

"...everything on the earth has a purpose, every disease an herb to cure it, and every person a mission. This is the Indian theory of existence."

—Christal Quintasket (1888 - 1936), Salish



From National Archives RG 512

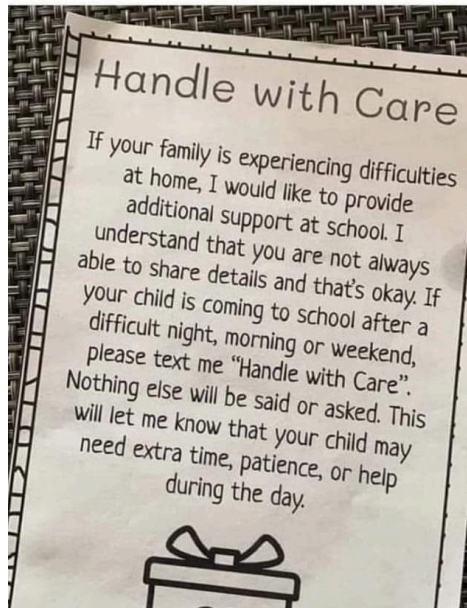
90.7 Records of the Bureau of Medical Services 1945-66

History: Established as a headquarters element of PHS by PHS Reorganization Order No. 1, December 30, 1943, implementing Public Health Service Act (57 Stat. 587), November 11, 1943. Administered PHS hospitals, clinics, and outpatient facilities; and administered quarantine laws. Consisted initially of Hospital Division (See 90.7.1), Mental Hygiene Division, Foreign Quarantine Division, and Office of Nursing (See 90.6.2). Federal Employee Health Division established in Bureau of Medical Services, January 1, 1947, pursuant to an act of August 8, 1946 (60 Stat. 903), to provide advice and personnel to assist federal agencies in developing and implementing employee health care programs. Division of Health Facilities Construction established in Bureau of Medical Services, 1947. In PHS reorganization of 1949, Hospital Division redesignated Division of Hospitals, absorbing Federal Employee Health Division; Divisions of Dental Resources, Medical and Hospital Resources, and Nursing Resources (See 90.7.2) established in Bureau of Medical Services; Mental Hygiene Division separated from Bureau of Medical Services as National Institute of Mental Health; and Division of Hospital Facilities transferred from Bureau of State Services. Division of Hospital and Medical Resources abolished, June 1953. **Division of Indian Health established in Bureau of Medical Services to administer responsibility, acquired from Bureau of Indian Affairs, July 1, 1955, for providing medical services to Indians and Alaska Natives.** Division of Health Facilities Construction and Division of Hospital Facilities consolidated as Division of Hospital and Medical Facilities, 1955. Divisions of Nursing Resources and Dental Resources superseded by Divisions of Nursing and Dental Public Health and Resources, Bureau of State Services, September 1960. Federal Employee Health Program, Division of Hospitals, elevated to division status, 1966. Abolished by HEW reorganization order, June 29, 1967, pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1966, effective June 25, 1966, with functions to newly established Bureau of Health Services. **See RG 512.**

90.12 Textual Records (General) 1914-74

Records of the Tacoma Indian Hospital (**in Seattle**), including medical correspondence, night and day reports, records relating to 1942 renovations, cadet nurse training files, miscellaneous reports, environmental health project case files. and statistical reports, 1929-74. Records of the Indian Health Service including Program Correspondence/Record Books from Poplar, Montana, 1914-54 (**in Seattle**); Tacoma Indian Hospital reports, 1929-59 (**in Seattle**); and BIA Statement Reports from Portland, Oregon, 1952-60 (**in Seattle**). Environmental health program and project files of the Phoenix Indian Medical Center, 1950-68 (**in Los Angeles**). Records relating to the New England New York Inter-Agency Committee (NENYIAC) of the Northeast Drainage Basins Office, 1950-55 (**in Boston**).

