

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 28, 1998

Mr. Jim Towey
President
Commission on Aging with Dignity
PO Box 11180
Tallahassee, FL 32302-3180

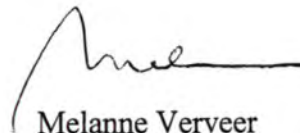
Dear Jim:

Thank you so much for your thoughtful letter and the prayer card. It is a wonderful memento and reminds me of our mutual inspiration and commitment.

We were sorry to learn of the recent murder of the Missionaries in Yemen. Mrs. Clinton sent a note to Sr. Nirmala. It's also hard to believe that a year has gone by since we made the unforgettable, grace-filled journey. Thank you for talking to Maureen Shae about Sister Priscilla's visit. We value your counsel.

Very best wishes to you and your family and thank you for all you do. God bless.

Sincerely,



Melanne Verveer
Chief of Staff to
the First Lady

(P)

COMMISSION ON AGING WITH DIGNITY

August 22, 1998

Mrs. Melanne Verveer
Chief of Staff to the First Lady
Office of the First Lady
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Melanne
Dear Mrs. Verveer:

Nearly a year ago we had the distinct honor of accompanying First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton as members of the official United States delegation to India to represent our country at the State funeral for Mother Teresa of Calcutta.

The one year anniversary of Mother's death takes place on September 5th, and I am sure that you will keep the Missionaries of Charity and Sister Nirmala in your prayers on this holy day. They continue to cheerfully do the work that Mother began, providing wholehearted and free service to the poorest of the poor in over 100 countries.

I had the enclosed card made as a remembrance of Mother, and it includes an excerpt from one of the homilies delivered at the mass that memorable morning (thank goodness there was a transcript, because, as you will recall, the acoustics in the stadium were horrible!).

I hope you find this passage inspirational. May this card serve as a reminder of what God can do with those men and women willing to serve others, particularly the poor. Please be assured of my friendship and prayers, and I hope all is well with you and those whom you love.

Kind regards,

H. James Towey
H. James Towey
President

Keep smiling!

MAILING ADDRESS - P.O. 11180, TALLAHASSEE, FL 32302-3180
STREET ADDRESS - 215 S. MONROE ST., SUITE 620, TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA 32301
PHONE - 850.681.2010 FAX - 850.681.2481

"AFFIRMING AND SAFEGUARDING HUMAN DIGNITY THROUGH EACH SEASON OF LIFE"

A NON-PROFIT FLORIDA CORPORATION AND 501(C)(3) ORGANIZATION

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 14, 1998

Mrs. Ann Tate
Provost and Pro-Vice-Chancellor
University of Ulster
Newtownabbey County Antrim
BT37 0QB Northern Ireland

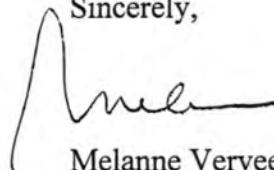
Dear Ann:

Thank you for your thoughtful letter, it was wonderful to hear from you.

I'm sorry we didn't have an opportunity to visit during our recent trip to Northern Ireland, but it was wonderful to see you at the Vital Voices Conference. Mrs. Clinton was once again honored to be in Northern Ireland and to witness the progress that is being made and in which you play such an important part. She extends her best wishes to you and your colleagues in your efforts to sustain the peace and to provide educational opportunities and support for women's leadership.

All the best.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Melanne', with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Melanne Verveer
Chief of Staff to
the First Lady



@

Provost and Pro-Vice-Chancellor (External Affairs)

Mrs Ann Tate BSc MSc

Ms Melanne Verveer
Office of the First Lady
The White House
Washington
DC20500
U S A

6 August 1998

Dear Melanne,

I was delighted to hear yesterday that the First Lady will be returning to Northern Ireland to continue to support Women's involvement in social and political life. I was speaking to the group organising the Waterfront Hall Conference and the event seems to be taking shape in a way which will add impetus to the movement which the First Lady initiated at Jordanstown. You will also be pleased to note that we are in the throes of the first competition for the CabeTel Bursaries and the winners will be announced in the autumn. We also plan in June 1999 for the bursary holders to hold a colloquium for womens community groups and political organisations to disseminate the results of their international study tours. Following that we shall be holding the second Joyce McCartan Memorial Lecture. We know that the First Lady will be an impossible model to follow, but if you do have any suggestions from your own experience of influential women on the international stage we would be delighted to receive them.

I do hope to be able to see you again when you are in Northern Ireland. In the meantime, please give my best wishes to the First Lady; she is often in my thoughts.

Yours sincerely,


Ann Tate

Advancing Knowledge through Teaching, Learning and Research

Newtownabbey County Antrim BT37 0QB Northern Ireland Telephone: Belfast (01232) 366164 Fax: (01232) 366827
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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 13, 1998

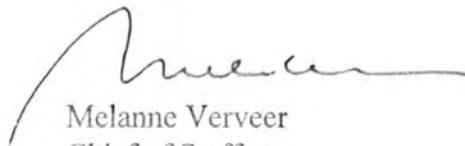
Ms. Nikki Taylor
6724 N. 13th Street
Philadelphia, PA 19126

Dear Ms. Taylor:

Thank you very much for your letter and poem and interest in the Magnetic Poetry Wall Program on April 22.

The White House does not sponsor the Magnetic Poetry Wall Program, so we are not in a position to assist you with your request.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Melanne', with a long, sweeping horizontal line extending to the right.

Melanne Verveer
Chief of Staff to
the First Lady

April 2, 1998

Melanna Verveer
First Lady's Chief of Staff
The White House
Old Executive Office
Room 100
Washington, DC 20502

Dear Ms.Verveer,

Ms.Sandra Tijerine advised me to contact you. My name is Orphialasertrella (Nikki) Taylor, I am a poet/writer for several publications in the Philadelphia area. I have written a poem entitled **"When I Learn to Read..."** which I performed for the **The Mayor's Commission On Literacy Program at City Hall in Philadelphia** last year. It was such an inspiration to those learning to read that I have recited it at school assemblies and library openings throughout the tri-state area. I will also recite it for University of Pennsylvania's Magnetic Poetry Wall Celebration on April 17th.

I am faxing you a copy of the poem (and my letter from Mayor Rendell) in hopes that I could be apart of your upcoming **National Poetry Month Magnetic Poetry Wall Program on Wednesday, April 22, 1998**. I would love to come and recite it for you personally. Please let me know, I may be reached at 215-204-6170 (day) or 215-927-1543.

Sincerely,

Orphialasertrella (Nikki) Taylor
6724 N. 13th Street
Philadelphia, PA, 19126



CITY OF PHILADELPHIA

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
ROOM 216 CITY HALL
PHILADELPHIA PENNSYLVANIA 19107-3006
(215) 482-2161
FAX (215) 482-2470

EDWARD G. RENDELL
Mayor

May 27, 1997

Ms. Nikki Taylor

Dear Ms. Taylor:

I want to thank you for the poetry reading you performed as part of the program for the Make It a Night for Literacy event held by the Mayor's Commission on Literacy on May 21, 1997, at City Hall.

Adult literacy is an essential element in the economic development of our city and in building strong families and healthy communities. The "Make It a Night for Literacy" event gave people involved in adult education in Philadelphia—learners, volunteers, teachers, program staff, and friends and family members—a chance to get together, meet others, and feel good about the accomplishments of the past year.

Your work on this event contributed to making it a great success. Thank you for this and the ongoing commitment you show towards helping Philadelphia to become truly literate.

Sincerely,

Edward G. Rendell

Edward G. Rendell
Mayor

A note of thanks from the Mayor for reciting
"When I learned how to read"

WHEN I LEARN TO READ...
I FOUND A NEW WAY TO BREATHE!!!

Looking at the pages of a book with more than just a glance.
Pictures aren't my only focus now, I'm giving the words a chance.

When I learn to read...
I found a new way to breathe!!

Every letter transformed into a word expresses different meanings,
Knowing how to pronounce them stirs up such warm feelings.

When I learn to read...
I found a new way to breathe!

Absorbing each word, I begin to breathe in,
Then releasing the sound from deep within.

When I learn to read...
I found a new way to breathe!

Digesting the thoughts while remembering to savor,
Words rolling off my tongue in such a delightful flavor.

When I learn to read...
I found a new way to breathe!

To read is like finding life's answers without asking
Because books are the key to knowledge everlasting

Yes, When I learn to read..
GOD blessed me with a new way to breathe!!!!

Written by Orphialasertrella (Or-phea-la-s-trella) Taylor

(215-927-1543)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 13, 1998

Mr. Roman Terleckyj
The John F. Kennedy Center
for the Performing Arts
Washington, DC 20566

Dear Roman:

Thank you very much for your thoughtful letter and for the article about the Crimean archeological site at Chersoesos. I hope it gets resolved in a way that will benefit history and future generations.

I enjoyed sharing Ukrainian Christmas eve with you. Best wishes for a rewarding 1998.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Melanne', followed by a horizontal line.

Melanne Verveer
Chief of Staff to
the First Lady



The John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20566-0001
202 416-8000

January 9, 1998

Mrs. Melanne Verveer
Chief of Staff
Office of the First Lady
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Melanne:

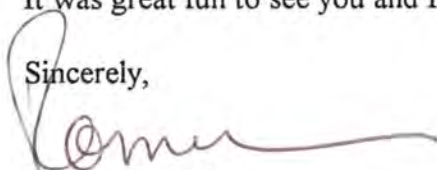
Laryssa's Christmas Eve Dinner was such a treat and even more so because of the opportunity of sharing it with another fellow Ukrainian. I was so pleased to be at your table and to have the chance to reminisce about our Ukrainian customs and traditions. Laryssa's cooking has reawakened an intense desire for borsch, pyrohy, holubtsi and asparagus. I must find a way to control it.

I found a copy of the article we discussed during dinner about the Crimean archeological site at Chersonesos. Amazing Ukraine!

We are still in the thick of developing a direction for the Millennium Celebration, but it does seem that there is some light at the end of the tunnel. Hopefully, we will come to a consensus in the next two weeks and will be able to proceed with the development of some of the projects.

It was great fun to see you and I look forward to our next meeting.

Sincerely,



Roman Terleckyj

10TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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The New York Times

November 25, 1997, Tuesday, Late Edition - Final
Correction Appended

SECTION: Section F; Page 1; Column 1; Science Desk

LENGTH: 1545 words

HEADLINE: Archeologists Unearth Treasure Buried by the Cold War

BYLINE: By MICHAEL SPECTER

DATELINE: SEVASTOPOL, Ukraine

BODY:

POMPEII, the decrepit, graffiti-scarred heap at the foot of Mount Vesuvius, is probably the world's most famous archeological village. Frozen forever by a volcanic eruption 2,000 years ago, it has long served as ancient history's Disneyland.

But Pompeii provides a lucky snapshot in the life of a stately Roman town. Chersonesos, covering the edge of this Crimean city, presents grander possibilities: 2,500 years ago, this was the Greek world's most northern colony. It was here, along the Black Sea coast, that "civilized" colonists first encountered Scythians, the nomadic "barbarians" from Central Asia.

Spread across hundreds of urban and rural acres, Chersonesos (it is from the Greek word for "peninsula" and pronounced CHER so NEE sus) is the most important classical site on the Black Sea. Scythian tombs and Roman fortresses lie under the rolling hills nearby. Chersonesos was the Byzantine world's largest trading outpost on the Black Sea until 1399, when it was sacked by the Mongols, and this was the port through which Christianity entered Russia. That's not all. Here, from the earthen redoubts of Balaclava, one can gaze through the mists upon Tennyson's "valley of death," where in October 1854 the British cavalry was savaged by the Russian Army in an infamous act of military folly during the Crimean War. Since then, the battle has been called "The Charge of the Light Brigade."

"The historical significance of this area and this site is really hard to exaggerate," said Dr. Joseph Coleman Carter, a professor of classics at the University of Texas and the director of its Institute of Classical Archeology. Dr. Carter has spent much of his career explaining the migratory and rural land use patterns of the ancient Greeks.

But until 1992, he was never able to range as widely as the Greeks had themselves. Chersonesos was closed to foreigners because it was near the headquarters of the Soviet Black Sea Fleet and its nuclear submarine base in Sevastopol. Although the more urban part of the site was famous even during the time of the Czars, when much money was spent to excavate here, photographs and maps were almost impossible to get. Although the more urban part of the site was famous even during the time of the Czars, when much money was spent to excavate here, photographs and maps were almost impossible to get. When the city was opened in 1992, Dr. Carter was the first Western archeologist invited

The New York Times, November 25, 1997

to work here by his Ukrainian colleagues. One of his goals is to "make the Greek world one again" by linking its ancient colonies.

Working with Ukrainian archeologists to excavate the sites, Mr. Carter has a grand vision of turning Chersonesos into one of the world's great archeological preserves, a park filled with treasures like ancient farmhouses and forts and granaries that would explain how civilization evolved here. From his base on the Crimean coast, one of the most attractive stretches of vacation land in the former Soviet Union, he dreams of an archeological paradise for tourists.

"There is no place on earth like Chersonesos," he said during a recent visit to the site. "It is the Russian Pompeii. Greeks, Romans and Byzantine all had their day. Every great epoch built its way of life on this soil. There are forts, mints and farmhouses. If we could restore what is here and present that to people, it would be remarkable."

It would also require millions of dollars and the resolution of several political disputes, most importantly one between those who wish to preserve the site and the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, which says it owns most of this priceless land. Church officials object to its pagan monuments on religious grounds.

The battle for Chersonesos has already been joined. There are 30,000 acres on the Crimean Peninsula. Of those, 1,000 are protected by law from development. In 1996, Chersonesos became the only national preserve in Ukraine, which means that cultural authorities regulate its development in this extremely popular coastal region. But late this summer, church officials in a helicopter entered the site, deposited a roof on a baptistery and asserted that the whole land was theirs. Church officials are not shy about stating that they want pagan monuments -- and there are hardly any other kind here -- destroyed. They have even referred to the director of the preserve as a devil.

So far, the Culture Ministry has sided strongly with the archeologists. So have many others in Ukraine and throughout the world. But it would cost millions of dollars to produce a park on the scale envisioned by those involved in the preservation here. The church, which has been a staunch opponent, is powerful, and so is the temptation to bring in revenues through vast and ruinous private development. It is partly for that reason that the ancient city and territory have for the past two years appeared on the World Monument Fund's watch list of the hundred most-endangered cultural sites.

The World Bank and other agencies interested in preserving culturally significant sites have begun to consider financing the project here. The idea of the park has already found the support of the Seymour Kress Foundation, which has a long history of supporting archeological preservation.

For Dr. Carter, this work -- even its scale -- is nothing new. Before turning his attention to the northern boundaries of Greek civilization, he spent more than two decades exploring and documenting the rural archeology of a vast Greek colony in Metaponto, a town in southern Italy. To uncover all that is here would take at least that long, he said.

Because Chersonesos is considered the best-preserved Greek colonial territory, no site in this part of the world could make a more vivid contribution to understanding the rural roots of ancient civilizations. Dr.

The New York Times, November 25, 1997

Carter and his Ukrainian and Russian colleagues hope to develop a series of sites that would represent the life of the territory from its earliest inhabitants -- the oldest artifact found dates from the sixth century B.C. -- through the Greek, Roman and Byzantine eras. Each aspect of life here would be illustrated by a different monument or rural site.

The farmlands are in many ways what interest the archeologists most. And by linking them to those in southern Italy, Dr. Carter and other archeologists hope to be able to learn more about the history of the colonies and of land distribution.

"From the eighth century B.C., the Greeks were looking for land beyond Athens that could sustain them," Dr. Carter said. "By then the city was overpopulated and expansion was essential. People assume mistakenly that those who lived in the country were economically and socially inferior to those in the Greek cities. It wasn't true at all."

Ancient Greece was the definitively urban society. The rich cultural heritage in Metaponto demonstrated convincingly for the first time, however, that rural life was just as important to the Greeks. There was almost no such thing as an intact rural heritage near Athens. But in Metaponto, and in Chersonesos, farm divisions have been so perfectly preserved over thousands of years that ancient fence lines still appear clearly in aerial photographs of the region. And this was the bread basket of the ancient Greek world. The soil around Athens was notoriously rocky and poor; here it is rich and fertile. By the third century B.C., it had become the major source of grain for Athens.

"The division of the countryside was really the basic division of Greek society," said Galina Nikolaenko, deputy director of the archeological museum here and the director of the dig in the agricultural territory. "That was really the core of democracy. And this we never really realized until now."

Many farmhouses were the sites of family cults. There might have been a single piece of sculpture in the house to be used in rural sacrificial rites. A mint, which may have served the city as well as the rural suburbs, has been discovered dating from the fourth century B.C., a time when the city probably had 10,000 to 20,000 residents.

The site here overlooks the valley that is best entry into the area, and it was always a place of military significance.

The Greeks used it as a fortress against the Scythians. Then the Romans built a fort here to repel the Goths and, more than 1,000 years later, so did the Byzantine against the Huns. (It was also the place where the light brigade was so famously destroyed.) This summer, the team of archeologists, some from Texas and the rest Russian and Ukrainian, found evidence of an extensive village dating to the fourth, fifth and sixth centuries B.C. on a hilltop not far from where the Battle of the Light Brigade was fought.

