

Ronald Reagan Presidential Library Digital Library Collections

This is a PDF of a folder from our textual collections.

Collection: Blackwell, Morton: Files
Folder Title: American Indian Leaders Advisory Council
(7 of 7)
Box: 31

To see more digitized collections visit:

<https://reaganlibrary.gov/archives/digital-library>

To see all Ronald Reagan Presidential Library inventories visit:

<https://reaganlibrary.gov/document-collection>

Contact a reference archivist at: reagan.library@nara.gov

Citation Guidelines: <https://reaganlibrary.gov/citing>

National Archives Catalogue: <https://catalog.archives.gov/>

WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

Collection: BLACKWELL, MORTON: Files

Archivist: cas/cas

File Folder: American Indian Leaders Advisory Council [7 of 7] Box 8409 Date: 12/10/96

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. list	for White House Briefing on Indian Issues (1 pp., partial)	n.d.	Pg B6 10/15/2019 AM

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P-1 National security classified information [(a)(1) of the PRA].
- P-2 Relating to appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA].
- P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA].
- P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA].
- P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA].
- P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA].

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- F-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA].
- F-2 Release could disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA].
- F-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA].
- F-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA].
- F-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA].
- F-7 Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA].
- F-8 Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA].
- F-9 Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA].



THE NAVAJO NATION

WINDOW ROCK, ARIZONA 86515

PETER MacDONALD
CHAIRMAN

FEB 19 1981

Dear Mr. President:

I recently met in Phoenix, Arizona, with eight (8) Indian leaders who represent, by their elected positions, over 90 percent of the approximately 1,000,000 American Indians who live within the United States. This group has requested that I, as Chairman of the Navajo Nation and Council of Energy Resource Tribes, a group of some 25 Tribes possessing substantial mineral resources, request a meeting with you, to which we would bring about eight representatives of all American Indians.

Among those who would be in attendance would be Wendell Chino and John Sloat, Chairman and Secretary of the National Tribal Chairmen's Association representing all Federally recognized Tribal governments and their respective chairman, chiefs, presidents and governors; Ned Anderson, Chairman of the San Carlos Apache and President of the Arizona Inter-Tribal Council; Ed Drivinhawk, Chairman of the National Congress of American Indians, an organization representing all Indian people whether urban or reservation residents; Delfino Lavato, Chairman, All Indian Pueblo Council of New Mexico; Nelson Ancapak, Chairman of Alaska Federation of Natives; and Russell Jim, Chairman of Northwest Affiliated Tribes.

We have requested such a meeting, not only to perpetuate a tradition as American as throwing out the first baseball, but also to discuss budgetary consideration and development of energy resources of the American Indian section of the economy.

Earlier I met with Secretary Watt and indicated that even the poorest sector of America, the Indian, could contribute to reducing the national debt but not by reduction in the delivery of services to our reservations. We believed that substantial economies can be made by reducing the throngs of bureaucrats that inhabit the BIA and that the savings would be more than enough to preserve our essential health, education and economic developmental needs.

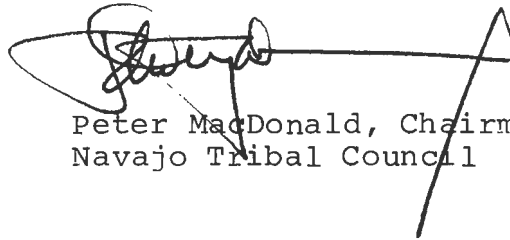
We also believe that a boost from the Federal government in developing an substantial reserve of oil, gas uranium and coal would help us and the rest of the country, not only to meet the energy short-fall, but also to lessen our dependence on Washington.

By enabling Indian Tribes to pursue their own goals and objectives, in their own manners, Tribal reliance upon Federal programs administered by the BIA will be greatly reduced.

With these issues in mind, the Tribal leaders of the country would appreciate the opportunity to meet with you, to assist in the formulation of an Indian policy which fosters economy in governments, development of badly needed energy resources and stimulate Indian self-determination as well.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Peter MacDonald", with a long horizontal line extending to the right and a diagonal line crossing it from the bottom right.

Peter MacDonald, Chairman
Navajo Tribal Council

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



THE NAVAJO NATION

WINDOW ROCK, ARIZONA 86515

PETER MacDONALD
CHAIRMAN

April 29, 1981

Honorable Morton Blackwell
Special Assistant
to the President
For Public Liason
The White House
Washington D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Blackwell:

Enclosed herewith is the final draft of the initial Report of the American Indian Leaders Advisory Council. The document has been found satisfactory by all of the tribal representatives enumerated therein. I would hope that, health permitting, we might be able to discuss the matters set forth with President Reagan in the near future.

Time is of particular concern to us because, having had the opportunity to examine the proposed budget cuts of the Administration, we find, much to our dismay, that the effect is some 34% reduction in funds and services to reservation recipients. As the "poorest of the poor," we do not believe this was the intended effect of the proposed changes in fiscal policy. This is particularly so since our reservations have little or no private sector" which would be effected beneficially by the proposed tax cuts.

I am sure that, upon reflection, our situation will not be taken to another "single issue," selfishly intended to obstruct the President's program.

We await your response.

Respectfully submitted

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Peter MacDonald", with a long horizontal line extending to the right and a vertical line extending downwards from the end of that line.

Peter MacDonald, Chairman
Navajo Tribal Council



THE NAVAJO NATION
WINDOW ROCK, ARIZONA 86515

PETER MacDONALD
CHAIRMAN

March 6, 1981

Mrs. Elizabeth H. Dole
Advisor to the President
for Public Liaison
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Mrs. Dole:

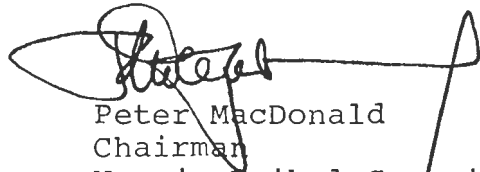
We were most pleased to have Mr. Morton Blackwell meet with us in a recent meeting of the American Indian Leaders Advisory Council in Washington, D. C.

On behalf of the members of that group, I want to thank you for working with us and for allowing such an able person as Mr. Blackwell to help us. We were impressed with Morton's desire to listen to us, to learn about issues we discussed, and to provide the follow-up needed to carry out the matters discussed.

We want you and President Reagan to know how pleased we are with the beginnings of the new administration. We are impressed with Secretary James Watt and his staff, and now with Mr. Blackwell as your liaison with us and our people.

We look forward to continuing our work together.

Sincerely,



Peter MacDonald
Chairman
Navajo Tribal Council

PM/k

cc: Mr. Morton Blackwell ✓
Hon. James G. Watt
Dr. V. Dallas Merrell

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 18, 1981

TO: CHARLOTTE ELLIS
FROM: MORTON BLACKWELL

Peter MacDonald, Chairman of the Navajo Nation Tribal Council, will be in town on Wednesday, June 24 to attend our briefing for the American Indian Leaders Advisory Council. Since our briefing begins at 2PM, we are requesting a luncheon with Elizabeth, Morton, and Peter MacDonald at the mess at either 12 noon or 1 PM. If this is possible to schedule, we would certainly appreciate it.

We will be waiting to hear from you.
Thank you.

A.I.L.A.C. PLANNING MEETING 4:15PM Thursday, June 18

People confirmed to attend:

— CRABILL, Don
EXEDINE, Joseph
— GRISBY, Bill
HOMER, Pete
MCGINNESS, Louis
— PARKER, Alan
SMITH, Ken
TIJERINA, Katherine
YOUNG, Jim

White House Breifing on Indian Issues

Peter MacDonald

SS# -----

Date of Birth- Dec. 16, 1928

State of Birth- Arizona

b6

Wendell Chino (505) 671-4495

SS# -----

Date of Birth- Dec. 27, 1923

State of birth- New Mexico

Ed Driving Hawk (605) 856-2258

SS#

Date of Birth-

State of Birth-

Ned Anderson (602) 475-2361

SS# -----

Date of Birth- Jan. 18, 1943

State of Birth- Arizona

John Sloat (405) 899-4554/275-4030 Shawnee Oklahoma.

SS# -----

Date of Birth- July 11, 1931

State of Birth- Norman, Oklahoma

Russeli Jim (509) 805-5121

SS# -----

Date of Birth-Nov. 26, 1935

State of Birth- Washington State

Nelson Angapak (907) 274-3611

SS# -----

Date of Birth- May 21, 1944

State of Birth-Alaska USA

Delfino Lavato (505) 247-0371

SS# -----

Date of Birth- Oct. 12, 1944

State of Birth- New Mexico

Buffalo Tiger (305) 223-8380

SS# -----

Date of Birth- March 6, 1920

State of Birth- Florida

Ross Swimmer (918) 456-0671

SS# -----

Date of Birth- Oct. 26, 1943

State of Birth- Oklahoma

Dale Risling (916) 625-4691

SS# -----

Date of Birth- July 18, 1942

State of Birth- California

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 18, 1981

MEMORANDUM TO: MORTON BLACKWELL
FROM: BARBARA J. SMITH
SUBJECT: PLANNING MEETING FOR AILAC CONFERENCE

The planning meeting is scheduled for 4:15 today in your office. The following speakers will be attending:

Ken Smith, Assistant Secretary BIA, Dept. of Interior
Alan Parker, Director of Indian Affairs Office, Office
of Intergovernmental Affairs, Dept. of Energy
Don Crabill, Deputy Associate Director for Natural Resources,
Office of Management and Budget
Louis McGinnes, Acting Deputy Assistant for Indian Education,
Department of Education
Dr. Bill Grisby, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Office of Public
Housing and Indian Programs, HUD (replacing Tom
Sherman as speaker)

And sitting in as surrogates will be:

Margaret McKeowan, for Bob Carleson, Special Assistant to
the President for Policy Development, and for
Ann Fairbanks, Senior Policy Advisor. (McKeowan
is White House Fellow)
Dr. Exedine, for Dr. Emery Johnson, Director of Indian Health
Service Office, HHS (Exedine is Deputy Director)
Pete Homer, Director of the Office of Indian and Native
American Programs, Department of Labor
Jim Young, for David Lester, Commissioner for Administration
for Native Americans, HHS. (Young is Associate
Commissioner at HHS). He is bringing Pat Wood,
Public Information, HHS.

All of the speakers have received the memorandum of June 16, and a copy of the AILAC paper. What they expect to do with you today is work out the particulars of the program -- the approach to policy statements for their respective areas of responsibility, the structure of the panels, and the sequence of presentations.

A.I.L.A.C.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 18, 1981 meeting for planning A.I.L.A.C. briefing

PRESENT:

Dr. Bill Grisby, HUD, Public Housing and Indian Programs, Room 6203
755-6522

Alan Parker, DOE, Indian Affairs Office, IR 203, 252-5595

Don Crabill, OMB, Natural Resources Division, Room 8202 NEOB, x. 4586

Jim Young and Pat Wood, representing David Lester, HHS, Administration
for Native Americans, Room 5300,
245-7776

Sue Rosenberg, OMB, Interior Division, Room 8208, NEOB, x. 4993

Dr. Joe Exendine, representing Dr. Emery Johnson, Health, HHS
Parklawn Building, Room 5A-55
Rockville, MD 443-1085

Louis McGuinness, Dept. of Education, Office of Indian Education,
Room 2177 245-8020

Robert Carleson, OPD, Room 208 EOB, 456-6630

Ken Smith, Interior, Indian Affairs, Room 7260; 343-7163

Kathryn Harris Tijerina, DOE, Indian Office, IR 203, 252-5595

Pete Homer, DOL, Room 6414, 376-7282

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 12, 1981

MEMORANDUM TO: MORTON BLACKWELL

FROM: BARBARA J. SMITH

SUBJECT: AMERICAN INDIAN LEADERS ADVISORY COUNCIL MEETING

DATE FOR MEETING: June 24, 1981

PLACE: Indian Treaty Room, Room 474, OEOB

PARTICIPANTS: AILAC members, plus guests, total 20

CONTACT: Peter McDonald, Chairman of AILAC and of Navajo Nation

TOPICS: Administration policy, focusing on impact in Indian Nations: Resource Development; Education; Health Programs; Housing; Block Grants.

SPEAKERS:
CONFIRMED Ken Smith, Assistant Secretary BIA, Dept. of Interior

Alan Parker, Director of Indian Affairs Office, Office of Intergovernmental Affairs, DOE. 252-5595
1000 Independence Avenue, S.W., Room 8G026
Washington, D.C. 20575

Dr. Emery Johnson, Director of Indian Health Service Office, HHS Phone: (301) 443-1083
5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, Md. 20857

David Lester, Commissioner for Administration for Native Americans, HHS Phone: 245-7776
Room 5300, 330 Independence Avenue, S.W.,
Washington, D.C. 20201

Don Crabill, Deputy Associate Director for Natural Resources, OMB. Phone: 395-4586
8202 New Executive Office Building

TO CONTACT: Frank Ryan, to be named as Deputy Assistant Secretary for Indian Education, Dept of Education, Phone: 245-802
FOB 6, 400 Maryland Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 2020

Louis McGinness, Special Assistant for Indian Education
Dept of Education. (Acting)

Peter Homer, Director of the Office of Indian and Native American Programs, DOL, Phone: 376-7284
200 Constitution Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20210

Thomas Sherman, Acting Director of Office of Indian
Housing , HUD,
Room 6254, 451 7th Street S.W., Washington, D.C. 20410

Special Assistant to the Secretary for Indian Affairs,
HUD, Not yet named.

Office of Policy Development, Contact Ron Frankum to
see who should be invited.

ADDITIONAL
INFORMATION:

Directory of contacts attached.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 8, 1981

TO: ELIZABETH DOLE

FROM: MORTON BLACKWELL

RE: BRIEFING OF INDIAN LEADERS ADVISORY COUNCIL

Last Wednesday, June 3, I asked Barbara Smith to make the arrangements for an important briefing of Indian leaders. Late this afternoon, she informed me that she had taken the matter up with Jack Burgess who suggested that this briefing be cleared through Secretary Watt and, through you, the senior staff.

I discussed the matter with Ken Smith, Assistant Secretary of Interior for Indian affairs. Speaking for Secretary Watt, he agreed that the plan is a sound one.

The reasons why this briefing should be held are:

1. The Reagan Administration has had no substantive dialogue with Indian leaders.
2. The American Indian Leaders Advisory Council, an ad hoc group organized by National Tribal Chairman Peter Mac Donald, contains the leaders of both the National Tribal Chairman's Association and the National Congress of American Indians as well as leaders of various regional tribal organizations. It is, by far, the most broadly representative of the Indian organizations.
3. Peter Mac Donald was a Reagan supporter in 1980 and has acted as a moderating influence among Indian leaders who are greatly distressed over the proposed spending cuts. Mac Donald's Navajo Nation contains 160,000 of the approximately 1 million Indians. He organized Indian support for the selection of Secretary Watt.

I'm sorry that Barbara Smith waited 5 days to raise questions about the propriety of this briefing, but I hope that you can quickly tell her to proceed to make the arrangements we requested.

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Briefing Date: June 23 or 24, 25, or 26.
2:00 PM to 6:00PM

Briefing for: American Indian Leaders Advisory Council
(the most representative group, an ad hoc
alliance of leaders of the major regional
and national Indian organizations, chaired
by Peter McDonald, chairman of the Navajo
Nation, the largest tribe.)

Number: The AILAC has eight members, they may have as
many as ten guests

Format: Four consecutive one hour sessions with Administration
policy makers. Each one hour session would have
up to three speakers and would reserve about 15
minutes for Q and A.

Session topics
and Offices

involved: Resource Development--Energy Dept., Interior Department
OMB, OPD, BIA

Education--Education, BIA, OPD, OMB

Health Programs--HHS, BIA OPD OMB

Housing--HUD, BIA, OPD, OMB

List of invitees will be provided by Peter McDonald or his aide,
Caleb Roanhorse. (Because this is a volatile community, there
may be other Indians demanding admittance, but we are to refer
them to McDonald.)

This is a first meeting, which could lead to a statement by the
President of policy toward Indian issues and/or a meeting
with a delegation of representative Indian leaders.

All those invited to make presentations should receive copies
of the attached paper from the AILAC:

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

6/3/81

Briefing Date: June 23 or 24, 25, or 26.
2:00 PM to 6:00PM

Briefing for: American Indian Leaders Advisory Council
(the most representative group, an ad hoc
alliance of leaders of the major regional
and national Indian orgainizations, chaired
by Peter McDonald, chairman of the Navajo
Nation, the largest tribe.)

Number: The AILAC has eight members, they may have as
many as ten guests

Format: Four consecutive one hour sessions with Administration
policy makers. Each one hour session would have
up to three speakers and would reserve about 15
minutes for Q and A.

Session topics
and Offices

involved: Resource Development--Energy Dept., Interior Department,
OMB, OPD, BIA *DOL*

Education--Education, BIA, OPD, OMB

Health Programs--HHS, BIA OPD OMB

Housing--HUD, BIA, OPD, OMB

*Am. Native
American*

List of invitees will be provided by Peter McDonald or his aide,
Caleb Roanhorse. (Because this is a volatile community, there
may be other Indians demanding admittance, but we are to refer
them to McDonald.)

