

**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

Boughton News  
Self Det  
3rd cov.  
BIA req.



Quislet

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IE Committee  
Health Care

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Wkd - Quad  
Sun - BHO  
Fri -

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Larry Baca

Judea

HLS



THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

August 23

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 (B)

Forget it re the President \_\_\_\_\_

See me \_\_\_\_\_



A large, stylized handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Bob".

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?

*Brad*



MEMORANDUM

•THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Sept. 3, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: SUSAN PORTER  
FROM: WILLIAM NICHOLSON *WN*  
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



THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

*To Susan Porter  
for STEVE Ford's  
convid.*

*Advise Brad of  
the shirt.*

August 31

NOTE TO BILL NICHOLSON

I think the President has been invited to this gathering.

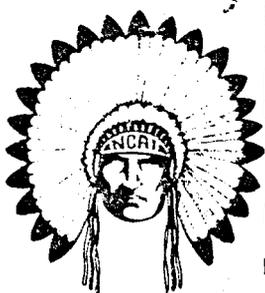
I expect to be there, maybe most of the week.

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?

*Brad*





**NATIONAL  
CONGRESS  
OF  
AMERICAN  
-INDIANS-**

SUITE 700, 1430 K STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005 (202) 347-9520

**EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**

August 18, 1976

**PRESIDENT**

Mel Tonasket  
*Colville*

**FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT**

Veronica Murdock  
*Mohave*

**TREASURER**

Ray Goetting  
*Caddo*

**RECORDING SECRETARY**

Ramona Bennett  
*Puyallup*

**EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR**

Charles Trimble  
*Oglala Sioux*

**AREA VICE PRESIDENTS**

**ABERDEEN AREA**

Joe Chase  
*Mandan*

**ALASKA AREA**

Gordon Jackson  
*Tlingit*

**ANADARKO AREA**

Juanita Ahtone  
*Kiowa*

**BILLINGS AREA**

Ray Spang  
*Northern Cheyenne*

**GALLUP AREA**

Victor Sarracino  
*Laguna*

**MINNEAPOLIS AREA**

Stanley Webster  
*Oneida*

**MUSKOGEE AREA**

Katharine Whitehorn  
*Osage*

**PHOENIX AREA**

Irene Cuch  
*Ute*

**PORTLAND AREA**

Roger Jim  
*Yakima*

**SACRAMENTO AREA**

Rachel Nabahe  
*Shoshone/Paiute*

**SOUTHEAST AREA**

Jonathan Ed Taylor  
*Cherokee*

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

9/20 program

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.



GRF:Hasek:rg

EVENT: OCTOBER 18 DUE: SEPTEMBER 16 for printing  
Draft information supplied by Brad Patterson  
Requested by Mr. Trimble September 16, 1976  
GAA Log sar 9/10

cc: RTHartmann/RNessen/JConnor/DDownton/BPatterson/EHasek/CF

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 1969 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 \$426 million. The Indian Financing Act, the Self-Determination Act, the Alaska Native Claims Act, and the Menominee Restoration Act are all laws of the land. The McClellan, Washington, Mancari, Masuris, 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



Taken  
Ma  
10

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

September 10, 1976

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 McClanahan, Bryan, Washington, Mancari, Mazurie and Stevens decisions are history. In agency after agency of my Executive Branch there are new offices and federal Indian employees directly 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 unabated; 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



# Washington/Baltimore

# TWA

## Quick-way Timetable

Washington Reservations: 659-1000  
 Baltimore Reservations: 301-768-6300

**EFFECTIVE SEPTEMBER 9, 1976**

	Leave	Arrive	Flight No.	Stops or Via	Freq.	Service	
<b>To Albuquerque, N. M.</b>	N 800a	1133a	<b>237/303</b>	Chicago	Daily	✂ ✕	
	I 810a	1133a	<b>381/303</b>	Chicago	Daily	✂ ✕	
	I 1015a	<b>130p</b>	<b>243</b>	One-stop	Daily	✂ ✕	
	N 1015a	<b>130p</b>	<b>183/243</b>	Chicago	Daily	✂ ✕	
	N 210p	<b>607p</b>	<b>217</b>	Two-stop	Daily	✂ 🍷	
	N 400p	<b>747p</b>	<b>449/343</b>	Chicago	Daily	✂ ✕	
	I 400p	<b>747p</b>	<b>3/343</b>	Chicago	Daily	✂ ✕	
<b>From Albuquerque, N. M.</b> When in Albuquerque, call 243-8611	830a N	<b>307p</b>	<b>168</b>	One-stop	Daily	✂ ✕	
	830a I	<b>308p</b>	<b>168/276</b>	Chicago	Daily	✂ ✕	
	920a N	<b>537p</b>	<b>890/198</b>	Chicago	Daily	✂ ✕	
	<b>1245p</b> N	<b>800p</b>	<b>440</b>	Two-stop	Daily	✂ ✕	
	<b>230p</b> N	<b>948p</b>	<b>428/438</b>	Chicago	Daily	✂ ✕	
	<b>230p</b> I	<b>959p</b>	<b>428/26</b>	Chicago	Daily	✂ ✕	
	210a N	918a	<b>306/358</b>	Chicago	Daily	✂ ✕	
210a I	1037a	<b>306/92</b>	Chicago	Daily	✂ ✕		
<b>To Amarillo, Texas</b>	I 810a	<b>203p</b>	<b>381/315</b>	Chicago	Daily	✂ ✕	
	N 825a	<b>203p</b>	<b>461/315</b>	Wichita	Daily	✂ ✕	
	I 400p	<b>1038p</b>	<b>3/351</b>	Chicago	Daily	✂ ✕	
	N 500p	<b>1038p</b>	<b>423/351</b>	Chicago	Daily	✂ ✕	
<b>From Amarillo, Texas</b> When in Amarillo, call 376-6326	910a N	<b>307p</b>	<b>330/168</b>	Chicago	Daily	✂ ✕	
	910a I	<b>308p</b>	<b>330/276</b>	Chicago	Daily	✂ ✕	
	<b>113p</b> N	<b>948p</b>	<b>346/438</b>	Chicago	Daily	✂ ✕	
	<b>113p</b> I	<b>959p</b>	<b>346/26</b>	Chicago	Daily	✂ ✕	
<b>To Amsterdam, Neth.</b>	D 625p	1145a†	<b>890/AF912</b>	Paris	Daily	✂ ✕	
<b>From Amsterdam, Neth.</b> When in Amsterdam, call 236876	835a D	<b>330p</b>	<b>AF911/891</b>	Paris	Daily	✂ ✕	
<b>To Athens, Greece</b> 🇬🇷	D 625p	<b>300p</b> †	<b>890/840</b>	Rome	Daily	✂ ✕	
<b>From Athens, Greece</b> 🇬🇷 When in Athens, call 3226451	800a D	<b>330p</b>	<b>901/891</b>	Rome	ExWeFrSu	✂ ✕	
	800a D	<b>330p</b>	<b>903/891</b>	Rome	Su Only	✂ ✕	
	800a D	<b>330p</b>	<b>911/891</b>	Rome	We Fr	✂ ✕	
<b>To Barcelona, Spain</b>	Prior To Sep. 26, 1976 Add 1 Hour To Obtain Correct Arrival Time	D 450p	845a †	<b>876/904</b>	New York	MoTuFr	✂ ✕



**TIME**  
 Effective September 9, 1976  
 Schedules Shown in Local Time

**SYMBOLS**  
 ✕ Meal  
 🍷 Snack  
 🎬 Movie and Music  
 🎵 Music

🌐 Hilton International  
 FN/YN Nightcoach Fares Apply  
 † Arrival One Day Later  
 % Plane Change Enroute  
 \* Change of Airport

# Washington/Baltimore

## TWA

Leave Arrive Flight No. Stops or Via Freq. Service

### From Barcelona, Spain

Consult your TWA Ticket Office.

When in Barcelona, call 318-09-99

### To Brussels, Belgium

D 625p 1000a† 890/AF642 Paris Daily ✕ ✕

### From Brussels, Belgium

740a D 330p SN641/891 Paris Daily ✕ ✕

When in Brussels, call 12-31-75

### To Cairo, Egypt

D 625p 435p† 890/840 Rome Daily ✕ ✕

### From Cairo, Egypt

735a N 928p 641/NA491 New York Daily ✕ ✕

When in Cairo, call 79770

### To Casablanca, Morocco

D 450p 950a† 876/900 New York TuThSa ✕ ✕

### From Casablanca, Morocco

Consult your TWA Ticket Office.

When in Casablanca, call 27-27-29

### To Cedar Rapids, Ia.

I 1015a 120p 243/OZ559 Chicago Ex Sa ✕  
N 1015a 120p 183/OZ559 Chicago Ex Sa ✕  
N 210p 558p 217/OZ983 Chicago Ex Sa ✕  
N 630p 1008p 407/OZ954 St. Louis Ex Sa ✕

### From Cedar Rapids, Ia.

758a N 134p OZ915/482 St. Louis Daily ✕  
1207p N 659p OZ883/460 St. Louis Ex Sa ✕

When in Cedar Rapids, call 362-1103

### To Chicago, Ill.

N 800a O 850a 237 NON-STOP Daily ✕  
I 810a O 902a 381 NON-STOP Daily ✕  
I 1015a O 1103a 243 NON-STOP Daily ✕  
N 1015a O 1107a 183 NON-STOP Daily ✕  
N 1200n O 1250p 377 NON-STOP Daily ✕  
N 210p O 302p 217 NON-STOP Daily ✕  
N 320p O 515p 373 One-stop Ex Sa ✕  
I 400p O 456p 3 NON-STOP Daily ✕  
N 400p O 459p 449 NON-STOP Daily ✕  
N 500p O 603p 423 NON-STOP Daily ✕  
N 725p O 820p 241 NON-STOP Ex Sa ✕

### From Chicago, Ill.

O 640a N 918a 358 NON-STOP Daily ✕  
O 800a I 1037a 92 NON-STOP Daily ✕  
O 1025a N 105p 376 NON-STOP Daily ✕  
O 1230p N 307p 168 NON-STOP Daily ✕  
O 1230p I 308p 276 NON-STOP Daily ✕  
O 300p N 537p 198 NON-STOP Daily ✕  
O 345p N 625p 414 NON-STOP Ex Sa ✕  
O 705p N 948p 438 NON-STOP Daily ✕  
O 720p I 959p 26 NON-STOP Daily ✕

### To Colorado Springs, Colo.

D 945a 230p 203/FL697 Denver Daily ✕  
N 1128a 500p 561/FL691 Denver Daily ✕

#### TIME

Effective September 9, 1976  
Schedules Shown in Local Time

#### SYMBOLS

✕ Meal  
☉ Snack  
✕ Movie and Music  
♪ Music

✕ Hilton International  
FN/YN Nightcoach Fares Apply  
† Arrival One Day Later  
\* Plane Change Enroute  
\* Change of Airport

# Washington/Baltimore

## TWA

Leave Arrive Flight No. Stops or Via Freq. Service

### From Colorado Springs, Colo.

Consult your TWA Ticket Office.

