The original documents are located in Box 4, folder “National Congress of American Indians Convention” of the Bradley H. Patterson Files at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Bosston Comm
Self Det
3rd Conc
BIA req

IE Committee
Health Care

Wild - Good
Nico - BHP
Fru -
Bill -

There are two major, national, Indian organizations, and this is one of them (the largest and oldest).

I shall certainly be recommending to you that you OK my going, but before I do that, a question:

Do you think there is any chance that the President might like to drop in on this group that week? May I take it up with Nicholson? (We could produce an invitation, I am sure, to him, but I wouldn't want to do this without knowing that the boss would probably accept it.)

Talk to Nicholson

Forget it re the President

See me

[Signature]
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 31

NOTE TO BILL NICHOLSON

I think the President has been invited to this gathering.

I expect to be there, maybe most of the week.

With Bill Baroody's concurrence, I bring this invitation to your attention with the thought that possibly the President or a member of the First Family might like to come. The Carter people, I believe, will be represented.

Would you let me know if there is any interest?

[Signature]
MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Sept. 3, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: SUSAN PORTER
FROM: WILLIAM NICHOLSON
SUBJECT: National Congress of American Indians
Salt Lake City, week of Oct. 18-22

The attached is referred for Steve Ford's consideration.

CC: Brad Patterson
NOTE TO BILL NICHOLSON

I think the President has been invited to this gathering.

I expect to be there, maybe most of the week.

With Bill Baroody's concurrence, I bring this invitation to your attention with the thought that possibly the President or a member of the First Family might like to come. The Carter people, I believe, will be represented.

Would you let me know if there is any interest?
August 18, 1976

Mr. Brad Patterson
Assistant Director
Presidential Personnel Office
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Patterson:

The 33rd annual convention of the National Congress of American Indians will be held in Salt Lake City, Utah, the week of October 18-22, 1976, at the Salt Palace.

The NCAI convention is the largest and most representative annual meeting of Indian tribes in the U.S. This year we expect approximately 2,500 people including official representatives from more than 150 tribes.

We would be deeply honored if you could come and give an address at the opening session of the convention on Monday, October 18.

We await your reply.

Respectfully yours,

Charles E. Trimble
Executive Director
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 10, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: ELIŠKA HASEK
FROM: BRAD PATTERSON
SUBJECT: NCAI Convention
Greetings

If I get this into the hands of Mr. Trimble by next Thursday or so, it will get printed in their Convention program; a picture of the President should go with it.

Please call me if you propose any (except editorial) changes in the message; there are some very special reasons for using the precise wording I have here.
I send warmest greetings to the members of the National Congress of American Indians as you hold your Thirty-Third Annual Convention.

I am proud of the record of the last few years in redirecting the policies, programs and projects of the Federal Government toward self-determination for Indian people.

As we review these accomplishments, we find a striking difference between 1968 and today. The budget for the Bureau of Indian Affairs was then $270 million. For the Fiscal Year 1977, it is $785 million. The budget for the Indian Health Service was then $113 million. Now it is $444 million. The Indian Financing Act, the Self-Determination Act, the Alaska Native Claims Act, and the Mesothelae Restoration Act are all laws of the land.

The McLaughlin, Washington, Missoula, Marcus, Bryan and Stevens decisions are history. In agency after agency of my Executive Branch, there are new offices and Federal Indian employees working directly to aid Indian development and to protect Indian rights. In the White House itself, I have an experienced staff officer assisting me in the coordination of Indian policies and programs.

I welcome this opportunity to assure you that we will not stop here and that our agenda for the future calls for a continuing close cooperation with the distinguished members of your organization and others who share our determination to advance the progress that has been realized. With this in mind, I send best wishes for the success of your deliberations.

GERALD R. FORD

Enclose 8 x 10 glossy print of the President

Sent to: Mr. Charles E. Trimble

Executive Director
National Congress of American Indians
1430 K Street, N.W. Suite 700
Washington, D. C. 20005
MEMORANDUM FOR: ELISKA HASEK
FROM: BRAD PATTERSON
SUBJECT: NCAI Convention
Greetings

If I get this into the hands of Mr. Trimble by next Thursday or so, it will get printed in their Convention program: a picture of the President should go with it.

Please call me if you propose any (except editorial) changes in the message: there are some very special reasons for using the precise wording I have here.
TO THE NATIONAL CONGRESS OF AMERICAN INDIANS

Please accept my greetings and congratulations on the occasion of your thirty-third annual convention.

There are fewer things of which I am more proud than the record of the past two - in fact the past seven - years in redirecting the policies, programs and budgets of the federal government toward self-determination for Indian people.

Termination is a rejected doctrine. The Congress has rejected it; the Courts have rejected it; I have rejected it. And no officer in my Executive Branch has any official views which hold otherwise.

In our common determination to continue our work for the betterment of Indian people, as we look at the upward road still before us, we may tend to forget how striking is the difference between today and 1969.

The Budget for the Bureau of Indian Affairs was then $262 million; for FY 1977 it is $764 million. The budget for the Indian Health Service was then $113 million; now it is $355 million. The Indian Financing Act, the Self-Determination Act, the Alaska Native Claims Act, the Menominee Restoration Act are law. The Washington, Mancari, Mazurie and Stevens decisions are history. In agency after agency of my Executive Branch there are new offices and federal Indian employees working to aid Indian development and to protect Indian rights.

In the White House itself I have an experienced staff officer assisting me in the coordination of Indian policies and programs. I will see to it that all these efforts will go on undaunted; I shall ensure that these
commitments continue.

There is an agenda for the future; new proposals and new problems will arise.

I look forward with enthusiasm to continuing to work on these problems in close consultation with such distinguished and responsible people as the members of the National Congress of American Indians.

My best wishes for a successful Convention.

Gerald R. Ford
## Quick-way Timetable

**Washington Reservations:** 609-1000  
**Baltimore Reservations:** 301-768-6300  
**EFFECTIVE SEPTEMBER 9, 1976**

### Washington to Albuquerque, N.M.
- **Leave**  
  - N 8:00a  
  - N 10:00a  
  - N 12:00p
- **Arrive**  
  - N 11:33a  
  - N 1:33p
- **Flight No.**  
  - 207/303  
  - 381/303  
  - 183/243  
  - 217  
  - 461/315  
  - 313/351
- **Stops or Via**  
  -  
- **Service**  
  - One-stop Daily  
  - Chicago Daily  
  - One-stop Daily  
  - Chicago Daily  
  - Two-stop Daily  
  - Chicago Daily  
  - Two-stop Daily  
  - Chicago Daily  
  - Two-stop Daily  
  - Chicago Daily

### From Albuquerque, N.M.
- **When in Albuquerque,** call 243-8611
- **Leave**  
  - N 7:00p  
  - N 9:00p  
  - N 11:00p  
  - N 1:00p  
  - N 3:00p  
  - N 5:00p  
  - N 10:00p
- **Arrive**  
  - N 8:30a  
  - N 10:30a  
  - N 12:30p  
  - N 2:30p  
  - N 4:30p  
  - N 6:30p  
  - N 8:30p
- **Flight No.**  
  - 168/276  
  - 168  
  - 168/346  
  - 346/276  
  - 306/489  
  - 306/276  
  - 306/198
- **Service**  
  - Chicago Daily  
  - Chicago Daily  
  - Chicago Daily  
  - Chicago Daily  
  - Chicago Daily  
  - Chicago Daily  
  - Chicago Daily

### To Amarillo, Texas
- **Leave**  
  - N 11:33a  
  - N 3:00p  
  - N 5:00p  
  - N 7:00p  
  - N 9:00p  
  - N 11:00p  
  - N 1:00p
- **Arrive**  
  - N 130p  
  - N 3:30p  
  - N 6:00p  
  - N 8:30p  
  - N 11:00p  
  - N 1:00p  
  - N 3:00p
- **Flight No.**  
  - 237  
  - 381  
  - 183  
  - 217  
  - 315  
  - 343  
  - 343
- **Service**  
  - One-stop Daily  
  - Chicago Daily  
  - Two-stop Daily  
  - Chicago Daily  
  - Two-stop Daily  
  - Chicago Daily  
  - Two-stop Daily  
  - Chicago Daily

### From Amarillo, Texas
- **When in Amarillo,** call 376-6326
- **Leave**  
  - N 8:10a  
  - N 10:15a  
  - N 10:15a  
  - N 10:15a  
  - N 10:15a  
  - N 10:15a  
  - N 10:15a
- **Arrive**  
  - N 11:33a  
  - N 3:30p  
  - N 6:30p  
  - N 9:30p  
  - N 12:30p  
  - N 3:00p  
  - N 6:00p
- **Flight No.**  
  - 303  
  - 306  
  - 306  
  - 303  
  - 306  
  - 306  
  - 306
- **Service**  
  - Chicago Daily  
  - Chicago Daily  
  - Chicago Daily  
  - Chicago Daily  
  - Chicago Daily  
  - Chicago Daily  
  - Chicago Daily

### To Amsterdam, Neth.
- **Leave**  
  - 8:30a  
  - 9:40a  
  - 10:40a  
  - 11:40a  
  - 1:40p  
  - 2:40p  
  - 4:40p
- **Arrive**  
  - 2:30p  
  - 3:30p  
  - 4:30p  
  - 5:30p  
  - 7:30p  
  - 8:30p  
  - 9:30p
- **Flight No.**  
  - 890/AF912  
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  - 891/AF911
- **Service**  
  - Chicago Daily  
  - Chicago Daily  
  - Chicago Daily  
  - Chicago Daily  
  - Chicago Daily  
  - Chicago Daily  
  - Chicago Daily

