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SECTION III-8.  
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION



SECTION 11-B  
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FEDERAL BUREAU  
OF INVESTIGATION

RENO

1755 E. Plumb Lane  
Reno, Nevada 89509 (702) 323-7143

CARSON CITY

311 E. Washington  
Carson City, Nev. 89701 (702) 882-1248

LAS VEGAS

300 Las Vegas Blvd. So.  
Las Vegas, Nev. 89115 (702) 358-1282



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SECTION IV





SECTION IV-1.  
STATE GOVERNMENT  
SELECTED STATE OFFICES



SECTION IV-L  
STATE GOVERNMENT  
ALLEGED STATE OFFICER

CARSON CITY  
AREA CODE 702

ATTORNEY GENERAL  
Heroes Memorial Bldg.  
Zip 89701 Ph.885-4170

CIVIL DEFENSE and  
DISASTER AGENCY  
2525 South Carson Street  
Zip 89701 Ph.885-4240

COMMERCE DEPT.  
Director's Office  
201 South Fall Street  
Nye Bldg., Room 321  
Zip 89710 Ph.885-4250

Consumer Affairs  
201 South Fall St., Room 110  
Zip 89710 Ph.885-4340

State Fire Marshal  
Capitol Complex  
1923 N. Carson St., Suite 236  
Zip 89710 Ph.885-4404

CRIME, DELINQUENCY AND  
CORRECTIONS  
430 Jeanell Drive  
Zip 89701 Ph.885-4404

DEPT. OF LAW ENFORCEMENT  
ASSIST. INVESTIGATIONS AND  
NARCOTICS  
430 Jeanell Drive  
Zip 89701 Ph.885-4420

COMPREHENSIVE EMPLOYMENT AND  
TRAINING OFFICE  
111 W. Telegraph St., Room 100  
Zip 89710 Ph.885-4310

CONSERVATION & NATURAL  
RESOURCES DEPT.  
Director's Office  
Capitol Complex  
201 South Fall Street  
Zip 89710 Ph.885-4360

COMMUNITY SERVICES, OFFICE  
201 W. Telegraph St., Rm.203  
Zip 89710 Ph. 885-4420

CONSERVATION DISTRICTS (cont)  
201 South Fall Street  
Capitol Complex  
Zip 89710 Ph.885-5414

Div. of Environmental Protection  
201 South Fall Street, Room 221  
Capitol Complex  
Zip 89710 Ph.885-4350

Division of Forestry  
201 South Fall St. Rm. 330  
Capitol Complex  
Zip 89710 Ph.885-4350

Division of State Parks  
1923 N. Carson St., Suite 210  
Zip 89710 Ph.885-4384

State Lands & Land Use Planning  
Capitol Complex  
201 South Fall St. Rm. 120  
Zip 89710 Ph.885-4380

Div. of Water Resources  
Capitol Complex  
201 South Fall St. Rm.211  
Zip 89710 Ph.885-4380

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DEPT.  
Capitol Complex  
111 E. William St., Suite 106  
Zip 89710 Ph.885-4322

Nevada Magazine  
Capitol Complex  
101 South Fall Street  
Zip 89710 Ph.885-5416

EDUCATION DEPT.  
Superintendent's Office  
400 W. King Street  
Zip 89710 Ph.885-5700

Instruction Services  
Vocational Education  
400 West King Street  
Zip 89710 Ph.885-5700



CARSON CITY (cont)

Instruction Service  
Curriculum & Instruction  
400 West King Street  
Zip 89710 Ph.885-5700

Instruction Services  
Fed. Supplementary Prog.  
400 West King Street  
Zip 89710 Ph.885-5700

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPT.  
Executive Office  
500 East Third Street  
Zip 89713 Ph.885-4635

Manpower Info. & Research  
Section  
500 East Third Street  
Zip 89713 Ph.885-4550

Unemployment Insurance  
Division  
500 East Third Street  
Zip 89713 Ph.885-4510

UI Chief of Benefits Section  
500 East Third Street  
Zip 89713 Ph.885-4522

Contribution Section  
500 East Third Street  
Zip 89713 Ph.885-4545

Veterans Employment Serv.  
500 Third Street  
Zip 89713 Ph.885-4588

ENERGY DEPARTMENT  
Director's Office  
400 West King Street, Suite 106  
Zip 89710 Ph.885-5157

GAMING COMMISSION  
Capital Plaza  
1150 East William Street  
Zip 89710 Ph.885-4701

GAMING CONTROL BOARD  
Capital Plaza  
1150 East William Street  
Zip 89710 Ph.885-4701

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE  
Capitol Building  
Zip 89710 Ph.885-5670

Planning Coordinator  
Capitol Complex Building  
Second Floor  
Zip 89710 Ph.885-4865

Four Corners Regional Commission  
Capitol Complex Building  
Zip 89710 Ph.885-4865

HUMAN RESOURCES DEPT.  
Director's Office  
Kinkead Building  
505 East King Street, Rm.600

Aging Services Division  
505 East King Street, Rm.101  
Zip 89710 Ph.885-4210

Health Division  
Office of the Health Officer  
505 East King St. Rm.200  
Zip 89710 Ph.384-2802

Vital Statistics  
505 East King Street, Rm.102  
Zip 89710 Ph.885-4750

Consumer Health Protection Service  
505 East King Street, Rm.103  
Zip 89710 Ph.885-4750

Community Health Service  
505 East King Street, Rm.200  
Zip 89710 Ph.885-4800

Mental Hygiene & Mental  
Retardation  
Rural Clinics Admin. Office  
1937 North Carson, Suite 245  
Zip 89710 Ph.885-5084

Mental Hygiene & Mental  
Retardation Division  
1937 North Carson St., Suite 245  
Zip 89710 Ph.885-5943

Div. of Environmental Protection  
201 South Fall St. Rm. 221  
Zip 89710 Ph.885-4670



CARSON CITY (cont)

Rehabilitation Division  
Administration Office  
505 East King St., Rm. 502  
Zip 89710 Ph. 885-4440

Blind/Handicapped Services  
Library Building  
401 North Carson St.  
Zip 89710 Ph. 885-5155

Assistance Payments  
251 Jeanell Drive, Rm. 7  
Zip 89710 Ph. 885-4771

Bureau of Alcohol &  
Drug Abuse  
505 East King St., Rm. 500  
Zip 89710 Ph. 885-4790

Bureau of Services to  
the Blind  
505 East King St. Rm. 604  
Zip 89710 Ph. 885-4444

Welfare Division  
Administration Office  
251 Jeanell Drive Rm. 6  
Zip 89710 Ph. 885-4771

Food Stamp Office  
410 East John St., Door 8  
Zip 89710 Ph. 885-4786

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION  
Administrative  
515 East Musser Street  
Zip 89714 Ph. 885-5284

Employer Accounts  
515 East Musser Street  
Zip 89714 Ph. 885-5212

LABOR COMMISSION  
505 East King Street, Rm. 602  
Zip 89710 Ph. 885-4850

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL BUREAU  
Admin. Office & Service Div.  
Legislative Building  
Capitol Complex  
Zip 89710 Ph. 885-5627

NEVADA STATE LIBRARY  
Administration Division  
Library Building  
Capitol Complex  
401 North Carson Street  
Zip 89710 Ph. 885-5130

Public Services Division  
Library Building  
401 North Carson Street  
Zip 89710 Ph. 885-5165

State, County &  
Municipal Archives  
101 South Fall Street  
Zip 89710 Ph. 885-5210

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR'S OFFICE  
Legislative Building, Rm. 113  
Zip 89710 Ph. 885-5666

MILITARY DEPT.  
(Nevada National Guard)  
Office of the Adjutant General  
2525 South Carson Street  
Zip 89701 Ph. 887-7200

106th Public Info. Detachment  
2525 South Carson Street  
Zip 89701 Ph. 887-7270

U.S. Property & Fiscal Office  
2601 South Carson Street  
Zip 89701 Ph. 887-7202

MOTOR VEHICLES DEPT.  
Office of the Director  
555 Wright Way  
Zip 89711 Ph. 885-5360

Driver's License Division  
555 Wright Way  
Zip 89711 Ph. 885-5360

Highway Patrol Division  
555 Wright Way  
Zip 89711 Ph. 885-5300

Motor Carrier Division  
555 Wright Way  
Zip 89711 Ph. 885-5340

CARSON CITY (cont)

Registration Division  
555 Wright Way  
Zip 89711 Ph.885-5370

NEVADA STATE MUSEUM  
600 North Carson Street  
Zip 89701 Ph.885-4810

PAROLE & PROBATION  
300 N. Curry St. Room 200  
Zip 89710 Ph.885-5040

PRISONS DEPT.  
Maximum Security Prison  
P.O. Box 607  
Zip 89701 Ph.885-5252

PUBLIC DEFENDER  
Capitol Complex  
Zip 89710 Ph.885-4880

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION  
505 East King St., Room 304  
Zip 89710 Ph.885-4117

SECRETARY OF STATE  
Capitol Complex  
Zip 89710 Ph.885-5203

SUPREME COURT  
Supreme Court Building  
Zip 89710 Ph.885-5176

TAXATION DEPT.  
Capitol Complex  
1340 South Curry  
Zip 89710 Ph.885-5200

TREASURER'S OFFICE  
Capitol Building  
Zip 89710 Ph.885-5200

RENO

AGRICULTURE, DEPT.  
Division of Administration  
350 Capitol Hill  
P.O. Box 11100  
Zip 89510 Ph. 784-6401

STATE COUNCIL ON THE ARTS  
329 Flint Street  
zip 89501 Ph. 784-6231

DAIRY COMMISSION  
255 West Moana, Suite 109  
zip 89509 Ph. 784-6221

EQUAL RIGHTS COMMISSION  
1135 Terminal Way, Suite 110  
Zip 89502 Ph. 784-6397

Historical Society,  
1650 North Virginia Street  
Zip 89503 Ph. 784-6397

INDIAN COMMISSION  
1135 Terminal Way, Suite 109  
Zip 89502 Ph. 784-6248

VETERANS AFFAIRS  
245 East Liberty St. Room 101  
Zip 89520 Ph. 784-2637

WILDLIFE, DEPT.  
1100 Valley Road  
P.O. Box 10678  
Zip 89520 Ph. 784-6214





SECTION IV-2.

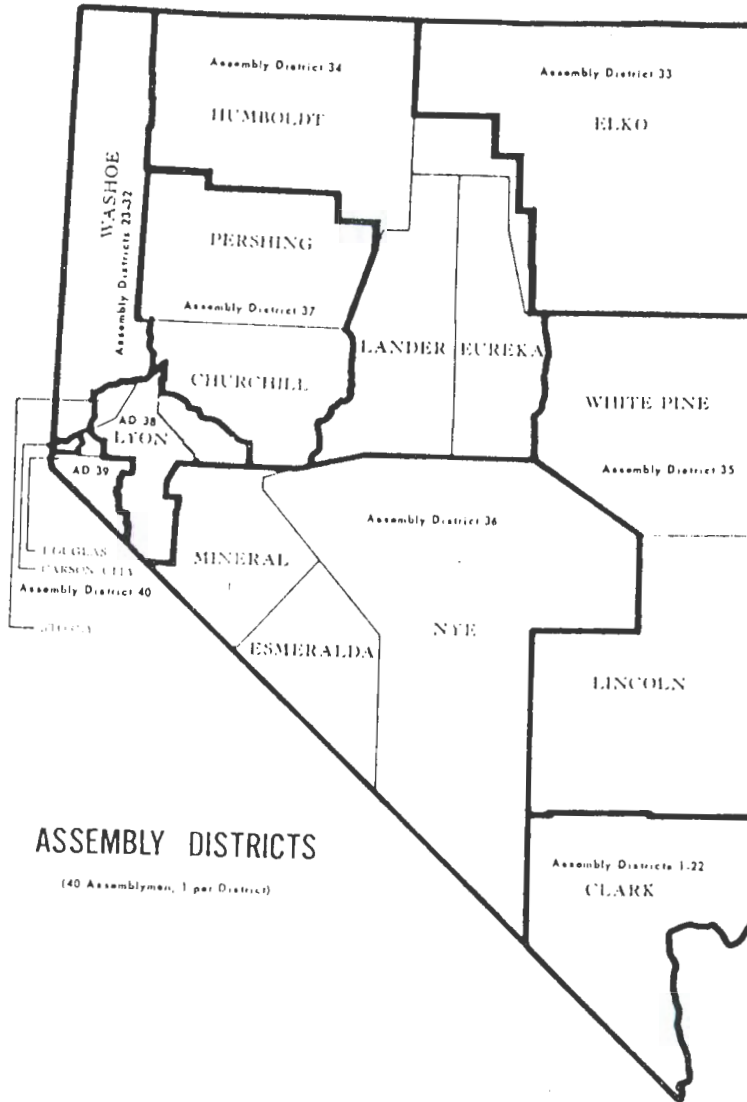
STATE GOVERNMENT

LEGISLATURE

SECTION IV-B  
STATE GOVERNMENT  
LEGISLATIVE



NEVADA ASSEMBLY AS REAPPORTIONED BY THE 1973 SESSION



ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS

(40 Assemblymen, 1 per District)



ASSEMBLY

James R. Banner (D)  
2223 Poplar Avenue  
Las Vegas, Nevada 89101  
Clark No. 11

Robert R. Barengo (D)  
P.O. Box 1074  
Reno, Nevada 89504  
Washoe No. 29

Marion D. Bennett (D)  
1911 Goldhill Avenue  
Las Vegas, Nevada 89106

Louis W. Bergevin (R)  
P.O. Box 188  
Gardnerville, Nevada 89410  
District No. 39  
(Douglas County, Part of  
Carson City)

Erik Beyer (R)  
1274 St. Albert's Drive  
Reno, Nevada 89503  
Washoe, No. 24

Bill D. Brady (R)  
6480 Darby Avenue  
Las Vegas, Nevada 89102  
Clark No. 5

Patty D. Cafferata (R)  
205 Urban Road  
Reno, Nevada 89509  
Washoe No. 25

Lonie Chaney (D)  
504 Kasper Avenue  
Las Vegas, Nevada 89106  
Clark No. 7

Steven A. Coulter (D)  
P.O. Box 13877  
Reno, Nevada 89507  
Washoe No. 27

Robert G. Craddock (D)  
6090 East Lake Mead Blvd.  
Las Vegas, Nevada 89110  
Clark No. 20

Joseph E. Dini Jr. (D)  
104 N. Mountain View  
Yerington, Nevada 89447  
District No. 38  
(Lyon, Storey Counties,  
Part of Churchill County)

John D. DuBois (R)  
2047 Westwind Road  
Las Vegas, Nevada 89102  
Clark, No. 2

Helen A. Foley (D)  
1801 South 15th Street  
Las Vegas, Nevada 89104  
Clark No. 9