When in Colorado Springs, call 800-325-3150

### To Columbus, Ohio

N 835a 944a 415 NON-STOP Ex Su ✕  
N 435p 545p 531 NON-STOP Daily ✕  
N 900p 1010p 279 NON-STOP Ex Sa ✕

### From Columbus, Ohio

915a N 1014a 426 NON-STOP Ex Su  
235p N 334p 434 NON-STOP Daily  
900p N 1000p 294 NON-STOP Ex Sa

When in Columbus, call 221-6411

### To Dayton, Ohio

N 835a 1041a 415 One-stop Ex Su ✕  
N 320p 436p 373 NON-STOP Ex Sa ✕  
N 900p 1104p 279 One-stop Ex Sa ✕

### From Dayton, Ohio

915a N 1020a 530 NON-STOP Daily  
105p N 207p 404 NON-STOP Ex Sa ✕  
805p N 1000p 294 One-stop Ex Sa ✕

### To Denver, Colo.

N 800a 1059a 237/193 Chicago Daily ✕  
I 810a 1059a 381/193 Chicago Daily ✕  
D 945a 1125a 203 NON-STOP Daily ✕  
I 1015a 1251p 243/415 Chicago Daily ✕  
N 1128a 154p 561 One-stop Daily ✕  
N 1200n 257p 377/265 Chicago Daily ✕  
N 235p 629p 459/401 St. Louis Daily ✕  
I 400p 759p 3/423 Chicago Daily ✕  
N 500p 759p 423 One-stop Daily ✕  
N 630p 939p 407/451 St. Louis Daily ✕

### From Denver, Colo.

854a I 308p 276 One-stop Daily ✕  
900a N 304p 430 One-stop Daily ✕  
1115a N 537p 290/198 Chicago Daily ✕  
135p N 800p 108/440 St. Louis Daily ✕  
245p N 948p 354/438 Chicago Daily ✕  
245p I 959p 354/26 Chicago Daily ✕  
345p D 905p 252 NON-STOP Daily ✕

### To Des Moines, Iowa

N 800a 1050a 237/OZ933 Chicago Daily ✕  
N 825a 103p 461/OZ500 St. Louis Daily ✕  
N 235p 723p 458/OZ948 St. Louis Daily ✕  
I 400p 841p 3/OZ937 Chicago Ex Sa ✕  
N 500p 841p 423/OZ937 Chicago Ex Sa ✕

### From Des Moines, Iowa

800a N 105p OZ938/376 Chicago Ex Su ✕  
130p N 625p OZ934/414 Chicago Ex Sa ✕  
348p N 800p OZ949/440 St. Louis Daily ✕

When in Des Moines, call 282-0243

### To Dublin, Ireland

D 450p 920a† 676 Two-stop Daily ✕ ✕

### From Dublin, Ireland

1115a D 529p 877/63 New York Daily ✕ ✕

When in Dublin, call 370151

### To Eugene, Oregon

I 1200n 456p 227/RW773 San Francisco Daily ✕ ✕  
N 235p 1110p 459/RW4 San Francisco Daily ✕ ✕  
D 540p 1110p 63/RW4 San Francisco Daily ✕ ✕

#### AIRPORTS

J Kennedy N National J San Jose L Los Angeles O O'Hare  
L LaGuardia I Baltimore/Washington O Oakland O Ontario M Midway  
E Newark D Dulles S San Francisco B Burbank  
\* Carry-on Luggage Compartments Available on All Flights Except 747's

# Washington/Baltimore



	Leave	Arrive	Flight No.	Stops or Via	Freq.	Service
<b>From Eugene, Oregon</b>	755a D	905p	<b>RW9/252</b>	San Francisco	Daily	✂ ✕
	755a N	922p	<b>RW9/184</b>	San Francisco	Daily	✂ ✕
When in Eugene, call 342-6121						
<b>To Frankfurt, Germany</b> 🇩🇪	D 625p	905a†	<b>890/AF740</b>	Paris	Daily	✂ ✕
<b>From Frankfurt, Germany</b> 🇩🇪	950a D	330p	<b>AF743/891</b>	Paris	Daily	✂ ✕
When in Frankfurt, call 250031						
<b>To Geneva, Switzerland</b>	D 450p	850a†	<b>876/830</b>	New York	Daily	✂ ✕
<b>From Geneva, Switzerland</b>	1200n N	638p	<b>831/NA403</b>	New York	Daily	✂ ✕
	1200n I	639p	<b>831/AL95</b>	New York	Daily	✂ ✕
When in Geneva, call 32-66-00						
<b>To Grand Junction, Colo.</b>	N 1128a	338p	<b>561/FL679</b>	Denver	Daily	✂ ✕
	N 500p	938p	<b>423/FL675</b>	Denver	Daily	✂ ✕
<b>From Grand Junction, Colo.</b>	723a N	304p	<b>FL672/430</b>	Denver	Daily	✂ ✕
	723a I	308p	<b>FL672/276</b>	Denver	Daily	✂ ✕
When in Grand Junction, call 243-7991						
<b>To Honolulu, Hawaii</b> 🇺🇸	D 855a	355p	<b>67/WA585</b>	San Francisco	Daily	✂ ✕
	D 1200n	540p	<b>99/CO601</b>	Los Angeles	Daily	✂ ✕
	D 500p	1025p	<b>19/PA811</b>	Los Angeles	Daily	✂ ✕
<b>From Honolulu, Hawaii</b> 🇺🇸	1230p D	720a†	<b>CO602/88</b>	Los Angeles	Daily	✂ ✕
	330p I	1037a†	<b>WA500/92</b>	Los Angeles	Daily	✂ ✕
	1120p D	434p†	<b>WA732/74</b>	Los Angeles	Daily	✂ ✕
When in Honolulu, call 946-0295						
<b>To Indianapolis, Ind.</b>	N 1210p	1236p	<b>427</b>	NON-STOP	Daily	✕
	N 435p	559p	<b>531</b>	One-stop	Daily	☉
	N 900p	1102p	<b>279</b>	Two-stop	Ex Sa	
<b>From Indianapolis, Ind.</b>	700a N	1014a	<b>426</b>	One-stop	Ex Su	
	1105a N	207p	<b>404</b>	One-stop	Ex Sa	☉
	1220p N	334p	<b>434</b>	One-stop	Daily	
	705p N	922p	<b>184</b>	NON-STOP	Daily	✕
When in Indianapolis, call 635-4381						
<b>To Jackson, Wy.</b>	D 945a	336p	<b>203/FL530</b>	Denver	Daily	✂ ✕
Discontinued after September 29, 1976						
<b>From Jackson, Wy.</b>	1243p D	905p	<b>FL531/252</b>	Denver	Daily	✂ ✕
When in Jackson, call 733-3100						
<b>To Kansas City, Mo.</b>	I 810a	1053a	<b>381</b>	One-stop	Daily	✂ ✕
	N 825a	1045a	<b>481/247</b>	St. Louis	Daily	✂ ✕
	I 1015a	1254p	<b>243/183</b>	Chicago	Daily	✂ ☉
	N 1015a	1254p	<b>183</b>	One-stop	Daily	✂ ☉
	N 1210p	224p	<b>427</b>	One-stop	Daily	✕
	N 210p	501p	<b>217/229</b>	Chicago	Daily	✂ ☉
	N 400p	647p	<b>449</b>	One-stop	Daily	✂ ☉
	I 400p	647p	<b>3/449</b>	Chicago	Daily	✂ ✕
	N 630p	851p	<b>407</b>	One-stop	Daily	✂ ✕

## TIME

Effective September 9, 1976  
Schedules Shown in Local Time

## SYMBOLS

✕ Meal  
☉ Snack  
✂ Movie and Music  
✂ Music

🇺🇸 Hilton International  
FN/YN Nightcoach Fares Apply  
† Arrival One Day Later  
% Plane Change Enroute  
\* Change of Airport

