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★ OFFICIAL ★
**INAUGURAL
 COMMEMORATIVE**

*file
 Indian
 groups*



INDIANS RIDE IN INAUGURAL PARADE

AMERICAN INDIAN HERITAGE FOUNDATION SPONSORS COLORFUL PARADE UNIT

On Tuesday, January 20, 1981, a band of American Indians was seen moving down Pennsylvania in Washington, D.C. and was cheered by thousands as it made its way toward the White House. Some on foot, the rest on horseback, the gathering was unlike any before in the Nation's Capital.

These representatives of our Native American leaders and youth were part of a select group chosen to participate in the 40th Presidential Inaugural Parade Festivities. The theme of their unique equestrian unit was "Trailblazers of the Past — Pathfinders of Tomorrow", and was sponsored by the American Indian Heritage Foundation of Falls Church, Virginia and co-sponsored by the Great Falls Virginia Horse Center and Appaloosa Horse Club of Maryland.

The spectacular inaugural parade included more than 8000 marchers, 25 Alaskan sled dogs, 450 equestrian participants, two floats, and color guards and marching units from each of the military services. "Short and snappy" as requested by President Reagan, the parade provided a cross-section of America including the American Indians, lively black marching bands and mountain men in coonskin caps.

Princess Pale Moon, AIHF Founder and National Executive Director led the procession, along with her pony "Matoka". She was followed on foot by the White Eagle Dancers, who performed traditional dance as they passed the President's reviewing stand. On the white appaloosa mount leading the band of eleven Indians on horseback was Iron Eyes Cody, the Indian with the tear in his eye on "Keep America Beautiful" television commercials.

As the group rode out into the street to take their place in the parade on this unusually warm and sunny day in January, there was a swelling of applause for them that continued throughout the parade, with onlookers yelling "we love you!"



Iron Eyes Cody

Later that evening Pale Moon and Iron Eyes appeared at the "Inaugural Celebration — With Love" Festivity sponsored by the National Religious Leaders. Pale Moon followed Iron Eyes' prayer song, sung in native tongue, with an inspiring rendition of her song "This is our America". Afterward, they attended the American Indian Ball, where the more than 700 persons in attendance included many of the nation's most prominent Indian leaders. Radio station WMAL invited Pale Moon to do a telephone interview from the ball, where she discussed the exciting events of the day and expressed her hope and belief that indeed, the day had brought forth a "Great New Beginning" for Native Americans, and for all Americans throughout our great country.

"The selection of the American Indian Heritage Foundation and specifically Princess Pale Moon . . . recognizes your unique qualifications to present the American Indians and the tremendous contribution they have made to the building of America."

—T.M. Chambers, Chairman
 Inaugural Parade Committee

"TRAIL BLAZERS OF THE PAST — PATHFINDERS OF TOMORROW"

Indian Parade Unit

Princess Pale Moon: Cherokee/Ojibwa
 Falls Church, Virginia
 Founder and Executive Director,
 American Indian Heritage Foundation
 Concert Recording Artist/Author

The White Eagle Dancers: Eastern Cherokee
Michael Flying Eagle
Robbie Swift Arrow
John Mark Little Bear
 Falls Church, Virginia
 Students

Iron Eyes Cody: Cherokee/Cree
 Los Angeles, California
 Actor, Author, Historian

Melanie Talmadge — Miss Indian America XXVI
 Wisconsin Winnibago/Minnesota Sioux
 Wisconsin Dells, Wisconsin
 Student

Raymond Tracey: Navajo
 La Crescenta, California
 Actor and Silversmith

Joseph Running Fox: Pueblo
 Toluca Lake, California
 Actor

Chief Earle Old Person: Blackfeet
 Browning, Montana
 Tribal Chairman

Sammy Tonekei White: Kiowa
 Midwest City, Oklahoma
 Community Developer, Oklahoma City
 Native American Center

John R. Maestas, Ed.D.: Pueblo
 Orem, Utah
 Director, Multi-Cultural Education Department —
 Brigham Young University

Pete Homer, Jr.: Mohave Shasta
 Fairfax, Virginia
 Director, Office of Indian and Native American
 Programs — U.S. Department of Labor

Dr. Edwin Stronglegs Richardson: Abenaki
 Alexandria, Virginia
 Administration Development Disabilities —
 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

Dan Dalrymple: Oklahoma Cherokee
 Arlington, Virginia
 Decorating Contractor

Allen Davis: Chippewa
 Arlington, Virginia
 Judicial Assistant
 Bureau of Indian Affairs



1 Joseph Running Fox, John Maestas, and Raymond Tracey pose beside the Indian Parade Unit vehicles as they wait for their horses to be groomed. The vehicles also served as a hospitality area throughout the day for Pale Moon's special guests.



2 Pale Moon discusses final parade details with Jan Salestrom, Equestrian Coordinator, and Rob Huberman, AIHF Parade Coordinator. The group then prepared for a police escort from the stables to the downtown assembly sight on the mall.



5 Iron Eyes Cody, well known movie actor and representative for the Keep America Beautiful campaign, clowns with Matoka much to the amusement of current Miss Indian America, Melanie Talmadge.



6 Surrounded by equestrian units of cavalry, cowboys and mountain men, Pale Moon and the colorful White Eagle Dancers of Falls Church, Virginia prepare to lead their procession to the White House.



9 At the head of his Inaugural Parade, our nation's new President and Commander-in-Chief, Ronald Reagan, arrives at the White House and opens a new chapter in American History.



10 Greeted by the cheers of thousands and a wave from the President and First Lady, these distinguished representatives of American history and culture proudly portray their people's hopes and aspirations as "Trailblazers of the Past — Pathfinders of Tomorrow".



3

Part of the group gathers for a picture taking session before the parade gets underway. As one of the most interesting and colorful units in the parade, our group caught the attention of onlookers wherever they went.



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Pale Moon and her pony "Matoka" take advantage of assembly time to video tape segments to be used in the promotion of her upcoming children's television show, "The Princess and the Pathfinders".



7

A sight seldom seen in the Nation's Capital: a band of Indians on horseback and in full regalia prepare to ride down one of the city's most prominent avenues.



8

Ah-hoe! With a wave of his eagle feather, Sammy "Tonekei" White signals his preparedness to "let the parade begin!"



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Reaching the end of the long and successful parade, Pale Moon bids the crowd a final farewell before returning to the Indian Parade Unit vehicles for a barbecue buffalo cookout prepared by AIHF staff members.



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SPECIAL MESSAGE FROM PALE MOON

Native American people of different tribes and persuasions are looking forward to a "new beginning." Our history tells a continuing story of grief and misunderstanding with our non-Indian brothers. But our people desire a new beginning of communication and cooperation with our fellow Americans. We will not refight the battles of the past, but will work to build bridges of understanding for tomorrow. As hard as I may try, I cannot do this alone . . .

