

# CHEMAWA AMERICAN

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## HIGHER EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR INDIAN YOUTH

The Bureau of Indian Affairs now has four different means of assisting promising young Indian people to attain specialized training beyond high school. All aid for these advanced courses offered by the Office of Indian Affairs is limited to high school graduates for work of college grade and to courses not obtainable in Government schools for vocational work. The four methods of scholarship are:

### 1. Educational Loans.

In 1933-34, \$12,000 was set aside for educational loans for Indian students throughout the United States, available for members of all tribes. Also, wherever available, tribal funds were used for making reimbursable loans to promising youths for educational purposes. The loans are limited to a maximum of \$300 per year per student and \$1000 over a period of years. Any amount under \$300 may be borrowed per year.

Security is required, either land, bond or life insurance.

### 2. Tuition Payments.

The second method of educational assistance is through a fund appropriated for the payment of fees and tuition and all instructional costs in non-sectarian schools. This fund is not reimbursable. The 1933-34 tuition fund was \$11,500 for the entire United States. It is applicable in both professional and trade schools. We have students in hospitals, in trade schools, in commercial schools, and in colleges, assisted by this fund. We have often combined the use of the loan fund and tuition to assist worthy students with their school expenses.

### 3. Working Scholarships.

The third method of assistance is by means of working scholarships. In nine Government Indian boarding schools there are places reserved for Indian students to work for their board and room and attend institutes of higher learning. The working scholarship requires as a minimum, two hours per day of work for board and room. The Government schools offering working scholarships during 1933-34 are:

Sequoyah Training School, Tahlequah, Oklahoma, to attend the Northeastern State Teachers' College.

Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kansas, to attend the University of Kansas.

Wahpeton Indian School, Wahpeton, North Dakota,

to attend the Wahpeton School of Science.

Sherman Institute, Riverside, California, to attend the Riverside Junior College.

Salem Indian School, Chemawa, Oregon, to attend Willamette University.

Albuquerque Indian School, Albuquerque, New Mexico, to attend the University of New Mexico.

Mount Pleasant Indian School, Mount Pleasant, Michigan, to attend the Central State Teachers' College. (Will not be available during 1934-35)

Phoenix Indian School, Phoenix, Arizona, to attend Tempe State Teachers' College, Tempe or the Phoenix Junior College, Phoenix.

Rapid City Indian School, Rapid City, South Dakota, to attend the South Dakota School of Mines. (Will not be available during 1934-35)

We expect the student applying for this type of assistance to ask for working scholarships in schools nearest his own locality.

### 4. Scholarships.

The fourth method of assistance is through scholarships offered to Indians by individual colleges, and by scholarships from private sources. The University of Michigan offers five scholarships to Indians which cover all fees and instructional costs. The Ft. Lewis School of Agriculture, Fort Lewis, Colorado, does not charge any fees for instructional costs. Dartmouth College does not charge Indian students tuition. We have in colleges and hospitals this year six students on scholarships of this kind. The Office of Indian Affairs attempts to assist Indian students to secure work at trade and college centers to enable them to earn part of their way while in school.

All scholarship assistance is limited to outstanding Indian students who show definite promise of success in the field of study chosen by the individual student. Therefore, a good scholarship record in high school is required as an indication of the student's interest in college or professional work. All applicants must show a record of diligence, seriousness, and good character. Because the scholarship assistance is limited, and because we are anxious to insure the best use of funds and assistance available, all applicants for scholarship aid are decided on a competitive basis. Preference is given, other things being equal, to the higher degree of Indian blood.

Applications for scholarship assistance under any of the above mentioned plans must be submitted to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs by the first of May preceding the term of school for which assistance is needed. Decisions are usually made during the month of June for the September term of school.