When digging, the team often had to sift through a mixture of artifacts that ranged from 2,500-year-old items to those from this century, like leather holsters and bullets from the World War II siege here that killed 150,000 Russian and German soldiers.

"If we could only do the research we need to do," said Leonid Marchenko, the energetic director of the local museum, "we will find a history we cannot yet even imagine. It's been here for thousands of years. It's all in one place. We just need to let it out."

CORRECTION-DATE: December 5, 1997, Friday

CORRECTION:

An article in Science Times on Nov. 25 about new work at Chersonesos, an archeological site in Crimea, misidentified a foundation involved in efforts to establish a park there. It is the Samuel H. Kress Foundation, not Seymour Kress.

GRAPHIC: Photos: Treading the ground of an ancient civilization, tourists, top, wandered the ruins of Chersonesos, the most important classical site on the Black Sea, where Greek, Roman and Byzantine worlds flourished. The end of the cold war has opened the site to foreigners. Above, archeologists dig near the Balaclava valley. The area was the breadbasket of the ancient world and an important military outpost where classical cultures fought off the attacks of "barbarians" like the Scythians. (pg. F1); Volunteers, above, sort through shards to help piece together old pottery from the Chersonesos site. Joseph Coleman Carter, right, director of the Institute of Classical Archeology at the University of Texas, examined one of the pottery finds at the site. (pg. F8) (Photographs by James Hill for The New York Times)

Map showing the location of Crimea in the Ukraine. (pg. F1)

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: November 25, 1997

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 6, 1998

Dr. Dennis Turner
Chairman of the Board of Trustees
Carrie Steele-Pitts Home, Inc.
667 Fairburn Road, NW
Atlanta, GA 30331

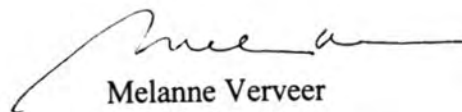
Dear Dr. Turner:

Thank you very much for your letter and invitation to the First Lady to deliver the keynote address to Carrie Steele-Pitts Home's 110th Anniversary Celebration.

It is much too early to determine whether the First Lady will be able to attend. Our scheduling office will contact you once a decision has been made.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Melanne', followed by a long horizontal flourish.

Melanne Verveer
Chief of Staff to
the First Lady

R
J. R. Pitts



Carrie Steele-Pitts Home, Inc.

667 FAIRBURN ROAD NW • ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30331 • (404) 691-5187 • FAX (404) 691-3248

February 6, 1998

Ms. Melanne Verveer
Chief of Staff
The Office of the First Lady
Room 100 Old Executive Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Ms. Verveer:

The children, staff, and members of the Board of Trustees of Carrie Steele-Pitts Home, Incorporated would like to invite Mrs. Hilliary Rodham Clinton to be keynote speaker at our 110th Anniversary Celebration. This event is tentatively scheduled to be held on Friday, October 16, 1998 at the Atlanta Marriott Marquis Hotel from 7:00 - 10:00 p.m. However, should another evening during the period from October 12 to 17 be more convenient for Mrs. Clinton, we would be pleased to change the date.

Carrie Steele-Pitts Home is a private nonprofit, child development agency that provides state approved residency for full-time services for neglected, abused, abandoned and/or orphaned children ages 6 through 18. Currently, Carrie Steele-Pitts is the home of 100 children.

Chartered in 1888, Carrie Steele-Pitts Home has maintained its caring legacy

Mrs. Carrie Steele was a black maid in Atlanta's Terminal Railroad Station who became concerned for the abandoned infants and children she found there. During the day, these children played together in an abandoned boxcar under Mrs. Steele's watchful eye; after work she took them home with her. Increased number of children began to require more space so, Mrs. Steele sold her own home and raised additional funds to erect the first facility, called Carrie Steele Orphan Home.

The enclosed brochure contains both additional historical and current information about the Home.

Mrs. Clinton's long-standing commitment to the well being of our nation's children makes her our ideal speaker. The First Lady would honor our celebration should she come and share her vision for improving the lives of America's youth.

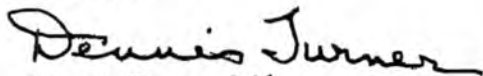
Members of Georgia's Congressional Delegation who recognize the important work of Carrie



Steele-Pitts Home will be communicating with you to encourage your support of our invitation. Mrs. Mary Yancey, Special Assistant in the Office of Lieutenant Governor Pierre Howard, will serve as our contact and furnish any additional information you may require. Her telephone number is (404) 656-0530.

We look forward to a favorable response to our request, and we thank you for your attention to it.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Dennis Turner".

Dennis Turner, Md
Chairman of the
Board of Trustees

DT/r

our programs

Carrie Steele-Pitts Home, Inc. has set up our programs to develop the **mind, body, and spirit.**

We stress the importance of

- education
- family
- work skills
- personal values
- positive self-image
- sportsmanship, and
- self-control.

Our goal is to lovingly help children develop to their fullest possible potential in all aspects of life. Through our programs, children develop personal and job skills that will enable them to be productive, happy and stable adults. The entire staff reinforces self-esteem and pride by stressing good manners and by complimenting the children on their appearance. We are an extended family; everyone at CSPH is involved in the care of the children.

Family

Children have regularly scheduled off campus family visits during the school term; visits are also encouraged during holidays. Parents are always welcome to visit on campus Monday through Friday, and are allowed to spend the night.

Home Life

CSPH provides the children a stable, secure home environment in cottages, each of which is overseen by full-time cottage "parents". The children eat breakfast, do their homework and have quiet recreation in their cottages, just as they would at home.

Mealtime and the evening family hour in the Central Dining Room are family events, in which information and talents are shared and achievements are recognized.



our residents

our services



We presently provide a home for one hundred growing, hurting, healing children who receive twenty-four hour supervision, love and concern from nurturing staff members and volunteers. Ninety-eight percent of the children who live at CSPH are placed here through the County Departments of Family and Children Services and Juvenile Courts of the Greater Metropolitan Atlanta community and nearby counties in Georgia. Others may be placed here by a parent or relative who feel that the child needs protective care. The children range in age from six through eighteen, and have been neglected, abandoned, abused or orphaned.

Children are returned to families whenever rehabilitation and stability can be determined. Many of the children remain in our care until they reach young adulthood, finish high school or find the means of becoming self-sustaining citizens.

CSPH provides the following services to our children:

- Full-time protective care services
- Opportunities for optimal emotional and spiritual growth
- Emphasis and focus on regular school attendance with on-campus tutorial services
- Cultural activities on and off campus and summer camping experiences (day and residential)
- Psychological therapy as needed

the need the promise

The future of our society will depend to a large degree on the way in which we raise and train our children. Child abuse and neglect damage not only the bodies and psyches of the victims, but also the fabric of the society in which they live. Research shows that abuse victims are six times more likely to abuse their own children or others. This cycle must be broken! In the Division of Family and Children Services Child Abuse Central Registry 1995 Annual Report, it was reported that in Georgia in 1995, there were:

- 77,640 child abuse reports
- 95,925 incidents of child abuse or neglect

In addition:

- 76% of the confirmed child abuse perpetrators were biological parents
- 46% of the victims were under age six
- approximately 85% of child abuse cases occur in the child's home

Every thirty minutes, a child is the victim of confirmed abuse in our state.

The Carrie Steele-Pitts Home, Inc. promises children in need a haven where they will:

- have a secure, safe loving home with caring professional supervision
- be treated with dignity and respect
- be given the opportunity to heal and grow
- have the love, discipline, security and stability that they are lacking
- have professional counseling and therapy necessary for the development of healthy bodies and minds.

We do not provide an institution in which children are housed; we provide a home in which they live.

your participation

We have told you of the unconditional love and commitment we at CSPH have for our children. But it takes more than love to keep the Home in operation. As a United Way agency, the Home receives contributions toward its operational expenses. Additional support is needed to strengthen the Home's uniquely successful child development program and expand the Home's limited physical plant. Upkeep on the existing five cottages is costly and requires a continuous source of income. The Home also must maintain vans for transporting the children to school and church activities and summer outings.

These expenses are not nearly as great as the expense of denying help to the at-risk children in our community. Your contribution and commitment are not just to Carrie Steele-Pitts Home, Inc.; you are contributing and committing to the future and well being of our children and our society.

Please call us to make arrangements to visit us personally and see for yourself the tremendous difference that you can make in the life of a child.

All contributions to Carrie-Steele Pitts Home are tax deductible and may be paid over a three-to-five year period. For larger gifts, particularly designated or memorial gifts, arrangements may be made to extend the pledge payment period over a longer time. Gifts of appreciated securities and other property offer many tax advantages and will be gratefully accepted; there are also a variety of other deferred giving opportunities.

Checks should be made payable to: Carrie Steele-Pitts Home, Inc. For further information on how you can help the children of the Carrie Steele-Pitts Home, please contact Mrs. Olivette Allison, Executive Director or Mrs. Ruth Ross, Secretary/Business Manager, 667 Fairburn Rd., N.W., Atlanta, Georgia 30331; or call (404) 691-5187.



BOARD OF TRUSTEES

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NOTICE OF NONDISCRIMINATORY POLICY OF SERVICES

The Carrie Steele Pitts Home does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national and ethnic origin, sex, marital status, religion, age, disability, or sexual orientation in its policies, programs and activities. All services and programs are available to all individuals in the Home. It does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national and ethnic origin in its administration of its administrative policies and socially administered programs.

Carrie Steele- Pitts Home, Inc.

Chartered
October 12, 1888



United Way

667 Fairburn Road, NW
 Atlanta, Georgia 30331
 404-691-5187

Strengthen

success stories



Education

Our children attend local public schools. Many of them must literally be taught how to go to school. Our social services staff works closely with each child and his or her teacher at formal conferences and informal counseling sessions to bring about regular school attendance and comprehension of subject matter. Our part-time tutors are certified teachers who assist those children having difficulty with their schoolwork. Many of our residents further their education in colleges, vocational/technical schools and the military.

Work Skills

CSPH teaches children the attitudes and habits that are essential to success in the workplace. Residents are assigned chores which facilitate cottage life and the general operations of the Home. In our successful Teenage Enrichment Program, teenage residents commit to paying jobs at the Home which provide experience in making a contract, having the discipline to follow a work assignment and receiving work evaluations. Paying jobs outside the home are also available to many of the children.



Ms. Olivette is not our only "returnee" — CSPH presently employs four other former residents as houseparents and a cook. Their dedication to the ideals and commitments of the Home will serve as examples to a new generation of residents.

Among the many other former residents of whom we are very proud are:

Sharon:

A neglected child who lived with us from her early teens through college. She shows her appreciation for the love and guidance she found here by sharing with United Way each year, and designating her gift to the Home.

Robert:

Lived at CSPH with his siblings from the age of nine. He graduated from Savannah State College, studied law, and has been steadily employed in various positions. Robert is married and a homeowner—a stable, successful adult!

Identical twins:

Placed in CSPH at the age of five. One is now a public high school coach and the other is a parochial school athletic coach. They "give back" to the Home by coming often to speak with the children at the evening family hour and share their love of sports with them.

Our success stories are **your** success stories. They are role models for children throughout Georgia, and an inspiration for all of us who care about the future of our children and our society. When you contribute to the Carrie Steele-Pitts Home, Inc. — whether through financial support or your volunteer time — you are part of our family, and share our joy and our pride in these children.



The Carrie Steele-Pitts Home, Inc. was chartered in 1888 and has been a United Way agency since 1923. The Home was founded by Carrie Steele, a black maid in Atlanta's Terminal Railroad Station who became concerned for the abandoned infants and children she found there. Initially, she kept watch over them during the day as they played together in an abandoned boxcar, and took them home with her after work so they could have a hot meal and a safe place to sleep. As the number of children increased, Mrs. Steele sold her own home and raised additional funds to erect the first facility, called the "Carrie Steele Orphan Home."

Upon her death in 1908, Mrs. Steele was succeeded briefly as the Home's director by Mrs. Augusta Goodrum. Mrs. Clara M. Pitts then became director, serving for forty years. Mrs. Pitts was succeeded by her daughter, Mae Yates, who was director for twenty-six years and was responsible for the Home's relocation from Roy Street in Southwest Atlanta to its present location at 667 Fairburn Road.

Olivette Allison, the Home's present director, is one of our proud success stories and a fine example of the great legacy of Carrie Steele-Pitts Home, Inc. As a child, Ms. Olivette lived at CSHP for six years. Nurtured by our stable, positive environment, she developed to her full potential and received scholarships to Spelman College and graduate school at Atlanta University, where she studied social work. Ms. Olivette returned to CSHP in 1950 as the Home's first professional social worker and now serves as the Executive Director.

the legacy

Culture and Recreation

Our children are mainstreamed into the surrounding community through active participation in extracurricular activities, such as sports, music, art, dance, scouting, YMCA/YWCA and other activities. Children are taken shopping regularly to ensure that they have the proper clothing, makeup and equipment to participate in these events. Residents are permitted to attend school-sponsored field trips and concerts, and may invite friends to participate in on-campus parties.

Personal Ethics and Religion

All of the Home's activities are designed to develop a positive self-image and a proper sense of values. We cultivate sportsmanship, self-control and discipline in an atmosphere of love and acceptance. Residents are encouraged to attend the church of their choice and participate in church youth activities.



R
copy to
Pitts



Carrie Steele-Pitts Home, Inc.

667 FAIRBURN ROAD NW • ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30331 • (404) 691-5187 • FAX (404) 691-3248

February 6, 1998

Ms. Melanne Verveer
Chief of Staff
The Office of the First Lady
Room 100 Old Executive Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Ms. Verveer:

The children, staff, and members of the Board of Trustees of Carrie Steele-Pitts Home, Incorporated would like to invite Mrs. Hilliary Rodham Clinton to be keynote speaker at our 110th Anniversary Celebration. This event is tentatively scheduled to be held on Friday, October 16, 1998 at the Atlanta Marriott Marquis Hotel from 7:00 - 10:00 p.m. However, should another evening during the period from October 12 to 17 be more convenient for Mrs. Clinton, we would be pleased to change the date.

Carrie Steele-Pitts Home is a private nonprofit, child development agency that provides state approved residency for full-time services for neglected, abused, abandoned and/or orphaned children ages 6 through 18. Currently, Carrie Steele-Pitts is the home of 100 children.

Chartered in 1888, Carrie Steele-Pitts Home has maintained its caring legacy

Mrs. Carrie Steele was a black maid in Atlanta's Terminal Railroad Station who became concerned for the abandoned infants and children she found there. During the day, these children played together in an abandoned boxcar under Mrs. Steele's watchful eye; after work she took them home with her. Increased number of children began to require more space so, Mrs. Steele sold her own home and raised additional funds to erect the first facility, called Carrie Steele Orphan Home.

The enclosed brochure contains both additional historical and current information about the Home.

Mrs. Clinton's long-standing commitment to the well being of our nation's children makes her our ideal speaker. The First Lady would honor our celebration should she come and share her vision for improving the lives of America's youth.

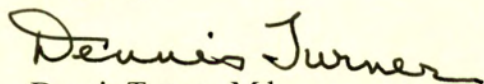
Members of Georgia's Congressional Delegation who recognize the important work of Carrie



Steele-Pitts Home will be communicating with you to encourage your support of our invitation. Mrs. Mary Yancey, Special Assistant in the Office of Lieutenant Governor Pierre Howard, will serve as our contact and furnish any additional information you may require. Her telephone number is (404) 656-0530.

We look forward to a favorable response to our request, and we thank you for your attention to it.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Dennis Turner". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name and title.

Dennis Turner, Md
Chairman of the
Board of Trustees

DT/r

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 23, 1998

Mr. Michael C. Turper
Riffs, Abney, Neal, Turpen
Orbison & Lewis
The Paragon Bldg., Suite 101
5801 Broadway Extension
Oklahoma City, OK 73118

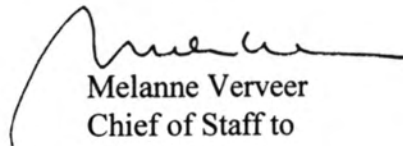
Dear Mr. Turper:

On behalf of the First Lady, thank you very much for your letter and for expressing your support for the appointment of Deborah Shallcross as District Judge in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Oklahoma.

I have forwarded your letter to the appropriate officials. I am certain she will receive full consideration.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Melanne Verveer', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Melanne Verveer
Chief of Staff to
the First Lady

Melanne
original went
to Jon Vrowsky
per your direction

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†† Maryland and Oklahoma

February 4, 1998

First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20050

RE: Judicial Appointment
United States District Court for the Northern District of Oklahoma
(Candidate Deborah Shallcross)

Dear Ms. Clinton:

Please accept this correspondence as an expression of my support for Deborah Shallcross for appointment as District Judge in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Oklahoma. She will be the first woman Federal Judge in the Northern District in history.

Judge Shallcross is highly qualified for a Federal judicial appointment. She has extensive experience, unquestioned integrity and a most appropriate judicial temperament. Judge Shallcross has a keen sense of fairness and treats all litigants in a just and common-sense manner. Judge Shallcross has not only the intellectual ability to serve at the highest judicial levels, but she also values the rights and dignity of any person who appears before her.

I strongly recommend that you nominate Judge Deborah Shallcross to serve as District Judge in the Northern District of Oklahoma. Thank you very much for your consideration. Best wishes.

