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DRAFT

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

The Indian Tribal Government Tax Status Act of 1982 which I am signing into law today will provide financial benefits to Indian tribes by giving them the same tax advantages and exemptions that are enjoyed by states and other local governments in the United States. This Act, for example, will permit tribal governments to issue tax-exempt bonds to finance essential governmental functions.

Perhaps even more importantly, the Act formally acknowledges the true governmental status of Indian tribes. It recognizes that Indian tribes have a special, and unique, place in our Nation's governmental structure. In conjunction with the signing of this bill, I am issuing today a National Indian policy statement that stresses the importance and role of Indian tribal governments. This Tax Status Act is just one element in my Administration's policy of working with Indian people through their tribal governments.

I want the Indian people of the United States to know that we are reaffirming and strengthening the concept of Indian self-determination and self-government. Although the self-determination policy of the 1970s sometimes seemed to generate more rhetoric than action, I am determined that this Administration will turn into reality the goals of strengthening tribal governments and reducing Federal control over tribal government affairs.



DRAFT

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In our efforts to provide much needed economic development assistance to Indian tribes, and in all the Federal programs affecting Indian reservations, we intend to work with and through the Indian tribal governments.

We have, this year, initiated new efforts to strengthen tribal governments and to provide seed money to attract private capital for economic development on Indian reservations.

For centuries, Indians have been encouraged to rely upon Washington and for centuries that philosophy has failed. Most Indian leaders have come to understand, and this Administration recognizes, that the tribes themselves must have control of their own destinies. Our policy and our programs are designed to help the tribal governments so they can solve their own problems. We are making self-determination work.

In our policy and in our programs, we will support and encourage Indian tribal self-government.



FACT SHEET

SUMMARY

Strong and effective tribal governments are essential in the fight to solve the economic, health, educational, social and other problems of some 735,000 American Indians living on or near reservations. Just as the Federal government deals with States and local governments in meeting the needs of other citizens, so should the Federal government deal with tribal governments in promoting the well-being of American Indians.

The President's Indian Policy Statement emphasizes the Administration's commitment to encourage and strengthen tribal government as called for by President Nixon in 1970 and by Congress in the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975. The 1970 policy and 1975 law have not been adequately implemented because the Federal government has inhibited the political and economic development of the tribes. Excessive regulations and self-perpetuating bureaucracy have stifled tribal decisionmaking, thwarted Indian control of reservation resources, and promoted dependency rather than self-sufficiency.

This Administration will reverse this trend by removing obstacles to self-government and by creating a more favorable environment for development of healthy reservation economies. This policy recognizes the diversity of the tribes and the right of each to set its own priorities and goals, and to proceed at its own pace. At the same time, the Federal government will continue to fulfill its traditional responsibility for the physical and financial resources held in trust for the tribes and their members.



Indian tribes are tribal governments because they retain all aspects of their original sovereignty not otherwise given up or taken away by Congress. There are 283 Federally-recognized tribal governments in the United States.

In addition, there are 193 Alaska village organizations which are served by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA). According to figures released by the U.S. Census Bureau, there were 1,418,195 American Indians, Eskimos and Aleuts in the United States in 1980.

MAJOR POLICY POINTS

- The Administration will deal with Indian tribes on a government-to-government basis.
  
- Tribal governments will be strengthened through these actions:
  - \* Today's signing of the Indian Tribal Governmental Tax Status Act. This legislation provides tribes with essentially the same treatment under Federal tax laws as applies to other governments with regard to revenue raising and saving mechanisms.
  
  - \* Encouragement for tribes to assume responsibilities for services such as the enforcement of tribal laws, developing and managing tribal resources, providing health and social services, and education.
  
  - \* A request that Congress provide full funding in FY 1984 for the Administration's Small Tribes Initiative designed to help under-developed tribal organizations become more proficient in management and administration.

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- \* Designation of the White House Office of Intergovernmental Affairs as liaison for tribes. By moving this function from the White House Office of Public Liaison, the President recognizes that tribal organizations are governments rather than interest groups such as veterans, businessmen and religious leaders.
  
- \* Ask Congress to expand the authorized membership of the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations to include a representative of Indian tribal governments.
  
- \* A request that Congress repudiate House Concurrent Resolution 108 of the 83rd Congress which called for termination of the Federal-tribal relationship. The Administration wants this lingering threat of termination withdrawn and replaced by a resolution expressing its support of a government-to-government relationship.
  
- \* Support for direct funding to Indian tribes under Title XX social services block grants to States. In keeping with the government-to-government relationship, Indian tribes are defined by law as eligible entities and receive direct funding, if they wish, in five block grant programs administered by the Department of Health and Human Services. These and other blocks to the States consolidated dozens of categorical Federal domestic assistance programs to reduce fragmentation and overlap, eliminate excessive Federal regulation, and provide for more local control. This Administration proposes that Indian tribes be eligible for direct funding in the Title XX social services block, the block with the largest appropriation and the greatest flexibility in service delivery. Grants for social services would be made directly to the tribal governments, at the option of the tribe, and would not be channeled through the States.