# Washington/Baltimore

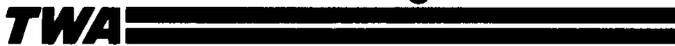


	Leave	Arrive	Flight No.	Stops or Via	Freq.	Service	
<b>From Kansas City, Mo.</b>	605a I	1037a	<b>92</b>	One-stop	Daily	✂ ✕	
	650a N	1100a	<b>374</b>	One-stop	Daily	✂ ✕	
	700a N	1100a	<b>578/374</b>	St. Louis	ExSaSu	✂ ✕	
	750a N	105p	<b>318/376</b>	Chicago	Daily	✂ ✕	
	925a N	134p	<b>478/482</b>	St. Louis	Daily	✂ ✕	
	1000a I	308p	<b>326/276</b>	Chicago	Ex Sa	✂ ✕	
	1005a N	304p	<b>402/430</b>	St. Louis	Daily	✂ ✕	
	1155a N	537p	<b>384/198</b>	Chicago	Daily	✂ ☉	
	200p N	625p	<b>414</b>	One-stop	Ex Sa	✂ ✕	
	342p I	959p	<b>350/26</b>	Chicago	Daily	✂ ✕	
	355p N	800p	<b>440</b>	One-stop	Daily	✂ ✕	
	520p N	922p	<b>184</b>	One-stop	Daily	✂ ✕	
	When in Kansas City, call 842-4000						
	<b>To Las Vegas, Nev.</b>	N 800a	1122a	<b>237/711</b>	Chicago	Daily	✂ ✕
I 810a		1122a	<b>381/711</b>	Chicago	Daily	✂ ✕	
N 1015a		117p	<b>183/195</b>	Chicago	Daily	✂ ✕	
I 1015a		117p	<b>243/195</b>	Chicago	Daily	✂ ✕	
N 1128a		203p	<b>561/419</b>	St. Louis	Daily	✂ ✕	
N 1200n		311p	<b>377</b>	One-stop	Daily	✂ ✕	
I 400p		738p	<b>3/403</b>	Chicago	Daily	✂ ✕	
N 400p		738p	<b>449/403</b>	Chicago	Daily	✂ ✕	
When in Las Vegas, call 732-8888							
<b>From Las Vegas, Nev.</b>		900a N	537p	<b>188</b>	One-stop	Daily	✂ ✕
		1110a N	800p	<b>558/440</b>	St. Louis	Daily	✂ ✕
	1235p N	948p	<b>102/438</b>	Chicago	Daily	✂ ✕	
	1235p I	959p	<b>102/26</b>	Chicago	Daily	✂ ✕	
	1120p N	918a†	<b>306/358</b>	Chicago	Daily	✂ ✕	
	1120p I	1037a†	<b>306/92</b>	Chicago	Daily	✂ ✕	
When in Las Vegas, call 732-8888							
<b>To Lisbon, Portugal</b>	Prior To Sep. 26, 1976 Add 1 Hour To Obtain Correct Arrival Time						
D 450p	745a†	<b>676/900</b>	New York	Daily	✂ ✕		
Consult your TWA Ticket Office.							
<b>From Lisbon, Portugal</b>	When in Lisbon, call 58121						
<b>To London, England</b> 🇬🇧	D 450p	740a†	<b>878/700</b>	New York	Daily	✂ ✕	
	When in London, call 636-4090						
<b>From London, England</b> 🇬🇧	1200n D	529p	<b>703/63</b>	New York	Daily	✂ ✕	
When in London, call 636-4090							
<b>To Los Angeles/Ontario, Cal.</b>	N 800a	1145a	<b>237/117</b>	Chicago	Daily	✂ ✕	
	I 810a	1145a	<b>381/117</b>	Chicago	Daily	✂ ✕	
	I 1015a	L 204p	<b>243/25</b>	Chicago	Daily	✂ ✕	
	N 1128a	L 238p	<b>561/91</b>	St. Louis	Daily	✂ ✕	
	D 1200n	L 218p	<b>99</b>	NON-STOP	Daily	✂ ✕	
	N 1200n	L 357p	<b>377/277</b>	Chicago	Daily	✂ ✕	
	N 1200n	O 649p	<b>377/RW857</b>	Las Vegas	Daily	✂ ✕	
	N 210p	L 610p	<b>217/27</b>	Chicago	Daily	✂ ✕	
	N 210p	L 723p	<b>217</b>	Three-stop	Daily	✂ ✕	
	N 235p	O 913p	<b>459/269</b>	St. Louis	Daily	✂ ✕	
	I 400p	L 807p	<b>3</b>	One-stop	Daily	✂ ✕	
	N 400p	L 807p	<b>449/3</b>	Chicago	Daily	✂ ✕	
	I 400p	O 913p	<b>3/269</b>	Los Angeles	Daily	✂ ✕	
	N 435p	L 830p	<b>531/159</b>	Columbus	Daily	✂ ✕	
	D 500p	L 710p	<b>19</b>	NON-STOP	Daily	✂ ✕ 1011	
	D 500p	O 913p	<b>19/269</b>	Los Angeles	Daily	✂ ✕	
	N 630p	L 1038p	<b>407/245</b>	Kansas City	Daily	✂ ✕	
N 725p	L 1203a†	<b>241/355</b>	Chicago	Ex Sa	✂ ✕		
D 1050p	L 209a†	<b>133</b>	One-stop	Daily	✂ ☉ FN/YN		

## AIRPORTS

J Kennedy N National J San Jose L Los Angeles O O'Hare  
L LaGuardia I Baltimore/Washington O Oakland O Ontario M Midway  
E Newark D Dulles S San Francisco B Burbank  
Carry-on Luggage Compartments Available on All Flights Except 747's

# Washington/Baltimore



	Leave	Arrive	Flight No.	Stops or Via	Freq.	Service
<b>From Los Angeles/ Ontario, Cal.</b> When in Los Angeles, call 483-1100	O 750a D	434p	<b>136/74</b>	Los Angeles	Daily	✂ ✕
	O 750a N	659p	<b>136/460</b>	St. Louis	Ex Sa	✂ ✕
	O 835a N	800p	<b>RW907/440</b>	Las Vegas	Daily	✂ ✕
	L 840a N	659p	<b>480</b>	Three-stop	Ex Sa	✂ ✕
	L 845a D	434p	<b>74</b>	NON-STOP	Daily	✂ ✕ 1011
	L 900a N	625p	<b>24/414</b>	Chicago	Ex Sa	✂ ✕
	L 1155a N	922p	<b>184</b>	Two-stop	Daily	✂ ✕
	L 100p I	959p	<b>26</b>	One-stop	Daily	✂ ✕
	L 145p D	937p	<b>18</b>	NON-STOP	Daily	✂ ✕
	L 1020p D	720a †	<b>88</b>	One-stop	Daily	✂ ✕ FN/YN
	O 1025p N	918a †	<b>20/358</b>	Chicago	Daily	✂ ✕ FN/YN
	O 1025p I	1037a †	<b>20/92</b>	Chicago	Daily	✂ ✕ FN/YN
	L 1155p N	918a †	<b>20/358</b>	Chicago	Daily	✂ ✕ FN/YN
	L 1230a I	1037a	<b>92</b>	Two-stop	Daily	✂ ✕ FN/YN
L 1230a N	1100a	<b>92/374</b>	Kansas City	Daily	✂ ✕ FN/YN	

**To Madrid, Spain**  
Prior To Sep. 26, 1976 Add 1 Hour To Obtain Correct Arrival Time  
D 450p 645a † **876/904** New York Daily ✂ ✕

**From Madrid, Spain**  
When in Madrid,  
call 247-42-00  
Consult your TWA Ticket Office.

**To Malaga, Spain**  
Prior To Sep. 26, 1976 Add 1 Hour To Obtain Correct Arrival Time  
D 450p 845a † **876/904** New York WeThSu ✂ ✕

**From Malaga, Spain**  
When in Malaga,  
call 383182  
Consult your TWA Ticket Office.

**To Milan, Italy** ☼  
Prior To Sep. 26, 1976 Add 1 Hour To Obtain Correct Arrival Time  
D 450p 810a † **876/842** New York Daily ✂ ✕

**From Milan, Italy** ☼  
When in Milan,  
call 794653  
Consult your TWA Ticket Office.

<b>To Moline, Ill.</b>	N 825a	1225p	<b>481/OZ844</b>	St. Louis	Ex Sa	✂ ✕
	I 10 15a	1248p	<b>243/OZ559</b>	Chicago	Ex Sa	✂ ✕
	N 10 15a	1248p	<b>183/OZ559</b>	Chicago	Ex Sa	✂ ✕
	N 1128a	238p	<b>581/OZ914</b>	St. Louis	Daily	✂ ✕
	N 630p	935p	<b>407/OZ954</b>	St. Louis	Ex Sa	✂ ✕

**From Moline, Ill.**  
When in Moline,  
call 762-7591  
833a N 134p **OZ915/482** St. Louis Daily ✂ ✕  
300p N 800p **OZ847/440** St. Louis Ex Sa ✂ ✕

**To Monterey, Cal.**  
I 1200n 348p **227/RW723** San Francisco Daily ✂ ✕  
D 1200n 437p **99/RW726** Los Angeles Daily ✂ ✕

**From Monterey, Cal.**  
When in Monterey,  
call 372-8161  
1025a I 852p **RW983/222** San Francisco Daily ✂ ✕  
1025a D 905p **RW983/252** San Francisco Daily ✂ ✕  
745p D 720a † **RW727/88** Los Angeles Daily ✂ ✕

**To New York, N. Y./  
Newark, N. J.**  
D 450p J 610p **876** NON-STOP Daily ✂ ✕  
D 1110p E 1215a † **88** NON-STOP Daily ✂ ✕

**From New York, N. Y./  
Newark, N. J.**  
When in New York,  
call 695-6000  
J 410p D 529p **63** NON-STOP Daily ✂ ✕

**To Oklahoma City,  
Okla.**  
N 1128a 459p **581/107** St. Louis Daily ✂ ✕  
N 630p 1007p **407/145** St. Louis Daily ✂ ✕

**TIME**  
Effective September 9, 1976  
Schedules Shown in Local Time

**SYMBOLS**  
✂ Meal  
☼ Snack  
✂ Movie and Music  
✂ Music

☼ Hilton International  
FN/YN Nightcoach Fares Apply  
† Arrival One Day Later  
‡ Plane Change Enroute  
\* Change of Airport

# Washington/Baltimore



	Leave	Arrive	Flight No.	Stops or Via	Freq.	Service
<b>From Oklahoma City, Okla.</b> When in Oklahoma City, call 232-3511	840a N	134p	<b>140/482</b>	St. Louis	Daily	✂ ✕
	145p N	659p	<b>460</b>	Two-stop	Ex Sa	✂ ✕

**To Paris, France** ☼ D 625p 705a † **890** NON-STOP Daily ✂ ✕  
Effective September 25, 1976  
D 625p 805a † **890** NON-STOP Daily ✂ ✕  
Discontinued after September 24, 1976

**From Paris,  
France** ☼  
When in Paris,  
call 720-62-11  
1145a D 330p **891** NON-STOP Daily ✂ ✕  
Effective September 26, 1976  
1200n D 529p **803/83** New York Daily ✂ ✕  
1245p D 330p **891** NON-STOP Daily ✂ ✕  
Discontinued after September 25, 1976

**To Philadelphia, Pa. D** 720a 816a **88** NON-STOP Daily ✂ ✕

**From Philadelphia,  
Pa.**  
When in Philadelphia,  
call 923-2000  
1055a D 1156a **99** NON-STOP Daily ✂ ✕  
945p D 1048p **133** NON-STOP Daily ✂ ✕ FN/YN