**I am only one, but still I am one.
I cannot do everything, and yet I can do
something.**

**And the something I can do, I should do.
And the something I should do —
With the help of the Great Spirit, I will do!**

Come Walk With Me In Beauty,



(Princess) Pale Moon



Pale Moon, Iron Eyes and special friend Tom Constantino, president of the Noteworthy Company, and a longtime AIHF supporter.

American Indian Heritage Foundation

The American Indian Heritage Foundation, a non-profit public foundation under the auspices of the National Heritage Foundation, was established in 1973 to help and assist American Indians through the work, ministries, and cultural awareness appearances of its founder, Princess Pale Moon. The main objectives of the American Indian Heritage Foundation are to help Indian youth to aspire to higher levels of excellence and achievement and to communicate the values, customs, and philosophy of American Indians to the non-Indian population, thereby building bridges of understanding.

Board Of Regents

Louis Bruce	Mohawk/Sioux
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Ollie Abrams (interim)	Seneca

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J.R. Cook	Oklahoma Cherokee
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Buster McCurtain	Chickasaw
Kathy Dalrymple	Oklahoma Cherokee
Winona Poisal	Navajo/Sioux
Silverhair Greenlee	Oklahoma Cherokee
Povi Zuni	San Juan Pueblo
George Woodard	Sioux
(-1979)	
Harold Cedartree	Arapaho
(-1978)	

Princess Pale Moon: Executive Director
Barbara Dickerson: Executive Assistant
Rob Huberman: Parade Coordinator/ Editor
M.J. Vilardi: Graphic Design
Photos by: M.J. Vilardi and Rob Huberman

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American Indian Heritage Foundation
5908 Columbia Pike
Falls Church, Virginia
22041
A National Heritage Foundation

Personalities

Comedian **Bob Hope** is being sued for \$300,000 by the Junior League of Springfield, Mass. The breach of contract suit, filed Friday, charges Hope with shortchanging the organization by staying on stage less than an hour in a show last November. Also named in the suit is American Show Producers of Portland, Me.

The league contends Hope performed only 55 minutes of what was to have been a 90-minute show, and that it was promised profits of up to \$65,000. The league did not disclose its losses. The show's producers have been charged with failing to provide a female singer and charging "excessive ticket prices."

Center in Dallas, Tex., prepared yesterday for the arrival of a 31-year-old former British pop singer who is allergic to everything except filtered air and organic foods. **Sheila Rossall** of Bristol, England, suffers from "Total Allergy Syndrome" and has been bedridden and in darkness for more than three years. Friends who care for her cannot use toothpaste or deodorant for 24 hours before seeing her. A British physician recommended the Dallas clinic, where treatment for three months costs about \$40,000. A "Save Sheila" fund was begun by friends in Bristol to help pay for the treatment.

presented President **Ronald Reagan** with an original sculpture of a cowboy astride a horse on behalf of the people of Arizona yesterday. Sculptor **Ray Renfro** also attended the presentation of the 20-inch bronze-like sculpture. While chatting with Goldwater and Renfro, Reagan placed his hand on the horse's hindquarters and said "Isn't that beautiful?" Goldwater also presented Reagan with a sculpture of a buckskin-clad mountaineer.

Meanwhile, First Lady **Nancy Reagan** attended the National Governors' Association Spouses' luncheon yesterday at the Hyatt Regency. Reagan chatted briefly with each governor's wife at the reception preceding

the luncheon. Guests at the head table included Mrs. **James Hunt Jr.** (Carolyn) of North Carolina, Mrs. **John Dalton** (Eddy) of Virginia, Mrs. **George Busbee** (Mary Beth) of Georgia, Mrs. **James Edwards** (Ann), wife of the former governor of South Carolina who is now secretary of energy, and Mrs. **Harry Hughes** (Patricia), of Maryland.

The trials of **Bob Guccione** continue. The Supreme Court cleared the way for trial in the \$630 million libel suit against Penthouse magazine for an article that alleged a link between the owners of California's Rancho La

Costa resort and organized crime. Justices dismissed Penthouse's challenge to a California court ruling that said the resort owners were private individuals, and not public-figures who would have to prove actual malice in order to recover monetary damages. The trial is set to begin April 1.

It was the second piece of bad news in a week for Penthouse and publisher **Guccione**. Last Friday, a former Miss Wyoming, **Kimerli Pring**, was awarded \$26.5 million from the magazine for an article about the sexual activities of a fictional Miss America contestant. The contestant in the Penthouse story, described as a Miss Wyoming, was a baton twirler, which was Pring's pageant talent presentation.



Reagan and Goldwater with the sculpture; by Frank Johnston

Doctors at Brookhaven Medical

Sen. **Barry Goldwater** (R-Ariz.)

Gathering Of the Tribes

By **Jacqueline Trescott**

All that was missing from a reception of Native Americans last night was a banner proclaiming "New Partnership." A crowded Capitol Hill room airily crackled with elation at the success of 12 Indian groups in joining for a common purpose and for the end of what most saw as indifferent treatment from the White House.

"This is probably the first time all the Indian organizations have ever gotten together," said **Val Cordova** of the Native American Rights Fund. "We are usually vying for the pieces."

Busy embracing old friends, **LaDonna Harris**, one of the best-known spokespersons for Native American rights, said, "In the past we have all been going our separate ways."

The "New Partnership" also extends to the Reagan administration, explained a beaming **Peter MacDonald**, head of the Navajo nation. "The

Reagan people have already called us for advice and input" on energy issues, he said. "Once the Carter people had an energy conference and left us out. Later their excuse was there wasn't any room. So, for us, the New Begin-



Gay Laurence, Morris Udall and Peter MacDonald, by **Lucian Perkins**

ning is translated into a New Partnership."

All this fellowship and good will took place at a wine, vegetables and cheese reception to honor some concerned legislators. And, although Sens. **James McClure** of Idaho, **John Melcher** of Montana, **Slade Gorton** of Washington, and Reps. **Morris Udall** (D-Ariz.), **Raymond Kogovsek** (D-Colo.) and others were present and circulating, that purpose was almost lost in the discussions of the new beginnings.

"Communications did not exist with Carter," said **Ron Andrade**, the executive director of the National Congress of American Indians. "He would veto an Indian bill and not call us. He would pass regulations and not call us. They pulled away from the tribal gov-

ernment as the key leadership and by the time they decided to talk to us, it was too late." According to the groups, the voting pattern of the country's 1.5 million Indians matched the general population's swing to the Republicans, a fact endorsed by several Republican National Committee staffers at the party.

