Arvada.

er Post Photos by DAVID CUPP



Wearing Indian headbands and blankets, Vaughn Arkie, left, a Mahave, and Al Culbertson, a Stou, arrive at the Federal Building, 20th and Stout St., carrying a red, coffin-shaped 'weed box'. They took part in picketing.

Indian Marchers Berate BIA

By JOAN WHITE
Denver Post Staff Writer

Alleged discriminatory practices by the U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) against Indian employees were denounced Tuesday at a press conference called by Indian spokesmen in the outdoor plaza of the Federal Building, 20th and Stout Sts.

The press conference followed a brief, peaceful demonstration in the plaza by about 25 persons — presumably Indians — wearing red armbands and carrying anti-BIA placards.

Most of the group marched to the Federal Building from the new Indian Center, 210 E. 16th Ave., carrying a red, coffin-shaped wood box and signs explaining that it symbolized a "Death March for BIA Paternalism."

Mrs. Phyllis M. Culbertson, speaking at the noon press conference, said Tuesday's march and demonstration were to display support for a lawsuit being prepared by attorneys for the Indians alleging discrimination at the BIA's Plant Management Engineering Center in Denver, formerly located in Littleton.

Mrs. Culbertson said a "preference" law passed by Congress for Indian employees of BIA hasn't been adequately interpreted by the federal agency.

"The BIA has chosen to interpret the 'preference' law only in matters of hiring," she said. "The Public Health Service, which used to be a part of the BIA, gave preference also in training and in promotions," she said. "We hope to accomplish this at the BIA."

Mrs. Culbertson, an employee at the BIA office in Denver, said. "The average grade for an Indian employee at the BIA is GS-5, while the average white has a GS-11 rating. (Basic salary scale for GS-4 is \$8,202, and for GS-11 \$12,615.)

"We aren't going to tolerate this anymore," she said. "The BIA just doesn't understand what it's up against from us."

Several persons — representing various Indian tribes — spoke briefly at the press conference.

Vaughn Arkie of Denver, wearing an Indian headband and a blanket, called for an end to "paternalism. They think we're still children, that we can't think for ourselves," Arkie said. He is a member of the Monave tribe.

David Red Horse, a Navajo who is a graduate student at the University of Denver, described himself as a spokesman for "support groups" and said he has learned a college education doesn't mean anything to Indians.

"You just keep running into the same thing — discrimination in promotions and training," Red Horse said. "You just see your education go down the drain — there's no future for you."

Several youngsters who appeared to be Indian, wearing red strips of cloth as headbands, were among the demonstrators who carried signs which included the statements: "BIA, I'm Not Your Indian," "We Don't Want Your Whiteman Ways" and "Let Indians Steer Their Own Destiny."

Carrying a placard with a picture of Louis B. Bruce, U.S. commissioner of Indian affairs, these youthful Indian girls added apple atop his head.



John C. Birdbill, an Army veteran from Mendree, N.C., and member of Colorado American Legion unit, picks

Car overturns after sliding on ice

Friday's snow covered Denver streets contributed to this car's overturning after it slid on a patch of ice in an alley behind 2523 W. 23rd Ave. The driver of the car, William C. Powell, 41, of 1748 S. Pennsylvania St., was injured. Officer John Lopez is making an investigation.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS PHOTO BY BILL

Indian employee of BIA files suit against Interior

By ROBERT WIRELWELD
Rocky Mountain News Federal Reporter

A Denver Indian employee of a local Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) office filed suit in Washington, D.C., Friday against the Department of the Interior, contending that a treaty has not been abiding by federal laws allowing preferential treatment in the hiring, promotion and training of Indians.

The suit also alleges the Department of the Interior and BIA is failing to follow an Employment Opportunity Program mandate to give Indians and other minority employees training and promotional opportunities.

Mrs. Enola E. Sherman, an employee of the BIA's Plant Management Engineering Center office at the Denver Federal Center, filed the suit in behalf of herself and all Indian employees similarly situated.

Qualified Indians

The suit maintains several federal laws have directed the federal to give qualified Indian employees of the BIA preference over non-Indian employees in promotions and training for such hiring.

Sherman said the BIA does give Indians preference over equally qualified non-Indians at the hiring stage. But, Sherman contends it was so seldom that only qualified Indians and non-Indians apply for a job at the same time, the preference was significant.

The clear and manifest meaning of the federal Indian preference laws, she argues, "is to grant to qualified Indian employees the right to preference, not only at the time of initial employment but also in the areas of promotion and training."

The complaint maintains that not only 73 per cent of all Indian employees of the BIA have a civil service rating of 5 or below, a GS-5 rating is generally clerical, with supervisory positions generally having a GS-10 rank or above.

Some 81 per cent of the non-Indian BIA employees have a grade of GS-6 or above, the complaint states.

Mrs. Sherman, who says in the complaint she has been an employee of the BIA intermittently since 1964, claims that last October she was judged as best qualified to fill a vacant position as secret stenographer.

However, the suit alleges, a non-Indian was selected for the job.

In addition, Mrs. Freeman claims that in January, 1970 she applied to the a short-term courses course but that then chief of the Denver plant management center denied her ability to do so.

An approximately the same time, the suit alleges, three non-Indian employees were in the process of taking the course at BIA expense.

Seeks preliminary injunction

The suit seeks a preliminary injunction ordering the defendants from offering any new or official positions within the BIA to any non-Indian until such time as all qualified Indian applicants have first been offered the positions.