Sincerely,

Michael C. Turpen
FOR THE FIRM

TULSA WORLD

"Oklahoma's Greatest Newspaper"

EUGENE LORTON

1869-1949

Page A-14

Saturday, October 13, 1990

ROBERT E. LORTON, *Publisher*

BOB HARING, *Executive Editor*

GENE CURTIS, *Managing Editor*

ALEX ADWAN, *Editor, Editorial Pages*

KEN NEAL, *Associate Editor*

For Deborah Shallcross

JUDICIAL races in Oklahoma are sometimes overshadowed by more glamorous contests for high state and national office. That's a shame because the office of district judge is an important and powerful one, and some of these races deserve full public attention.

That is certainly the case in the re-election campaign of Tulsa County District Judge Deborah Shallcross. She is an outstanding jurist with an excellent record on the bench and superior professional and civic credentials. She deserves to be retained with an overwhelming vote. Her opponent has no particular outstanding qualifications for the post.



Shallcross

Judge Shallcross has more than adequate background in private law practice, has served as a public defender, a special judge and has been on the District Court bench since March 1990. She is widely known as an expert in the complex fields of family law and related problems. She has been honored for outstanding legal and civic work by the Community Service Council of Tulsa, the Volunteer Lawyers' Program and the Domestic Violence Intervention Services. She was named Citizen of the Year for 1990 by both the Tulsa and state units of the National Association of Social Workers.

There is another candidate for another judicial office who has the same last name as Judge Shallcross. Don't be confused by two Shallcrosses on the ballot.

Deborah Shallcross is the outstanding judge who should be re-elected.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 25, 1998

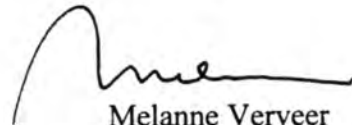
Ms. Janice Toftey
Sara Lee Corporation
Three First National Plaza
Chicago, IL 60602-4260

Dear Janice:

Thank you so much for your thoughtful note and for the photographs from our trip to Davos, Switzerland. They will serve to remind us of the wonderful time we had together. Mrs. Clinton joins me in thanking you and please convey our appreciation to John for his gracious hospitality.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Melanne', with a large, sweeping initial 'M' that extends to the left.

Melanne Verveer
Chief of Staff to
the First Lady



Ms. Melane Vermeer
Chief of Staff
to the First Lady of the U.S.
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Washington, D.C. 20500-2000

Personal

Janice Toftey
SARA LEE CORPORATION
THREE FIRST NATIONAL PLAZA
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60602-4260

Toftey

*Office ?
John Bogan*

*Thru -
Pis Mendenhall
for J. Bogan
trip to
Dados,*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 4, 1998

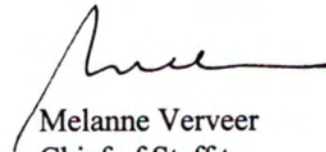
Ms. Deborah Tannen
700 Live Oak Drive
McLean, VA 22101

Dear Deborah:

Thank you very much for your thoughtful letter and for the copies of your book. The First Lady has already poured over her copy and told me how useful it is. I look forward to reading my copy. You are so thoughtful to think of us.

We hope to see you before long. Best wishes.

Sincerely,



Melanne Verveer
Chief of Staff to
the First Lady

DEBORAH TANNEN
700 LIVE OAK DRIVE
MCLEAN, VIRGINIA 22101

@
minds

2/26/98

Dear Melanne,

I'm sending two copies of this book, one for you and one for the First Lady. I know this comes at a time when there's a lot going on in your territory - I think what I have to say in this book is painfully relevant - I'm also enclosing an op-ed piece I wrote for USA Today tying it in. Perhaps you saw that. How I hope my small voice might do something to stop the madness. As I embark on publicity for the book, I'll try to get heard over the din -

With warmest wishes,

Deborah

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 20, 1998

Kathleen Kennedy Townsend
Lt. Governor
State of Maryland
State House
Annapolis, MD 21401

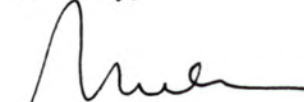
Dear Kathleen:

Thank you very much for your letter and invitation to the First Lady to deliver the keynote address to "Solutions: Women's Juggle for Time," on June 3, 1998.

It's not clear at this time whether the First Lady will be able to participate. We will let you know once a decision is made. You will hear about the "honorary chair" request under separate cover.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Melanne', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Melanne Verveer
Chief of Staff to
the First Lady



KATHLEEN KENNEDY TOWNSEND
LT. GOVERNOR

STATE OF MARYLAND
OFFICE OF
THE LT. GOVERNOR

Time Sensitive

March 9, 1998

Ⓜ
+ give to
scheduling &
Adrian Puskey

Ms. Melanne Verveer
Chief of Staff
Office of the First Lady
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Melanne:

It is great to talk to you. Thank you for your continued time, insight, and support. As we discussed, the women's conference, tentatively entitled, "Solutions: Women's Juggle for Time," will bring together a national audience at the **University of Maryland College Park campus – outside of Washington, D.C. on Wednesday, June 3, 1998.**

Not only do I hope that the First Lady will agree to serve as honorary co-chair of the conference, we would be honored if Mrs. Clinton would join us on that day to serve as our keynote luncheon speaker. ←

This day long conference will bring together approximately 100 highly influential women from academia, business, journalism, and advocacy groups to exchange ideas, identify and define "what works" – solutions to the challenges women face daily as they juggle their personal and professional lives. Armed with a better understanding of the issues, we will raise the nation's awareness of these topics, and define new ways for the private sector, government and every community – as well how each individual can improve the quality of her life.

We are inviting a dynamic mix of women who understand the challenges. We plan to have lively panel discussions by creating a true dialogue among all participants and attendees. The knowledge and experience of each of our audience members will serve as a valuable resource for the conference and the follow-up.

The conference promises to be an exciting and productive day. Having Mrs. Clinton join me – and all of us – at the conference will be a most memorable highlight. Melanne, thank you for playing such a critical role in every phase as we prepare this unique dialogue. I look forward to hearing from you soon. Should you have any questions regarding timing or logistics, please feel free to contact Ms. Stacie Rivera of my office at 410-974-2460.

Melanne

With warm wishes,

Kathleen

Kathleen Kennedy Townsend
Lt. Governor

Thank you again. I hope that the First Lady will agree to serve as Honorary Co Chair as well as Keynote speaker. Looking forward to working with you on this further.
Thanks, K

STATE HOUSE
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND 21401
(410) 974-2804
(410) 974-5882 (FAX)



STATE OF MARYLAND
OFFICE OF
THE LT. GOVERNOR

KATHLEEN KENNEDY TOWNSEND
LT. GOVERNOR

Time Sensitive

March 9, 1998

Scheduling

Ms. Melanne Verveer
Chief of Staff
Office of the First Lady
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Melanne:

It is great to talk to you. Thank you for your continued time, insight, and support. As we discussed, the women's conference, tentatively entitled, "Solutions: Women's Juggle for Time," will bring together a national audience at the **University of Maryland College Park campus – outside of Washington, D.C. on Wednesday, June 3, 1998.**

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With warm wishes,

Kathleen

Kathleen Kennedy Townsend
Lt. Governor

STATE HOUSE
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND 21401
(410) 974-2804
(410) 974-5882 (FAX)

Melanne

Thank you again. I hope that the First Lady will agree to serve as Honorary Co Chair as well as Keynote speaker. Looking forward to working with you on this further.
Thanks, K

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 15, 1998

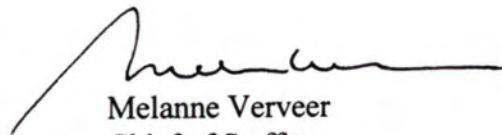
Ms. Mamoru Tokumoto
President
Fukuoka Women's University
1-1-1 Kasumigaoka, Higashi-ku
Fukuoka-shi 813
Japan

Dear Ms. Tokumoto:

Thank you very much for your thoughtful letter and invitation for the First Lady to receive an honorary degree at your university. At this time the First Lady has no plans to be in Japan in the foreseeable future, but we will keep your invitation should an opportunity present itself.

Thanks for writing and for your friendship.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Melanne Verveer', with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Melanne Verveer
Chief of Staff to
the First Lady



Season's Greetings
and Best Wishes for
The New Year

Dear Ms. Verveer:

I am grateful to you for your kind letter. I wish that the First Lady would receive an honorary degree from our university in the future.

Please send my best wishes to her. I also wish you a wonderful holiday season and a happy new year!

Respectfully yours,



Mamoru Tokumoto

President

Fukuoka Women's University

Mamoru Tokumoto
President
Fukuoka Women's University
1-1-1 Kasumigaoka, Higashi-ku
Fukuoka-shi 813
Japan

Ms. Melanne Verveer
Chief of Staff to the First Lady
The White House
Washington
U.S.A.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 24, 1998

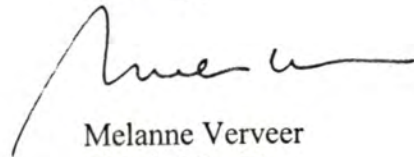
Mr. Henry Tang
Chairman
Committee of 100
125 East 65th Street
New York, NY 10021

Dear Mr. Tang;

On behalf of the First Lady, thank you very much for your letter and for sending her a copy of *Falling Leaves* which I know she will look forward to reading. Please convey our thanks to Adeline Yen Mah as well. We appreciate your thoughtfulness in sending it to us as we are in the process of planning for the President's trip to China.

Best wishes in your important work.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Melanne Verveer', with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Melanne Verveer
Chief of Staff to
the First Lady



COMMITTEE OF 100



125 East 65th Street
New York, NY 10021
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Tel: 212-585-4485
Fax: 212-249-3068

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April 20, 1998

Ms. Hillary Clinton
c/o Melanne Verveer
Room 100
Old Executive Building
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Mrs. Clinton,

As the Chairman of the Committee of 100, I am writing to introduce you to Adeline Yen Mah, one of our members and the author of the international best-seller *Falling Leaves*. I am pleased to present you with a copy of her book two months prior to President Clinton's historical visit to the People's Republic of China.

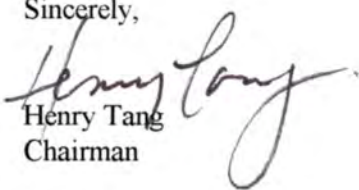
Falling Leaves is Adeline's biography. It is also a psychological drama describing the striving of seven children for the love of their parents against a back-drop of 20th century China in turmoil. Jonathan Yardley of the Washington Post gave it a terrific review on March 11, 1998: "This painful and lovely book, at once heartbreaking and heartening, is one woman's story but, because it strikes so many themes of current interest, has far larger implications." USA Today echoed Yardley, saying "this book is a moving autobiography of a Chinese woman's ultimate triumphant struggle to overcome rejection by her family as a child." Amy Tan, author of *Joy Luck Club*, called it "Riveting. A marvel of memory. Poignant proof of the human will to endure."

Falling Leaves was first published by Penguin books in Britain in 1997 and topped the best seller lists in London, Hong Kong, Singapore, New Zealand and Australia. John Wiley recently published it in America.

The Committee of 100 wishes to foster understanding and dialogue between the United States and China. Adeline would like you to have this book in the hope that it may help to illustrate one Chinese woman's fate as she straddles the divide between East and West.

The Committee of 100 wishes great success to you and the President as you embark on your historic mission to enhance the friendships between China and the United States.

Sincerely,


Henry Tang
Chairman

HT/wc

enc.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 23, 1998

Mr. Richard Trudell
Special Advisor
Mashantucket Pequot Tribal Nation
1299 Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Suite 1250
Washington, DC 20004

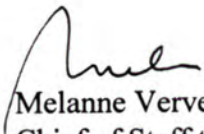
Dear Dick:

Thank you very much for your letter and invitation to the First Lady to attend the opening of the Mashantucket Pequot Tribal Nation Museum and Research Center on August 10, 1998.

We have forwarded your request to Patti Solis-Doyle, Director of Scheduling for the First Lady, and she will be in contact with you. However, it is quite unlikely that Mrs. Clinton will be able to attend.

Best wishes in your important work.

Sincerely,


Melanne Verveer
Chief of Staff to
the First Lady

*I miss not
seeing you.*



June 18, 1998

Melanne Verveer
Chief of Staff
Office of the First Lady
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20502

Dear Melanne:

As you may know, the Mashantucket Pequot Tribal Nation will officially open its Museum and Research Center on August 10, 1998. The Museum opening will be one of the most significant tribal events in Indian Country during 1998.

Tribal Chairman Richard 'Skip' Hayward has had several recent opportunities to personally invite President Clinton and First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton to attend the opening and to lay the cornerstone. President Clinton expressed a strong interest in attending, but did not commit. Today, I heard in a newscast that President Clinton and the First Lady intend to vacation at Martha's Vineyard the last two weeks of August. Given this announcement, I assume that President Clinton's schedule will become firmer, more quickly. Therefore, we would like to make every effort to achieve a commitment from President Clinton to attend the Mashantucket Pequot Museum Opening. Skip has also had the opportunity to meet with Douglas Sosnik, Mickey Ibarra and Lynn Cutler on this invitation.

The opening of the Mashantucket Pequot Museum and Research Center will be a very significant national tribal and cultural event for Indian Country during 1998. The Mashantucket Pequot Tribal Council will invite Tribal Chairmen and other Indian leaders from across Indian Country. We expect that over 200 leaders will attend the opening. As an

integral part of the opening, we will also be sponsoring a Tribal Leaders Forum that will address the following areas of concern:

- Tribal Sovereignty in the New Millennium;
- Building Sustainable Reservation Economies; and,
- The Administration of Justice in Indian Country.

Thus, the opening of the Mashantucket Pequot Museum and Research Center will provide a key forum for addressing current tribal issues facing Indian Country. It will be fulfilling one of its key missions, to educate the public and to provide a forum for tribal issues, starting on its first day.

The opening of the Mashantucket Pequot Museum and Research Center will provide President Clinton with an appropriate forum to consider issuing a major declaration of federal-tribal policy. We suggest that he consider issuing a major statement of his Indian policy such as has been issued by his predecessors. A copy of Indian policy statements is enclosed. This could also take the form of an Executive Order on the *Status of Indian Tribes as Sovereign Governments* and their relations with the federal government. An Executive Order would:

- reaffirm the tribes' relationship to the federal government in our constitutional system;
- further institutionalize this relationship into the daily operations and fabric of our government;
- provide the basis for new and positive initiatives with Indian Country; and,
- consolidate and advance the Memorandum on the Government-to-Government Relationship to the Agencies that President Clinton issued on April 29, 1994.

This Executive Order would be complementary to the President's May 14, 1998, Executive Order on Tribal Consultation.

It is symbolic that the Mashantucket Pequot Museum and Research Center is being realized so near to the start of the 21st century. We believe that this is in fact symbolic of a new millennium for Native Americans, and that this initiative fits well with similar initiatives being undertaken by the Clinton Administration. I look forward to the opportunity to discuss this possibility with you.

There is a key economic diversification and development message with the Mashantucket Pequots. For example, the Mashantucket Pequot Tribal Nation is building and will operate state-of-the-art high speed ferries. In the wake of dramatic defense cutbacks at Electric Boat, the MPTN has hired some of its highly skilled workers to construct these ferries. In a further diversification move, Chairman 'Skip' Hayward is leading a tribal effort to create a new Native American National Bank. The preliminary organizational documents have just been filed. This is a truly indigenous initiative to create new economic opportunities for Native Americans. It will be a compelling example of tribal self-determination.

I request that you seriously consider our invitation to President Clinton and the First Lady, and I ask you for your support and help in obtaining a commitment from them to attend this important tribal event.

Sincerely,

Rich Trudell
by car.

Richard Trudell
Special Advisor

cc: Richard A. Hayward
Tribal Chairman

Chris McNeil, Jr.
Washington Representative
& Counsel

enclosures



June 11, 1998

The Honorable Bill Clinton
President
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave. N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear President Clinton:

The Mashantucket Pequot Museum and Research Center will open to the public on August 10, 1998. I am writing to invite you and Mrs. Clinton to be the guests of honor, and to lay a cornerstone at the ceremonies marking the opening of the largest Native-owned and operated facility of its kind. The Tribe would be honored to have you present at this culmination of a dream we have pursued for decades. We have created a world-class educational and cultural institution, which will be an enormous source of pride for those of us in the region and for all Americans.

The opening of the Mashantucket Pequot Museum and Research Center will be a very significant tribal and cultural event for Indian Country during 1998. The Mashantucket Pequot Tribal Council will invite all Tribal Chairmen and other tribal leaders. We expect that over 200 leaders will attend the opening. As an integral part of the opening, we will also be sponsoring a Tribal Leaders' Forum that will include the following national tribal issues:

- Tribal Sovereignty in the New Millennium
- Tribal Economic Development Initiatives
- Tribal Justice and Tribal Courts

Thus, the opening of the Mashantucket Pequot Museum and Research Center will provide a key forum for current, critical tribal issues. It will be fulfilling

one of its key missions, to educate the public and to provide a forum for tribal issues, starting on its first day.