Alan H. Glover (D)  
230 South Iris Street  
Carson City, Nevada 89701  
District No. 40  
(Part of Carson City)

Jane F. Ham (R)  
6637 Surrey Street  
Las Vegas, Nevada 89119  
Clark No. 16

Karen W. Hayes (D)  
6010 Euclid Avenue  
Las Vegas, Nevada 89120  
Clark No. 18

Nicholas J. Horn (D)  
2543 Boise St.  
Las Vegas, Nevada 89121  
Clark No. 15

John E. Jeffrey (Jack) (D)  
340 East Chaparrel Drive  
Henderson, Nevada 89015  
Clark No. 32

Edward J. Kovacs (D)  
5820 Velma Avenue  
Las Vegas, Nevada 89108  
Clark No. 1

Thomas J. Hickey (D)  
805 Glendale Avenue  
North Las Vegas, Nevada 89030  
Clark No. 18



Mike Malone (R)  
508 Estella Avenue  
Las Vegas, Nevada 89107  
Clark No. 4

John W. Marvel (R)  
P.O. Box 432  
Battle Mountain, Nev. 89820  
District No. 34  
(Humboldt, Eureka, Lander  
Counties and Carlin Township)

Paul W. May Jr. (D)  
3309 Wright Avenue  
North Las Vegas, Nevada 89030  
Clark NO. 19

Donald R. Mello (D)  
2590 Oppio Street  
Sparks, Nevada 89431  
Washoe No. 30

David D. Nicholas (R)  
P.O. Box 5319  
Incline Village, Nevada 89450  
Washoe No. 23

Barbara Pennington (D)  
401 S. Carson St.  
Carson City, Nevada  
Clark NO. 3  
885-5627

John M. Polish (D)  
675 Murry Street  
Ely, Nevada 89301  
District No. 35 (Lincoln,  
White Pine Counties)

Paul Prengaman (R)  
1510 Model Way  
Reno, Nevada 89502  
Washoe NO. 26

Robert E. Price (D)  
1809 Renada Circle  
North Las Vegas, Nevada 89030  
Clark No. 17

Ira Rackley (R)  
P.O. Box 634  
Lovelock, Nevada 89419  
District No. 37  
(Pershing County, Part of  
Churchill County)

Kenneth K. Redelsperger (R)  
Star Route Box 6616  
Pahrump, Nevada 89041  
District No. 36  
(Esmeralda, Mineral, Nye Counties)

Dean A. Rhoads (R)  
Tuscarora, Nevada 89834  
District No. 33 (Elko County,  
less Carlin Township)

Robert E. Robinson (D)  
417 Lacy Lane  
Las Vegas, Nevada 89107

Robert F. Rusk (R)  
1338 Jones St.  
Reno, Nevada 89503  
Washoe No. 28

Robert M. Sader (D)  
462 Court St.  
Reno, Nevada 89501  
Washoe No. 32

James W. Schofield (D)  
1740 Howard Avenue  
Las Vegas, Nevada 89104  
Clark No. 12

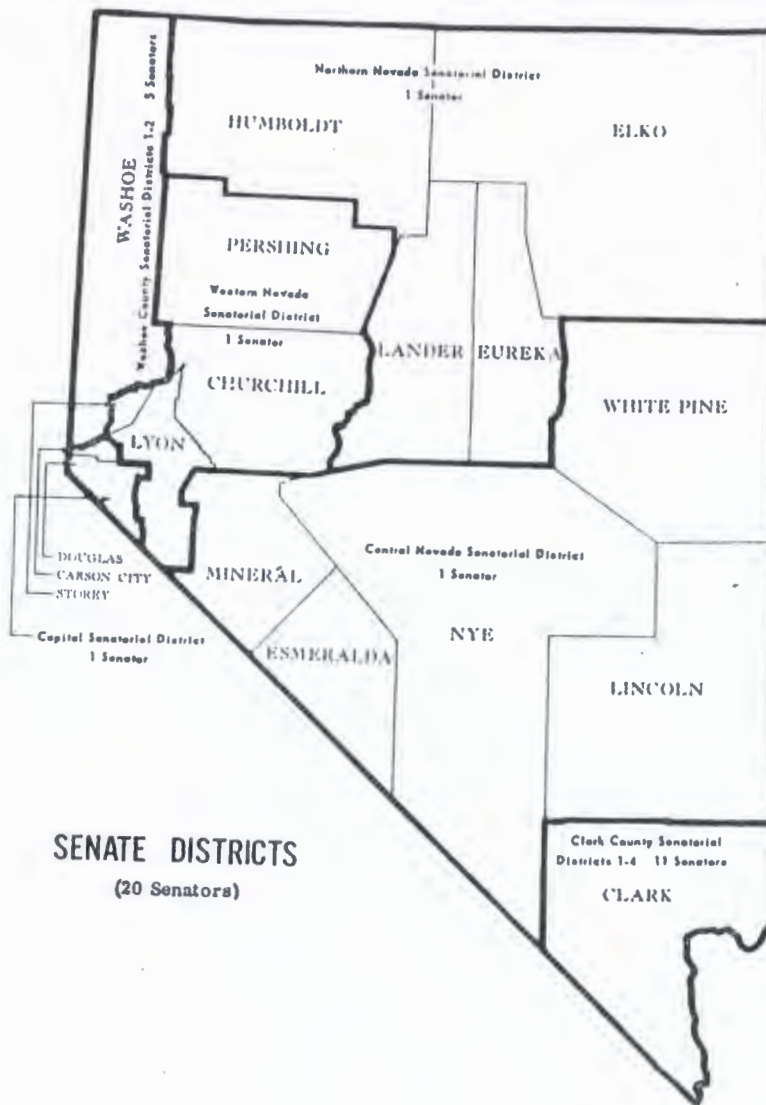
Janson F. Stewart (D)  
400 E. Stewart, Suite 906  
Las Vegas, Nevada 89101  
Clark No. 14

Danny L. Thompson (D)  
226 Navajo Drive  
Henderson, Nevada 89015  
Clark No. 21

John M. Vergiels (D)  
3555 Algonquin Drive  
Las Vegas, Nevada 89109  
Clark No. 10

Peggy Wetall (D)  
211 Galleron Way  
Sparks, Nevada 89431  
Washoe NO. 31

NEVADA SENATE AS REAPPORTIONED BY THE 1973 SESSION



SENATE DISTRICTS  
(20 Senators)





SENATE

Don W. Ashworth (D)  
Valley Bank Plaza, Suite 700  
300 South Fourth Street  
Las Vegas, Nevada 89101  
Clark No. 3

Keith Ashworth (D)  
P.O. Box 7548  
Las Vegas, Nevada 89101  
Clark NO. 3

James H. Bilbray (D)  
428 S. 4th Street  
Las Vegas, Nevada 89101  
Clark NO. 3

Richard E. Blakemore (D)  
P.O. Box 672  
Tonopah, Nevada 89049  
Central Nevada Senatorial  
District

Melvin D. Close Jr. (D)  
Valley Bank Plaza, Suite 700  
300 South Fourth Street  
Las Vegas, Nevada 89101  
Clark No. 3

Gene Echols (D)  
Mail to: Barbara Pennington  
401 S. Carson St.  
Carson City, Nevada  
Ph. 885-5627  
Clark No. 2

Wilbur Faiss (D)  
1869 Renada Circle  
North Las Vegas, Nev. 89030  
Clark No. 2

Jean Ford (D)  
3511 Pueblo Way  
Las Vegas, Nevada 89109  
Clark No. 3

Virgil M. Getto (R)  
1400 Lovelock Highway  
Fallon, Nevada 89406  
Western Nevada Senatorial  
District

James L. Gibson (D)  
806 Park Lane  
Henderson, Nevada 89015  
Clark No. 1

Norman D. Glaser (D)  
Box 1  
Halleck, Nevada 89824  
Northern Nevada  
Senatorial District

William H. Hernstadt (D)  
3111 Bel Air Drive, Apt. 25G  
Las Vegas, Nevada 89109  
Clark No. 3

Lawrence E. Jacobsen (R)  
P.O. Box 367  
Minden, Nevada 89423  
Capital Senatorial District

James Kosinski (D)  
P.O. Box 1129  
Reno, Nevada 89504  
Washoe No. 2

Floyd R. Lamb (D)  
P.O. Box 18415  
Las Vegas, Nevada 89114  
Clark No. 3

Clifford E. McCorkle (R)  
50 West Liberty  
Valley Bank Plaza  
Suite 905  
Reno, Nevada 89501

Joe Neal (D)  
304 Lance Avenue  
North Las Vegas, Nevada 89030  
Clark No. 4

William J. Raggio (R)  
P.O. Box 3137  
Reno, Nevada 89505  
Washoe No. 1

Sue Wagner (R)  
845 Tamarack Drive  
Reno, Nevada 89505  
Washoe No. 1

Thomas R.C. Wilson (D)  
P.O. Box 2670  
Reno, Nevada 89505  
Washoe No. 1

National Conference of State Legislatures  
Commission on State-Tribal Relations  
1125 - 17th Street, Suite 1500  
Denver, Colorado 80202  
(303) 623-6600

SECTION IV-3.  
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA  
AND  
COMMUNITY COLLEGES



SECTION IV-B  
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA  
AND  
COMMUNITY COLLEGES

SELECTED NUMBERS

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA

	Reno Zip 89557	Las Vegas Zip 89154
Information	(702) 784-1110	(702) 739-3011
Admissions	6866	3443
Anthropology	6704	3590
Bookstore	6597	3290
Business, College of	4912	
Career Planning & Placement	4666	
College Inn	323-0321	
Controller	784-6662	3517
Dean of Students	6196	
Economics	6850	3650
Education	6905	3491
Ethnic Studies Board	6677	3590
Extended Programs and Continuing Education	4062	
Financial Aid	4666	3424
Graduate School	6869	3320
Health Careers for American Indians	4936	
Library	6528	3285
Government Publications	6579	
National Judicial College	6747	
Law Library	6747	
National Council of Juvenile Court Judges	6012	
President	4805	3201
Student Employment	4666	3446
Student Health Service	6598	3370

COMMUNITY COLLEGES

CLARK COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE 3200 E. Cheyenne Avenue North Las Vegas	(702) 643-6060
NOTHERN NEVADA COMMUNITY COLLEGE 901 Elm Street Elko, Nevada 89801	738-8493
TRUCKEE MEADOWS COMMUNITY COLLEGE 7000 El Rancho Drive Reno, Nevada 89512	673-7000
WESTERN NEVADA COMMUNITY COLLEGE 2201 N. Nye Lane Carson City, Nevada	887-3000





SECTION IV-4.  
NEWSPAPERS, RADIO  
AND  
TELEVISION STATIONS

SECTION IV-B  
NEWSPAPERS, RADIO  
AND  
TELEVISION STATIONS

NEWS BUREAUS

LAS VEGAS

Las Vegas News Bureau  
Convention Center  
Las Vegas, Nevada 89109  
(702) 735-3611

RENO

Associated Press  
P.O. Box 2200  
Reno, Nevada 89520-2000  
(702) 322-3639

United Press International  
401 West Second Street  
Reno, Nevada 89501  
(702) 322-1142





NEWSPAPERS

CARSON CITY

NEVADA APPEAL  
P.O. Box 2288  
Carson City, Nevada 89701  
(702) 882-2111  
Steve Frady, Editor

ELKO

ELKO DAILY FREE PRESS  
P.O. Box 1330  
Elko, Nevada 89801  
(702) 738-3118  
Mel Steninger, Editor/Publisher

ELKO INDEPENDENT  
P.O. Box 309  
Elko, Nevada 89801  
(702) 738-3611  
Warren L. Monroe, Publisher

ELY

ELY DAILY TIMES  
P.O. Box 1139  
Ely, Nevada 89301  
(702) 289-4491  
Joe Merica, Editor

FALLON

FALLON EAGLE STANDARD  
P.O. Box 1210  
Fallon, Nevada 89406  
(702) 423-3101  
Howard Stahle, Publisher

LAHONTAN VALLEY NEWS  
P.O. Box 1297  
Fallon, Nevada 89406  
(702) 423-6041  
Curtis W. Tuck, Editor/Publisher

FERNLEY

THE FERNLEY NEWS  
P.O. Box 878  
Fernley, Nevada 89408  
(702) 575-2684

Newspapers  
(cont)

GARDNERVILLE

THE RECORD COURIER  
P.O. Box 158  
Gardnerville, Nevada 89410  
(702) 782-5121

HAWTHORNE

MINERAL COUNTY INDEPENDENT  
P.O. Box 1277  
Hawthorne, Nevada 89415  
(702) 945-2414  
Jack McCloskey, Editor/Publisher

MINERAL COUNTY TIMES  
P.O. Box 1125  
Hawthorne, Nevada 89415  
(702) 945-3644  
Earl Kanady, Editor

HENDERSON

HENDERSON HOME NEWS  
22 Water Street  
Henderson, Nevada 89015  
(702) 564-1881  
Mike O'Callaghan, Publisher

LAS VEGAS

LAS VEGAS REVIEW JOURNAL  
P.O. Box 70  
Las Vegas, Nevada 89125  
(702) 385-4241  
Don Digilio, Editor

LAS VEGAS SUN  
P.O. Box 4275  
Las Vegas, Nevada 89127  
(702) 385-3111  
Hank Greenspun, Publisher

NEVADA LEGAL NEWS  
P.O. Box 7407  
Las Vegas, Nevada 89101  
(702) 384-2747



Newspapers  
(cont)

NEVADA MOBILE HOME TIMES  
P.O. Box 4142  
North Las Vegas, Nevada 89030  
(702) 384-3370

NEVADA WEST & PAHRUMP VALLEY TIMES  
& NEV. WEST TYPE SETTING  
1111 Las Vegas Blvd. So. Room 211  
Las Vegas, Nevada 89104  
(702) 384-5313

NORTH LAS VEGAS VALLEY TIMES  
P.O. Box 3936  
North Las Vegas, Nevada 89030  
(702) 649-8700

Bob Brown, Publisher

LOVELOCK

LOVELOCK REVIEW MINER  
P.O. Box 620  
Lovelock, Nevada 89419  
(702) 273-2957

RENO

NATIVE NEVADAN  
98 Colony Road  
Reno, Nevada 89502  
(702) 329-2936

Arline Fisher, Editor

THE NEVADA SAGE  
P.O. Box 2460  
Reno, Nevada 89505  
(702) 784-6230

RENO NEWSPAPERS INC.  
NEVADA STATE JOURNAL AND RENO EVENING GAZETTE  
P.O. Box 280  
Reno, Nevada 89504  
(702) 788-6200  
(702) 882-3553 - Carson Bureau

SAGEBRUSH  
P.O. Box 8037  
University Station  
University of Nevada  
Reno, Nevada 89507

Newspapers  
(cont.)