Even though many of the Native Americans opposed the choice of **James Watt** as interior secretary, aren't certain of the future of the interior's Bureau of Indian Affairs and are nervous about social-service budget cuts, they are willing to give the Reagan team a chance. "We have got to bring home to this administration that their issue of states' rights is our issue. The tribes should be treated as a state," said **Ed Gabriel** of the Council of Energy Resource Tribes.

Susannah McCorkle

"This may be as close as a jazz singer gets to paradise," **Susannah McCorkle** told the packed house at the Corcoran's cozy **Armand Hammer** auditorium Sunday afternoon.

McCorkle, an American who fell in love with jazz while overseas, first made a name for herself working in London clubs where she recalls "waiting whizzing by me with plates clinking in my face." So it came as no surprise to find **McCorkle** — the latest

vocalist enlisted in the **Corcoran's American Songwriters Series** — eager to take full advantage of her new surroundings.

Oddly enough, she chose to do a program of **Irving Berlin** songs, even though she recently recorded a fine collection of pieces written by **Johnny Mercer**. There were times when her concert could have benefited from Mercer's wit and charm, qualities occasionally lacking in the more than two dozen Berlin songs she performed. But **McCorkle's** sensitive yet straight-

Performing Arts

forward readings, the emphatic accompaniment of pianist **Keith Ingham** and bassist **Steve Novosel** and the revealing juxtaposition of Berlin's songs made **McCorkle's** Washington debut thoroughly enjoyable in every other respect.

— **Mike Joyce**

Frederick Zlotkin

Cellists seldom flash upon the public scene with the sudden brilliance of

a violinist or a pianist. They seem to need a certain maturing period. In his Washington debut recital at the **Phillips Collection** Sunday afternoon 33-year-old cellist **Frederick Zlotkin** served notice that his time has come.

The last 10 years of steadily applying himself — getting a **Juilliard** doctorate, serving as principal cellist in the **New York City Ballet** orchestra as well as making various solo appear-

presence and power of **Zlotkin's** playing. (He is, incidentally, the younger brother of the **St. Louis Symphony** conductor, **Leonard Slatkin**. **Zlotkin** is the original Russian spelling of the name.) His concepts are distinct, a product of solid, often quite original, thinking, and he moves from idea to execution with deceptive ease.

His **Phillips** program, which included an engaging 18th-century piece by **Francoeur**, Schuettecke, Op. 73.

the usual fare. In the one "standard," **Bach's** Suite No. 3 for unaccompanied cello, **Zlotkin** added full baroque ornamentation, an impressive scholarly and musical effort. His breadth of approach, the strength of his tone, and the subtlety of his phrasing in the **Ba**

RUSSIAN, From D1
ve to our lives
Dohrvnir

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Morton:

I have confirmed a breakfast for you on April 24 in the Vandenburg Room of the Capitol at 8 A.M. (Fri.)

Pale Moon (wife of Will Rose) is the Director of the American Indian Heritage Foundation. This is their regular prayer breakfast. They have invited Sec. Watt and his wife, Tom Oxendine, Dir. of Communications at BIA, and Mr. Louis Bruce, former commissioner of BIA. There will be approximately 40 to 45 Indian people in attendance.

phone # 820-0100



National Heritage Foundation

THE HERITAGE BUILDING, SUITE 1020
ANNANDALE, VIRGINIA 22003

WIL ROSE, PRESIDENT

(703) 820-3413



**NATIONAL
HERITAGE
FOUNDATION**

file
(Indian group)

Dedicated to Serve the Donor

April 9, 1981

Mr. Morton Blackwell
Office of Public Liaison
Executive Office Building
Room 136
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Blackwell:

It was a pleasure to meet you and spend some time with you although it was a bit intermittent. I know the pressures must come at you from many directions and I certainly sympathize with your diverse responsibilities and obligations.

I've passed on to Pale Moon the essence of our conversation and she was pleased that you had already been in contact with so many of her friends and Indian organizations. We will be on the lookout to meet your wife and perhaps see you also at Columbia Baptist, especially on one of those Sundays when we host a new embassy.

Pale Moon suggested that we try to set up a time for you to meet Tom Oxendine of the BIA, Louie Bruce, former BIA Commissioner and now head of Native American Consultants, Inc., and several other of her advisors and associates. We'll be in contact with you by phone to find a convenient time.

Meanwhile, we wish you well in your important work and trust we may be of service to you in some way in the attainment of your goals.

With best regards,

Wil Rose

WR/ha

WASHINGTON, D.C. OFFICE
The Heritage Building
Suite 1020
Annandale, Va. 22003
703/820-3413

There are some of them who have left a name so that tomorrow will see their light, and there are some who have no memorial, who have perished as though they had not lived.



Princess Pale Moon

National Heritage Foundation, Suite 1020 • The Heritage Building, Annandale, Virginia 22003 • (703) 820-3413



Princess Pale Moon

Cherokee-Ojibwa Performing Artist

Whether opening a national political convention, serving as hostess at the Olympic games, representing USO in Europe, appearing at the White House, or simply giving a concert at a college, prison, Billy Graham Crusade, or Caesar's Palace, Princess Pale Moon captures the hearts and minds of her audience.

Reflecting her extensive experience and musical training, her rich warm voice and wide dynamic range is equally exciting and moving with the softest acappella native music or fullest orchestral accompaniment.

With profound insight, and reverence for the Great Spirit and her beautiful Indian heritage, Pale Moon eloquently shares in word and song her hopes and aspirations.

Although the Princess has already been featured widely on radio and television, is appearing in the new motion picture **"INDIAN,"** has a published autobiography, **Pale Moon, The Story of an Indian Princess,** and has just released another inspiring stereo album, **Walk in Beauty,** her career has "only just begun."

For strategic appearances at national conventions, on television, and other special events, the National Heritage Foundation is proud to endorse their beautiful and multi-talented Ambassador of Good Will and America's contemporary Pocahantas, Princess Pale Moon!



★ OFFICIAL ★
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7 A sight seldom seen in the Nation's Capital: a band of Indians on horseback and in full regalia prepare to ride down one of the city's most prominent avenues.



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5908 Columbia Pike
Falls Church, Virginia
22041

A National Heritage Foundation



ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE SOCIAL WORKERS, INC.

March 18, 1981

file Indian Group

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Menominee
Historian
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Washington D.C. 20036

Mr. David Rust, Executive Director
White House Conference on Aging
330 Independence Avenue Southwest
Washington, D.C. 20201

Dear Mr. Rust:

It has come to our attention that Mrs. Agnes M. Dill of Isleta Pueblo, New Mexico is among the nominees for appointment to the Advisory Committee for the White House Conference on Aging. Our strongest endorsement is offered in her behalf.