### From Amsterdam, Neth.
- **When in Amsterdam,** call 236-876
- **Leave**  
  - 3:00p  
  - 4:40p  
  - 5:30p  
  - 6:45p  
  - 8:00p  
  - 9:30p  
  - 11:30p
- **Arrive**  
  - 2:40p  
  - 4:40p  
  - 5:30p  
  - 7:30p  
  - 9:30p  
  - 11:30p  
  - 1:30p
- **Flight No.**  
  - 840/891  
  - 891/840  
  - 891/840  
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  - 891/840
- **Service**  
  - Chicago Daily  
  - Chicago Daily  
  - Chicago Daily  
  - Chicago Daily  
  - Chicago Daily  
  - Chicago Daily  
  - Chicago Daily

### To Athens, Greece
- **Leave**  
  - 8:00a  
  - 3:30p  
  - 6:00p  
  - 8:00p  
  - 10:30p  
  - 3:30p  
  - 6:00p
- **Arrive**  
  - 2:30p  
  - 9:30p  
  - 12:00p  
  - 2:30p  
  - 5:30p  
  - 8:30p  
  - 11:00p
- **Flight No.**  
  - 901/891  
  - 903/891  
  - 911/891  
  - 901/891  
  - 903/891  
  - 911/891  
  - 911/891
- **Service**  
  - ExWeFrSu  
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### From Athens, Greece
- **When in Athens,** call 322-6451
- **Leave**  
  - 8:00a  
  - 3:30p  
  - 6:30p  
  - 9:30p  
  - 12:00p  
  - 3:30p  
  - 6:30p
- **Arrive**  
  - 2:30p  
  - 9:30p  
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  - 2:30p  
  - 5:30p  
  - 8:30p  
  - 11:00p
- **Flight No.**  
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- **Service**  
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### To Barcelona, Spain
- **Leave**  
  - 5:30p  
  - 8:00p  
  - 11:30p
- **Arrive**  
  - 9:30p  
  - 11:30p  
  - 2:00p
- **Flight No.**  
  - 876/904  
  - 876/904  
  - 876/904
- **Service**  
  - ExWeFrSu  
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<td>5:00p</td>
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<tr>
<td>Washington/Chicago</td>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>9700</td>
<td>7:25p</td>
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<tr>
<td>Houston</td>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>2401</td>
<td>5:45p</td>
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</table>

**Note:** All flights are operated by 747's.

**Schedule Changes:**
- Effective September 3, 1975, schedules shown in local time.
- Schedules subject to change.
- For the latest information, call 635-8900.

**Change Policy:**
- One-way fare applies only to one-stop service.
- Round-trip fare applies only to round-trip service.
- Fares are subject to change without notice.
- Advance purchase required.
- Reservations should be made at least 24 hours in advance.
- For the latest information, call 635-8900.

**Airports:**
- Los Angeles
- San Francisco
- Seattle
- Chicago
- New York
- Washington

**Carry-on Luggage:**
- One carry-on bag per passenger.
- Luggage not accepted beyond the gate.
- Luggage not accepted on flights beyond the gate.

**Service:**
- In-flight entertainment.
- Snack service available.
- Meal service available.

**Contact Information:**
- For reservations, call 635-8900.
- For flight information, call 635-1100.

**Disclaimer:**
- Fares are subject to change without notice.
- Advance purchase required.
- Reservations should be made at least 24 hours in advance.
- For the latest information, call 635-8900.
### TWA Schedules

#### To Madrid, Spain

**To Madrid, Spain**

**Prior To**

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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1100</td>
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### Notes

**SCHEDULE CHANGES**

**To Madrid, Spain**

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<tr>
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<td>241a</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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To Tucson, Ariz.

N 720 100a 527 Two-stop Chicago Daily •
N 718 100a 301/207 Chicago Daily •
N 150 100a 102 Chicago Daily •
N 150 97a 290 Chicago Daily •
N 150 97a 480 Chicago Daily •

From Tucson, Ariz.

Call 624-2771

To Vienna, Austria

When in Vienna, call 73-45-27

From Vienna, Austria

Consult your TWA Ticket Office.

To Wichita, Kan.

When in Wichita, call 313-5231

From Wichita, Kan.

When in Wichita, call 313-5231

To Zurich, Switzerland

When in Zurich, call 611-313-5230

From Zurich, Switzerland

When in Zurich, call 611-313-5230

TWA Getaway

Skiing the Rockies

• Featuring 17 Resorts
• Over 400 Accommodations
• No Lower Prices

Skiing the Rockies is available free at your Travel Agent or your TWA office.
TWA. The best businessman's airline in the business.

- Best on-time performance in the U.S.A.*
- Carry-on luggage compartments on 99.6% of all domestic flights
- More widebody 747s than any other airline
- The only airline offering a choice of movies plus sports spectaculars

* TWA's on-time performance record has beaten every major domestic airline for the last 4 months running. And TWA has beaten American, United and Continental for the last 14 consecutive months. This is based on the most recent CAB on-time records through May, 1979.

The CAB requires airlines to report the percentage of flights actually flown within 15 minutes of scheduled time. This is based on the 200 busiest city pairs, which represent 70% of all available seat miles. As of May, the reports include the 200 busiest city pairs and represent 70% of our available seat miles.
Before signing the Proclamation, I would like to make some additional remarks.

I would like to say a few words about a very important issue. No State in the Union has more residents who are native Americans than the great State of Oklahoma. No domestic matter has given me greater pride than my Administration's record of turning about the discrimination and neglect that all Indians faced for so many years.

In January of 1975 I signed the Indian Self-Determination Act, a magna carta for Indian people. Today we recognize Indian tribal Governments, including those in Oklahoma, as vital Government organizations in their own right.

Just a week ago I signed the Indian Health Care Improvement Act, which authorized significant improved resources for Indian health delivery care.

I know you are very proud of the fine accredited hospital here in Lawton, but many Indian hospitals are not accredited. We must -- and we will -- bring them up to standards.

In a few minutes I will sign a Presidential Proclamation declaring October 10 to 16 as Native American Awareness Week. The Administration support for Indian programs is not just rhetoric. We back up our words with action.

Eight years ago the Bureau of Indian Affairs -- its budget was $262 million. Today it is $777 million. The Indian health budget was $113 million; today, $425 million. Our manpower training budget for Indian people is four times bigger than it was only four years ago. The record of support for Indian programs and for the protection of Indian trust rights is clear and precise. America wants those policies to continue, and I can assure you that they will.
Let me say to the Oklahoma delegation, and Senator Paul Laxalt here from Nevada, as well as the tribal leaders, and I am delighted to have the opportunity of participating with them in the signing of this Proclamation.

There are about one million American Indian citizens, and some may say this is a very small minority. I count American Indian people, however, not in numbers but in the honored place that they hold in our multi-cultured society and in the future of our nation.

The 215 million of us are keenly concerned with the one million. The welfare and the progress of native Americans is high on the agenda of the American conscience.

My Administration is equally determined that history is going to continue to be changed, that the Indian shall no longer be lowest in poverty and slimmest in opportunity, and we are making those changes now.

I sign this Proclamation as a signal of that determination and as an invitation to all of my fellow citizens to reaffirm that our first Americans are among America's most respected and honored citizens.

Thank you all very much.

END (AT 8:10 P.M. CDT)
TO: James E. Connor
FROM: William J. Baroody, Jr.
SUBJECT: Request for Travel

NAME: Bradley H. Patterson, Jr.  (Typed and Signature)

DESTINATION: Salt Lake City, returning via Moline, Ill.
PURPOSE OF TRIP: To respond to attached invitation by reading Presidential Message, give an important speech, give several informal talks at the principal one of two major national Indian organizations. Also to participate in a panel in Moline, as per attached invitation.

DEPARTURE DATE: October 20   RETURN DATE: October 24

MODE OF TRANSPORTATION: Air

LODGING ACCOMMODATIONS: Salt Lake Hilton & Holiday Inn, Moline (Name) (Address)

ESTIMATED TOTAL EXPENSES: $500.00

AUTHORIZATION OF SUPERVISOR: Bennett concurs in the Moline trip (Signature of Certifying Officer if appropriate)

ACKNOWLEDGED BY: James E. Connor
(Signature)
(Submit in Duplicate)
August 18, 1976

Mr. Brad Patterson
Assistant Director
Presidential Personnel Office
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Patterson:

The 33rd annual convention of the National Congress of American Indians will be held in Salt Lake City, Utah, the week of October 18-22, 1976, at the Salt Palace.

The NCAI convention is the largest and most representative annual meeting of Indian tribes in the U.S. This year we expect approximately 2,500 people including official representatives from more than 150 tribes.

We would be deeply honored if you could come and give an address at the opening session of the convention on Monday, October 18.

We await your reply.

Respectfully yours,

Charles E. Trimble
Executive Director
WE ARE STILL LOOKING FORWARD TO SEEING YOU ON YOUR WAY TO THE MCAI CONVENTION. PLEASE TRY TO KEEP MESCALERO ON YOUR AGENDA FOR A DAY OR SO.

WENDELL CHINO
MESCALERO APACHE TRIBE
16130 EST
MGM COMP MGM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 4, 1976

NOTE TO SUE PORTER

Two questions:

1. Do you have any further information about the possibility of a member of the First Family coming by the National Congress of American Indians conference in Salt Lake City on October 20? (The President signed the Indian Health Bill; it will be a happy time there in general.)