SPARKS

SPARKS TRIBUNE  
1002 C. Street  
Sparks, Nevada 89431  
(702) 358-8061

SOUTH LAKE TAHOE, CALIFORNIA

TAHOE DAILY TRIBUNE  
P.O. Box 1358  
South Lake Tahoe, CA. 89705  
(916) 541-3880

TONOPAH

CENTRAL NEVADA NEWSPAPERS AND  
REESE RIVER REVEILLE  
P.O. Box 193  
Tonopah, Nevada 89049  
(702) 482-3365  
Wm. G. Roberts, Editor/Publisher

WELLS

WELLS PROGRESS  
P.O. Box 425  
Wells, Nevada 89835  
(702) 752-3650

WINNEMUCCA

HUMBOLDT SUN  
P.O. Box 912  
Winnemucca, Nevada 89445  
(702) 623-5011

YERINGTON

MASON VALLEY NEWS  
P.O. Box DD  
Yerington, Nevada 89447  
(702) 463-2856 or 463-4242

RADIO STATIONS

CARSON CITY

KPTL  
400 North Edmunds  
Carson City, Nevada 89701  
(702) 882-1319

ELKO

KELK  
P.O. Box 790  
Elko, Nevada 89801  
(702) 738-7118

KRJC  
P.O. Box 1629  
Elko, Nevada 89801  
(702) 738-9895

ELY

KELY  
P.O. Box 600  
Ely, Nevada 89301  
(702) 289-2077

FALLON

KVLV  
1155 Gummow Drive  
Fallon, Nevada 89406  
(702) 423-5858

HENDERSON

KXTZ  
307 Water Street  
Henderson, Nevada 89015  
(702) 564-2696

KVOV  
P.O. Box 400  
Boulder Highway at Sunset  
Henderson, Nevada 89015  
(702) 564-2591

LAS VEGAS

KBMI  
3950 Las Vegas, Blvd. So.  
Las Vegas, Nevada 89114  
(702) 735-0412



Radio Stations  
(cont)

LAS VEGAS (cont)

KDWN  
1 North Main  
Las Vegas, Nevada 89101  
(702) 385-7212

KENO  
4660 South Decatur Blvd.  
Las Vegas, Nevada 89102  
(702) 876-1460

KLAV  
2770 South Maryland Parkway  
Las Vegas, Nevada 89109  
(702) 732-2555

KLUC & KMJJ  
P.O. Box 14805  
Las Vegas, Nevada 89114  
(702) 739-9383 or 736-8910

KNU  
2001 East Flamingo, Suite 101  
Las Vegas, Nevada 89109  
(702) 735-8644

KORK  
1950 Sandhill Road  
Las Vegas, Nevada 89104  
(702) 457-1419

KRAM  
925 E. Desert Inn Road  
Las Vegas, Nevada 89109  
(702) 735-1114

RENO

KBET  
P.O. Box 11710  
Reno, Nevada 89510  
(702) 322-1340

KCBN  
475 Moana Ln.  
Reno, Nevada 89504  
(702) 826-1355

KROW  
P.O. Box 11920  
Reno, Nevada 89510  
(702) 825-5700

Radio Stations  
(Cont)

RENO (Cont)

KOH  
P.O. Box 2271  
Reno, Nevada 89505  
(702) 356-8000

KOLO  
P.O. Box 1080  
Reno, Nevada 89510  
(702) 786-0920

KONE  
P.O. Box 1928  
Reno, Nevada 89509  
(702) 329-9261

KSRN  
5011 Meadowood Way, Suite 301  
Reno, Nevada 89502  
(702) 826-7200

KUNR  
P.O. Box 8064  
University Station  
Reno, Nevada 89507  
(702) 784-6591

SOUTH LAKE TAHOE, CALIFORNIA

KOWL  
P.O. Box 4100  
South Lake Tahoe, CA. 95729  
(916) 588-6681

WINNEMUCCA

KWNA  
P.O. Box 591  
Winnemucca, Nevada 89445  
(702) 623-5203





TV STATIONS

LAS VEGAS

KLAS TV Channel 8 - CBS  
P.O. Box 15047  
3228 Channel 8 Drive  
Las Vegas, Nevada 89114  
(702) 733-8850

KLVB TV Channel 10  
4210 Channel 2 Dr.  
Las Vegas, Nevada 89109  
(702) 737-1010

KSHO TV Channel 13 - ABC  
3355 Valley View Blvd.  
Las Vegas, Nevada 89102  
(702) 876-1313

KVBC TV Channel 3 - NBC  
P.O. Box 44668  
Las Vegas, Nevada 89116  
(702) 649-0500

KVVU TV Channel 5 - PBS  
1900 E. Flamingo Road Suite 295  
Las Vegas, Nevada 89109  
(702) 735-3191

RENO

KCRL TV Channel 4 - NBC  
P.O. Box 7160  
Reno, Nevada 89510  
(702) 322-9145

KOLO TV Channel 8 - ABC  
P.O. Box 10000  
Reno, Nevada 89510

KTVN TV Channel 2 - CBS  
P.O. Box 7220  
Reno, Nevada 89510  
(702) 786-2212

KAME TV Channel 21 - Independent  
P.O. Box 11129  
Reno, Nevada 89510  
(702) 786-2121









FEB 1 1982

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

*file  
Hopie*

2/1/82

Elizabeth Dole:

Jim Baker asked that I send copies  
of the attached letter to you and  
Greg Newell for your follow-up action  
on his behalf.

Thank you.

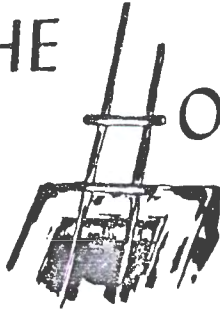
KC

*Morton*  
*We should be  
contacting Newell!*  
*PK*

**KATHERINE J. CAMALIER**  
Office of James A. Baker III  
456-6797



# THE HOPI TRIBE



Ivan L. Sidney  
CHAIRMAN  
Raymond J. Coin  
VICE-CHAIRMAN

## Office of the Chairman

January 20, 1982

Mr. James Baker  
Chief of Staff  
The White House  
Washington, D.C. 20500

*to N. Wall + Dale?*  
*SEND TO BOTH -*  
*TO HANDLE FOR JAB*  
*PLEASE*

Dear Mr. Baker:

Thank you for taking time away from your busy schedule to accept a Hopi prayer feather on behalf of the President last week. *1/29* As I mentioned to you after the brief ceremony, the Hopi Tribe is having a special Eagle Dancer doll made for the President's Oval Office and we hope to return in the near future to personally present this. We will be honored to make this presentation if this can be arranged.

I respectfully ask for your assistance in making this a reality.

Again, thank you for the warm reception and I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Ivan L. Sidney, Chairman  
Chief Executive Officer





**AMERICANS for INDIAN OPPORTUNITY**

*Americans for  
Indian Opportunity*

PLAZA DEL SOL BUILDING SUITE 808  
600 SECOND STREET, N.W. ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO 87102 - (505) 842-0962

**LaDonna Harris  
President**

May 26, 1981

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

- Honorable James Abourezk
- Bill Alcaida, *Chemehuevi*
- Lionel Bordeaux, *Rosebud-Sioux*
- Joan Bordman
- Edgar Bowen, *Coos-Oregon*
- Mary Jo Butterfield, *Makah*
- Ron Cournoyer, *Rosebud-Sioux*
- Eugene Crawford, *Sioux*
- Ada Deer, *Menominee*
- Andy Ebona, *Tlingit - Haida*
- Coy. G. Eklund
- LaDonna Harris, *Comanche*
- Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh,  
C.S.C.
- Minerva Jenkins, *Fl. Mojave*
- Louis LaRose, *Winnemago  
Cheyenne*
- Charles Lohah, *Osage*
- Grace McCullah, *Navaho*
- Bette C. Mele, *Seneca*
- Ed Mitchell, *Penobscott*
- Jerry Muskrat, *Cherokee*
- Joe Dan Osceola, *Seminole*
- Morgan Otis,  
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- Elma Patterson, *Tuscarora*
- Cal Peters, *Squaxin Island*
- Allen Rowland - *Northern Cheyenne*
- Jack Rushing, *Creek*
- Joe S. Sando, *Jemez Pueblo*
- Vickie Santana, *Southern  
Piegan-Blackfoot*
- Eddie L. Tullis, *Alabama Creek*
- Jake Whitecrow, *Seneca*
- Cayuga, Quapaw*

Elizabeth Dole  
Assistant to the President  
The White House Office  
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW  
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Ms. Dole:

It has been the practice of our organization, **Americans for Indian Opportunity**, to pay a **courtesy call on the cabinet members of every new administration** since the Johnson administration. We have found it to be advantageous to both the cabinet and our organization. We would like for you to know who we are, so I am enclosing a copy of our 10th annual report.

We have tried to fill the vacuum of information and leadership when we have found them. A year ago we contracted with six government agencies to look at the regulatory responsibilities of the government in relationship to the tribes, and to see if they are working and how they are working. This contract will not be completed until December of 1981. You will find a description of our project entitled, "Messing With Mother Nature Can Be Hazardous To Your Health."

We would also like to take home with us information on **how you as a new cabinet member will be working with tribal governments and Indian people in implementing President Reagan's Indian policy.** It is also useful for us to have a liaison within your agency to develop a good working relationship with your department.

We will be developing a paper to leave with you that you may want to consider for a better working relationship with tribal governments and all Indian people.

**Looking forward to visiting with you in person.**

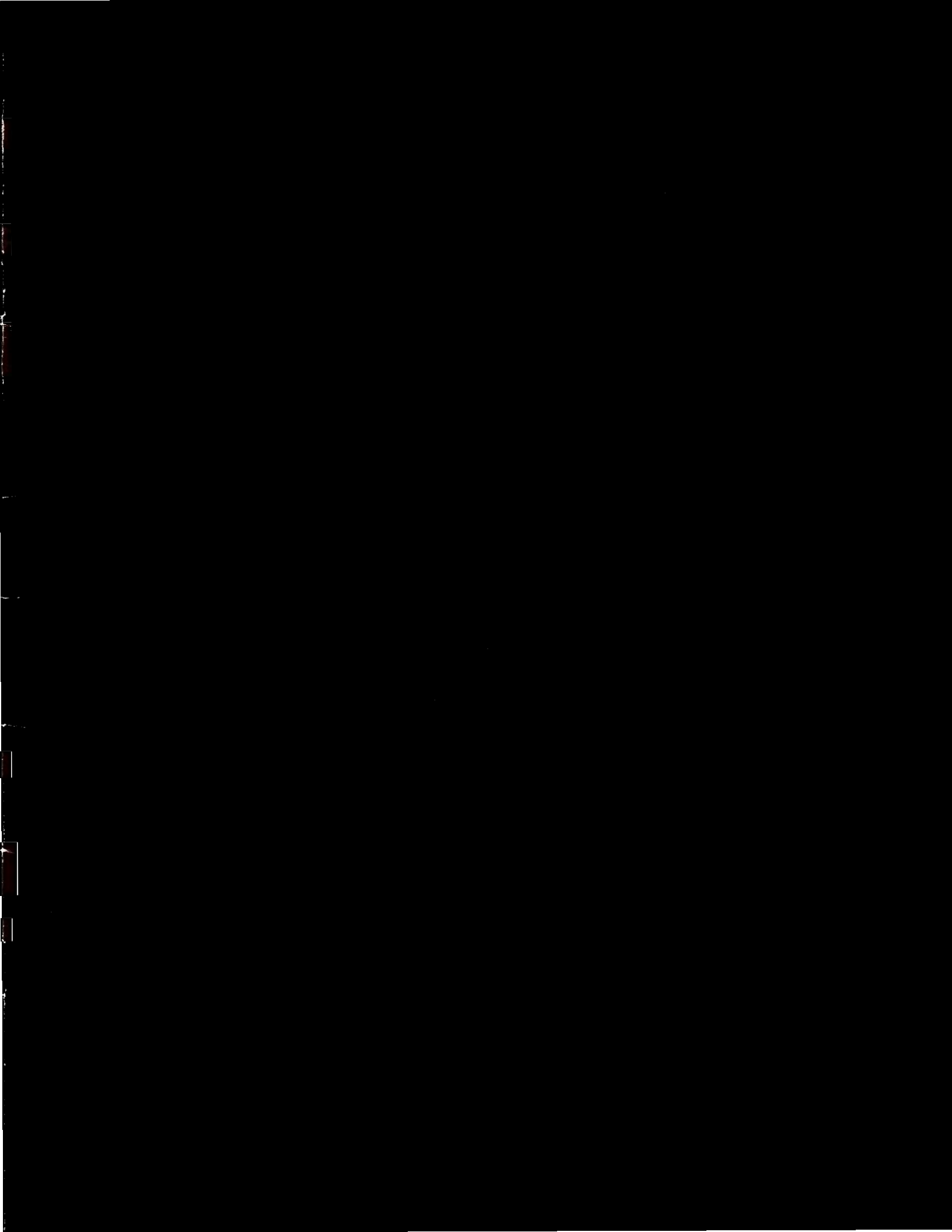
Warmest personal regards,

*LaDonna Harris*  
LaDonna Harris, President

LDH/maa

Enclosures

JUN 02 RECD







## Letter from the President

When Americans for Indian Opportunity was formed as a national Indian organization in Washington, D.C. in February of 1970, we had little idea of where the Indian community — or the country — might be ten years later. What we did know, then, was that American Indians ranked at the bottom in virtually every social and economic measurement — housing, health, employment, family income, educational level. We thought something ought to be done about these dreadful statistics — and we started out to do it, with the help of dedicated board members, staff members, officers, leaders of other Indian organizations, and sensitive, interested non-Indians.

Looking back over the past ten years, now it is clear that the problems have not been solved in any final or total sense. It is also clear that a lot of good changes have come during the past decade — and that AIO has been in the forefront of these changes, often pioneering the concepts involved.

As our 1971 Annual Report stated: "The organization stands for self-determination, the right of American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts, individually and collectively, to make their own decisions, run their own programs and do things their own way. AIO believes that Native Americans are entitled to a fair share and to equality of opportunity, while still retaining the right to be different — a fundamental American ideal." Those are still our beliefs.





Our 1973 Annual Report pointed out that AIO seeks to achieve its objectives and purposes as follows:

- To provide technical assistance to local Indian tribes and groups as they strive to improve conditions in their local communities.
- To act as an advocate for Indian people on the national level and with the federal government.
- To act as a catalyst for action and at the same time to serve as a unifying force in the Indian community.
- To advise and educate non-Indian institutions on Indian issues and on their responsibilities to the Indian community.
- To seek and develop opportunities for Native Americans to participate in the larger non-Indian society while maintaining pride in their Indian culture and heritage.