Mrs. Dill serves as a model to all of us as a person of integrity who through her behavior and status represents the wholesomeness that is essential to any age. Her wisdom and understanding permeate all her actions. She comes from an ancient people who have forever revered the importance of life and she exemplifies this reverence in her daily activities.

She has made numerous contributions to our society in her capacity as National President of the North American Indian Women's Association, as Chairperson of the Historical and Cultural Committee of the International Women's Year Coordinating Committee, as President Gerald Ford's appointee to the National Advisory Council on Women's Educational Programs, as an elected member of the Committee to amend the Constitution of the Pueblo of Isleta and as a substitute teacher from time to time in the Isleta Day School.

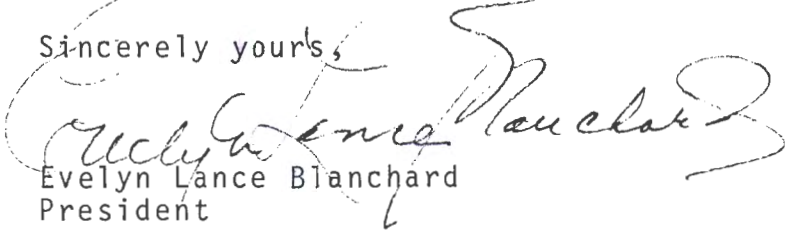
She has been the recipient of high honors, including the Distinguished Alumnus Award of New Mexico Highlands University for years of Outstanding Service in a Wide Variety of Fields, the New Mexico Distinguished Public Service Award and Brigham Young University's Fourth Annual American Indian Agriculture and Home Management Award for Distinguished Service to the Indian People.

Mr. David Rust
Page 2.

While it gives us great honor to endorse Mrs. Dill as an Indian person who encourages and inspires us all by her continuing efforts, we recognize that the strength of her being lies in her humanness that spans and incorporates all Peoples.

We look forward to the foresight that she will contribute to the deliberations ahead in consideration of the elderly members of our society, our foundation.

Sincerely yours,



Evelyn Lance Blanchard
President

cc: Senator Claude Pepper
Senator Harrison Schmidt
Mr. Morton C. Blackwell

File
Indian
swamps

Dear Friend:

Very few of us fully understand the pain of the Native American people; very few of us have stopped for even a moment to consider the tragedy, the past and continued suffering of these people.

This letter is to clear up the confusion among us, the United States citizens. We will tell you about the history of the United States Government and the Indian Nations. And we will tell you about some of the events that have happened in recent years, events in which the American Indians have tried to make us aware of their problems, asking for our solidarity and for the right to live and to be recognized for what they are: Nations of people.

It is not a mystery to anyone how this land was first "discovered" and then stolen. The fact is that prior to the immigration of any Europeans to this continent, sovereign Nations of indigenous people existed harmoniously and had their own religions, governments, educational systems, health systems, languages and cultures.

These original Native American Nations made treaties with France, England and Spain, prior to the existence of the United States. After the American Revolution and the formation of the United States of America, treaties were exclusively signed between the United States of America and Native American Nations.

Many of these treaties were made from a position of power on the part of the Native Nations. These treaties guaranteed that both Nations were recognized and would respect each other's borders and rights: They were separate and sovereign Nations.

Under the United States Constitution, Article VI, section 2, treaties conferred in by the President and the Senate as mandated in Article II, section 2, are considered to be "the supreme law of the land". As such, "judges in every State shall be bound thereby." Article VI, section 2, reads as follows:

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be found thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

Under the Constitutional authority cited directly above, the United States entered into approximately 371 Indian treaties with the various Indian Nations. The Constitutional authority employed was the same as that which enable the Federal Government to enter into other international treaties. Indian treaties were lawful agreements between two sovereigns, the particular Indian Nation and the United States of America.

A treaty between two sovereigns is a document that is sealed with integrity and it is legally binding as long as both Nations remain in existence. The abrogation of a treaty by one party without the consent of the other constitutes a violation of international law. It is this violation that we are addressing today. If the United States cannot keep its promises that are in the form of treaties, with the original people of this continent, how can the rest of the world have faith in the United States and its Government? It is no longer possible for us American citizens to stand by quietly and let our Government violate our Constitutional integrity. We love our Country too deeply to let this happen! If we continue to find excuses to justify the mistakes of our politicians, we not only betray our Constitution but we lose our self respect as well.

Of the 371 treaties signed between the United States and the Indian Nations all have been broken, and are still being broken, by the United States. Not one has been broken by an Indian Nation.

The Dawes Act (Allotment Act) of 1887 was one of the most blatant violations of treaties by the United States Government. This bill allotted the Indian owned land to individual family heads in small parcels. The effect was that the United States Government obtained millions of acres of surplus land for the new settlers, while also interfering with the traditional, political and economic life of the Indian Nations.

In 1924 a Cayuga chief, Deskaheh, went to the League of Nations to try to gain international recognition for the Six Nations. At that time, many European Nations were considering such recognition. In order to extinguish this possibility, Canada announced to the world that the Indian people were no longer citizens of their own Nations and were henceforth to be citizens of Canada. The United States followed this example. In a matter of months, they granted citizenship to all Indian people although the offer was politely refused by the Native Nations. No Nation has the right to force citizenship upon people of another Nation. The list of treaty violation goes on and on, filling up volumes.

During the course of expansion of the United States, Indian people were pushed onto the least desirable land. Possibilities for survival by hunting and fishing were diminished as settlers invaded the surrounding territories. The land left over, reserved to the Indian Nations, was land which was and is agriculturally poor. The result was that many of the Indian people could no longer adequately grow the food they needed.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) was set up in 1824 within the Department of War to provide the Indian people with food and clothing, while at the same time, it was to aid the Indian Nations in becoming self sufficient nations once again. If one examines the history of the BIA's dealing with the Indian Nations, one sees that they have barely met their basic needs, let alone aided them in becoming self sufficient. As a matter of fact almost all the policies and programs initiated by the BIA have made the Indian people even more dependent on the United States Government.

In 1934 another devastating blow was dealt by the passage of the Reorganization Act, for through the Reorganization Act Tribal Governments were set up in place of chiefs. The elections and voting were not and are not recognized by the Traditional Indian people. These Tribal Governments were imposed despite the fact that Indian Nations had their own traditional form of government which was not only around for thousands of years but was extremely effective, more so than the present tribal councils.

It is quite evident, especially today, that the Tribal Governments were not set up for the benefit of the Indian people but for the benefit of the United States Government and their special materialistic interests.

Although the land reserved for the Indian Nations was agriculturally poor, it has been found rich in various minerals. Now the United States Government and energy corporations through the Tribal Governments are seeking to get at these lands and their resources. Various forms of mining have been started on many Indian Reservations. This seizure of resources has already begun through arrangements made by some Tribal Governments and Peabody Coal Company, Amax, United Nuclear & Homestake, Exxon and Mobil, to name a few. Stripmining, a wasteful process, as demonstrated by its effects in Appalachia, is underway, in spite of protests of the Traditional leaders.