The suit also asks the court to issue a permanent injunction that the federal laws do require a preference in promotions to qualified Indians.

And finally, the suit asks the defendants be ordered to fully implement the Department of the Interior's present Employment Opportunity programs.

Ground blizzard hit mountain area

Ground blizzards plagued the mountains Friday as high winds, falling snow from a new fast-moving front.

Members of the U.S. Coast Guard were alerted to the possibility that traffic on the highway would be stopped. The Highway Department advised that vehicles not attempt to exit.

Chains or adequate snow tires are required on Loveland and Vail Passes north along the spine of the Rockies. Difficulties with poor visibility were reported at Rabbit Ears Passes. Heavy winds in the Grand Junction area and dry Friday with blizzards reported in southeast Colorado.

Spots from 10 previous storm slow Fraser measured 16 inches of snow ground with Craig reporting an 8-inch snowfall. The mercury climbed to 47 degrees, with the mercury dropping to 32 degrees at 7:35 a.m. before snowing again.

Additional scattered snows can be expected along the front in the mountains until along the front Tuesday, weathermen predict.

Attorney claims CBI 'fr'

By ROY HOLMAN
Rocky Mountain News Writer

COLORADO SPRINGS — The Colorado Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has been accused of "franking" Thomas "Whiskers" Trickett of Pueblo by allegedly setting up the entire scene which resulted in his indictment for bribery and conspiracy.

The charge was made Friday by Verdon Goodlee, court-appointed attorney for Trickett, during a continuation of a pretrial hearing in El Paso County District Court.

Dist. Court Judge Patrick M. Hinton, who earlier had denied motions for dismissal of the case, for a split of particulars and to strike the name "Whiskers" from the indictment, Friday denied all but one point of a motion for discovery from Trickett.

Judge resumes ruling

The judge resumed his ruling on whether Goodlee might be entitled to exposure of testimony from the potential witness, Melvin L. McCullough, and the two attorneys involved reviewed records of the grand jury session here last fall.

The grand jury, headed, down indictments against Trickett, Holman, and Pueblo Dist. Court

Judge S. Philip Cabibi 56, on two of bribery and conspiracy.

Trickett pleaded innocent in five counts and that was set for May in conjunction with that of Cabibi had pleaded innocent during his trial.

A grand jury, headed by Trickett, and jury, has pleaded innocent to a charge before the grand jury. His trial set for April 26.

Goodlee made his accusation to the CBI while arguing a point of detention.

The attorney asserted McCullough contact with the CBI prior to an alleged meeting with Trickett and Inceby at the airport terminal here, where an attorney is said to have occurred.

The lawyer claimed the meet McCullough and Inceby was arranged. McCullough was bugged with a microphone that his conversation at the airport was recorded. Goodlee claimed that the electronic tape will be a key disclosure used by the prosecution.

Trickett, Mulitz, assistant district attorney, argued these were not facts and she basis for allowing McCullough's grand jury to the defense.



MOTHER WEeps AS SHE HOLDS DAUGHTER AT AIRPORT
Mrs. John Kirby was flown from New York with family to see daughter, Judith, 6.

Asthma Victims, Kin Reunited for Holidays

Holidays are a normal time for family reunions, but some unusual reunions took place at Stapleton International Airport Saturday.

With aid from Frontier Airlines employees, the Cosmopolitan Hotel and the National Car Rental System, five children and their parents and mother wept.

For the third year, CARH children, sufferers of chronic asthma, have been united with their families through this "Christmas Fly-In." Families are being housed without cost at the Cosmopolitan Hotel and will be treated to Christmas dinner there. They also will have a National Car Rental auto at their disposal. The visits last four days.

ONLY AT Walco's TV.

Sensation

OFFER ON ALL BRAND NEW COLOR PICTURE TUBES

RGMA or Westinghouse 19" - 23" - 25" RECTANGULAR MOST POPULAR SIZES

ALL COLOR TUBES CONTAIN ALL NEW GLASS, PARTS & MATERIAL

THESE TUBES FEATURE THE MOST ADVANCED IN COLOR TUBE TECHNOLOGY ALL TUBES IN FACTORY SEALED CARTONS

Court Orders BIA Sweep

"We expect the bureau to sweep predominantly an Indian agency, which it clearly isn't now," Sherman said.

Ms. Freeman challenged the BIA's application of the Indian preference statute which is contained in the 1934 Indian Reorganization Act because the bureau was giving Indians preference only in hiring and not in promotions and transfers.

The BIA offered to extend its preferential treatment for Indians to employees to whom an agency could be done, on a discretionary basis with the commissioner of the bureau having the right to make suggestions.

Governor Fred Hunter said that discretionary application for the Indian preference statute isn't adequate.

"As to the assertion that there must be administrative discretion in the implementation of preference policy," again the judge ruled, "It doesn't say the Indians may have preference; it says that Indians shall have preference; and this court so holds. If such a mandate makes the administrative position of the defendant inconsistent with the statute, it is to Congress that the defendant must turn for relief to the courts."

The judge ruled that while it is the Indian preference statute that governs the Indian preference statute, it is not the Indian preference statute that governs the Indian preference statute.

Court Orders BIA Sweep

DENVERITE FILES SUIT

Denverite files suit against BIA over Indian preference statute.