The opening of the Mashantucket Pequot Museum and Research Center will provide you, Mr. President, with an appropriate forum to issue a major declaration of tribal policy. We suggest that you consider issuing an Executive Order on the Status of Indian Tribes as Sovereign Governments and their relations with the federal government. This Executive Order would:

- reaffirm the tribes' relationship to the federal government in our constitutional system
- further institutionalize this relationship into the daily operations and fabric of our government
- provide the basis for new and positive initiatives with Indian Country
- consolidate and advance your Memorandum on the Government-to-Government Relationship to the Agencies that you issued on April 29, 1994

It is symbolic that the Mashantucket Pequot Museum and Research Center is being realized so near to the new century. We believe that this is in fact symbolic of a new millennium for Native Americans. We believe that this initiative also fits well with similar initiatives being undertaken by your Administration and could advance the theme to the country. We look forward to the opportunity to discuss this possibility with you.

The 300,000 square foot building will feature a series of permanent exhibits that tell the story of the Pequots and the land from the time of the glaciers to the present, drawing upon years of scholarly research and using state-of-the-art technologies. The Library and archives will use advanced information systems and technologies, including the Internet, to enhance global access to its collections, which begin with a 150,000 volume reference library, and a 10,000 volume children's library. Scholars in residence, as well as visitors, will work with our collection of artifacts and resource materials. These collections will be an integral part of this first-time indigenous effort to build a major research center devoted to the richness and diversity of Native American cultures and histories.

There will be a 400-seat auditorium suitable for films, performances, symposia and conferences, a gallery for temporary exhibitions, archaeology laboratories and classrooms for visiting school children and their teachers. The public's experience will begin with the stunning, glass-enclosed, gathering space, designed both to welcome our visitors and embrace the wooded setting which marks the building's entrance.

Land has always been at the core of the Pequot existence, and an enormous effort has been made to respect the environment throughout the construction process. The Center is located in the heart of Mashantucket, one of the oldest, continuously-occupied North American Indian reservations, and our home for centuries.

Our history here is virtually uninterrupted, as the permanent exhibits will dramatically demonstrate. The archeological sites located on the reservation, some of them funded by government grants, confirm the presence of our ancestors dating almost 10,000 years ago. While the arrival of the European colonists and the Pequot Massacre of 1637 took a tremendous toll, the Tribe has struggled since then to maintain both its identity and its homeland. I was pleased to have been a part of a movement that surfaced in the mid-1970's to reaffirm our community on our tribal homeland. These efforts resulted in the 1983 Land Claims Settlement Act, granting us federal recognition and serving as a catalyst for our economic and cultural resurgence.

This sovereign nation's desire to honor its history and secure our future will be realized with the opening of the Museum and Research Center on August 10, 1998, the year of the 361st anniversary of the 1637 Pequot Massacre. Our friends in the local media have noted that "never before has an American Indian Tribe had such a broad opportunity to put its story before the public." More than anything, this dynamic public museum and research facility will be an educational resource for all citizens of this great nation, helping us to understand each other and to appreciate the experience and beliefs we share as Americans.

We have begun to organize a Committee to help commemorate the opening, which will include nationally-known figures from the fields of education, Native American affairs, business, politics and the arts and culture. John Echohawk from the Native American Rights Fund, and the writer and scholar, Henry Louis Gates, are among those who have already agreed to lend their names to our cause. We are also reaching out to our friends abroad. We have an ongoing association with the British Museum and hope to have a representative from Buckingham Palace here to help us celebrate the opening. Our Congressional delegation, including Senators Christopher Dodd and Joseph Lieberman and Representative Sam Gejdenson, are also on our committee. We have invited, among others, Senator Daniel K. Inouye, Vice Chairman of the Indian Affairs Committee, who has committed to attend our ceremonies.

The Tribe's investment in this facility is indicative of our desire to reach a large, diverse audience, beginning in 1998 and for generations to come. Your

The Honorable Bill Clinton
President
June 11, 1998 — Page 4

participation in the opening ceremonies would be key to helping us achieve this goal, and an opportunity for you to affirm your role as champion of this country's cultural and educational institutions and the first people of this nation.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Richard A. Hayward", with a long, sweeping horizontal line extending to the right.

Richard A. Hayward
Chairman

cc: Members
Tribal Council

Supporting Rationale for
President Clinton to Attend the
Mashantucket Pequot Tribal Nation
Museum and Research Center
Opening on August 10, 1998

- **The Museum Opening will be one of the most significant cultural events in Indian Country in 1998**
 - ❖ will be a major vehicle for MPTN and other tribes to educate the public to their histories and cultures
 - ❖ largest and most comprehensive Native American Museum in the US
 - ❖ has developed partnerships with the Smithsonian, British Royal Museum, American Museum of Natural History and many Tribal Museums
- **Tribal Leaders' Forum at the Opening**
 - ❖ Conservatively over 200 Tribal leaders in attendance
 - ❖ Discussion of Key Issues affecting Indian Country, including: Tribal Sovereignty in the 21st Century, Economic Development and Tribal Justice
 - ❖ Forum for Presidential Address and/or new declaration of Indian policy
- **Thematic tie-in with Administration New Millennium Initiative**
 - ❖ MPTN Museum and Research Center symbolic of Tribal Governments in the 21st Century
- **Mashantucket Pequots Economic Development and Diversification are themes for Indian Country in the 21st Century**
 - ❖ MPTN manufactures state-of-the-art high speed ferries
 - ❖ Tribal Chairman 'Skip' Hayward leading the development of a Native American National Bank with other tribal governments
 - ❖ MPTN working on high speed transportation issues, including MAGLEV

- ❖ The Museum will be a major independent visitor attraction to Connecticut, much like the Getty Museum in Los Angeles and the National Museum of the American Indian in Washington D.C.
- **MPTN a model of Environmentally Sensitive Economic Development**
 - ❖ The Museum is designed and built around a tribal wetland so as not to intrude on or damage it
 - ❖ MPTN constructed a state-of-the-art water treatment plant
 - ❖ MPTN uses natural gas-fueled buses
 - ❖ MPTN's high speed ferries are powered by the lowest pollution turbine engines available (much lower than diesel)
- **The Museum will serve a major public education function**
 - ❖ Major focus on children's educational programs
 - ❖ Large children's library
- **The Museum and Opening Supported by key public opinion leaders and Members of Congress**
 - ❖ Key members on Congress, including Senators Inouye, Dodd, and Lieberman support the Museum
- **President Clinton would lay a cornerstone commemorating his opening of the Museum**



INDIAN RECORD

Special Issue -

March 1968

President Johnson Presents Indian Message To Congress

THE FORGOTTEN AMERICAN

*The President's Message to the Congress on Goals and Programs
for the American Indian. March 6, 1968*

To the Congress of the United States:

Mississippi and Utah—the Potomac and the Chattahoochee—Appalachia and Shenandoah . . . The words of the Indian have become our words—the names of our states and streams and landmarks.

His myths and his heroes enrich our literature.

His lore colors our art and our language.

For two centuries, the American Indian has been a symbol of the drama and excitement of the earliest America.

But for two centuries, he has been an alien in his own land.

Relations between the United States Government and the tribes were originally in the hands of the War Department. Until 1871, the United States treated the Indian tribes as foreign nations.

It has been only 44 years since the United States affirmed the



Indian's citizenship: the full political equality essential for human dignity in a democratic society.

It has been only 22 years since Congress enacted the Indian Claims Act, to acknowledge the Nation's debt to the first Americans for their land.

But political equality and compensation for ancestral lands are not enough. The American Indian deserves a chance to develop his talents and share fully in the future of our Nation.

There are about 600,000 Indians in America today. Some 400,000 live on or near reservations in 25 States. The remaining 200,000 have moved to our cities and towns. The most striking fact about the American Indians today is their tragic plight:

- Fifty thousand Indian families live in unsanitary, dilapidated dwellings: many in huts, shanties, even abandoned automobiles.
- The unemployment rate among Indians is nearly 40 percent—more than ten times the national average.
- Fifty percent of Indian schoolchildren—double the national average—drop out before completing high school.
- Indian literacy rates are among the lowest in the Nation; the rates of sickness and poverty are among the highest.
- Thousands of Indians who have migrated into the cities find themselves untrained for jobs and unprepared for urban life.
- The average age of death of an American Indian today is 44 years; for all other Americans, it is 65.

The American Indian, once proud and free, is torn now between white and tribal values; between the politics and language of the white man and his own historic culture. His problems, sharpened by years of defeat and exploitation, neglect and inadequate effort, will take many years to overcome.

But recent landmark laws—the Economic Opportunity Act, the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, the Manpower Development and Training Act—have given us an opportunity to deal with the persistent problems of the American Indian. The time has come to focus our efforts on the plight of the American Indian through these and the other laws passed in the last few years.

No enlightened Nation, no responsible government, no progressive people can sit idly by and permit this shocking situation to continue.

I propose a new goal for our Indian programs: A goal that ends the old debate about "termination" of Indian programs and stresses self-determination; a goal that erases old attitudes of paternalism and promotes partnership self-help.

Our goal must be:

- A standard of living for the Indians equal to that of the country as a whole.*
- Freedom of Choice: An opportunity to remain in their homelands, if they choose, without surrendering their dignity; an opportunity to move to the towns and cities of America, if they choose, equipped with the skills to live in equality and dignity.*
- Full participation in the life of modern America, with a full share of economic opportunity and social justice.*



"Live in equality and dignity. . ." (Los Angeles, Calif.)

I propose, in short, a policy of maximum choice for the American Indian: a policy expressed in programs of self-help, self-development, self-determination.

To start toward our goal in Fiscal 1969, I recommend that the Congress appropriate one-half a billion dollars for programs targeted at the American Indian—about 10 percent more than Fiscal 1968.

STRENGTHENED FEDERAL LEADERSHIP

In the past four years, with the advent of major new programs, several agencies have undertaken independent efforts to help the American Indian. Too often, there has been too little coordination between agencies; and no clear, unified policy which applied to all.

To launch an undivided, Government-wide effort in this area, I am today issuing an Executive Order to establish a National Council on Indian Opportunity.

The Chairman of the Council will be the Vice President who will bring the problems of the Indians to the highest levels of Government. The Council will include a cross section of Indian leaders, and high government officials who have programs in this field:

- The Secretary of the Interior, who has primary responsibility for Indian Affairs.
- The Secretary of Agriculture, whose programs affect thousands of Indians.
- The Secretary of Commerce, who can help promote economic

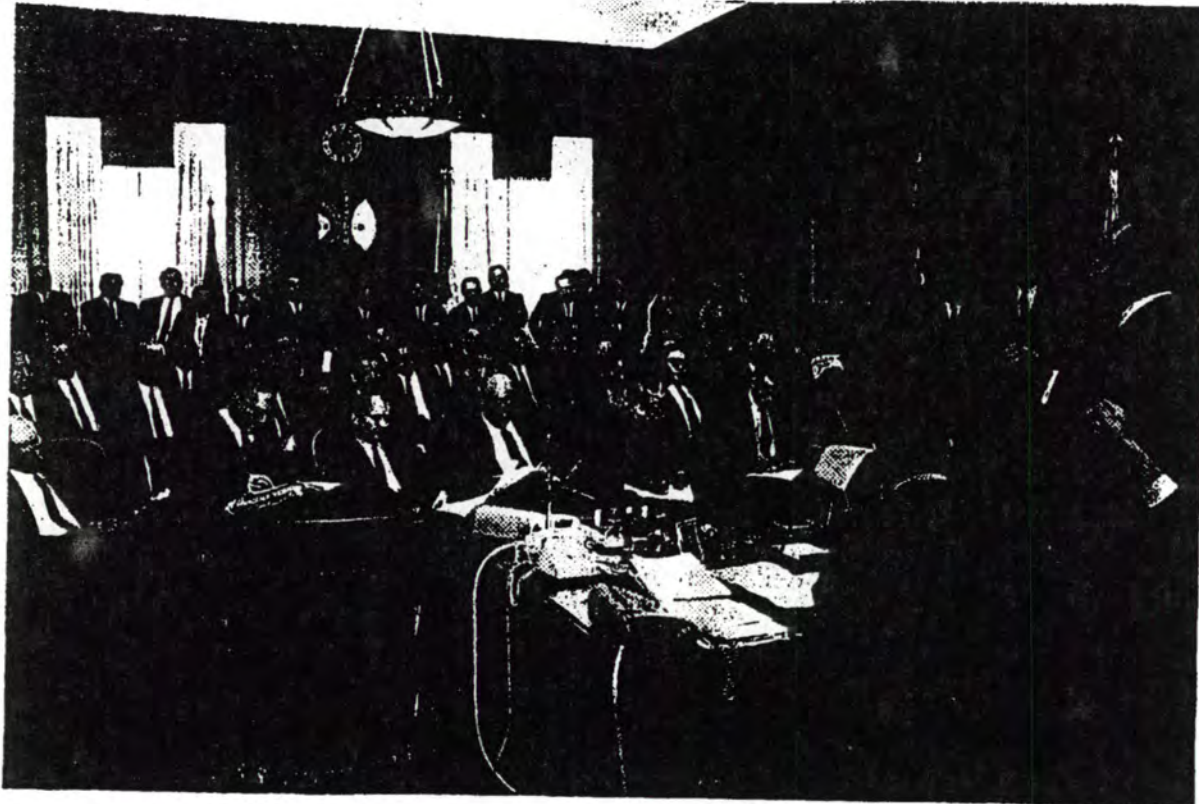
development of Indian lands.

- The Secretary of Labor, whose manpower programs can train more Indians for more useful employment.
- The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, who can help Indian communities with two of their most pressing needs—health and education.
- The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, who can bring better housing to Indian lands.
- The Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity, whose programs are already operating in several Indian communities.

The Council will review Federal programs for Indians, make broad policy recommendations, and ensure that programs reflect the needs and desires of the Indian people. Most important, I have asked the Vice President, as Chairman of the Council, to make certain that the American Indian shares fully in all our federal programs.

SELF-HELP AND SELF-DETERMINATION

The greatest hope for Indian progress lies in the emergence of Indian



Vice President Hubert L. Humphrey reiterates the determination of President Johnson to bring about wholesale improvement in Indian affairs at a press briefing in Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall's office. This briefing followed release of the Presidential message. Attending the briefing were tribal officials, members of the press, and Bureau of Indian Affairs staff. Secretary Udall is seated at the Vice President's left.

leadership and initiative in solving Indian problems. Indians must have a voice in making the plans and decisions in programs which are important to their daily life.

Within the last few months we have seen a new concept of community development—a concept based on self-help—work successfully among Indians. Many tribes have begun to administer activities which Federal agencies had long performed in their behalf:

- On the Crow Creek, Lower Brule, and Fort Berthold reservations in the Dakotas and on reservations in several other states, imaginative new work-experience programs, operated by Indians themselves, provide jobs for Indians once totally dependent on welfare.
- The Warm Springs Tribes of Oregon ran an extensive program to repair flood damage on their reservation.
- The Oglala Sioux of South Dakota and the Zunis of New Mexico are now contracting to provide law enforcement services for their communities.
- The Navajos—who this year celebrate the 100th anniversary of their peace treaty with the United States—furnish many community services normally provided by the Federal government, either through contract or with funds from their own Treasury.

Passive acceptance of Federal service is giving way to Indian involvement. More than ever before, Indian needs are being identified from the Indian viewpoint—as they should be.

This principle is the key to progress for Indians—just as it has been for other Americans. If we base our programs upon it, the day will come when the relationship between Indians and the Government will be one of full partnership—not dependency.

EDUCATION

The problems of Indian education are legion:

- Ten percent of American Indians over age 14 have had no schooling at all.
- Nearly 60 percent have less than an eighth grade education.
- Half of our Indian children do not finish high school today.
- Even those Indians attending school are plagued by language barriers, by isolation in remote areas, by lack of a tradition of academic achievement.

Standard schooling and vocational training will not be enough to overcome the educational difficulties of the Indians. More intensive and imaginative approaches are needed.

The legislation enacted in the past four years gives us the means to make the special effort now needed in Indian education: The Elementary and Secondary Education Act, the Education Professions Development Act, the Vocational Education Act, and the Higher Education Act.

The challenge is to use this legislation creatively.

I have directed the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare:



"These schools will have the finest teachers. . . (Ft. Mohave, Ariz.)

- To work together to make these programs responsive to the needs of Indians.
- To develop a concentrated effort in Indian education with State and local agencies. This is critical if the two-thirds of Indian school children in non-Indian public schools are to get the special help they sorely need.

Pre-School Programs

In the past few years we as a Nation have come to recognize the irreplaceable importance of the earliest years in a child's life. Pre-school education and care—valuable for all children—are urgently needed for Indian children.

We must set a goal to enroll every four and five-year-old Indian child in a pre-school program by 1971.

For 1969, I am requesting funds to:

- Make the Head Start Program available to 10,000 Indian children.
- Establish, for the first time, kindergartens for 4,500 Indian youngsters next September.

To encourage Indian involvement in this educational process, I am asking the Secretary of the Interior to assure that each of these kindergartens employ local Indian teacher aides as well as trained teachers.

Federal Indian Schools

Since 1961, we have undertaken a substantial program to improve

the 245 Federal Indian schools, which are attended by over 50,000 children. That effort is now half completed. It will continue.

But good facilities are not enough.