This is a first meeting, which could lead to a statement by the
President of policy toward Indian issues and/or a meeting
with a delegation of representative Indian leaders.

All those invited to make presentations should receive copies
of the attached paper from the AILAC.

all those checked were sent H/IAAC transcripts
which is the chairman's serial to him
on 8/28

1. Pueblo of Zuni
Robert Lewis, James Lewis, Cal Secirva, Lorentino Lallo, Charles Johnson
P.O. Box 339
Zuni, N.M. 87327
(505) 782-4481
2. California Tribal Chairman's Association
Dale Risling and David Jordan
1540 River Park Drive, Suite 214
Sacramento, CA 95815
920-3325
3. National Tribal Chairman's Association
Buffalo Tiger, Joe Mehejah, John Sloat
1701 Pennsylvania Ave. N.W. #207
Washington, D.C. 20006
(202) 343-9484
4. Dakota Indian Coalition
5. Federation of Eastern and Southern Indians
6. Bureau of Indian Affairs
Ella May Horse
Office of Public Information Staff
(202) 343-7445
7. Cherokee Nation
Marilyn Youngbird
P.O. Box 948
Tahlequah, Okla 74464
(918) 456-0671
8. Will Rose and Pale Moon
9. Richard La Course
Montana Press

10. Joe Tallakson

11. Ken Smith
Department of Interior: Indian Affairs
343-7163

12. Tom Exendine

✓ 13. Robert Mele
Native American Consultants

see name *his resume* *write him for* *more approval*
1001 N. Highland St. St 204547 ✓ 14
Arlington, Va.

14. Caleb Roanhorse

15. California Tribal Chairmen's Association
Thomas Hanover, Banning Taylor, Ron Andrade, Anthony Pinto,
Frances Shaw, John Sheedy
1540 River Park Dr. #214
Sacramento, CA 95815

16. National Tribal Chairmen's Association
1701 Pennsylvania Ave. N.W. #207
Washington, D.C. 20006

17. ditto

18. National Congress of American Indians
202 E Street N.E
Washington, D.C. 20002
(202) 546-1168

✓ 19. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker
Mr. Robert Barker
1735 New York Ave. N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006

- ✓ 20. Native American Consultants
Louis Bruce, Andy Anderson

725 Second St. NE

Washington, D.C. 20002

21. ~~Native American Consultants~~
~~Robert Hale~~

- ✓ 22. The Alpha Group
Gunilla Lindh-Foster
P.O. Box 2263
Reston, VA 22090

23. The Navajo Nation
Peter MacDonald
Window Rock, Arizona 86515

- ✓ 24. National Urban Indian Council
Roger Semerad
1805 South Bellaire Suite 525
Denver Colorado 80222
(303) 756-1569

25. Wilkinson, Cragon & Barker
Robert Barker, Charles Hobbs, Jerry Strauss
1735 New York Ave. N.W
Washington, D.C 20006

- 26., 27., 28., American Indian Leaders Advisory Council

29. Bureau of Indian Affairs
Office of Public Information
Marilyn Youngbird
(202) 343-7445

30. United Sioux Tribes of South Dakota
Larry Cournoyer

31. Pat Bulter - RCA
Pete Homer - Labor

31. John McClaughrey
Bob Carleson
Dan Boggs

33. National Congress of American Indians
Charles Trimble
202 E Street N.E.
Washington, D.C 20002

34. National Congress of American Indians
Ed Driving Hawk
Ron Andrade
202 E Street, N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002

35. Sandy Sanders H.U.D.
755-6740

✓ 36. National Urban Indian Council
George Barta, Randy Edminds, Elizabeth Hallmark, Gregory Grazier
1805 South Bellaire #523
Denver Colorado 80222

37. John Chaves - Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs

Dallas Merrill
13917 Crest Hill Lane
Silver Springs, Md.

Chuck Trimble

PAT MCLAUGHLIN
CHAIRMAN



701-854-7231
Standing Rock Sioux Tribal Office
Fort Yates, North Dakota 58538

October 20, 1981

Mr. Morton Blackwell, Chairman
American Indian Leaders Advisory Council
Special Assisant to the President for
Public Liaison
Room 474, Old Executive Office Building
Pennsylvania Avenue, North West
Washington, D. C.

file

Dear Mr. Blackwell:

I was elected as Chairman of the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe and took office on October 7, 1981. My predecessor, Mr. Frank Lawrence, was a member of the American Indian Leaders Advisory Council. I am looking forward to continue Standing Rock's representation and serving on the Council with the prestigious group of Indian Leaders.

The Chairman's role is not new to me. I served as Chairman from 1975 to 1979. I have also served as a Councilman for a number of years. I intend to us my knowledge and experience to assist Standing Rock and other Indian tribes to meet the current and future challenges facing us in Indian Country.

If you need any information on me, for security or other reasons, please let me know. I look forward to meeting you and working well with the Council.

Sincerely,

Pat McLaughlin, Chairman
Standing Rock Sioux Tribe

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

FILE
Handwritten

Shirley:

Since we have had no instructions on the procedures for handling bills from our briefings, I have gone ahead and prepared the attached memo.

If this is not the correct procedure will you kindly go ahead and handle it for us this time and let us know what should be done in the future.

Thanks for your help.

Maiselle

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 20, 1981

TO: John Rogers

FROM: Elizabeth Dole

Attached is a statement from the White House Mess covering expenses incurred for a briefing that was held in the Indian Treaty Room of the OEOB on June 24, 1981. This meeting was held to brief Indian leaders from the American Indian Leaders Advisory Council on Administration policy and its impact on Indian programs.

Thank you very much for your attention to this matter.

WHITE HOUSE STAFF MESS
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503
13 AUG 1981

SPECIAL
ACCOUNT # BLAM-01

Morton Blackwell
128-EOB

PLEASE MAKE ALL CHECKS
PAYABLE TO:
'WHITE HOUSE STAFF MESS'
AND FORWARD TO 404-EOB

AMOUNT DUE: \$124.60

----- EASE DETACH AND RETURN WITH REMITTANCE -----
CHARGES FOR SPECIAL ACCOUNT JUL 81

PREVIOUS BALANCE	PAYMENTS	CURRENT CHARGES	AMOUNT DUE
\$124.60	\$.00	\$.00	\$124.60

*June 24
credit
AILEC*

Chief A. [unclear] 4192

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

AMERICAN INDIAN LEADERS ADVISORY COUNCIL

TRANSCRIPT

Carl Shaw called and said that the BIA would send the transcript to all the Indian leaders present at our meeting on June 24th.

It is 73 pages long and they are having financial problems having it printed, so they cannot send it to all the tribes.

I told Carl that I would give you this message.

He said that he and Ken were going to Billings and would talk to you more about this out there.

I asked him to bring a copy of the final typed transcript with him to Billings so that you would have it out there.

NOTES ON THE NATIONAL TRIBAL CHAIRMEN'S ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE:

Sec. Pierce is not attending the meeting in Billings; he is sending PHIL ABRAMS from H.U.D.

Discussion of Indian Housing on August 13th.

INDIAN NEWS NOTES

A Publication of the Bureau of Indian Affairs
Office of Public Information Staff
202/343-7445



SMITH IMPOSES MORATORIUM ON STARTING NEW, BIA-FUNDED SCHOOLS: Ken Smith, Interior Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs, has placed "a moratorium on the approval of any new school starts as defined within the Indian School Equalization Program." The June 23 memo from Smith said that considering existing budgetary constraints, the initiation of any new programs requiring additional funding would not be "consistent with the current policy of reducing Federal spending. Smith also pointed out that the Bureau is "still in the process of developing academic and dormitory standards for BIA-funded schools and the revision of the P.L. 93-638 regulations. Until these standards and regulations are finalized, it would not be appropriate to approve the addition of new schools in the Bureau's funding system . . ." Smith said, "We need to concentrate funds on maintaining satisfactory standards in existing schools before assuming obligations for additional ones." The moratorium applies to schools that would be operated by tribal groups with BIA funding, as well as schools operated directly by the Bureau.

WALTON WATER RIGHTS RULING GIVES NON-INDIAN SHARE OF TRIBAL WATER: The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals on June 1 withdrew an opinion issued last August in *Colville Confederated Tribes v. Walton and United States v. Walton* and replaced it with a new opinion. In the new ruling, the court said that Walton, a non-Indian fee owner of formerly allotted land has a right to share in the water reserved when the Colville Reservation was created. The trial court was directed on remand to determine the number of irrigable acres Walton owns and the amount of water he appropriated with reasonable diligence in order to determine the extent of his right to share in the tribe's reserved water. The court also ruled that the tribe has a reserved right to water for their fishery, as well as for irrigation and that the state has no power to regulate water within the reservation. This last point was based on the principle that a "tribe retains the inherent power to exercise civil authority over the conduct of non-Indians on fee lands within its reservation when that conduct threatens or has some direct effect on the health and welfare of the tribe." (In the *Crow Bighorn River* case, the court held that there was not such a direct impact on the tribe.) In an unusual footnote to the Walton opinion, the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals urged the Supreme Court to use the Walton case as the "appropriate vehicle to give guidance and stability to an area of great unrest and uncertainty in Western water and land law." The Colville Tribes are expected to file an appeal to the Supreme Court on the finding that Walton can share in the tribe's Winter's Doctrine reserved waters.

INDIAN ART INSTITUTE MOVED TO COLLEGE OF SANTA FE CAMPUS FOR ONE YEAR: Interior Secretary James Watt announced June 23 that the Institute of American Indian Arts (IAIA) would move to the nearby campus of the College of Santa Fe for the 1981-82 school year. Watt said that a one-year contract with the 1,200-student liberal arts college had been approved. Under the contract, totaling about \$500,000, IAIA would be provided dormitory, classroom and administrative facilities and share in the use of other College of Santa Fe facilities such as the gym, library and cafeteria. IAIA will retain its own staff, programs and academic identity. Assistant Secretary Ken Smith said that he planned to seek the advice of knowledgeable artists, education administrators, tribal leaders and others to determine the long-term future of the art school. In 1979 the senior high programs of the Albuquerque Indian School (10th, 11th and 12th grades) were transferred to the IAIA campus in Santa Fe. At that time the IAIA enrollment was less than half the school's capacity. It is expected that 100-150 IAIA students will attend the school on the College of Santa Fe campus.

ASSINIBOINE-SIOUX INDIAN RECEIVES PRESTIGIOUS NATIONAL AWARD FOR SERVICE: Hank Adams, an Assiniboine-Sioux and longtime Indian activist, was one of nine Americans awarded Jefferson medals in a ceremony June 23 at the United States Supreme Court building. Other recipients included Walter Cronkite, President Reagan's budget director David Stockman, and former Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher. Adams, 37, received a gold and silver medallion with the seal of the United States on one side and the profile of the nation's third president, Thomas Jefferson on the other. He also received a cash award of \$1,000. Adams, who is national director of the Survival of American Indians Association, has been committed to the Indian rights movement since he was a teenager on the Quinault Reservation in Washington. He worked on Senator Robert Kennedy's staff and the National Poor People's Campaign. He has advised Washington State tribes on fishery resources, served in an advisory position for the White House and Interior Department and was a consultant for U.S. Senate and House committees on matters relating to Indians. Adams helped settle the confrontation at Wounded Knee, South Dakota in 1973. He also played a major role in helping Washington Indians protect their treaty fishing rights. The Jefferson Awards were begun in 1973 by the non-partisan American Institute for Public Service as "a Nobel Prize for achievement in public service."

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT WANTS NOMINATIONS FOR INDIAN ADVISORY GROUP: The Department of Education has published a notice in the Federal Register that it will be accepting nominations for membership on the National Advisory Council on Indian Education through July 6, 1981. Five positions on the 15-person group are to be filled September 30 by Presidential appointment. Appointees will serve for a three-year term. The council advises the Secretary of Education on programs involving or affecting Indians and submits an annual report to Congress with its recommendations for the improvement of federal education programs for Indians. Nomination forms, which the notice says must be used, can be obtained from the Office of Indian Education, U.S. Department of Education, FOB-6, Room 2177, 400 Maryland Ave., S.W., Washington, D.C. 20202 (202/245-8060).

YOUNGDEER APPOINTED SUPERINTENDENT AT WARM SPRINGS: Merrit E. Youngdeer, a member of the Eastern Band of Cherokees, has been appointed superintendent at the BIA agency on the Warm Springs Reservation in Oregon. Youngdeer has been administrative officer

in the Albuquerque area office since 1977. A graduate of the Haskell Indian Junior College, Lawrence, Kansas, Youngdeer has been assistant superintendent at the Yakima agency in Washington, program officer in the Anadarko, Oklahoma area office and administrative manager of the Institute of American Indian Arts at Santa Fe, New Mexico. He has also worked on the Navajo, Wind River and Rosebud reservations. He completed the Interior Department's Manager Development Program in 1971.

TRADITIONALIST ELECTED TO ST. REGIS MOHAWK TRIBAL COUNCIL: Although traditionalists of the St. Regis Mohawk tribe in New York do not usually participate in elections, they turned out June 6 in sufficient numbers to elect Julius Cook as one of the three tribal chiefs or council members. Others elected were Solomon Cook; and Leonard Garrow, who was aligned with the previous "elective" administration. A report in the Watertown Daily News said, "The council should take a new direction in tribal government, judging from the new two-chief majority opposed to the previous administration." The tribe has suffered internal dissensions because the traditionalists have not accepted the elected government as their government. In his pre-election platform statement, traditionalist Cook said: "For the past several years, our community has been faced with intense divisions. Mohawk rights to land, jurisdiction, residency and services are being sold out, manipulated at will," Cook also warned against "becoming too dependent on government funding to meet our needs." He added, "we must be sure that when we accept program monies we are not trading off Mohawk rights to land, jurisdiction and self-government." After his election Cook said, "I'm looking for a better atmosphere and a unity which we desperately need; I'm looking forward to the cooperation and support of all people."

SUPREME COURT RULING SUPPORTS EASTERN INDIAN LAND CLAIMS: With only one Justice dissenting, the Supreme Court on June 22 upheld a ruling that the 1790 federal law required Congressional approval of Indian land sales or cessions applied to all parts of the United States and not just to "Indian Country." In the case before the court, the State of Connecticut argued that the Indian Non-Intercourse Act applied only to "Indian Country" -- either land west of the Mississippi or east of the river but not located in a state. The Mohegan Indians brought the original suit to seek to regain some 2,500 acres of land in Montville, Connecticut. The tribe argued that the state entered into treaties with and purchased the land from the Indians -- but did not have the necessary approval of Congress. The Supreme Court ruling is expected to have a bearing on about a dozen similar claims by eastern Indian groups. Justice William Rehnquist was the court's dissenter. He said "There can be little doubt that the court of appeals' unprecedented holding makes millions of acres in the Eastern United States vulnerable to Indian land-title claims." He argued that "for that reason alone" the court should have heard the case.

1982 BUDGET HAPPENINGS: CETA-SUBSTITUTE, HUD, IMPACT AID: At a Senate Indian Affairs Committee hearing June 23 on S. 1088, the bill which would authorize \$28 million in funding for the Administration for Native Americans and, in a special amendment, \$50 million for a program to replace the CETA job program on Indian reservations, David Lester, ANA Commissioner, voiced the Administration's official opposition to the CETA-substitute amendment. He said, "It is our understanding that within the Executive Branch a careful study of this issue will be initiated in order to define the extent and nature of any unemployment and tribal government operating problems that may occur on reservations as a direct result of the CETA reduction. To the extent

that specific assistance is shown to be necessary, the Administration will propose that it be designed to ensure that the actual problems identified are properly addressed." Roy Sampsel, Interior Deputy Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs, said that BIA could complete such a study by "early September." A Labor Department spokesman said that Indian tribes could use Section 302 CETA funds for public service jobs and keep the administration of the program in the Labor Department. In other budget activities, a House sub-committee for HUD appropriation agreed, in its mark up to provide funds for 4,000 Indian housing units; and the House Education and Labor Committee reversed an earlier stand that would have totally eliminated Impact Aid Funds. The Committee's new position would give 80 percent of 1981 funding to Indian "a" students and 65 percent to Indian "b" students.

HILAC

INDIAN LEADERS MEET WITH ADMINISTRATION OFFICIALS AT WHITE HOUSE: Indian leaders, meeting at the White House June 24 with Administration officials, were told by Presidential Assistant Morton Blackwell that a Reagan policy statement on Indian affairs was being developed and would probably be issued later this summer.

Topics discussed at the five-hour meeting, arranged at the request of Peter MacDonald, chairman of the Navajo Tribe and the American Indian Leaders Advisory Council, were Indian resource development, education, health and housing. Brief presentations by involved officials were followed by comments and questions from the Indians.