During the past ten years, we have seen — and have helped to lead — a resurgence of pride in Indianness, a closer sense of community among Native Americans, a greater recognition by the federal government that the government's trust responsibility is "government wide," not just centered in the Bureau of Indian Affairs, an increased understanding by the federal government that Indians are Indians, no matter where they live, in urban areas or in traditional areas, increased assertion by American Indians that, through their tribal organizations, they are entitled to govern themselves and control their own natural resources, recognition in the courts and by local, state, and federal governments that Indian tribes are units of government and must be dealt with as such, and widespread awareness among American Indians that they can exercise far greater control over their own cultures, economy, governments, and environments, than was earlier understood.

With each forward step of progress taken by American Indians and Indian tribes, new and different challenges have developed. As tribes have begun to strengthen their governments, rather than leaving government decisions to the Bureau of Indian Affairs or others, internal controversies have been generated. As Indian individuals and tribes have begun to assert more aggressively their civil, political, and economic rights, non-Indians who had benefitted from earlier Indian passivity have often been hostilely resistant.

So, Americans for Indian Opportunity's work goes on — and must continue to work with all Americans who believe in Indian Opportunity — until American Indians, individually and collectively, truly can be said to fully possess the American right to participate in the social, political, economic, and environmental decisions which affect their lives. We thank all those who have helped — and continue to help — in this struggle.



*LaDonna Harris*

LaDonna Harris  
President



## AIO's Philosophy

American Indians, or Native Americans, are, of course, U.S. citizens, with all of the same rights and privileges that other citizens have. But they are unlike any other ethnic group in America in that they also have "dual citizenship" and "dual entitlement."

*Dual citizenship* of American Indians who are members of Indian tribes means that, like all American citizens (although this was not spelled out clearly until a 1924 Act of Congress), American Indians are first, American citizens, (as a result of which, by operation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, they have state citizenship, too) and, second, they are *also* citizens of the Indian tribes of which they are members. Because of treaties, constitutional provisions, acts of Congress, and decisions of the federal courts and the U.S. Supreme Court, the tribal governments of American Indians — unlike *private* organizations of other ethnic groups, are *units of government*.

*Dual entitlement* means that American Indians are not only entitled to all of the services of the federal government that all other citizens are entitled to, they are also entitled to additional services because of legal binding agreements set out in treaties, constitutional provisions and acts of Congress which have been upheld by decisions of federal courts and the U.S. Supreme Court.

*Who is an American Indian?* An Indian is a person who is a member of an Indian tribe. Only a tribe can determine who its members are. AIO believes that there are legitimate Indian tribes that have not been recognized as such by the Federal government and we support their right to establish their credentials. We also believe strongly, as affirmed by the Snyder Act, that an American Indian is an Indian wherever he or she decides to live — on reservation or off reservation — and is therefore entitled to all benefits allowed any tribal

member. AIO recognizes that the relocation and termination policies of the Federal government in the early fifties did severe damage to the fabric of the Indian community and puts a great deal of effort into reversing those policies and trying to heal the wounds they inflicted. AIO has always seen all American Indians as our constituents.

*Self-Determination.* We believe that self-determination for American Indians means, among other things, that there must be full political self-government for American Indians and economic self-sufficiency, including the right to control their own economic resources. We have fought for every measure which would strengthen tribal

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*"Many social and economic problems that we face have been caused by non-Indian actions towards us, but they are not going to be solved by non-Indian actions. They are only going to be solved by Indian actions. I think that failure to begin building the social, economic, and political systems that we need to care for our people will be the larger failure."*

A. David Lester - Creek - 1980

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governments and have aided tribes to make their governments more viable. We also believe that no people are truly free unless they control their own economic resources. There has been a great deal of colonialism in relations with American Indians and Indian tribes — both by paternalistic government officials and by private corporations. AIO pioneered the concept that American Indian tribes are much like developing nations and that, even though they might have the appearance of self-government, following a change in the colonial

situation they did not really have self-government as long as outside, non-Indian interests controlled their resources.

AIO is neither anti-development or pro-development in regard to tribal economic resources. We are anti-exploitation. We have worked to help tribes wrest back control of their own natural resources, so that they can make their own economic decisions, and, should they decide in favor of one or another kind of development of such resources, we have worked to see that they understand the trade-offs involved in those decisions — cultural, environmental, and economic.

In the early 1800's, U.S. Supreme Court decisions made clear that the role of tribal governments in the U.S. federal system and the relationship between the U.S. government and American Indians is a unique one, unlike any other relationship in our system. We think the right to be different is a fundamental right in this country, that America never was, and never should have been, a "melting pot," with everyone having to look alike, speak alike, worship alike, or act alike. In recent years, American Indians wherever they live — on reservation or off-reservation — have gained enormous personal strength from increased pride in Indianness. They have reached out to each other — across tribal lines, cultures, and languages — to find renewed strength and a sense of community in each other. They are helping to show Americans that the right to be different is a fundamental right in this country — a good one for the country and for the people involved. They are helping to show, also — out of their traditional respect for the earth and living things — that all life is interdependent and that humans must assume greater responsibility for the protection of the earth's environment. These are important contributions which can have growing significance in America.





Just as the strength of American Indians is in the Indian community itself, so is the strength of AIO. From the very first, we have made it one of our principal aims to help pull the Indian community together, so that American Indians can realize the full impact of our influence.

That fact that over 300 Indian tribes, most with differing languages and cultures, can work together so closely in their common interests should be an inspiration for the non-Indian society in America. We have some disagreements among ourselves of course, but whether we live in the cities or on reservations, Native Americans agree on the fundamental issues that affect our lives: education, jobs, health, treaty rights, self-determination, tribal sovereignty, and the right to be different.

AIO began very early to share information with other Indian

## American Indians Working Together

organizations, tribes, and individuals so that concerted action could develop on central issues. AIO started a weekly "Thursday meeting" in Washington including all Washington-based Indian organizations, the Indian Desks in Federal agencies, and representatives of educational and religious organizations. This engendered increased cooperation on important matters, and helped share staff work and spread information. After AIO moved its national headquarters to New Mexico, we continued this

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*Brothers: When we look into the history of our race, we see some green spots that are pleasing to us. We also find many things to make the heart sad. When we look upon the first council-fire kindled by our forefathers, when the pipe of peace was smoked in brotherly friendship between the different nations of red people, our hearts rejoice in the goodness of our Creator in having thus united the heart and hand of the red man in peace.*

*For it is in peace only that our women and children can enjoy happiness and increase in numbers.*

*By peace our condition has been improved in the pursuit of life. We should, therefore, extend the hand of friendship from tribe to tribe, until peace shall be established between every nation of red men within the reach of our voice.*

*John Ross - Cherokee - 1843*

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function by holding regular receptions and other meetings in Washington when AIO officers and staff members are there on important business.

In addition, AIO uses such vehicles as the "Red Alert" to inform the total Indian community of crucial issues in a

timely manner. The "Red Alert" is a newsletter which is mailed to all Indian tribes and organizations, with subject matters ranging from government programs and information on funding sources to new regulations and announcement of impending policy decisions on which American Indians may have some impact. The "Red Alert" has proved to be very popular and useful in Indian country, as well as within the non-Indian sector.

Officers and staff members of Americans for Indian Opportunity work very closely with other Indian organizations, such as the National Congress of American Indians. We work closely with the Native American Rights Fund in regard to lobbying and advocacy. We participate in most of the national conventions and meetings of other national and regional Indian organizations. We share information with other Indian organizations and with Indian tribes through local and regional meetings, making presentations concerning present-day issues. We continue to work closely with the Council of Energy Resource Tribes whenever we can be helpful toward Indian control of Indian resources. At our own meetings, we invite representatives of other national Indian organizations. In 1980, for example, the principal officers of the National Congress of American Indians and the National Tribal Chairmen's Association took an active part in seminars on modern problems which were sponsored by AIO at its annual Board meeting.

As AIO develops new reports and new materials on particular issues, we share them with other Indian organizations, both general and specialized. For example, our reports and materials in regard to the environmental impacts of resource development were shared in meetings such as the National Indian Physician's Association, the National Indian Social Workers Association, the National Indian Nurses Association, and the National Indian Health Board.



## Coalition With Others

Solidarity and mutual support are essential in the Indian community if we are to have greater control of our own lives. But, we also need non-Indian allies — and we have been fortunate to find them at crucial times. We found them, for example, when we were working to get new legislation passed to restore federal recognition of the Menominee Indian tribe. Church and women's organizations were particularly helpful then, as they were later, when we were successful in getting legislation passed to return Havasupai lands in the Grand Canyon.

In the interest of coalition-building, AIO's officers and staff appear before many non-Indian groups. They give lectures, invite non-Indian representatives to AIO meetings, and join together on general issues, such as environmental issues, with non-Indian organizations like the Environmental Action Foundation. AIO's officers attend the meetings of other non-Indian organizations with similar interests, such as the 1980 Annual Dinner of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus, and the Urban League. AIO's President also serves as a member of the Executive Committee of the U.S. Commission on UNESCO, using their meetings as a way of spreading information about the problems and needs which face American Indians.

As another means of coalition-building, AIO continues to accept a number of non-Indian interns and volunteers to work in our national office — from Dartmouth College, Gettysburg College, the University of New Mexico, and from some church groups. Invariably, these interns and volunteers go away, back to their communities, yet they leave with an increased awareness of the problems American Indians face and greater sense of advocacy for helping to solve these problems.

AIO's President serves on a number of the national boards of non-Indian organizations, and continues to take



part in a number of non-Indian meetings and conferences. AIO holds meetings with corporate executives to encourage them to include Indians when considering contributions of their corporate trust funds. AIO has successfully involved a number of major corporations in providing

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*"Indian institutions of government are an integral part of the federal system, and I think that it's possible to convince the larger public that the concept of Indian rights to self-government are not radically different from the rights that they have secured for themselves, and, therefore, is not revolutionary but rather red, white, and blue Americanism."*

A. David Lester - Creek - 1980

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technical assistance to Indian tribes. Perhaps most importantly, we have encouraged them to make financial investment partnerships with Indian tribes.

AIO's efforts towards coalition-building among non-Indians will continue to increase the strength of the Indian cause in America.

## National Advocacy

From the very first, AIO has been a strong voice for American Indian concerns to local, state, and federal governments. Our 1971 Annual Report states, for example, "support was given to the Administration's stated policy of self-determination for Native Americans." As a matter of fact, AIO's President helped draft President Nixon's landmark message on that subject. The 1971 Annual Report also details AIO's efforts in support of Indian control of Indian education, the revision of the Johnson-O'Malley regulations helping them to better serve American Indian children, support for the Taos Pueblo Blue Lake restoration, for the reorganization of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and for increased appropriations for Indian Health Services.

That record of advocacy continued throughout the past decade. The 1973 Annual Report, for example, details how AIO formed a national conference on "Justice and Native Americans," a conference which brought together Indians, law enforcement officials, and U.S. Justice Department



representatives. This resulted in a television documentary film and a list of important law enforcement recommendations which were widely adopted. The 1973 Annual Report also called attention to the fact that AIO caused important improvements to be made in the regulations implementing the Indian Claims Distribution Act.

The 1976-1977 Annual Report lists other advocacy successes: "Raising the head of the Indian Desk in the Department of Agriculture to the level of Special Assistant to the Secretary, seeing that Indian interests were protected in legislation and administration of laws pertaining to safe drinking water, clean air, and pesticides; securing the Federal Energy Administration's continued support of the Council of Energy Resource Tribes; securing Interior Department regulations protecting Indian tribes in mineral development contracts, separate from the Department's regulations concerning federal public lands; getting Indian tribes included along with States in President Carter's Energy Message." These are only the highlights of those years.

The 1978 Annual Report pointed out: "As a result of this kind of AIO activity, the U.S. Department of Energy has created an Indian division, and the department has determined to deal directly with Indian tribes as political entities and give support to the Council of Energy Resource Tribes."

"Another example of our advocacy role is our work with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. This agency has now activated an internal working group with a specific coordinator to insure that Indian concerns are heard throughout the agency, that EPA deals directly with tribes as political entities, and that Indian tribes are informed about EPA laws and programs."

"We have been successful in helping expand the concern of the U.S.

Department of Agriculture with Indian needs and have helped the Department move toward making their programs more applicable to Indian tribes."

"Our efforts have helped bring about the enactment of new legislation to elevate the head of Indian housing in the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development to the level of Assistant to the Secretary."

"We have maintained close liaison with the U.S. Office of Management and Budget and with members of the White House staff, and we have intervened with them at crucial times in regard to Indian legislation, federal regulations concerning Indians, and the funding of Indian programs."

"In the U.S. Department of the Interior, we have helped set up, together with the National Congress of American Indians and the National Tribal Chairmen's Association, a meeting on Indian water rights. We helped make sure that the Bureau of Mines and other divisions within the Department of the Interior worked directly with Indian tribes as political entities. The Bureau of Indian Affairs has instituted a program for providing natural resource inventories to tribes. AIO played a major role in the institution of this program."

"AIO was asked by the Office of Indian Education in the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to conduct a regional training seminar for school administrators and Indian parents on the subject of Indian education programs. The Office of Indian Education officials state that this seminar, which was held in October, 1977, was the best such seminar ever held, and that it was the only one that had enjoyed participation by Indian students."

During 1979, and again in 1980, AIO was active in securing the extension of the life of the Senate Select Committee on

Indian Affairs. We worked closely with the U.S. Department of Agriculture and helped sponsor a Small Farms Conference. AIO hosted the White House Fellows during their tour to the Southwest and briefed them on Indian issues. Both the Indian Child Welfare Act and the Indian Religious Freedom Act were passed with AIO's support and active efforts.

AIO has continued to work closely with key committees and members of Congress, providing information and marshaling influence from Indians and non-Indians in regard to pending legislation. As the Reagan administration took office, a representative of AIO appeared to

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*Our fight for existence is today, not in the future. Our lands, our waters, our air, our fish and wildlife, and our right to utilize and protect them, must be foremost in our minds at all times.*

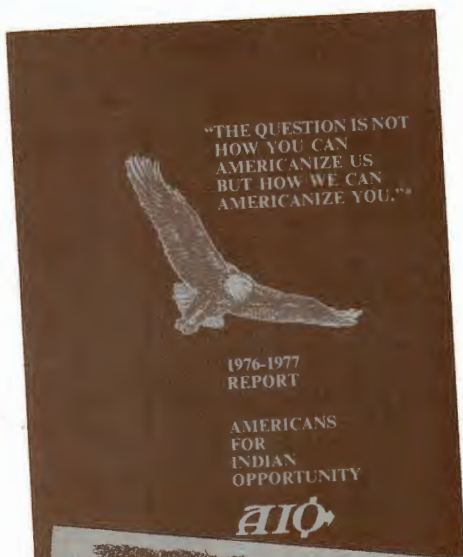
*Colville Representative - 1980*

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testify at the confirmation hearings for the Reagan appointment as Secretary of the Interior, not with any thought of blocking the nomination, but with the desire to make sure the nominee affirmed his own personal support of the statements of President Reagan in favor of Indian political self-government and economic self-sufficiency; which he did, on the record.