-- To solve the severe economic conditions on reservations, the President has:

\* Established a Presidential Advisory Committee on Indian Reservation Economies. The Commission is to identify obstacles to economic growth in the public and private sector at all levels; examine and recommend changes in Federal laws, regulations and procedures to remove such obstacles; identify actions State, local and tribal governments could take to rectify identified problems; and recommend ways for the private sector, both Indian and non-Indian, to participate in the development and growth of reservation economies. It will advise the President on actions needed to improve reservation economies.

\* Pledged to work with the tribes to implement expeditiously recent legislation allowing tribes to enter into joint venture contracts for the development of natural resources on reservations. This is a major step which will enable the tribal governments to become more proficient in business management while increasing employment opportunities for tribal members and adding to tribal revenues.

\* Requested funds in the FY 1983 budget to provide seed money to tribes to attract private funding for economic development ventures on reservations.

\* Initiated legislation which Congress passed to provide \$375 million for building new roads on Indian reservations.

-- This Administration sought suggestions from Indian leaders in developing this policy.



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Concurrent Resolution on National Indian Policy

Whereas it is recognized by the Congress that the Indian people stand in a unique political relationship to the Federal Government, which is based upon the Constitution, treaties, statutes, and judicial decisions; and

Whereas it is further recognized that this unique relationship is the basis for the Federal trust responsibility to protect lands and resources of the Indian people; and

Whereas the Congress has from time to time, and particularly in House Concurrent Resolution 108 of the Eighty-third Congress, declared congressional policy disavowing this unique relationship between the Indian people and the Federal Government, which policy has come to be known as the termination policy; and

Whereas the termination policy declared in House Concurrent Resolution 108 has not been repudiated specifically by a concurrent resolution, it has and continues to create among the Indian people an apprehension that the United States may not in the future honor the unique relationship between the Indian people and the Federal Government; and

Whereas the Congress has, in the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975, declared its commitment to the maintenance of the Federal Government's unique and continuing relationship with and responsibility to the Indian people through the establishment of a meaningful Indian self-determination policy; and



Whereas it is understood that as citizens of the United States and the communities in which they reside, the Indian people are entitled to share and participate on the same basis as all other citizens in the full range of social and economic development programs authorized by Federal, State, and local units of government: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is declared to be the sense of Congress that --

(1) the policy set forth in House Concurrent Resolution 108 of the Eighty-third Congress was replaced by the Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975 and no longer represents the policy of the Congress and is hereby repudiated as a policy of the Congress;

(2) our national Indian policy will give full recognition to and be predicated upon a government-to-government relationship between the Indian people and the Federal Government, and that a government-wide commitment shall derive from this relationship that will be designed to give the Indian people the freedom and encouragement to develop their governmental, social, and economic potential and to determine their own future to the maximum extent possible;



(3) increasing the opportunities for Indian tribes to strengthen their governments, to provide services to their people and to develop their resources according to the goals and priorities set by the tribes will be a major objective of our national Indian policy;

(4) the Indian people and their governments are by this resolution assured that the United States will continue to implement its trust responsibility in accordance with the highest standards;

(5) there is recognized a Federal responsibility to see that those Indians residing beyond the areas served by special Indian programs and services are given equal consideration with other citizens in the provision of services by other Federal, State, and local agencies; and

(6) as used in this resolution the term "Indian people" includes the Alaska Native people.



THE WHITE HOUSE  
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

January 24, 1983

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

INDIAN POLICY

This Administration believes that responsibilities and resources should be restored to the governments which are closest to the people served. This philosophy applies not only to state and local governments, but also to federally recognized American Indian tribes.

When European colonial powers began to explore and colonize this land, they entered into treaties with sovereign Indian nations. Our new nation continued to make treaties and to deal with Indian tribes on a government-to-government basis. Throughout our history, despite periods of conflict and shifting national policies in Indian affairs, the government-to-government relationship between the United States and Indian tribes has endured. The Constitution, treaties, laws, and court decisions have consistently recognized a unique political relationship between Indian tribes and the United States which this Administration pledges to uphold.

In 1970, President Nixon announced a national policy of self-determination for Indian tribes. At the heart of the new policy was a commitment by the federal government to foster and encourage tribal self-government. That commitment was signed into law in 1975 as the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act.

The principle of self-government set forth in this Act was a good starting point. However, since 1975, there has been more rhetoric than action. Instead of fostering and encouraging self-government, federal policies have by and large inhibited the political and economic development of the tribes. Excessive regulation and self-perpetuating bureaucracy have stifled local decisionmaking, thwarted Indian control of Indian resources, and promoted dependency rather than self-sufficiency.

This Administration intends to reverse this trend by removing the obstacles to self-government and by creating a more favorable environment for the development of healthy reservation economies. Tribal governments, the federal government, and the private sector will all have a role. This Administration will take a flexible approach which recognizes the diversity among tribes and the right of each tribe to set its own priorities and goals. Change will not happen overnight. Development will be charted by the tribes, not the federal government.

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dozens of categorical federal domestic assistance programs to reduce fragmentation and overlap, eliminate excessive federal regulation, and provide for more local control. This Administration now proposes that Indian tribes be eligible for direct funding in the Title XX social services block, the block with the largest appropriation and the greatest flexibility in service delivery.