**To Phoenix, Ariz.**  
N 800a 1100a **237** One-stop Daily ✂ ✕  
I 810a 1100a **381/237** Chicago Daily ✂ ✕  
I 10 15a **206p 243/201** Chicago Daily ✂ ✕  
N 1128a **145p 581/181** St. Louis Daily ✂ ✕  
N 1210p **322p 427/101** Kansas City Daily ✂ ✕  
N 235p **510p 459** One-stop Daily ✂ ✕  
I 400p **710p 3/435** Chicago Daily ✂ ✕  
N 400p **710p 449/435** Chicago Daily ✂ ✕  
N 725p **1022p 241** One-stop Ex Sa ✂ ✕  
D 1050p 1229a † **133** NON-STOP Daily ✂ ✕ FN/YN

**From Phoenix, Ariz.**  
When in Phoenix,  
call 252-7711  
800a N 537p **242/198** Chicago Daily ✂ ✕  
1100a N 659p **94/460** St. Louis Ex Sa ✂ ✕  
100p N 948p **158/438** Chicago Daily ✂ ✕  
100p I 959p **158/26** Chicago Daily ✂ ✕  
1205a D 720a **88** NON-STOP Daily ✂ ✕ FN/YN  
1225a N 918a **358** One-stop Daily ✂ ✕ FN/YN  
1225a I 1037a **358/92** Chicago Daily ✂ ✕ FN/YN

**To Rapid City, S. D. D** 945a 110p **203/FL94** Denver Daily ✂ ✕  
N 500p 945p **423/FL88** Denver Daily ✂ ✕

**From Rapid City,  
S. D.**  
When in Rapid City,  
call 343-6361  
1204p D 905p **FL643/252** Denver Daily ✂ ✕

**To Reno, Nev.** N 1200n 655p **377/RW38** Las Vegas Daily ✂ ✕

**From Reno, Nev.**  
When in Reno,  
call 329-4661  
730a N 537p **RW751/198** Las Vegas Daily ✂ ✕

**To Rome, Italy** ☼  
Prior To Sep. 26, 1976 Add 1 Hour To Obtain Correct Arrival Time  
D 625p 945a † **890** One-stop Daily ✂ ✕

**From Rome,  
Italy** ☼  
When in Rome,  
call 4721  
Prior To Sep 26, 1976 Add 1 Hour To Obtain Correct Departure Time  
850a D 330p **891** One-stop Daily ✂ ✕  
1000a D 529p **845/63** New York Ex We ✂ ✕

**AIRPORTS**  
J Kennedy N National J San Jose L Los Angeles O O'Hare  
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Carry-on Luggage Compartments Available on All Flights Except 747's

# Washington/Baltimore

# TWA

	Leave	Arrive	Flight No.	Stops or Via	Freq.	Service
<b>To Sacramento, Cal.</b>	D 855a	312p	67/RW935	San Francisco	Daily	✂ ✕
	N 235p	947p	459/RW4	San Francisco	Daily	✂ ✕
	D 540p	947p	83/RW4	San Francisco	Daily	✂ ✕
<b>From Sacramento, Cal.</b>	7 15a D	455p	RW903/890	San Francisco	Daily	✂ ✕
	10 40a I	852p	RW258/222	San Francisco	Daily	✂ ✕
	10 40a D	905p	RW258/252	San Francisco	Daily	✂ ✕
When in Sacramento, call 800-792-0742						
<b>To St. Louis, Mo.</b>	N 825a	922a	461	NON-STOP	Daily	✂ ✕
	N 1128a	1225p	561	NON-STOP	Daily	✂ ✕
	N 235p	333p	459	NON-STOP	Daily	✂ ✕
	N 320p	502p	373/547	Dayton	Ex Sa	✂ ✕
	N 630p	728p	407	NON-STOP	Daily	✂ ✕
	N 755p	853p	491	NON-STOP	Ex Sa	✂ ✕
	When in St. Louis, call 436-4800					
<b>From St. Louis, Mo.</b>	8 15a N	1100a	374	NON-STOP	Daily	✂ ✕
	10 50a N	134p	482	NON-STOP	Daily	✂ ✕
	12 20p N	304p	430	NON-STOP	Daily	✂ ✕
	4 15p N	6 59p	460	NON-STOP	Ex Sa	✂ ✕
	5 15p N	8 00p	440	NON-STOP	Daily	✂ ✕
When in St. Louis, call 436-4800						
<b>To Salt Lake City, Utah</b>	N 1128a	3 55p	561/FL65	Denver	Daily	✂ ✕
<b>From Salt Lake City, Utah</b>	12 00n D	9 05p	FL62/252	Denver	Daily	✂ ✕
When in Salt Lake City, call 521-3721						
<b>To San Diego, Calif.</b>	N 800a	10 5p	237/WA215	Phoenix	Daily	✂ ✕
	N 1128a	4 54p	561/WA423	Denver	Daily	✂ ✕
	D 1200n	4 22p	99/WA216	Los Angeles	Daily	✂ ✕
	I 400p	11 07p	3/WA645	Los Angeles	Daily	✂ ✕
	When in San Diego, call 800-252-9001					
<b>From San Diego, Calif.</b>	7 30a N	5 37p	WA384/198	Las Vegas	Daily	✂ ✕
	11 30a I	9 59p	WA701/26	Los Angeles	Daily	✂ ✕
	12 00n D	9 05p	WA424/252	Denver	Daily	✂ ✕
	9 30p D	7 20a †	WA607/68	Phoenix	Daily	✂ ✕
	9 30p N	9 18a †	WA607/358	Phoenix	Daily	✂ ✕
	10 10p I	10 37a †	WA479/92	Los Angeles	Daily	✂ ✕
	When in San Diego, call 800-252-9001					
<b>To San Francisco/Oakland/San Jose, Cal.</b>	N 800a	J 209p	237/RW18	Phoenix	Daily	✂ ✕
	I 810a	S 117p	381/95	Kansas City	Daily	✂ ✕
	D 855a	S 1132a	67	NON-STOP	Daily	✂ ✕
	I 10 15a	S 204p	243/175	Chicago	Daily	✂ ✕
	N 10 15a	S 204p	183/175	Chicago	Daily	✂ ✕
	N 1128a	S 344p	561/389	Denver	Daily	✂ ✕
	I 12 00n	S 225p	227	NON-STOP	Daily	✂ ✕
	N 12 00n	S 417p	377/131	Chicago	Daily	✂ ✕
	N 210p	O 615p	217/341	Chicago	Daily	✂ ✕
	N 235p	S 722p	459	Two-stop	Daily	✂ ✕
	N 235p	J 935p	459/63	San Francisco	Daily	✂ ✕
	I 400p	S 807p	3/771	Chicago	Daily	✂ ✕
	N 400p	S 807p	449/771	Chicago	Daily	✂ ✕
	N 435p	S 10 04p	531/159	Columbus	Daily	✂ ✕
	D 540p	S 8 21p	63	NON-STOP	Daily	✂ ✕
	D 540p	J 935p	63	One-stop	Daily	✂ ✕
	N 725p	S 12 31a †	241	Two-stop	Ex Sa	✂ ✕
	N 755p	S 10 6a †	491/447	St. Louis	Ex Sa	✂ ✕
	D 10 50p	S 3 53a †	133	Two-stop	Daily	✂ ✕ FN/YN

**TIME**  
Effective September 9, 1976  
Schedules Shown in Local Time

**SYMBOLS**  
✂ Meal  
✂ Snack  
✂ Movie and Music  
✂ Music  
✂ Hilton International  
✂ FN/YN Nightcoach Fares Apply  
† Arrival One Day Later  
% Plane Change Enroute  
\* Change of Airport

# Washington/Baltimore

# TWA

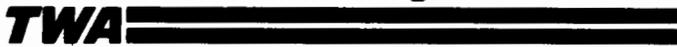
	Leave	Arrive	Flight No.	Stops or Via	Freq.	Service
<b>From San Francisco/Oakland/San Jose, Cal.</b>	J 745a	D 455p	890	One-stop	Daily	✂ ✕
	J 745a	N 922p	890/184	San Francisco	Daily	✂ ✕
	S 845a	D 455p	890	NON-STOP	Daily	✂ ✕
	S 900a	N 625p	82/414	Chicago	Ex Sa	✂ ✕
	O 915a	N 625p	342/414	Chicago	Ex Sa	✂ ✕
	S 10 15a	N 922p	184	Three-stop	Daily	✂ ✕
	S 12 00n	D 905p	252	One-stop	Daily	✂ ✕
	S 12 20p	N 948p	770/438	Chicago	Daily	✂ ✕
	S 100p	I 852p	222	NON-STOP	Daily	✂ ✕
	S 310p	D 11 15p	68	NON-STOP	Daily	✂ ✕
	S 1000p	N 9 18a †	358	Two-stop	Daily	✂ ✕ FN/YN
	J 10 30p	N 9 18a †	130/358	Chicago	Daily	✂ ✕ FN/YN
	J 10 30p	I 10 37a †	130/92	Chicago	Daily	✂ ✕ FN/YN
	S 10 45p	I 10 37a †	92	Three-stop	Daily	✂ ✕ FN/YN
	S 12 01a	N 9 18a †	130/358	Chicago	Daily	✂ ✕ FN/YN
	S 12 01a	I 10 37a †	130/92	Chicago	Daily	✂ ✕ FN/YN
	S 12 45a	N 11 00a	266/374	St. Louis	Daily	✂ ✕ FN/YN
When in San Francisco, call 626-5600						
<b>To Santa Ana, Cal.</b>	N 1200n	5 19p	377/RW35	Las Vegas	Daily	✂ ✕
	N 235p	8 57p	459/RW989	Phoenix	Daily	✂ ✕
	I 400p	9 25p	3/RW7	Los Angeles	Daily	✂ ✕
	D 500p	9 25p	19/RW7	Los Angeles	Daily	✂ ✕
	When in Santa Ana, call 534-8252					
<b>From Santa Ana, Cal.</b>	7 30a N	5 37p	RW36/198	Las Vegas	Daily	✂ ✕
When in Santa Ana, call 534-8252						
<b>To Shannon, Ireland</b>	D 450p	7 55a †	876	One-stop	Daily	✂ ✕
<b>From Shannon, Ireland</b>	12 45p D	5 29p	877/63	New York	Daily	✂ ✕
When in Shannon, call 061-61466						
<b>To Sioux Falls, S.D.</b>	N 800a	12 23p	237/OZ933	Chicago	Daily	✂ ✕
	I 10 15a	N 229p	243/OZ989	Chicago	Daily	✂ ✕
	N 10 15a	N 229p	163/OZ989	Chicago	Daily	✂ ✕
	N 210p	7 03p	217/OZ983	Chicago	Ex Sa	✂ ✕
	N 725p	11 46p	241/OZ985	Chicago	Ex Sa	✂ ✕
	When in Sioux Falls, call 336-1344					
<b>From Sioux Falls, S.D.</b>	6 35a N	1 34p	OZ959/482	St. Louis	Ex Su	✂ ✕
	7 05a N	1 05p	OZ994/376	Chicago	Su Only	✂ ✕
	8 10a N	3 07p	OZ982/168	Chicago	Ex Su	✂ ✕
	8 10a I	3 08p	OZ982/276	Chicago	Ex Su	✂ ✕
	12 38p N	6 25p	OZ934/414	Chicago	Ex Sa	✂ ✕
	3 17p N	9 48p	OZ986/438	Chicago	Daily	✂ ✕
	3 17p I	9 59p	OZ986/26	Chicago	Daily	✂ ✕
When in Sioux Falls, call 336-1344						
<b>To Tel Aviv, Israel</b>	D 625p	4 05p †	890/806	Paris	Daily	✂ ✕
<b>From Tel Aviv, Israel</b>	Consult your TWA Ticket Office.					
When in Tel Aviv, call 03-51212						
<b>To Tokyo, Japan</b>	D 855a	3 40p †	67/JL1	San Francisco	Daily	✂ ✕
<b>From Tokyo, Japan</b>	5 00p D	9 05p	JL2/252	San Francisco	Daily	✂ ✕
When in Tokyo, call 212-1477						