I absolutely love this note...
from a teacher to parents 🍷🍷



[The Unwritten Record](#)

- [About The Unwritten Record](#)
- [About the Bloggers](#)
- [Policies](#)

Spotlight: Photographs Documenting the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)

Executive Order 6101, which established the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)*, was signed on April 5, 1933 by President Franklin D. Roosevelt. It was signed just one month into Roosevelt's presidency, making the CCC one of the earliest New Deal programs. The program was by no means perfect and was met with some criticism. However, the CCC quickly proved to be a popular program, especially among those that benefited – specifically unmarried, unemployed men between the ages of 18 and 25 (that age range would later be expanded to 17 through 28), as well as their families. They earned \$30 a month, of which they were required to send \$25 home to their families.

According to John Salmond, author of [The Civilian Conservation Corps, 1933-1942: A New Deal Case Study](#), “during its life span of nine years more than 2.5 million young Americans passed through the Civilian Conservation Corps.” Other estimates put the number of enrollees closer to 3 million. Of those millions, approximately 250,000 were African American and 80,000 were Native American.**



Original Caption: “Santa Clara Indian Reservation, Santa Fe, New Mexico. December 2, 1940. A member of the CCC ID crew cementing the joints in a pipe line which is being built on the Santa Clara Pueblo lands for the purpose of diverting irrigation and drinking water to the pueblo lands and surrounding areas.” Photo by WJ Mead. Local Photo ID: 35-G-17C-2077

Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) operations depended upon the administrative support of five federal agencies: the Department of Labor responsible for CCC recruiting; the Veterans Administration responsible for selecting veterans for CCC programs; the War Department responsible for numerous needs of CCC trainees such as physical conditioning, medical care, food, clothing, and housing; and the Departments of Agriculture and Interior responsible for the planning and supervision of work projects.

CCC companies completed projects in conjunction with state and federal agencies, including but not limited to: the National Park Service, the Forest Service, the Soil Conservation Service, the Tennessee Valley Authority, the United States Army, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the [Bureau of Reclamation](#), as well as many local and state parks and forests.



***Original Caption: “[Lassen National Forest. CCC boys on tour Lassen Volcanic National Park.](#)”
Date: 7/15/1933. Photographer: Capt. Daniel Sheehan. Local Photo ID: 95-GP-382-285426***



Original Caption: “[Thlinget Indian CCC enrollees, under the supervision of Indian craftsmen, working on the Ebbets Pole at the Saxman Indian Villiage workshop, in the Tongass National Forest.](#)” Local Photo ID: 35-TA-9



Original Caption: “Headquarters Ninth Corps Area. Class in placer-mining (20 miles from Camp) Company 591 F-42; Superior, Montana.” Date: 6/1936. Photographer: L.Y. Leonard, Company 1998 F-52. Local Photo ID: 35-GC-IX-640-C8

To learn more about CCC photographs held in the Still Picture Branch, researchers may wish to view a session from the 2018 Genealogy Fair titled [How to Search for Photographs that Document CCC Camps & Activities](#). This session aims to be an overview of how to navigate CCC records held by the Still Picture branch. Additionally, during the presentation researchers are provided with a list of Still Picture series that contain CCC photographs, as well as information as to what type of research they should conduct prior to beginning their search for CCC imagery.

Notes:

* The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) was originally known as the Emergency Conservation Work (ECW) program.

**Eleanor Roosevelt setup a women's counterpart to the CCC, known as [SheSheShe Camps](#), which employed approximately 8,500 women.

All photographs included in this blog post are held by the NARA Still Picture Branch. There are no known copyright restrictions on the images and as such, they may be used freely.

PUBLICATION OF PHOTOGRAPHS FURNISHED BY THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES STILL PICTURE BRANCH-RDSS

Generally, copies of photographic records held by the National Archives may be published without special permission or additional fees. The National Archives does not grant exclusive or non-exclusive publication privileges. Copies of Federal records, as part of the public domain, are equally available to all. A small percentage of photographs in our holdings are or may be subject to copyright restrictions. The National Archives does not confirm the copyright status of photographs but will provide any information known about said status. It is the user's responsibility to obtain all necessary clearances. Any use of these items is made at the researcher's or purchaser's own risk.