In addition, we are moving the White House liaison for federally-recognized tribes from the Office of Public Liaison to the Office of Intergovernmental Affairs, which maintains liaison with state and local governments. In the past several administrations, tribes have been placed along with vital interest groups, such as veterans, businessmen and religious leaders. In moving the tribal government contact within the White House Intergovernmental Affairs staff, this Administration is underscoring its commitment to recognizing tribal governments on a government-to-government basis.

Further, we are recommending that the Congress expand the authorized membership of the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations (42 U.S.C. 4273) to include a representative of Indian tribal governments. In the interim before Congressional action, we are requesting that the Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs join the Commission as an observer. We also supported and signed into law the Indian Tribal Governmental Tax Status Act which provides tribal governments with essentially the same treatment under federal tax laws as applies to other governments with regard to revenue raising and saving mechanisms.

In addition, this Administration calls upon Congress to replace House Concurrent Resolution 108 of the 83rd Congress, the resolution which established the now discredited policy of terminating the federal-tribal relationship. Congress has implicitly rejected the termination policy by enacting the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975. However, because the termination policy declared in H. Con. Res. 108 has not been expressly and formally repudiated by a concurrent resolution of Congress, it continues to create among the Indian people an apprehension that the United States may not in the future honor the unique relationship between the Indian people and the federal government. A lingering threat of termination has no place in this Administration's policy of self-government for Indian tribes, and I ask Congress to again express its support of self-government.

These actions are but the first steps in restoring control to tribal governments. Much more needs to be done. Without sound reservation economies, the concept of self-government has little meaning. In the past, despite good intentions, the federal government has been one of the major obstacles to economic progress. This Administration intends to remove the impediments to economic development and to encourage cooperative efforts among the tribes, the federal government and the private sector in developing reservation economies.

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This Administration honors the commitment this nation made in 1970 and 1975 to strengthen tribal governments and lessen federal control over tribal governmental affairs. This Administration is determined to turn these goals into reality. Our policy is to reaffirm dealing with Indian tribes on a government-to-government basis and to pursue the policy of self-government for Indian tribes without threatening termination.

In support of our policy, we shall continue to fulfill the federal trust responsibility for the physical and financial resources we hold in trust for the tribes and their members. The fulfillment of this unique responsibility will be accomplished in accordance with the highest standards.

### Tribal Self-Government

Tribal governments, like state and local governments, are more aware of the needs and desires of their citizens than is the federal government and should, therefore, have the primary responsibility for meeting those needs. The only effective way for Indian reservations to develop is through tribal governments which are responsive and accountable to their members.

Early in this nation's dealings with Indian tribes, federal employees began to perform Indian tribal government functions. Despite the Indian Self-Determination Act, major tribal government functions -- enforcing tribal laws, developing and managing tribal resources, providing health and social services, educating children -- are frequently still carried on by federal employees. The federal government must move away from this surrogate role which undermines the concept of self-government.

It is important to the concept of self-government that tribes reduce their dependence on federal funds by providing a greater percentage of the cost of their self-government. Some tribes are already moving in this direction. This Administration pledges to assist tribes in strengthening their governments by removing the federal impediments to tribal self-government and tribal resource development. Necessary federal funds will continue to be available. This Administration affirms the right of tribes to determine the best way to meet the needs of their members and to establish and run programs which best meet those needs.

For those small tribes which have the greatest need to develop core governmental capacities, this Administration has developed, through the Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Indian Affairs, the Small Tribes Initiative. This program will provide financial support necessary to allow these tribes to develop basic tribal administrative and management capabilities.

In keeping with the government-to-government relationship, Indian tribes are defined by law as eligible entities and receive direct funding, if they wish, in five block grant programs administered by the Department of Health and Human Services. These and other blocks to the states consolidated



## Development of Reservation Economies

The economies of American Indian reservations are extremely depressed with unemployment rates among the highest in the country. Indian leaders have told this Administration that the development of reservation economies is their number one priority. Growing economies provide jobs, promote self-sufficiency, and provide revenue for essential services. Past attempts to stimulate growth have been fragmented and largely ineffective. As a result, involvement of private industry has been limited, with only infrequent success. Developing reservation economies offers a special challenge: devising investment procedures consistent with the trust status; removing legal barriers which restrict the type of contracts tribes can enter into and reducing the numerous and complex regulations which hinder economic growth.

Tribes have had limited opportunities to invest in their own economies because often there has been no established resource base for community investment and development. Many reservations lack a developed physical infrastructure including utilities, transportation and other public services. They also often lack the regulatory, adjudicatory and enforcement mechanisms necessary to interact with the private sector for reservation economic development. Development on the reservation offers potential for tribes and individual entrepreneurs in manufacturing, agribusiness and modern technology, as well as fishing, livestock, arts and crafts and other traditional livelihoods.

Natural resources such as timber, fishing and energy provide an avenue of development for many tribes. Tribal governments have the responsibility to determine the extent and the methods of developing the tribe's natural resources. The federal government's responsibility should not be used to hinder tribes from taking advantage of economic development opportunities.