More than any other people, Native Americans are greatly affected by what the Federal government does. AIO's work, therefore, necessarily requires close and continued contact with the Congress and with Federal agencies and departments on behalf of Indian people.





## Indians of the Hemisphere

From the beginning, AIO felt a need to establish closer contact with native peoples of various countries, particularly the native peoples of this hemisphere. Thus, our 1973 Annual Report calls attention to a conference on native people of the North American continent, which AIO sponsored in conjunction with the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace, and the Johnson Foundation. This conference discussed common interests and problems, and developed a beginning strategy for focusing international attention on Indian issues. The conference proceedings were videotaped for television and educational purposes. AIO believes that closer cooperation with native peoples of other countries, and especially native peoples of this hemisphere, can help produce a better climate within this country for progress on American Indian problems and needs.

At our 1980 Board meeting, a number of AIO Board members expressed the feeling that AIO should increase its efforts toward closer cooperation and contact with native peoples of this hemisphere. Similar sentiments were expressed by invited guests, such as Ron Andrade, Executive Director of the National Congress of American Indians, and Gerald Wilkinson, Executive Director of the National Indian Youth Council. Accordingly, AIO's President has been working closely with the U.S. Commission of UNESCO and its Executive Board, drawing greater attention to the problems of Native

Americans of this hemisphere. She has had conversations on this subject with such officials as the U.S. Ambassador to the Organization of American States,

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*It is for reviving the ancient talk of our forefathers, and of perpetuating forever the old fire and pipe of peace brought from the east, and of extending them from nation to nation, and for adopting such international laws as may be necessary to redress the wrongs which may be done by individuals of our respective nations upon each other, that you have been invited to attend the present council.*

*Let us so then act that the peace and friendship which so happily existed between our forefathers, may be forever preserved; and that we may always live as brothers of the same family.*

*John Ross - Cherokee - 1843*

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Gale McGee, and in 1980, she attended and presented a paper at the Eighth Inter-American Indigenous Congress in Merida, Mexico.

AIO believes that by reaching out to other native peoples, particularly of this hemisphere, assistance can be given to them, strength can be drawn from them, and greater pressures can be generated for solutions to Native American problems in this country.



## Strengthening Tribal Governments and Improving Indian Life

Challenges facing tribal governments have mounted rapidly in recent years because of court decisions and new acts of Congress. Tribes moved rapidly to assume civil and criminal jurisdiction on the reservation and assert increasing control over their reservation resources. AIO sees it as its central role to strengthen tribal governments and assist the tribes toward economic self-sufficiency.

Back in 1974, AIO sponsored a national meeting of Indian leaders, government officials, and knowledgeable consultants in regard to Indian natural resources. Out of this meeting came the concept of Indian tribes as

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*"It is my opinion that the most important Indian right, and this is taking into account treaty rights, any other rights that we have as Indians, our most important right is the right to self-government. Indian self-government is not derived from the federal government. It is derived from the tribal society, itself. In order to be able to exercise that right, we do need the label of recognition, but that recognition does not confer on Indian government the right to self-government. Only the tribal people, tribal members, can confer on tribal government the right to govern."*

A. David Lester - Creek - 1980

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developing nations, which could not really have self-government until they controlled their own resources. This national meeting was followed by a series of regional seminars for tribal leaders and a contract with the U.S. Economic Development Administration

providing assistance to tribal leaders. A textbook was produced, written, and edited by Maggie Gover, "You Don't Have to be Poor to be Indian."

All of this began when AIO asked the question: "If we have some of the richest lands, minerals, and other natural resources, why are we still the poorest people in the United States?" AIO's seminars and studies showed that money which came to the reservations from the outside did not stay on the reservation, but was spent off the reservation, because of a lack of Indian businesses, enterprises, and infrastructure. Out of this came a publication detailing the problem, "We, the People(s)." AIO's seminars and studies also showed that Indians did not benefit from their own resources as they should because somebody else controlled their resources and the management of them. The Council of Energy Resource Tribes was established to wrest back Indian control of Indian resources. The U.S. Department of Energy established an Indian office and an Indian energy policy.

From these steps, we moved one step further. We came to the conclusion that Indian tribal governments would have to be strengthened so they could protect themselves from the negative effects of economic development. We sponsored conferences on the "realities of reclamation," bringing together Indian tribal officials and federal agencies. We held seminars on tribal environment and control — involving pesticides, model environmental codes, reclamation, and possible state-tribal compacts.

Every new experience led us to another step. We are now engaged in a project

to assess the environmental health impacts of development on Indian communities and the roles of government agencies charged with the responsibilities for various aspects of environmental protection and individual safety. Our earlier projects made us acutely aware that tribal governments are, as are other governmental entities including the federal government, making daily decisions with far reaching effects with very little information regarding the impacts of those decisions. We are also convinced that while there are many federal agencies that have certain responsibilities for protecting the nation's environment and health, very

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*"The land, air and water, are the living creatures which inhabit these realms, are interwoven with and essential to human life. Many may take what is needed, even that which will add to his comfort and enjoyment of life. The taking must be done, however, with a sense of respect and responsibility. For mankind to use up or poison the natural resources upon which he depends is not only unlawful, but suicidal."*

Governor Wilfred Pehrson - Penobscot  
1980

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little is understood about cumulative environmental and health impacts, and even less coordination and information exchange goes on between responsible agencies. There appear to be both gaps and overlaps in areas of responsibility.

We have begun to make an assessment of the environmental and health hazards of resource and other





economic development and of federal programs. We are providing the information we develop to tribal decision-makers in regional seminars, Red Alerts, and Red Papers on subjects such as asbestos, low level radiation, timber, mineral and agricultural development.

A final report will be prepared incorporating this information. We are also preparing a handbook on the federal agencies involved in various areas of environmental and/or health regulation and service delivery for the use of the tribes.

This project is unique in that we have the financial support of six federal agencies as well as their active participation in every phase of the project. Those agencies are the Departments of Labor and Energy, Environmental Protection Agency, Bureau of Indian Affairs and Indian Health Service with the Administration for Native Americans as the lead agency. The Departments of Agriculture and Transportation are also participating in the seminars.

The primary goal of this project is that tribes will develop their own individual systems for incorporating environmental and health concerns in all their decision-making. The Federal government has not been able to develop such a system nor have the states. AIO believes that tribes can and will lead the way in community environmental and health protection systems. Thus they will not only protect their own peoples, they will make a major contribution to the nation as a whole.

AIO is proud of the role it has played in bringing environmental health concerns to the attention of the Indian community and to the various federal agencies. Changes are already underway, the most prominent being that the Environmental Protection Agency has now issued a national Indian Policy statement.

In all of this, we have been guided by U.S. law as it pertains to American Indians, particularly as set forth in two principle early Supreme Court cases, *Cherokee v. Georgia* and *Worcester v.*

*Georgia*, and more recent cases, such as *Wheeler v. U.S.* These decisions make clear that Indian tribes are "distinct, independent, political communities, retaining their original natural rights," that tribes and their members have a "unique relationship" with the federal government, and that tribes, today, have all the inherent powers of sovereignty which they have not specifically given or had taken away from them.

AIO believes that by complying with its legal and other obligations to American Indians, the United States can reaffirm its own dedication to justice for all, can see the strength in pluralism among all our people — Indians and others — and can, through tribal governments, deliver services to people at the most close-to-the-people level. In the process, other Americans can learn from the principles and heritage that American Indians bring to the total American community.

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## **AIO STAFF AND THEIR TITLES**

LaDonna Harris -	President & Executive Director
Maggie Gover -	Program Director & Assistant to the President
Mary Alice Archuleta -	Administrative Assistant/Conference Coordinator
Regis Pecos -	Research Director/Assistant to the Program Director
Jon Jantzen -	Editor/Writer
Kim Kinsey -	Researcher/Conference Coordinator
Ed M. Paz -	Accountant/Financial Administrator
Julie Caton -	Project Secretary
Teresa Trujillo -	Executive Secretary to the President
Julia Provost -	Researcher/Conference Coordinator
Sandy Begay -	Receptionist

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## Americans for Indian Opportunity Board of Directors

**James Abourezk** of South Dakota was the first Lebanese American elected to the United States Senate. He was one of the greatest civil libertarians and consumer advocates that served in the U.S. Senate, especially on behalf of American Indians. He now has law offices in Washington, D.C.

**Bill Alcaida** is a member of the Chemehuevi tribe of Parker, Arizona. He is now Manager of the Colorado River Indian Tribal Farm, which he helped create, and is one of the most recognized and successful tribal enterprises in the country.

**Lionel Bordeaux** is a member of the Rosebud Sioux tribe. He is a distinguished educator and is one of the founders of the Sinte Gleska Community College in South Dakota. Lionel was later made President of the college.

**Joan Bordman** is a member of the Sioux tribe and is presently living in Newark, California. She excels strongly in community organizing and the use of organizational development techniques to bring about social change. Joan is now in private consultation practice.

**Edgar Bowen**, from Myrtle Point, Oregon, now serves as Chief of the Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw Indian tribes. He has 25 years teaching experience and 17 of those years were spent as a teaching Principal.

**Mary Jo Butterfield** of Neah Bay, Washington, is a former member of the Makah Tribal Council. She is an advocate for Indian children and families. Mary Jo is also a member of the President's Commission on Mental Health for Indians, the National Indian Lutheran Board, and other distinguished groups.

**Ron Cournoyer** is a member of the Rosebud Sioux tribe. He is presently living in Sarasota, Florida where he owns a consulting firm. Ron is the former Director of the United South Eastern Tribes.

**Eugene Crawford**, a member of the Sisseton Sioux tribe, is the first American Indian staff member of a Lutheran organization. He serves as Director for Indian Services in the Division of Mission Services of the Lutheran Council in the USA. Gene gives daily and valuable support to American Indian individuals, tribes, and organizations.

**Ada E. Deer** is a member of the Menominee Indian tribe of Wisconsin. She is a former Chairperson of her tribe and pursues an outstanding career in social work. She was a strong figure in her tribe's regaining federal recognition. She has served on many prominent national boards and commissions and is now a lobbyist for the Native American Rights Fund.

**Andrew Ebona** is a member of the Tlingit-Haida tribe of Alaska. He has the distinction of being the only former AIO staff member who made it to AIO's Board of Directors. He is the former Director of the United Indian Planners Association and is now the Executive Director of the Central Council of the Tlingit-Haida.

**Coy Eklund**, a native of Minnesota, is President and Chief Executive Officer of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States based in New York. He is a leading corporate executive in areas of corporate responsibility and is an outstanding advocate on women's rights and human rights.

**LaDonna Harris** is a member of the Comanche Tribe. She is President and Executive Director of Americans for Indian Opportunity. LaDonna is a noted human rights and political activist and has served on the Boards of many national organizations including Common Cause, National Organization of Women, National Women's Political Caucus, and the National Urban League.



- **Reverend Theodore M. Hesburgh** is a former Director of the State Commission on Civil Rights. He is a devout human rights activist and now serves as President of the University of Notre Dame.
- **Minerva Jenkins** is originally from the Fort Mojave Reservation in Arizona. She has served on the Tribal Council and has helped on many important decisions. Minerva has given many distinguished services to her tribe and to all Indian people.
- **Louis LaRose** is a member of the Winnebago tribe in Winnebago, Nebraska. He is a nationally recognized Indian leader and philosopher. Louis has served as Chairman of his tribe as well as many other honorable positions.
- **Charles Lohah** is a member of the Osage tribe of Oklahoma. He has served as a judge, a professor at Antioch College and a staff attorney for the Native American Rights Fund. He helped in establishing and organizing CERT, of which he is now a staff member.
- **Grace McCullah** is a member of the Navajo tribe. She is presently Executive Director of the Indian Development District of Arizona in Phoenix. Grace was selected as one of five American women noted for outstanding contribution to the economic development endeavors of American communities in the United States.
- **Bette Mele** is a member of the Seneca Nation of the Alleghany Reservation in New York State. She is a graduate of the University of Rochester School of Nursing. She is former President of the Indian Rights Association. Bette is a strong defender of Indian rights and an advocate for women's rights.
- **Edwin M. Mitchell** is a member of the Penobscot Indian Nation, Indian Island, Old Town, Maine. At present he is the Lt. Governor of the Penobscot Nation. Edwin has also served on many Tribal Boards and is the present Chairman of the Police and Safety Commission.
- **Jerry Muskrat**, an Oklahoma Cherokee, now living in California, is an Associate Professor of Law. He is also author of outstanding publications in the area of Indian law.
- **Morgan Otis, Jr.** is a member of the Kiowa and Arapaho tribes. At present he is an Associate Professor for the School of Education at California State University, Sacramento. He is an outstanding educator and author of many Indian educational publications.
- **Ray Paddock** is President of the Tlingit-Haida tribe of Alaska. He also serves on the Board of Directors of the Goldbelt Corporation located in Juneau, Alaska. Ray is an ex-officio Board member of AIO.
- **Elma Patterson**, of the Tuscarora tribe, presently lives in Lewiston, New York. Her specialty is social work and she now works in the New York State Department of Social Services Office of Indian Services. Elma has received many awards for "Outstanding Work."
- **Calvin Peters** is now the Executive Director of the Squaxin Island tribe of Washington State. He has also been active in the Small Tribes of Western Washington and has been an important facilitator in the struggle to help Indian people attain a higher standard of living while still maintaining their Indian heritage.
- **Allen Rowland** is a member of the Northern Cheyenne tribe and presently resides in Lame Deer, Montana. He is Chairman of his tribe and serves on the Executive Board of CERT. Allen is a distinguished leader in the area of Indian natural resources, particularly in the area of environmental control.
- **Jack Rushing** is a member of the Creek Nation and is now residing in New York State. He is currently practicing law and investment banking.
- **Joe Sando**, noted author, lecturer, and teacher, is a native New Mexican, born in Jemez Pueblo, New Mexico. He is a well-known authority on "The Pueblo Indians," which is the title of one of his several important books.
- **Vicki Santana** is a member of the Blackfeet tribe and now lives in Browning, Montana. She is an outstanding young Indian woman lawyer. She served as Senior Staff Attorney at the American Indian Law Center, University of New Mexico, on the Indian Religious Freedom Project.
- **Eddie Tullis**, member of the Alabama Creek tribe, is a strong advocate for non-federally recognized tribes. He is regional Vice President of the National Congress of American Indians and is recognized as a national Indian leader.
- **Jake Whitecrow** is a member of the Seneca, Quapaw, and Cayuga tribes. He is the former Chairman of his tribe and has served on the American Indian Policy Review Commission. He is now the Director of the National Indian Health Board.