### AIRPORTS

J Kennedy N National J San Jose L Los Angeles O O'Hare  
 L La Guardia I Baltimore/Washington O Oakland O Ontario M Midway  
 E Newark D Dulles S San Francisco B Burbank

Carry-on Luggage Compartments Available on All Flights Except 747's

# Washington/Baltimore



	Leave	Arrive	Flight No.	Stops or Via	Freq.	Service
<b>To Tucson, Ariz.</b>	N 800a	1200n	<b>237</b>	Two-stop	Daily	♪ ✕
	I 810a	1200n	<b>381/237</b>	Chicago	Daily	♪ ✕
	I 1015a	159p	<b>243/323</b>	Chicago	Daily	♪ ✕
	N 1015a	159p	<b>183/323</b>	Chicago	Daily	♪ ✕
	N 1210p	422p	<b>427/101</b>	Kansas City	Daily	♪ ✕
	N 210p	602p	<b>217/339</b>	Chicago	Daily	♪ ✕
N 725p	1020p	<b>241/355</b>	Chicago	Ex Sa	♪ ✕	
<b>From Tucson, Ariz.</b> When in Tucson, call 624-2771	800a N	537p	<b>334/198</b>	Chicago	Daily	♪ ✕
	100p N	948p	<b>438</b>	%One-stop	Daily	♪ ✕
	100p I	959p	<b>438/26</b>	Chicago	Daily	♪ ✕
	1225a N	918a	<b>106/358</b>	Chicago	Daily	♪ ✕ FN/YN
	1225a I	1037a	<b>106/92</b>	Chicago	Daily	♪ ✕ FN/YN
<b>To Tulsa, Okla.</b>	N 1128a	354p	<b>581/107</b>	St. Louis	Daily	♪ ✕
	N 235p	745p	<b>459/187</b>	St. Louis	Ex Sa	♪ ✕
	N 830p	928p	<b>407/495</b>	St. Louis	Daily	♪ ✕
<b>From Tulsa, Okla.</b> When in Tulsa, call 584-3471	910a N	134p	<b>436/482</b>	St. Louis	Daily	♪ ✕
	243p N	659p	<b>460</b>	One-stop	Ex Sa	♪ ✕
<b>To Vienna, Austria</b> 🇦🇹	D 450p	940a†	<b>876/832</b>	New York	Daily	✕ ✕
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350p N	922p	<b>554/184</b>	Kansas City	Ex Sa	♪ ✕	
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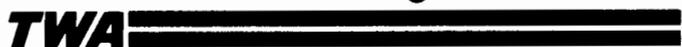
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% Plane Change Enroute  
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# Washington/Baltimore



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AL Allegheny Airlines	IR Iran National Airlines	RW Hughes Airwest
AZ Alitalia	JL Japan Air Lines Co., Ltd.	SK Scandinavian Airlines
BA British Airways	KL KLM Royal Dutch Airlines	SN Sabena-Belgium Airlines
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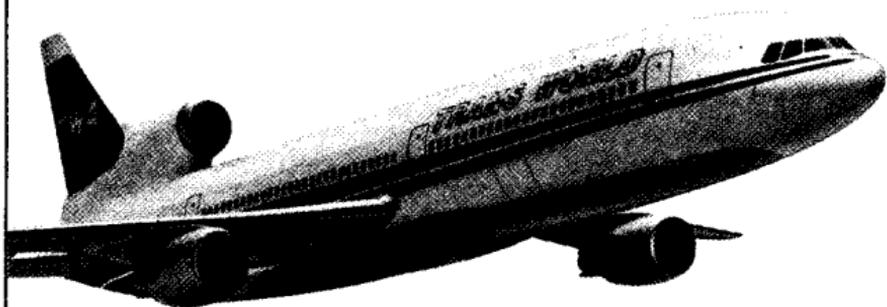
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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

OCTOBER 8, 1976

OFFICE OF THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY  
(Lawton, Oklahoma)

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THE WHITE HOUSE

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT  
UPON SIGNING A PROCLAMATION DESIGNATING  
NATIVE AMERICAN AWARENESS WEEK, 1976

THE MONTEGO BAY HOTEL

8:10 P.M. CDT

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.

MORE



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)

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

DATE September 28, 1976

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

(Submit in Duplicate)



**NATIONAL  
CONGRESS  
OF  
AMERICAN  
-INDIANS-**

SUITE 700, 1430 K STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005 (202) 347-9520

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August 18, 1976

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Katharine Whitehorn  
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**PHOENIX AREA**

Irene Cuch  
*Ute*

**PORTLAND AREA**

Roger Jim  
*Yakima*

**SACRAMENTO AREA**

Rachel Nabahe  
*Shoshone/Paiute*

**SOUTHEAST AREA**

Jonathan Ed Taylor  
*Cherokee*

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

*well to  
Shura 10/20*

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MR BRAD PATTEPSON  
THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON DC 20500

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

16:50 EST

MGMCOMP 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)?

*Brad*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

October 6

Barry -

PFC people told me yesterday that all White House travel after 10/16 is, in effect, campaign travel. Baroody 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 ~~Business~~ <sup>Maline</sup> 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



THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

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"

DATE September 28, 1976

TO: James E. Connor

FROM: William J. Baroody, Jr.

SUBJECT: Request for Travel.

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(Typed and Signature)

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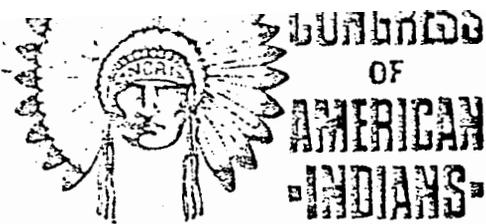
(Address)

ESTIMATED TOTAL EXPENSES \$ 500.00

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

ACKNOWLEDGED BY: \_\_\_\_\_  
James E. Connor

(Submit in Duplicate)



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Mr. Brad Patterson  
Assistant Director  
Presidential Personnel Office  
The White House  
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We await your reply.

Respectfully yours,

Charles E. Trimble  
Executive Director

*well by  
Hura 10/18*



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OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

August 13, 1976

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

Dear Mr. Patterson:

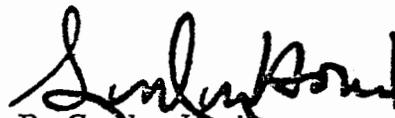
Our mutual friend, Bradley Nash, who is a member of the Board of this Center, has called to my attention your splendid study, "The President's Cabinet: Issues and Questions." This inspired us to invite your participation in the Seventh Annual National Leadership Symposium, jointly sponsored by the National 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

# President Ford Committee

1828 L STREET, N.W., SUITE 250, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036 (202) 457-6400

October 11, 1976

TO: Brad Patterson

FROM: Bunny Rosenfeld  
PFC *Bunny*

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.



# INDIAN AFFAIRS

NEWSLETTER of the Association  
on American Indian Affairs, Inc.



432 Park Ave. South  
New York, N.Y. 10016

NUMBER 92

JULY-NOVEMBER 1976

Circulation 50,000

## 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 Havasupais 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.



Lois Hirst

## Papagos, Pimas & Pupfish

Bureau of Reclamation



In a unanimous decision (Cappaert v. United States) on June 7, 1976 the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that the 200-odd Devil's Hole pupfish, inch-long creatures that live in only one cavern in Nevada, are entitled to enough water to assure their survival. The Court upheld a lower court decision permanently enjoining a nearby rancher from continuing groundwater pumping that was reducing the water level in the cave and endangering its fish. The National Park Service, a branch of the U.S. Department of the Interior, had protested the pumping. The Association on American Indian Affairs applauds the federal government's concern for the water rights of pupfish and respectfully suggests that now it show the same concern for the 30,000 members of the five central Arizona tribes—whose water rights have been shamefully ignored for a century.

## Pima Hopes Dashed

The Pimas and Papagos 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. 3298, the Central Arizona Indian Tribal Water Rights Act of 1976, was introduced in the Senate on April 13, 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 to which they are legally entitled.

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 on the matter 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.).

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

Senator Kennedy and Senator Lee Metcalf (D-Mont.), a member of the Senate Interior Committee, have indicated that they will introduce new legislation to restore the lawful 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.

At issue were 795 acres of land on the Allegany Indian Reservation which constituted the most economical and practical route for a key segment of the Southern Tier Expressway. The Expressway is considered vital to the economy and economic development of the southwest corner of New York State.

Negotiations began in 1971, however little progress was made until January of 1975 when Governor Hugh L. Carey ordered a speedup. Intense negotiations between the Seneca Nation, their attorney Arthur Lazarus, Jr., and the Executive Deputy Commissioner of Transportation resulted in a settlement under which the Seneca Nation will receive just compensation for the land covered by the highway easement, plus various fringe benefits. And under a unique feature of the agreement, the Nation will receive 795 acres of suitable replacement land, which, in accordance with a 1973 law will become part of the reservation.