Ms. Freeman, who represents the Denver Indian Reorganization Act, filed suit with the U.S. District Court in Denver on Monday, Dec. 23, 1972, challenging the Bureau of Indian Affairs' application of the Indian preference statute which is contained in the 1934 Indian Reorganization Act.

The suit seeks a court order compelling the BIA to extend its preferential treatment to all Indian employees, not just those in the hiring process.

Ms. Freeman said that the BIA's current policy of giving preference only to Indians in hiring is discriminatory because it allows non-Indian employees to compete for promotions and transfers.

The BIA has argued that the statute only applies to hiring because the word "employment" is used in the statute. Ms. Freeman's attorneys argue that the word "employment" includes all aspects of an employee's career, including promotions and transfers.

The suit is the latest in a series of legal challenges to the Indian preference statute. In 1970, the Supreme Court ruled in *United States v. Sison* that the statute applies to all Indian employees.

Ms. Freeman's attorneys are asking the court to order the BIA to extend its preferential treatment to all Indian employees, not just those in the hiring process.

Mal

The judge ruled that while it is obvious that strict interpretation of the Indian preference law will leave non-Indian employees of the BIA in a "relative" position and undoubtedly will dim their promotional prospects within the agency, the court can't say that such a result lies outside the intent of Congress.

Sherman said that he estimates there are more than 16,000 employees of the BIA, about 57 per cent of which are Indian. However, he said, only about 20 per cent of those in higher level positions are Indian.

Maint

Higher level positions are filled by Indian employees, according to the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Moile

Higher level positions are filled by Indian employees, according to the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

MOVEMENT UPWARD

He said Corcoran's decision may result in Indians moving rapidly into those higher positions giving them far greater control over the agency.

Sherman said the decision also will affect about 10,000 employees of the Indian Health Service which also is governed by the Indian Reorganization Act.

"The legislative history of the Indian Reorganization Act reveals that the Congress' intent was that the BIA become an agency staffed with Indians performing services for Indians. While the present employees of the agency weren't to be dismissed, it goes without saying that a choice was made between their future prospects and the congressional purpose that the BIA was to become an 'Indian agency' in the sense that it was to be staffed by Indians wherever possible."

Ms. Freeman sued the BIA after she was passed over in 1969 and 1970 when she applied for a secretary-stenographer job. She had been an employee of the BIA since 1964 and was rated as "well qualified" and "best qualified" respectively, but a non-Indian employee got the promotions instead.

Corcoran ruled that an Indian employee applying for a promotion has to be only minimally qualified and should be promoted even over a non-Indian employee who may be better qualified.

Police Find Teens' Tale 'Too Fishy'

Denver Post Staff Correspondent

BOULDER—A Boulder policeman who thought four teenage boys were telling a little fishy wound up with 150 rain-bow trout as evidence early Saturday.

Sgt. Jim Longbrook said he was on patrol at 1:30 a.m. when he observed the driver of a car turn off his lights when this device spotted the police.

The boys, spotted by the police, were taken to the Boulder Police Station.

The boys, who were between 14 and 16 years old, were taken to the Boulder Police Station. They were charged with possession of stolen property.

The boys' parents were notified and the boys were released to their custody.

SPORTS

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MOVEMENT UPWARD

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THE NEW

AM/FM MULTITRACK RADIO
AND STEREO TAPE PLAYER
8 TRACK DASH MOUNTING

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Ms. Freeman sued the BIA after she was passed over in 1969 and 1970 when she applied for a secretary-stenographer job. She had been an employee of the BIA since 1964 and was rated as "well qualified" and "best qualified" respectively, but a non-Indian employee got the promotions instead.

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Court Ruling Aids Indians

By JANE EARLE
Denver Post Staff Writer
A federal appellate court in Washington Friday closed the final episode and handed down a decision which could turn the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) into an all-Indian agency.

The decision was on a case brought by a Denver woman, Epola (Freeman) Pond, who had been denied promotion and training at the BIA plant manufacturing at the office in Denver in 1970. She claimed the Indian preference statute passed by Congress in 1924 entitled her to preference in hiring and didn't apply to transfers. Promotion of 97 trainees.

Denver attorney Horley Sherman, who with Patrick Macrone of Washington represents Pond, argued that by applying Indian preference only to hiring, the BIA has kept Indian employees at the bottom of the BIA organization while non-Indians are dominating the policy-making decisions at the top.

After a lower federal court ruled last June that Indian preference does apply to all personnel policies within the bureau, the government appealed the case trying to maintain the right of the BIA commission to make exceptions for lateral transfers of non-Indian employees within the bureau.

With no other discretionary power, the government argued that non-Indian BIA employees would leave the bureau wholesale. Sherman contended that giving the commission such discretion would provide the loophole by which non-Indians could continue to gain more desirable positions in the bureau without giving Indian employees an opportunity to bid for those jobs in a strongly worded opinion.

The decision could have far-reaching implications for Indian employment in the federal government. It would mean that Indian preference would apply to all federal agencies, not just the BIA. This could mean that Indian employees would have a better chance of getting jobs in other federal agencies, such as the postal service, the military, and the civil service.