With regard to energy resources, both the Indian tribes and the nation stand to gain from the prudent development and management of the vast coal, oil, gas, uranium and other resources found on Indian lands. As already demonstrated by a number of tribes, these resources can become the foundation for economic development on many reservations while lessening our nation's dependence on imported oil. The federal role is to encourage the production of energy resources in ways consistent with Indian values and priorities. To that end, we have strongly supported the use of creative agreements such as joint ventures and other non-lease agreements for the development of Indian mineral resources.

It is the free market which will supply the bulk of the capital investments required to develop tribal energy and other resources. A fundamental prerequisite to economic development is capital formation. The establishment of a financial structure that is a part of the Indian reservation community is essential to the development of Indian capital formation.



Federal support will be made available to tribes to assist them in developing the necessary management capability and in attracting private capital. As a first step in that direction, we provided funds in the FY 1983 budget to provide seed money to tribes to attract private funding for economic development ventures on reservations. As more tribes develop their capital resource base and increase their managerial expertise, they will have an opportunity to realize the maximum return on their investments and will be able to share an increasing portion of the business risk.

It is the policy of this Administration to encourage private involvement, both Indian and non-Indian, in tribal economic development. In some cases, tribes and the private sector have already taken innovative approaches which have overcome the legislative and regulatory impediments to economic progress.

Since tribal governments have the primary responsibility for meeting the basic needs of Indian communities, they must be allowed the chance to succeed. This Administration, therefore, is establishing a Presidential Advisory Commission on Indian Reservation Economies. The Commission, composed of tribal and private sector leaders, is to identify obstacles to economic growth in the public and private sector at all levels; examine and recommend changes in federal law, regulations and procedures to remove such obstacles; identify actions state, local and tribal governments could take to rectify identified problems; and recommend ways for the private sector, both Indian and non-Indian, to participate in the development and growth of reservation economies. It is also to be charged with the responsibility for advising the President on recommended actions required to create a positive environment for the development and growth of reservation economies.

Numerous federal agencies can offer specialized assistance and expertise to the tribes not only in economic development, but also in housing, health, education, job training, and other areas which are an integral part of reservation economies. It is to the advantage of the tribes, and in the interest of the taxpayers, that the federal role be fully reviewed and coordinated. Therefore, this Administration directs the Cabinet Council on Human Resources to act as a mechanism to ensure that federal activities are non-duplicative, cost effective, and consistent with the goal of encouraging self-government with a minimum of federal interference.

### Summary

This Administration intends to restore tribal governments to their rightful place among the governments of this nation and to enable tribal governments, along with state and local governments, to resume control over their own affairs.

This Administration has sought suggestions from Indian leaders in forming the policies which we have announced. We intend to continue this dialogue with the tribes as these policies are implemented.



It is the policy of this Administration to encourage private involvement, both Indian and non-Indian, in tribal economic development. In some cases, tribes and the private sector have already taken innovative approaches which have overcome the legislative and regulatory impediments to economic progress.

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This Administration has sought suggestions from Indian leaders in forming the policies which we have announced. We intend to continue this dialogue with the tribes as these policies are implemented.

The governmental and economic reforms proposed for the benefit of Indian tribes and their members cannot be achieved in a vacuum.

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## REAGAN ADMINISTRATION INDIAN POLICY INITIATIVES

- Request that Congress repudiate House Concurrent Resolution 108 of the 83rd Congress which called for termination of the federal-tribal relationship. The Administration wants this lingering threat of termination replaced by a resolution expressing its support of a government-to-government relationship.
- Ask Congress to expand the authorized membership of the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations to include a representative of Indian tribal governments. In the interim, request that the Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Indian Affairs join the ACIR as an observer.
- Move the White House liaison for federally-recognized tribes from the Office of Public Liaison to the Office of Intergovernmental Affairs.
- Establish a Presidential Advisory Commission on Indian Reservation Economies to identify obstacles to economic growth and recommend changes at all levels; recommend ways to encourage private sector involvement, and advise the President what actions are needed to create a positive environment for the development and growth of reservation economies.
- Support direct funding to Indian tribes under the Title XX social services block grant to states.
- Sought and obtained funds for FY 1983 to implement the Small Tribes Initiative to provide financial support needed to allow small tribes to develop basic tribal administrative and management capabilities.
- Sought and obtained funds for FY 1983 to provide seed money for tribes for economic development ventures on reservations.
- Supported and signed into law the Tribal Governmental Tax Status Act which will provide tribal governments with the same revenue raising and saving mechanisms available to other governments.
- Support the use of creative agreements such as joint ventures and other non-lease agreements for the development of Indian mineral resources.
- Direct the Cabinet Council on Human Resources to act as a review and coordination mechanism to ensure that federal activities are non-duplicative, cost effective and consistent with the goal of encouraging tribal self-government with a minimum of federal interference.



NY Times 1/25/83

# REAGAN OUTLINES POLICY ON TRIBES

## He Calls for Less Government Control on Reservations — Indians Assail Plans

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (UPI) — President Reagan today outlined a policy to encourage self-government among Indian tribes and to create a "favorable environment" to make reservations more economically self-sufficient.

The announcement came less than a week after Interior Secretary James G. Watt angered Indian leaders by calling Federal reservations "an example of the failures of socialism."