The discussion of block grants by Bob Carleson, Special Assistant to the President for Policy Development, brought some strong comments from the Indians. Frank Tenorio of the All Indian Pueblo Council of New Mexico, said that when the tribes have to go to the states for their share of block grant funding, the state wants control and concessions by the tribes on water and other issues. Carleson said the Administration wanted to balance protective safeguards against abuse with freedom from excessive Federal control. He urged the Indian leaders to write to him at the White House. "Perhaps we need to make some of the block grants directly to Indian Tribes," he said.

Ken Smith, Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs, was lead-off speaker in the discussions on resource development and education. He said that Federal budget limitations make it necessary to pay more attention to the states' responsibilities to provide quality education programs for Indian people.

Indians participating in the meeting were: MacDonald and Tenorio, Ed Driving Hawk, president, National Congress of American Indians; Ned Anderson, Chairman, Arizona Inter-Tribal Council; John Sloat, Vice President, United Tribes of Western Oklahoma and Kansas; Nelson Angapak, Chairman and John Hope, Alaska Federation of Natives; Dale Risling, President, California Inter-Tribal Council; R. Perry Wheeler, Deputy Principal Chief, Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma; Buffalo Tiger, Chairman, Miccosukee Business Committee; and Frank Lawrence, Chairman, Standing Rock Sioux Tribe.

Administration participants included John McClaughry, Senior Policy Advisor, White House Office of Policy Development; Don Crabill, Deputy Associate Director, Natural Resources Division, Office of Management and Budget and representatives from the Energy Department, Administration for Native Americans, Labor, Education Department, Indian Health Service and Housing and Urban Development.

Blackwell, who chaired the sessions, said other White House meetings with Indian representatives would be scheduled. This was "only the first meeting."

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 6/10

TO: Morton

FROM: Diana

For your info ✓

Per our conversation _____

Other:

See kid's note. Sorry for
the hassle. Let's go
forward. This is a good
event.

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Okey - Let's go [Signature]

OKD -
Rec. that we hold briefing
in OEDS as long as we have
gone this far. Understand
concern but think this
type of thing is
part of what
we are about.
[Signature]

June 8, 1981

TO: ELIZABETH DOLE

FROM: MORTON BLACKWELL

RE: BRIEFING OF INDIAN LEADERS ADVISORY COUNCIL

Last Wednesday, June 3, I asked Barbara Smith to make the arrangements for an important briefing of Indian leaders. Late this afternoon, she informed me that she had taken the matter up with Jack Burgess who suggested that this briefing be cleared through Secretary Watt and, through you, the senior staff.

I discussed the matter with Ken Smith, Assistant Secretary of Interior for Indian affairs. Speaking for Secretary Watt, he agreed that the plan is a sound one.

The reasons why this briefing should be held are:

1. The Reagan Administration has had no substantive dialogue with Indian leaders.
2. The American Indian Leaders Advisory Council, an ad hoc group organized by National Tribal Chairman Peter Mac Donald, contains the leaders of both the National Tribal Chairman's Association and the National Congress of American Indians as well as leaders of various regional tribal organizations. It is, by far, the most broadly representative of the Indian organizations.
3. Peter Mac Donald was a Reagan supporter in 1980 and has acted as a moderating influence among Indian leaders who are greatly distressed over the proposed spending cuts. Mac Donald's Navajo Nation contains 160,000 of the approximately 1 million Indians. He organized Indian support for the selection of Secretary Watt.

I'm sorry that Barbara Smith waited 5 days to raise questions about the propriety of this briefing, but I hope that you can quickly tell her to proceed to make the arrangements we requested.

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Briefing Date: June 23 or 24, 25, or 26.
2:00 PM to 6:00PM

Briefing for: American Indian Leaders Advisory Council
(the most representative group, an ad hoc
alliance of leaders of the major regional
and national Indian organizations, chaired
by Peter McDonald, chairman of the Navajo
Nation, the largest tribe.)

Number: The AILAC has eight members, they may have as
many as ten guests

Format: Four consecutive one hour sessions with Administration
policy makers. Each one hour session would have
up to three speakers and would reserve about 15
minutes for Q and A.

Session topics
and Offices

involved: Resource Development--Energy Dept., Interior Department
OMB, OPD, BIA

Education--Education, BIA, OPD, OMB

Health Programs--HHS, BIA OPD OMB

Housing--HUD, BIA, OPD, OMB

List of invitees will be provided by Peter McDonald or his aide,
Caleb Roanhorse. (Because this is a volatile community, there
may be other Indians demanding admittance, but we are to refer
them to McDonald.)

This is a first meeting, which could lead to a statement by the
President of policy toward Indian issues and/or a meeting
with a delegation of representative Indian leaders.

All those invited to make presentations should receive copies
of the attached paper from the AILAC.

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 24, 1981

TO: Elizabeth Dole
FROM: Morton Blackwell *MB*
RE: American Indian Leaders Advisory Council

Per our discussion this morning, I met with the American Indian Leaders Advisory Council. I was introduced to them by Dallas Merrill who was on the Reagan transition team for the Interior Department. These eight leaders, list attached, were organized by Peter MacDonald, Chairman of the Navajo Tribal Council, who also heads the Council of Energy Resources Tribes, with an office located at 1140 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., telephone number 887-9155.

These leaders are all elected to their respective positions, and together represent over 90% of the approximately 1,000,000 American Indians. They formed this new Advisory Council at the suggestion of Secretary Watt, with whom they have a positive relationship.

They gave me a letter for the President requesting a meeting with him. There are two points that they are most interested in:

1. They would like to reestablish the relationship which they had with the White House under President Nixon, wherein Mr. Nixon reaffirmed the old treaties with the Indian nations.
2. They would like to have the President reaffirm the government's trust responsibility to the tribes.

One said, "No non-Indian likes to look at treaties (with Indians) objectively."

They were pleased with the President's campaign statements and the GOP platform position with respect to Indians. They are working on a draft of a policy paper regarding United States policy toward Indians, which they want the President to consider.

They asked to get the Bureau of Indian Affairs "off our backs." They want "economic development on their own reservations" without meddling from "BIA bureaucrats."

They have a major concern that the block grant approach of the Reagan Administration would require them to look to the state governments for continuation of major programs now benefitting them. Because they often have an adversary relationship with state governments and not much clout in state legislatures, they fear that they will not get a fair shake if state legislatures assume responsibility for programs now directly affecting them.

One suggestion they made is that the Indians as a whole be treated, for purposes of the block grant proposal, as a 51st state. They say that for some purposes with respect to some departments, for instance Transportation and Education, the Indian nations are already treated as if they were a 51st state.

By copy of this memorandum, I am alerting Rich Williamson of their interest in having the tribes represented on the Intergovernmental Advisory Council.

Because they have had no communication with anyone from the Office of Management and Budget with respect to plans relating to them, I am working to set up a meeting with one of Dave Stockman's assistants and the Indian leaders while they are in town.

I told them that their strong interest in drastic reductions in the personnel and functions of BIA would no doubt be of interest to Mr. Stockman.

cc: Rich Williamson
Dave Stockman

American Indian Leaders Advisory Council

1. Peter MacDonald, Chairman
Navajo Tribal Council
The Navajo Nation
Window Rock, Arizona 86515
(602) 871-4595/4227
2. Wendell Chino, Chairman
National Tribal Chairman's Association
P. O. Box 326
Mescalero, New Mexico 88340
(505) 671-4495
3. Ed Driving Hawk, President
National Congress of American Indians
P. O. Box 55
Mission, South Dakota 57555
(605) 856-2258
4. Ned Anderson, Chairman
Arizona Inter-tribal Council
P. O. Box 0
Sam Carlos, Arizona 85550
(602) 475-2361
5. John Sloat, Vice-President
United Tribes of Western Oklahoma & Kansas
P. O. Box 1747
Shawnee, Oklahoma 74801
(405) 275-4030
6. Russell Jim, Chairman
Northwest Affiliated Tribes
P. O. Box 151
Toppenish, Washington 98948
(509) 865-5121
7. Nelson Angapak, Chairman
Alaska Federation of Natives
1577 "C" St. - Suite 304
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
(907) 274-3611 Business: (907) 279-5516
(907) 276-8837
8. Delfino Lovato, President
All Indian Pueblo Council
1015 Indian School Road
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87107
(505) 247-0371

THE NAVAJO NATION

WINDOW ROCK, NAVAJO NATION, ARIZONA 86515



February 19, 1981

PETER MACDONALD
CHAIRMAN, NAVAJO TRIBAL COUNCIL

FRANK E. PAUL
VICE CHAIRMAN, NAVAJO TRIBAL COUNCIL

Mr. Wendell Chino, Chairman
National Tribal Chairmen's
Association
P. O. Box 326
Mescalero, New Mexico 88340

Dear Chairman Chino:

I want you to know how pleased Chairman Peter MacDonalld was in meeting with a very select group of Indian leaders on February 10, 1981. This group of men will have a substantial part in the development of important decisions that will be made on behalf of all of the American Indians throughout the United States. Our group will now be called The American Indian Leaders Advisory Council (see enclosure).

As you know, our meeting in Phoenix was merely a preliminary caucus for the purpose of setting down basic thoughts and strategy. This letter is to inform you that the second meeting of this all-important Council will be held in Washington, D. C., on February 24, starting at 11:00 a.m., at the CERT Office Conference Room, 1140 Connecticut Avenue, N.W. - Suite 310, Washington, D. C.

Since this prestigious group will make major recommendations to the present Administration, I cannot impress you enough with the importance of your attendance. On behalf of Chairman MacDonalld, thank you again for your interest and your valuable involvement, and we look forward to meeting with you in Washington, D. C.

Sincerely,

Caleb Roanhorse
Executive Assistant
Office of the Chairman/Vice
Chairman

Enclosure

American Indian Leaders Advisory Council

1. Peter MacDonald, Chairman
Navajo Tribal Council
The Navajo Nation
Window Rock, Arizona 86515
(602) 371-4595/4227
2. Wendell Chino, Chairman
National Tribal Chairman's Association
P. O. Box 326
Mescalero, New Mexico 88340
(505) 671-4495
3. Ed Driving Hawk, President
National Congress of American Indians
P. O. Box 55
Mission, South Dakota 57555
(605) 856-2258
4. Ned Anderson, Chairman
Arizona Inter-tribal Council
P. O. Box 0
Sam Carlos, Arizona 85550
(602) 475-2361
5. John Sloat, Vice-President
United Tribes of Western Oklahoma & Kansas
P. O. Box 1747
Shawnee, Oklahoma 74801
(405) 275-4030
6. Russell Jim, Chairman
Northwest Affiliated Tribes
P. O. Box 151
Toppenish, Washington 98948
(509) 865-5121
7. Nelson Angapak, Chairman
Alaska Federation of Natives
1577 "C" St. - Suite 304
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
(907) 274-3611 Business: (907) 279-5516
(907) 276-8837
8. Delfino Lovato, President
All Indian Pueblo Council
1015 Indian School Road
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87107
(505) 247-0371

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

TO: Morton

FROM: Susan

I received a telephone call today from George Vlassis (546-1516) General Council for the Navajo Tribe and said the following people will be attending the meeting tomorrow with OMB:

- George Vlassis
- Ned Anderson, Chairman San Carlos Appaches
- Dallas Merrill
- Lucille Echokawk
- Richard Walters

clearance list
sent down 2/25

meeting 9:00
Rm 132



*file
Am. Indian
Leaders
Advisory
Council*

THE NAVAJO NATION
WINDOW ROCK, ARIZONA 86515

PETER MacDONALD
CHAIRMAN

March 6, 1981

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

Dear Mr. Blackwell:

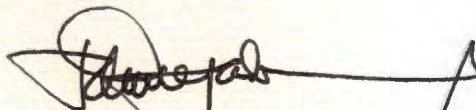
Pursuant to our discussion last week during the meeting of the American Indian Leaders Advisory Council, I enclose herewith a draft of the position paper that has been compiled from comments of those Indian leaders that were in attendance.

This summary should, by no means, be considered any kind of exhaustive survey of the myriad problems facing the American Indian. Rather, it should be considered more in the nature of an enumeration of those problems that are of general concern to substantially all of the responsible Indian leadership in this country.

I would hope that, with such a compendium in your possession, it would enhance the chances for an earlier meeting with President Reagan.

I would like to thank you for your prompt response last week, not only in attending our meeting, but in providing us with the opportunity to meet with representatives from OMB concerning the program grant situation.

Sincerely,


Peter MacDonald
Chairman
Navajo Tribal Council

PM/k
Enclosure

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 18, 1981 meeting for planning A.I.L.A.C. briefing

PRESENT:

Dr. Bill Grisby, HUD, Public Housing and Indian Programs, Room 6203
755-6522

Alan Parker, DOE, Indian Affairs Office, IR 203, 252-5595

Don Crabill, OMB, Natural Resources Division, Room 8202 NEOB, x. 4586

6 Jim Young and Pat Wood, representing David Lester, HHS, Administration
for Native Americans, Room 5300,
245-7776

6 Sue Rosenberg, OMB, Interior Division, Room 8208, NEOB, x. 4993

Dr. Joe Exendine, representing Dr. Emery Johnson, Health, HHS
Parklawn Building, Room 5A-55
Rockville, MD 443-1085

Louis McGuinness, Dept. of Education, Office of Indian Education,
Room 2177 245-8020

Robert Carleson, OPD, Room 208 EOB, 456-6630

Ken Smith, Interior, Indian Affairs, Room 7260; 343-7163

6 Kathryn Harris Tijerina, DOE, Indian Office, IR 203, 252-5595

Pete Homer, DOL, Room 6414, 376-7282

→ ~~Donna Cook~~, Acc & Reporting -

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 12, 1981

MEMORANDUM TO: MORTON BLACKWELL

FROM: BARBARA J. SMITH *BJS*

SUBJECT: AMERICAN INDIAN LEADERS ADVISORY COUNCIL MEETING

DATE FOR MEETING: June 24, 1981

PLACE: Indian Treaty Room, Room 474, OEOB

PARTICIPANTS: AILAC members, plus guests, total 20

CONTACT: Peter McDonald, Chairman of AILAC and of Navajo Nation

TOPICS: Administration policy, focusing on impact in Indian Nations: Resource Development; Education; Health Programs; Housing; Block Grants.

SPEAKERS: Ken Smith, Assistant Secretary BIA, Dept. of Interior

CONFIRMED

Alan Parker, Director of Indian Affairs Office, Office of Intergovernmental Affairs, DOE. 252-5595
1000 Independence Avenue, S.W., Room 8G026
Washington, D.C. 20575

Dr. Emery Johnson, Director of Indian Health Service Office, HHS Phone: (301) 443-1083
5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, Md. 20857

David Lester, Commissioner for Administration for Native Americans, HHS Phone: 245-7776
Room 5300, 330 Independence Avenue, S.W.,
Washington, D.C. 20201

Don Crabill, Deputy Associate Director for Natural Resources, OMB. Phone: 395-4586
8202 New Executive Office Building

TO CONTACT: Frank Ryan, to be named as Deputy Assistant Secretary for Indian Education, Dept of Education, Phone: 245-8020
FOB 6, 400 Maryland Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20202

Louis McGinness, Special Assistant for Indian Education, Dept of Education. (Acting)

Peter Homer, Director of the Office of Indian and Native American Programs, DOL, Phone: 376-7284 *lde 36*
200 Constitution Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20210

Thomas Sherman, Acting Director of Office of Indian
Housing , HUD,
Room 6254, 451 7th Street S.W., Washington, D.C. 20410

Special Assistant to the Secretary for Indian Affairs,
HUD, Not yet named.

Office of Policy Development, Contact Ron Frankum to
see who should be invited.

ADDITIONAL
INFORMATION:

Directory of contacts attached.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

'81 SEP 24 P3:41

September 23, 1981

TO: Linda Hoyt *2057-*
FROM: Maiselle Shortley

As you can see from the attached,
I sent this over on Sept. 2.

Since we received another bill
Morton asked me to check on this
with your office. Will you let
me know when it has been paid?
We don't want the mess to think
Morton is a dead beat.

Thanks,

Approved by John F.W. Rogers
Sent to Dick White for payment

WHITE HOUSE STAFF MESS
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20500

10 SEP 1981

File Inclusion
ATLAC
Briefing

SPECIAL
ACCOUNT # BLAM-01

Morton Blackwell
128-EOB

PLEASE MAKE ALL CHECKS
PAYABLE TO:
'WHITE HOUSE STAFF MESS'
AND FORWARD TO 404-EOB

AMOUNT DUE: \$124.60

PLEASE DETACH AND RETURN WITH REMITTANCE

CHARGES FOR SPECIAL ACCOUNT AUG 81

PREVIOUS BALANCE	PAYMENTS	CURRENT CHARGES	AMOUNT DUE
\$124.60	\$.00	\$.00	\$124.60



MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 2, 1981

TO: JOHN ROGERS
FROM: MORTON BLACKWELL

Attached is a statement from the White House Mess covering expenses incurred for a briefing that was held in the Indian Treaty Room of the OEOB on June 24, 1981. This meeting was held to brief approximately forty Indian leaders from the American Indian Leaders Advisory Council on Administration policy and its impact in Indian programs.