**AMERICANS  
FOR INDIAN  
OPPORTUNITY, INC.**

**BALANCE SHEETS,  
OCTOBER 31, 1980 and 1979**

<b>Assets</b>	<b>1980</b>	<b>1979</b>
<b>Unrestricted Fund</b>		
Cash (including savings of \$31,627 in 1980 and \$30,077 in 1979) .....	\$217,550	\$ 52,244
<b>Receivables:</b>		
Grants .....		1,500
Due from restricted funds .....	44,083	91,380
Accounts .....	1,449	6,141
Employee advances .....	4,890	3,332
Total receivables .....	50,422	102,353
<b>Other Assets</b> .....	7,450	5,741
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$275,422</b>	<b>\$160,338</b>
<b>Restricted Funds</b>		
Cash .....	\$ 91,853	\$ 43,896
Due From Unrestricted Fund .....	141,750	35,523
Grants Receivable .....	231,451	429,603
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$465,054</b>	<b>\$509,022</b>
<b>Property Fund</b>		
FURNITURE, FIXTURES, AND EQUIPMENT - At cost less accumulated depreciation: 1980, \$16,049; 1979, \$12,912 .....	\$ 9,362	\$ 10,945
<b>Liabilities and Fund Balances</b>		
	<b>1980</b>	<b>1979</b>
<b>Unrestricted Fund</b>		
Accounts Payable .....	\$ 4,170	\$ 7,405
Accrued and Other Liabilities .....	13,099	21,020
Due to Restricted Funds .....	141,750	35,523
Total Liabilities .....	159,019	63,948
Fund Balance .....	116,403	96,390
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$275,422</b>	<b>\$160,338</b>
<b>Restricted Funds</b>		
Due to Unrestricted Fund .....	\$ 44,083	\$ 91,380
Deferred Revenue - Designated for Future Periods .....	420,971	417,642
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$465,054</b>	<b>\$509,022</b>
<b>Property Fund</b>		
FUND BALANCE .....	\$ 9,362	\$ 10,945

See notes to financial statements.



**AMERICANS  
FOR INDIAN  
OPPORTUNITY, INC.**

**STATEMENTS OF SUPPORT, REVENUE, AND EXPENSES  
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES FOR THE  
YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 31, 1980 WITH  
COMPARATIVE TOTALS FOR 1979**

	NOTES	1980			TOTAL ALL FUNDS	
		UNRESTRICTED FUND	RESTRICTED FUNDS	PROPERTY FUND	1980	1979
<b>PUBLIC SUPPORT AND REVENUE:</b>						
Public support:						
Grants and contributions		\$130,125	\$259,116		\$389,241	\$315,051
Donated services		17,420			17,420	27,914
Gifts in kind		33,246			33,246	22,212
Other		9,447			9,447	3,296
Total public support		190,238	259,116		449,354	368,473
Interest revenue		1,427			1,427	1,488
Total public support and revenue		191,665	259,116		450,781	369,961
<b>EXPENSES:</b>						
Program services:						
Community services		16,032		282	16,314	11,211
Education and information dissemination		40,974		722	41,696	19,018
Federal agencies liaison		7,125		125	7,250	13,078
Natural resources		51,663	251,066	910	303,639	257,907
Lobbying		1,783		31	1,814	3,738
Total program services		117,577	251,066	2,070	370,713	304,952
Supporting services:						
Fund raising		7,125		125	7,250	7,474
Administration		53,446		942	54,388	37,368
Total supporting services		60,571		1,067	61,638	44,842
Total expenses		178,148	251,066	3,137	432,351	349,794
<b>EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF PUBLIC SUPPORT AND REVENUE OVER EXPENSES</b>		13,517	8,050	(3,137)	<u>\$ 18,430</u>	<u>\$ 20,167</u>
<b>FUND TRANSFERS:</b>						
Restricted funds	2	8,050	(8,050)			
Property		(1,554)		1,554		
<b>FUND BALANCE AT BEGINNING OF YEAR</b>		96,390		10,945		
<b>FUND BALANCE AT END OF YEAR</b>		<u>\$116,403</u>		<u>\$ 9,362</u>		

See notes to financial statements.



**AMERICANS  
FOR INDIAN  
OPPORTUNITY, INC.**

**STATEMENTS OF FUNCTIONAL EXPENSES  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 31, 1980  
AND COMPARATIVE TOTALS FOR 1979**

	PROGRAM SERVICES					TOTAL
	Community Services	Education and Information Dissemination	Federal Agencies Liaison	Natural Resources	Lobbying	
Salaries and payroll taxes	\$ 4,803	\$12,275	\$2,135	\$157,970	\$ 534	\$177,717
Fringe benefits	1,049	2,680	466	28,220	117	32,532
Total	5,852	14,955	2,601	186,190	651	210,249
Professional fees	6,333	16,185	2,815	21,136	704	47,173
Office supplies, printing and postage	953	2,436	424	20,869	106	24,788
Office rental (See Note 4)	347	889	154	12,529	39	13,958
Equipment rental	275	703	122	11,084	31	12,215
Travel and conferences	1,479	3,780	657	35,080	164	41,160
Telephone	344	879	152	11,206	38	12,619
Miscellaneous	449	1,147	200	4,635	50	6,481
Total expenses before depreciation	16,032	40,974	7,125	302,729	1,783	368,643
Depreciation	282	722	125	910	31	2,070
<b>TOTAL EXPENSES</b>	<b>\$16,314</b>	<b>\$41,696</b>	<b>\$7,250</b>	<b>\$303,639</b>	<b>\$1,814</b>	<b>\$370,713</b>

*See notes to financial statements*

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR  
THE YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 31, 1980**

**1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

The financial statements of Americans for Indian Opportunity, Inc. (AIO) have been prepared on the accrual basis. The significant accounting policies followed are described below.

**Property and Depreciation**

Property acquisitions in excess of \$50 are capitalized. Depreciation is provided utilizing the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets.

**Grants and Contributions**

All grants and contributions are considered to be available for unrestricted use unless specifically restricted by the donor.

Those restricted by the donor, grantor, or other outside party for a particular purpose are deemed to be earned and reported as revenues when expenditures are incurred in compliance with the specific restrictions. Such amounts received but not yet earned are reported as deferred revenue.

**Donated Materials and Services**

Donated materials are recorded at estimated fair market values. Donated services have been recorded at amounts paid individuals in equivalent positions, or at amounts indicated by the donor in the case of professional services.

Other donated services of a substantial number of volunteers who have donated significant portions of time in AIO's program services and fund raising efforts are not shown in the accompanying financial statements inasmuch as no objective basis is available to measure the value of such services.

**2. FUND TRANSFERS**

**Property Fund**

Expenditures during the year from the general fund for property and equipment are treated as a reduction of the general fund balance and recorded as additions to the property fund.

**Restricted Fund**

An excess or deficiency of revenues over expenses in the restricted funds is transferred to the unrestricted fund balance at the completion of each project.

SUPPORTING SERVICES			TOTAL EXPENSES	
Fund Raising	Administration	TOTAL	1980	1979
\$2,135	\$16,011	\$18,146	\$195,863	\$158,399
466	3,496	3,962	36,494	22,003
2,601	19,507	22,108	232,357	180,402
2,815	21,111	23,926	71,099	55,086
424	3,178	3,602	28,390	19,157
154	1,160	1,314	15,272	13,232
122	917	1,039	13,254	8,349
657	4,930	5,587	46,747	53,375
152	1,146	1,298	13,917	11,399
200	1,497	1,697	8,178	5,859
7,125	53,446	60,571	429,214	346,859
125	942	1,067	3,137	2,935
\$7,250	\$54,388	\$61,638	\$432,351	\$349,794

### 3. FUNCTIONAL ALLOCATION OF EXPENSES

The costs of providing the various programs and other activities at AIO have been summarized on a functional basis in the statement of functional expenses. Accordingly, certain costs have been allocated among the programs and supporting services benefited.

### 4. COMMITMENT

AIO leases its office facilities and a copier under non-cancellable operating leases expiring through 1983. The office lease contains a yearly escalation clause based upon changes in the Consumer Price Index. The following is a schedule by years of future minimum rental payments required under the above leases as of October 31, 1980:

Year Ending October 31	Amount
1981	\$19,885
1982	15,205
1983	11,404
Total	<u>\$46,494</u>

Rental expense was \$28,586 for the year ended October 31, 1980.

### AUDITORS' OPINION

Americans for Indian Opportunity, Inc.:

We have examined the balance sheet of Americans for Indian Opportunity, Inc. as of October 31, 1980 and the related statements of support, revenue, and expenses and changes in fund balances and of functional expenses for the year then ended. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and, accordingly, included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly the financial position of Americans for Indian Opportunity, Inc. at October 31, 1980 and the results of its operations and changes in fund balances for the year then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

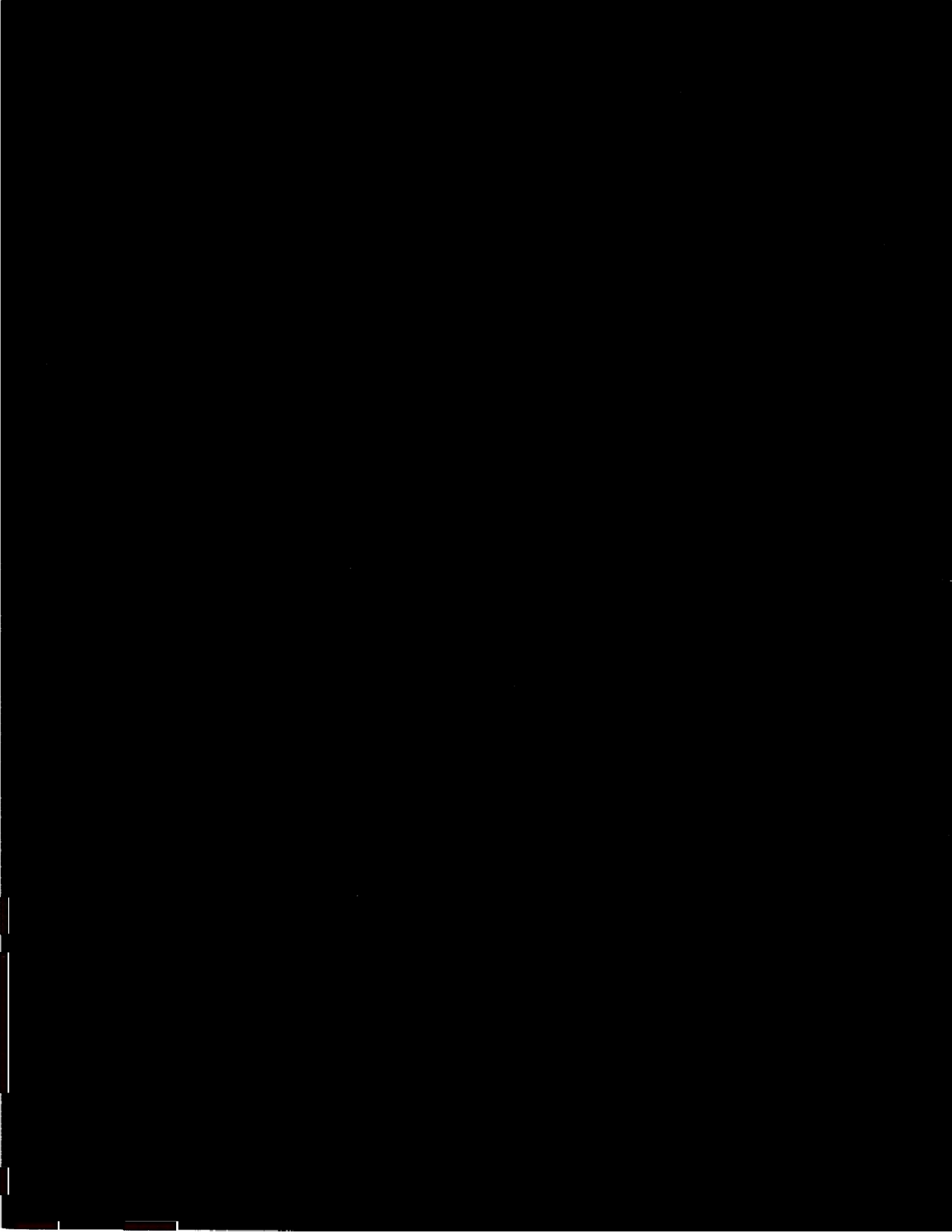
*Deloitte Haskins & Sells*


Albuquerque, New Mexico  
January 28, 1981



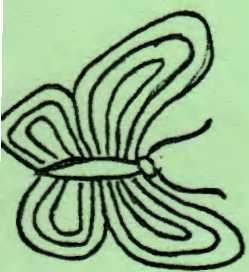








messing with



Mother Nature  
can be hazardous to  
your health

assessment of environmental health  
impacts

**AIO**

americans for indian opportunity  
plaza del sol bldg. suite 808  
600 2nd street, N.W.  
albuquerque, new mexico  
telephone (505) 842-0962





*A Plan  
to  
assess the environmental health impacts  
of  
development on Indian communities  
and the  
roles of government agencies  
charged with the responsibilities  
for various aspects  
of  
environmental protection and individual safety*

WHAT'S WRONG?

-Grand Junction, Colorado school children began developing leukemia at a much higher rate than the national average. It was discovered that tailings from a uranium mine had been used for land fill.

-In Northern California, there are an unusually high number of miscarriages in areas where there has been heavy pesticide use.

-In Niagara Falls, industrial wastes buried several years ago on a site later used for a housing development has surfaced causing illness and injury to the residents.

-Navajos who worked in uranium mines twenty years ago are dying with cancer at a rate much higher than the national average.

-Suicide, homicide, child abuse, spouse abuse and other violent crimes are prevalent in "boomtown" areas.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH IMPACTS:

Environment - the aggregate of social and cultural conditions that influence the life of an individual or community

Health - the condition of being sound in body, mind or spirit

Impacts - the force or impression of one thing on another, an impelling or compelling effect

Thus environmental health impacts are the forces or impressions on the aggregate social and cultural conditions that influence the condition of being sound in body, mind or spirit of an individual or community.

IGNORANCE IS NOT BLISS!

We've all heard about the blind men who were asked to describe an elephant — one took hold of the trunk and said that an elephant looked like a snake; another took hold of the tail and said an elephant looked like a rope; one took hold of the leg and said an elephant looked like a palm tree; another felt the side and said an elephant looked like a wall — and so on. Each was correct from his point of view. But nobody had the total picture.