Mr. Reagan said the principle of self-government had been set forth in a 1975 law and was a "good starting point," but since then, he said, "there has been more rhetoric than action."

"Instead of fostering and encouraging self-government," the President said, "Federal policies have by and large inhibited the political and economic development of the tribes."

Spelling out a policy certain to be opposed by leaders of the 1.4 million Indians now living on reservations, Mr. Reagan proposed that the Federal Government move away from its "surrogate role" regarding Indian tribes and that the tribes reduce their dependence on Federal funds. The Indians, he said, would still be eligible for block grants for social services.

### Discusses Mineral Wealth

The President also called for greater involvement of private industry in developing the economies of the Indian lands and said that both the country and the Indian tribes "stand to gain from the prudent development and management of the vast coal, oil, gas, uranium and other resources found on Indian lands."

However, he said his Administration would not expect change overnight and would "pursue the policy of self-government for Indian tribes without threatening termination."

A White House aide said the new policy statement was developed with recommendations from the Interior Department.

Several Indian leaders from around the country called for Mr. Watt's resignation last week in response to a broadcast interview Jan. 20 in which the Interior Secretary said: "If you want an example of the failures of socialism, don't go to Russia. Come to America, and see the American Indian reservations."

Mr. Watt then said that some tribal leaders "are interested in keeping this group of people assembled on a desert environment where there are no jobs, no agricultural potential, no water, because if Indians were allowed to be liberated, they'd go and get a job and that guy wouldn't have his handout as a paid government Indian official."

In his statement today, Mr. Reagan said, "This Administration intends to restore tribal governments to their rightful place among the governments of this nation and to enable tribal governments, along with state and local governments, to resume control over their own affairs."

The policy statement reflected Mr. Reagan's philosophy that many responsibilities and resources now handled by the Federal Government should be under the jurisdiction of the state and local governments.

### Opposition From Indians

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (AP) — Indian groups, who got a look at a draft of the Reagan Administration's policy earlier this month, had branded it as an empty gesture.

"The words sound lovely, but the real Indian policy of this Administration was set in the first budget the President sent to Congress, which proposed to cut one third of the total budget for Indians," said Suzan Harjo of the Native American Rights Fund, which represents Indian tribes before Congress.



# REQUEST FOR APPOINTMENTS

To: Officer-in-charge  
Appointments Center  
Room 060, OEOB

Please admit the following appointments on JANUARY 26, 19 83

for MORTON C. BLACKWELL of Office of Public Liaison  
(NAME OF PERSON TO BE VISITED) (AGENCY)

SMITH, Kenneth  
GRAHAM, Robert  
HOMER, Peter  
FRITZ, John  
KEYES, Patricia  
MINNICK, Ralph  
KHAN, Hakim  
MARRIOTT, Brent  
WAGNER, LoAnne  
THOMAS, Ed  
AMEDON, WILLIE  
ARVISO, Edward  
ARVISO, Pam  
LANE, Fred  
LAWRENCE, Frank

ALSO, PLEASE CLEAR ATTACHED LISTS A, B & C

THANK YOU

## MEETING LOCATION

Building OEOB Requested by MORTON C. BLACKWELL  
Room No. 450 Room No. 191 Telephone 2657  
Time of Meeting 9 am Date of request Jan. 25, 1983

Additions and/or changes made by telephone should be limited to three (3) names or less.

APPOINTMENTS CENTER: SIG/OEOB - 395-6046 or WHITE HOUSE - 456-6742



List A

WHITE HOUSE LIST OF PARTICIPANTS - <sup>51</sup>~~44~~ TOTAL

OFFICIAL TRIBAL DELEGATES

TRIBE REPRESENTING

ANDRESS, Leslie Jean	Salt River <i>Pima-Maricopa</i>
ASTOR, Lawrence	Reno-Sparks
BEAVERT, Virginia	Yakima
BENSELL, Arthur	Siletz
BLACK, Clifford	Cook Inlet Native Assoc.
BRADY, William	Sitka
BROWN, Daniel	Leech Lake
BUFFALO, Henry, Jr.	Red Cliff
CHASING HAWK, Robert	Cheyenne River Sioux
CRAWFORD, Eugene	Sisseton-Wahpeton <i>Sioux</i>
DIXON, Juanita	Luiseno
DRENNAN, Anthony	Colorado River
DELACRUZ, Joe	Quinalt
ELUSKA, Ralph	Akhiok
FRANK, Delbert, Sr.	Warm Springs
FREDENBERG, Herman	Menominee
GUZIALEK, Jaqueline	Cook Inlet Native Assoc.
HALFMOON, Ronald T.	Umatilla
HORSE, Ella Mae	Cherokee Tribe of Oklahoma
HILL, Norbert	Oneida
HOPE, John	Tlingit & Haida Central Council
HOUSE, Ernest	Ute Mountain
JIM, Russell	Yakima
JOHN, Elmer	Seneca
JOHNSON, Don	Makah
JONES, Gilbert	Fort McDowell
LAMAR, Newton	Wichita
LAMONT, Daisy Mae	Kasigluk
LITTLECHIEF, Libby	Kiowa
LUCERO, Alvino	Isleta