2. Would any member of the First Family be free here at the White House on October 27, 28 or 29 (27th AM preferred) to say hello at the first meeting of the newly appointed members of the National Advisory Council on Indian Education (see release)?

[Signature]
October 6

Barry -

PFC people told me yesterday that all White House travel after 10/16 is, in effect, campaign travel. Barcoody qualifies this by saying that it means "advocates".

Is the attached travel "advocate" travel? I plan to give a talk which emphasizes the Ford record on Indians but I don't plan any political attacks at all (since Indian policy in the past 7 years has been bipartisan).

( The professional thing, of course, is professional.)

One additional point: The NCAI is trying to put together a panel -- consisting of a Carter representative and a Ford representative -- to discuss
Indian affairs. If this is done, it would be on the 19th, and I would go out for it earlier. This would likely be a bit more confrontational and might put me more toward the "advocate" category, I suppose. What is your advice?

Speech only: BHP is

 is not

 an "advocate"

Speech plus panel -- BHP

 is

 is not

 and "advocate"
TO: James E. Connor
FROM: William J. Baroody, Jr.
SUBJECT: Request for Travel.

NAME: Bradley H. Patterson, Jr.

DESTINATION: Salt Lake City, returning via Moline, Ill.

PURPOSE OF TRIP: To respond to attached invitation by reading Presidential Message, give an important speech, give several informal talks at the principal one of two major national Indian organizations, also to participate in a panel in Moline, as per attached invitation.

DEPARTURE DATE: October 20
RETURN DATE: October 24

MODE OF TRANSPORTATION: Air

LODGING ACCOMMODATIONS: Salt Lake Hilton & Holiday Inn, Moline 

ESTIMATED TOTAL EXPENSES: $500.00

AUTHORIZATION OF SUPERVISOR: Bennett concurs in the Moline trip

ACKNOWLEDGED BY: James E. Connor

(Submit in Duplicate)
August 18, 1976

Mr. Brad Patterson
Assistant Director
Presidential Personnel Office
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Patterson:

The 33rd annual convention of the National Congress of American Indians will be held in Salt Lake City, Utah, the week of October 18-22, 1976, at the Salt Palace.

The NCAI convention is the largest and most representative annual meeting of Indian tribes in the U.S. This year we expect approximately 2,500 people including official representatives from more than 150 tribes.

We would be deeply honored if you could come and give an address at the opening session of the convention on Monday, October 18.

We await your reply.

Respectfully yours,

Charles E. Trimble
Executive Director
August 13, 1976

Mr. Bradley H. Patterson, Jr.
The White House
Washington, DC 20050

Dear Mr. Patterson:

Our mutual friend, Bradley Nash, who is a member of the Board of this Center, has called to my attention your splendid study, "The President's Cabinet: Issues and Questions." This inspired us to invite your participation in the Seventh Annual National Leadership Symposium, jointly sponsored by the National Association of Manufacturers and this Center, in association with the American Council on Education. It will convene at the administrative center of Deere and Company in Moline, Illinois, the weekend of October 22-24. We expect approximately 400 of the nation's business and educational leaders.

The Sunday morning, October 24, round table will focus on managerial and staffing aspects of the Presidency. In your role as Secretary of the Cabinet, we especially hope that you will participate, and we are also inviting Mrs. Jeanne Davis, Secretary of the National Security Council, to participate in a parallel role. Brad has agreed to serve as a member of the panel, as has the Vice Chairman of our Board, Henry Hall Wilson, who served in the Kennedy and Johnson administrations. Additionally from our Board of Educators, Dr. Louis W. Koenig, Professor of Politics, New York University, and the author of the Chief Executive, has agreed to participate, and we are hopeful that another member of our Board of Educators, Professor Dwight Waldo, may be with us.

We further hope that within your own busy schedule you can come in time for the Friday evening keynote, which will be delivered by the Honorable William J. Usery, Jr., the U.S. Secretary of Labor. With your acceptance kindly send a Biographical Sketch and photograph.

Further by way of background on this unique education Center, we enclose a copy of our Ten Year Report.

Sincerely yours,

R. Gordon Hoxie

RGH:as
cc Bradley Nash
Jeanne Davis
Enclosures
October 11, 1976

TO: Brad Patterson
FROM: Bunny Rosenfeld

Enclosed is a copy of the newsletter INDIAN AFFAIRS published by the Association on American Indian Affairs, Inc., for which we had the request for the President's position on Native Americans.

I thought you would enjoy seeing the printed copy with Jimmy Carter's reply.
Eviction Stayed

The Havasupai Tribe for now has beaten back an attempt by the National Park Service (NPS) to evict four Havasupai families from their homes at Supai Camp two miles west of NPS headquarters on the south rim of Grand Canyon National Park. The NPS “target date” was October 1.

Park Superintendent Merle E. Stitt, to the astonishment of the Tribe, justified trying to break up the tiny Havasupai encampment on the grounds that the housing was “substandard” and also “segregated,” citing Executive Order 11063 forbidding segregated housing in federal enclaves. The five houses which the Havasupais rent are owned by the Park Service and have been for decades occupied by Havasupais who work for the Park or for Fred Harvey, Inc., which operates the tourist concession at Grand Canyon Village. The houses were originally built by the Park Service in the 1930s to replace the Havasupais’ own homes which the NPS razed because they were “substandard.”

In late July Fred Harvey, Inc., at the request of the Park Service, wrote the families to come in and discuss “alternative housing,” leading the Havasupais to fear for their jobs if they refused to move. In August the NPS concluded an agreement with the U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs to remove the houses from the park.

In response to tribal protests, the company late in September stated it would not take part in the eviction or the destruction of any Havasupai houses and would not take re­prisals against Havasupai employees living at the encampment.

As an inducement for the Havasupai to move the Park Service offered “better” homes in the main concession area rent free.

Direct action to remove the Indian people came on September 21 when a truck escorted by two NPS security vehicles, lights flashing, appeared at Harriet Sinyella’s house to move her belongings while she was at work, but they left when instructed by other Havasupais that she had no intention of moving.

That same week the plight of the Havasupai hit the Arizona newspapers and telephone stations; and on Friday, with tensions mounting as October approached, Superintendent Stitt, contacted by AAIA in response to the Tribe’s request for help, agreed to inform the Tribe that no immediate action would be taken and to meet with the Havasupai to discuss the matter.

The Park Service claims that it had never intended to evict the families and alleges that they were willing to move until some mysterious “new factor” caused them to change their minds.

Mr. Stitt makes it clear that it is still his intention to move the families. Tribal Chairman, Clark C. Jack, Jr., expresses the hope that “the United States government as trustee protector of the rights of Native Americans will display the same concern for allowing these Havasupai families to make their own decision about where they wish to live that private concessionaire Fred Harvey shows.”

The Tribe is asking that concerned Americans write to President Ford expressing their opposition to any involuntary relocation of the families living at Supai Camp.

These same families have been subjected to Park Service harassment before. In the summer of 1974, the Park Service ordered the families at Supai Camp to get rid of their pets. When the Havasupais refused the Park Service cut off their water supply. Four days later, the families gave in and put five cats and a dog out in the wilderness in hopes they would survive on their own but they died of starvation.

The Park Service has a long history of mistreating the Havasupai Tribe. During the 1920s and ‘30s, it evicted hundreds of Havasupai from their traditional homes on the plateau, burning down some of their houses, and forced them to live year-round at the bottom of the Grand Canyon, where over the years many have died unnecessarily in winter because of their isolation. Because of continued NPS abuse, the Tribe sought and gained Congressional action in 1974 granting it title to its traditional lands—except for Supai Camp.
Papagos, Pimas & Pupfish

The Papagos and Pimas of Arizona, who have been fighting for a hundred years for their water, and who saw real hope for Congressional action to restore their water to them this year, had their hopes dashed when hearings on S. 3298 were abruptly cancelled two days before the first witnesses were to appear on August 5th. S. 3296, the Central Arizona Tribal Water Rights Act of 1976, was introduced in the Senate on April 11, 1976 by Senator Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) and is co-sponsored by Senator Walter Mondale (D-Minn.), Senator Ernest F. Hollings (D-S.C.), and Senator Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.). It would provide the 30,000 tribal members with the water they need for their survival and which they are legally entitled to.

The cancellation came about as the result of the intervention of Senator Robert Griffin (R-Mich.) who raised the technical objection that the Senate Interior Committee could not meet the day while the Senate itself was in session. Without objection, other committees met that day, and the Senate Interior Committee met the next day to consider legislation to protect a swamp in the southeastern United States.

It is reported that Senator Griffin took this action at the behest of Senator Paul Fannin (R-Ariz.), chairman of the Senate Interior Committee, who is reported to have asked the Attorney General to consider a lawsuit to prevent this legislation from becoming law.

In letters to both Senator Griffin and Senator Fannin the five central Arizona tribes blasted the "political criticized" that led to the cancellation of the hearings.

Senator Kennedy and Senator Lee Metcalf (D-Mont.), a member of the Senate Interior Committee, have said that they will introduce new legislation to restore the water rights of the tribes when the new Congress takes office in January 1977.

Seneca Victory

An agreement recently concluded between the Seneca Indian Nation and the State of New York is being hailed as a "modern-day treaty." According to the Senecas, the agreement marks the first time since the early 1800s that the State has dealt with a New York tribe as a sovereign nation.