AMERICANS FOR INDIAN OPPORTUNITY HAS LEARNED:

For the past five years, Americans for Indian Opportunity has concentrated on programs to provide information and assistance to tribes in strengthening their own governments and controlling the development of their own resources. During the past year, one of those programs has been to provide information to tribes on environmental regulation; another has been to design tribal systems for evaluation of their own decision-making processes particularly those relating to economic development.

We have become acutely aware that tribal governments are making daily decisions with far-reaching effects with very little information regarding the impact of those decisions on the environment and health of their people. Further, we have come to understand that other governments face similar dilemmas. Both projects have convinced us that while there are many federal agencies that have certain responsibilities for protecting the nation's environment and health, very little is understood about many possible environmental impacts and individual occupational safety hazards, and even less coordination and information exchange between responsible agencies. There also appears to be gaps in areas of responsibility. It appears that the federal government, including both the Administration and the Congress are dealing with the environment and health much as the blind men did with the elephant. They may be absolutely accurate about their own area, but they neither see the whole elephant, nor do they know that there are others describing the elephant in different terms. Take the following case study for example:

*A reservation is located forty miles from a major urban area. An interstate highway and a state highway intersect in the middle of the reservation. A major railroad also runs through the reservation.*

*This reservation is the site of a large uranium pit mine. There is also underground uranium mining*



underway. The mines have been under development and producing for over twenty years. The strip mined pits are several hundred feet deep and the affected area including roads, storage piles, tailings ponds, equipment areas, office buildings, and the like, are spread over several square miles.

A housing area with perhaps a couple of hundred people living in it is located just across the highway a few hundred yards from the tailings pond. A spring-fed stream runs along the bottom of the dam.

Another reservation lies immediately to the west, between the mining area and the milling town, located off the two reservations. The uranium from the reservation mine and other nearby mines is milled into yellowcake and shipped out to various locations. It is an energy boomtown with all the problems of boomtowns — inadequate water supplies, sewage systems, housing, etc. The majority of the housing is mobile homes.

The mines employ about 700 workers, 450 of whom are members of the tribe, (this is 3/4 of the tribe's active labor force.) There is a sizable number of workers from other nearby reservations, as well as from the non-Indian communities in the surrounding sixty-mile area. Some have company-furnished housing on the reservation. The developer prides itself on being an equal opportunity employer and hires women as well as men to work in the mines.

The mined ore is stored in open-air unprotected areas in graded piles ranging from the highest grade to the lowest. It is reloaded and trucked to the railroad from the various piles, so as to insure a consistent grade mix in the loads shipped to the mills each day. It is then shipped by rail in open box cars thirty miles where it is milled into yellowcake which is then shipped by truck or by rail to wherever yellowcake goes.

The area is arid, but it is subject to flash flooding and high winds, particularly in late winter and early spring.

Many of the threats to the environment and the health of the people are immediately evident.

Yet there are no federal or tribal laws regulating uranium strip mining. The state laws are not enforceable on the reservation.



There was no water testing at the time the mine was opened, so there is no baseline data upon which to measure changes in radioactivity and metals content. There is no monitoring system for measuring radioactivity in the water now — twenty-five years later. Indian Health Service does monitor water quality, under an interagency agreement with the Environmental Protection Agency, for contaminants other than radioactivity.

There has been no air quality monitoring.

Until two years ago, mine safety inspections were made by state inspectors who only found a very minimum of minor violations, (and it is doubtful that they are acting within the limits of their jurisdiction). The Tribal Council was finally able to get federal inspectors to come in. On their first inspection, they issued ninety-some citations all of which were subject to \$1,000-a-day fines unless corrected within twenty-four hours.

There has been an increasing number of traffic accidents, particularly on the state highway, because of the narrow, winding nature of the highway and the poor upkeep. It was not designed to handle the kind and amount of traffic it presently carries. The state has been receiving federal highway and impact funds; however, no improvements have been completed to date. The tribe erected speed and traffic control signs on the state highway in an attempt to moderate the dangers. However, the state refuses to cite violators because they didn't erect the signs, and the signs were not made by the people who make signs for the state — which refuses to erect its own signs. Because of the Supreme Court decision in Oliphant v. Suquamish, the tribe has no jurisdiction over non-Indian violators.

The fact that young women and young men of child-bearing age are working in the mines without knowing whether there is a possibility of damage to the reproductive system or to genes of future generations, is particularly disturbing, in view of the fact that tribal genetic pools are more or less closed.

Researchers are beginning to publish data that indicates that uranium miners, particularly

*those who smoke, are far more likely to develop cancer than the general population.*

*The roads to the mining area are closed, but the area is not fenced. There is danger of children or teenagers getting into the area, either accidentally or as a prank.*

*There is blasting ahead of the loaders almost daily. There are indications that both water quality and quantity are deteriorating because of the milling activities, and the accompanying rapid growth.*

*The mining company did not submit the reclamation plan required under the terms of the lease until twenty-two years after mining began. A small area has been reclaimed, but cost figures are not available, nor is there information available as to the safety or future use of the reclaimed area.*

*Hazardous materials including radioactive materials are transported both by rail and by highway through both reservations.*

*Two new uranium milling facilities are planned for the northern edge of one reservation. The mills will no doubt have an affect on water quality and quantity, and perhaps on the air quality of both reservations.*

#### WHO CARES, OTHER THAN THE TRIBES?

The Federal government has a special responsibility to Indian tribes, the trust responsibility, which requires that it insure that Indian resources are protected and managed in the best interests of the tribe.

Yet the Department of Interior's various agencies which would seem to be involved — the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Mines, Bureau of Land Management, United States Geological Survey and Bureau of Reclamation — do not appear to have provided sufficient safeguards

The Environmental Protection Agency, the pollution control regulatory agency of the federal government, made an agreement with the Indian Health Service (IHS) for IHS to monitor water quality, however, they do not monitor radioactivity because that is the bailiwick of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. Some of the laws which EPA operates under fail to provide specific remedies for environmental problems facing Indian tribal governments.



The Indian Health Service in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare has made significant progress in improving Indian health-care services generally since the early fifties. Yet there seems to be no monitoring and reporting systems which would alert them or the Indian community to significant changes in health patterns. They are in a unique position to do so since Indians who live on reservations receive their health services from the same source. There has not been a great deal of emphasis on preventive health care or preventive medicine.

It would seem that the National Science Foundation, the National Institute of Health, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, the National Institute of Mental Health and other health organizations would have great interest in the problems of the tribes because of information that could be gained for science's sake and more importantly for society's sake.

The Department of Transportation, the Department of Commerce and the Department of Justice should have more than a passing interest in the traffic and law enforcement problems. The transportation of radioactive materials alone is enough to merit that.

The Department of Agriculture should have an interest in the effect of mining activities on these rural communities — the plant and animal life as well as the people.

Further, the state, the city, the surrounding citizenry all have an interest in the same problems the tribes have.

Nobody anticipated the far-ranging and complex problems that would arise as a result of uranium mining. The sad fact is that nobody has learned very much from that experience.

#### INDIAN/FEDERAL RELATIONSHIP

There are over two hundred and fifty Indian tribes within the United States, each with their own governments, citizenry and natural resources. As governments, they are faced with all the expectations for protection and services that any other governmental entity is, plus the added expectation that they will protect and enhance their individual tribal cultures and manage their resources held in common to the best interests of all their people. These nations within a nation, under the Constitution of the United States, by treaty, statute and other law, have a special relationship with the Federal government, unlike that of any other governmental entity in the United States or in the world. Simply put, that relationship is that the Federal government has guaranteed the right of the tribes to self-government of natural and human resources including



health and education. In return, the tribes gave vast acreages of land and resources to the federal government, intended to bind the contract in perpetuity.

It is pointless, for the purposes of this document, to enumerate the series of failures and inequities that have occurred. Both the Federal government and Indian nations now intellectually agree at least that the protection and development of Indian owned natural resources rests in Indian governments under the umbrella of Federal government trusteeship. This latest policy is called Indian self-determination.

Indian governments and Indian citizens are subject to the same Federal laws that apply to other governmental entities plus special legislation relating only to Indians. The problem is that many laws have been enacted by the Congress that have ignored Indian governments because of a lack of knowledge or understanding of the special and unique relationship between the tribes and the Federal government. Regulations have then been written to implement such legislation by government agencies equally ignorant of the facts. THE BURDEN HAS ALWAYS BEEN ON INDIANS TO DEVISE WAYS TO EDUCATE AND ADVISE THE AGENCIES ON CREATIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF INCOMPLETE LEGISLATION. What is disturbing is that as Indian tribes have begun to make advances economically through the development of their natural resources and the management of their own service delivery programs, new and perhaps more potentially dangerous health problems, both physical and mental, are beginning to show up. We believe those can be called development-related environmental health impacts.

The effects of development on the environmental health of Indians have been largely ignored, not due to a lack of interest by Indian people, but because of a lack of knowledge of the potential dangers. However, there is reason to believe that these effects have been ignored by responsible government agencies due to a lack of interest in or a lack of awareness of the kinds of problems Indians must deal with and their responsibility to Indian nations. We prefer to think it is a lack of awareness. Further, we believe that there are both gaps and overlaps in responsibility for environmental protection for Indians as well as for the society as a whole, which should be identified and corrected.

Americans for Indian Opportunity has undertaken a project to assess the environmental health impacts of development on Indian communities, and the roles of government agencies charged with the responsibilities for various aspects of environmental protection and individual safety. A very vital part of this undertaking is to design the project in such a way that the concerns of the Indian community and the federal agencies are clearly understood by both.

Americans for Indian Opportunity has received commitments of interest and support from the Administration of Native Americans, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of Energy, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Indian Health Service and the Department of Labor.

The project, as we envision it, will be carried out in four phases over the next two years, and will have the following objectives and activities:

OBJECTIVE A.

To increase the awareness of Indian tribal decision-makers of the environmental health impacts of development activities, (industrial, natural resources, etc.), and of the need for planning for environmental and health protection.

METHODS

1. Convene a planning meeting of knowledgeable people from the Indian community and officials of relevant government agencies to develop strategies for accomplishing the objectives of this project.
2. Research and compile information on past, present and anticipated forms of development on Indian reservations.
  - a. Design a "case study" information gathering device (a list of questions) to which tribes would be asked to respond. This will be a basic introduction to "holistic think". This will also serve as a tool for evaluating attitude and awareness change during the period.
  - b. Supplement information received from tribes with information:
    - (1) Already collected by AIO
    - (2) Available from various government agencies such as:

Bureau of Indian Affairs  
Department of Commerce  
Department of Labor  
Indian Health Service  
Department of Housing and  
Urban Development  
Department of Energy  
Department of Defense  
Environmental Protection  
Agency



Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
Department of Health, Educa-  
tion and Welfare  
Department of Transportation

- (3) Collect information available from Chambers of Commerce, state and/or city agency sources, etc., for use in rounding out regional profiles of areas in which tribes are located.
3. Research and compile data on known dangers of such development to health and environment, including hazards to individual workers.
  - a. Sources of information will include government agencies who provide funding for research, those who provide funding for/or subsidization of development, and those who have regulatory responsibilities, as well as non-governmental sources such as educational, private research groups, health care professional groups, etc.
  - b. We will attempt to summarize information and put it into usable and understandable terms. We will, for instance, call a sore a sore.
4. Identify people with expertise in environmental health effects of various kinds and in environmental health planning for participation in forums for information exchange and/or the national conference.
  - a. In the information collection stages, we will identify certain problems that are more common than others that will need to be emphasized in seminars and publications. Information will be more credible if it is presented by "experts" in the field. Also, by involving people both inside and outside the Indian community, we will begin to build interest in the subject of environmental health protection and the continuing activities of the project.
5. Prepare and distribute written material regarding the project, research, etc., on a systematic basis not only to tribal decision-makers but to all Indian organizations, Indian publications, etc. This material may include, but not be limited to press releases, Red Papers, Red Alerts, clipping and reproduction of information produced by others, etc. The same material may or may not be distributed to members of federal agencies, the Congress and non-Indian press.



6. Assist tribal decision-makers in informing and involving their tribal members in environmental health planning and protection.
  - a. Prepare suggestions for intra-tribal communication such as:
    - (1) Questionnaires distributed by the tribe to its own tribal membership for identification of concerns, problems, attitudes, etc.
    - (2) Suggested lesson plans or outlines for use in elementary, intermediate, high-school, community colleges.
    - (3) Develop plans and/or produce mass media documentation of Indian environmental health impacts, using film suitable for television, (16mm, etc.), photographic essays, and magazine articles.
7. Provide a forum for exchange of information between tribal decision-makers and relevant government agencies in a series of regional seminars using information and expertise listed above.
8. Conduct a national conference on major social, economic, health and land and water use issues that affect the quality of life on Indian reservations bringing together Indian decision-makers, federal, state, and local government officials, environmental and health private interest groups, and interested individuals.

OBJECTIVE B.

Develop the necessary information and documentation to assist Native American communities in their efforts to protect their own health and environments.

Methods

1. Identify all federal laws and regulations dealing with environmental health and protection as well as the roles and responsibilities of the different agencies.
2. Develop and distribute a well-organized, easy-to-follow, and cross-referenced handbook of the information compiled in Step 1, including resources available to community leaders in this area.

OBJECTIVE C.

Develop alternative methods and options for organizing Indian community environmental health protection systems. Upon request assist tribal decision-makers in institutionalizing their own environmental and health planning and protection systems. Options may include:

1. Using information accumulated in accomplishing Objective A, prepare check lists of data for use of tribal decision-makers in reviewing their own codes and constitutions, and preparing changes where necessary if they choose to institutionalize their own environmental health protection programs.
2. Upon request, assist a limited number of tribes in setting up test programs during the duration of the project. AIO could act as observers and reporters.
3. Upon request, provide assistance, advice, and/or evaluation of tribal or governmental health programs.

OBJECTIVE D.

To increase awareness of government agencies with responsibility for various aspects of environmental protection, health research, health care delivery, and occupational safety of Indian concerns to facilitate their cooperation with the Indian community in designing holistic approaches to those concerns.

Methods

1. Active involvement and participation of the funding agencies in all phases of this project.
  - a. Agencies designate personnel to work with AIO and each other throughout the project. These individuals will serve as the Federal Interagency Coordinating Group. Their activities would include:
    - (1) Identifying and collecting information available in their own agency which would contribute to the success of the project.
    - (2) Determine attitude toward and knowledge regarding Indians in their own agencies.
    - (3) Identify individuals within and without their own agency who should have an interest or involvement in the project in some way and assist them in fitting Indian concerns into their jobs.