REGISTRANT

MCCURTAIN, Eulah B.  
MILAM, James  
PATAWA, Elwood  
PEABODY, Vida B.  
PEREZ, Martha K.  
POWLESS, Lloyd  
RAINER, John  
RAMIREZ, David  
RICHARDS, Stephanie  
ROBINSON, Rose  
SANDERSON, Genevieve  
SERAWOP, Gwendolyn  
SHAW, Frances  
SHOPTEESE, Al  
SHULTZ, Paul  
SILER, Elva  
SNELL, George  
SOUCIE, Minerva  
SOWMICK, Arnold J.  
SPEEDIS, Walter J.  
SUNDBERG, Joy  
SUNDUST, Perry  
TAFOYA, Paul  
TAYLOR, Jonathan  
TEHAUNO, Capps  
THOMAS, Hazel M.  
TIGER, Winifred  
TIMECHE, Joan  
TONEMAH, Harry

REPRESENTING

Kiowa  
Seminole of Oklahoma  
Umatilla  
Southern Ute  
Kiowa  
Oneida  
AIS  
Pasqua Yaqui  
Oregon  
Phelps-Stokes Fund  
Hopi  
Ute  
Manzanita  
Potowatomi of Kansas  
NILB  
State of Utah  
Fort Belknap  
Burns Paiute  
Saginaw Chippewa  
Yakima  
Trinidad Rancheria  
Gila River  
Santa Clara  
Eastern Cherokee  
Comanche  
Salt River Pima Maricopa  
Seminole of Florida  
Hopi  
Kiowa



WHITE HOUSE LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

<u>REGISTRANT</u>	<u>REPRESENTING</u>
AGUILAR, Donna L.	Muckleshoot
AHTONE, Juanita	Kiowa
AMIDON, Elva K.	CINA
ANDERSON, Ned	San Carlos Apache
ATONE, Ernest	Ft. Berthold
BAKER, Chris	Southern Ute
BAKER, John E.	JSU
BAKER, Rob	Northern Cheyenne
BEARCOMESOUT, Charles	Northern Cheyenne
BELEAL, Harriet	CINA
BERNAL, Paul	TAOS
BIXBY, Norma	Northern Cheyenne
BOFFERDING, Robin Rae	NILB
BURNINGGROUND, A.T.	Crow/CINA
CHAPPABITTY, Dennis	Comanche
CHASENAH, James	Comanche
CLARK, Edward Lewis	Comanche
CLARK, Lorenzo	SCTA/TRDC
CLEMENTS, Janice	Warm Springs
CORDOVA, Nelson	Taos
CORNELIUS-FENTON, Karen	Montana State University
COTTIER, Allene	San Francisco Indian Center
CRAWFORD, Bob	Colorado River Indian Tribes
CULBERTSON, Gene	Fort Peck
CUCH, Forrest	Ute
CULPUS, Harold	Warm Springs
DEER, Joyce	Reno-Sparks Colony



REGISTRANT

DILLON, Harry  
DREW, Gay  
EARLY, Allen  
ECHOHAWK, John  
EVANS, Rex  
FRANCIS, Joe  
FRANK, Larry  
FROST, Clement  
FUNKE, Harold  
HAMILTON, Glenn D.  
HARE, Leonard J.  
HAWKINS, George  
HERKSHAN, Charlotte  
HOPE, Andrew  
HOWARD, Anne L.  
JACKSON, Travis  
JIM, Nathan S.  
JIM, Roger  
JOHNSON, Patricia Diane  
JOSEPH, Rachel A. ?  
KAHRAHRAH, Bernard  
KASSENAVOID, Forrest  
KING GEORGE, Gilbert  
LEWIS, Rody  
LONEBEAR, Laforce  
LUJAN, Geronimo  
LUJAN, Luis  
MASON, Matthew  
MCCLURG, Gerald M.

REPRESENTING

Puyallup  
Poarch Band of Creeks  
San Carlos Apache  
NARF  
USET  
Penobscot  
Seminole of Florida  
Southern Ute  
Keeweenaw Bay Chippewa  
Kiowa  
Yankton Sioux  
Cheyenne  
Warm Springs  
Sitka  
Anne Howard Associates  
Seminole of Oklahoma  
Warm Springs  
Yakima  
Fort Berthold  
Lone Pine  
Comanche  
Comanche  
Muckleshoot  
Gila River  
Northern Cheyenne  
Taos  
Taos  
Fort Berthold



<u>OFFICIAL TRIBAL DELEGATE</u>	<u>TRIBE REPRESENTING</u>
MCCABE, Franklin, J.	Colorado River
MCMINDS, Guy	Quinault
MINTHORN, Antone	Umatilla
MORIGEAU, E.W. (Bill)	Salish & Kootenai
NORRIS, Dana R., Jr.	Gila River
PATCH, Dennis	Colorado River
PETERS, Calvin	Squaxin Island
PINNECOOSE, Guy, Jr.	Ute Mountain
QUARTZ, Susan	Reno-Sparks
ROSETTI, Joseph	Chippewa-Cree
SCHAFFER, Sue Crispen	Cow Creek Band of Umpquas
SHIELDS, Caleb	Fort Peck <i>Assiniboiné &amp; Sioux</i>
SIDNEY, Ivan	Hopi
SPOTTED BEAR, Alyce	Fort Berthold
STABLER, Hollis	Omaha
STARR, Marie	Muckleshoot
THAYER, Frank	Lac Courte Oreilles
THAYER, Gordon	Lac Courte Oreilles
TULLIS, Eddie	Poarch Band of Creek Indians
WHEELER, Perry	Cherokee Tribe of Oklahoma
ZEYOUMA, Constance M.	Colorado River