## 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 Indian and Alaska Native people has declined. The IHS also reports that during the last five years in which special efforts have been concentrated on an otitis media program 10,000 surgical procedures to restore hearing have been completed.

There are 18,000 Native Americans who have already been diagnosed 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.

In every 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 or language. Untreated, the disease can lead to the rupture of the tympanic membrane and cause deafness.

Spot surveys in a number of Alaska Native villages have 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, with some more isolated Indian school populations (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 April 1974 the IHS estimated that 3,000 Navajo school children suffered from chronic otitis media.

Until fiscal year 1970, otitis media had to compete with other program priorities for the use of appropriations 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 Subcommittee on Appropriations for Interior and Related Agencies 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 should not obscure the fact that one out of ten Indian and Alaska Natives are still 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. Tinsley Ray, who died on July 20, 1976. Mr. Ray was treasurer of the AAIA since 1972, a benefactor of American Indian nursing students, and a devoted friend of Indian tribes.

## Child Welfare Bill

On August 27, 1976 Senator James Abourezk (D-S.D.) introduced the Indian Child Welfare Act of 1976 (S. 3777). The act is intended to (1) eliminate abusive child-welfare practices that result in unwarranted Indian parent-child separations; (2) end discrimination that prevents Indian families from qualifying as foster or adoptive families; and (3) provide Indian communities with comprehensive child-welfare and family-services programs.

S. 3777 was drafted by the Association on American Indian Affairs at the request of the Senate Interior Committee, and is a result of Indian child-welfare oversight hearings held by the Senate Subcommittee on Indian Affairs on April 8-9, 1974.

The bill was introduced in the closing days of the 94th Congress in order to help stimulate discussion of the issues it raises. Based on comments solicited from throughout the United States, the Association expects that the bill will be redrafted and introduced again in the 95th Congress early in 1977.

In introducing the legislation, Senator Abourezk said: "This bill is derived from hearings which I chaired on April 8 and 9 of 1974. I do not mean to suggest that this bill will relieve all of the problems that Indian families and Indian communi-

ties face. What I do mean is that this pattern of discrimination against American Indians is the responsibility of the Congress. We as elected leaders cannot lay back and allow these practices to continue. It is the responsibility of the Congress to take whatever action is within its power to see to it that American Indian communities and their families are not destroyed; to see to it that Indian people receive equal justice and the support of the federal government. We must commit ourselves to a course in Indian child welfare which will eliminate the abuses and injustices and which will begin the long, overdue process of helping, rather than handicapping, Indian children and their families."

## Letter to the Editor

To the Editor:

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When the Havasupai started their historic battle to secure and expand their land base, I had my list of concerned citizens at hand. Again I sent out letters and material from the AAIA. Except for those people on my list who live in Ari-

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, with some more isolated Indian school populations (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 April 1974 the IHS estimated that 3,000 Navajo school children suffered from chronic otitis media.

Until fiscal year 1970, otitis media had to compete with other program priorities for the use of appropriations 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 Subcommittee on Appropriations for Interior and Related Agencies 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 should not obscure the fact that one out of ten Indian and Alaska Natives are still 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. Tinsley Ray, who died on July 20, 1976. Mr. Ray was treasurer of the AAIA since 1972, a benefactor of American Indian nursing students, and a devoted friend of Indian tribes.

## Child Welfare Bill

On August 27, 1976 Senator James Abourezk (D-S.D.) introduced the Indian Child Welfare Act of 1976 (S. 3777). The act is intended to (1) eliminate abusive child-welfare practices that result in unwarranted Indian parent-child separations; (2) end discrimination that prevents Indian families from qualifying as foster or adoptive families; and (3) provide Indian communities with comprehensive child-welfare and family-services programs.

S. 3777 was drafted by the Association on American Indian Affairs at the request of the Senate Interior Committee, and is a result of Indian child-welfare oversight hearings held by the Senate Subcommittee on Indian Affairs on April 8-9, 1974.

The bill was introduced in the closing days of the 94th Congress in order to help stimulate discussion of the issues it raises. Based on comments solicited from throughout the United States, the Association expects that the bill will be redrafted and introduced again in the 95th Congress early in 1977.

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When the Havasupai started their historic battle to secure and expand their land base, I had my list of concerned citizens at hand. Again I sent out letters and material from the AAIA. Except for those people on my list who live in Ari-

zona, few had ever heard of this small tribe and its precarious situation, but again they responded. After the bill had passed Congress and appeared safely on its way, there came the concerted effort by powerful forces to persuade President Ford to let it die by a pocket veto. I learned of this two days before the deadline. As soon as the evening toll rates went into effect I called people on my list—not everybody, but key people distributed over the country—and asked them to telegraph the President. Every one responded; some enlisted others. And the Havasupai bill was signed into law (1975).

Thus I have learned to use the influence that comes from specialized knowledge in this field remote from the experiences of most good citizens. You who are reading this letter also have that specialized knowledge, but you may not know—as I 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  
Marshall, Oklahoma

Editor's note: Dr. Angie Debo is author of *The Rise and Fall of the Choctaw Republic* (1934), *History of the Indians of the United States* (1970), and numerous other works.

## 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 Arkeketa, Creek-Otoe, a senior at the University of Oklahoma, majoring in journalism; Elena L. Bassett, Yakima, a junior at Central Washington State College, majoring in secondary business education; JoAnn Battise, Alabama-Coushatta, a senior at North Texas State University, majoring in physical education; Francis Becenti, Navajo, a senior at the University of California at Berkeley, majoring in political science; Patricia B. Benally, 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 Denver, majoring in nursing; David Brooks, Lumbee, a second year student at Tuskegee Institute, majoring in veterinarian medicine; Gary Conner, Creek-Seminole, a graduate student at the University of Oklahoma, majoring in human relations; Bruce Contway, Sioux-Cree, a freshman at Montana State University, majoring in history; Martin Cross, Hidatsa, a senior at Tabor College, majoring in social work; Aaron W. Friedman, Micmac, a senior at the University of North Dakota, pre-medical student; Jan Goslin, Kickapoo, a senior at Washburn University, majoring in social work; Glen Henson, Jr., Cherokee-Sioux, a graduate student at Northeastern Oklahoma State University, majoring in education; Kathleen James, Washoe, a sophomore at the University of California at Berkeley, majoring in Native American studies; Melinda Juneau, 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; Darrell Kipp, Umatilla, a sophomore at Eastern Oregon State College, majoring in sociology; Alan Kitto, Sioux, a graduate student at the University of South Dakota, majoring in special education; Frank E. LaFramboise, Sioux, a graduate student at the University of South Dakota, majoring in guidance and counseling; Carol J. Lang, Chippewa, a junior at Lesley Col-

lege, majoring in early childhood education; Marvin Lasley, Osage, a senior at Oklahoma State University, majoring in psychology; Curt Locklear, Lumbee, a first year student at Tuskegee Institute, majoring in veterinarian medicine; Ronald J. Lujan, Taos Pueblo, a senior at the University of New Mexico Medical School; Hilda Ann Manuel, Papago, a third year student at the University of New Mexico School of Law; Bill Mason, Cheyenne, a graduate student at the University of South Dakota, majoring in special education; JoAnne L. Matchie, Kickapoo, a senior at Washburn University, majoring in social work; Minita McKinney Runningwater, Cheyenne, a senior at the University of Oklahoma School of Nursing; Wanda Miller, Mohawk, a freshman at Mater Dei College, majoring in criminal justice; Shirley Murphy, Sioux, a graduate student at San Diego State University, majoring in linguistics; Albert Nocktonick, Potawatomi, a sophomore at Washburn University, majoring in social work; Bob Parisian, Chippewa, a visiting graduate student at Stanford University, majoring in speech; Milton Poola, Hopi-Tewa, a junior at the University of California at Berkeley, majoring in Native American studies; Mike Reyes, Kickapoo, a freshman at Eastern Oregon State College, majoring in pre-law.

## Alaska Natives Select Land

How do Alaska's Athabascan Indians living in more than 30 villages scattered over a land area bigger 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?

The 11,000 members of the Doyon Native Corporation—with more than 200,000 square miles within its boundaries—put some of the world's most advanced and sophisticated technology to work for them. Pictures from NASA's Landsat-1 Earth resources survey satellite were used to make maps of 7,000,000 acres to help the Athabascans 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 visual images and computer tapes. From these, experts can distinguish different types of terrain, vegetation, soils, rock outcrops and other surface features.

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 40,000,000 acres of land. The Alaska Natives are organized into 12 Native regional corporations.

The Association on American Indian Affairs worked closely with Alaska Natives for more than a decade to support their peaceful 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 Gloyne Byler; *Editor*, Steven Unger; *Contributing Editor*, Iliff McKay; *Business Manager*, Sylvia M. Hermelin; *Circulation Manager*, Lillian Pollack.

## Presidential Candidates State Indian Policy

We are printing here statements prepared by Governor Jimmy Carter and President Gerald R. Ford especially for Indian Affairs. The Presidential candidates were asked to express their views on vital issues affecting American Indian people; and to state their positions on three specific matters: child welfare, Pima water rights, and self-determination.

The questions were as follows:

I. Will your Administration recommend legislation and adopt administrative reforms to protect and strengthen American Indian family life?

II. Will your Administration support legislation incorporating a negotiated settlement to restore to the central Arizona tribes [Pimas and Papagos] sufficient water to satisfy their lawful water rights?

### President Ford

When I signed the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act in January, 1975, I described that legislation 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 deterioration of this relationship.

Because of the many needs on Indian reservations—for economic development, improved health care, increased educational opportunities, better roads, liveable 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 successful achievement of the goals of America's first citizens.

History has demonstrated that the federal government's domination cannot meet the needs nor solve the problems of our Indian citizens. Paternalism 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 for them to solve their own problems and achieve their own goals.

I have backed up policies and promises with money: In the past six years the budget of the Bureau of Indian Affairs has been increased by almost 300 per cent and the Indian health budget has grown by almost 400 per cent. 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 (in FY 1973) manpower allocations for Indians totalled \$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.