IHS reports in a number of Alaska Native villages have indicated that 1,300 school children suffered from chronic otitis media. The prevalence as high as 12 per cent of the children with chronic otitis media had to compete with diseases not present among the non-Indian population is less than 1 per cent. In 1974 the first time, Congress appropriated monies specifically for otitis media control activities within the Indian Health Service. The dramatic success of the special otitis media program in the last five years should not obscure the fact that one out of ten Indian and Alaska Natives are still known to be affected by the disease. 

Health Care Progress

For the second consecutive year the U.S. Indian Health Service (IHS) reports that the tragic rate of otitis media (middle ear disease) among American Indians and Alaska Native people has decreased. The reports that during the last five years in which special efforts have been concentrated on an otitis media program, 10,000 surgeries to restore hearing have been completed.

There are 18,000 Native Americans who have already been discussed as needing the surgery and who are unable to obtain it because of the chronic shortage of funds and trained personnel in the Indian Health Service. Moreover, projections indicate that another 60,000 need surgery but have not yet been screened.

It was a year except one since 1961, when the IHS began reporting on otitis media, it has been the most prevalent disease among American Indians.

Chronic otitis media often begins in children less than one year old. Their hearing is impaired before they are old enough to learn speech and language. Untreated, the disease can lead to the rupture of the tympanic membrane and cause deafness. A recent survey in a number of Alaska Native villages has revealed moderate-to-severe hearing loss (primarily due to otitis media) affecting as many as two-thirds of the village population. The Sensory Disabilities Program of the IHS reports recent surveys showing an overall prevalence of 5 per cent chronic otitis media in American Indian school-age children. The report indicates that 6,000 Alaska Native school children (for example, on the vast Navajo Reservation) having a prevalence as high as 12 per cent of the children with chronic perforations of one or both tympanic membranes. (The rate among the non-Indian population is less than 1 per cent.) In 1976 the first time, Congress appropriated monies specifically for otitis media control activities within the Indian Health Service.

Pima Hopes Dashed

Chronic otitis media is among these health problems that Indian families and Indian communities face. Moreover, projections indicate that another 60,000 need surgery but have not yet been screened.

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population. The Sensory Disabilities Program of the AAIA reports recent surveys showing an overall prevalence of 5 per cent to 15 per cent in Indian preschool and school-age children, with some more isolated Indian school populations such as the last 2000 Reservations having a prevalence as high as 12 per cent of the children with chronic perforations of one or both tympanic membranes. (The rate is dependent on age and varies somewhat among the reservations.) In 1974 the US Senate estimated that 3,000 Navajo school children suffer from chronic otitis media.

Until fiscal year 1970, otitis media had to compete with other program priorities for the use of appropriated funds from the overall operating budget of the Indian Health Service. The limited funds available to combat the middle-ear disease were used primarily for the treatment of active cases and, to some extent, for restorative surgery.

In 1969 the Association on American Indian Affairs urged the Senate to appropriate additional funds specifically for otitis media activities and recommended a number of steps to be taken for the prevention and control of the disease. (See Indian Affairs No. 74.) In 1970, for the first time, Congress appropriated monies specifically for otitis media control activities within the Indian Health Service.

The dramatic success of the special otitis media program in the last five years shows the fact that one out of ten Indian and Alaska Native children are now known to be affected by the disease.

In MEMORIAM

The Board of Directors and the staff of the Association on American Indian Affairs mourn the passing of E. Timley Ray, who served as Secretary-Treasurer from 1970 to 1976. Mr. Ray was a treasured ally of the AAIA since 1972, a benefactor of American Indian nursing students, and a devoted friend of Indian tribes.

**Letter to the Editor**

To the Editor:

I have made a discovery these past few years that I hope you will let me pass on to other readers of Indian Affairs. Previously I had tried to help certain Indian tribes by individual effort. And I had always failed. Now I have learned how easy it is to enlist others to help, and how one’s influence is thereby multiplied. The average American of good will has an easy conscience about Indians and is unfamiliar with specific situations, but is glad to accept the guidance of someone with specialized knowledge.

For years I had been concerned about the unresolved land claims of the Alaska Natives, but had found no way of helping them. The news media might mention the land question in passing, but it was seldom or never explained. Readers of Indian Affairs, of course, were kept abreast of developments, and the issue was included in hearings that I conducted before the Senate. I suggested that they send for this publication and write the six letters to public officials recommended in a common communication that accompanied it. I was amazed at the number who wrote back to me reporting that they had done so.

When I saw this response, I put together my personal appeal. When I was asked to speak at any gathering—women’s clubs, historical societies, schools, Indian organizations—I would ask if someone would join me in a letter to public officials. After the letter had been written, I would send it to the Washington office of the AAIA. I was simply asking for an alliance of most good citizens. You who are reading this letter also have that specialized knowledge, but you may not know — or come once did not — how willing people are to accept it. This puts us in a strategic position when there is a clear-cut issue to be decided.

Angie Debo

**Scholarships**

Emergency scholarship grants ranging from $50 to $250 were made by the Association on American Indian Affairs to: Howard A. Anderson, Pit River, a graduate student at the University of Oregon, majoring in dentistry; Susan Arkeel, Creighton University, Omaha, majoring in journalism; Elena L. Bassett, Yakima, a junior at Oregon State University, majoring in secondary business education; JoAnn Batiste, Alabama-Coushatta, a senior at North Texas State University, majoring in physical education; Robert Benedict, Navajo, a student at the University of California at Berkeley, majoring in political science; Patricia B. Bennell, Mandan-Blackfeet, a junior at the University of New Mexico, majoring in special education; Bertha H. Bick, Sioux, a second-year student at the Community College of Eastern Washington University, majoring in psychology; Gary Comek, Creek-Seminole, a graduate student at the University of Oklahoma, majoring in human relations; Bruce Contrary, Sioux-Cree, a freshman at Montana State University, majoring in history; Martin Cross, Hiawatha, a senior at Tabor College, majoring in social work; Janet W. Friedman, Micmac, a senior at the University of North Dakota, pre-medical student; Jan Goslin, Kickapoo, a senior at the University of California at Berkeley, majoring in social work; Glen Herson, Jr., Cherokee-Sioux, a graduate student at Northeastern Oklahoma State University, majoring in education; Kathleen J. Henderson, a student at the University of California at Berkeley, majoring in Native American studies; Melinda Jones, Blackfeet, a freshman at the University of California at Berkeley, majoring in Native American studies; Sampson Juneau, Blackfeet, a freshman at the University of California at Berkeley, majoring in Native American studies; Daniel J. Kisko, Northern Cheyenne, a graduate student at the University of California at Berkeley, majoring in pre-law; William J. Kutz, a student at the University of North Dakota, majoring in education; Frank E. LaFranchise, Sioux, a graduate student at the University of South Dakota, majoring in psychology and counseling; Carol J. Long, Chippewa, a junior at Lesley College, majoring in early childhood education; Marvin Lasley, Osage, a senior at Oklahoma State University, majoring in business administration; Daniel L. Lenoir, Lumbee, a first-year student at Tuskegee Institute, majoring in veterinary medicine; Ronald J. Levis, Quechua, a senior at the University of New Mexico Medical School; Hilda Manuel, Papago, a third-year student at the University of New Mexico School of Dentistry; Glen B. Marsh, a graduate student at the University of South Dakota, majoring in special education; Joanne Metz, Osage, a graduate student at San Diego State University, majoring in geology; John Morton, Coeur d’Alene, majoring in social work; Mildie McKinney, Runningwater, Cheyenne, a senior at the University of Oklahoma School of Nursing; Wanita Jefferson, Mohawk, a freshman at Mesa College, majoring in criminal justice; Shirley Murphy, Sioux, a graduate student at San Diego State University, majoring in zoology; Herbert Northcutt, Potawatomi, a sophomore at Washburn University, majoring in social work; Bob Patiarn, Chippewa, a graduate student at Stanford University, majoring in psychology; Milton Potts, Ho-Chunk, a junior at the University of California at Berkeley, majoring in Native American studies; Mike Reeter, Kickapoo, a freshman at Eastern Oregon State College, majoring in pre-law.

**Alaska Natives Select Land**

How do Alaska’s Ahtahakans Indian living in more than 30 villages scattered over a land area larger than any state in the U.S. except Alaska or Texas choose the best land for their entitlement under the terms of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971?

The 11,000 members of the Doyon Native Corporation — with more than 200,000 square miles within its boundaries — has put together some of the world’s most advanced and sophisticated technology to work for them. Pictures from NASA’s Landsat-1 Earth resources satellite survey were used to make maps of 7,000,000 acres to help the Ahtahakans choose some of the 13,000,000 acres they are entitled to under the Act.

The maps showed areas of caribou and moose pasture, potential agricultural land, potentially marketable softwood and hardwood forests, and areas where geologic features indicated possible deposits of hard-rock minerals.

The Landsat-1 satellite circles the globe 14 times a day 560 miles overhead and surveys Earth’s natural resources with an electronic multispectral scanner that returns data for various vegetation and computer software that compares different types of terrain, vegetation, soils, rocks on a detailed scale.

The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, signed into law in 1971, granted Alaska’s more than 60,000 Indian, Eskimo and Aleut people title to 44,000,000 acres of land. The land is organized into 12 Native regional corporations.

The Association on American Indian Affairs worked closely with Alaska’s Native for more than a decade to help their powerful struggle to obtain Congressional confirmation of their land rights.

**INDIAN AFFAIRS** is a newsletter of the Association on American Indian Affairs, editorial staff: Executive Editor, Mary Gibson-Bryer; Editor, 2nd Editor, Contributing Editor, IIIl McKay; Business Manager, Sylvia M. Herron; Circulation Manager, Lillian Pollack.
President Ford

When I signed the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act in January, 1975, I described that law as a "milestone for Indian people." During my congressional career and my two years as President, I have tried to make Indian self-determination effective and successful.