Streaker Legal Fund Is Started

A fund has been established to finance a civil suit against the Denver Police Department on behalf of a female streaker who was arrested last month. James W. Sullivan, a Denver University graduate student,

MAY B

Written by D. S. DeB. Under Sherman's Christensen of Utah who was sitting with the Washington court by designation, he contended that no such exceptions can be permitted. Relevant legislative history showed a congressional intent to give Indian preference in hiring through an orderly process. Indian control of Indian enterprises. True, Congress didn't envision the mass termination of non-Indian employees but here can be little doubt that additional Civil Service security for non-Indians in the Indian preference was deliberately maintained to the prejudice of the Indian preference in hiring.

Despite congressional action to give Indian preference in hiring, BIA employees de-ferred from September 1974. BIA officials have achieved little more than the old ratio during the intervening 48 years, the court said. Christensen said that to permit the commissioner to ignore Indian preference in transfers is determined impractical. It would render un-derstandable a disinterest of ancient grievances against the Indian race so long reacted to which it was to be hoped it had been said to resist. Considerable modern legislation has been passed in the area of Indian preference.

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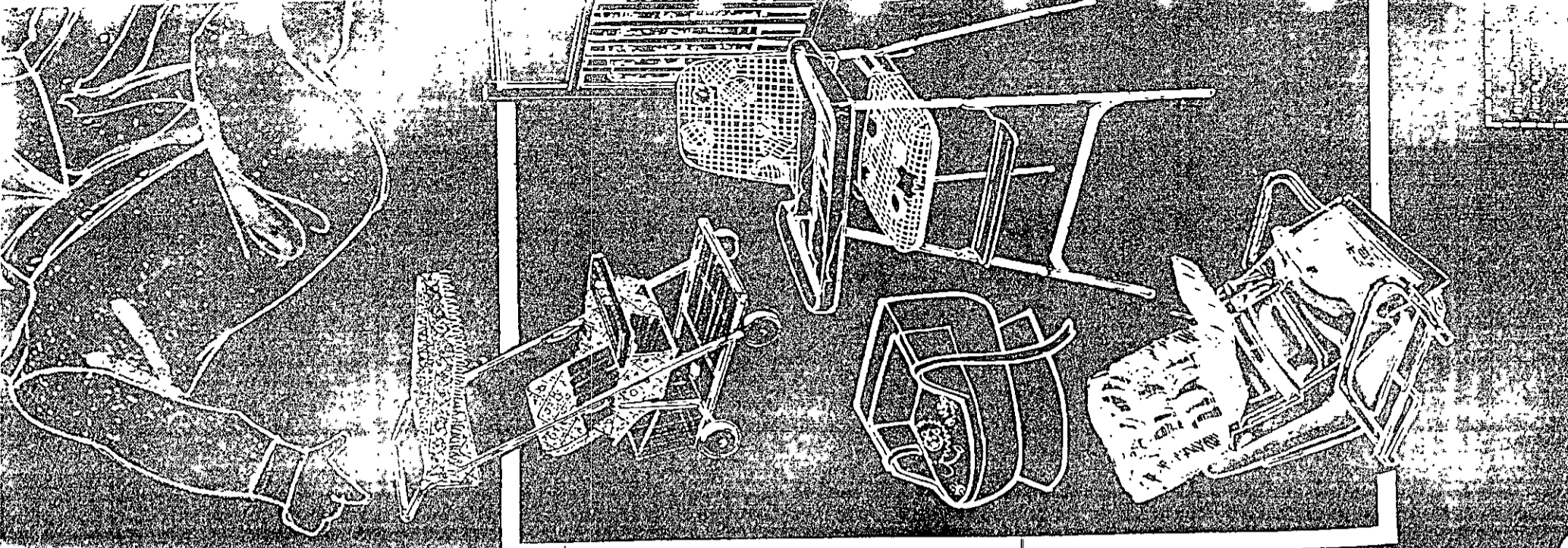
and looked at the court case such actions in the future that may be in light of the fact that this policeman's actions were defended by Chief Justice Warren.

Sullivan, 27, said he would like to see the police department's actions in the future that may be in light of the fact that this policeman's actions were defended by Chief Justice Warren.

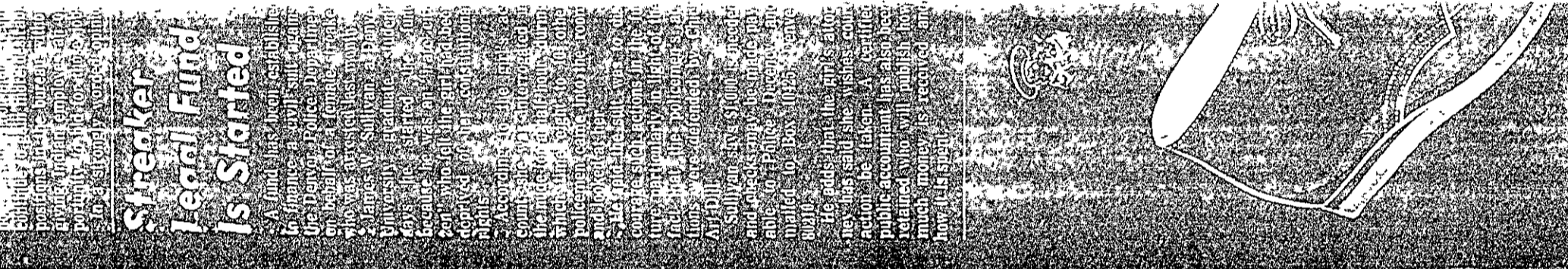
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year. That case, filed by C. F. Manhart and other non-Indian employees in the federal district court in Albuquerque, N. M., claims the Indian preference statute is unconstitutional because it discriminates against non-Indian employees. In Albuquerque, the court found that the Indian preference statute was created by implication by the 1972 Civil Rights Act. The government and American Indian rights organization which intervened in the Manhart case, appealed the Albuquerque court's decision to the Supreme Court. Sherman, who argued the appeal for American Indians, said that the high court Wednesday sees no inconsistency between the Indian preference laws and the broader civil rights acts and doesn't believe Congress intended to repeal Indian preference through the civil rights legislation. The bureau has a monopoly position in the government, Sherman said. Dealing exclusively with the members of the domestic dependent nations within our borders, the bureau possesses almost absolute control over their lives, from birth until death. In addition, the bureau controls their homes, land, education, employment, health, welfare, economic and industrial assistance, general support and civilization. Sherman argued that the jurisdiction of the bureau is absolute. Sherman argues that a reasonable means by which Indians can exercise a degree of control over their own destinies.