Thank you very much for your attention to this matter.

WHITE HOUSE STAFF MESS
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20500
13 AUG 1981

[Handwritten signature]

SPECIAL
ACCOUNT # SLA"-01

Norton Blackwell
128-EOB

PLEASE MAKE ALL CHECKS
PAYABLE TO:
'WHITE HOUSE STAFF MESS'
AND FORWARD TO 404-EOB

AMOUNT DUE: \$124.60

PLEASE DETACH AND RETURN WITH REMITTANCE

CHARGES FOR SPECIAL ACCOUNT JUL 81

PREVIOUS BALANCE	PAYMENTS	CURRENT CHARGES	AMOUNT DUE
\$124.60	\$.00	\$.00	\$124.60

*Jan 89
amount
134.22*

Chief Accountant 4/13/81

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 2, 1981

TO: JOHN ROGERS
FROM: MORTON BLACKWELL

Attached is a statement from the White House Mess covering expenses incurred for a briefing that was held in the Indian Treaty Room of the OEOB on June 24, 1981. This meeting was held to brief approximately forty Indian leaders from the American Indian Leaders Advisory Council on Administration policy and its impact in Indian programs.

Thank you very much for your attention to this matter.

WHITE HOUSE STAFF MESS
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20500
13 AUG 1981

SPECIAL
ACCOUNT # BLAM-01

Morton Blackwell
128-EOB

PLEASE MAKE ALL CHECKS
PAYABLE TO:
"WHITE HOUSE STAFF MESS"
AND FORWARD TO 404-EOB

AMOUNT DUE: \$124.60

LEASE CH AND RETURN WITH REMITTANCE
CHARGES FOR SPECIAL ACCOUNT JUL 81

PREVIOUS BALANCE	PAYMENTS	CURRENT CHARGES	AMOUNT DUE
\$124.60	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$124.60

*June 24
paid
41140*

Chief Accountant 4192

8/31

Maiselle:

Pls. include
info. in pencil
& return under
Mort's signature.

Shirley

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Shirley:

Since we have had no instructions on the procedures for handling bills from our briefings, I have gone ahead and prepared the attached memo.

If this is not the correct procedure will you kindly go ahead and handle it for us this time and let us know what should be done in the future.

Thanks for your help.

Maiselle

John Rogers 7052
Called 9/23 - They will get basic numbers.

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 20, 1981

TO: John Rogers -

FROM: ~~Elizabeth Dole~~ *Morton Blackace*

Attached is a statement from the White House Mess covering expenses incurred for a briefing that was held in the Indian Treaty Room of the OEOB on June 24, 1981. This meeting was held to brief ^{Indians} Indian leaders from the American Indian Leaders Advisory Council on Administration policy and its impact on Indian programs.

Thank you very much for your attention to this matter.

Insert) approximately 40 Indian

date? June 24
place?
function?
in attendance?
Was Pres. in attendance?

Ronald Reagan Presidential Library Digital Collections

This is not a presidential record. This marker is used as an administrative marker by the Ronald W. Reagan Presidential Library Staff. This marker identifies that there was an object in this folder that could not be scanned due to its size.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Office of Human Development Services
Office of Public Affairs

hds
human
development
services

Human Development News

HDS Working with State and Local Agencies to Create Caring Communities



Dorcas R. Hardy is shown being sworn in as Assistant Secretary of HDS by HHS. She is standing at a podium, holding the Bible, while a man in a suit stands beside her.

An Interview with HDS' Assistant Secretary Dorcas R. Hardy

Dorcas R. Hardy was sworn in on May 8, as Assistant Secretary for Human Development Services. At her confirmation hearing before the Senate Finance Committee on April 28, 1981, Ms. Hardy said:

"I am honored to be presented before you today and to be nominated as the Assistant Secretary for Human Development Services. I look forward to the prospect of being able to participate in the challenges offered by the new directions of this Administration. One of my priorities will be to restore states to a full and effective partnership in the management of human services. In this time of reduced resources, difficult decisions will need to be made. I believe that these decisions can best be made by states acting on their priorities within a broad framework

of federal guidance. The focus of the federal role in human services should be to assist states to effectively plan for and manage their social services programs.

"This is an exciting time, one full of opportunity and expectation for the federal government and our state and local counterparts. It is also a time to challenge and involve members of each community to provide for the needs of that community whether through the private or the public sector.

"I am privileged to be nominated to serve at this time and in this capacity and hope to work closely with you individually and as a committee in the future to work on the pressing problems and issues before us."

Q. Why are social services proposed for budget cuts?

A. This Administration considers the growth of government spending to be a primary cause of the sustained high rate of inflation experienced by the American economy. In the area of social services, we are attempting to reduce government's contribution to inflation while, at the same time, restoring to the states the freedom to serve their own populations within a structure that will reduce costs and avoid duplication of services. What we are attempting to do is not so much a budget cut but rather a halt to the spending increases that have been requested at higher and higher levels each year.

Q. Social service programs reflect federal responsibility for those who have little power in the political process: the poor, the handicapped, and the children. If a lump sum of money is simply handed over to the states, doesn't that constitute abandonment of that responsibility?

A. No it does not. In the first place states have already shown their commitment to the groups you refer to by over-matching funds in almost all service areas related to them. Certainly the provision of nearly \$4 billion of federal funds for services to those disadvantaged citizens does not imply an abandoned responsibility. Also, as Secretary Schweiker has pointed out on several occasions, the

states must use the funds for the purposes of the block grant, but may shift allocations to meet the local needs. We expect that over the long run, the commitment to the disadvantaged will be strengthened by providing a more rational and streamlined structure for delivery of social services to those who need them.

Q. The President said that the powers of the federal government should not be used to bring about social change. What effect does that have on the programs under your jurisdiction?

A. Of course, no one can speak for the President except the President himself, but I believe what he was saying was that the states should have greater authority, within broadly defined limits, to decide just what services should be applied to the specific social problems in their own states. It is very difficult to define, from the federal level, what each and every state should be doing in every specific area of social services.

Q. Many of the programs which have been proposed for block grants are historically good categorical programs. What protections will be offered for those programs?

A. The basic idea and objectives of categorical programs are still good ones in most cases. Under the block grant approach, states will only be able to fund those services

Continued on inside back page of this section.

State-level Conferences on Children and Youth

On April 23, Secretary Schweiker announced the Reagan Administration's plans for implementing the White House Conference on Children and Youth by holding state-level conferences.

In letters to the Governors of the 50 states, Puerto Rico, American Samoa, the Trust Territories, the Northern Mariana Islands, the Virgin Islands, Guam and the mayor of the District of Columbia, Schweiker announced his plans to distribute to them approximately \$2.3 million in congressional appropriation for the state-level conferences.

"This refreshing new approach," said Schweiker, "reflects the President's commitment to recognize the proper leadership and responsibility of state and local governments in a federal system."

"It is my hope that you will be able to mobilize the support of local government, private and voluntary organizations, and families for a successful conference in your state or territory, which together with similar conferences throughout the nation will constitute the White House Conference on Children and Youth."

In a followup letter to interested groups

and individuals, Assistant Secretary for Human Development Services, Dorcas Hardy, said:

"I share Secretary Schweiker's conviction that the complex, social, political and economic matters involving young people are best solved at the state level through the participation of relevant public, private and voluntary groups, local elected officials, and concerned citizens and families within the state. These conferences will encourage creative planning and policymaking to meet the specific needs of children, youth, and parents in each state.

"Secretary Schweiker has sent letters to the Governors of the states and territories asking them to convene their conferences in October, November, or December 1981. I believe the state-level conferences will provide exciting opportunities to reverse the trend of federal involvement in matters that are better decided by states, local governments, and family members. With your participation and that of other concerned citizens, these conferences can be a significant step toward fulfilling our nation's commitment to its children and youth."



Jaime L. Manzano has been named Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Human Development Services. Born in Manila, he attended the University of Madrid where he received a diploma in Hispanic Studies in 1952. Two

Deputy Assistant Secretary OPCR Director Named

years later, he earned his bachelor's degree in economics and Latin American regional studies from the University of California. His graduate work at the Wharton School of Finance was in the area of Special Studies in Taxation and Fiscal Policies.

He entered federal service in 1974 as Deputy Director of the National Health Service Corps, a Public Health Service program which recruits and places physicians and other health professionals in underserved areas of the country. He has also served as Special Assistant to the Director of the Bureau of Community Health Services and Director of BCHS's Division of Monitoring and Analysis; a computer based reporting system of the

bureau's 1,500 primary care projects. From 1978 until his designation as Deputy Assistant Secretary, he was Director of the Office of Migrant Health. The program provides ambulatory health care to approximately 600,000 migrant and seasonal farmworkers through 120 comprehensive health clinics and has an annual budget of approximately 40 million dollars.

Teresa A. Hawkes has been appointed Acting Director of the Office of Program Coordination and Review. A native Californian, she received her bachelor and master's degrees in anthropology from California State University in Sacramento. Prior to this appointment, she was chief of the Residential



Care Section for California's Department of Social Services Community Care Licensing Division and had served as chief of the County Training Section of the Departmental Training Bureau. As a consultant to the AFDC programs, she designed information systems related to welfare.

The Reading Story

by Anne Sheehan

"BCTV is one of the most important aspects of Berks County . . . to reach people . . . keep people well-informed." This statement reflects not only the personal thoughts of its author, Eugene L. Shirk, but also the philosophy of Berks Community Television.

Located in Reading, Pennsylvania, Berks Community Television is a non-profit, community based organization. Through the medium of interactive cable television, BCTV provides a forum for the community where issues can be aired, questions answered, and problems solved. BCTV gives highest priority to programming which responds to community needs and which encourages and permits dialogue between diverse segments of the community, for example, senior citizens and teenagers, Hispanics and Pennsylvania Dutch, elected officials and their constituents.

BCTV is operated by an 18 member board of directors. The chairman of the board is a former mayor of the City of Reading, 78-year-old Eugene L. Shirk. Programming is determined by the program committee, whose chairman reports to the board of directors. This committee, as well as the board of directors, is composed of volunteer representatives from different segments of the community: education, the League of Women Voters, the arts, senior citizens, social service agencies, health professionals, etc. There is a small nine member staff which is responsible for the day-to-day operations of BCTV, including technical and production efforts. In an average week, 14 hours of live, interactive programming are produced on Berks Community Television, 10 more hours are used on the Berks Cable system to replay programs at different times during the day.

In 1975, the Alternate Media Center of New York University received a grant from Ms. Sheehan is program director for BCTV.

the National Science Foundation to conduct an experiment in Reading. The purpose of the experiment was to see if two-way interactive cable television could facilitate the delivery of social services to senior citizens.

The experiment site for several reasons: it had a high percentage of senior citizens in relation to the total population (18 percent); it had many social services for seniors already in place, with a cooperative manager and a history of public access. The experiment started in January 1976, with three locations in the city, all in buildings that were used by, and were accessible to, senior citizens. In addition to these 3 sites, 120 families had converters in their homes so that they could receive the programs and interact with any of the sites via their home telephone. The experiment was so successful that in September of that year it was expanded so that anyone who had cable in their homes could interact and participate. One would no longer need a special converter.

The experiment came to an end in February 1977. At that time, the decision was made by the community to try and keep it going; a nonprofit corporation was set up, and "Berks Community Television" began.

In addition to its use of simple cable technology, BCTV is unique in that it is the users of the interactive system who determine the content of the programs. Live programs are produced on Berks Community Television on four evenings a week, and three mornings a week. Our morning programs are all produced by senior citizens. Once a month, an open ended, informal committee of senior citizen volunteer producers meets to plan morning programs for the following month. Many programs are produced on a regular basis; for instance, once a month, Mrs. Miller, a retired businesswoman, produces and hosts "Your Social Security." Due to the nature of BCTV, her guest, usually the District Representative of the Social Security Ad-

ministration, is able to stay in his office and talk with Mrs. Miller, who is at a studio-center in another part of the city. They see each other on a split screen, and can talk to each other, and other participants at the

office. They do not have to drive their car, or take a bus down to the office, and then wait in line. As John Elmitsky, the former District Manager, has said, "We like to feel that the broadcasts have made the Social Security office a bit more accessible to the community, especially the elderly who can't get around as much as they'd like to."

Mrs. Miller also keeps up with changes viewers should know about. If there's a change in Food Stamp regulations, or Medicare rules, she is on top of it, and will get in touch with the appropriate person so that people can get things straightened out immediately.

Not all of our programs are so serious, however. Some producers have put together programs dealing with "the good old days." Some specials have dealt with old radio programs, Reading during the 1920's and 1930's, old holiday customs, and so forth. These programs elicit a lot of home-viewer participation because people love to share their memories.

Two of BCTV's most popular programs are cablecast on Friday mornings. The first is "Singalong," led by a 66-year-old woman who spent her adult life as a homemaker and who, by her own admission, "can't carry a tune in a bucket." But that doesn't matter! What does matter is that people at the center in Reading, people at home, and people at Wernersville State Hospital, a state mental hospital, can join together and sing together, (sometimes on key and sometimes off) and develop a real sense of community. It also provides an opportunity to socialize via interactive television.

Our second program on Friday mornings

brings together senior citizens and teenagers in "Bridging the Generation Gap." This program is hosted by 78-year old Eugene Shirk, a former mayor of the City of Reading. Since most of the high schools in

the students are able to stay in their own schools and participate in the program. The schools take part in this program on a rotating basis throughout a given month; the students decide on the topic for the program. They have discussed with senior citizens both at the center and at home, such things as legalized abortion, equal rights, the rights of dissidents in foreign countries and what it was like during the Great Depression.

This program has helped to break down the barriers that exist between young people and the elderly. Young people are able to express their views, and see senior citizens as individuals with their own opinions and as valuable resources for learning. As an outgrowth of this program, several oral history series have been produced on BCTV, dealing with different aspects of Reading and Berks County history. Students can study World War II in their history books, but through interactive television they can enhance that knowledge by finding out what it was like in this area during the war, from people who were here and experienced it.

Besides breaking down barriers between old and young, BCTV, through its regular programs with city and county officials, breaks down barriers between elected officials and their constituents. Citizens feel that they, through this medium, do have a voice in local government, and the representatives do listen to "the voice of the people." Local officials have become so used to being on BCTV, in fact, that, as Mayor Karen A. Miller has said, "We just assume that interactive television is what everybody has."

To quote one regular participant: "I was a truck driver for 40 years, and after that a security guard . . . I've learned more in the past 4 years with BCTV than ever before."

See "Cable-Television"

Administration for Native Americans
David Lester, Commissioner

Pat Wood, Editor
David T. Ralston, Coordinator
Carolyn Jones, Editorial Assistant

Native American News

Mount St. Helens Remembered in Yakima



One year ago on May 18, Mount St. Helens in the State of Washington erupted with a gigantic explosion which hurled an estimated one cubic mile of pulverized rock and ash almost 14 miles into the atmosphere.

Blown by prevailing winds, ash from the eruption began an eastward course, reaching the Atlantic coast within 4 days. The largest ash cloud reached over 63,000 feet and was traced around the world.

The Yakima Reservation, about 80 miles from Mount St. Helens, was in the path of that huge wind-borne cloud of ash. Within 2 hours after the first explosion, on what had started as a peaceful and beautiful Sunday

morning, the reservation was pitch black, as dark as the middle of the night.

"I was sleeping late that morning," said Judy Eagle, secretary to two tribal councilmen, "and when I woke up I thought it was still night. I was totally puzzled and I didn't realize what was happening until I heard the news on the radio."

Unaware that the rain of ash might wreck the motor, she rushed to her car to drive to her teenage son who was 18 miles away. A drive that normally took an hour roundtrip took 2 hours. "We had to drive 20 miles an hour. You couldn't see another car until you were right on it. We saw car after car abandoned by the roadside."

For weeks after, tribal members went around with masks to filter out the dust and make breathing a bit easier. "Some people even wore masks made out of coffee filters," Eagle said.

Ash was everywhere—on the roof, on the bushes, on the trees. "It was so thick it literally had to be shoveled away—a job that took months. When it got wet, it got very hard. It also clogged up sewers," she said.

"In August, when we went to Potato Hill to pick huckleberries, we found the berries covered with ash," Eagle said. "But we picked them anyway, just like we always do."

Peggy Lamb Bul, who lives near the center of the reservation, said that several of her

eight children were setting up for a yard sale when they saw the huge black cloud in the distance. They thought at first that it was going to rain.

But soon, the day that had started out nice got hot and stuffy as the darkness descended. "We could hear the ash falling on the roof and the trees. And the smell was horrible—like the odor of sulfur. It was a once-in-a-lifetime experience," she said.

The rest of the day she and her family huddled around the radio and the television to keep up with the news. The next day—Monday—Lamb Bul, a nurse at the health clinic, reported for work, but the clinic was closed.

Continued on next page



Mt. St. Helens art work based on photos by Pai Skahan and Sylvia Gardee, Yakima Nation Review.