I recognize the special relationship of trust that Indian tribes have with the United States, and I have often emphasized that support of self-determination includes opposition to any determination of the relationship. Because of the many needs on Indian reservations—for economic development, improved health care, increased educational opportunities, better roads, livable housing—I have urged the strengthening of tribal governments. In this new era of Indian self-determination, the elected leadership of Indian tribes is the key to the success of achieving the goals of America's first citizens. History has demonstrated that the federal government's domination cannot meet the needs or solve the problems of our Indian citizens. Patroindemocracy of the past in Indian affairs is a proven failure. Consequently, I have sought to make available to Indian tribes the resources and technical assistance needed to solve their own problems and achieve their own goals.

I have backed up policies and promised money. In the past six years, the Indian Affairs budget has increased almost 300 percent. The Department of Commerce is targeting $27.7 million for Indian economic planning and economic development in 1977. The Comprehensive Employment and Training Act administered by the Department of Labor, allocates significant funds to Indian people: Before the CETA was enacted (12 U.S.C. 1901) manpower allocations were $17.3 million; today Indian manpower funds total $75 million, including $52.6 million going directly to 157 Indian prime sponsors. The Office of Education's special funds for Indian education have risen from $18 million in FY 1973 to $42 million today. In power and financial assistance and to assure that Indian needs are really being served; and it will develop plans for fuller participation by Indian tribes in the operation of existing programs.

Indian families and children, like all American families, deserve to be protected and supported by government rather than ignored or destroyed. The rights of Indian families to have their children as they wish have not always been respected by the federal government. I believe that Indian children are raised in foster homes or adoptive institutions. I have asked the Office of Education to spend $30 million to support Indian self-determination and concern for Indian child-welfare, neither candidate's response to the question regarding the water rights of the five central Arizona tribes can be considered forthright and sensitive to urgent social needs.

Governor Carter

Thank you for the opportunity to respond to your questions regarding my position on matters of interest to Indians. I recognize the unique relationship between the federal government and Native Americans, and I believe that to the greatest extent possible programs for Indian tribes should be designed, implemented, and managed by tribal leaders. Indian tribes should be able to determine their own destinies. The operation of Indian schools, the best use of their land, water, and mineral resources, and the direction of their economic development. Self-determination must mean that the majority of decisions affecting Indian tribes will be made in the Tribal Council room and not in Washington, D.C.

Today, duplication of effort, waste, and neglect pervade the administration of programs, while newly enacted legislation is not always followed; in fact, the President of the Bureau of Indian Affairs has declined to implement a program in which the Bureau of Indian Affairs is eager to help, and which the Indian tribes want. I am committed to conditions that are different from those of past years. More than 16,000 Indian students with federal grants now attend colleges and universities to gain the professional skills needed in their communities. We have halted the erosion of the tribal land base and restorations have been achieved of Blue Lake, Mt. Adams, and the Mennonite lands, while the historic Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act has become law.

The Indian Self-Determination Act is being implemented and marked a departure from previous policy. Revenue sharing reaches Indian tribal governments directly needed for Indian communities to solve the problems of their children. Federal money by Indian tribes. It is the responsibility of the Indian National Education Act, for instance, has now reached 1,200 school districts and 235 staff.

The policy of Indian self-determination has led to increased opportunities and roles for tribal governing bodies through the administration of programs in the Southwest, will almost certainly be decided by the Southwest, will almost certainly be decided by the Southwest, will almost certainly be decided by the Southwest, will almost certainly be decided by the Southwest, will almost certainly be decided by the Southwest, will almost certainly be decided by the Southwest, will almost certainly be decided by the Southwest, will almost certainly be decided by the State of Alaska's Department of School Services. The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act has provided for Indian tribes and students living in 126 other villages in rural Alaska can also look forward to attending higher-level secondary education while living at home.

In an out-of-court settlement of Teobal v. Linn (originally Hootch v. Alaska State Operating School System), the state of Alaska has agreed to spend at least $20 million from a $55 million school bond issue which will be on a statewide ballot this November, and some $2.5 million from a bond issue proposed for 1978 to build schools or otherwise provide facilities for high school students living at 126 sites in rural Alaska. If the November bond issue is not approved by the voters the school bond issue, which is a state program of 40 Native students, will go back to court.

While the school was pending the State of Alaska started a crash program to put high schools in Native villages. Most of the 47 rural high schools started this year are in Native villages. In the past, Alaskan Natives who wanted to continue study high school had to attend Bureau of Indian Affairs boarding schools (some as far away as Oregon or Oklahoma), enroll in unsupervised correspondence courses, or board with a family in one of Alaska's larger cities. While almost all of the predominantly non-Native villages provide secondary schooling, only 20 per cent of Native children living in rural areas have access to high school education. Now it is expected that children in the Native villages will be able to stay home to continue their secondary education as a result of the State's Commitment. In addition to presenting an amicus curiae brief in support of the plaintiffs, the Alaska Supreme Court, the AAIA provided financial assistance in the case.
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

LEAVE FOR SALT LAKE CITY

From Washington National Airport on United Flight 299 at 4:30 PM OCT. 19

Arrive Chicago 5:30 PM
Leave Chicago UAL 489 at 6:30
Arrive Salt Lake City 8:40 PM

STAYING AT THE SALT PALACE TRAVELODGE
215 West North Temple
801-332-1000

LEAVING SALT LAKE CITY:

10: AM Friday October 22, UAL 226
Arrive Denver 11:09 AM
Meet with Denver Regional Council at the Denver Federal Center (phone via Mr. Norton on 303-234-4171) from 2 to 3:30 PM
Leave Denver UAL 676 at 4:25 PM
Arrive Moline, Illinois 7:55 PM

Listen to debate at the Deere & Company Administrative Center

Overnight at Holiday Inn (near airport) Saturday and Sunday programs as indicated.

LEAVE MOLINE

2:31 PM Sunday October 24; Ozark 872
Arrive Chicago 3:19 PM
Leave Chicago American A. 462 at 4:30
Arrive Washington National 7:11 PM
"The Congress and the Presidency: 
A Managerial Appraisal"

SEVENTH ANNUAL NATIONAL LEADERSHIP SYMPOSIUM

Jointly Sponsored by
Center for the Study of the Presidency
and
National Association of Manufacturers
in association with
American Council on Education
October 22-24, 1976
Moline, Illinois

Deere & Company Administrative Center
Symposium Site
Program Schedule

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1976
2:00-5:00 p.m. REGISTRATION, Holiday Inn, Junction 8, 92, & 150, Moline, Illinois
5:30-6:15 p.m. Transportation departs Holiday Inn for Administrative Center, Deere & Company
5:45-6:45 p.m. RECEPTION, Administrative Center
6:45-7:45 p.m. DINNER, Administrative Center
6:00-10:30 p.m. TELEvised Debate and Commentaries, Administrative Center Auditorium
10:30-11:00 p.m. Transportation departs Administrative Center for Holiday Inn

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1976
7:30-8:45 a.m. BREAKFAST (buffet) Holiday Inn
8:15-8:45 a.m. Transportation departs Holiday Inn for Administrative Center
9:00-10:15 a.m. ADDRESS and QUESTION PERIOD, Administrative Center Auditorium
10:15-10:30 a.m. Coffee Break
10:30-12:00 Noon FIRST ROUND TABLE, Administrative Center Auditorium
12:15-1:15 p.m. LUNCHEON, Administrative Center
1:15-2:00 p.m. LUNCHEON ADDRESS
2:15 p.m. Transportation departs Administrative Center for West Branch, Iowa
3:15-4:15 p.m. TOUR of Hoover Birthplace and Hoover Memorial Library
4:15 p.m. Transportation departs West Branch for Holiday Inn
5:15-6:45 p.m. Transportation departs Holiday Inn for Administrative Center
6:30-7:15 p.m. DINNER, Administrative Center
7:15-8:15 p.m. ADDRESS and QUESTION PERIOD, Administrative Center Auditorium
8:15-9:00 p.m. ADDRESS and QUESTION PERIOD
9:45-10:15 p.m. Transportation departs Administrative Center for Holiday Inn

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1976
7:30-8:45 a.m. BREAKFAST (buffet) Holiday Inn
8:15-8:45 a.m. Transportation departs Holiday Inn for Administrative Center
9:00-10:30 a.m. SECOND ROUND TABLE, Administrative Center Auditorium
10:30-10:50 a.m. Coffee Break
11:00-12:00 Noon ADDRESS and QUESTION PERIOD, Administrative Center Auditorium
12:15-1:15 p.m. LUNCHEON
1:15-2:45 p.m. Transportation leaves for Holiday Inn and Quad Cities Airport
Program

OPENING SESSION
Introductory Remarks: Elwood Y. Curtis, President, Deere & Company; Richard C. Kaute, Chairman, National Association of Manufacturers; and R. Gordon Hoxie, President, Center for the Study of the Presidency.

TELEvised DEBATE:
President Gerald R. Ford
Governor James E. Carter, Jr.

Moderator: Raymond M. Butler, Director, Office of Leadership Development in Higher Education, American Council on Education.

Commentaries: W. Antoine Ford, Former White House Fellow; Martin S. Hammers, Editor, Detroit News; Louis W. Koenig, Professor of Politics, New York University; Michael J. Robinson, Assistant Professor of Politics, Catholic University of America; Susan R. Schiffer, Former White House Fellow; and Henry Hall Wilson, Former Administrative Assistant to Presidents Kennedy and Johnson.