SUPREME COURT

Indian Job Preference Within BIA Defended

By ANN SHERMAN
Special Staff Writer
WASHINGTON

ential hiring of Indians for positions in the Bureau of Indian Affairs upheld in the Supreme Court Monday reversing a decision by the 5th Circuit Court in New Mexico. The district court had ruled that the hiring of Indians of the bureau, which plays a major role in the practice of granting preference to Indians, violated the anti-discrimination provisions of the Civil Rights Act of 1972 and was in violation of their birth rights.

The decision by

application to the special problems of the tribal Indian population and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, probably won't have far-reaching effects on the questions of civil rights and employment of those of reverse discrimination.

Unique Obligation

The unique obligation of the United States toward the Indian population was stated by Justice Harry Blackmun, concludes in the case of the BIA, the special treatment of Indian employees can be traditionally to the fulfillment of Congress' unique obligation toward the Indians.

The preference at issue, the opinion states, is to "further the government's trust obligation toward the Indian tribes and to rectify the negative ef-

THE DENVER POST
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Tue., June 18, 1974

of the Indian population and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, probably won't have far-reaching effects on the questions of civil rights and employment of those of reverse discrimination.

that the proposed preference would result in employment disadvantages within the BIA for non-Indians, the opinion stated.

The bureau's implementation has resulted in a fair degree of success, Justice Blackmun wrote. The percentage of Indians employed in the bureau rose from 34 per cent in 1964 to 57 per cent in 1972.

The practice of Indian preference wasn't revealed by the Equal Employment Opportunity Act of 1972 as charged by the non-Indian employee, the opinion said.

Denver-area community leader Sara of Babji Yaj Park Foundation, by Mayor Bill McNichols, died at St. Monday. The 24.6-acre

Presbyterians Urged to Act

By VIRGINIA G. WATSON
Denver Post Staff Writer

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — The outgoing moderator of the United Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. (UPUSA) has urged his church to "move forward" to stem the tide of declining membership and giving.

Jim Rev. Clinton Omaha, Neb., told delegates attending the general assembly that individual churches "must begin to brushfires" to reduce the number of churches in the church.

He referred to the church's loss of more than \$6 million in savings because of the failure of 99,000 members in 1973.

WAIT FOREVER

If you're for the structure of the church, you'll wait forever, he said. "And I don't for the staff at 4000 Drive, New York, 2

the church on fire, you'll wait forever," Merrill said.

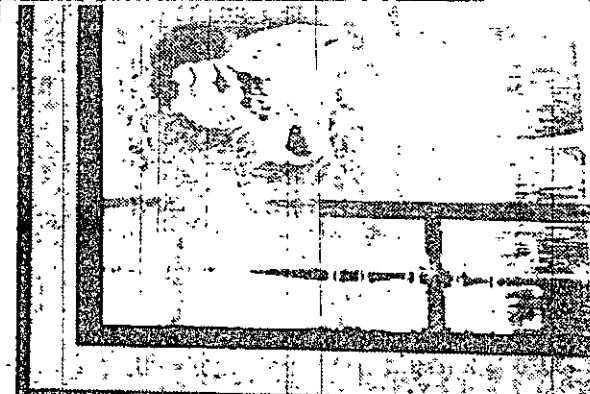
He said when the church members begin to set the brushfires of interest at the local level, the church staff "can bring some kerosene to throw on the flames and give you leadership."

He said later in a press conference that there is a growing concern among church members about the church's financial and membership problems, but he added that he doesn't see a reversal of the trend.

The 16th general assembly of the UPUSA opened Monday night at the Louisville Convention Center and continues through June 26.