- (4) Identify intra, inter- and public awareness communication systems or instruments which might be used to increase intra- and inter-agency communication and public awareness. Provide information for their use or assist AIO in arranging to do so.
2. Active involvement of other agencies identified in Phase I in the remaining phases of the project.
  - a. Encourage them to provide financial or other support where appropriate.
  - b. Agencies designate personnel to work with AIO and other federal agencies throughout the project. Their activities would include:
    - (1) Identifying and collecting information available in their own agency which would contribute to the success of the project
    - (2) Determine attitude toward and knowledge regarding Indians in their own agencies.
    - (3) Identify individuals within and without their own agency who should have an interest or involvement in the project in some way and assist them in fitting In-concerns into their jobs.
    - (4) Identify intra-, inter- and public awareness communication systems or instruments which might be used to increase intra- and inter-agency communication and public awareness. Provide information for their use or assist AIO in arranging to do so.
3. Assess program delivery of relevant agencies to Indian tribes.
4. Provide periodic written and oral reports to Coordinating Group.
5. Evaluation of this objective may be measured quantitatively by a comparison of the following, at the beginning and end of the project:
  - a. Changes or agency initiated requests for changes in legislation and/or regulations governing agency programs.
  - b. Changes in funding levels of Indian programs and/or changes in budget requests within agencies and to OMB or the Congress.



6. Qualitative evaluation may be undertaken by comparing tribal evaluations of agency responses at the beginning and end of the project.

OBJECTIVE E.

Establish communication between tribal governments and federal, state and local governments, private environmental and health organizations, members of Congress, etc., on environmental health concerns of mutual interest.

Methods

1. Provide written information developed over the duration of the project as appropriate. This will include RED ALERTS, (AIO's newsletter), and RED PAPERS, (AIO position papers).
2. Provide a forum for exchange of information between tribal decision-makers and relevant government agencies in a series of regional seminars using information and expertise listed under Objective A.
3. Conduct a NATIONAL CONFERENCE on major social, economic, health, and land and water use issues that affect the quality of life on Indian reservations bringing together Indian decision-makers, federal, state, and local government officials, environmental and private interest groups.
4. Develop and distribute a well-organized, easy-to-follow, and cross-referenced directory of the information developed in Objective A, as well as resources available to community leaders in this area.
5. Determine the coordinating mechanisms available for agencies at the federal, state and local level to deal with the environmental health problems raised by the tribe.
6. Research the links between the private environmental and health organizations and how they could be helpful to the tribes.
7. Research and provide information on the various jurisdictional, legal and sovereignty questions in order to make communication and coordination easier between the federal agencies and the tribes on environmental health concerns.
8. Assist the interagency work group in providing information, training, etc., within their own agencies to heighten the awareness of federal employees to tribal concerns.

MOTHER NATURE NEEDS YOUR HELP — AND SO DO WE!

Indian nations do not have the luxury of the blind men's approach to the protection of their environments and their people. They must protect the land they have left. They must nurture their resources for their descendants. And they must nurture and protect their children to insure that succeeding generations will be physically and mentally strong and healthy. Tribal governments cannot assume that anyone else will do it for them. They must avoid tunnel vision and take the holistic view of the protection and development of their lands and their peoples. It is our hope that this project will assist them in that process.

If we do our job well, then this project will have much broader implications than the Indian community. Every community in America is faced with similar problems and can benefit from the information developed in this project.

We will be contacting all the tribes in the next few months to gather information about the kinds of development on their lands. This would include economic as well as energy development. We also plan to compile information on the known dangers to the health and environment of such development, including hazards to individual workers.

We will be providing a forum for exchange of information between tribal decision-makers and relevant government agencies in a series of regional seminars. We will also conduct a national conference on major social, economic, health, and land and water use issues that affect the quality of life on Indian reservations bringing together Indian decision-makers, federal, state, and local government officials, environmental and health private interest groups and interested individuals.

We need your help and your ideas if this project is going to work.

*For Further Information,  
Questions or Comments  
Please Contact:*

*LaDonna Harris, President  
Maggie Gover, Project Director*

*AMERICANS FOR INDIAN OPPORTUNITY  
600 Second Street, Northwest  
Suite #808  
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87102  
(505) 842-0962*

Hopi Tribe

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

February 8, 1982

TO: Margaret Glasscock

FROM: Maiselle Shortley

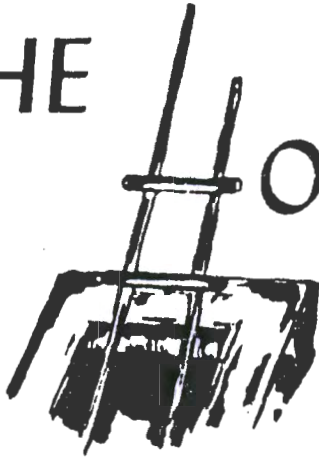
Attached, at long last, is the background on the presentation to Jim Baker by the Hopi Indians.

The flicker feather seems to be very interesting.

Good luck.



# THE HOPI TRIBE



Ivan L. Sidney  
CHAIRMAN

Raymond J. Coin  
VICE-CHAIRMAN

February 1, 1982

In reply refer to:

President Ronald Reagan  
The White House  
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20500

RE: Hopi Pa'ho

Dear Mr. President:

Many Indian People have come to the White House seeking favors and benefits from the hands of the leaders of the federal government and specifically the President.

The Hopis have come, however, for a different purpose. They came to present to the President a sacred symbol, the Hopi Pa'ho, together with a prayer for success, health, and safety. This is done for non-Hopis only rarely and demonstrates the sincere respect which the Hopis feel for our President.

The religion and culture of the Hopi Indians are the oldest of any group of native Americans, extending back for well over one-thousand years in the same location in Northern Arizona. The pa'ho, or prayer feather, is a part of that prehistoric tradition which has been passed down unchanged for countless generations.

The pa'ho is made by ordained Hopi priesthood leaders and consists of an eagle feather (symbolizing power and strength), eagle plume (to carry the breath of prayer and to symbolize unity), a blue bird feather (to give you strength and bravery in the face of adversity), a flicker feather (to symbolize concern and love for all living things), and yellow finch feather (symbolizing beauty in all your endeavors). These feathers are bound together by a hand spun cotton yarn which is longer than usual to symbolize a long life. Attached to the pa'ho is a roadrunner feather whose purpose is to protect you from danger and illness.

Presenting the pa'ho is Milland Lomakema ("Dawakema"), a Hopi traditional leader, tribal official, and nationally known artist. Mr. Lomakema has been ordained as the prayer leader from the one-horn society, the highest ranking position in the religious society in the village of Shungopavi.

In presenting the pa'ho, corn meal was also sprinkled to sanctify the presentation of the pa'ho. Corn meal is used because of its importance to the Hopi life, religion, and culture.

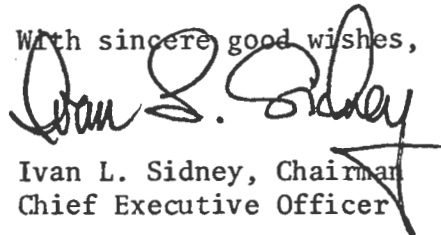
President Ronald Reagan  
February 1, 1982  
Page 2

Dawakema offered a prayer in the Hopi language that translated to say, "This prayer feather is prepared for you to give you strength in all your endeavors through the hard times and ordeals and to protect you from harm and evil. You, as our leader in our white government must lead us, who are your children, in the beautiful path so that we may look ahead for a better and brighter future for our children, our grandchildren and for generations who are not yet born. I pray to four directions, the four winds and to the supreme being whom your people called God the Lord, and whom we call Massau to help us achieve our goals for our people, to give us good health and good things and to live our lives to its fullest and to the full length of life that you have given each and everyone. May we live in harmony.

The pa'ho must not be laid away in some forgotten place. It should be displayed in a room where people gather for important purposes. It may be tied to any suitable object and allowed to hang free.

The Office of the Chairman of the Hopi Tribe extends an invitation to you and your family and to all of your staff to visit us at our home in Arizona. My office and that of John Kennedy, our General Counsel, will do what we can to cooperate and work with you in the years ahead.

With sincere good wishes,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Ivan L. Sidney". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name and title.

Ivan L. Sidney, Chairman  
Chief Executive Officer

THE HOPI TRIBE



Ivan L. Sidney  
CHAIRMAN  
Raymond J. Coin  
VICE-CHAIRMAN

Office of the Chairman

February 1, 1982

Ms. Shortley  
The White House  
Room #191  
Washington, D.C. 20500

Ms. Shortley:

Per my conversation with you today, enclosed is a letter to President Ronald Reagan, giving details of the symbolism of the Hopi Prayer Feather given to Mr. Baker on January 11, 1982 in behalf of President Reagan.

Do not hesitate to contact my office for additional information.

Sincerely,

Ivan L. Sidney,  
Chairman



THE HOPI TRIBE



Ivan L. Sidney  
CHAIRMAN  
Raymond J. Coin  
VICE-CHAIRMAN

Office of the Chairman

January 20, 1982

Mr. Morton C. Blackwell  
Special Assistant to the President  
The White House  
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Blackwell:

Thank you for taking time away from your busy schedule to witness and participate in the brief ceremony we held there last week. We hope to return in the near future and present a Hopi Eagle Dancer doll to the President.

Again, thank you for the warm reception and we look forward to seeing you again.

Sincerely,

Ivan L. Sidney, Chairman  
Chief Executive Officer

*reg/info*  
*1/28*

MEMORANDUM

Terry Brown  
389-5465

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 20, 1981

MEMO: Indian Protest -  
TO: Elizabeth Dole  
FROM: Morton Blackwell's office - Kathy and Maiselle  
RE: Update of what has been learned up to this present time

BACKGROUND:

Delicate balance between the two major Indian organizations -  
National Tribal Chairman's Association: NTCA  
made up only of elected tribal chairmen of federally recognized tribes  
They had their national meeting in Montana; their president is Phillip  
Martin and their executive director is Elmer Savilla.  
From this group will come the major protest this week.

National Congress of American Indians: NCAI

some elected tribal leadership, but rather represents membership groups -  
individuals, different tribal organizations; is the largest group.  
They had their national meeting in Anchorage; their president is  
Joe Delacruz and their executive director is Ron Andrade.  
This group is supportive; at their convention in Alaska, they defeated  
a motion to ask for resignation of Ken Smith as Assistant Secretary of  
Interior. They are not taking part in this protest this week.

Morton attended both conventions.

Both organizations are vying for support - from press, Administration,  
Cabinet officers

MAJOR PROBLEMS: As perceived by the Indians.

1. Economy - many of the Indian programs in all Departments have  
been eliminated by budget cuts, with no replacements; unemployment is  
at its all time highest on the reservations. The Administration is  
saying Block Grants = but the Indians are saying this is unacceptable  
because block grants have been tried before and have not worked.

2. Three specific things were asked for and have not been answered:  
OMB Stockman asked Secretary Watt for a statement on housing policy

Cabinet Council on National Resources asked Asst. Secretary Ken Smith  
for an economic package of programs to replace those that would be cut  
in the budget

Cabinet Council asked Smith for a statement on Presidential policy  
relating to a national Indian Policy

3. At the Indian conventions, (there was a third - the National  
Indian Education Meeting in Portland), Ken Smith and other Administration  
spokesmen could not answer specific questions on budget cuts, program, and  
policy .



WHY THEY ARE HERE AND WHAT IS TAKING PLACE: Tentative on specifics.

1. They feel that 10 months of the new Administration has gone by and no specific commitments have been made to assist Indians. There is confusion, frustration, and anxiety. There is no incentive now for the tribal leaders to support the Administration.
2. They are holding their meetings at the International <sup>JWN</sup> starting Wednesday morning, oct. 21. These meetings were hastily set up, with no more than two to three weeks planning. WE are told that a person who is a member of both boards of directors - NTCA and NCAI - did not know about these protest meetings in Washington when he was in Alaska last week.
3. The protest march, we are told, will take place at 10:30 AM from the International Inn to the Capitol. Estimates range from 100 Indians on up.
4. They are scheduling a press conference and we hear will ask for the resignation of Ken Smith. They have prepared a flyer and are circulating around Departments asking for people sympathetic to their cause to have a "SICK OUT" on Wednesday and Thursday. We hear they are contacting the press today and also will bring in their internal Indian press people.
5. Possible people - Indian leaders - who will be at meetings, march, etc.

Philip Martin, NTCA President

Elmer Savilla, NTCA executive Director

Roger Jordaine, Chairman of Red Lake Chippewa Tribe, Minnesota

Tony Drennin, Chairman Colorado River Tribe, Arizona

Suzanne Harjo, Native Americans Right Fund, former Spec. Asst. in Carter Adm

Alan Parker, former D.O.E. Asst. in Carter Adm., former staffer to SEN.

Melcher

(NOTE: This is an issue the Democrats could use against us, especially with Sen. Melcher from Montana - who is looking for an issue)

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS: suggestions from our Indian advisors

1. Consideration for establishment of Presidential Advisory Commission on the future of the American Indians. They have asked for this many times before. Indian leaders met with Vice-Presidential candidate Bush in Pueblo at the All-Indian Pueblo Council led by Pueblo chairman, Del Lovato - and came out in strong support of the Reagan/Bush campaign. Del Lovato is a strong supporter and possibly should be called for his advice.
2. Treat the Indian governments on a government to government basis - and thus, transfer the Indians in the Administration from OPL to Office of Intergovernmental Affairs.



*Ind. Gen.*



**LRDA**  
MAIN OFFICE  
P.O. BOX 68  
Pembroke, N.C.  
Phone  
(919) 521-9761

# INDIAN INFORMATION PROJECT

A COMPONENT OF LUMBEE REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION, INC.

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**ADOLPH L. DIAL**  
Chairman  
**KENNETH R. MAYNOR**  
Executive Director  
**DR. HELEN M. SCHEIRBECK**  
Project Coordinator

Indian Information Project  
Suite D12 - Tyler Building  
3902 Executive Avenue  
Alexandria, VA 22305

October 12, 1981

The Honorable Morton Blackwell  
Special Assistant to the President  
The White House  
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. Blackwell:

Thanks so much for helping us make the "Critical Issues Affecting Eastern Indians" Conference a success on October 1 - 3, 1981.

Over 120 Indians were in attendance representing 40 tribes. This was our first major meeting since 1977. Our participants worked throughout the days and long into the nights on issues affecting the well-being of their communities.

Many of the participants asked us to express their appreciation to you for extending your greetings at the Congressional Reception for Friends of Eastern Indians.

The Indian Information Project appreciates your work on behalf of the Eastern American Indians and looks forward to continuing and expanding our relationship with your office.

Sincerely,

*Helen M. Scheirbeck*

Helen M. Scheirbeck  
Project Advisor