I am asking the Secretary of the Interior, in cooperation with the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, to establish a model community school system for Indians. These schools will:

- Have the finest teachers, familiar with Indian history, culture and language.
- Feature an enriched curriculum, special guidance and counseling programs, modern instruction materials, and a sound program to teach English as a second language.
- Serve the local Indian population as a community center for activities ranging from adult education classes to social gatherings.

To reach this goal, I propose that the Congress appropriate \$5.5 million to attract and hold talented and dedicated teachers at Indian schools and to provide 200 additional teachers and other professionals to enrich instruction, counseling and other programs.

To help make the Indian school a vital part of the Indian community, I am directing the Secretary of the Interior to establish Indian school boards for Federal Indian Schools. School board members—selected by their communities—will receive whatever training is necessary to enable them to carry out their responsibilities.

Higher Education

Indian youth must be given more opportunities to develop their talents fully and to pursue their ambitions free of arbitrary barriers to learning and employment. They must have a chance to become professionals: doctors, nurses, engineers, managers and teachers.

For the young Indian of today will eventually become the bridge between two cultures, two languages, and two ways of life.

Therefore, we must open wide the doors of career training and higher education to all Indian students who qualify.

To reach this goal:

—I am requesting \$3 million in Fiscal 1969 for college scholarship grants, to include for the first time living allowances for Indian students and their families to help capable young Indians meet the costs of higher education.



Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall, right, discusses a point of the President's Message to Congress on American Indians with the Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey at the Department of the Interior.



"Encourage light industry on Indian reservations. . ." (Laguna, N. M.)

- I am asking the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to make a special and sustained effort to assure that our regular scholarship and loan programs are available to Indian high school graduates.*
- I am asking the Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity to establish a special Upward Bound program for Indian high school students.*

HEALTH AND MEDICAL CARE

The health level of the American Indian is the lowest of any major population group in the United States:

- The infant mortality rate among Indians is 34.5 per 1,000 births—12 points above the National average.
- The incidence of tuberculosis among Indians and Alaska natives is about five times the National average.
- More than half of the Indians obtain water from contaminated or potentially dangerous sources, and use waste disposal facilities that are grossly inadequate.
- Viral infections, pneumonia, and malnutrition—all of which contribute to chronic ill health and mental retardation—are common among Indian children.

We have made progress. Since 1963:

- The infant death rate has declined 21 percent.
- Deaths from tuberculosis are down 29 percent.
- The number of outpatient visits to clinics and health centers rose 16 percent.

But much more remains to be done.

I propose that the Congress increase health programs for Indians by about ten percent, to \$112 million in Fiscal 1969, with special emphasis on child health programs.

But if we are to solve Indian health problems, the Indian people themselves must improve their public health and family health practices. This will require a new effort to involve Indian families in a crusade for better health.

Recent experience demonstrates that Indians have been successful in working side by side with health professionals:

- They have organized tribal health committees to review Indian health problems and design programs for solving them.
- They have launched new programs in sanitation, mental health, alcoholism, and accident control.
- A cooperative Indian-government project to provide safe water and disposal systems for 44,000 Indians and Alaska native families has proved successful. For every Federal dollar spent, Indian Americans have contributed another 40 cents in labor, materials and actual funds.

I am directing the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to build a "community participation" component into every Federal health program for Indians which lends itself to this approach.

Essential to this effort will be a large, well-trained corps of community health aides drawn from the Indian population: nursing assistants, health record clerks, medical-social aides and nutrition workers. These community health aides can greatly assist professional health workers in bringing health services to Indian communities.

I recommend that the Congress appropriate funds to train and employ more than 600 new community Indian health aides in the Public Health Service.

These aides will serve nearly 200,000 Indians and Alaska natives in their home communities, teaching sound health practices to the Indian people in several critical fields: pre-natal health, child care, home sanitation and personal hygiene.

Our goal is first to narrow, then to close the wide breach between the health standards of Indians and other Americans. But before large investments in Federally-sponsored health services can pay lasting dividends, we must build a solid base of Indian community action for better health.

JOBS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The plight of the Indians gives grim testimony to the devastating effects of unemployment on the individual, the family, and the community:

- Nearly 40 percent of the labor force on Indian lands is chronically unemployed, compared with a national unemployment rate of 3.5 percent.
- Of the Indians who do work, a third are underemployed in temporary or seasonal jobs.
- Fifty percent of Indian families have cash incomes below \$2,000

a year; 75 percent have incomes below \$3,000.

With rare exception, Indian communities are so underdeveloped that there is little, if any, opportunity for significant social or economic progress.

Two percent of all the land in the United States is Indian land. Indian lands are about the size of all the New England States and a small slice of New York. But many of their resources—oil, gas, coal, uranium, timber, water—await development.

The economic ills of Indian areas can have a major impact upon neighboring regions as well. It is not only in the best interests of the Indians, but of the entire Nation, to expand Indian economic opportunity.

Jobs

Special employment programs have been established to help meet the needs of Indians. In 1967 alone, more than 10,000 men and women received training and other help to get jobs under the Indian Bureau's programs—double the number served four years ago. These programs:

—Provide all-expenses-paid training and placement for Indian adults.

—Develop projects in cooperation with private industry, in which families prepare together for the transition from welfare dependency to useful, productive work.

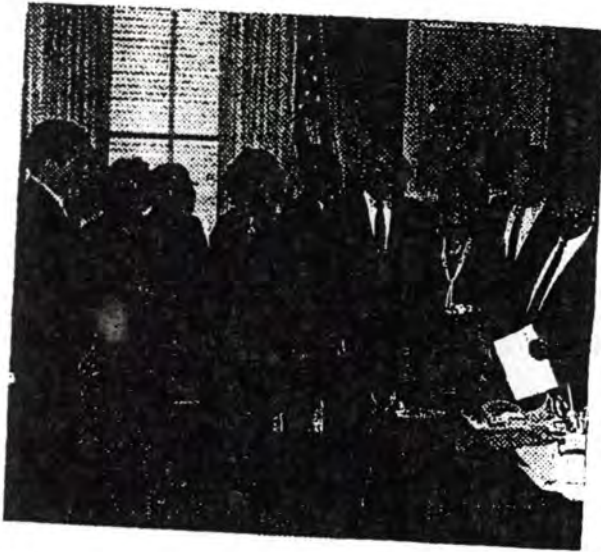
To meet the increasing demand, I propose that the Indian Vocational Training Program be expanded to the full authorization of \$25 million in Fiscal 1969—nearly double the funds appropriated last year.

In the State of the Union message, I proposed a 25 percent increase—to \$2.1 billion—in our manpower training programs for Fiscal 1969.

As a part of this effort, I have asked the Secretary of Labor to expand the Concentrated Employment Program to include Indian reservations.

Area Development

The economic development of potentially productive Indian areas suffers from a lack of base capital to permit Indians to take advantage of sound investment op-



Left to right at the press briefing in the Department of the Interior on the President's Message to Congress: John Belindo, executive secretary of the National Congress of American Indians; Mrs. Georgia A. Robinson, Osage; Mrs. Elvina Greybear, Sioux; Mrs. Helen Mitchell, Quinalt; Robert L. Bennett, Commissioner of Indian Affairs; Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey; Sarah Ann Johnson, Miss Indian America XIV; Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall; and Wendell Chino, chairman, National Congress of American Indians.

portunities and to attract private capital.

The Indian Resources Development Act, now pending before Congress, contains provisions to spark this kind of investment.

The central feature of this Act is an authorization of \$500 million for an Indian loan guaranty and insurance fund and for a direct loan revolving fund.

These funds would:

- Provide the foundation for the economic development of Indian lands.
- Encourage light industry to locate on or near Indian reservations.
- Permit better development of natural resources.
- Encourage development of the tourist potential on many reservations.

The Indian Resources Development Act would also permit the issuance of Federal corporate charters to Indian tribes or groups of Indians. This charter gives them the means to compete with other communities in attracting outside investment.

I urge the Congress to enact this program for the economic development of Indian resources.

Roads for Economic Development

Without an adequate system of roads to link Indian areas with the rest of our Nation, community and economic development, Indian self-help programs, and even education cannot go forward as rapidly as they should.

Large areas inhabited by Indians are virtually inaccessible. For example, on the vast Navajo-Hopi area there are only 30 percent as many miles of surfaced roads per 1,000 square miles as in rural areas of Arizona and New Mexico.

The woefully inadequate road systems in Indian areas must be improved. Good roads are desperately needed for economic development. And good roads may someday enable the Indian people to keep their young children at home, instead of having to send them to far-away boarding schools.

I propose an amendment to the Federal Highway Act increasing the authorization for Indian road construction to \$30 million annually beginning in Fiscal 1970.

ESSENTIAL COMMUNITY SERVICES

Housing

Most Indian housing is far worse than the housing in many slums of our large cities.

To begin our attack on the backlog of substandard housing:

- I have asked the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to increase Indian home construction by an additional 1,000 units this coming year, for a total of 2,500 annually.
- I propose that the Congress double the Fiscal 1968 appropriations—to \$6 million in 1969—for a broad home improvement program.

These steps are a strong start toward improving living conditions among Indians, while we deal with the underlying causes of inadequate

housing. But the present housing law is too rigid to meet the special needs and conditions of our Indian population.

I am therefore submitting legislation to open the door for more Indians to receive low-cost housing aid, and to extend the loan programs of the Farmers Home Administration to tribal lands.

In addition:

- The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development will review construction standards for Indian homes to ensure flexibility in design and construction of Indian housing.
- The Secretaries of the Interior and Housing and Urban Development will explore new low-cost techniques of construction suitable to a stepped-up Indian housing program.

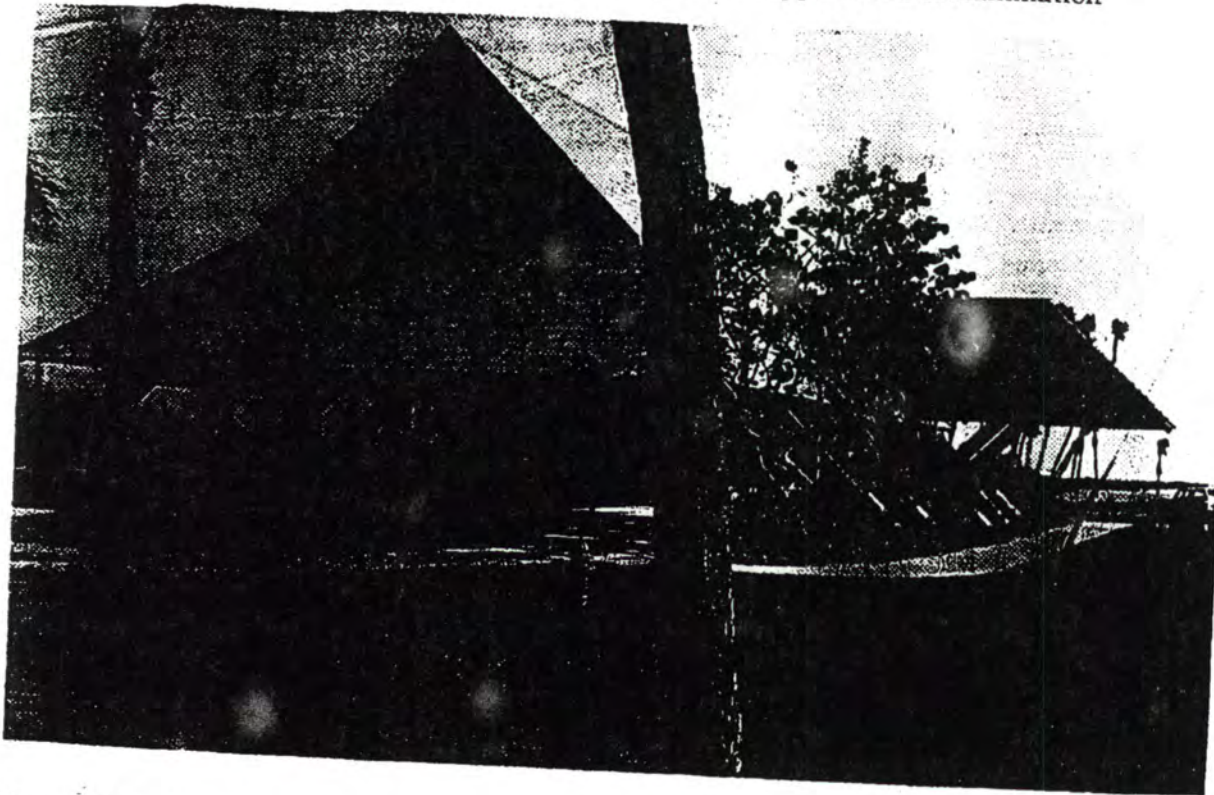
Community Action

Programs under the Economic Opportunity Act have improved morale in Indian communities. They have given tribes new opportunities to plan and carry out social and economic projects. Community action programs, particularly Head Start, deserve strong support.

I am asking the Congress to provide \$22.7 million in Fiscal 1969 for these important efforts.

Water and Sewer Projects

Shorter life expectancy and higher infant mortality among Indians are caused in large part by unsanitary water supplies and contamination



"Encourage development of tourist potential. . ." (Miccosukee, Fla. restaurant)

from unsafe waste disposal.

The Federal Government has authority to join with individual Indians to construct these facilities on Indian lands. The government contributes the capital. The Indian contributes the labor.

To step up this program, I recommend that the Congress increase appropriations for safe water and sanitary waste disposal facilities by 30 percent—from \$10 million in Fiscal 1968 to \$13 million in Fiscal 1969.

CIVIL RIGHTS

A Bill of Rights for Indians

In 1934, Congress passed the Indian Reorganization Act, which laid the groundwork for democratic self-government on Indian reservations. This Act was the forerunner of the tribal constitutions—the charters of democratic practice among the Indians.

Yet few tribal constitutions include a bill of rights for individual Indians. The basic individual rights which most Americans enjoy in relation to their government—enshrined in the Bill of Rights of the Constitution of the United States—are not safeguarded for Indians in relation to their tribes.

A new Indian Rights Bill is pending in the Congress. It would protect the individual rights of Indians in such matters as freedom of speech and religion, unreasonable search and seizure, a speedy and fair trial, and the right to habeas corpus. The Senate passed an Indian Bill of Rights last year. *I urge the Congress to complete action on that Bill of Rights in the current session.*

In addition to providing new protection for members of tribes, this bill would remedy another matter of grave concern to the American Indian.

Fifteen years ago, the Congress gave to the States authority to extend their criminal and civil jurisdictions to include Indian reservations—where jurisdiction previously was in the hands of the Indians themselves.

Fairness and basic democratic principles require that Indians on the affected lands have a voice in deciding whether a State will assume legal jurisdiction on their land.

I urge the Congress to enact legislation that would provide for tribal consent before such extensions of jurisdiction take place.

OFF-RESERVATION INDIANS

Most of us think of Indians as living in their own communities—geographically, socially and psychologically remote from the main current of American life.

Until World War II, this was an accurate picture of most Indian people. Since that time, however, the number of Indians living in towns and urban centers has increased to 200,000.

Indians in the towns and cities of our country have urgent needs for education, health, welfare, and rehabilitation services, which are far greater than that of the general population.

These needs can be met through Federal, State and local programs. *I am asking the new Council on Indian Opportunity to study this prob-*

lem and report to me promptly on actions to meet the needs of Indians in our cities and towns.

ALASKAN NATIVE CLAIMS

The land rights of the native people of Alaska—the Aleuts, Eskimos and Indians—have never been fully or fairly defined.

Eighty-four years ago, Congress protected the Alaska natives in the use and occupancy of their lands. But then, and again when Alaska was given statehood, Congress reserved to itself the power of final decision on ultimate title.

It remains our unfinished task to state in law the terms and conditions of settlement, so that uncertainty can be ended for the native people of Alaska.

Legislation is now pending to resolve this issue. I recommend prompt action on legislation to:

- Give the native people of Alaska title to the lands they occupy and need to sustain their villages.
- Give them rights to use additional lands and water for hunting, trapping and fishing to maintain their traditional way of life, if they so choose.
- Award them compensation commensurate with the value of any lands taken from them.

THE FIRST AMERICANS

The program I propose seeks to promote Indian development by improving health and education, encouraging long-term economic growth, and strengthening community institutions.

Underlying this program is the assumption that the Federal government can best be a responsible partner in Indian progress by treating the Indian himself as a full citizen, responsible for the pace and direction of his development.

But there can be no question that the government and the people of the United States have a responsibility to the Indians.

In our efforts to meet that responsibility, we must pledge to respect fully the dignity and the uniqueness of the Indian citizen.

That means partnership—not paternalism.

We must affirm the right of the first Americans to remain Indians while exercising their rights as Americans.

We must affirm their right to freedom of choice and self-determination.

We must seek new ways to provide Federal assistance to Indians—with new emphasis on Indian self-help and with respect for Indian culture.

And we must assure the Indian people that it is our desire and intention that the special relationship between the Indian and his government grow and flourish.

For, the first among us must not be last.

I urge the Congress to affirm this policy and to enact this program.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

The White House
March 6, 1968

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

(Mr. VANK asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

(Mr. VANK addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

THE AMERICAN INDIANS—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 91-363)

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. Boggs) laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, without objection, referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

The first Americans—the Indians—are the most deprived and most isolated minority group in our nation. On virtually every scale of measurement—employment, income, education, health—the condition of the Indian people ranks at the bottom.