Also meeting in Louisville this week is the Presbyterian Church in the U.S. (PCUS), often referred to as the "Southern church." The two churches were one until the Civil War, when they split. The two denominations have been considering reunification, and delegates to both conventions are to be presented a reunion plan at a 19th annual

THIS WEEK "TAJ MAHA" HI-LOW EMB YOUR CHO





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February 21, 1974

United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit

Freeman v. Morton

Cite as: Freeman v. Morton, 499 F.2d 494 (D.C. Cir. 1974)

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499 F.2d 494

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This case cites:

1974

- [Morton v. Ruiz](#)

1970

- [Mescalero Apache Tribe v. Hicke](#)
- [Choctaw Nation v. Oklahoma](#)

1965

- [Udall v. Tallman](#)

1960

- [Haley v. Seaton](#)

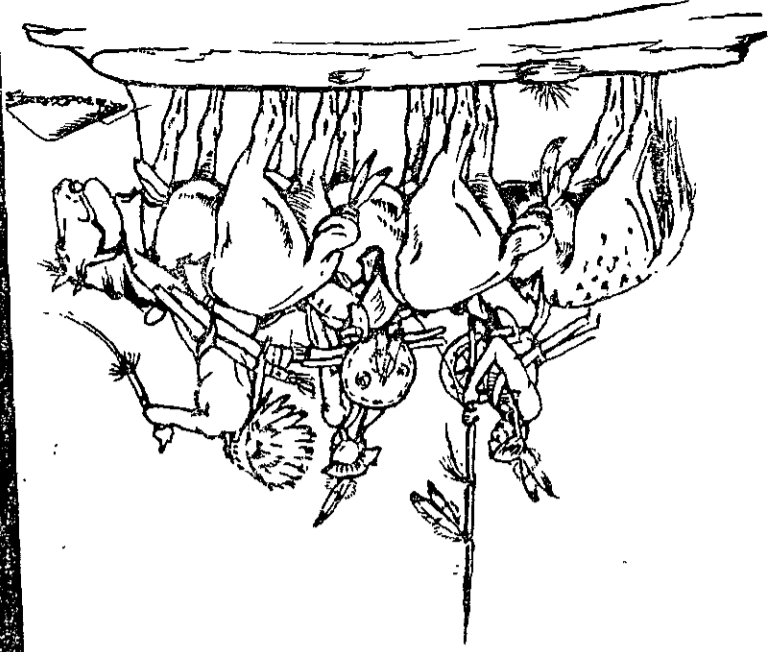
1952

- [Fass v. Gray](#)

1912

- [Choate v. Trapp, 1912.](#)

(Only cases currently available in AltLaw are listed.)



INDIAN VOICES
The First Convocation
of American Indian
Scholars

Service Unit Director. We wanted a voice in setting up our own health policies. We were talking about Indian involvement, we wanted an Indian Health Advisory Board, which they didn't want to have anything to do with. But it was because of these acts of militancy that we were able to get where we are now. We do have an Indian Service Health Unit Director now. We do have an all Indian health board. We do make recommendations to the service unit as to the health needs. And they do listen.

Some people are hung up when we start talking about militancy. I go back to my reservation and they have visions of me burning buildings. We organized students at Black Hills State. All of our students are people from the reservation. We have seven reservations within a two hundred and fifty mile area of Black Hills. And we have something like an eighty per cent drop-out rate. Neither the faculty nor the administration was doing anything about it. We had something like a hundred and eighty thousand dollars going to the college and yet they were doing nothing about it. It wasn't until we got organized and we marched on the administration building that they finally recognized us.

I think the big thing here is that there are so many organizations and that they are not flexible enough. They will just continue to tear down the establishment, but what we are doing, we opened through our militant acts. We opened up the doors, we established communications. Now, we're thinking about doing constructive things for our students. But, I think, really sometimes you're pushed into this position; sometimes you have to become militant. I think there really is a need for action. Pete mentioned a friend of mine, an associate of mine, Duane Bird Bear, who is in jail. Duane is a real great guy, and he demonstrated against the BIA at Littleton, Colorado.

Seventeen Indian BIA employees signed a formal complaint against the Bureau. Duane and a bunch of guys didn't want these Indian people to lose their jobs, so they demonstrated for them and took over the building. I was in support of this. I think it's great. I know what happens to BIA employees on my reservation where I come from: Probably every big promotion that comes along goes to the white man who sits in the office. I'm for what these guys are doing.

BEATRICE MEDICINE: I think we have a very good arrangement of involvement on various levels, as to how "Red Power" is conceived by individual Indians. Now, why don't we throw this open for questions. We're not going to come up with final well-planned answers, you know, to give you a blueprint to take home with you, but this will be a discussion open for questions.

BUD MASON: Since we have a group of students here, I think they should know that we're trying to set up a national student conference in Washington. We were talking about setting this up for Columbus Day of this year, so we could all be down there. Maybe we should talk about it.

A SPEAKER: There is one question I am interested in: When you talk about political action, I assume you mean action through traditional political means.

BEATRICE MEDICINE: No, I don't.

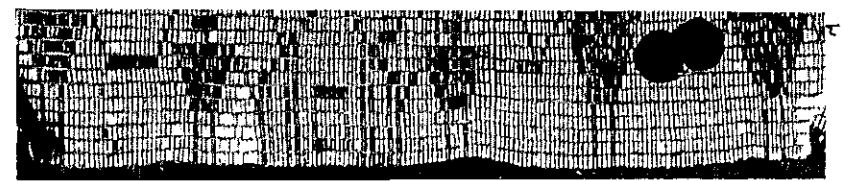
A SPEAKER: What do you mean?

BEATRICE MEDICINE: Any well conceived plan could fall in that category. But, I think, that if we had some very good Native politicians, and decision-making committees in Congress, it could help us. Also, I think, we could have a well planned action program to change attitudes in towns, but intelligently, and this could be only one of various possible directions.

A SPEAKER: The difficulty I have with that is this: If, as you say, (and I agree with you if you're talking about more traditional political channels like electing Congressmen or Senators, for example, if that's where the seat of power is in the scheme that you're talking about) what do you think the chances are of: 1) changing the way that those elections are run, and 2) of ever getting any significant number of Native Americans in those Congressional seats.