I have asked Cabinet agencies to give particular attention to many special concerns of the Indian people. Among these is the need for reform to protect Indian family life. Too many Indian children are separated from their parents and improved social services are needed to alleviate this problem.

The Administration is encouraging Indian tribal councils to adopt their own juvenile and family protection codes and has supported the National Indian Judges Association in a three-

III. Do you foresee the continuation of the opportunities for Indian self-government made possible by the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act [Public Law 93-638]; and do you foresee contracting leading towards an increasing role for Indian tribal governments as a permanent partner of federal and state governments?

The Association on American Indian Affairs believes it is essential to point out that while both candidates indicate support for 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 Indian tribes. Indian people should be able to make their own decisions regarding budget priorities, the operation of Indian schools, the best use of their land, water, and mineral resources, and the direction of their economic development. Self-government 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 often bogged down for months waiting for the bureaucracy to develop confusing administrative regulations. A large percentage of federal money is eaten up through the administrative overlap and waste. Federal dollars appropriated for Indian programs are often misspent and misallocated to programs that are unwanted by, and of little use to Indians.

As part of my plans to reorganize government, I intend a complete review of all federal programs designed for Indian people, to be conducted with the full participation of Indian leaders from tribal, urban, and national organizations. This review will determine the best manner by which the trust responsibility should be assured and maintained; it will consider how Indian legal interests can best be represented in the future; it will analyze the administration of Indian programs and recommend changes to cut overhead costs 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 Indian 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 raise their children as they wish have not always been respected by government. Today up to 25 per cent of all Indian children are raised in foster homes or adoptive institutions. Some of these placements are unwarranted, and many could be prevented if proper social services as well as sufficient educational, economic and housing resources were available to Indians. If I am elected President, I intend to insure that Indian families are assisted and bolstered by government policies.

### PRESIDENT FORD, Continued

year training program to enable tribal judges to handle more effectively divorce, child custody, and welfare cases.

It is definitely the Administration's policy to reduce the numbers of younger Indian children who are at boarding schools for long periods of time. In fact, total elementary-age enrollment in these schools is down by 6,000, while most of the rest are Navajo children who go home on weekends. But closing all the boarding schools would fly in the face of the strong desires of the affected tribes themselves and would in fact remove what is the only educational resource for some Indian children.

I have directed the Departments of Interior and Justice to give high priority to the protection of Indian natural resources rights, especially water rights. We are defending 23 water rights cases, 13 hunting and fishing cases and 21 land rights cases. We have won milestone decisions for Indian rights in a number of these proceedings.

I am still awaiting Congressional action on my proposal to create an Indian Trust Counsel Authority which would be able to intervene in any court as a federal government advocate for Indian natural resources rights.

There has been an enormous surge in Indian education these past several 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 Menominee lands, while the historic Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act has become law.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs has been transformed from a non-Indian organization providing services and running programs for Indians to a predominantly Indian organization which works with Indian communities to help them meet their program and service needs. New Indian service sections have been established in many other agencies such as HEW, HUD, Commerce, Agriculture, Labor, and Justice.

The Indian Financing Act is being implemented and having a marked effect on economic development on the reservations. Revenue sharing reaches Indian tribal governments directly; education monies are granted or contracted so as to strengthen the role of Indian parent advisory groups in having a say in the education of their children.

Funds under the National Indian Education Act, for instance, have now reached 1,200 school districts and 235 grantees.

The policy of Indian self-determination has led to increased responsibilities and roles for tribal governing bodies through the contracting of erstwhile Federal programs and in other ways. This policy must continue and expand to the point that the Indian communities are truly controlling their own destinies.

The successful implementation of Indian self-determination lays the groundwork for Indian communities to effect solutions to numerous chronic problems which have long afflicted the reservations.

Finally, I have urged my White House Staff and government agencies to meet Indian people with open doors and sensitivity. These officials are in daily contact with national Indian leadership organizations.

As I said when I met with a group of Indian leaders in the White House on July 16, "Together we can write a new chapter in the history of this land that we all serve and this land that we all share."

### GOVERNOR CARTER, Continued

Indians have a historic, legal, and moral right to a fair share of available water resources. The ultimate resolution of conflicts concerning these rights, and the rights of others in the Southwest, will almost certainly be decided by the courts. In disputes concerning water rights, all sides must be assured full and competent legal representation. Legislation however may be necessary to speed the resolution of these conflicts, as an alternative to protracted litigation.

Finally, I will not take unilateral action on any issue regarding Indian affairs, or Indian programs without full consultation with tribal representatives. Ours will be a government of participation, of action, of program involvement, and of true self-government.

## Alaska School Victory

Nunapitchuk, Alaska, a village of 300, now has a high school, and children living in 126 other villages in rural Alaska can also look forward to attending high school while living at home.

In an out-of-court settlement of *Tobeluk v. Lind* (originally *Hootch v. Alaska State Operated School System*), the State of Alaska has agreed to spend at least \$20 million from a \$59 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 suit, brought on behalf of a class of 40 Native students, will go back to court.

While the suit 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, Alaska Natives who wanted to continue study into 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 are served by community high schools.

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 before the Alaska Supreme Court, the AAIA provided financial assistance in the case.

ASSOCIATION ON AMERICAN INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
INC. 432 Park Avenue South, N.Y., N.Y. 10016

I enclose my membership contribution of \$ .....  
(Annual dues: Associate \$120; Sustaining, \$60;  
Active \$30; Contributing \$15; Student \$5).

Name .....

Address .....

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

LEAVE FOR SALT LAKE CITY

From Washington National Airport  
on United Flight 299 at 4:30 PM OCT 18

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  
801-532-1000



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 678 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 MOBILE

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

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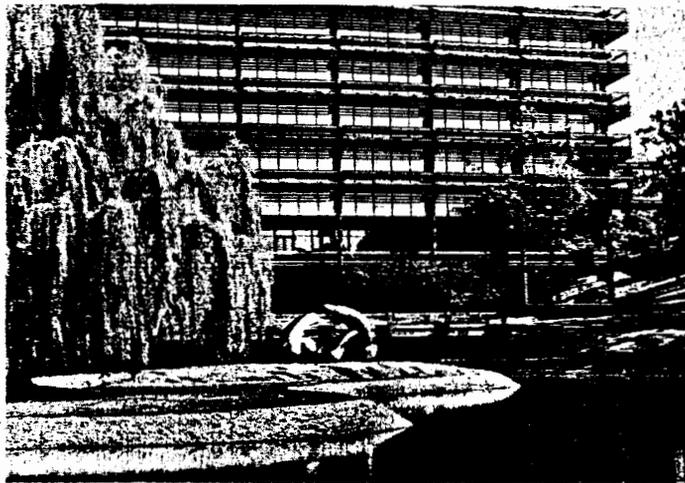
National Association of Manufacturers

*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 6, 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
- 8:00-10:30 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
- 6:15- 6:45 p.m. Transportation departs Holiday Inn for Administrative Center
- 6:30- 7:15 p.m. RECEPTION
- 7:15- 8:15 p.m. DINNER
- 8:15- 9:30 p.m. ADDRESS and QUESTION PERIOD, Administrative Center  
Auditorium
- 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- 1:45 p.m. Transportation leaves for Holiday Inn and Quad Cities Airport

# Program

## OPENING SESSION

Introductory Remarks: ELLWOOD F. CURTIS, President, Deere & Company;  
RICHARD C. KAUTZ, 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 BROADUS N. BUTLER, Director, Office of Leadership Development in Higher Education, American Council on Education.

Commentaries: W. ANTOINETTE FORD, Former White House Fellow; MARTIN S. HAYDEN, Editor, *Detroit News*; LOUIS W. KOENIG, Professor of Politics, New York University; MICHAEL J. ROBINSON, Assistant Professor of Politics, Catholic University of America; SUSAN B. 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. USERY, JR., U.S. Secretary of Labor.

## FIRST ROUND TABLE

"Business and Public Policy: A Formula for Productivity"

Moderator: WILLIAM J. CASEY, Former Chairman, Export-Import Bank of the United States.

Participants: C. JACKSON GRAYSON, JR., Director, American Productivity Center; RICHARD C. KAUTZ; 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

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DR. FORD

**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;mep  
Enc: bio and photo**

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 26, 1976



Dear Len,

This past week has turned up some particularly poignant experiences which made me 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 32<sup>nd</sup> 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 Bobbie 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 Namen case at Flathead. The Flatheads own, as tribal property, the south half of Flathead Lake to "mean high water". A non-Indian (Namen) long ago bought an Indian allotment in fee, but has also put up a 300' wharf and breakwater out into the lake. The tribe sued, the District Court found for Namen, saying that the "federal common law of wharfage" 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 22<sup>nd</sup>. Of course the Court might ask the US for a brief, but again they might not.

I asked if there was any informal way we could notify the Court that we would like to be asked. The young Assistant S.G. frowned. And 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 22<sup>nd</sup>'s and the 29<sup>th</sup>'s -- and it didn't matter to him which one the Namen case went onto.

That was all we needed -- and the SG is filing the brief this week. But it wouldn't have happened that way unless we had gone over there... This just brought home again to me the point so often and so decisively learned in all the years I have been in the White House: White House Staff intervention in policy or even operational matters, especially in sensitive areas, can be done effectively and in a well-timed manner without "interposing" 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 size White House staff and the usual circumspect White House staff behaviour. 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 tonight, and also our visit with Bork on de Funis?

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 politicians in the State of Washington into denouncing or undercutting 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 unhappy State officials were trying to do their legal duty, sportsmen 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

angry non-Indian BIA officials who had come up from Window Rock. Their complaint: the Supreme Court's Mancari and Freeman decisions, which ruled that in all hiring, promotions and transfers in BIA and Indian Health Service, Indian Preference was to be the rule, the Civil Service merit system and the Civil Rights Act nondiscrimination provisions notwithstanding. These 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 even bitterer complaint: that BIA, spurred by the impact of the Court's decisions, is going beyond all reason and putting Indians in everywhere, even if barely qualified. Where once, they said, within BIA there were good relations between Indians and non-Indians, now they are soured all over. A tough dilemma the facts of which are hard to obtain, and the solution even harder.