This condition is the heritage of centuries of injustice. From the time of their first contact with European settlers, the American Indians have been oppressed and brutalized, deprived of their ancestral lands and denied the opportunity to control their own destiny. Even the Federal programs which are intended to meet their needs have frequently proven to be ineffective and demeaning.

But the story of the Indian in America is something more than the record of the white man's frequent aggression, broken agreements, intermittent remorse and prolonged failure. It is a record also of endurance, of survival, of adaptation and creativity in the face of overwhelming obstacles. It is a record of enormous contributions to this country—to its art and culture, to its strength and spirit, to its sense of history and its sense of purpose.

It is long past time that the Indian policies of the Federal government began to recognize and build upon the capacities and insights of the Indian people. Both as a matter of justice and as a matter of enlightened social policy, we must begin to act on the basis of what the Indians themselves have long been telling us. The time has come to break decisively with the past and to create the conditions for a new era in which the Indian future is determined by Indian acts and Indian decisions.

SELF-DETERMINATION WITHOUT TERMINATION

The first and most basic question that must be answered with respect to Indian policy concerns the historic and legal relationship between the Federal government and Indian communities. In the past, this relationship has oscillated between two equally harsh and unacceptable extremes.

On the one hand, it has—at various times during previous Administrations—

been the stated policy objective of both the Executive and Legislative branches of the Federal government eventually to terminate the trusteeship relationship between the Federal government and the Indian people. As recently as August of 1963, in House Concurrent Resolution 108, the Congress declared that termination was the long-range goal of its Indian policies. This would mean that Indian tribes would eventually lose any special standing they had under Federal law; the tax exempt status of their lands would be discontinued; Federal responsibility for their economic and social well-being would be repudiated; and the tribes themselves would be effectively dismantled. Tribal property would be divided among individual members who would then be assimilated into the society at large.

This policy of forced termination is wrong, in my judgment, for a number of reasons. First, the premises on which it rests are wrong. Termination implies that the Federal government has taken on a trusteeship responsibility for Indian communities as an act of generosity toward a disadvantaged people and that it can therefore discontinue this responsibility on a unilateral basis whenever it sees fit. But the unique status of Indian tribes does not rest on any premise such as this. The special relationship between Indians and the Federal government is the result instead of solemn obligations which have been entered into by the United States Government. Down through the years, through written treaties and through formal and informal agreements, our government has made specific commitments to the Indian people. For their part, the Indians have often surrendered claims to vast tracts of land and have accepted life on government reservations. In exchange, the government has agreed to provide community services such as health, education and public safety, services which would presumably allow Indian communities to enjoy a standard of living comparable to that of other Americans.

This goal, of course, has never been achieved. But the special relationship between the Indian tribes and the Federal government which arises from these agreements continues to carry immense moral and legal force. To terminate this relationship would be no more appropriate than to terminate the citizenship rights of any other American.

The second reason for rejecting forced termination is that the practical results have been clearly harmful in the few instances in which termination actually has been tried. The removal of Federal trusteeship responsibility has produced considerable disorientation among the affected Indians and has left them unable to relate to a myriad of Federal, State and local assistance efforts. Their economic and social condition has often been worse after termination than it was before.

The third argument I would make against forced termination concerns the effect it has had upon the overwhelming majority of tribes which still enjoy a special relationship with the Federal

government. The very threat that this relationship may someday be ended has created a great deal of apprehension among Indian groups and this apprehension, in turn, has had a blighting effect on tribal progress. Any step that might result in greater social, economic or political autonomy is regarded with suspicion by many Indians who fear that it will only bring them closer to the day when the Federal government will disavow its responsibility and cut them adrift.

In short, the fear of one extreme policy, forced termination, has often worked to produce the opposite extreme: excessive dependence on the Federal government. In many cases this dependence is so great that the Indian community is almost entirely run by outsiders who are responsible and responsive to Federal officials in Washington, D.C., rather than to the communities they are supposed to be serving. This is the second of the two harsh approaches which have long plagued our Indian policies. Of the Department of the Interior's programs directly serving Indians, for example, only 1.5 percent are presently under Indian control. Only 2.4 percent of HEW's Indian health programs are run by Indians. The result is a burgeoning Federal bureaucracy, programs which are far less effective than they ought to be, and an erosion of Indian initiative and morale.

I believe that both of these policy extremes are wrong. Federal termination errs in one direction, Federal paternalism errs in the other. Only by clearly rejecting both of these extremes can we achieve a policy which truly serves the best interests of the Indian people. Self-determination among the Indian people can and must be encouraged without the threat of eventual termination. In my view, in fact, that is the only way that self-determination can effectively be fostered.

This, then, must be the goal of any new national policy toward the Indian people: to strengthen the Indian's sense of autonomy without threatening his sense of community. We must assure the Indian that he can assume control of his own life without being separated involuntarily from the tribal group. And we must make it clear that Indians can become independent of Federal control without being cut off from Federal concern and Federal support. My specific recommendations to the Congress are designed to carry out this policy.

1. REJECTING TERMINATION

Because termination is morally and legally unacceptable, because it produces bad practical results, and because the mere threat of termination tends to discourage greater self-sufficiency among Indian groups, I am asking the Congress to pass a new Concurrent Resolution which would expressly renounce, repudiate and repeal the termination policy as expressed in House Concurrent Resolution 108 of the 83rd Congress. This resolution would explicitly affirm the integrity and right to continued existence of all Indian tribes and Alaska native governments, recognizing that cultural pluralism is a source of national strength. It would assure these groups that the

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United States Government would continue to carry out its treaty and trust obligations to them as long as the groups themselves believed that such a policy was necessary or desirable. It would guarantee that whenever Indian groups decided to assume control or responsibility for government service programs, they could do so and still receive adequate Federal financial support. In short, such a resolution would reaffirm for the Legislative branch—as I hereby affirm for the Executive branch—that the historic relationship between the Federal government and the Indian communities cannot be abridged without the consent of the Indians.

2. THE RIGHT TO CONTROL AND OPERATE FEDERAL PROGRAMS

Even as we reject the goal of forced termination, so must we reject the suffocating pattern of paternalism. But how can we best do this? In the past, we have often assumed that because the government is obliged to provide certain services for Indians, it therefore must administer those same services. And to get rid of Federal administration, by the same token, often meant getting rid of the whole Federal program. But there is no necessary reason for this assumption. Federal support programs for non-Indian communities—hospitals and schools are two ready examples—are ordinarily administered by local authorities. There is no reason why Indian communities should be deprived of the privilege of self-determination merely because they receive monetary support from the Federal government. Nor should they lose Federal money because they reject Federal control.

For years we have talked about encouraging Indians to exercise greater self-determination, but our progress has never been commensurate with our promises. Part of the reason for this situation has been the threat of termination. But another reason is the fact that when a decision is made as to whether a Federal program will be turned over to Indian administration, it is the Federal authorities and not the Indian people who finally make that decision.

This situation should be reversed. In my judgment, it should be up to the Indian tribe to determine whether it is willing and able to assume administrative responsibility for a service program which is presently administered by a Federal agency. To this end, I am proposing legislation which would empower a tribe or a group of tribes or any other Indian community to take over the control or operation of Federally-funded and administered programs in the Department of the Interior and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare whenever the tribal council or comparable community governing group voted to do so.

Under this legislation, it would not be necessary for the Federal agency administering the program to approve the transfer of responsibility. It is my hope and expectation that most such transfers of power would still take place consensually as a result of negotiations between the local community and the Federal

government. But in those cases in which an impasse arises between the two parties, the final determination should rest with the Indian community.

Under the proposed legislation, Indian control of Indian programs would always be a wholly voluntary matter. It would be possible for an Indian group to select that program or that specified portion of a program that it wants to run without assuming responsibility for other components. The "right of retrocession" would also be guaranteed; this means that if the local community elected to administer a program and then later decided to give it back to the Federal government, it would always be able to do so.

Appropriate technical assistance to help local organizations successfully operate these programs would be provided by the Federal government. No tribe would risk economic disadvantage from managing its own programs; under the proposed legislation, locally-administered programs would be funded on equal terms with similar services still administered by Federal authorities. The legislation I propose would include appropriate protections against any action which endangered the rights, the health, the safety or the welfare of individuals. It would also contain accountability procedures to guard against gross negligence or mismanagement of Federal funds.

This legislation would apply only to services which go directly from the Federal government to the Indian community; those services which are channeled through State or local governments could still be turned over to Indian control by mutual consent. To run the activities for which they have assumed control, the Indian groups could employ local people or outside experts. If they chose to hire Federal employees who had formerly administered these projects, those employees would still enjoy the privileges of Federal employee benefit programs—under special legislation which will also be submitted to the Congress.

Legislation which guarantees the right of Indians to contract for the control or operation of Federal programs would directly channel more money into Indian communities, since Indians themselves would be administering programs and drawing salaries which now often go to non-Indian administrators. The potential for Indian control is significant, for we are talking about programs which annually spend over \$400 million in Federal funds. A policy which encourages Indian administration of these programs will help build greater pride and resourcefulness within the Indian community. At the same time, programs which are managed and operated by Indians are likely to be more effective in meeting Indian needs.

I speak with added confidence about these anticipated results because of the favorable experience of programs which have already been turned over to Indian control. Under the auspices of the Office of Economic Opportunity, Indian communities now run more than 60 community action agencies which are located on Federal reservations. OEO is planning to spend some \$57 million in Fiscal Year 1971 through Indian-controlled grantees.

For over four years, many OEO-funded programs have operated under the control of local Indian organizations and the results have been most heartening.

Two Indian tribes—the Salt River Tribe and the Zuni Tribe—have recently extended this principle of local control to virtually all of the programs which the Bureau of Indian Affairs has traditionally administered for them. Many Federal officials, including the Agency Superintendent, have been replaced by elected tribal officers or tribal employees. The time has now come to build on these experiences and to extend local Indian control—at a rate and to the degree that the Indians themselves establish.

3. RESTORING THE SACRED LANDS NEAR BLUE LAKE

No government policy toward Indians can be fully effective unless there is a relationship of trust and confidence between the Federal Government and the Indian people. Such a relationship cannot be completed overnight; it is inevitably the product of a long series of words and actions. But we can contribute significantly to such a relationship by responding to just grievances which are especially important to the Indian people.

One such grievance concerns the sacred Indian lands at and near Blue Lake in New Mexico. From the fourteenth century, the Taos Pueblo Indians used these areas for religious and tribal purposes. In 1906, however, the United States Government appropriated these lands for the creation of a national forest. According to a recent determination of the Indian Claims Commission, the government "took said lands from petitioner without compensation."

For 64 years, the Taos Pueblo has been trying to regain possession of this sacred lake and watershed area in order to preserve it in its natural condition and limit its non-Indian use. The Taos Indians consider such action essential to the protection and expression of their religious faith.

The restoration of the Blue Lake lands to the Taos Pueblo Indians is an issue of unique and critical importance to Indians throughout the country. I therefore take this opportunity wholeheartedly to endorse legislation which would restore 48,000 acres of sacred land to the Taos Pueblo people, with the statutory promise that they would be able to use these lands for traditional purposes and that except for such uses the lands would remain forever wild.

With the addition of some perfecting amendments, legislation now pending in the Congress would properly achieve this goal. That legislation (H.R. 471) should promptly be amended and enacted. Such action would stand as an important symbol of this Government's responsiveness to the just grievances of the American Indians.

4. INDIAN EDUCATION

One of the saddest aspects of Indian life in the United States is the low quality of Indian education. Drop-out rates for Indians are twice the national average and the average educational level for all Indians under Federal supervision is less than six school years. Again, at least a part of the problem stems from

the fact that the Federal Government is trying to do for Indians what many Indians could do better for themselves.

The Federal government now has responsibility for some 221,000 Indian children of school age. While over 50,000 of these children attend schools which are operated directly by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, only 750 Indian children are enrolled in schools where the responsibility for education has been contracted by the BIA to Indian school boards. Fortunately, this condition is beginning to change. The Ramah Navajo Community of New Mexico and the Rough Rock and Black Water Schools in Arizona are notable examples of schools which have recently been brought under local Indian control. Several other communities are now negotiating for similar arrangements.

Consistent with our policy that the Indian community should have the right to take over the control and operation of federally funded programs, we believe every Indian community wishing to do so should be able to control its own Indian schools. This control would be exercised by school boards selected by Indians and functioning much like other school boards throughout the nation. To assure that this goal is achieved, I am asking the Vice President, acting in his role as Chairman of the National Council on Indian Opportunity, to establish a Special Education Subcommittee of that Council. The members of that Subcommittee should be Indian educators who are selected by the Council's Indian members. The Subcommittee will provide technical assistance to Indian communities wishing to establish school boards, will conduct a nationwide review of the educational status of all Indian school children in whatever schools they may be attending, and will evaluate and report annually on the status of Indian education, including the extent of local control. This Subcommittee will act as a transitional mechanism; its objective should not be self-perpetuation but the actual transfer of Indian education to Indian communities.

We must also take specific action to benefit Indian children in public schools. Some 141,000 Indian children presently attend general public schools near their homes. Fifty-two thousand of these are absorbed by local school districts without special Federal aid. But 89,000 Indian children attend public schools in such high concentrations that the State or local school districts involved are eligible for special Federal assistance under the Johnson-O'Malley Act. In Fiscal Year 1971, the Johnson-O'Malley program will be funded at a level of some \$20 million.

This Johnson-O'Malley money is designed to help Indian students, but since funds go directly to the school districts, the Indians have little if any influence over the way in which the money is spent. I therefore propose that the Congress amend the Johnson-O'Malley Act so as to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to channel funds under this act directly to Indian tribes and communities. Such a provision would give Indians the ability to help shape the schools which their children attend and, in some instances,

to set up new school systems of their own. At the same time, I am directing the Secretary of the Interior to make every effort to ensure that Johnson-O'Malley funds which are presently directed to public school districts are actually spent to improve the education of Indian children in these districts.

6. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT LEGISLATION

Economic deprivation is among the most serious of Indian problems. Unemployment among Indians is ten times the national average; the unemployment rate runs as high as 80 percent on some of the poorest reservations. Eighty percent of reservation Indians have an income which falls below the poverty line; the average annual income for such families is only \$1,500. As I said in September of 1968, it is critically important that the Federal government support and encourage efforts which help Indians develop their own economic infrastructure. To that end, I am proposing the "Indian Financing Act of 1970."

This act would do two things:

1. It would broaden the existing Revolving Loan Fund, which loans money for Indian economic development projects. I am asking that the authorization for this fund be increased from approximately \$25 million to \$75 million.

2. It would provide additional incentives in the form of loan guarantees, loan insurance and interest subsidies to encourage private lenders to loan more money for Indian economic projects. An aggregate amount of \$200 million would be authorized for loan guarantee and loan insurance purposes.

I also urge that legislation be enacted which would permit any tribe which chooses to do so to enter into leases of its land for up to 99 years. Indian people now own over 50 million acres of land that are held in trust by the Federal Government. In order to compete in attracting investment capital for commercial, industrial, and recreational development of these lands, it is essential that the tribes be able to offer long-term leases. Long-term leasing is preferable to selling such property since it enables tribes to preserve the trust ownership of their reservation homelands. But existing law limits the length of time for which many tribes can enter into such leases. Moreover, when long-term leasing is allowed, it has been granted by Congress on a case-by-case basis, a policy which again reflects a deep-rooted pattern of paternalism. The twenty reservations which have already been given authority for long-term leasing have realized important benefits from that privilege and this opportunity should now be extended to all Indian tribes.

Economic planning is another area where our efforts can be significantly improved. The comprehensive economic development plans that have been created by both the Pima-Maricopa and the Zuni Tribes provide outstanding examples of interagency cooperation in fostering Indian economic growth. The Zuni Plan, for example, extends for at least five years and involves a total of \$55 million from the Departments of Interior, Housing and Urban Development, and Health, Education, and Welfare and

from the Office of Economic Opportunity and the Economic Development Administration. I am directing the Secretary of the Interior to play an active role in coordinating additional projects of this kind.

8. MORE MONEY FOR INDIAN HEALTH

Despite significant improvements in the past decade and a half, the health of Indian people still lags 20 to 25 years behind that of the general population. The average age at death among Indians is 44 years, about one-third less than the national average. Infant mortality is nearly 60 percent higher for Indians and Alaska natives than for the population at large; the tuberculosis rate is eight times as high and the suicide rate is twice that of the general population. Many infectious diseases such as trachoma and dysentery that have all but disappeared among other Americans continue to afflict the Indian people.

This Administration is determined that the health status of the first Americans will be improved. In order to initiate expanded efforts in this area, I will request the allocation of an additional \$10 million for Indian health programs for the current fiscal year. This strengthened Federal effort will enable us to address ourselves more effectively to those health problems which are particularly important to the Indian community. We understand, for example, that areas of greatest concern to Indians include the prevention and control of alcoholism, the promotion of mental health and the control of middle-ear disease. We hope that the ravages of middle-ear disease—a particularly acute disease among Indians—can be brought under control within five years.

These and other Indian health programs will be most effective if more Indians are involved in running them. Yet—almost unbelievably—we are presently able to identify in this country only 30 physicians and fewer than 400 nurses of Indian descent. To meet this situation, we will expand our efforts to train Indians for health careers.