BEATRICE MEDICINE: I think the chances of getting Native Americans in those seats is increasing, but we do not have the economic power to really utilize the decision making power on all levels in Congress, because of various less interested groups in Congress. We are going to have to start somewhere, instead of this marching. You know, marching and planning these confrontations results in this: the minute they leave the meeting rooms the decisions are still made by people other than the Indians.

A SPEAKER: I want to bring this up. I think this will clarify the position of those students who are from Montana. Now, you raised the point that we can have economic power to make a change from the orthodox political system. We're working on such a concept right now in Montana. First, let me say that all these references to "Red Power" are applicable, but at different times, and at different places. For instance, protests would be the only reasonable form to use if for instance your reservation were being threatened with termination. I think if you simply barricaded reservations they'd have to contend with the fact that you may not want to leave. Now, for an example, the thing that we're doing in Montana to express Indian power through an orthodox channel is this: We've incorporated an organization called Voter Development, and Voter Development



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The Urban Scene and the American Indian

VINE DELORIA, JR.

THE subject for our panel involves a number of highly complex problems. When I was asked to chair this session, I tried to find out what studies had been done on the question. There are many studies, but these are predominately by non-Indians, mainly the old statistics-type things such as the study of the Indians in Denver, in which such questions are asked as that of a Navajo housewife fresh off the Reservation: how she figures her budget every week. I think the literature regarding off-reservation Indians is incredibly bizarre. I think, too, that it's time a few studies are done by Indians, not necessarily as complex as those that have been done before in terms of complicated sociological and psychological factors, but a realistic analysis of what is the scene, in real life, in the urban area.

I hope that what comes out of this panel is that a lot of us will begin to think about what literature and what studies should be done regarding urban Indians. It seems to be the policy of the Department of the Interior, during this administration, to have nothing to do with off-reservation urban Indians. However, I believe that the majority of the Indian population lives off the reservation, so everything discussed at this Convocation relates to our subject. I believe there is a desperate struggle to find out what the contemporary Indian is doing, and I would like to give you an example. Life Magazine is doing a study on the alleged Red Power movement, which is just in Stan Steiner's

... activism is going to occur. We have sat down. We have professionalized. We have ambassadorshipped. We have done everything we could do like gentlemen and statesmen. It hasn't worked, and something has got to shake before things are going to give."

qualified for jobs very well. They don't know where to go. I think this is why Indian centers have grown up over the rest of the country. It's a place for people to go to get services. In New York City, I know the difficulty of getting a building. I know they have not been able to get one, although they have one in Brooklyn, but that is quite a distance for anyone coming to the city.

I'm interested in discussing the BIA. They have a relocation program, and are very active in recruiting people. It seems to me that the guidelines they use (if they have any guidelines), are not realistic as to what happens to the person once they decide they are going to go. I think it's up to the Indians in the cities to define what the responsibilities of the BIA are, in terms of who is going to come out and what they should do before they leave. A lot of people think Indians go to the city with money from the government and they live there with government money. If they don't get a job, the government still gives them money. That is not true. The question is, what happens after the BIA drops them; where do they go? How about health services? Do they terminate when you get off the Reservation, or will the city provide them? I think people who run centers should discuss it, although my knowledge is very limited about such matters.

BUD MASON: One thing Rosemary pointed out is significant. There is a place for conservatives and a place for militants. My feeling is that this convocation is really aware of what is going on out there with these demonstrations. I think it's something starting, and should be supported, because of the injustices done by the BIA. What happened at Littleton, Colorado, is that there were 12 or 14 young Indian BIA employees who brought up some charges against the BIA in the area of promotions and job discrimination, mismanagement of funds and so on. But there was a group of young and older students, also some non-students who felt that if the employees were to protest, they might lose their jobs. So they protested for them, and they took over the building at Littleton, and tried to negotiate with Commissioner Bruce. They have got nothing but rhetoric from this individual. One charge involved the suspension of three supervisors, and the head of that area. Bruce suspended three people, and 45 minutes later the Area Director signed a complaint against the protesting individuals and they were arrested. When the arresting officers came to the building, they showed them with a document Bruce had signed. So they arrested and Bruce's secretary who is also an assistant to the Commissioner didn't have the power to sign. We have a Commissioner of Indian Affairs with no powers. His signature doesn't mean a

damned thing. A lot has happened since then, and people are beginning to demonstrate in other areas, in Los Angeles, Minneapolis, San Francisco . . . a total of 7 different areas. I think we should support this. I would like to hear some reaction from you.

A SPEAKER: I would like to address this to Rosemary. I also agree with Bud that the militant movements and other types of movements have their place. Some think that this conference is of secondary importance; that protests and demonstrations are primary. I think they feel, what is of major importance are the actions taking place.

THE CHAIRMAN: Well, I have talked about militancy too, and some people have told me it's all rhetoric. You have to take into account first, that there was excellent documentation of the militant situation at Littleton. I have seen the documents. There were 83 employees who are non-Indian. They are grouped in salaries of \$6,000 and above. There are 17 Indian employees. They are grouped in salaries of \$6,000 and below. There is evidence that there is job discrimination, and that the job descriptions have been changed from time to time to keep the Indian employees at a certain low level and to re-write job descriptions so that whites can come in at a higher salary level. We certainly have capable Indians who can run this Littleton area, more capable in many cases than the whites.