Proper credit lines are encouraged in the interest of good documentation. They also help inform the public about government photographic resources that are available.

Because so many of our requests for information cite credits and captions that appear in published works, the inclusion of a photo number in hard copy **and electronic publications is of great assistance to both us and the public.*

Examples of preferred credit lines are as follows:

National Archives photo no. 80-G-32500

Credit National Archives (photo no. 306-NT-186000)

Courtesy National Archives, photo no. 26-G-3422

National Archives (111-SC-202199)

If using a large number of our images, the National Archives will appreciate receiving copies of publications that contain our photographs. Such copies can be sent to the Still Picture Branch or the Library, National Archives and Records Administration.



*"The stories of our ancestors
connect us to the past, but they
also have the power to inspire us
in the present"*

Nicka Smith

MINNESOTA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

A few other sites you may find interesting.....

[Founders Online: II. Depositions concerning Claims to Lands under Purchases fro ...](#)

<https://founders.archives.gov/documents/Jefferson/01-02-02-0033-0003> ...to Lands under Purchases from the **Indians**, [April 1777–October 1778]...to Lands under Purchases from the **Indians**, [April 1777–October 1778] II ...

[Seeking records about IHS sterilization policy - Native American Records Forum - Native American Records - History Hub](#)

<https://historyhub.history.gov/native-american-records/f/discussions/23417/seeking-records-about-ihs-sterilization-policy> **Indian Health Service** and its contractors are alleged to have conducted sterilizations...Alex Haft over 3 years ago **Indian Health Service** and its ...

[How to Search the Dawes Rolls by Name in the National Archives Catalog - Documents - Native American Records - History Hub](#)

<https://historyhub.history.gov/native-american-records/w/documents/75/how-to-search-the-dawes-rolls-by-name-in-the-national-archives-catalog> National Archives Catalog Tracing **Indian** Ancestry How to Search the Dawes Rolls...dawes_rolls native american records american **indian** records m1301 ...

[The Bureau of Indian Affairs – Photographs Finding Aid: A Closer Look – The Unwritten Record](#)

<https://unwritten-record.blogs.archives.gov/2020/12/03/the-bureau-of-indian-affairs-photographs-finding-aid-a-closer-look/> The Bureau of **Indian** Affairs – Photographs Finding Aid:

A Closer Look December...aarthur, posted in Archives, Bureau of **Indian** Affairs, Native ...
[Researching the Indian Allotment Files - Native American Records Blog - Native American Records - History Hub](#)

<https://historyhub.history.gov/native-american-records/b/native-american-records-blog/posts/researching-the-indian-allotment-files> Researching the **Indian** Allotment Files More Cancel New Researching the **Indian** Allotment...ended in 1934 with the passage of the **Indian** Reorganization ...

~~~~~  
[https://nationaltoday.com > international-day-of-democracy](https://nationaltoday.com/international-day-of-democracy)  
[International Day of Democracy - September 15, 2023](#)

International **Day of Democracy** on September 15 allows us the opportunity to celebrate and appreciate our democratic society. It's very easy for people who live in a free society to take their freedoms for granted. Yet, when freedom is absent, life includes unimaginable challenges that are often incomprehensible.

[https://www.britannica.com > topic > democracy](https://www.britannica.com/topic/democracy)  
[Democracy | Definition, History, Meaning, Types, Examples, & Facts](#)

**Democracy** is a system of government in which power is vested in the people and exercised by them directly or through freely elected representatives. The term is derived from the Greek 'demokratia,' which was coined in the 5th century BCE to denote the political systems of some Greek city-states, notably Athens.

~~~~~  
Preserving the Heritage of the Walker River Paiute Tribe

I'm (Congressman Steven Horsford) thrilled to share that the Walker River Paiute Tribe library has been awarded a \$10,000 grant by the federally-funded Institute of Museum and Library Services.

This funding will be channeled toward cultural classes and literacy workshops, playing an important role in sharing and passing on the tribe's heritage.

Through this initiative, a new generation of students will connect with their roots and traditions, ensuring that the stories and knowledge from the past will continue into the future.