7. HELPING URBAN INDIANS

Our new census will probably show that a larger proportion of America's Indians are living off the reservation than ever before in our history. Some authorities even estimate that more Indians are living in cities and towns than are remaining on the reservation. Of those American Indians who are now dwelling in urban areas, approximately three-fourths are living in poverty.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs is organized to serve the 462,000 reservation Indians. The BIA's responsibility does not extend to Indians who have left the reservation, but this point is not always clearly understood. As a result of this misconception, Indians living in urban areas have often lost out on the opportunity to participate in other programs designed for disadvantaged groups. As a first step toward helping the urban Indians, I am instructing appropriate officials to do all they can to ensure that this misunderstanding is corrected.

But misunderstandings are not the most important problem confronting urban Indians. The biggest barrier faced

July 8, 1970

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by those Federal, State and local programs which are trying to serve urban Indians is the difficulty of locating and identifying them. Lost in the anonymity of the city, often cut off from family and friends, many urban Indians are slow to establish new community ties. Many drift from neighborhood to neighborhood; many shuttle back and forth between reservations and urban areas. Language and cultural differences compound these problems. As a result, Federal, State and local programs which are designed to help such persons often miss this most deprived and least understood segment of the urban poverty population.

This Administration is already taking steps which will help remedy this situation. In a joint effort, the Office of Economic Opportunity and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare will expand support to a total of seven urban Indian centers in major cities which will act as links between existing Federal, State and local service programs and the urban Indians. The Departments of Labor, Housing and Urban Development and Commerce have pledged to cooperate with such experimental urban centers and the Bureau of Indian Affairs has expressed its willingness to contract with these centers for the performance of relocation services which assist reservation Indians in their transition to urban employment.

These efforts represent an important beginning in recognizing and alleviating the severe problems faced by urban Indians. We hope to learn a great deal from these projects and to expand our efforts as rapidly as possible. I am directing the Office of Economic Opportunity to lead these efforts.

9. INDIAN TRUST COUNSEL AUTHORITY

The United States Government acts as a legal trustee for the land and water rights of American Indians. These rights are often of critical economic importance to the Indian people; frequently they are also the subject of extensive legal dispute. In many of these legal confrontations, the Federal government is faced with an inherent conflict of interest. The Secretary of the Interior and the Attorney General must at the same time advance both the national interest in the use of land and water rights and the private interests of Indians in land which the government holds as trustee.

Every trustee has a legal obligation to advance the interests of the beneficiaries of the trust without reservation and with the highest degree of diligence and skill. Under present conditions, it is often difficult for the Department of the Interior and the Department of Justice to fulfill this obligation. No self-respecting law firm would ever allow itself to represent two opposing clients in one dispute; yet the Federal government has frequently found itself in precisely that position. There is considerable evidence that the Indians are the losers when such situations arise. More than that, the credibility of the Federal government is damaged whenever it appears that such a conflict of interest exists.

In order to correct this situation, I am calling on the Congress to establish an Indian Trust Counsel Authority to

assure independent legal representation for the Indians' natural resource rights. This Authority would be governed by a three-man board of directors, appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. At least two of the board members would be Indian. The chief legal officer of the Authority would be designated as the Indian Trust Counsel.

The Indian Trust Counsel Authority would be independent of the Departments of the Interior and Justice and would be expressly empowered to bring suit in the name of the United States in its trustee capacity. The United States would waive its sovereign immunity from suit in connection with litigation involving the Authority.

9. ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR INDIAN AND TERRITORIAL AFFAIRS

To help guide the implementation of a new national policy concerning American Indians, I am recommending to the Congress the establishment of a new position in the Department of the Interior—Assistant Secretary for Indian and Territorial Affairs. At present, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs reports to the Secretary of the Interior through the Assistant Secretary for Public Land Management—an officer who has many responsibilities in the natural resources area which compete with his concern for Indians. A new Assistant Secretary for Indian and Territorial Affairs would have only one concern—the Indian and territorial peoples, their land, and their progress and well-being. Secretary Hickel and I both believe this new position represents an elevation of Indian affairs to their proper role within the Department of the Interior and we urge Congress to act favorably on this proposal.

CONTINUING PROGRAMS

Many of the new programs which are outlined in this message have grown out of this administration's experience with other Indian projects that have been initiated or expanded during the last 17 months.

The Office of Economic Opportunity has been particularly active in the development of new and experimental efforts. OEO's fiscal year 1971 budget request for Indian-related activities is up 18 percent from 1969 spending. In the last year alone—to mention just two examples—OEO doubled its funds for Indian economic development and tripled its expenditures for alcoholism and recovery programs. In areas such as housing and home improvement, health care, emergency food, legal services, and education, OEO programs have been significantly expanded. As I said in my recent speech on the economy, I hope that the Congress will support this valuable work by appropriating the full amount requested for the Economic Opportunity Act.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs has already begun to implement our policy of contracting with local Indians for the operation of Government programs. As I have noted, the Salt River Tribe and the Zuni Tribe have taken over the bulk of Federal services; other projects ranging from job training centers to high-school counseling programs have been

contracted out to Indian groups on an individual basis in many areas of the country.

Economic development has also been stepped up. Of 195 commercial and industrial enterprises which have been established in Indian areas with BIA assistance, 71 have come into operation within the last 2 years. These enterprises provide jobs for more than 6,000 Indians and are expected to employ substantially more when full capacity is reached. A number of these businesses are now owned by Indians and many others are managed by them. To further increase individual Indian ownership, the BIA has this month initiated the Indian Business Development Fund which provides equity capital to Indians who go into business in reservation areas.

Since late 1967, the Economic Development Administration has approved approximately \$80 million in projects on Indian reservations, including nearly \$60 million in public works projects. The impact of such activities can be tremendous; on the Gila River Reservation in Arizona, for example, economic development projects over the last 3 years have helped to lower the unemployment rate from 56 to 18 percent, increase the median family income by 150 percent and cut the welfare rate by 50 percent.

There has been additional progress on many other fronts since January of 1969. New "Indian Desks" have been created in each of the human resource departments of the Federal Government to help coordinate and accelerate Indian programs. We have supported an increase in funding of \$4 million for the Navajo Irrigation Project. Housing efforts have picked up substantially; a new Indian Police Academy has been set up; Indian education efforts have been expanded—including an increase of \$848,000 in scholarships for Indian college students and the establishment of the Navajo Community College, the first college in America planned, developed and operated by and for Indians. Altogether, obligatory authority for Indian programs run by the Federal Government has increased from a little over \$598 million in Fiscal Year 1970 to almost \$626 million in Fiscal Year 1971.

Finally, I would mention the impact on the Indian population of the series of welfare reform proposals I have sent to the Congress. Because of the high rate of unemployment and underemployment among Indians, there is probably no other group in the country that would be helped as directly and as substantially by programs such as the new Family Assistance Plan and the proposed Family Health Insurance Plan. It is estimated, for example, that more than half of all Indian families would be eligible for Family Assistance benefits and the enactment of this legislation is therefore of critical importance to the American Indian.

This Administration has broken a good deal of new ground with respect to Indian problems in the last 17 months. We have learned many things and as a result we have been able to formulate a new approach to Indian affairs. Throughout this entire process, we have regularly

consulted the opinions of the Indian people and their views have played a major role in the formulation of Federal policy.

As we move ahead in this important work, it is essential that the Indian people continue to lead the way by participating in policy development to the greatest possible degree. In order to facilitate such participation, I am asking the Indian members of the National Council on Indian Opportunity to sponsor field hearings throughout the nation in order to establish a continuing dialogue between the Executive branch of government and the Indian population of our country. I have asked the Vice President to see that the first round of field hearings are completed before October.

The recommendations of this Administration represent an historic step forward in Indian policy. We are proposing to break sharply with past approaches to Indian problems. In place of a long series of piecemeal reforms, we suggest a new and coherent strategy. In place of policies which simply call for more spending, we suggest policies which call for wiser spending. In place of policies which oscillate between the deadly extremes of forced termination and constant paternalism, we suggest a policy in which the Federal Government and the Indian community play complementary roles.

But most importantly, we have turned from the question of *whether* the Federal government has a responsibility to Indians to the question of *how* that responsibility can best be fulfilled. We have concluded that the Indians will get better programs and that public monies will be more effectively expended if the people who are most affected by these programs are responsible for operating them.

The Indians of America need Federal assistance—this much has long been clear. What has not always been clear, however, is that the Federal government needs Indian energies and Indian leadership if its assistance is to be effective in improving the conditions of Indian life. It is a new and balanced relationship between the United States government and the first Americans that is at the heart of our approach to Indian problems. And that is why we now approach these problems with new confidence that they will successfully be overcome.

RICHARD NIXON,
The White House, July 8, 1970.

PERMISSION FOR COMMITTEE ON RULES TO FILE CERTAIN PRIVILEGED REPORTS

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Rules may have until midnight tonight to file certain privileged reports.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

LOBBYING PRACTICES AND POLITICAL CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS AFFECTING THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up

House Resolution 1031 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

H. RES. 1031

Resolved, That (a) clause 19 of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives is amended by inserting immediately below paragraph (v) thereof the following new paragraphs:

"(c) Measures relating to activities designed to (1) assist in defeating, passing, or amending any legislation by the House or (2) influence, directly or indirectly, the passage or defeat of any legislation by the House.

"(d) Measures relating to the raising, reporting, and use of campaign contributions for candidates for the office of Representative in the House of Representatives and of Resident Commissioner to the United States from Puerto Rico."

(b) Clause 19 of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives is further amended by inserting immediately below paragraph (d) thereof the following new paragraph:

"(g) The Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, acting as a whole or by subcommittee, is authorized to conduct investigations and studies, from time to time, of the laws, rules, regulations, procedures, practices, and activities pertaining to (1) lobbying activities as described in subparagraphs (1) and (2) of paragraph (c) of this clause, or (2) the raising, reporting, and use of political campaign contributions as described in paragraph (d) of this clause, or (3) both. Each such investigation and study may include all pertinent matters which would assist the Congress in connection with necessary remedial legislation. The committee may obtain the views of all parties familiar with the subject matter covered by the investigation and study. The committee shall report to the House (or to the Clerk of the House if the House is not in session) the results of each such investigation and study, together with such recommendations as the committee considers advisable."

SEC. 2. The Committee on Standards of Official Conduct shall conduct its first investigation and study under authority of the amendments made by the first section of this resolution during the remainder of the Ninety-first Congress, and shall submit to the House (or to the Clerk of the House if the House is not in session), at the earliest practicable date prior to the close of the Ninety-first Congress, a report of the results of that investigation and study. Such report shall contain such recommendations as the committee considers advisable, including a draft of proposed legislation to carry out such recommendations.

SEC. 3. The following technical and conforming amendments are hereby made to clause 19 of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives:

(1) Paragraph (c) of clause 19—
(A) is redesignated as paragraph (e) of such clause; and

(B) as so redesignated, is amended by striking out "paragraph (d) of this clause" and inserting in lieu thereof "paragraph (f) of this clause".

(2) Paragraph (d) of clause 19 is redesignated as paragraph (f) of such clause.

(3) Paragraph (e) of clause 19 is redesignated as paragraph (h) of such clause.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. COLMER) is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. SMITH) pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this is a rather brief, simple, and yet comprehensive resolution. First, Mr. Speaker, permit me to say that

the Committee on Rules, and particularly the Subcommittee on the Reorganization of the Congress, headed by the very able and distinguished and diligent member of the Committee on Rules, the gentleman from California (Mr. SMITH), have done a very diligent and able job in attacking the very complex subject of congressional reorganization.

One of the facets of this reorganization program was the question of amending the House rules with reference to lobbying activities. This matter gave your rules committee, and particularly the subcommittee, considerable concern. It was finally decided that because of the depth and the complexity of the matter that the appropriate place for the lobbying provision was in the Standing Committee on Standards of Official Conduct.

So, primarily, this resolution authorizes the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct to make a study of this matter and report back to the Congress by the end of this session. It also provides that the subject of campaign contributions shall likewise be studied and a report made back to this Congress by the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct.

Mr. Speaker, in brief that is what the resolution does.

However, I think I should again remind the Members of the House that this resolution is only one facet of the overall reorganization bill which your committee has had under study for the past several months. The general bill, H.R. 17654, as you are aware, has been approved and it, together with the report accompanying H.R. 17654 to improve the operation of the legislative branch of the Federal Government, has been finalized. Moreover, I should remind the House that this bill is scheduled for consideration on the floor for next Monday, July 13.

This has been a rather arduous task. The subcommittee, consisting of Mr. SMITH, chairman, and Messrs. BOLLING and YOUNG of the majority, and Messrs. SMITH of California and LATTA, has devoted many weeks of long study and hearings on the bill. And, in spite of the many complexities, the many points of view, and the monumental tasks with which the Subcommittee on Reorganization and the full Committee on Rules, in my judgment, have performed a very good job. Of course, the bill does not meet, I am sure, with the unanimous approval of the House, and I am sure, that some of the committee members themselves, including myself, have some reservations on some particular provisions of the bill. However, as in the enactment of all legislation there must be some give as well as take, but I think it is significant that in the final analysis the bill was unanimously approved by the full 15 members of the Rules Committee. No doubt there will be considerable discussion, with possibly many amendments offered. Some of the amendments offered, I am sure, will be of a wholesome and constructive nature, but I am in hopes that the membership, like the committee, will not pursue the idea of change merely for the sake of change.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

January 24, 1983

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

INDIAN POLICY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Tribal Self-Government

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Development of Reservation Economies

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Summary

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

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

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

This nation's economic health -- and that of the tribes -- depends on adopting this Administration's full Economic Recovery Program. This program calls for eliminating excessive federal spending and taxes, removing burdensome regulations, and establishing a sound monetary policy. A full economic recovery will unleash the potential strength of the private sector and ensure a vigorous economic climate for development which will benefit not only Indian people, but all other Americans as well.

Attachment

more

REAGAN ADMINISTRATION INDIAN POLICY INITIATIVES

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

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

January 20, 1989

INAUGURAL ADDRESS
OF THE PRESIDENT

The Capitol

12:05 P.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Chief Justice, Mr. President, Vice President Quayle, Senator Mitchell, Speaker Wright, Senator Dole, Congressman Michel, and fellow citizens, neighbors and friends.

There is a man here who has earned a lasting place in our hearts, and in our history. President Reagan, on behalf of our nation I thank you for the wonderful things that you have done for America. (Applause.)

I've just repeated word-for-word the oath taken by George Washington 200 years ago; and the Bible on which I placed my hand is the Bible on which he placed his.

It is right that the memory of Washington be with us today, not only because this is our Bicentennial Inauguration, but because Washington remains the father of our country. And he would, I think, be gladdened by this day. For today is the concrete expression of a stunning fact: Our continuity these 200 years since our government began.

We meet on democracy's front porch. A good place to talk as neighbors, and as friends. For this is a day when our nation is made whole, when our differences, for a moment, are suspended.

And my first act as President is a prayer. I ask you to bow your heads.

'Heavenly Father, we bow our heads and thank you for your love. Accept our thanks for the peace that yields this day and the shared faith that makes its continuance likely. Make us strong to do your work, willing to heed and hear your will, and write on our hearts these words: "Use power to help people." For we are given power not to advance our own purposes, nor to make a great show in the world, nor a name. There is but one just use of power, and it is to serve people. Help us remember, Lord. Amen.'

I come before you and assume the presidency at a moment rich with promise. We live in a peaceful, prosperous time, but we can make it better.

For a new breeze is blowing, and a world refreshed by freedom seems reborn; for in man's heart, if not in fact, the day of the dictator is over. (Applause.) The totalitarian era is passing, its old ideas blown away like leaves from an ancient lifeless tree.

A new breeze is blowing, and a nation refreshed by freedom stands ready to push on. There is new ground to be broken, and new action to be taken.

There are times when the future seems thick as a fog; you sit and wait, hoping the mists will lift and reveal the right path.

But this is a time when the future seems a door you can walk right through -- into a room called Tomorrow.

Great nations of the world are moving toward democracy -- through the door to freedom.

Men and women of the world move toward free markets -- through the door to prosperity.

The people of the world agitate for free expression and free thought -- through the door to the moral and intellectual satisfactions that only liberty allows.

We know what works: Freedom works. We know what's right: Freedom is right. We know how to secure a more just and prosperous life for man on Earth: through free markets, free speech, free elections, and the exercise of free will unhampered by the state. (Applause.)

For the first time in this century -- for the first time in perhaps all history -- man does not have to invent a system by which to live. We don't have to talk late into the night about which form of government is better. We don't have to wrest justice from the kings. We only have to summon it from within ourselves.

We must act on what we know. I take as my guide the hope of a saint: In crucial things, unity -- in important things, diversity -- in all things, generosity.

America today is a proud, free nation, decent and civil -- a place we cannot help but love. We know in our hearts, not loudly and proudly, but as a simple fact, that this country has meaning beyond what we see, and that our strength is a force for good.

But have we changed as a nation even in our time? Are we enthralled with material things, less appreciative of the nobility of work and sacrifice?

My friends, we are not the sum of our possessions. They are not the measure of our lives. In our hearts we know what matters. We cannot hope only to leave our children a bigger car, a bigger bank account. We must hope to give them a sense of what it means to be a loyal friend, a loving parent, a citizen who leaves his home, his neighborhood and town better than he found it.