Quick profits have seemed more important to these corporations than a more realistic concern for the future. Gasification, a process which uses coal and large amounts of water, is already under way on Indian lands which can least sustain this kind of pollution and waste. The Navajo and Hopi lands, and in fact most of the lands of the western Indian Nations, are semi arid and are able to sustain life only by a very delicate balance. Millions of tons of milltailings, abandoned by the corporations from uranium mining, are giving off an extremely poisonous radon gas which is being spread across the countryside by the wind and rain. Of 100 Navajo uranium miners, 20 have died from lung cancer and 35 more presently have lung cancer from radon gas. Depletion and contamination of water and pollution of these extensive areas will affect numbers of Indian people as well as non-Indians.

At the present time the human rights, rights of Nationhood, rights of self determination, and even the basic right of existence of Indian people are being actively denied in the United States. The Indian people have tried to bring their situation before the American people on many occasions in recent years.

In November of 1969 a group of American Indians led by Richard Oakes, a 27-year-old Mohawk, occupied Alcatraz Island which was abandoned by the United States in 1963. They were acting in accordance with a provision in the 1868 Fort Laramie Treaty which stated "any unused land would revert back to its original owners (the Indians)." They hoped the land would be returned and devoted to instituting Native American Studies, an Indian Medical Center, Ecological Research Center, and an Indian Museum. After 18 months of occupation, the United States Government came in and took the survivors off the Rock Island.

In 1972 Indian people initiated the Trail of Broken Treaties. Several groups of Native Americans converged in Washington, D.C. to present a list of grievances and a twenty-point program designed to stress the treaty rights of the Nations and make possible an honest relationship between Natives and Government. When the demonstrators arrived there were no decent accommodations for them (the BIA was informed of their arrival but completely overlooked it). After considerable delay, when it became clear that no housing would be provided for the Indians and that no one of importance would speak to them, they occupied the BIA Building and barricaded themselves in against attempts to evict them. After six days of extreme tension they were finally induced to leave with promises which were later retracted. Many of them were arrested.

On February 1973, the Civil Rights Organization on the Pine Ridge Reservation met openly to discuss their grievances concerning the corrupt Tribal Government and the BIA. Since similar meetings had produced no results, the people decided to ask for assistance from the American Indian Movement (AIM). After another open meeting on February 27, 1973, a caravan of some 300 people drove to Wounded Knee village, site of the 1890 massacre and a prime example of the treatment of Indians since the European invasion. Ironically, the number of Indians in 1973 was approximately the same as the number massacred less than 100 years ago. Upon arrival, the people continued the meetings that brought them to Wounded Knee. Within hours police had set up road blocks, cordoned off the area and began arresting people leaving the town. The Native Americans prepared to defend themselves against this aggression. The Federal Government brought in armored personnel carriers and an arsenal of weapons. BIA police, FBI and local vigilantes ringed the area. Hundreds of thousands of rounds of ammunition were fired into Wounded Knee. They held out for 71 days and lost two lives before a truce was negotiated. Primary issues in the accord were a re-examination of the 1868 For Laramie Treaty and a democratic Tribal Government. The Government still had not fulfilled its latest agreement; instead, 317 people were charged with conspiracy, larceny and numerous other charges.

On February 11, 1978, the Longest Walk started from the West coast. It was yet another peaceful and spiritual attempt to bring to world wide attention the fact that the Indians are still here and still have the same grievances as in the beginning. The Native Americans set out from San Francisco to walk across the heart-land of America to Washington, D.C. More than 90 Nations were represented in the Walk. By the time of the Walk's culmination in Washington, D.C. on July 15, 1978 Native people from all over the Continent were involved in this effort. The Longest Walk grew out of the concern of Indian people for anti-Indian legislation that was currently before Congress such as:

HR 9054 - Native American Equal Opportunity Act of 1977. This bill would abrogate all treaties, close all Indian hospitals, schools, housing projects and stop all hunting and fishing. There were 11 such bills Congress in 1978; all were designed to erode Indian freedom in one way or another.

Throughout these events that were initiated by Indian people they were not granted complete and unbiased media coverage. For instance, an event like the Longest Walk, involving hundreds of men, women and children, did not receive national media coverage until, six months after it began, it reached Washington, D.C. And even then the reports were vague and twisted. The fact is that the media in this country show an inability and unwillingness to accurately report the real and actual events of the Indian Nations. On the contrary, in the rest of the world these events were extensively and accurately reported by all media.

The Indian people are still trying to bring their grievances before the American public with the hope that the American Citizens (who are fair and just people), will strongly urge President Carter to meet with the Traditional Elders of the Indian Nations.

It is our duty, as people of honor, to try to understand the Native American Indian and their way of life, their great respect for all nature and their desperate need to save their culture. We have to establish a right relationship with the American Indians and with nature, otherwise we will destroy not only them and this land, but ourselves.

If your conscience tells you that it is time to do something to help, please sign the petition, ask your family and your friends to sign and mail it to the address below.

LET RIGHT BE DONE!

PEACE BE IN YOUR HEART FOREVER!

MARIA STUDIO 16 W. 22nd Street, Room 200, New York, N. Y. 10010

LIST OF TRADITIONAL NATIVE AMERICANS THAT WISH TO MEET WITH PRESIDENT CARTER.

ONONDAGA NATION:
CHIEFES

TATADAHO
DAY HANT GAW DOHNS
GAW WAY NENH SENE DOHN
AW NAYH GENH HYANT
SUG GOH GENH HEY
HOE NONH WAY YAY DEE
JO AG QUIS HO

CAYUGA NATION:

CHIEF VERNON ISAAC
CHIEF JAMES LEAFFE
CLAN MOTHER PAULINE LEROY

MOHAW NATION:

CHIEF JAKE SWAMPE
CHIEF LORAIN THOMPSON
CHIEF ERIN OAKS

MOHAW NATION:
CANADA CHIEFES

ARTHUR ANDERSON
RAY MILLER

ONEIDA NATION:

CHIEF WILBUR HOMER JR.
CHIEF LYMAN K. JOHNS
CHIEF RICHARD CHRISJOHN SR.
CHIEF RAY HALBRITTER

TANAWANDA NATION:
CHIEFES

CORBETT SUNDOWN
FRANK ABRAMS
BEEMAN LOGAN

TUSCARORA NATION:

CHIEF ARNOLD HEWITT
CHIEF LEO HENRY
CHIEF KENNETH PATTERSON
CHIEF STUART PATTERSON

MUSKOGEE NATION:

PHILLIP DEER SPIRITUAL ADVISOR

HOPI NATION:

THOMAS BENYACYA SPIRITUAL SPOKMAN

LAKOTA NATION: MATTEW KING CHAIRMAN FOR LAKOTA PEOPLE

NATIVE AMERICAN: YET SI BLUE YELM SPEAKER OF WOMAN OF ALL RE/NATIONS
WOMAN

MORE NAMES WILL BE PRESENTED AFTER JUNE 15, 1979.