WHITE HOUSE LIST OF PARTICIPANTS FOR 1/26/83 MEETING

OFFICIAL TRIBAL DELEGATES

NAME

REPRESENTING

Kinley, Larry

Lummi

Kwail, David

Yavapai Apache

Moffett, Walter

Nez Perce

Norris, Max

Papago

Wright, Frank

Puyallup

OTHER CONFERENCE REGISTRANTS

Baker, Helen

Indian Health Service

Bayless, Dennis

Phoenix Indian Health Bd.

Clapanhoo, Edward

Makah

Colegrove, Willie

Hoopa

Combs, Esther

Cook Inlet Native Assoc.

Degnan, June

Eskimo

Eagle, Douglas

Ponca

Edmo, Kesley

Shoshone-Bannock

Gumont, Arnie

Fort Berthold

Hernandez, Francisca

Hostler, Jasper

Hoopa

Isaak, Ken

Cook Inlet Native Assoc.

Lorentz, Patricia

Wichita

Lujan, Thomas J.

Taos

Mott, Virginia

Phoenix Indian Health Bd.

Porter, Ona Lara

Indian Health Service, Albq.

O'Connor, John

National Indian Health Bd.

REGISTRANT

REPRESENTING

TONEMAH, Orin

Kiowa

TURNER, Dennis

Rincon

WAHKINNEY, Collins

Comanche

WATCHETAKER, George

Comanche

WEINMAN, Sheila

N.W. Portland IHB

WELLS, Marie

Fort Berthold

WHILDEN, Stephen L.

Fort Berthold

WHITE, Gerald

Sitka

WILLIAMS, Frank O.

Pascua Yaqui

VALENCIA, Anselmo



Ridley, Sarah  
Selatero, Tony  
Sylvester, Kemble  
Walbroek, Elaine  
Walker, Neola

Nez Perce  
Navajo  
Ponca  
University of California, Berkeley  
Winnebago

NCAI STAFF

Andrade, Ron  
Bossert, Linda  
Brown, Athena  
Brundage, Bren  
Carmody, Theresa  
Cornell, Natalie  
Dunbar, David  
Echohawk, Bernadette  
Eder, Ken  
Hippler, Melissa  
Lacourse, Richard  
Leap, William  
McCoy, James  
Oxendine, Thomas  
Robinson, Roanne  
Schaffner, Nona  
Shield, Robin  
Skye, Harriet  
Trahant, Mark  
Village Center, Toni  
Walker, Julie

# OMAHA TRIBE OF NEBRASKA

## Omaha Tribal Council

P. O. Box 368  
Macy, Nebraska 68039

Phone (402) 837-5391

### EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

ELMER L. BLACKBIRD, CHAIRMAN  
MARK A. MERRICK, VICE CHAIRMAN  
LEMUEL A. HARLAN, SECRETARY  
DENNIS P. TURNER, TREASURER



### MEMBERS

HOLLIS D. STABLER JR.  
DORAN L. MORRIS  
EDWIN WALKER

## R E S O L U T I O N

### OMAHA INDIAN TRIBE

The Omaha Indian Tribe, predicated upon its Treaties, dating back to June 15, 1830 and culminating with its Treaty of March 16, 1854 with the United States of America, those Treaties being part of the Supreme Law of the Land, and, being duly organized, pursuant to the Act of June 28, 1934, (48 Stat. 948, 25 U.S.C. 476 et seq.), owning lands in the States of Nebraska and Iowa, does hereby declare and resolve as follows:

- WHEREAS: The center of the Missouri River, by the Omaha Treaty of 1854, was constituted the Eastern Boundary of the Omaha Indian Reservation in the State of Nebraska, and,
- WHEREAS: The Missouri River changed its course, cutting from the Omaha Indian Reservation, approximately 11,300 acres of land, title to which resides in the Omaha Indian Tribe, and those lands, although originally in the State of Nebraska, are now situated in the State of Iowa, and
- WHEREAS: In the early 1970s the Bureau of Indian Affairs agreed to assist the Omaha Indian Tribe in recovery of the 11,300 acres of land, by providing funds and otherwise assisting the Tribe, all in the fulfillment of the Trust obligation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs; and



WHEREAS: The Tribe has successfully prosecuted its litigation, and has thereby recovered 2,200 of the 11,300 acres, and seeks to prosecute to final conclusion, the litigation which it has initiated, to the end that the Tribe can recover the full 11,300 acres of land, title to which resides in it, and

WHEREAS: The Bureau of Indian Affairs, irrespective of the success of the Tribe in recovering the 2200 acres of land, and thereby, demonstrating its title in and to those lands, now, strickly for political reason, refuses to continue the funding of the Omaha Indian Tribe in this litigation, thus, effectively joining the non-Indian squatters who are occupying the 9,000 acres of land which the Tribe has yet to recover, and