Part of the Littleton problem is that not all factors were taken into account. For example, to demand an immediate suspension from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs put him in conflict with the Civil Service agency. A letter of notification was required in this issue. The Commissioner doesn't have the authority to immediately suspend an employee, under the Civil Service Act. The papers Mr. Bruce signed were null and void immediately. A missing element was that there should have been someone in Washington, D.C., to serve notice on Bruce in person at the time the papers were filed, and demand immediate suspension of the employees involved, so that he could have written letters of suspension. When the demonstration started about 5 days later, a sufficient time gap would have elapsed so that when Bruce signed this suspension paper, notification to the Civil Service agency would have been fulfilled. In terms of demonstrations in other areas, I think people look at these primarily as support for the Littleton situation. Certainly that is a very valid type of demonstration. I don't know much about the people arrested in Chicago, but it would seem to me that if there was comparable research as to hiring practices, and with regard to the makeup of the office of BIA in Chicago, an additional complaint could have been filed.

So the resolution on the question of employment practices

surplus us at the time the fishing situation cropped up. Now, 5 or 6 years later, Alcatraz gave us a model. We got communications higher and higher as we went along. What we're talking about is strategy and approach. The strategy the Indians have is a hell of a lot better than other groups have, but you've got to use it. We have several cases now in connection with the Gallup Ceremonial Association. We've had a civil rights suit against the city of Gallup and we have the warehousemen in the same situation at Littleton. There was negotiation but it's a very quiet agency and advisory group. It's very traditional. Most of them would never have done anything until one fellow came out of the Red Rock Chapter who knew how to strategize these things, and went in and got hired and within six months he had these people to the point of saying, "Let's do something about hiring and employment practices." Together with the lawyer they laid the strategy of how to approach the whole thing, and this was the forerunner of Littleton. This is the first major battle with the BIA, but it's so quiet that you don't even hear about it. However, the strategy with which it's done is far more important than the noise you can create.

JESSE GREEN: In the fishing situation on the Columbia river, we took the legal route. We won it. It took a lot of years. I am in sympathy with the activist group, but there is one thing I would like to know. What or who gave the initial money to start these movements? I have never received an answer to this question.

A SPEAKER: The fishing matter we did totally on credit, because we didn't have any money.

JESSE GREEN: What about this group here? As a member of the governing body of my Tribe, I'd like to say that we have been fighting for about five years since I've been on the committee.

A SPEAKER: I was interested in some of the answers Mr. Deloria was given a few moments ago. You're analyzing as a civil rights movement, for example. I'm in law school, and I would hope there is some kind of valuable alternative in going through the legal process, to work some kind of change. Unfortunately, as I go through law school, I end up being more skeptical about what change can be brought about through the legal process. A couple of things Mr. Deloria said by analogy to the civil rights movement I really question. Maybe you can provide some good responses. For example, you were talking about the existence of some kind of a federal court precedent . . . some federal laws that the civil rights movement can fall back on except for *Brown vs Board of Education*. It seems to me that the law in this area was constantly unfolding during the civil rights movement, and how far this case went, or the legality

of so citing this with regard to protest movements. . . question-able. The other difficulty I have with your reference to the Brown case, is simply that I'm not quite sure how you're using it. If you're saying that by laying this kind of groundwork and having a Supreme Court decision behind you, you necessarily have some kind of change, then I can't help but disagree with you. It seems to me that the actual change which came about because of this decision in the Brown case, in terms of integration in the southeastern schools, has been minimal at best. However, if on the other hand, you're saying that if we get this kind of groundwork such as the Supreme Court decision, it may not necessarily bring about actual change in and of itself, but that it somehow gives us the stamp of legal approval and gets us funds and this type of thing, I think I might agree with that.

THE CHAIRMAN: What I'm trying to say is, had the situation legally been nebulous as to "separate but equal," (it was still a valid contention), then the people opposing the demonstrators would have been able to go into court and would have been able to justify their arrest and put them in jail on grounds other than disturbing the peace. In other words, they would have said it still is federal law that we can have two school systems separate and equal. I was trying to draw a quick analogy because it seems to me that we have the documents in the Littleton case to show. I have seen them and I think it's conclusive that discrimination exists. I think the only way to bring that issue up is by activities and sit-ins at Littleton. The question is, have we examined the proper processes by which the BIA makes decisions, so that they have to change them in the way we want them to change. You know I really question whether there is sufficient groundwork.

A SPEAKER: I have a basic objection to this: We're improperly comparing what happened at Littleton. What I see happened in Santa Fe, Oakland, and Alcatraz is a very spontaneous gesture of unity and solidarity for one group of Indians who don't know another group of Indians, who are yet willing to back them. This is unity, Indian power. I'm sure you can find some kind of difference in the way they did it, but you can back it up and hope to play it for all it's worth. I would like to get back to the Supreme Court. I'm not familiar with the law, but I remember there was a Chief Justice by the name of John Marshall who made a ruling, and a President by the name of Andrew Jackson who said: It's Marshall's decision. Let him carry it out. So some of us haven't got that much faith in the courts, and we do have faith in actions. I can only repeat what Bud said, I think the conference would do well to endorse what the Littleton people did and say for whatever they did or whatever homework they didn't do, we're proud of them as Indians.