And what do we want the men and women who work with us to say when we are no longer there? That we were more driven to succeed than anyone around us? Or that we stopped to ask if a sick child had gotten better, and stayed a moment there to trade a word of friendship?

No president, no government, can teach us to remember what is best in what we are. But if the man you have chosen to lead this government can help make a difference; if he can celebrate the quieter, deeper successes that are made not of gold and silk, but of better hearts and finer souls; if he can do these things, then he must.

America is never wholly herself unless she is engaged in high moral principle. We as a people have such a purpose today. It is to make kinder the face of the nation and gentler the face of the world.

My friends, we have work to do. (Applause.) There are the homeless, lost and roaming, there are the children who have nothing -- no love and no normalcy -- there are those who cannot free themselves of enslavement to whatever addiction -- drugs, welfare, the demoralization that rules the slums. There is crime to be conquered, the rough crime of the streets. There are young women to be helped who are about to become mothers of children they can't care for and might not love. They need our care, our guidance, and our education, though we bless them for choosing life.

The old solution, the old way, was to think that public money alone could end these problems. But we have learned that that is not so. And in any case, our funds are low. We have a deficit to bring down. We have more will than wallat, but will is what we need.

We will make the hard choices, looking at what we have and perhaps allocating it differently, making our decisions based on honest need and prudent safety.

And then we will do the wisest thing of all -- we will turn to the only resource we have that in times of need always grows: the goodness and the courage of the American people. (Applause.)

And I am speaking of a new engagement in the lives of others -- a new activism, hands-on and involved, that gets the job done. We must bring in the generations, harnessing the unused talent of the elderly and the unfocused energy of the young. For not only leadership is passed from generation to generation, but so is stewardship. And the generation born after the Second World War has come of age.

I have spoken of a thousand points of light -- of all the community organizations that are spread like stars throughout the nation, doing good.

We will work hand in hand, encouraging, sometimes leading, sometimes being led, rewarding. We will work on this in the White House, in the Cabinet agencies. I will go to the people and the programs that are the brighter points of light, and I'll ask every member of my government to become involved.

The old ideas are new again because they are not old, they are timeless: duty, sacrifice, commitment, and a patriotism that finds its expression in taking part and pitching in. (Applause.)

We need a new engagement, too, between the Executive and the Congress. The challenges before us will be thrashed out with the House and the Senate. And we must bring the federal budget into balance, and we must ensure that America stands before the world united -- strong, at peace and fiscally sound. But of course things may be difficult.

We need compromise; we've had dissension. We need harmony; we've had a chorus of discordant voices.

For Congress, too, has changed in our time. There has grown a certain divisiveness. We have seen the hard looks and heard the statements in which not each other's ideas are challenged, but each other's motives. And our great parties have too often been far apart and untrusting of each other.

It's been this way since Vietnam. That war cleaves us still. But, friends, that war began in earnest a quarter of a century ago, and surely the statute of limitations has been reached. This is a fact: The final lesson of Vietnam is that no great nation can long afford to be sundered by a memory.

A new breeze is blowing -- and the old bipartisanship must be made new again. (Applause.)

To my friends -- and, yes, I do mean friends -- in the loyal opposition -- and, yes, I mean loyal, I put out my hand.

I am putting out my hand to you, Mr. Speaker.

I am putting out my hand to you, Mr. Majority Leader.

For this is the thing: This is the age of the offered

hand.

And we can't turn back clocks and I don't want to. But when our fathers were young, Mr. Speaker, our differences ended at the water's edge. And we don't wish to turn back time, but when our mothers were young, Mr. Majority Leader, the Congress and the Executive were capable of working together to produce a budget on which this nation could live. Let us negotiate soon, and hard. But in the end, let us produce.

The American people await action. They didn't send us here to bicker. They ask us to rise above the merely partisan. (Applause.) "In crucial things, unity" -- and this, my friends, is crucial.

To the world, too, we offer new engagement and a renewed vow; we will stay strong to protect the peace. The "offered hand" is a reluctant fist; once made, strong and can be used with great effect.

There are today Americans who are held against their will in foreign lands and Americans who are unaccounted for. Assistance can be shown here and will be long remembered. Goodwill begets goodwill. Good faith can be a spiral that endlessly moves on.

"Great nations like great men must keep their word." When America says something, America means it, whether a treaty, or an agreement, or a vow made on marble steps. (Applause.) We will always try to speak clearly, for candor is a compliment. But subtlety, too, is good and has its place.

While keeping our alliances and friendships around the world strong, ever strong, we will continue the new closeness with the Soviet Union, consistent both with our security and with progress. One might say that our new relationship in part reflects the triumph of hope and strength over experience. But hope is good. And so is strength. And vigilance.

Here today are tens of thousands of our citizens who feel the understandable satisfaction of those who have taken part in democracy and seen their hopes fulfilled.

But my thoughts have been turning the past few days to those who would be watching at home.

To an older fellow who will throw a salute by himself when the flag goes by, and the woman who will tell her sons the words of the battle hymns. I don't mean this to be sentimental. I mean that on days like this, we remember that we are all part of a continuum, inescapably connected by the ties that bind.

Our children are watching in schools throughout our great land. And to them I say, thank you for watching democracy's big day. For democracy belongs to us all, and freedom is like a beautiful kite that can go higher and higher with the breeze.

And to all I say, no matter what your circumstances or where you are, you are part of this day; you are part of the life of our great nation. (Applause.)

A president is neither prince nor pope, and I don't seek "a window on men's souls." In fact, I yearn for a greater tolerance, an easy-goingness about each other's attitudes and way of life.

There are few clear areas in which we as a society must rise up united and express our intolerance. The most obvious now is drugs. And when that first cocaine was smuggled in on a ship, it may as well have been a deadly bacteria, so much has it hurt the body, the soul of our country. And there is much to be done and to be said, but take my word for it -- this scourge will stop. (Applause.)

And so there is much to do; and tomorrow the work begins.

And I do not mistrust the future; I do not fear what is ahead. For our problems are large, but our heart is larger. Our challenges are great, but our will is greater. And if our flaws are endless, God's love is truly boundless.

Some see leadership as high drama and the sound of trumpets calling. And sometimes it is that. But I see history as a book with many pages -- and each day we fill a page with acts of hopefulness and meaning.

The new breeze blows, a page turns, the story unfolds -- and so today a chapter begins -- a small and stately story of unity, diversity, and generosity -- shared, and written, together.

Thank you. God bless you. And God bless the United States of America. (Applause.)

END

12:25 P.M. EST

Presidential Documents

Executive Order 13084 of May 14, 1998

Consultation and Coordination With Indian Tribal Governments

The United States has a unique legal relationship with Indian tribal governments as set forth in the Constitution of the United States, treaties, statutes, Executive orders, and court decisions. Since the formation of the Union, the United States has recognized Indian tribes as domestic dependent nations under its protection. In treaties, our Nation has guaranteed the right of Indian tribes to self-government. As domestic dependent nations, Indian tribes exercise inherent sovereign powers over their members and territory. The United States continues to work with Indian tribes on a government-to-government basis to address issues concerning Indian tribal self-government, trust resources, and Indian tribal treaty and other rights.

Therefore, by the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, and in order to establish regular and meaningful consultation and collaboration with Indian tribal governments in the development of regulatory practices on Federal matters that significantly or uniquely affect their communities; to reduce the imposition of unfunded mandates upon Indian tribal governments; and to streamline the application process for and increase the availability of waivers to Indian tribal governments; it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Definitions. For purposes of this order:

(a) "State" or "States" refer to the States of the United States of America, individually or collectively, and, where relevant, to State governments, including units of local government and other political subdivisions established by the States.

(b) "Indian tribe" means an Indian or Alaska Native tribe, band, nation, pueblo, village, or community that the Secretary of the Interior acknowledges to exist as an Indian tribe pursuant to the Federally Recognized Indian Tribe List Act of 1994, 25 U.S.C. 479a.

(c) "Agency" means any authority of the United States that is an "agency" under 44 U.S.C. 3502(1), other than those considered to be independent regulatory agencies, as defined in 44 U.S.C. 3502(5).

Sec. 2. Policymaking Criteria. In formulating policies significantly or uniquely affecting Indian tribal governments, agencies shall be guided, to the extent permitted by law, by principles of respect for Indian tribal self-government and sovereignty, for tribal treaty and other rights, and for responsibilities that arise from the unique legal relationship between the Federal Government and Indian tribal governments.

Sec. 3. Consultation. (a) Each agency shall have an effective process to permit elected officials and other representatives of Indian tribal governments to provide meaningful and timely input in the development of regulatory policies on matters that significantly or uniquely affect their communities.

(b) To the extent practicable and permitted by law, no agency shall promulgate any regulation that is not required by statute, that significantly or uniquely affects the communities of the Indian tribal governments, and that imposes substantial direct compliance costs on such communities, unless:

(1) funds necessary to pay the direct costs incurred by the Indian tribal government in complying with the regulation are provided by the Federal Government; or

(2) the agency, prior to the formal promulgation of the regulation,

(A) in a separately identified portion of the preamble to the regulation as it is to be issued in the **Federal Register**, provides to the Director of the Office of Management and Budget a description of the extent of the agency's prior consultation with representatives of affected Indian tribal governments, a summary of the nature of their concerns, and the agency's position supporting the need to issue the regulation; and

(B) makes available to the Director of the Office of Management and Budget any written communications submitted to the agency by such Indian tribal governments.

Sec. 4. *Increasing Flexibility for Indian Tribal Waivers.* (a) Agencies shall review the processes under which Indian tribal governments apply for waivers of statutory and regulatory requirements and take appropriate steps to streamline those processes.

(b) Each agency shall, to the extent practicable and permitted by law, consider any application by an Indian tribal government for a waiver of statutory or regulatory requirements in connection with any program administered by that agency with a general view toward increasing opportunities for utilizing flexible policy approaches at the Indian tribal level in cases in which the proposed waiver is consistent with the applicable Federal policy objectives and is otherwise appropriate.

(c) Each agency shall, to the extent practicable and permitted by law, render a decision upon a complete application for a waiver within 120 days of receipt of such application by the agency. The agency shall provide the applicant with timely written notice of the decision and, if the application for a waiver is not granted, the reasons for such denial.

(d) This section applies only to statutory or regulatory requirements that are discretionary and subject to waiver by the agency.

Sec. 5. *Cooperation in developing regulations.* On issues relating to tribal self-government, trust resources, or treaty and other rights, each agency should explore and, where appropriate, use consensual mechanisms for developing regulations, including negotiated rulemaking.

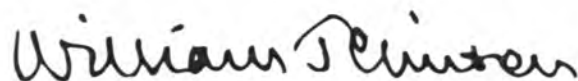
Sec. 6. *Independent agencies.* Independent regulatory agencies are encouraged to comply with the provisions of this order.

Sec. 7. *General provisions.* (a) This order is intended only to improve the internal management of the executive branch and is not intended to, and does not, create any right, benefit, or trust responsibility, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or equity by a party against the United States, its agencies or instrumentalities, its officers or employees, or any other person.

(b) This order shall supplement but not supersede the requirements contained in Executive Order 12866 ("Regulatory Planning and Review"), Executive Order 12988 ("Civil Justice Reform"), OMB Circular A-19, and the Executive Memorandum of April 29, 1994, on Government-to-Government Relations with Native American Tribal Governments.

(c) This order shall complement the consultation and waiver provisions in sections 4 and 5 of the Executive order, entitled "Federalism," being issued on this day.

(d) This order shall be effective 90 days after the date of this order.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "William Clinton". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, stylized "W" and "C".

THE WHITE HOUSE,
May 14, 1998.

[FR Doc. 98-13553

Filed 5-18-98; 11:24 am]

Billing code 3195-01-P

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 7, 1998

Sr. Nirmala Joshi, MC
Missionaries of Charity
54A Archarya Jagadish Chandra Bose Rd.,
Calcutta 700 016, INDIA

Dear Sister Nirmala:

It is with profound sadness that we learned about the murder of the three Missionaries of Charity in Yemen. The poor of Yemen have lost loving friends and care givers, and the Missionaries of Charity have lost dedicated sisters. The President joins me in extending our deepest sympathy to you and your community of sisters.

In a few weeks the world will commemorate the first anniversary of Mother Theresa's death. I will always cherish the memory of our work together and I remain ever mindful of the powerful example of service that she continues to give each of us.

We wish you and the Missionaries of Charity a fullness of God's blessing.

Very sincerely yours,


Hillary Rodham Clinton

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 17, 1998

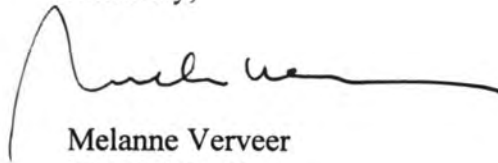
Congressman John F. Tierney
120 Cannon Building
Washington, DC 20615

Dear Congressman Tierney:

For your information, enclosed is a letter sent to your constituent in response to an invitation you sent to our office.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Melanne Verveer', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Melanne Verveer
Chief of Staff to
the First Lady

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 17, 1998

Martha Rush-Mueller
Director of Marketing & Public Relations
Peabody Essex Museum
East India Square
Salem, MA 01970-3783

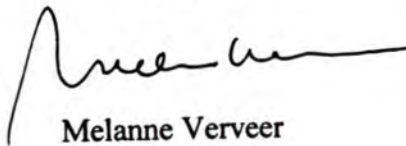
Dear Ms. Rush-Mueller,

Thank you very much for your letter and invitation to the First Lady to attend the opening week of the *White House Collection of American Crafts* exhibition at the Peabody Essex Museum, July 20-24.

Regrettably, because of schedule conflicts, Mrs. Clinton will not be able to accept your invitation. She conveys her appreciation, along with her best wishes for a successful show.

Thank you for your leadership on the American Crafts exhibition, and all the work you do.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Melanne Verveer', with a stylized, flowing script.

Melanne Verveer
Chief of Staff to
the First Lady

**Congress
of the
United States**
House of Representatives
JOHN F. TIERNEY
MASSACHUSETTS
SIXTH DISTRICT



July 7, 1998

Ms. Melanne Verveer
First Lady's Chief of Staff
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Ms. Verveer:

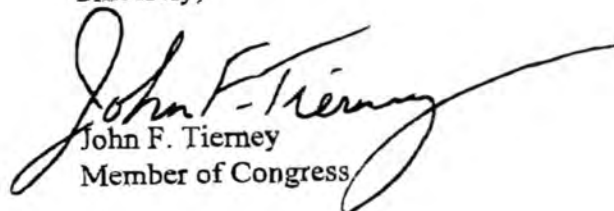
This summer, the Peabody Essex Museum in Salem, Massachusetts will have the honor of hosting the *White House Collection of American Crafts*. This exhibit, assembled in 1993 in recognition of the Year of American Craft, features the work of over seventy artists who come from diverse parts of the country and whose art represents a wide variety of contemporary craftsmanship.

In light of the First Lady's involvement in the formation of the original exhibition, I would like to support the invitation extended the First Lady by the Peabody Essex Museum to view the exhibit during its opening week in Salem, July 20 - 24. However, given that the exhibit will be displayed through October 25, they are open to a visit by the First Lady at any time.

The Peabody Essex Museum is an excellent and respected New England resource. It features world-class collections of maritime art and history, Asian export art, Native American art, art of Asia, Africa and the Pacific Islands, American architecture, Essex County natural history, and American decorative art. In addition, the museum owns and operates tours of four local historic houses and maintains a research library. The museum strives to make as many collections and exhibitions as possible available to the public, seeking to educate, inform, and excite.

The upcoming exhibit of the *White House Collection* is a wonderful opportunity for members of this community to experience a unique aspect of our culture and history. It is also a privilege for the community and the museum to have the opportunity to host this exhibit, and it would be a great honor to have the First Lady here to share in our excitement and our learning. I sincerely hope Mrs. Clinton will be able to attend.

Sincerely,


John F. Tierney
Member of Congress

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 26, 1998

Dr. Laura Tyson
BankAmerica Dean
Walter A. Haas School of Business
University of California
545 Student Services Building #1900
Berkeley, CA 94720-1900

Dear Laura:

Belated congratulations on your new position as Dean of the Haas School of Business! It is nice to see you occasionally, to benefit from your reflections in magazines and on op-ed pages, and to know you are prospering.

Love to Eric. It's a good time to be out of Washington.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Melanne', with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Melanne Verveer
Chief of Staff to
the First Lady

THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY

IS PLEASED TO ANNOUNCE THAT

LAURA D'ANDREA TYSON

HAS BEEN APPOINTED

BANKAMERICA DEAN
WALTER A. HAAS SCHOOL OF BUSINESS

Walter A. Haas School of Business
University of California
545 Student Services Building #1900
Berkeley, CA 94720-1900

Dr. Tyson served as President Clinton's National Economic Adviser and as Chairman of his Council of Economic Advisers from January 1993 through December 1996. She joined the UC Berkeley faculty in 1977.

HCO1

PRESORTE
FIRST CLASS



Ms. Melanne Verveer
Chief of Staff to the First Lady
The White House
Washington, DC 20502



WALTER A. HAAS SCHOOL OF BUSINESS
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