Continued from first page of this section

The clinic reopened on Tuesday and she got busy ordering the surgical-type masks that were in such big demand.

Lamb Bul was impressed with how well people took everything in stride. "I don't really believe that our people experienced any long term devastating effects," she said.

"There were not even too many respiratory problems reported at the clinic," she said.

The health and well-being of the people on the large Yakima Reservation was the main concern of Tribal Chairman Johnson Menimick. "We first had to work to take care of the health needs of people—Indian and non-Indian alike—and after that our concern was any economic impact."

Tribal police had to maintain survival services, especially for sick or elderly people, although using the vehicles in the heavy ash caused thousands of dollars worth of damage.

Only 2 days before the eruption, Menimick had flown over Mount St. Helens in the tribal plane. "Spirit Lake was beautiful and the river was flowing," he said. Like others on the reservation on the Sunday morning of the eruption, Menimick thought the huge black cloud in the distance was a thundercloud.

When he heard about the volcanic

eruption, he cancelled a business flight to Seattle scheduled for that very morning.

"There was no way that we could have flown high enough to clear the cloud and I knew the ash would affect the motor's operation."

Some areas a hundred miles north had a 3 or 4 inch covering of ash; where Menimick lives had little more than an inch. "Areas just 8 miles south of us had no ash at all," he said. "Strange as it seems, the ash was a bit like snow. It was not damp, yet a vehicle would slide sideways in it."

The blanket of ash stopped some operations and slowed down others. A school normally operated in the summer months could not open. Tribal logging operations in the north were affected. Fruit growers and farmers in the valley, largely non-Indians leasing tribal land, found their cherry crop damaged. "But underground crops still in seed were not hurt," Menimick said. "In fact, the heat from the ash was a bit like fertilizer and the vegetable crop may have been a higher yield than usual."

Will the 1980 volcanic activity of Mount St. Helens be a "once in a lifetime experience" as Nurse Lamb Bul called it, or will the once serene mountain continue to spill superheated steam, ash and gases?

No one knows for sure.

Smoking Mountain or Beautiful Maiden?

Mount St. Helens got its English name in honor of the Baron St. Helens who served as the British ambassador to Spain in the late 18th century. It was named in 1792 by George Vancouver, a British explorer.

Long before the mountain was known to European explorers, however, it was known and named by Northwest Indians who warned the newcomers about the mountain's fury. One Indian name was Louwala-Clough—"smoking mountain."

The mountain of today was formed over the last 2,500 years. It has had periods of relative calm. Around 1800 a dormant period of 150 years was broken by a voluminous pumice eruption. Louwala-Clough was then intermittently active until around 1857. Its volcanic activity in 1980 broke a sleep of 123 years.

Over the centuries the active mountain spurred many stories among nearby tribes,

including the Cascade-Schinook, the Cowlitz, the Klickitat and the Yakima.

According to one legend, the mountain was once a beautiful maiden, Loowit. When two sons of the Great Spirit Sahale fell in love with her, she could not choose between them. The two braves, Wyeast and Klickitat, fought over her, burning villages and forests in the process. Sahale was furious. He smote the three lovers and erected a mighty mountain peak where each fell. Because Loowit was beautiful, her mountain (St. Helens) was a beautiful symmetrical cone of dazzling white. Wyeast (Mt. Hood) lifted his head in pride, but Klickitat (Mt. Adams) bent his head in tears as he looked upon the beautiful maiden wrapped in snow.

The Indian lore was taken from a 1980 brochure, Mount St. Helens, published by the United States Department of Agriculture's Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Region.

Seattle Indian Health Board:

It Began With Donated Space, Donated Medicine and Volunteer Doctors And Now It's A \$3 Million Program

by Dave Miller



Old man, the sweat lodge heals the sick; brings good fortune to one deserving. Saared stream rises - vapor fills the sweat being - my pores slime out their dross.

Phil George
(New Patient)

Sweat lodges are still used by Native Americans in a procedure that is spiritual as well as physical. Even the medicine man is making a comeback. On reservations, traditional native health practices often exist side-by-side with care provided by doctors and nurses of the Indian Health Service. However, until recently most urban Indians had no access to either traditional care or that of the white man.

This was certainly true in Seattle until 1970. Before that year, Seattle's Indian and Alaska Native population found itself cut off from any health care. Seattle's Indian people were ineligible for Indian Health Service programs, isolated from the public assistance bureaucracies, and only a few could afford private health care.

Over time, many people had become concerned over the plight of Seattle's Indian population. Counselors and administrators involved with the Seattle Public Schools' Fine Arts and Heritage program were particularly concerned about the severe health problems among the Indian children they were serving. Together with representatives of the Indian community, primarily those involved with the Kinatchitapi Indian Council, they discussed the development of a volunteer health clinic. Their efforts were aided by the completion of a study by a Dr. Nathan Smith entitled *The Nutritional Status of a Group of Urban Indian Families Living in Seattle*, which documented the

health problems of 34 urban Indian families.

Although the need had been established, it was during the worst of the recession in Seattle and money was scarce. Luckily, the clinic planners found a friend in the Administrator of Seattle's Public Health Services (PHS) Hospital, Dr. Willard Johnson. He offered the group space in the hospital. With this donated space, a stock of donated drugs, \$15 with which to purchase penicillin, and the services of volunteer doctors, nurses, pharmacists and others, medical services began to be provided to Native Americans during the evening hours. The story is still told of how medical records were initially kept in a grocery cart. The time was February 1970.

The clinic was then named the Kinatchitapi Clinic or more simply Indian Clinic (since then the clinic has become known as the Seattle Indian Health Board). Initially, there were three staff members: a director, a part-time planner, and a receptionist.

As soon as medical treatment of Seattle's Native Americans began, it became evident that dental needs were also a major health problem. The PHS Hospital helped out again by offering the Indian Clinic use of its dental facilities during evening hours. Through assistance from the American Jewish Committee, volunteer dentists were recruited. Evening dental services began in January 1971.

It was not until three months later that the Seattle Indian Health Board (SIHB), the new name for the governing board, received its first funding from the State Office of Economic Opportunity. In July 1971, additional funding from what was then the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare allowed the planner to become full-time and another secretary to be added.

Since this time, SIHB has grown steadily in size and scope. In 1972, a social services/outreach program was begun. A full-time nurse, doctor, and dentist were obtained from HEW's National Health Services Corp program, and funds were obtained from the Office of Economic Opportunity to begin a family planning/prenatal program.

Also in 1972, SIHB took on the problem of alcoholism among the Native American population. With funds provided from HEW's National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, outpatient alcoholism counseling and group therapy services were added to the clinic's service network.

In the spring of 1973, the PHS Hospital identified additional space on its ground floor and the medical clinic relocated. The new space allowed for two examination rooms, and small waiting, reception, and pharmacy areas.

By 1974, SIHB staff had expanded to 86, with 15 volunteers. The number of patients registered with the clinic had reached 12,226, more than double from a year before. (Obviously, the health needs of Seattle Indian population were significant and had been long ignored.) The PHS Hospital extended access to its emergency room and provided a 24 hour on-call system through the hospital telephone operator. Also, during this year, a food supplement program for mothers and young children was begun through a contract with the Seattle/King County Health Department.

In December of 1975, the PHS Hospital director agreed to provide space for the medical clinic in building 10 on the PHS Hospital grounds. After remodeling was completed, the medical clinic space had tripled, from 3 to 10 examination rooms. This was also the year that the mental health needs of the clinic's population were first addressed. A University of Washington psychiatrist, Dr. James Pappin, volunteered his counseling services and provided training in mental health techniques to other clinic staff.

In 1976, county funding permitted the establishment of a mental health program within the clinic. Also, in 1976, a new 47-bed

alcoholism facility was opened, named the Thunderbird Fellowship House. In addition, a 44-bed wing was added to the Cedar Hills Treatment Center, specifically for treatment of Indian and Alaska Native alcoholism clients. By this time, the alcoholism program had developed a comprehensive range of services, including identification and referral, detoxification, intensive treatment, intermediate rehabilitation, outpatient and criminal justice services.

In April of 1977, members of the medical staff gave a presentation at the National Conference on Hypertension in Washington, D.C. The Seattle Indian Health Board became a forerunner in the screening and research of hypertension in the Indian and Alaska Native population.

Over time, many other services and programs have been added, including an adolescent health care program, a youth alcoholism prevention program, and an Indian health careers opportunity program. Today, there are 12 examination rooms in the medical clinic and many services have their own buildings. SIHB staff currently numbers 198. Total program funding for 1980 was over \$3 million. Patient registration has topped 24,000.

In an average month, 2,700 persons visit the medical clinic, 1,400 people receive social services, and dental care is provided for 600. The most common health problems are upper respiratory and middle ear infections, hypertension, obesity, alcohol abuse, and diabetes. The average monthly income of patients is \$475. Over half have no health coverage at all. Without the Seattle Indian Health Board, few of these people would receive any health care at all.

It has taken the vision, strength, and courage of many individuals and groups in Seattle and in government at all levels to make the Seattle Indian Health Board the ringing success it is. Yet, there is still much to be done to improve the level of health among Indians. If the past is any judge, the SIHB will not shirk the challenge.

Dave Miller is a public information specialist with HHS' Public Affairs Office in Region X.

Oops!

How could we do it? Last month when we printed the Native American Resource Directory we omitted two programs within our own Department of Health and Human Services. Please add:

Other HHS Indian Programs
Dr. Emery Johnson, Director, Indian Health Service, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857 (301) 443-1083.
Vacant, Chief, Indian Desk, Public Health Advisor, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857 (301) 443-1284.

The Zuni Pueblo Tribe—Past, Present and Future



by Cynthia Chick

THE Zuni people retain many of the customs and the religious beliefs of their ancestors. We still speak our own language and practice many of our own cultures and traditions. However because of the changes in time we have adapted our way of life to cope with our problems," said Robert Lewis, Governor of the Zuni Pueblo Tribe. The tribe is an ANA grantee.

Zuni is located 40 miles south of the city of Gallup, in west central New Mexico, near the Arizona border.

"The population of Zuni now totals over 7,000. It is about 90 percent full-blooded Zuni Indians with the remaining people Anglos, Mexican-Americans, blacks and American Indians of other tribes," said Lewis.

In former times the Zuni village was composed of a clustering of apartment type dwellings arranged haphazardly to produce random street patterns found in many old Indian settlements. Now there are only a few multi-storied buildings. Most of the newer homes are being built on separate lots of quarried, cleverly-fitted stone or cement blocks, with pitched roofs. Mobile home ownership has increased in the past years.

Window glass has replaced the sheet mica of former times. Electricity and electric appliances are found in all Zuni homes. A modern piped water supply and sewer system is continuously being extended.

In the early 1970s the dirt roads were paved, replacing the traditional dirt roads. Automobiles became more evident.

The village is not divided into economic sections but by family membership. Each family belongs to a clan and clans are composed of many families. Today there are 15 or 16 clans in Zuni.

The traditional beehive ovens are still used extensively for baking native Zuni bread, roasting corn and cooking native stews and meats. But these foods are decreasing with the rising Anglo American diet: hamburgers, chicken, "store bought" bread and soda pop.

Clothing has also undergone a considerable change. The ancient buckskin, yucca fiber and handwoven cotton clothes are nonexistent. Today muslin cloth and department store clothes have become the usual Zuni wardrobe.

In the past jewelry making was an art practiced by only a few men. Today it is a family affair, with women also having a significant role in its production.

"In the last year the rate of unemployment has increased considerably. The rise in silver prices has hurt our 1,119 silversmiths who practice this art as an occupation," said Governor Lewis.

The Zuni craftsmen sell some of their jewelry to the Zuni Craftsmen Cooperative Association (ZCCA). This is a nonprofit corporation established in the State of New Mexico in 1969. It is controlled by the Zuni craftsmen through their elected Board of Directors.

"Zuni craftsmen sell their work directly to ZCCA. By working through ZCCA the Zunis protect their art from the imitation American Indian products which flood the market," said Ms. Rosalia Martza, administrative assistant for grants and contracts at Zuni.

Other types of employment are in public health service, public schools and government organizations such as the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Some Zunis commute daily to jobs in Gallup, 40 miles away. At the present moment the Zuni tribe has over 60 federal programs operating on the reservation. These range from schools to elderly centers to environmental projects.

"In 1979 the Zuni Public School District was established. At this time we have three public schools—one high school and two elementary schools. We also have two elementary parochial schools—the Catholic Mission and the Christian Reformed. All of our schools are integrated with Zuni Indians and non-Indians," Governor Lewis said.

In 1969 the government funded a Head Start program for children 4 years old to

kindergarten. Today the children are still taught the Zuni native language, culture and traditions.

Governor Lewis is proud of his tribe's work. "My people worked together to raise money to expand the Head Start Center," he said. "The men folks donated their time to build the new facilities. They have recently organized a Parents and Teachers Association to oversee the operation of the program."

In 1973 the Zuni Alternative Program was established to provide educational services to the large number (40 percent) of Zuni students who leave the public schools.

"The school district has no immediate or long-range plans to decrease this tremendous rate," Lewis said. "However the results of a comprehensive community needs survey indicated a need for a more positive type of education. One that incorporates Zuni learning styles and close community contact would help this problem."

Students either volunteer or are referred to the Alternative Program by their local high school. There is a strong emphasis on learning by involvement and contact with people, places and things not available on the reservation. The program also develops teaching approaches with Zuni students, field trips, small groups and individual learning in setting based on Zuni traditions and culture. The Alternative Learning Program provides personal and academic counseling for full-time students.

The Zuni Group Foster Home for abused and neglected children was established in 1977. In the beginning it was run by Anglos. Today it is operated by an elderly Zuni couple, Mr. and Mrs. Enote. It houses 30 children ranging from new born to 5 and 6 years old.

"We speak the Zuni native language and teach the children the native Zuni traditions and culture," said Mrs. Enote.

The Senior Olympics Center was established in 1977 to keep the elderly generation in fit condition—physically,

emotionally and psychologically. It is located in the center of the village and transportation is provided for anyone who would like to attend.

The staff consists of six professionals with an elderly Zuni man as director. The center provides hot meals, companionship and encourages participation in community affairs.

"Our elderly people are very precious to us. We have a lot of respect for them because of the hard times they have been through. Our future plans include a nursing home facility on the reservation for those elderly people who cannot be cared for in the home. At the moment we send them to Gallup or other cities where they find themselves isolated socially, culturally and with no communication in the white man's world," Governor Lewis said.

One of the environmental projects is the Young Adult Conservation Corps. It was established by Public law 95-93 to provide year-round jobs for unemployed and out of school young men and women, ages 16 through 23. The program is administered jointly by the Departments of Labor, Agriculture and the Interior through an inter-agency agreement.

"It is a partnership between young people who need jobs and a government who needs their talents, energies and enthusiasm to accomplish work that will benefit all Americans," said Governor Lewis.

This year the program employed 40 men and women under 21. They are involved in all types of conservation work including: vegetation and wildlife preservation, management and improvement; recreational facilities development; rehabilitation and maintenance; insect and disease prevention and control; natural disaster damage control and clean-up.

The Zuni Archaeology Program is another environmental project. There are 12 men and women who excavate old ruins around New Mexico. For the future there is a plan to establish a museum which presents Zuni culture and traditions. This will broaden public awareness about the Zuni American Indians.

"These programs are only a few that we have established," Lewis said. We are also updating our comprehensive plan for community and reservation wide development. We are in the planning process for a shopping center, with a supermarket and clothing store. These are badly needed since the closest stores are in Gallup. We also have plans for a motel as well as the museum."

The Administration for Native Americans is currently funding \$170,000 to the tribe to assist in economic development, specifically a fish and wildlife project. In the past ANA funds have largely been used for housing, day care and elderly projects.

Governor Lewis and the Zuni Tribe are optimistic about the future. "We have come a long way and by working together the future will be even brighter."

Cynthia Chick is a senior at Assumption College in Worcester, Mass. This article was written while she was an intern in the HDS Office of Public Affairs.



Cable Television: Programming for the Community

by Sharon Scully

Cable television, which has added a new dimension to the family TV viewing fare, is also bringing community-wide changes to many U.S. cities. Across the country, civic leaders, politicians, cultural organizations, health professionals and educators are taking advantage of cable television to reach ever-growing audiences. TV households, linked together by cable wires, are offered new community insight and a chance to see TV cameras focused on family and friends active in the community.

American Television and Communications Corporations (ATC), one of the nation's two largest cable operators, has worked successfully in developing quality community programming and in creating new interactive capabilities for future cable systems. ATC approaches community programming with an eye to the individual needs of each city—an approach resulting in a variety of emphasis and direction among ATC productions. There is a wide range of opportunities available to a cable operator dedicated to fully developing cable's outreach potential.

For example, senior citizens run the

cameras and develop program ideas in ATC's internationally recognized Reading, Pennsylvania, system.