WHEREAS: Secretary Watt and Senator Grassley, from the State of Iowa, "cut a deal", pursuant to which, the Bureau of Indian Affairs has refused to assist the Tribe by funding or otherwise, and, has thereby violated its solemn agreement with the Omaha Indian Tribe, pursuant to which, the litigation in question, was initiated; and,

WHEREAS: The Omaha Indian Tribe is suffering and will continue to suffer irreparable damage, due to the violation by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, of its trust obligation to assist the Tribe in recovering the full 11,300 acres of land, and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: That the Omaha Indian Tribe strenuously urges President Ronald Reagan, the Officials of the Regan administration, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, to fulfill the obligations agreed to by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, to finance and to otherwise assist the Tribe in prosecuting to final conclusion, that litigation referred to above, and otherwise, to assist the Tribe successfully to prosecute the on-going litigation, to the end that the Tribe will recover the full 11,300 acres, title to which, resides in the Tribe.

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that the foregoing Resolution was considered at a meeting of the Omaha Tribal Council of the Omaha Indian Tribe of Nebraska, held on the 26th day of January, 1983, and was adopted by a majority vote. A quorum of (5) was present.



## Highlights

1. The economy of the entire world, not just the United States, and not just Indian reservations (people) is suffering.
2. In order to salvage the U.S. economy, the Reagan Administration has had to cut back on federal spending (in all areas) in order to reduce inflation and to bring the interest rates down. These cuts have been shared by all Indian programs.
3. In order to replace the dollars lost by federal grants and programs, to provide for the fulfillment of P.L. 93-638 (the Self-Determination Act), and to provide for self-sufficiency of Indian people, the Reagan Administration has adopted a policy of assisting in the creation of self-sustaining economies on the reservations.
4. It is the belief of the Reagan Administration that, as uninhibited economic development takes place on reservations, several things will happen:
  - a. The tribe, its members and leaders will regain their pride (which in some cases has been lost); will regain their sense of importance.
  - b. Enterprises, owned by Indian people, will come into being on the reservations (grocery stores, gas stations, laundromats, and other service-type enterprises). This will keep the money on the reservation instead of going to the off-reservation towns.
  - c. Indian young people who have received their education and others who have left the reservation to find jobs will come back home!
  - d. There will be less and less reason for the stifling dominance of the federal government.



## Highlights

1. The White House Economic Development Commission
  - a. Its charge
  - b. Duties and responsibilities
  - c. Anticipated activation
2. The transfer of Indian Affairs from External Affairs to Governmental Affairs
  - a. Government to Government!
  - b. Anticipated activation
3. The statement regarding Non-Termination
  - a. Read statement
  - b. Follows from 20 statements
  - c. Emphasize full commitment

1. The Commission will study action which will increase the economic viability of reservation communities while reducing the long-run social costs of structural dependency.

Note: Structural dependency is the built-in reservation demand for current transfer payments from federal sources which make up a large percentage of income/consumption of reservation Indian populations and communities. Social costs are those costs reflected by high rates of premature mortality, suicide mortality, homicide mortality, alcoholism, arrest rates, and other forms of social pathology related to high rates of real unemployment and in this case structural dependency. (See the social costs of unemployment [the Joint Economics Committee, U.S. Congress, October 31, 1980] and also see the last ten years of Indian leadership testimony before Congress on reservation health conditions before the Congressional Appropriations Committees.)

2. The Commission will recommend policy action which can lead toward financing reservation economic projects that have high rates of efficiency and that maximize financial returns on investment. All sectors of reservation economic development will be considered including the following sectors: agriculture, forestry and fisheries, mining, construction, manufacturing, transportation and public utilities, wholesale trade, retail trade, financial institutions, insurance and real estate, services, and government enterprise.

Note: The above classifications are standard and part of the National Income and Product Accounts. We should utilize these to show that all projects are being considered for evaluation in Indian country.

3. Bank intermediation is almost non-existent within reservation communities. The Commission will study ways to develop financial structure within reservation communities to spur capital formation. Non-bank federal intermediation has been a proven failure system fraught with inefficiency and negative or low rates of financial return.

Note: Intermediation is the transfer by an intermediary of savings and borrowers as investment. Non-bank federal intermediation is intermediation of capital transfers to primarily tribal government enterprise which have been centrally planned and controlled (one function of Socialism). Financial structure is the composite of institutions which supply financial resources for capital formation.

4. The Commission will study ways to provide incentive for individual entrepreneurship and emergent private sector growth as a way to reduce capital and labor inefficiency resulting from past non-bank federal intermediation in central planning and control.

Note: This also suggests that a reduction in the patron client power to decide economic projects should follow.



Dependency: This system is fiercely protected by Indian leaders and National Indian elites, as from it flows income, maintenance, housing benefits, and general community welfare for the same leaders/elites and the reservation families they represent. Perceived or imagined threats to it will be opposed by direct intentional ways.

On Watt: Somebody should inform the Secretary that his staff has directly been involved in recommending strains of Socialist policy for reservation economic development and he has, one concludes, indirectly supported this staff achievement.