From Standing Rock Sioux Tribe: Submit your public comment demanding the Corps shut this pipeline down and require a new and valid EIS. [HERE](#) In violation of a separate court order, Dakota Access pipeline (DAPL) continues to operate illegally, without a federal easement. After a long series of unacceptable delays, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has finally released the EIS for public input.



The dual vision of the **Native FEWS Alliance** (the Alliance) is to build a highly skilled Native American (NA) STEM workforce at the nexus of Food, Energy and Water and to co-innovate and deploy Indigenous place-based FEWS education and community partnerships. The Alliance's goals are to:

- Address urgent FEWS challenges in Indigenous communities.
- Co-develop integrated, Indigenous, place-based FEWS curricula, mentoring, and practice experiences.
- Transform institutional STEM fields to be relevant and accessible to Indigenous communities.
- Use curricula and interventions to recruit, retain and graduate Indigenous students to pursue higher education and careers in FEWS and bring their knowledge back to their communities.

[Wise Practices](#)

Highlighting the work of our Native FEWS Members and Students [SEE THEIR WORK](#)

[Calendar](#)

Check out what Alliance members are doing and capture upcoming events

[Our Events](#)

[Alliance Backbone](#)

American Indian Higher Education Consortium (AIHEC), as backbone

[Explore More](#)

Our “NSF INCLUDES” Alliance is led by a strong number of Indigenous faculty, researchers, and partners and fuses place-based approaches to teaching and diversity with applied research in food, energy and water systems (FEWS) and Indigenous knowledges and ways of knowing.

[Our “NSF INCLUDES” Alliance and Indigenous Evaluation](#)

To accomplish these goals with an aim to increase and widen career opportunities relevant to NA communities, the Alliance will connect an array of professional FEWS pathways by aligning a network of many Indigenous-focused programs into a cohesive partnership.

The Native FEWS Alliance team greatly benefits from the webinars, discussions, and affinity groups hosted by the NSF INCLUDES Network. We appreciate this national community of NSF funded INCLUDES Alliances, and will share events and internship opportunities, disseminate our curricular resources, lead workshops and discussions on best practices and lessons learned, and join with others to collaborate, sharing ideas and resources. <https://nativefewsalliance.org/>

Interior Department Announces First Indian Youth Service Corps Grant Awards

Funding will provide Indigenous youth with opportunities to engage in meaningful public service projects on federal and Tribal lands

WASHINGTON — The Department of the Interior today announced nearly \$3.5 million in 2023 Indian Youth Service Corps (IYSC) grants to eight projects involving more than 20 Tribes and Tribal organizations. These are the first awards for the IYSC, established by Secretary Deb Haaland as a partner-based program designed to provide Indigenous youth with meaningful, Tribally led public service opportunities to support the conservation and protection of natural and cultural resources through construction, restoration, or rehabilitation of natural, cultural, historic, archaeological, recreational or scenic resources. Participants will receive a mix of work experience, basic and life skills, education, training and mentoring.

“Growing up in New Mexico, I helped my grandfather tend to our family’s cornfield. My experiences taught me invaluable lessons about how deep our connection to the earth really is,” said **Secretary Deb Haaland**. “I launched the Indian Youth Service Corps to help empower the next generation of Native leaders as they engage in the co-stewardship of public lands and the application of Indigenous Knowledge. The Corps will help these young people strengthen their connection to the lands and waters that their ancestors have cared for since time immemorial.”

“This program provides vocational skills training and career development opportunities for native youth while also making a real impact in our efforts to protect and conserve our natural and cultural resources,” said **Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs Bryan Newland**. “Providing access to nature early and often will help foster the next generation of Indigenous land stewards.”

The IYSC is implemented by the Departments of the Interior, Agriculture and Commerce and [follows guidelines](#) that were established in consultation with Indian Tribes, the Bureau of Indian Affairs and other stakeholders.

The first grants awards announced today are designed to help develop Tribal capacity in conservation, natural resource management, and climate resilience. They also provide Tribes and Tribal organizations with financial resources that enable them to invest in, train and recruit a new generation of skilled Indigenous workers.