Less renowned than the Reading system, but no less popular with local viewers is the programming fare offered in Kennett, Missouri. Originally spearheaded by a local dentist under the sponsorship of the Church of Christ, Kennett's community productions have grown from Bible study and weekly sermons to special features focusing on regional politicians, happenings around town and colorful local personalities.

In ATC's newly built Kansas City system, local health and medical personnel have realized cable's potential to improve communications within the profession as well as between public and professionals. Using a special cable serving the city's institutions, the hospital association transmits patient records, training programs for staff members and information about medical meetings. The association is also arranging to show video tapes from the University of Missouri School of Medicine via cable. When the Kansas City subscriber system is complete, additional programming geared to the general public or other city agencies

will be generated.

Other ATC systems have dealt with subscriber health programming, including emergency medical training, weekly features on such topics as arthritis or weight control, and question and answer sessions with doctors.

Cable has also been particularly successful in reaching out to cable subscribers with political forums, community fund raising, and cablecasts of ongoing community functions (graduation ceremonies, town festivals, choir performances, parades, city council meetings, etc.).

As cable television reaches into more and more homes, its unique ability to add a "personal touch" to TV programming will become increasingly important. The combination of an experienced, committed cable operator, and a core of concerned local leaders is all that is needed to give communities an exciting and positive vehicle for self-expression.

Ms. Scully is communications coordinator for American Television and Communications Corporation.



Dorcas R. Hardy *Continued from first page of this section*

listed within the block grant which were previously funded under categorical programs. Expenditures will be audited. But, states will not be required to spend a certain proportion of the monies on certain types of services programs, since, as I said before, they are in a better position to determine the best allocation of funds than we are. Effective, established programs are unlikely to be eliminated.

Q. Many of the programs that currently provide funds for services also provide funds for research, the development of innovative techniques for service delivery and the provision of technical assistance. Will your office continue to support these activities?

A. Yes, there is a need for a continuing federal role in these areas, although an improved one. Presently the funds for research and technical assistance are attached to categorical legislation, as you pointed out. There is little flexibility for shifting funds to areas where research or technical assistance is most needed. The block grant proposal contains a provision to consolidate these discretionary funds so we can be more responsive to the state's need for research information and assistance in improving delivery of social services. States will also be allowed to purchase technical assistance as they deem necessary.

Q. How will those discretionary funds be used?

A. They will be used to support states in the design and delivery of effective human services through activities such as research on issues of national concern, the provision of technical assistance to states at their request and the transfer of management and services delivery technology, to name just a

few things. The criteria for the use of funds will include the degree to which the proposed activities support state and local administration and management of social services and to help those administrations redefine and redesign social services to improve their effectiveness in light of reduced federal participation.

Q. Many issues and services needs involve more than one state. What role will your office have in addressing these problems?

A. That's a good point and one I wanted to make when you asked about discretionary activities. Many of these will focus on issues which cross state lines. We expect to continue a strong federal support role in areas such as the national adoption information exchange, work with states on interstate compacts on adoption and a national hotline for runaway youth, as well as other interstate issues.

Q. How will your office maintain and encourage the role that community groups and local government have played in meeting the social services of the poor?

A. The social services block grant is designed to do just that. By removing categorical restrictions, states and local governments are given a much stronger planning and decision-making role in social services. It also requires that states must make available to the public their plan on the use of block grant funds at the beginning of the year. This is intended to assure a full public debate. Finally, we intend to continue to share information with the states on successful methods of service delivery, including good examples of local level coordination of services. The *HDS News* is already doing this and will continue to do it.

Q. Under the proposed 25 percent reduction in funding for title XX, won't drastic cuts in services occur?

A. The experience to date under the title XX program has been very encouraging. But it has many administrative requirements that would be lessened under the block, so some administrative savings would be achieved. Also, the states would be able to build on the title XX model to focus even greater support on those population subgroups, such as the low income elderly, that have particular service needs, at a far lower cost than is incurred in the present program structure.

Q. The Developmental Disabilities program has mandated that states plan services to this client population through existing services systems. Without this legislative focus, won't planning for the developmentally disabled be lost in the competitive crush for attention against larger, more influential groups?

A. States will not stop providing services to the disabled simply because federal legislation no longer mandates specific planning procedures and processes. The fact is, these federal requirements have become so burdensome that one state, Virginia, has already withdrawn from the program. The flexibility to develop planning procedures that mesh with other social service programs will actually help states to plan more effectively for this client population.

Q. Will there be continued funding for domestic violence projects?

A. States may continue to provide emergency shelter, counseling and other services aimed at alleviating the causes and effects of domestic violence under the social services block grant. R&D and technical assistance projects in this area could be funded under

the consolidated discretionary authority.

Q. What are the Administration's plans for extending programs under the Older Americans Act?

A. In regard to programs under the Older Americans Act administered by HHS and OHDS, we have submitted a proposal to extend them for 5 years.

Q. What will be the effect of changing current reimbursement provisions for meals for the elderly?

A. It means that states would no longer have to interface with the Department of Agriculture to get this part of their title III resources. All funds will come from AoA which should effect administrative efficiencies.

Q. Why are the Administrations on Aging and Native Americans programs exempt from the block grant proposal and why isn't Head Start included?

A. Consolidation of aging discretionary activities into new program authority is already under consideration. As Secretary Schweiker pointed out, in our Native American programs we are dealing with tribal authorities—not states—which is the reason for their exclusion.

The proposed budget increase of \$130 million for the Head Start program in fiscal year 1982 will maintain or improve the quality of services provided to an estimated 374,300 children, of whom 90 percent are from poor families and 10 percent are handicapped.

The requested increase, which would bring the Head Start budget to \$950 million, is in line with the President's pledge to preserve programs that provide a "safety net" for the truly needy.

They're Looking for Trouble

John Watkins (not his real name) called the Hartford INFO LINE office during a bitter cold spell last winter. He had just seen an INFO LINE ad on television which prompted him to call and request a ride to his doctor.

Mary Chatfield, the regional INFO LINE director, fielded the call. In a matter of minutes she had arranged for the Red Cross to handle Mr. Watkins' transportation. Prior to that time he had heard of neither the Red Cross's Medical Transportation Program nor of INFO LINE. After a few minutes of concerned listening and some skilled interviewing, Ms. Chatfield was able to determine that Mr. Watkins was a 75-year-old who lived alone and had no immediate family. He was badly arthritic and was homebound most of the time. His isolation, his physical problems and his income of \$250 per month had prevented him from leading the kind of life that most of us would hope for as we grow older.

Based on the facts that Mr. Watkins shared with Ms. Chatfield she was able to arrange for him to receive Title 19 Medicaid assistance, meals on wheels and friendly visiting. According to Ms. Chatfield, "Many callers to INFO LINE are not sure what services to request. They simply know that they have a problem and they outline that problem to us. Our staff has to determine what service can best overcome the problem that is presented. We then can refer the caller to an appropriate agency which provides that service."

Since January 1976, Connecticut has had a statewide INFO LINE network which provides comprehensive information, referral and followup services to people who call for assistance with a multitude of

problems. Services are delivered through seven regional offices which are centrally coordinated. Through January 1981, a total of 318,000 callers have been served. Calls are now coming in at an annual rate of 118,000.

The responsibility for administering INFO LINE rests with the United Way of Connecticut, the association of Connecticut's 27 local United Ways. According to Michael P. Speciale, statewide INFO LINE coordinator, "INFO LINE is an exciting program to work for. It is not only existing, it is thriving because of the partnership between United Way and state government. Title XX essentially funds the program with 25 percent local matching funds coming from all our United Ways and the State Department of Mental Health.

"INFO LINE," says Speciale, "has become an increasingly valuable asset to our citizens as life becomes more complex and as people are confronted with problems that overwhelm them. We have always served a sizable percentage of low income persons, but during the past year we have seen an upswing in the number of middle class callers who previously would not have called."

Cooperation seems to be the key ingredient for INFO LINE's success. Early on, the State Department on Aging designated INFO LINE as the state's information and referral service for the elderly rather than establish its own program. The State Department of Mental Health is promoting INFO LINE as the after-hours emergency intake point for the state's newly developing Community Mental Health Centers. This and similar kinds of uses of INFO LINE are making it easier than ever for Connecticut citizens to access "the system" when they need help.

INFO LINE is doing more than providing information and referral services to persons who call for help. Through a special title XX grant INFO LINE developed a computerized inventory of human service agencies in Connecticut. Each of the agency profiles (2,200 agencies have been identified) includes a statement of purpose, list of sites, services provided and service eligibility requirements. The data was collected by the regional INFO LINE offices and the file is updated monthly. The statewide INFO LINE office coordinates all work on the resource file. Mailing labels and special reports can be requested by persons who need to access the file. Most special reports can be produced for \$50 or less. Through special technology, regional social service directories have been produced from the computerized file. Six thousand of these directories have been printed and are now being sold for \$6.50 each (on an at-cost basis).

In addition, the regional INFO LINE offices record data on all calls on standardized case forms which include demographic and service information. Statewide Director, Speciale, has become excited about the prospect of analyzing this data. "We have just recently realigned the funding necessary to keypunch and computerize our case data after a hiatus of several years. Just think of what it means... we have 118,000 annual instances of people actually seeking solutions for their problems. This represents approximately 11 percent of all Connecticut households."

Through case data reports, printed directories, the computerized resource file and direct service to callers, INFO LINE has achieved its goal of becoming a nationwide

hds
human
development
services

Human Development News is published by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services—

Richard S. Schweiker, *Secretary*

Office of Human Development Services—
Dorcas R. Hardy, *Assistant Secretary*

Office of Public Affairs
Jerry Nordquist, *Acting Director*
Jean Glenn, *Editor*
Wilma Chinn, *Editorial Assistant*
Richard E. Swartz, *Art Director*
Edythe E. Alpert, *Assistant*
Larry T. McSwain, *Production*

Contributing Writers:
Don Collins
Patricia Underdue-Bells

Further information or additional copies may be obtained by writing to:
Human Development News
Room 350-G HHH Bldg.
200 Independence Avenue, SW.
Washington, D.C. 20201

central clearinghouse for social services. "Our biggest challenge," says Speciale, "is to maintain the exuberance for INFO LINE that is shared by our staff, our board, and our callers. It is reflected in the work we do."

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Washington, D.C. 20201

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, \$300

Postage and Fees Paid
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF H.H.S.
HHS-393

THIRD CLASS BULK RATE



U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Office of Human Development Services
Office of Public Affairs



Human Development News

HDS: Working with State and Local Agencies to Create Caring Communities

Dorcas Hardy: HDS Assistant Secretary Designate



Dorcas R. Hardy

President Reagan has nominated Dorcas R. Hardy to be the Assistant Secretary of Human Development Services. Miss Hardy has been Associate Director of the University of Southern California's Center for Health Services Research since 1974. The multi-disciplinary research center addresses economic, social and health policy issues.

Prior to that, she was a health consultant with Urban Management, Inc., specializing in the study of intergovernmental effectiveness of services for children. From January 1973 to April 1974, Miss Hardy was Assistant Secretary of Health for the state of California. In 1971 to 1973, she was Executive Director of the Health Services Industry Committee of the Cost of Living

Council. Prior to that position, she served in an executive capacity with the White House Conference on Children and Youth and, earlier, as an aide to senator Clifford P. Case of New Jersey.

She has been a member of the California Hospital Association and served on the board of directors for Volunteers in International Service and Awareness, Junior League of Pasadena, All Saints Children's Center in Pasadena and the Sierra Madres Girl Scout Council.

Miss Hardy is listed in Who's Who of American Women and in 1978 was included in the Outstanding Young Women of America. She was graduated from Connecticut College, New London, Connecticut and holds a master's degree in business ad-

ministration from Pepperdine University, Los Angeles, California. She also completed Harvard University's Executive Program in Health Policy and Financial Management in 1978.

David A. Rust has been named as Executive Director of the White House Conference on Aging. Mr. Rust was formerly minority staff director for the Senate's Special Committee on Aging.

Mr. Rust will be in charge of preparing for the 4 day conference to be held November 30 through December 3.

A graduate of Frostburg State College, Mr. Rust was formerly a teacher in Baltimore County, Maryland and for 6 years was legislative assistant to Senator J. Glenn Beall, Jr.

1982 Budget Proposed

The revised 1982 budget for the Department of Health and Human Services proposed major changes in the way health and social service programs will be funded.

The budget proposed the consolidation of over 40 existing categorical programs into 4 block grants: health services, preventive health, social services and energy and emergency assistance.

These grants are to be provided to the states in proportion to the estimated funding allocation of existing categorical programs, and with maximum flexibility to address needs as assessed by states and localities.

Funding in 1982 is proposed at 75 percent of 1981 current levels and no state matching will be mandated. The funding for the block grants in 1982 is being sought through the appropriations process, concurrent with consideration of proposed block grant legislation.

The aim of the 1982 budget revisions for federal social service activities is to increase state flexibility in programming and ad-

ministration of program resources as well as to simplify federal administrative and oversight responsibilities. In OHDS this objective would be carried out through:

- Consolidation of the major federal social service authorities, including title XX, child welfare, foster care, rehabilitation services and community services and other smaller state grant activities into a single, flexible block grant to the states. \$3.8 billion, approximately 75 percent of current funding is proposed for 1982. (See Table 1.)

- Consolidation of OHDS research and demonstration activities (except Aging) which have been conducted under several separate authorities at a level of \$61 million, \$23 million below 1981. (See Table 2.) In addition to funds previously administered by the OHDS, the 1982 request includes funds and authority to support research related to problems of the handicapped which has been conducted by the National Institute of Handicapped Research (Dept. of Education).

Continued on next page

	1980	1981	1982	Change
OHDS Programs Included in the Block Grant				
Title XX Services and Training	\$3,008*	\$2,991		
Child Welfare Services and Training	74	169		
Foster Care and Adoptions	269	369		
Child Abuse (State Grants)	7			
Developmental Disabilities (State Grants)	51	51		
Runaway Youth	10	10		
OHDS Salaries and Expenses	4	4		
Subtotal	\$3,423	\$3,591		
Other Federal Programs Included in the Block Grant				
Rehabilitation Services	905	931		
Community Services Administration	516	483		
Total	\$4,844	\$5,005	\$3,800	-\$1,205

* Includes \$223 million for prior-year claims.

An Opinion Poverty Trends Reconsidered

by James A. Kissko



The commonplace view of poverty has been that despite the intensive governmental efforts of the past two decades poverty has remained at a persistently high level. Recently, while reviewing the current literature, I was struck by the discrepancies between the social welfare and economics literature regarding poverty trends.

The social welfare literature focuses on the gloomy statistics that 24½ million Americans are officially defined as poor. These figures have been used as justification for greater efforts to redistribute the national wealth and income through federal programs directed at the poor. As a manager of federal poverty programs, I have made the same argument for the past 10 years.

Submerged in government reports and the economics literature is a different and far more positive view of trends in poverty and the distribution of income. The new analyses indicate that not only has a substantial reduction in poverty occurred since World War II, but basic income inequality—the disparity of income among the rich, the middle class and the poor—also has narrowed. Only within the past few months has this new perspective which challenges the com-

monplace assumptions on poverty received serious consideration and media attention.

My own analysis of the conflicting viewpoints leads me to conclude that the data clearly support those who hold that substantial progress has been made in reducing poverty and redistributing income.

Morton Paglin, an economist at Portland State University, has argued persuasively that the traditional measures of both poverty and income distribution trends are subject to fundamental flaws which bias the usual findings. For example, a long line of social theorists have concluded that the distribution of income has not really change over the last generation, i.e., that the disparity between the rich and the poor in the share of the national income has remained about the same. But the measure of "perfect income equality" that the theorists used was based on the assumption that all American families should have identical incomes, irrespective of the age, education, seniority on the job or experiences of the income earners. The degree of inequality overall was measured by the divergence of the actual distribution of national family income from this ideal of perfect income equality.

Paglin notes, and I agree, that such a

concept of perfect income equality is too simplistic; in part because it denies the fact that income usually is very much related to age and that this is an accepted and frequently institutionalized arrangement within American society. Young income earners tend to have low incomes. As experience, education and seniority tend to increase with age, so does income—which tends to peak at age 50-55 and then decline. Unless the changing age structure of the population is taken into consideration, the changing mix of young, middle-aged and elderly people in the population could account for the change or lack of change in this measure of inequality.

And indeed, this is just what Paglin found. Using the academic definition of perfect income equality, he found what many had concluded before him—that the degree of inequality was basically unchanged from 1947 to 1972. However, when he adjusted the data for the changing age composition of the population (there were relatively more young and more old people in the population in 1972 than in 1947), he reported that a significant reduction of 23 percent in income inequality had occurred.

Continued on next page of this section

Continued from preceding page

- Consolidation of aging social services and nutrition activities into a new aging services authority with increased state flexibility. Funding, including transfers from the Department of Agriculture, will be maintained at 1981 current level. (See Table 3.)

- Consolidation of aging research, training and other discretionary authorities into a single discretionary authority. Funding under this new consolidated authority will be reduced by \$22 million in the 1982 budget.