THE ISSUES THAT WILL BE DISCUSSED CONCERN MORAL, SPIRITUAL AND POLITICAL
PROBLEMS.



file Indian
Groups

Meeting

~~Meeting~~
April 1, 1981

Joe Deha Cruz, President, Quinault Indian Nation,
P.O. Box 189, Taholah, wa 98587 (206) 276-8211

GARY MORISHIMA, QUINAWULT NATION, same as above

SENSE INC.
1010 VERMONT AVENUE, N.W. SUITE 421
• WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005 •
202 / 628-1151

Joe Tallakson
Senior Research Specialist
Representing Quinault Indian Nation


went to save Legal Services
Corporation

Miccosukee Tribe of Indians
of Florida



BUFFALO TIGER
TRIBAL CHAIRMAN

P. O. Box 440021
MIAMI STATION
MIAMI, FLORIDA 33144
(305) 223-8380



KAW TRIBE OF OKLAHOMA
P.O. BOX 78
KAW CITY, OKLAHOMA 74641

JOE MEHOJAH, JR.
Chairman

Bus: (405) 269-2552
Res: (918) 287-1467

OTHER SERVICES

The **ALPHA GROUP** represents a resource for Tribal Chairmen's use in solving a variety of problems:

- Technical assistance in the preparation of proposals and budgets for Tribal operation of BIA, IHS and other governmental programs.
- Development of management systems for operation of BIA, IHS and other governmental programs.
- Recruitment of hard to find technical and professional personnel to staff Tribally operated programs.
- Development of specialized education and training programs for Tribal members.
- Economic analysis of projects to determine feasibility and profitability.
- Tribal resource utilization planning and management.



ALPHA GROUP professionals are available on short notice and will provide services at your request. Call us for an informal evaluation of your special problem.

James E. Hawkins
(703) 471-1967
(703) 471-1417

Thomas Karwaki
(703) 273-2622

Gunilla Lindh Foster
(703) 442-9138

Or Write:

The ALPHA GROUP
P.O. Box 2263
Reston, Virginia 22090

THE ALPHA GROUP

**PROFESSIONAL SERVICES
FOR
NATIVE AMERICANS**

THE ALPHA GROUP
P.O. Box 2263
Reston, VA 22090



THE ALPHA GROUP

An organization of Washington based professionals with long experience with the Federal Government and with American Indian problems, the **ALPHA GROUP** is in a unique position to assist Tribal Chairmen with:

- Federal Contract Negotiations
- Representation Services
- Technical Assistance
- Management Assistance
- Economic Analysis
- Education & Training Assistance
- Reservation Planning
- Health Planning & Administration

FEDERAL CONTRACT NEGOTIATIONS

ALPHA GROUP professionals have had extensive experience in conducting contract negotiations with the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Indian Health Service and other government agencies, to insure:

- ★ That adequate funds are provided for the programs being contracted
- ★ That adequate funds are provided for overhead and administrative costs
- ★ That technical assistance and support services are included.

After the contract is negotiated the **ALPHA GROUP** can provide Tribal Chairmen with contract administration services and start-up assistance.

REPRESENTATION SERVICES

The **ALPHA GROUP** can use their broad knowledge of the Federal Government and Federal officials to assist Tribal Chairmen:

- With advance warning of BIA and IHS regulations, budgets and plans affecting Tribes.
- Development of legislative and regulatory strategies designed to accomplish Tribal objectives.
- Insuring that Tribal Chairmen have the opportunity to comment effectively on pending Federal regulations and legislation.
- Developing testimony for Tribal Chairmen concerning proposed regulations and legislation.
- Providing introductions to key Federal officials and Members of Congress.

Reagan & Bush

Nationalities Division

ROBERT W. McLAUGHLIN

901 South Highland Street, Arlington, Virginia 22204 (703) 685-3400

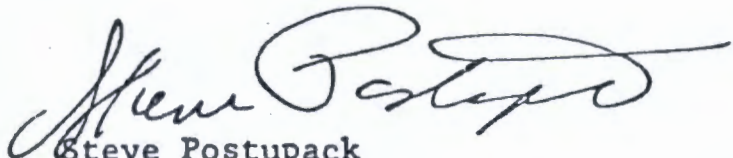
file
Indian groups

Eugene T. Roszides, Chairman
Anna C. Chennault, Chairwoman

QA Provided By
Pres. Reagan to
Ind. Lead.
During the Camp

September 26, 1980

The attached is a Q & A pertaining to the American Indians. Most issues that concern the Indian tribes are contained herein.



Steve Postupack
Executive Director
Nationalities Division

"THE 20 POINT POSITION PAPER"

1. What is the Reagan position on "government-to-government" relations between the Federal government and Indian tribal governments -- in other words, treating tribal governments on an equal basis with state and local governments?

Because I believe deeply in the rule of law, I support respect for and adherence to treaties, court decisions, and laws passed by Congress which clearly recognize Indian tribes right to self-government.

Tribes have not given up their powers of self-government in their local communities. I want to see tribal powers of local self-government continue to improve and develop. I want to see tribes effectively address the issues of poverty, education, poor health conditions, and community development, particularly more effective judicial systems.

I can think of no better example of the problem flowing from paternalistic big government than the events that have happened to American Indian communities. I would support Indian government through the fulfillment of treaty obligations and financial assistance, and not supplant Indian government by federal government bureaucrats.

2. What is the Reagan position on "government-to-government" relations between the Federal government and Indian tribal governments -- in other words, treating tribal governments on an equal basis with state and local governments?

----- The traditional relationship between the United States and Indian governments is a "government-to-government relationship." History tells us that the only effective way for Indian reservations, and Indian communities, to develop is with local Indian leadership.

Bearing in mind the legal and historical background, tribal governments must play the primary role in Indian affairs. State and non-Indian local governments can at best play only a secondary role.

3. Will the Reagan Administration establish a White House co-ordinator on Indian tribal affairs to prevent the current situation of unco-ordinated programs which overlap in numerous federal agencies?

We cannot promise that an office of special co-ordinator on Indian Tribal Affairs will be established in the Reagan White House, although the matter will be looked into. However, I can assure the Indian tribes that their leadership will have strong advocacy and an open channel of communication in the White House. The failure or refusal of the various federal agencies to cooperate with each other and to coordinate their efforts on behalf of the Indian tribes results in gross inefficiency, loss of costly time, and greatly reduced cost-benefit to the Indian people. This will not be tolerated in the Reagan White House.