ADDRESS AND QUESTION PERIOD
"Agenda for Leadership"
W. J. Usey, Jr., U.S. Secretary of Labor.

FIRST ROUND TABLE
"Business and Public Policy: A Formula for Productivity"


Participants: C. Jackson Grayson, Jr., Director, American Productivity Center; Richard C. Kaute; Jerry McAfee, Chairman, Gulf Oil Corporation; and John H. Perkins, President, Continental Illinois Corporation.

LUNCHeON ADDRESS
"Herbert Hoover Reappraised"
Joseph E. McCabe, Chancellor, Coe College.

DINNER ADDRESS AND COMMENTARY
Moderator: Harry J. Sievers, S.J., Dean of the Graduate School, Fordham University.
"Adam Smith and America"
Introduction and Commentary: Ian MacGregor, Chairman, AMAX Inc.
Andrew S. Skinner, Professor of Political Economy, University of Glasgow, Scotland.
SECOND ROUND TABLE

"Managerial Aspects of the Presidency"

Moderator: DONALD HAIDER, Associate Professor of Public Management, Northwestern University.

Participants: LOUIS W. KOENIG; BRADLEY D. NASH, author, Staffing the Presidency; BRADLEY H. PATTERSON, Jr., Assistant Director for Operations, Presidential Personnel Office; MICHAEL J. ROBINSON; and C. DWIGHT WALDO, Editor-in-Chief, Public Administration Review.

ADDRESS AND QUESTION PERIOD

"Congress and the Presidency in the Formulation of Economic Policy"

JOHN B. ANDERSON, U.S. House of Representatives, Chairman, Republican Conference.

PROGRAM AND LOCAL ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEE

HAROLD L. BELL, Professor of Political Science, Augustana College, and DONALD B. JOHNSON, Professor of Political Science, University of Iowa, Co-Chairmen; BARBARA N. BUTLER, Director, Office of Leadership Development in Higher Education, American Council on Education; KENNETH E. DAVISON, Professor of American Studies, Heidelberg College; RAYMOND ENGLISH, Director, Social Science Program, Educational Research Council of America; EDWARD C. JONES, President, Jones Dairy Farms; CLAUD LOGAN, Vice President, Corporate Communications, Deere & Company; DANIEL S. MCGUIRE, Professor of Government and Public Affairs, Southern Illinois University; GEORGE F. NELSON, Director, Public Relations, Deere & Company; ARTHUR REEF, Vice President, AMAX INC.; THOMAS E. SCHEU, Professor of Political Science, Eastern Illinois University; JAMES N. SITES, Senior Vice President, Communications, National Association of Manufacturers; and WILLIAM C. SPRAGUE, Associate Professor of Political Science, Bowling Green State University.
Dear Mr. Hoxie:

Thank you for your invitation to attend the Seventh Annual National Leadership Symposium in Moline.

It is a pleasure to accept, and I enclose a biography and photograph.

I will certainly be with you for Sunday morning and will let you know whether I'll be able to arrive as early as Friday evening. Perhaps when you have it firmed up, you could send me an agenda for the three days.

Cordially,

Bradley H. Patterson, Jr.

Mr. R. Gordon Hoxie
Center for the Study of the Presidency
926 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10021

BHP: map
Enc: bio and photo
Dear Ian,

This past week has turned up some particularly poignant experiences which made us think often of you and of our years together. At the risk of being presumptuous, I thought you might like to have a line or two about them.

This was the week of the 33rd Annual Convention of the National Congress of American Indians and I was invited to Salt Lake City to join the proceedings. Familiar issues and familiar faces were everywhere.

Before leaving Monday, I went with Cubbie over to Bork's domain to argue with Bork's tough, bright young conservative Assistant S.G. that the US should enter an amicus brief in support of certiorari in the Tesuque case at Flathead. The Flatheads are an Indian tribe property, the south half of Flathead Lake to "mean high water". A non-Indian (Hamen) long ago bought an Indian allotment in 1939, but has also put up a 300' wharf and breakwater out into the lake. The tribe sued, the District Court found for Hamen, saying that the "federal common law of waterfowl" applied; the Court of Appeals summarily affirmed. Even the S.G. people recognized this as an outright trespass on tribal property, but told us "no luck"; the papers had already been circulated to the Justices; the case was on their agenda for the 22nd. Of course the Court might ask the US for a brief, but again they might not.

I asked if there was any internal way we could notify the Court that we would like to be asked. The young Assistant S.G. frowned. Bork never likes to request that the papers be called back once circulated... I asked my question again and for a long moment the Assistant S.G. looked me in the eye. Then he lifted the phone and called the Clerk. Turned out that the Clerk was just then putting two agendas together -- the 22nd's agenda 29th's-- and it didn't matter to him which one the Hamen case went onto.

That was all we needed --and the S.G is filing the brief this week. But it wouldn't have happened that way unless we had come over there... This just brought home again to me the point so often and implicitly learned in our years have been in the White House Staff: intervention in policy or even operational matters, especially in sensitive areas, can be ineffectively and in a well-timed manner without "intervening" between the President and his Cabinet... And that intervention can be crucial. I note that the "traditionalist" group of public administrators has just written a paper calling for a minimum White House Staff role in the usual circumspect White House Staff behavior. But where policy is changing, or when crises arise, you and I know that the interests of the President are otherwise. Remember four years ago Tank hi, and also our visit with Bork on the West?

Before catching the plane Monday I fired a memo into the President's briefing machinery to warn him -- when he goes to Seattle this week --against being trapped by the angry political in the State of Washington into denouncing or under-citing the Boldt decision. In US v Washington (which affirmed the heretofore ignored Indian treaty right to 50% of the harvestable salmon catch). The non-Indian commercial and sports fishermen are fit to be tied and, in a newspaper I have just read, when the reluctant and uneasy State officials were trying to do their legal duty, organized in their boats actually tried to swamp the State patrol cruisers, so that the Coast Guard had to come in to help. A Little Rock in salmon country.

With Democrats and Republicans out-doing each other in denouncing Judge Boldt, I am worried that the President, if unbriefed, might unintentionally join in their chorus.

No sooner than having arrived at my Salt Lake City motel (at 11:30 pm Eastern time) I was summoned to an adjoining motel room by the earnest but profoundly
ensue non-Indian BIA officials who had none upren Window Rock. Their complaint:
the Supreme Court's Miranda and Griffin decisions, which ruled that in all hiring,
preempts and transfers in BIA and the TEC's Health Service, Indian Preference
to be the rule, the Civil Service merit system and the Civil Rights Act nondiscrimina-
tion provisions notwithstanding. There men and some hundreds like them, having
served perhaps 20 years but not ready to retire, now find themselves cut off from
any further upward or lateral advancement. Indian tribes, taking over their functions
by contract (as we intended in 1970) are not likely to hire many of them, and the
President has just vetoed an early retirement bill for them as being too liberal.
Their own Indian complaint is that BIA spurred by the impact of the Courts
decisions, is going beyond allreason and putting Indians everywhere, even if
hugely qualified. There one, they said, within BIA there were good relations between
indians and non-Indians, as they are scarred all over. A tough dilemma the facts
of which are hard to obtain, and the solution even harder.

Salt Lake City's spring scintillated in pristine clear air—the great
bowl of arid montane skies over the city on three sides but the western horizon
opens far off into 150 miles of Salt Flats to the Nevada border. One's mind and
spirits open up with that western air...

My first duty was to appear as the Administration spokesman debating a
Carter spokesman (Gene Berg, a Houston ACLU attorney) on Indian policy. Hardly
Marquis of Women Voters rules; the moderator (Sam Deloria) opened by calling us
both "hakraye!", and entered into the debate against me on a number of occasions,
while the audience, generally pro-Democrat, showed this by frequent applause. I
was a good and lively debate, but my position was to make any case by individual
Indians quaking up for questions from the floor and wanting their individual recent
complaints against the BIA on me. Do you remember the long meeting I had
there? President and General Counsel of the Northern Cheyenne, with LeBaron, Kent
Primmell and a lot of others on their own issue? We got up to complain that
"nobody in Washington had ever listened to him." When I reminded him of our 1 hour
session, 3 years ago, he answered his complaint that he "never heard anything more
after that." Actually, Secretary Morton cancelled half of his leaves and helped
the Northern Cheyenne lateral advancement. Indian tribes, taking over their functions
by contract (as we intended in 1970) are not likely to hire many of them, and the
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hugely qualified. There one, they said, within BIA there were good relations between
Indians and non-Indians, as they are scarred all over. A tough dilemma the facts
of which are hard to obtain, and the solution even harder.

Tuesday noon was a lunch on the 26th floor of the glassy new white sky-
scraper office building of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, towering
over the old, gray Temple and Tabernacle. The whole place is, frankly, splendid;
the 26th floor dining suite has floor to ceiling windows overlooking the City. The
Church put up the lunch for Thompson and some 300 of the Indian leaders; Governor
Hepburn was there, also LDS President Spencer Kimball and my old Cabinet Room
colleague Ezra Taft Benson, two white-haired. The Church has a special brotherly
interest in Indians; it considers them as Lamanites, or more of the lost tribes of
Israel. There are 500 Indian students at Brigham Young University and the Church
has a large Indian scholarship program. BYU choir (of Indians in full costume)
swung singing including a delightful Indian-style hallelujah chorus. Afterwards we
proceeded to a new movie by Neil Peirce about to be released "The Great American
Indians." It is very pro-Indian and will somewhat markedly but potentiy give
strength to the prevailing American stereotype of the veritable Indians who have
suffered much, period.