The budget proposes \$692 million for state-operated programs which provide

nutrition, transportation, inhome and legal services to persons over 60 years of age. Grants to Indian tribes will continue to be supported at the \$6 million level. The Federal Council on Aging will continue only its advisory council functions.

The 1982 revised budget reflects the high priority for the Head Start program. The 1982 budget allocates \$950 million for Head Start, \$130 million more than 1981.

Native American programs will receive \$28 million, \$6 million less than 1981, while the budget for Work Incentives (WIN) is \$200,000 less than in 1981.

Both the White House Conference on Children and Youth and the Conference on Aging are scheduled to be held late in 1981. Funds for the Conferences, appropriated in prior years, remain available until expended.

During the balance of this fiscal year, social services authorities will continue to be

funded under their current categorical authorities.

In the aggregate, the 1982 revised budget provides \$6 billion for social services programs, including activities currently administered by HHS as well as consolidations from other federal agencies.

TABLE 2.
OTHER HUMAN DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

(Budget authority in millions)

	1980	1981	1982	Change
Social Services Research:				
Child Welfare Research	\$15	\$12	\$-	-\$12
Child Abuse Projects	16	16	-	-16
University Affiliated Facilities and Developmental Disabilities Projects	12	11	-	-11
Handicapped Research	31	35	-	-35
Other Research	6	5	-	-5
Adoption Opportunities	5	5	-	-5
Social Services Discretionary Activities			81	+81
Subtotal	85	84	81	-23
White House Conference on Children and Youth	3	-	-	-
White House Conference on Aging	-	3	-	-3
Administration	58	60	63	+3
Total, Budget Authority	\$146	\$147	\$124	-\$23

TABLE 3
AGING PROGRAMS
(Budget authority in millions)

	1980	1981	1982	Change
State Agencies on Aging	\$23	\$23	\$23	\$-
Social Services and Centers	247	247	-	-247
Nutrition (Agriculture Department Transfer in 1982)	392	435	(95)	-435
Grants for State and Community Activities	-	-	692	+692
Other Programs	62	53	29	-24
Total	\$724	\$758	\$744	-\$14
Program Information	1980	1981	1982	
Social Services and Centers:				
Number of Area Agencies	650	665	665	
Nutrition Services:				
Congregate Meals Daily	488,000	528,300	527,000	
Home-delivered Meals Daily	83,950	82,700	84,350	
Total Meals Daily*	571,950	611,000	611,350	

* Includes HHS Title III, USDA and State and local matching funds.

Native American News

Native American Resource Directory

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

All addresses are Washington, D.C. unless otherwise noted.

**United States Congress
Congressional Locator
(202) 224-3121
Senate**

**SELECT COMMITTEE ON
INDIAN AFFAIRS
(202) 224-2251**

William S. Cohen, Chr., Timothy C. Woodcock, Staff Director
A full legislative committee with oversight responsibility over the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), the Indian Health Service (IHS) and other Indian programs. Committee has primary responsibility for Indian legislation introduced in the Senate and jurisdiction on all Indian affairs not specifically handled by other committees.

Senate authorizing and appropriating committees which relate to Human Development Services (HDS):

LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES COMMITTEE

Orrin Hatch, Chr.

Employment and Productivity Subcommittee (formerly Employment, Poverty and Migratory Labor): Dan Quayle, Chr. Jurisdiction: Native American Programs (Title VIII, Economic Opportunity Act), Head Start (Title V, Economic Opportunity Act)

Aging, Family and Human Services Subcommittee (combines Child and Human Development with Aging Subcommittee): Jeremiah Denton, Chr. Jurisdiction: Child Abuse and Neglect, Domestic Violence, Day Care, Older Americans

Handicapped Subcommittee: Lowell Weicker, Chr. Jurisdiction: Developmental Disabilities

APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

Mark Hatfield, Chr.

Labor, HHS, Education and Related Agencies Subcommittee: Harrison Schmitt, Chr. Jurisdiction: All HDS programs

FINANCE COMMITTEE

Robert Dole, Chr.

Subcommittee on Social Security and Income Maintenance Programs: William Armstrong, Chr. Jurisdiction: Title XX; IV-B Child Welfare Services; Section 426, Child Welfare Training, Research and Development; IV-C Work Incentive Program; IV-E Adoption Assistance (Titles of the Social Security Act)

JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

Strom Thurmond, Chr.

Subcommittee on the Constitution: Orrin Hatch, Chr. Jurisdiction: Runaway Youth (Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Act)

To write a Senate committee, address by committee name and mail to Washington, D.C. 20510.

House of Representatives COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS (202) 225-2761

Morris K. Udall, Chr., Charles Conklin, Staff Director, Lee McElvain, General Counsel

The committee, among other duties, is responsible for legislation relating to Indian matters.

Franklin Ducheneaux, Special Counsel on Indian Affairs; Deborah Ann Broken Rope, Clerk
(202) 225-1684

The special counsel advises the committee on all Indian legislation and Indian affairs brought before the House.

House authorizing and appropriating committees which relate to Human Development Services (HDS):

EDUCATION AND LABOR COMMITTEE

Carl Perkins, Chr.

Human Resources Subcommittee: Ike A. Andrews, Chr., Jurisdiction: Head Start (Economic Opportunity Act), Native American Programs (Title VIII, Economic Opportunity Act), Older Americans Act, Runaway Youth, Day Care

Select Education Subcommittee: Austin Murphy, Chr., Jurisdiction: Child Abuse and Neglect, Domestic Violence

WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE

Dan Rostenkowski, Chr.

Public Assistance Subcommittee: Pete Stark, Chr., Jurisdiction: Title XX; IV-B, Child Welfare Services and Adoption Subsidy; Section 426, Child Welfare Training and Research and Development

ENERGY AND COMMERCE COMMITTEE

John Dingell, Chr.

Subcommittee on Health and Environment: Henry A. Waxman, Chr. Jurisdiction: Developmental Disabilities

HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

Jamie L. Whitten, Chr.

Labor, HHS, Education and Related Agencies Subcommittee: William H. Natcher, Chr. Jurisdiction: all HDS programs

To write a House committee, address by committee name and mail to Washington, D.C. 20515.

Where to Get Bills, Committee Reports
To get a copy of a bill or a committee report, send a self-addressed mailing label (not an envelope) to: Senate Document Room, S-325 Capitol, 20510 (202) 224-7860 or House Document Room, H-226 Capitol, 20515, (202) 225-3456.

The Administration for Native Americans hopes that you find this *Native American Resource Directory* helpful. Some Administration appointments to federal positions were still pending at the time the directory was compiled. Updates will be provided from time to time in *Native American News*.

The directory is designed to cut out and bind in a looseleaf notebook. You may also wish to photocopy the four pages so that you will have additional copies.



Zuni Pueblo



Apache



Hopi



Pomo

Executive Branch The White House

1600 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, 20500

Executive Departments

AGRICULTURE, DEPT. OF

Stuart P. Jamieson, Indian Affairs Coordinator, Farmers Home Administration, 14th and Independence Ave., SW., South Bldg., Rm. 5021, 20250 (202) 447-7597

COMMERCE, DEPT. OF

Charles Oxley, Acting Special Assistant for Indian Affairs, Economic Development Administration, 14th St. and Constitution Ave., NW., 20250 (202) 447-4322

Joseph Vasquez, Coordinator, National Indian Programs, Minority Business Development Agency, 14th and Constitution Ave., NW., 20230 (202) 377-5407

Nampeo McKenney, Assistant Division Chief, Ethnic and Racial Statistics Programs, Population Division, Bureau of the Census, Federal Bldg. #3, Suitland, MD 20233 (301) 763-7890

Mary Dinota, Special Concerns Officer, Public Telecommunications Facilities Program, National Telecommunications and Information Administration, 608-13th St., NW., 20004 (202) 724-3307

EDUCATION, DEPT. OF

Louis J. McGuinness, Acting Special Assistant for Indian Education (heads Office of Indian Education; also contact person for Title I), FOB 6, 400 Maryland Ave., SW., 20202 (202) 245-8820

Lester Blankenship, Acting Director, Division of State Program Assistance (vocational rehabilitation), Rm. 3033, 330 C St., SW., 20202 (202) 472-9120

ENERGY, DEPT. OF

Alan Parker, Director, Indian Affairs Office, Office of Intergovernmental Affairs, 1000 Independence Ave., SW., 20585 (202) 252-5595

HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, DEPT. OF

Richard Schweiker, Secretary
200 Independence Ave., SW., 20201

Office of Human Development Services

Warren Master, Acting Assistant Secretary for Human Development Services
One of four principal operating components of the Department, HDS oversees title XX social services funding to the states and administers programs for older Americans; developmentally disabled individuals; children, youth and families; and Native Americans.

Administration on Aging

Gene Handelsman, Acting Commissioner, 330 Independence Ave., SW., 20201
Fred Luhmann, Chief, Division of State and Community Programs (Title VI Program for Indian Elderly), (202) 245-0004

Administration for Children, Youth and Families

John Busa, Acting Commissioner, 400-6th St., SW., 20201
Hilario (Hank) Aguirre, Director, Indian and Migrant Programs Division, Head Start Bureau, Box 1182, 20043 (202) 455-7218

Administration for Native Americans (202) 245-7776

A. David Lester, Commissioner
330 Independence Ave., SW., 20201

ANA promotes social and economic self-sufficiency for American Indians, Native Hawaiians and Alaska Natives, targeting its resources to help tribes and organizations plan, coordinate and implement programs to reach local goals. ANA funds research and demonstration projects and offers training and technical assistance to tribes and other Native American groups:

Intra-Departmental Council on Indian Affairs, (202) 245-6546

A. David Lester, Chairman
Sandra Spaulding, Acting Executive Director
The council serves as a liaison between Indian tribes, organizations and departmental agencies and the office of the Secretary.

ANA REGIONAL PROGRAM SPECIALISTS

(FTS phone number is the same as the commercial unless noted.)

- I. Tom Battiste, John F. Kennedy Federal Bldg., Rm. 2000, Boston, MA 02203 (617) 223-4383
- II. Mildred Lowy, 26 Federal Plaza, Rm. 4149, New York, NY 10278 (212) 264-3473
- III. Ralph Gentile, 3535 Market St., Philadelphia, PA 19101 (215) 596-0355
- IV. Kaydee Erdreich, Suite 903, 101 Marietta Tower, Atlanta, GA 30323 (404) 221-2287 (FTS: 8-242-2287)
- V. Anita Wright, 300 South Wacker Dr., 13th floor, Chicago, IL 60606 (312) 353-8060
- VI. Gary Kodaşet, 1200 Main Tower Bldg., Rm. 1400, Dallas, TX 75202 (214) 767-4540 (FTS: 8-729-4540)
- VII. Lee Lawhead, 601 East 12th St., Rm. 384, Kansas City, MO 64106 (816) 374-3981 (FTS: 8-758-3981)
- VIII. Shirley Poor Thunder, 1961 Stout St., Denver, CO (303) 837-2622 (FTS: 8-327-2622)
- IX. Gus Adams, 50 United Nations Plaza, Rm. 455, San Francisco, CA 94102 (415) 556-1308
- X. Theodore George, 1321-2nd Ave. MS 813, Arcade Plaza Bldg., Seattle, WA 98101 (206) 442-0992 (FTS: 8-399-0992)



Hopi



tribe unknown, California



tribe unknown, California

HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, DEPT. OF

451-7th St., SW., 20410
 Vacant, Special Assistant to the Secretary for Indian and Alaska Native Programs, (202) 755-6648

Thomas Sherman, Acting Director, Office of Indian Housing and Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Public Housing and Indian Programs, Rm. 6254, (202) 755-5380

JUSTICE, DEPT. OF

William French Smith, U.S. Attorney General, 10th and Constitution Ave., NW, 20530

William Fenton, Deputy Chief, Federal Enforcement Section (Indian Rights cases), Civil Rights Division, (202) 633-3168

Myles Flint, Chief, Indian Resource Section, Land and Natural Resources Division, (202) 633-4241

Dale Wing, Chief, Indian Justice Section, Special Programs Division, Office of Criminal Justice Programs, LEAA, 633 Indiana Ave., NW, 20531, (202) 724-7669

LABOR, DEPT. OF

200 Constitution Ave., NW., 20210
 Mary Natani, Social Science Advisor, Coordination and Special Projects, Women's Bureau (202) 523-6648

Pete Homer, Jr., Director, Division of Indian and Native American Programs, Employment and Training Administration, Patrick Henry Bldg., 601 D St., NW., 20213 (202) 376-7283

TRANSPORTATION, DEPT. OF

400-7th St., SW., 20590
 Michael Virts, Coordinator, Native American Program, U.S. Urban Mass Transportation Administration, (202) 426-6371

Independent Agencies

COMMUNITY SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

1200-19th St., NW., 20506
 Dick Baker, Team Leader, American Indian and Alaska Native Programs Team, (202) 254-5400

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

401 M St., SW., 20460
 William Hedeman, Chairman, Indian Work Group, Office of the Administrator, (202) 755-0777
 B. Leigh Price, Coordinator, Indian Work Group, Office of Federal Activities, (202) 755-0790

INTERIOR, DEPT. OF THE

James Watt, Secretary, 18th & C Sts., NW., 20240
 Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs, (202) 343-7163
 Deputy Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs, (202) 343-7163
 Bureau of Indian Affairs
 Commissioner, (202) 343-5116
 William Benjamin, Acting Director, Office of Trust Responsibilities, (202) 343-5831
 Irene Fisher, Chief, Division of Personnel Management, (202) 343-5547
 Thomas Oxendine, Acting Director, Office of Public Information, (202) 343-7445
 NOTE: The Library Reading Room, C St. Lobby, contains a large collection of Indian reference materials. (202) 343-5815

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

1919 M St., NW., 20554
 Patti Grace, Chief, Consumer Assistance Office, (202) 632-7000
 Edmund Cardona, Chief, Industry Equal Employment Opportunity and Minority Enterprise Office (minority radio and TV), (202) 634-1770

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

18th and F Sts., NW., 20405
 National Archives and Records Service, 8th and Pennsylvania Ave., NW., 20408 (202) 523-3282 (Indian Records, Legislative and Natural Resources)

Federal Information Centers: Consult your phone book under "United States Government" for locations and numbers of Federal Information Centers nationwide. Centers supply information on federal programs and services.

PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT, OFFICE OF

1900 E St., NW., 20415
Federal Job Information Centers: Consult your phone book to find the location of the FJIC which serves your area. Centers provide information about federal employment.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

1441 L St., NW., 20416
 Richard M. Philbin, Director, Minority Small Business, Rm. 317, (202) 653-6475

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

810 Vermont Ave., NW., 20420
 Theresa Newsuan, Minority Business Specialist, Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization Office (96), (202) 389-2873

LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

733-15th St., NW., 20005
 Consult the yellow pages under "legal services" or "legal aid" to find the office which offers legal assistance in civil matters to qualified low-income persons. The program may also offer limited assistance in criminal matters in tribal courts only.

How to Order the Federal Register
 The *Federal Register*, published daily, includes federal agency regulations and proposed regulations and other legal documents of the executive branch. The cost is \$45 for 6 months or \$75 per year. Individual copies are \$1. Send check or money order, made payable to the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. VISA and Mastercard are also accepted. With a charge card you may also phone orders to (202) 783-3238.