The 2023 Indian Youth Service Corps grants were awarded to:

- **Wood for Life (New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Colorado)** - \$1 million awarded to expand the Ancestral Lands Conservation Corps’ Wood for Life Program, engaging Native youth from the Navajo Nation, Hopi Tribe, Pueblo of Acoma, Pueblo of Zuni, and Pueblo of Isleta in reforestation efforts, wildland fire mitigation, and forestry, while also supporting local Tribal fuel and firewood needs. Additional program coordination support will be provided by the U.S. Forest Service.
- **Ahtna Cultural Heritage Youth Program (Alaska)** - \$560,000 awarded to the Ahtna Cultural Center, located within the Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve, to promote federal-Tribal co-stewardship and expand job opportunities for Ahtna Incorporated’s Native youth. Additional program coordination support will be provided by the U.S. National Park Service.
- **Wabanaki Youth in Science Program (Maine)** - \$528,119 to fund a corps comprised of Native youth from the Wabanaki Nations (Mi’kmaq Nation, Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians, Passamaquoddy Tribe, Penobscot Nation) to promote the transfer of Indigenous Knowledge, expose Native youth to science, technology, engineering, and mathematics education and careers, and bolster federal-Tribal co-stewardship efforts.
- **Traditional Farm Corps (New Mexico)** - \$480,223 to fund new Native youth corps in collaboration with the Ancestral Lands Conservation Corps, Pueblo of Acoma, Pueblo of Isleta, and Pueblo of Zuni. Youth will work to restore local Indigenous food systems through agriculture,

seed saving, and intergenerational knowledge-sharing. The project will revitalize traditional food sovereignty and promote access to fresh, locally sourced foods for the communities served.

- **Hopi Youth Service Corps Program (Arizona)** - \$300,000 to fund a Native Youth corps comprised of Hopi Youth in collaboration with the Hopi Tribe and Ancestral Lands Conservation Corps to restore, protect and preserve the cultural landscape on the Hopi Reservation.
- **7Gen Service Corps (South Dakota)** - \$300,000 awarded to Sičaŋgu Co. to provide interdisciplinary and experiential learning internships for youth of the Rosebud Sioux Tribe. Opportunities will center on Indigenous land and natural resource management, bison restoration, regenerative agriculture, cultural resource management, language revitalization, Indigenous Knowledge, and community and workforce development.
- **Connecting System Impacted Native Youth to Careers in Natural Resources (New Mexico)** - \$250,000 awarded to the Urban Native Barrio Corps (Ancestral Lands Conservation Corps and La Plazita Institute) to engage Native youth and young adults from the greater Albuquerque area to provide restorative justice programming and technical training in environmental conservation and natural resource management. Additional program coordination support will be provided by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
- **Intergenerational Natural Resources Summer Youth Camp at Coronado National Forest (Arizona)** - \$48,400 to benefit Native youth from Tribal communities surrounding Coronado National Forest, including 12 federally recognized Tribes with ancestral ties to the forest (Ak-Chin Indian Community, Fort Sill Apache, Gila River Indian Community, Hopi Tribe, Mescalero Apache Tribe, Pascua Yaqui Tribe, Pueblo of Zuni, Salt River Maricopa Indian Community, San Carlos Apache Tribe, Tohono O'odham Nation, White Mountain Apache Tribe, Yavapai Apache Tribe). Additional program coordination support will be provided by the U.S. Forest Service.

Program activities can include research projects, oral histories, habitat surveys, climate mitigation, trail restoration, invasive species removal, fire fuels reduction, watershed restoration, recreational expansion and the development of educational, informational or communication materials for the public.

IYSC projects will promote self-determination and economic development and can take place on Tribal lands, or on federal lands where Tribes have ancestral connections. All projects on Tribal lands will be designed and managed in a collaborative fashion, including nation-to-nation consultation prior to the start of any project.



“Stretching his hand up to reach the stars, too often man forgets the flowers at his feet.”

~Jeremy Bentham