Tuesday night Baid Chambers, who had just left interior to enter private
practice, and I took Ada Deen to dinner outboard about how splendidly she is con-
tinuing to lead her Koshimanee tribe into the implementation of the Restoration Act.
Ada, you may remember, was the one who lashed AH for trying their nonsense on
this denominational. Held and had a catch together before dinner; he wanted to
be sure you know how highly he thinks of you and how well he remembers that you
supported his appointment. We spoke a lot about your philosophy of working along
the narrow path of the achievable but ness the breathing cliffs of righteous extremist.
He, like me, remembers all those years with pride and affection.
Wednesday I listened to a rather well-organized Conference debating and approving the text of several Resolutions. I append one of them.

Bookkeeping that we considered our forlorned efforts in June-July 1970 to set forth a turnaround and a new direction for Indian policy, that Indians are giving now as their priority desires is impressive. They have really picked up on self-determination and in the spirit of Gompers have done a good deal more with it.

In the background here, you may not know, is the growing strength of an organized movement in the west called the Interstate Congress of Equal Rights and Responsibilities (and a local affiliate in Montana called IRO: Montanas Conceded to Discrimination). These groups are composed of many Indians who can see land within or near reservation boundaries and who are startled and appalled at the combination (as they see it) of Indian calls for total jurisdiction and sovereignty, and the allegedly weak and unfair Indian tribal courts and justice systems. From anti-Natives in Arizona, to anti-Butters in Washington (and some Indians who are mad at their own tribal governments) the Conference is collecting money, mobilizing political support and drafting legislation for the next Congress -- in which Indian voters will no longer have the benevolent help of such departing veterans as Fornin, Hall, Hass, Forrest Gordon and Frank Ducheneaux. It will be a different place up there and Indians are worried. But their worry is drowned out by the tough talk of such resolutions as these -- which of course will tend to accelerate the fears of the IRO types. Those bestial cliffs get higher...

At Wednesday's Commissioner's Lunch, Thompson tried to explain why he is resigning as of November 3 (to become VP of an Alaskan gas pipeline company). Deputy Commissioner Frankel (remember once I wanted his job!) left a month ago to join the Carter campaign in Virginia. Leaves BIA with not much leadership until next Spring...

Was called out of the Assembly Hall at one point to see if I would let myself be interviewed by Miss Indina Nation, a lovely young princess who had to interview some BIA VIP and then report on it orally as part of her competition for the Miss NWZ crown. She didn't know what questions to ask, so I asked her if she knew the story of how her people regained Mr. Adams and the 21,000 acres. She had no idea, so I told her of our successful two-year-long effort to rectify a Teddy Roosevelt mistake of 1906. (She must have given a bad report; she got to be a Runner-Up.) She is at BYU studying to be a teacher.

My own speech Wednesday dealt rather candidly with the many still-unresolved ambiguities in Indian policy as I see them in Washington. Much of the Executive Branch, part of Congress and almost all of the American people, I think, are knee-deep sympathizers with helping the downtrodden Indians, but are blissfully unaware of some of the principal objectives of responsible Indian leaders: remaining as independent, political and societal units "for the life of the United States", being considered for federal assistance programs as the equivalent of States; interpreting the government's trust responsibility as including the legal obligation to render more and better-funded services unrelated to income, demanding that our constitutional protections against sex discrimination be waived for actions of tribal governments (Martinez v Santa Clara -- 10th Circuit 75-1619), and proceeding that there be a new, independent Cabinet Department of Indians Affairs, controlled by Indians (not by the President), also suggesting that the Constitution be amended to remove from the Congress the plenary power it still holds over Indians and which it used so ruthlessly prior to 1970. For their part, Indians, I think, are fuzzy about (a) whether they want to be part of or totally cut off from State and local governments ("We can't tax us at all, but keep on supplying State services"), (b) whether they want contracting out by BIA and NPS or whether they see such contracts leading Congress eventually to conclude that there need no longer be any "special" federal-Indian relationship, (c) how to handle -- and how we should handle--
I remember first meeting her at a meeting of our/your White House Conference on Children and Youth Subcommittee on Race and Minority Affairs ascending in California and hearing a young Chinese teacher in the Berkeley schools explain "A people without knowledge of its history and culture is a people without a soul!” A powwow dance shows one group of people with plenty of both.

At Thursday’s closing banquet, sat at the head table next to Mr. Oppenman -- yes the very case of the landmark tax case Scire v. Capemian. He is old and now, a quimnaut, used to be a woodsman and fishing guide; once guided George Marshall he proudly told me. A little like sitting next to Rose Parks.

Also honored at the banquet was Esther Ross, Tribal Chairperson of the Stillaqua. Old, a bilingual, deaf, suffering from a stroke, she spoke haltingly to a huge hall of how she overcame the war at receiving an NCAC Award for leading her people in a years-long fight for federal recognition. Now for many years she has worked for her "Indian people." But said the lamps in my thrust, I knew that Esther as a tough old girl; the Stillaguamish have made Secretary Kleppe for an answer to their recognition question, and the Court has told Kleppe to stop his funding on recognition policy and give him an answer within 30 days. Another Rose Parks of sorts.

Dancing afterwards was red and roll and for one number I picked up a partner a familiar face who had called and said "Hello": Lathita House. I think she is Russell’s sister, or cousin; one of the Alcatraz occupiers, she was among the AIM group who had taken Alcatraz House. I remember first meeting her at a Fred Harris cocktail party -- rebutting my enthusiastic description of Nixon’s revenge with the comment “Anything Nixon says in art.” Later she went back to Fort Hall and wrote me a couple of long letters implores for federal intervention to bust up a "corrupt" Tribal Council which has from, her out. She written her back with the correct but long answers keep trying to work within the system. And now, Lathita grinned and said she in presently an elected Member of the Fort Hall Tribal Council, working arm in arm with Peter Edmo and other tribal conservatives. I told her I was proud of her...Then I complimented her on the very attractive Indian necklace she was wearing. "That come from an exhibit case in the Big building" said Lathita.

The red and roll would stop from time to time, and my closing memory of the NCAC Conference was of Sam Cagay, Jnr., a great, squat ball of a man (remember we helped him get his supply of radar site back? climbs up on a table and breaking out into the incandescent Washington coastal Indian chants, while dozens of gleeful celebrants thumped other tables in an accompanying drum-beat.

As the plane climbed out of Salt Lake City Friday morning, I could look book and see Great Salt Lake where our family on its 13th transcontinental camping trip had paused for a buoyant midair stop and a third years back. Then we scored east over the city and over the motel where the three-year-old done an baby bunce
F, ro:J.cisco) on the very first of those transcontinental trips twenty-eight years ago...

Fly by Long’s Peak (which have climbed twice) and descended into Denver. I could see the first plains anti remember the sunset helicopter ride in May of 1973 from the Denver airport to Gordon, Nebraska when the five of us went on our mission to Wooded Knee. You had cautioned me to make no waves --remember? --but it turned out that Bill Greider’s two Post stories (and pictures) of our meeting under the plane in Boulder was the only favorable news about the Nixon Administration that D.C. had seen in weeks...

Mike Norton, Regional Administrator (and formerly of GSA’s IG) took me to lunch at the Brown Palace Hotel; we reminisced about how post-off Rumsfeld had been that you and I had dealt directly with Kingman in the Alaska affair. I reminded Norton that that was the way Kingman had wanted it, and hardly needed to recall to him how ably Hanson had handled the whole year-and-a-half long matter. He’s still in San Francisco -- GSA’s senior Regional Administrator.

We met with the Federal Regional Council in Denver to discuss coordination of Indian policies and programs, and how to downsize the IG offices in 21 agencies which had conduct Indian programs. Could the IG help much? Answer-probably not. The IG Chairman asked me to relate back to Washington what he considered a first-rate idea: Have the Regional Councils tie not only into IG (as it present) but directly to the Domestic Council itself. Pat McGaha will present that proposal in my special report to him and the Urban Affairs Council in the summer of 1989 (he didn’t buy it then, and the Domestic Council probably won’t now either).

Flow went again under the darkening skies --but in the twilight I could still see the Golden 37,000 feet below, and remembered our several camping trips retracing the Oregon Trail along the same route.

At the finale gathering of the Center for the Study of the Presidency, Bill Schroeder and I spent several new hours swapping White House stories with Susan Schiffer and Henry Hall Wilson, of the JFK, LBJ and now Carter camps. Next morning there was a panel of Jackson Grayson, Continental Illinois Company’s John Perkins, Bob Gibson President McKee, John Chairman Richard Kautz and Gulf Oil’s President McKeon. In varying times they discussed federal intervention in the market place, and Congresses and bureaucrats who interfered with productivity by doing “social experimenting”. The question period opened a problem to them: Congress passed Title VII of the Civil Rights Act; the Supreme Court has decided Griggs v Duke Power and the “bureaucrats” on the IGOSO have been trying for three years to draft their way through 100 pages of guidelines to be issued to all the nation’s businesses...mandating that they review every one of their internal testing procedures to ensure that they are “job-related” --i.e. as per the Griggs criterion. Market-place intervention ing spires -- but would the same have the Congress read out Title VII -- or the Court cancel Griggs -- or tell the “bureaucrats” to stop trying to “enforce the law”? Grayson gave the beginning: Remember de Toqueville. Perhaps, he said, our quest for equality is getting in the way of our quest for liberty. The sheer economic cost of the former may be too expensive for the hoped-for social dividend. Maybe, he suggested pithingly, Brookings or some other researcher could help identify the warning signs when this social cost/benefit ratio was getting down to 1.00. But he wasn’t optimistic.