Zuni Pueblo



Jicarilla Apache

Please make the following additions or corrections in the Native American Resource Directory:

Organization	Name and title of official	Phone
Mailing address with zip		

Mail to:

Editor
Native American News
 Administration for Native Americans
 330 Independence Ave., SW., Room 5300
 Washington, D.C. 20201

ORGANIZATIONS

Alaska Federation of Natives, Inc.
 Janie Leask, Executive Vice President
 411 W. 4th Ave., Suite 1-A
 Anchorage, AL 99501 (907) 274-3611

Alu Like, Inc.
 Winona Rubin, Executive Director
 2828 Paa St., Suite 3035
 Honolulu, HI 96819 (808) 833-5871

American Indian/Alaska Native Nurses Assoc., Inc.
 Janice Kekahbah, RN, MA, Executive Director
 P.O. Box 1588
 Norman, OK 73070 (405) 321-4615

American Indian Census and Statistical Data Project
 Jim Red Corn, Director
 420 S. Main, Suite 315
 Tulsa, OK 74103 (918) 583-8883

American Indian Health Care Association
 Pamela Iron, Acting Executive Director
 245 East 6th St., Suite 818
 St. Paul, MN 55101 (612) 293-0233

American Indian Higher Education Consortium, Inc.
 Leroy V. Clifford, Executive Director
 1582 S. Parker Rd., Suite 210
 Denver, CO 80231 (303) 750-1883

American Indian Jobs/Skills Bank
 ACKCO, Inc.
 1200 Pearl St.
 Boulder, CO 80312 (303) 444-3911

American Indian Law Center, Inc.
 Philip Sam Deloria, Director
 P.O. Box 4456, Station A
 Albuquerque, NM 87196 (505) 277-4840

American Indian Lawyer Training Program, Inc.
 Dick Trudell, Executive Director
 319 MacArthur Blvd.
 Oakland, CA 94610 (415) 834-9333

Washington Office
 Gilbert Hall, Staff Attorney
 1712 N St., NW., 20036 (202) 466-4085

American Indian Nations Region
 Save the Children
 Charles Helseth, Director
 P.O. Box 4010
 5101 Copper NE.
 Albuquerque, NM 87196 (505) 266-7961

Americans for Indian Opportunity, Inc.
 LaDonna Harris, President
 600-2nd St., NW., Suite 808
 Albuquerque, NM 87102 (505) 842-0962

Association of American Indian Physicians, Inc.
 William Wilson, Executive Director
 6805 S. Western, Suite 504
 Oklahoma City, OK 73139 (405) 631-0447

Coalition of Indian-Controlled School Boards, Inc.
 Joseph C. Dupris, Executive Director
 511-16th St., Suite 500,
 Denver, CO 80202 (303) 573-5715

Corporation for Public Broadcasting
 Mildred S. Moarse, Ass't. to Pres., HRD
 1111-16th St., NW.,
 Washington, D.C. 20036 (202) 293-6160

Council of Energy Resource Tribes (CERT)
 Ed Gabriel, Executive Director
 1140 Connecticut Ave., NW, Suite 310
 Washington, D.C. 20036 (202) 887-9155

Council of Energy Resource Tribes
 5660 S. Syracuse Circle, Suite 206
 Englewood, CO 80111 (303) 779-4760

Friends Committee on National Legislation
 Ruth Flower, Lobbyist
 Indian Legislation Program
 245-2nd St., NE.
 Washington, D.C. 20002 (202) 547-6000

Indian Head Start Directors Association
 James Chase, Chairman
 Leechlake RBC
 P.O. Box 308
 Cass Lake, MN 56633 (218) 335-2207

Institute for the Development of Indian Law
 Kipke Rickingford, Executive Director
 927-15th St., NW., Suite 200
 Washington, D.C. 20005 (202) 638-2287

Interagency Committee on Women's Business Enterprises (DOL)
 1441 I. St., NW., 20416
 Marcia J. Bystrom, Associate Administrator, Office of Women's Business Enterprises, (202) 653-6620

Hattie Dorman, Acting Executive Director, (202) 653-6074

Interagency Task Force on American Indian Women
 Department of Labor
 Mary Natani, Chairwoman
 2000 Constitution Ave., NW., 20210
 (202) 523-6648

Low Power Television Hot Line
 (202) 797-3660—for information on low cost, low power, community-based television

National American Indian Court Judges Association
 Thomas Colosimo, Secretary
 1000 Connecticut Ave., NW., Suite 401
 Washington, D.C. 20036 (202) 296-9685

Cranston Hawley, President (406) 357-2708

National Congress of American Indians
 Ron P. Andrade, Executive Director
 202 E St., NE.
 Washington, D.C. 20002 (202) 546-1168

National Indian Activities Association
 Scott Sanderville, Interim President
 Director of Phoenix Office, Institute for

Career and Vocational Training
 3150 North 24th St., Suite 207-C
 Phoenix, AZ 85016 (602) 957-8718

National Indian Council on Aging, Inc.
 Alfred Elgin, Jr., Executive Director
 P.O. Box 2088
 Albuquerque, NM 87103 (505) 766-6521

National Indian Education Association
 Executive Director (vacant)
 Ivy Tower Bldg.
 1115 Second Ave., S.
 Minneapolis, MN 55403 (612) 333-5341

National Indian Health Board, Inc.
 Jake Whitecrow, Executive Director
 1602 S. Parker Rd., Suite 200
 Denver, CO 80231 (303) 752-0931

National Indian Youth Council, Inc.
 Gerald Wilkinson, Executive Director
 201 Hermosa NE.
 Albuquerque, NM 87108 (505) 266-7966

National Tribal Chairmen's Association
 Kenneth Black, Executive Director
 1701 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Suite 207
 Washington, D.C. 20006 (202) 342-2184

National Urban Indian Council, Inc.
 Gregory W. Frazier, Chief Executive
 1805 South Bellaire, Suite 525
 Denver, CO 80222 (303) 756-1569

Native American Public Broadcasting Consortium, Inc.
 Frank Blythe, Executive Director
 P.O. Box 83111
 Lincoln, Nebraska 68501 (402) 472-3522

Native American Rights Fund
 John E. Echohawk, Executive Director
 1506 Broadway
 Boulder, CO 80302 (303) 447-8760

Washington Office:
 Lawrence A. Aschenbrenner, Directing Attorney
 1712 N St., NW., 2nd floor, 20036
 (202) 785-4166

North American Indian Women's Association
 Mary Natani, President
 10312 Folk St., Silver Spring, MD 20902
 (202) 523-6648; H-(301) 649-1743

Phelps-Stokes Fund
 Rose Robinson, Director
American Indian Program
 1029 Vermont Ave., NW., Suite 1100
 Washington, D.C. 20005 (202) 638-7066

Tribal Employment Rights Planning Committee
 Joyce Dixon, Executive Director
 P.O. Box 4103
 Bremerton, WA 98310 (206) 377-1869

Larry Brown, Spokane Tribe,
 Chairman, (509) 245-4581

Daniel Press, General Counsel
 918-16th St., NW., Suite 503
 Washington, D.C. 20006 (202) 466-5650

Unpaid Work But Good Experience

by Pat Underdue Fells

If you were offered employment with a guarantee of "no salary" you would probably find yourself waiting for the punchline—for surely, this was a joke.

But for seven individuals who accepted such an offer there was no punchline. The offer was no joke, but rather the point on the road to permanent full-time employment.

They were participants in the initial HDS sponsored Unpaid Work Experience Program. In December 1979, HDS entered a 1-year agreement with the Maryland State Division of Vocational Rehabilitation to provide some of their clients orientation, training and work experience to identify clients for placement, that is, those who had been rehabilitated for job readiness but who still required closer supervision and counseling than would ordinarily be given in a standard work situation. In addition, Maryland DVR would provide supplies and services as mutually agreed to be necessary to the enrollee during their work experience such as transportation and special equipment.

HDS offices assessed their needs and



determined if and where DVR clients could be utilized. They then submitted a work training plan outlining job duties and required skills to which an available client was matched. Interviews were conducted with the client and his or her counselor. If all were satisfied the client was placed.

The tour of duty can vary depending on the needs of the office and how well the client works out. If there are difficulties that can't be resolved the appointment can be terminated at any time.

Program participants perform duties similar to those performed by other employees but are not used to displace any of those employees. They are not paid by HDS

nor do they count against the hiring office's employment ceiling.

The Unpaid Work Experience Program is administered by the HDS Offices of Personnel and Equal Opportunity and Civil Rights. It is part of the OHDS overall goal of moving more handicapped persons into the HDS workforce. Clients who participate are considered to be employees for the purposes of coverage under the Federal Employees Compensation Act and the Federal Tort Claims Act.

OEO/CR Coordinator Dorothy Stover who is coordinating the Unpaid Work Experience Program is delighted with the program's initial success and looks forward

to expanding the program so the other deserving clients might benefit. "Most of the clients already have the will and the desire to work but just need someone to take a little extra time and interest to help them adjust to the routine of work," she said.

Constance Perry, HDS selective placement coordinator, who as her title indicates, has responsibility for the actual placements. "I have seen this program benefit both client and employers," she said. "I have seen the client come to us a little apprehensive and unsure and leave with greater confidence and certainty. For the employer, he or she was able to satisfy the job need at no cost to the office."

Of the seven who began the program in 1979, four are currently employed full time in HDS in professional and clerical positions. Three others, as a result of their unpaid work experience at HDS were able to compete successfully for employment outside of HDS. Only one of the initial seven was not placed.

Based on the success of the first year trial program, HDS has entered a 2 year agreement with the Maryland Division of Vocational Rehabilitation to continue the program. Currently 21 work training plans have been submitted from HDS Headquarters offices. Placements being offered are in such areas as data processing, program analysis, and public affairs to name a few.

The program is now being extended to the regional offices. Last October a memorandum was sent to the Regional Administrators requesting that they develop and implement an Unpaid Experience Program and to negotiate an agreement with the state Vocational Rehabilitation Center as appropriate.

Mrs. Fells is a public information specialist, HDS Office of Public Affairs.

Poverty

Continued from front inside page

Moreover, the traditional data do not take into account the value of the rapidly expanding in-kind transfers, such as food stamps, housing subsidies and Medicaid that benefit primarily this poorest segment of the population. Expenditures in constant dollar terms for these programs increased by 14 times between 1959 and 1975 to over \$14 billion. If the cash value of the in-kind transfers is considered as income, Paglin reports an even more notable reduction of 64 percent in the degree of inequality in the post World War II period.

The measure of poverty officially used by the government is also being questioned. In one of the glaring paradoxes of our time, the federal government officially defines poverty in terms of cash income only, exclusive of the in-kind transfers, while it fights its war on poverty with its rapidly expanding arsenal of in-kind transfer programs. The official government poverty statistics, therefore, are biased against demonstrating the impact of the in-kind transfer programs on poverty. Not mincing words, *The Wall Street Journal* calls the figures "a fraud" although "misleading" is probably a more accurate term. While the official government data indicate a significant decline in the poverty rate from 22 percent of the population in 1959 to 12 percent in 1975, when Paglin adds the cash value of the major in-kind benefits to the cash income of persons identified as poor, poverty rates drop from 18 percent to only 4 percent of the population over the same period.

While the data do not support the argument that little progress has been made in mitigating poverty, there is a danger that the equally erroneous conclusion will be reached that poverty has been abolished, and indeed *The Wall Street Journal* has used Paglin's data to make such a case. Scraping below the surface of the statistics, however, Winkler and Morgan found that the reduction in poverty varied significantly among different classes of households. Households headed by males fared the best. The poverty rate for households headed by white males declined from 12 percent in 1959 to 5 percent in 1974, while the poverty rate for households headed by nonwhite males declined from 43 percent to 14 percent over the same period. Households headed by females fared poorly. For households headed by white females the poverty rate dropped only from 32 percent to 25 percent while the reduction for households headed by nonwhite females declined from 70 percent to 53 percent. Even when in-kind transfers are included as income, households headed by females continue to be poor in disproportionately large numbers.

Assessing the causes for the decline Winkler and Morgan concluded that the prime factor was economic growth. They estimate that a 10 percent increase in national family income results in a 12 percent decrease in the aggregate poverty rates, while a 10 percent increase in cash welfare payments results in no more than a 4 percent decrease in the poverty rate.

The impact of increases in real earnings

resulting from economic growth disproportionately favors households headed by males while households headed by females are far less affected. Winkler and Morgan therefore provided evidence to support two seemingly opposite theories on reducing poverty—one asserting that strong economic growth is the best remedy for poverty and the other insisting that special targeted services and benefits are required to reach persons in greatest need. In fact, these theories do not constitute mutually exclusive alternatives but instead both are valid strategies for dealing with different aspects of the larger problem.

These findings have important implications for federal policy and programs. Federal policy and programs should acknowledge the reality that poverty has been reduced significantly in post World War II America, but that the reduction has differentially affected some categories of the poor. The strong economy of the early postwar period appears to have been the primary factor leading to the steep drop in official poverty rates. However, as the economy stagnated in the 1970's the rapidly expanding in-kind transfer programs continued to alleviate poverty. A federal policy, therefore, which emphasizes economic growth appears to be the appropriate policy for reducing poverty in the aggregate as a strong economy creates real job opportunities for poor males in particular. However, a policy focusing narrowly on economic growth is inadequate because economic growth differentially benefits the

various populations which constitute the poor. Large segments of the poor—the aged, the disabled and families with young children headed by females—will be relatively unaffected by the economic growth and will require financial assistance. The challenge of social welfare policy and programs in the 1980's will be to target financial assistance and services to the categories of the poor least affected by the multiple program, scattershot approach of the 1960's.

While the poverty picture is neither as bleak as portrayed by the social welfare establishment nor as rosy as painted by *The Wall Street Journal*, our national experience in reducing poverty overall should offer encouragement to an America which expects that the identification of a problem and the application of resources will lead to a reduction in the problem, if not a solution. America had achieved real progress in reducing poverty since World War II and in the process we have developed greater knowledge of what factors have impact on poverty and where our current efforts should be directed. We can look forward to the 1980's with renewed optimism that we can target assistance more effectively and efficiently, and further improve the opportunities for the poor in American society.

James A. Kissko holds degrees in sociology and planning from Yale University and Cornell University and currently works as a program analyst in the Office of Policy Development, HDS.

Go Ahead: Speak Up

Last September, F. Wayne Morris issued a policy statement that made a lot of people uncomfortable and media representatives very happy. In essence, his message was—"If a reporter asks you a question, answer it if you know the answer; find someone who does if you don't and let me know the outcome."

What makes the whole thing worth mentioning is that Morris is director of the New Hanover County Department of Social Services for Wilmington, North Carolina. When he took over the job about a year ago, the unwritten policy was to refer media types to supervisors—who often referred them to division heads—who not infrequently passed the buck to the director's office. But not any more.

In his memo, which was picked up by the

local newspapers (which called it "a policy that would serve admirably as a model for almost any public agency") and a local television station which devoted an editorial to it, Morris said: "As this agency's overall mission is to provide cost-effective, high quality services to ALL of the people of New Hanover County, it is imperative that this department nurture and maintain open trusting communications with the various representatives of the county's news media. Ease of access to the media . . . will help us advertise these services to people who may not have heard of them. Openness and directness with the electronic and print media, moreover, should validate our expressed intention of being accountable to public scrutiny."

The memo went on to say that employees who were contacted by a reporter should feel

free to answer whatever questions were asked. The only qualifying statements called for employees to be well-informed, or to become informed, prior to responding to questions. If they did not know what was asked of them, or felt uncomfortable answering the query, they were instructed to immediately get a supervisor or management team member to talk with the media representative.

"To delay action may result in a reporter missing a deadline or worse, the reporter's having to give up on a story entirely," Morris said.

Apart from asking that the director be told of the interview as soon after the contact as possible, the memo concluded by urging employees to use their own judgment "and respond accordingly."

Contacted by *HDS News* about results after 5 months of this "freedom to talk" policy, Morris said he thought media relations had improved substantially, public support for it has been shown in correspondence and phone calls and, perhaps most important, "employees feel confident and seem to have an even greater sense of responsibility than before." ■

hds
human
development
services

Human Development News is published by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services—

Richard S. Schweiker, Secretary

Office of Human Development Services—
Warren Master, Acting Assistant Secretary

Office of Public Affairs

Jerry Nordquist, Acting Director

Jean Glenn, Editor

Wilma Chinn, Editorial Assistant

Richard E. Swartz, Art Director

Edythe E. Alpert, Assistant

Larry T. McSwain, Production

Contributing Writers:

Don Collins

by Pat Underdue Fella

Further information or additional copies may be obtained by writing to:

Human Development News
Room 350-G HHH Bldg.,
200 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, D.C. 20201

Calendar

June

7-10 National Conference on Social Welfare, 108th annual forum, San Francisco Hilton Hotel, San Francisco, Calif. (202) 785-0817

7-11 American Medical Association, Marriott, Chicago, Ill. (312) 751-6685.

11-15 National Association of County Welfare Directors, Louisville, Ky. (202) 783-5113.

13-17 United States Conference of Mayors Annual Conference, Louisville, Ky. (202) 293-7330.

14-17 National Forum on Criminal Justice, theme: "Promises to Keep and Justice for

All," Hyatt House, Cherry Hill, N.J. (201) 488-0400.

14-18a National Foundation of Children and Families, theme: "1981 Birth Defect Conference," San Diego, Calif. (914) 428-7100.

15-19 Conference of Delegates, Goodwill Industries of America, Sheraton, Spokane, Wash. (301) 530-6500.

16-20 Big Brothers/Big Sisters, Annual Meeting, Philadelphia, Pa. (215) 567-2748.

29-July 3 NAACP, Denver, Colo. (212) 245-2100.

July

July 4 American Council of the Blind, St. Louis, Mo. (202) 833-1251.

7-12 Parents Without Partners, Toronto, Canada (301) 654-8850.

12-16 Disabled American Veterans, national convention, Miami Beach, Fla. (606) 441-7300.

11-15 National Association of County Welfare Directors, Louisville, Ky. (202) 783-5113.

18-23 American Association of Workers for the Blind, Inc., biennial conference, theme: "Challenge of 80's Implementation Through

Participation," Toronto, Canada (202) 347-1559.

19-22 National Urban League, Washington, D.C. (202) 644-6500.

20-22 National Council of Senior Citizens, Washington Hilton Hotel, Washington, D.C. (202) 347-8800.

23-25 National Retired Teacher's Association, 4th regional national issues forums, Portland Memorial Coliseum, Portland, Ore. (202) 872-4740.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Washington, D.C. 20201

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, \$300

Postage and Fees Paid
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF H.H.S.
HHS-393
THIRD CLASS BULK RATE