Salt Lake City's morning scintillated in pristinely clear air -- the great bowl of arid mountains rises 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 (Dave Berg, a Houston ACLU attorney) on Indian policy. Hardly Marquis of Women Voters rules: the moderator (Sam Deloria) opened by calling us both "turkeys", and entered into the debate against me on a number of occasions, while the audience, generally pro-Democrat, showed this by frequent applause. It was a good and lively debate, but my position wasn't made any easier by individual Indians queuing up for questions from the floor and venting their individual recent complaints against the BIA on me. Do you remember the long meeting you and I had in 1973 with Allen Rowland, Chairman of the Northern Cheyennes, with LaDonna, Kent Frizzell and a lot of others on their coal leases? Rowland got up to complain that "nobody in Washington had ever listened to him." When I reminded him of our 1½ hour session, 3 years ago, he amended his complaint that he "never heard anything more after that." Actually, Secretary Morton cancelled half of his leases and helped the Northern Cheyennes a great deal, and I reminded him of that, too.

Tuesday noon was a lunch on the 26th floor of the gleaming new white skyscraper 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, opulent; the 26th floor dining suite has floor to ceiling windows overlooking the City. The Church put on the lunch for Thompson and some 300 of the Indian leaders; Governor Rampton was there, also LDS President Spencer Kimball and my old Cabinet Room colleague Ezra Taft Benson, now white-haired. The Church has a special brotherly interest in Indians: it considers them as Lamanites, or some of the lost tribes of Israel. There are 500 Indian students at Brigham Young University and the Church has a large Indian scholarship program. A BYU choir (of Indians in full costume) sang songs including a delightful Indian-style hallelujah chorus. Afterwards we previewed a new movie by Kieth Merrill about to be released: "The Great American Indian". It is very pro-Indian and will somewhat mawkishly but potently give strength to the prevailing American stereotype of the very noble Indians who have suffered much, period.

Tuesday night Reid Chambers, who has just left Interior to enter private practice, and I took Ada Deer to dinner and heard about how splendidly she is continuing to lead her Menominee tribe into the implementation of the Restoration Act. Ada, you may remember, was the one who lashed AIM for trying their monkeyshines on the Menominee Reservation. Reid and I had a scotch 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 between the beetling cliffs of righteous extremists. He, like me, remembers all those years with pride and affection.

Wednesday I listened all morning as the rather well-organized Conference debated and approved the text of several Resolutions. I append one of them. Remembering what we considered our far-sighted efforts in June-July 1970 to set forth a turnaround and a new direction for Indian policy, what 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 on Equal Rights and Responsibilities (and a local affiliate in Montana called MOD: Montanans Opposed to Discrimination). These groups are composed of non-Indians who own fee 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-Navajos in Arizona, to anti-Boldtters 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 matters will no longer have the benevolent help of such departing veterans as Fannin, Haley, Meeds, Forrest Gerard 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 MOD types. Those beetling 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 Yakima Nation, a lovely young princess who had to interview some NCAI VIP and then report on it orally as part of her competition for the Miss NCAI crown. She didn't know what questions to ask, so I asked her if she knew the story of how her people regained Mt. 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 good 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, most of Congress and almost all of the American people, I think, are knee-jerking 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 75-1615), and proposing 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 powers it still holds over Indians and which it used so ruthlessly prior to 1934. 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 ("don't tax us at all, but keep on supplying State services"), (b) whether they want contracting out by BIA and IHS 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 --

the romantic dissidents among them who want to toss out the whole panoply of the Indian Reorganization Act, elected tribal governments, etc, and go back to the Longhouse (e.g. the Oglala faction which invited AIM in back in 1973), (d) about the difference between intra or interdepartmental committees of us feds, and public advisory mechanisms on which they would sit and finally (e) about the difference between professional Executive Office staff work and "advocacy."

A few voices sounded startled and said "we must have a response" to my speech, but the speech needed to be made.

Wednesday night was pow-wow, and I beamed at the scene as I have so often in recent years of a hundred (or several hundred) Indians in incredible dress and war paint, dancing in unison to the drums and chants. Among the dancing men and women are always children, some as young as 2, all dressed up and in their every movement showing absolutely no doubt about what culture they belong to. I remember one meeting of our/your White House Conference on Children and Youth Subcommittee on Race and Minority Affairs assembling in California and hearing a young Chinese teacher in the Berkeley schools exclaim "A people without knowledge of its history and culture is a people without a soul!" A pow-wow dance shows one group of people with plenty of both.

At Thursday's closing banquet, I sat at the head table next to Mr. Capoman -- yes the very one of the landmark tax case Scuire v Capoman. He is pretty old now, a Quinault, used to be a woodsman and fishing guide; once guided George Marshall he proudly told me. A little like sitting next to Rosa Parks.. Also honored at the banquet was Esther Ross, Tribal Chairperson of the Stillaguamish. Old, a bit gnarled, deaf, suffering from a stroke, she spoke haltingly to a hushed hall of how overcome she was at receiving an NCAI Award for leading her people in a years-long fight for federal recognition. How for many years she had worked for her "Indian people". But amid the lumps in my throat, I knew that Esther is a tough old girl: the Stillaguamish have sued Secretary Kleppe for an answer to their recognition question, and the Court has told Kleppe to stop its fudging on recognition policy and give her an answer within 30 days. Another Rosa Parks of sorts.

Dancing afterwards was rock and roll and for one number I picked as a partner a familiar face who had smiled and said "hello": LaNada Means. I think she is Russell's sister, or ex-wife; one of the Alcatraz occupiers, she was among the AIM group who had trashed Arlie House. I remember first meeting her at a Fred Harris cocktail party -- rebutting my enthusiastic description of Nixon's Message with the comment: "Anything Nixon says is shit." Later she went back to Fort Hall and wrote me a couple of long letters imploring for federal intervention to bust up a "corrupt" Tribal Council which had frozen her out. I had written her back with the correct but lame advice: keep trying to work within the system. And now? LaNada grinned and said she is 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 came from an exhibit case in the BIA building" said LaNada...

The rock and roll would stop from time to time, and my closing memory of the NCAI Conference was of Sam Cagey, Lummi, a great, squat bull of a man (remember-- we helped him get his surplus radar site back?) exuberantly climbing on a table and breaking out into the incandescent Washington coastal Indian chant, 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 back and see Great Salt Lake where our family on its 13th transcontinental camping trip had paused for a buoyant swim two and a third years back. Then we soared east over the city and over the motel where, with three-year-old Dawn and baby Bruce

we had rendezvoused with Shirley's parents (we coming from DC and they from San Francisco) on the very first of those transcontinental trips twenty-eight years ago...

Flew by Long's Peak (which I have climbed twice) and descended into Denver. I could see the flat plains and 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 Wounded 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 pine arbor at Kyle was the only favorable news about the Nixon Administration that D.C. had seen in weeks...

Mike Norton, GSA Regional Administrator (and formerly of GSA's HQ) took me to lunch at the Brown Palace Hotel; we reminisced about how pee-d off Kunzig had been that you and I had dealt directly with Tom Hannon in the Alcatraz affair. I reminded Norton that that was the way Kingsley had wanted it, and hardly needed to recall to him how ably Hannon had handled the whole year-and-a-half long matter. He's still in San Francisco -- GSA's senior Regional Administrator.

Met with the Federal Regional Council in Denver to discuss coordination of Indian policies and programs, and how to dovetail the 34 offices in 21 agencies which now conduct Indian programs. Could the FRC help much? Answer: probably not. The FRC Chairman asked me to take back to Washington what he considered a first-rate idea: have the Regional Councils tie not only into OMB (as at present) but directly to the Domestic Council itself. Pat Moynihan will remember that proposal in my special report to him and the Urban Affairs Council in the summer of 1969 (he didn't buy it then, and the Domestic Council probably won't now either).

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

At the Moline gathering of the Center for the Study of the Presidency, Bill Baroody and I spent several wee 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, NAACP Chairman Richard Kautz and Gulf Oil's President McAfee. In varying tones they decried federal intervention in the market place, and Congresses and bureaucrats who interfered with productivity by doing "social experimenting". In the question period I posed 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 EEOCC have been trying for three years to draft their way through 40 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 in spades -- but would the panel have the Congress rescind Title VII -- or the Court cancel Griggs -- or tell the "bureaucrats" to stop trying to enforce the law? Grayson gave the best answer: 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 plaintively, 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 Ehrlichman was in town and suggested lunch. Bobbie and I met him in an out-of-the-way spot.

His face and bald area are bronzed from the days under the Southwest sun. He has a big beard, streaked with gray. He has been prowling around one godforsaken corner after another of the Navajo Reservation, and calling up O'Neill or Bobbie

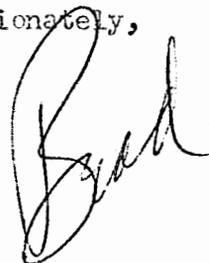
or me of Assistant Secretary Ron Coleman in Interior -- all old friends -- on the phone to try to be of small, miscellaneous help. The Kayenta Indian Health clinic has three old ambulances, but only one is equipped for off-the-road service. Could we see if GSA or Army would have one surplus ambulance? Peabody Coal (just bought out by Bechtel) is doing the mining at Black Mesa. He will call George Shultz 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 Piñon School...

Ehrlichman's eyes lit up with his old elan: "What we should do with the Geoff Shephards 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 Meissner

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 H. 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, <sup>(nations)</sup> Indian tribes <sup>(bands and communities)</sup> possess all inherent powers of sovereignty and self-government, and

WHEREAS, in the process of negotiations <sup>(forced upon)</sup> American Indian tribes <sup>by</sup> 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, <sup>(environment)</sup> 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; <sup>\*</sup> and

WHEREAS, these powers also include jurisdiction over traditional activities wheresoever 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 <sup>(exclusive)</sup> ~~such~~ jurisdiction

<sup>(as a tribal resource)</sup> to provide no less than a sufficient quantity and quality water <sup>to</sup> 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 TO TRIBAL AND TRUST LANDS) 1



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. 8 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

under the Major Crimes Act, and

4. 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~~ <sup>(to tribes)</sup> direct funding and for tribal control of tribal programs; and

12. Congress must enact legislation specifically recognizing or restoring the established exterior boundaries <sup>(and other affected tribes)</sup> 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.



Approved 10/20/76

## TREATIES AND TRUST RESPONSIBILITIES

WHEREAS, the immemorial 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 §1362 shall be amended to provide for a waiver of sovereign immunity of the United States in any action commenced under that section.



*Passed 10/20/76*

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.