The week’s most poignant moment was really at the beginning, on Monday. John Succichina was in town and suggested lunch. Robbie and I met him in an out-of-the-way spot.

His face and bald area are burned from the days under the Southwest sun. He has a big beard, stroked with gray. He has been prowling around the golf course corner after another of the Karoke Reserve, and calling up O’Keeffe or Bobbie.
As Assistant Secretary Interior -- all old friends -- on the phone to try to be of small, sidelongous help. The Kayenta Indian Health clinic has three old ambulances, but only one is enough for off-the-road service. Could we see if GSA or they would have one surplus ambulance? Peabody Coal (just bought out by Peabody) is doing the mining at Black Mesa, he will call George Schultz and see if Peabody could be persuaded to furnish a health facility up there on the Mesa -- they have two industrial accidents a day and it's a long way down the mountain to Kayenta. The man who sat at the right hand of the President of the United States is now worried about the adequacy of the HHSchool... 

Ehrlichman's eyes lit up with his old elan: "What we should do with the Geoff Shapalids and other White House program types is say: 'You are hired on the White House Staff, but before you come on duty among the makers and shakers of policy, you are to spend 6 months 2000 miles away at the absolute last end of the service delivery system; here is an airplane ticket!" 

His voice intensity and his humor were still vintage Ehrlichman.

They were good years, Len.

Affectionately,
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 28, 1976

NOTE FOR:
Doris Maesaner
Bobbie Kilberg
Greg Austin
Peter Taft

Attached is a copy of the resolution on Jurisdiction which was approved at the NCAI Convention last week. Also one on Treaties and Trust Responsibilities...

Bradley S. Patterson, Jr.
Preamble:
From time immemorial American Indian governments existed within the now exterior boundaries of the United States of America. After the coming of the non-Indian to these shores, non-Indian governments were established in conflict with the traditional American Indian governments. Jurisdictional disputes have continuously existed as a result of competing governmental claims to the right and duty of such governments to regulate the people within the territories of such governments. Conflicting claims must be resolved consistent with the perpetual existence of American Indian government.
Jurisdiction Resolution

WHEREAS, American Indian tribes possess all inherent powers of sovereignty and self-government, and
WHEREAS, in the process of negotiations between American Indian tribes and the Federal government, Indian tribes retained governmental powers not specifically surrendered over persons, property, and lands; and
WHEREAS, these retained powers include jurisdiction over all persons, property, lands, and activities within the original established exterior boundaries of reservations, and within the boundaries of other trust and restricted lands held by or for the tribe; and
WHEREAS, these powers also include jurisdiction over traditional activities wherever located that are necessary to insure the survival of Indian people and culture including but not limited to hunting, fishing, and gathering rights; and
WHEREAS, these powers also include jurisdiction over traditional activities to provide no less than a sufficient quantity and quality of water to insure the survival and growth of Indian people and culture; and
WHEREAS, various Congressional enactments have impinged upon the exercise of tribal jurisdiction powers and have created ambiguities in jurisdiction, and these impingements and ambiguities have unduly burdened tribal governments in their exercising the full scope of their jurisdiction; and
WHEREAS, States use their superiority of resources to exhaust

(* A TRIBE CAN DECIDE TO EXERCISE LESS THAN THIS IF IT WANTS - I.E. CAN DECIDE TO LIMIT ITS JURISDICTION ON TRIBAL AND TRUST LANDS *)
tribal resources in jurisdiction struggles and intimidate legitimate tribal assertions of jurisdiction; and
WHEREAS, Congressional appropriations for tribal programs are often significantly reduced by expenses incurred within the federal bureaucracy and tribal programs are often hampered by exercise of federal control of programs; and
WHEREAS, the laws and actions of the State of Oklahoma and the United States government concerning the jurisdictional status of the American Indian tribes of Oklahoma have created great confusion for Indian and non-Indian governments; and
WHEREAS, the laws and actions of the various states and the United States government concerning the jurisdictional powers and status of non-reservation and landless tribes are vague and confusing; and
NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, by the National Congress of American Indians.

1. Appropriate Congressional legislation must be enacted to provide for retrocession for those tribes affected by P.L. and similar statutes at the option of tribes, and
2. Indian country must be excluded from the application of the Assimilative Crimes Act, and
3. Appropriate Congressional legislation must be enacted to provide for tribal assumption by the enactment of appropriate ordinances providing for penalties commensurate with the offense committed including any offenses enumerated
Congress must appropriate adequate funds based upon tribal assessment of its needs to insure the development and continued existence of tribal law enforcement and court systems, and

5. Congress must enact legislation requiring that before a Federal Agency can take or continue major action affecting tribal jurisdiction the agency shall file with the affected tribes an Indian Impact Statement setting out all the effects of the action or proposed action on the affected tribes' jurisdiction and relationship with other governments.

6. Congress must enact legislation and appropriate (sufficient appropriations that tribal governments may employ independent counsel for the negotiation and litigation of jurisdiction issues where a conflict of interest exists within the Federal government and or when state governmental entities are involved.

7. Congress must enact legislation precluding indirect state taxes on tribal and individual property, including but not limited to leasehold interest tax, severance tax, extraction tax etc.

8. Any additional Federal laws concerning jurisdiction in Indian country must serve to enhance tribal government consistent with historic and legal concepts of Indian sovereignty.

9. Congress must specifically include tribal governments within the Full Faith and Credit provisions of 28 U-S-C. 1738.
10. Because many of the disputes between tribes and local non-Indian governments are result of ignorance concerning tribal jurisdiction, Congress must require that those educational institutions receiving federal funds institute comprehensive programs to educate Americans in the nature, scope, and history of tribal governmental powers in the United States; and

11. That Congress must enact legislation providing for full tribal direct funding and for tribal control of tribal programs; and

12. Congress must enact legislation specifically recognizing or restoring the established exterior boundaries of the American Indian Tribes of Oklahoma consistent with the direction of the tribes affected; and

13. Congress must enact legislation consistent with the jurisdictional integrity and perpetual existence of non-reservation and landless tribal governments.
TREATIES AND TRUST RESPONSIBILITIES

WHEREAS, the inalienable rights of native peoples existed prior to and independent of formal recognition by the United States Government, and,

WHEREAS, these aboriginal rights were recognized by the fact that the United States Government entered into treaties with the Indian nations, and

WHEREAS, the United States has affirmed that the trust responsibility extends to rights reserved by treaties, executive orders, agreements, statutes, and aboriginal rights for which the United States is trustee, and that the central purpose of the trust responsibility is the protection and enhancement of tribal resources and tribal rights of self-government, and

WHEREAS, the National Congress of American Indians believes that basic concepts relating to the federal Indian trust responsibility have consistently been misunderstood by state officials, federal agencies, and the courts resulting in unnecessary litigation, repeated delays, unreasonable expenses, and unjust results to Indian people, and

WHEREAS, Congressional legislation should expressly state that its purpose is not to create new law concerning the trust relationship, but to clarify certain basic aspects of the trust relationship.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: that,

the trust responsibility is a duty binding on all federal agencies, and no agency may take any action which directly or indirectly interferes with any trust right except as clearly authorized in the express language of a statute enacted by Congress and consented to by affected tribes.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: that,

Indians and Indian tribes shall have the right to enjoin federal or state action which interferes with trust rights by seeking equitable remedies in federal courts. Toward this end, 28 USC §1332 shall be amended to provide for a waiver of sovereign immunity of the United States in any action commenced under that section.
BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: that, the trust responsibility of the United States is not limited to protection of treaty rights, but extends equally to aboriginal rights and other rights secured by agreement, executive order or statute enacted by Congress, and to such other lands as the United States may acquire for the benefit of the tribes or the tribes may acquire for themselves. Specifically:

a) Congress should provide that both treaty and non-treaty rights protected by the trust responsibility shall not be abrogated or in any way infringed upon unless there exists both consent of affected tribes and express language of a statute enacted by Congress.

b) That aspect of the trust responsibility extending to the protection and enhancement of tribal resources and particularly natural resources as a paramount responsibility of the United States involves a duty of care and exclusive loyalty consistent with the highest standards of common law trust.

c) The United States holds bare legal title to these resources solely as trustee for Indians, and full equitable title is in the Indians.

d) In the event of conflict between an Indian trust right or reasonable claim and a conflicting federal policy, claim or program, all federal agencies shall subordinate those conflicting federal policies, claims and programs to the protection of Indian trust rights or reasonable claims unless those rights have been abrogated as provided above.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: that, Congress must amend 25 USC §175 to provide:

a) that the Department of Justice has a mandatory duty to represent Indian tribes and individual Indians in all cases where there is a reasonable claim that is the subject of the trust responsibility, unless the Department has a conflict of interest, in which case the United States shall provide funds to pay attorneys’ fees of private counsel selected by the Tribe to represent its claims.
b) In any case where the Department of Justice declines to represent Indians or Indian tribes on the ground that there is not reasonable legal support for the Indian claim, its decision to decline representation shall be subject to judicial review. The Department of Justice shall have the burden of showing that there is no reasonable legal support for the Indian claims, and in the event of failure to carry its burden, the court shall allow reasonable attorneys' fees to the Indian litigant.

c) In all cases where Indian tribes commence an action under this section or 28 USC §1362, they shall be entitled to all the advantages that would inure to the United States if it were a party to the case.