4. What will the Reagan policy be on dealing with urban Indians and non-federally recognized Indian groups, including state-recognized Indian tribes, as opposed to Federally-recognized tribes?

At the outset, let me say that I fully respect the unique trust relationship between the United States government and the federally-recognized Indian tribes. However, having served as Governor of the state which has some of the largest urban Indian communities in the U.S., I am aware of the unique nature of their situation and of the fact that their problems have been largely ignored in the past. The situation of the urban Indians, the off-reservation rural Indian communities, and the tribes not recognized by the federal government must be looked into with the goal of establishing ways and means of securing better opportunities for them. However, this must be done in a way that will not threaten or compromise the treasured trust relationship of the federally-recognized tribes, nor diminish the financial commitment of the federal government to them.

5. Will the Reagan Administration retain the position of Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Indian Affairs and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs?

The Reagan Administration will consider various alternative arrangements for assuring the development of Indian policy and the effective execution of that policy. The present Assistant Secretary and Commissioner structure is one alternative. There may be others worthy of consideration, suggested by organizational experts or by tribal leadership. Whatever the final choice, it will be taken only after full consultation with Indian leadership.

6. Will Indian tribes continue to be eligible to receive General Revenue Sharing Funds?

I see no circumstances under which I would initiate any legislative changes that would alter current conditions and prohibit tribal eligibility to receive General Revenue Sharing Funds. In the long run, however, I would hope to decentralize program responsibilities from the Federal government to the State and local governments, including tribal governments, along with the tax resources to pay for them.))

7. What is the Reagan policy on tribal governments determining their own membership and government policies without interference by the Bureau of Indian Affairs or Secretary of Interior, notwithstanding certain trust responsibility legal restrictions?

Indian people should determine tribal membership for themselves, since they are ultimately going to participate in the responsibilities and benefits of the tribal relationship.

I believe state and local governments should have maximum freedom to develop their governmental policies without interference by federal agencies. Since tribal governments have the same responsibilities to tribal members that state and local government have to their citizens my philosophical view is that federal bureaucrats should not interfere with Indian government policy development. Where the trust responsibility brought my administration into conflict with tribal policies, I would be willing to consider in consultation with Indian governments recommending to Congress the repeal of laws that are causing difficulties.

8. What will the Reagan policy be on encouraging tribes to take over BIA Indian Health Service programs as they are capable, thus reducing the role of government agencies but not terminating federal funding?

I endorse "Indian self-determination" as national policy.

The Indian Self-Determination Act (PL93-638) was proposed by a Republican Administration and enacted by Congress to provide the legal and administrative vehicle for the tribal governments to secure control and management of federal programs designed to serve their constituencies. I believe that the tribal governments, as they decide they are able to administer it, should have that control.

Although I am informed that there have been problems in implementing PL93-638, I believe that the concept of Indian self-determination remains valid. A priority in the Reagan Administration's Indian affairs agenda would be a thorough review of PL93-638 with the Congress and the Indian leadership for the purpose of improving the legislation and the federal administration of it; and of removing those aspects which cause anxiety and reluctance on the part of the tribes to participate.

9. Will the Reagan Administration guarantee tribal governments that it will not terminate tribes or the federal responsibility to tribes or abrogate treaties between tribes and the U.S. Government?

The Reagan Administration would be opposed to the abrogation of Indian treaties and the termination of the unique relationship between the federal government and the Indian tribes.

The policy of "termination" has been greatly discredited as morally and legally unacceptable and, in practical social and economic terms, devastating.

I stated earlier that because I believe in the rule of law, I support respect for and adherence to existing Indian treaties. The provisions of many Indian treaties are still valid law and impose duties and responsibilities on both Indian governments and the United States government today. The support and fulfillment of Indian treaties is bound up with the honor and integrity of the United States. The United States should keep its pledged word to any nation, great or small. Supreme Court Justice Black expressed it this way, "Great nations, like great men, should keep their word."

The policy of termination of the federal trust responsibility to Indian tribes proved to be an economic and social disaster in the 1950's and 1960's. My administration would not recommend that termination be revitalized or resurrected.

10. Will the Reagan Administration guarantee against states or local governments taking over or having jurisdiction over any tribal reservation or historical Indian lands?

The Reagan Administration would not advance Executive action nor support legislation that would provide for the seizure of tribal jurisdiction by state authority.

My Administration will be committed to upholding the law. If the tribal justice systems are deficient in their abilities to protect rights and property and to administer justice, government should assist them in carrying out their responsibilities fairly and responsibly.

I am informed that, at the initiative of Indian leadership themselves, a Commission on State/Tribal Relations has been sanctioned by the National Tribal Chairmen's Association, the National Congress of American Indians, and the National Conference of State Legislatures. I am encouraged by this action and look upon this type of negotiation as a promising step in resolving the age-old struggle between the tribes and the states.

11. What will the Reagan policy be on guaranteeing water rights for tribal governments in the Western part of the U.S.?

I believe that the inherent water rights of the Indian tribes is a vital key to true and lasting economic development for Indian reservations. I agree that quantification of water rights must be achieved in the future; but quantification must not be to the detriment of the Indian tribes.

The best protection of Indian water rights is the perfection of those rights through beneficial usage of the water by the Indian people. This can be done with assistance to the tribes and their people for them to develop their energy, agricultural, and other tribal natural resources.

12. What is the Reagan policy on upholding fishing rights on tribal lands?

As I stated earlier I support the fulfillment of Indian treaty rights. Where the tribes by the terms of a treaty have reserved their fishing rights I feel those rights should be protected. This is consistent with current federal Indian law as the U.S. Supreme Court has interpreted it.

13. What is the Reagan policy on tribal court systems? Jurisdiction over non-Indians on Indian lands? Taxation of persons living on Indian lands?

I would encourage and support the development of the tribal court system. Because of the geographical isolation of Indian reservations tribal courts are sometimes the only judicial forums available for hundreds of miles. It is my understanding that at the present time tribal court systems have no difficulties about their jurisdiction over civil cases involving both Indian and non-Indians. It is also my understanding that the U.S. Supreme Court concluded that tribal courts did not have jurisdiction over non-Indians in 1978 in a case on the Suquamish reservation. I know that the issue of criminal justice jurisdiction over non-Indians by tribal courts is a source of high emotion on both sides and deep frustration for tribal court and government officials because of the irresponsible action of some non-Indians in Indian communities. Indian communities must be protected against lawless action and I would welcome advice on the matter from Indian governments.

14. Will the Reagan Administration support Indian education through the Bureau of Indian Affairs rather than through (the Department of Education?

I have been informed that Indian tribal leaders and education professionals have opposed the transfer of Indian education from the BIA to the new Department of Education, for fear that the resulting reduction of the BIA budget would diminish that agency's trust protection as well; and that the tribes feared absorption and loss of Indian education programs in the burgeoning bureaucracy of the new Department.

I have strongly opposed the Department of Education, and if elected I will propose its abolition. If that measure is adopted, the Indian education program would presumably be transferred back to BIA, or reorganized in such a way as to increase tribal responsibilities for the education of Indian children.

15. Will Federal agencies be directed to deal with tribes directly rather than through states or counties on welfare, nutrition programs, law enforcement assistance, etc.?

My administration will honor the government-to-government relationship that exists according to law. Certainly, we'll be open to discussion on the best possible delivery systems for federal services to Indian people. However, we are aware of the magnitude of the problem of changing legislation that directs federal funding through state channels, and can make no promises until my Administration has had the opportunity to thoroughly review the situation.

16. Since tribal governments own a large share of natural resources (including energy), what is the Reagan policy on permitting tribes autonomy in decisions on development, lease management, etc.?

Tribal governments should have the right to determine the extent and the methods of developing the tribe's natural resources. Although the federal government has a trust responsibility for Indian natural resources, that responsibility should be directed to the protection of the resources from alienation and exploitation from the outside. It should not be used to hinder tribes from taking advantage of economic development opportunities.

Tribes are making great strides in planning and controlling development -- particularly those members of the Council of Energy Resource Tribes. The American private sector possesses unlimited technology and management expertise which the tribes can call upon. My administration would encourage fair and just partnerships among the tribal governments, the private sector, and the federal government in meeting the tribes' identified development needs.

17. What is the plan to assist tribes in developing their own economic self-sufficiency?

Economic self-sufficiency will be a goal of the Reagan Administration, both in Indian affairs and in the nation at large. It would work to make available financial, technological and management assistance which will enable tribal enterprises to develop their own projects for self-sufficiency. This will result in the reduction of income dependency and an increase in productive employment -- which are the desires of Indian people.

18. What is the plan to encourage economic development of individual Indian small business enterprise?

Although the systematic development of tribal enterprise is extremely important, the development of individual or small business enterprise is crucial to sound economic development on the reservations.

Ample opportunities now exist in the areas of agriculture, services, and light industry development throughout the rural Indian communities. As is the case throughout America, however, many Indian businesses fail for lack of adequate management and financing capital availability.

My Administration will work to assist all small businesses in obtaining capital, managerial assistance, government procurement contracts, and export opportunities.

19. In selecting a Secretary of the Interior, will Reagan consider an individual who is knowledgeable in the area of Indian affairs, since the Bureau of Indian Affairs is under the Department of the Interior and the department could be most effective with this knowledge in handling Indian issues?

Until I am actually considering individuals to nominate for the position of Secretary of the Interior it is difficult to make a yes or no response.

Indian Affairs is an extremely important part of the Interior Department, but the Department has a broad range of important responsibilities. I would definitely consider an Indian for Secretary of the Interior, but it would have to be a person who has demonstrated knowledge and competence commensurate with the full range of Departmental responsibilities.

20. Will Reagan ensure that his administration consults with tribes on issues and appointments to positions affecting Indians and tribal governments?

Yes. I have indicated that the traditional "government-to-government" relationship between the federal government and Indian governments should be continued. In my view that would include consulting with tribes and their leaders in the development of federal Indian policy, and about appointments to federal government positions affecting Indians and tribal governments. I feel that the problem of an insensitive, unresponsive paternalistic federal government has been most acute in the area of Indian policy. I believe that the people whose interests are intended to be served and whose lives are most affected should play a larger role in influencing federal policy and personnel, so that the federal government can become more sensitive and responsive.

file

cc

North Carolina Department of Administration

P.O. Box 27228 Raleigh 27611 (919) 733-5998

James B. Hunt, Jr., Governor
Joseph W. Grimsley, Secretary

N.C. Commission of Indian Affairs
A. Bruce Jones, Executive Director

July 10, 1981

*Maitha - please
check is this
event? I know
it's been declined.*

Ms. Elizabeth Dole, President
Minority Affairs
White House
Washington, D. C. 20500

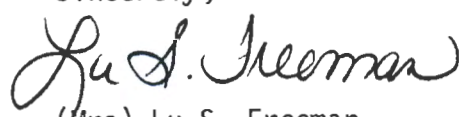
March 1982

Attention: Ms. Charlotte Ellis

Dear Ms. Dole:

Please find enclosed a copy of the North Carolina Commission of Indian Affairs' 1978-79 Annual Report, which was inadvertently omitted from enclosure with A. Bruce Jones' letter of invitation to our 1982 Indian Unity Conference, dated July 2, 1981. I sincerely hope this omission has not caused you any inconvenience and that we will soon receive a favorable reply to our invitation from you.

Sincerely,



(Mrs) Lu S. Freeman
Executive Secretary

/lsf

Enclosure

JUL 16 1981

North Carolina
Department of Administration

P.O. Box 27228 Raleigh 27611 (919) 733-5998

James B. Hunt, Jr., Governor
Joseph W. Grimsley, Secretary

N.C. Commission of Indian Affairs
A. Bruce Jones, Executive Director

July 2, 1981

Ms. Elizabeth Dole, President
Minority Affairs
White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Attention: Ms. Charlotte Ellis

Dear Ms. Dole:

The North Carolina Commission of Indian Affairs' wishes to invite your participation in the Seventh Annual North Carolina Indian Unity Conference to be held March 4-6, 1982, in Raleigh, North Carolina. The theme of the Conference will be, "Building a Better Future Through Indian Unity."

If your schedule permits, we would like for you to be the keynote speaker during one of the three General Assembly sessions to be held March 4-6, 1982. The General Assembly on March 4 will run from 3:00-4:00 p.m. and the General Assembly sessions on March 5 are scheduled for 9:00-10:00 a.m. and 1:30-2:30 p.m. We will hold these sessions open until we hear from you regarding your availability and preference. If we do receive an affirmative response from you, we will contact you regarding the necessary arrangements for your attendance.

You were highly recommended by our Conference Planning Committee and we would be honored to have you present at this major event for Indian people. To give you a basic overview of the Indian Commission's role, I have enclosed a copy of our 1978-79 Annual Report.

I have appointed Greg Richardson, a member of my staff, to serve as the Conference Coordinator. If you have any questions regarding the Conference, please contact Greg or me at (919) 733-5998.

Thank you in advance for your consideration of this invitation.

Sincerely,



A. Bruce Jones
Executive Director

ABJ:lsf

Enclosure

cc: Greg Richardson

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