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TO: KEN FREDERICKS

For your information.



The Rockefeller Organization

Huge Reservoir of Talent Available to Augment Staff

THE WASHINGTON POST (August 21, 1974)

AMERICAN INDIAN DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

1145 Marine Drive
Bellingham, Washington 98225

September 6, 1974

Mrs. Siobhan Oppenheimer-Nicolan
The Ford Foundation
320 East 43rd Street
New York, New York 10017

Dear Siobhan:

Enclosed is a proposal from AIDA for funding during 1974-1975 in the amount of \$75,000. The proposal reviews our work for the previous year in which about \$5,000,000 of federal funding was obtained for two tribes and another \$2,000,000 is now pending approval. In addition, a very significant grant of \$20,000 from the New York Community Trust made it possible to send four Shinnecock Indians from Long Island to the Lummi Indian School of Aquaculture.

We have reason to believe that in spite of the depressed economy, crises in government, and the reduced funding for minorities, that next year might be even better. We are still able to resist the temptation to expand too quickly.

Hopefully our private funding sources will increase this year enough to make AIDA self supporting within a year or two. With warm regards,

Very Sincerely,

Wallace G. Heath

Wallace G. Heath
President



A PROPOSAL TO THE FORD FOUNDATION
FROM THE
AMERICAN INDIAN DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

Submitted by

Dr. Wallace G. Heath

PROGRESS REPORT FOR 1973-1974

The first year of operation for the American Indian Development Association (AIDA) was one of low profile but significant results. With little formality and no legal affiliation, the officers and staff of AIDA assisted three tribes and participated in the acquisition of over \$5,000,000 in a little more than one year's time, with another \$2,000,000 pending federal approval. The activities of AIDA are summarized by project below.

LUMMI INDIAN TRIBE

During the fall of 1973 AIDA assisted the Lummi management team with the preparation of a proposal to OEO for continued operating capital for the Lummi Aquaculture venture, the tribes new housing construction company, and for the development of its Community Development Corporation, Lummi Indian Tribal Enterprises. This proposal was a modification and rewrite of the proposal which was prepared earlier by Dr. Heath in the fall of 1971. It was approved by OEO-OED in January, 1974 for \$2,100,000. This assures the tribe of adequate operating capital to enable it to reach the profit making stage by 1976.



A precedent-setting grant was given by the Bureau of Reclamation to the Lummi Indian Tribal Enterprises for the purpose of conducting research for the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe in order to help establish its fishery project. This is probably the first time the Bureau of Reclamation has given a contract for technical assistance to one Indian tribe to assist another tribe. Under the conditions of the contract Lummi Technical staff, including the president of AIDA, are responsible for developing techniques to convert the Lahontan cutthroat trout of Pyramid Lake to the lake waters at a very early age, and to develop a type of fish pen that could be floated and anchored in Pyramid Lake to be used for growing the young cutthroat trout to a size adequate for a release and also for a market.

These two factors would eliminate the very expensive concrete ponds that are used in federal hatcheries and would reduce the cost of hatchery at Pyramid Lake from \$5,000,000 to about \$500,000. Most of this work has been completed successfully and the Pyramid Lake Paiute Fish Hatchery is now in operation with about 500,000 Lahontan cutthroat trout being raised in it.

The Lummi Indian School of Aquaculture was in dire straits in 1974 when most of its federal funding was terminated. The president and vice president of AIDA prepared a proposal for \$373,000 which was included in the OEO Directors budget for 1974. However, these funds were impounded by OMB, and it was necessary for the tribe to get special Congressional approval and support for the project. The School was organized and



developed by the president of AIDA, starting in 1972. By 1974 there have been 60 students from 22 tribes (in a dozen states) attending. It was possible for the tribe and its friends to obtain a petition from the U.S. Senate headed by Senator Mansfield and signed by 47 senators requesting that the project be refunded. Senator Magnusson, Chairman of the Appropriations Committee which funds OEO and HEW, made special mention of the project in the Congressional Record, January 24, 1974. On this basis, OEO funded it out of the FY 1975 budget. A transfer to HEW for administration of the funds is now taking place.

The Association also assisted in recruiting students for the LISA and visited about ten tribes during the year to encourage them to send students to the school. They also funded an experienced recruiter in the San Francisco Bay area who brought in about twenty students to the school.

An experiment was conceived and organized by the officers of AIDA in February 1974 to test the response in Europe to Indian products from the U.S. An arrangement with key State Department officials from Brussels, Belgium was made to have Mr. Samuel M. Cagey, one of the Lummi leaders and also vice president of the AIDA, visit Brussels with the first shipment of Lummi Indian Coho Salmon raised in the Lummi Indian Aquaculture Project. The event was carried out in May with overwhelming success.

More than twenty five newspapers attended the press conference in Brussels, as well as four European TV networks.



The American Embassy was overwhelmed with requests for information and participation in the press conference. The Lummi Marketing representative was inundated with requests for Lummi fish and enough orders were taken to sell the entire Lummi crop for the year.

The U.S. Information Agency was so impressed with the response that they are organizing a tour for five or six American Indian leaders including Mr. Cagey to tour Europe for approximately two months. We are now considering additional Indian products for presentation and distribution in Europe. The event was attended by representatives from the U.S. Vice President's Office and from the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Economic Development. Both were impressed by this demonstration of the possibility of reversing the balance of payments in the fisheries sector, which now loses one billion dollars per year due to the need for the U.S. to import 70% of its fishery consumption.

PYRAMID LAKE PAIUTE TRIBE

The officers of AIDA began working with the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe early in 1973 and by the end of that year \$649,000 in grants had been received. The Tribe has also been assisted with another \$343,000 from the Department of Interior. These funds enabled the Tribe to design and begin building its own fish hatchery, under its own control to restore the world-famous Lahontan cutthroat trout to Pyramid Lake. Federal dams in the Truckee River drain into the Lake cut off the spawning activities of the fish and they were destroyed by 1937. A similar strain can be grown at the hatchery and will enable the Tribe to put two or more million fish per year back in the Lake. The world's



largest trout was caught from the Lake in the 1930s which weighed 64 pounds.

This Fishery supported over 4,000 Pyramid Lake Paiute Indians at the turn of the century, when three hundred tons of fish per year were shipped to market. At the present time, it takes eighteen hours to catch a single fish from the lake on the average, and there are only 500 Paiutes living on the reservation. The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation statistics and predictions indicate that over \$300,000,000 could be brought into the area by sportsmen and recreation by the year 2000, if the fishery is restored and a National Recreation Area is developed around the Lake.

Therefore the AIDA personnel assisted the Tribe and has already begun the process of turning the Lake into a National Recreational Area under tribal control. We have obtained a grant of \$928,000 from OEO in 1974 (along with the LISA grant of \$373,000) for the purpose of establishing a fish processing plant for the Tribe and for setting up a Paiute Ranger Patrol program by which the tribe could manage the National Recreational Area. The U.S. National Park Service made its expertise available in outlining the program.

The Fish Hatchery has been completed in August, 1974 (in spite of a three month trade union strike), and there are now approximately 500,000 cutthroat trout being reared to a size at which they can be introduced into the Lake. The fish pen was completed behind schedule due to a shortage of materials, but it is now in the Lake and it is being thoroughly tested for its performance during storms, etc.



In order to operate the project the next two years and train tribal personnel to run it, it was possible to obtain a \$1,050,000 appropriation through the Department of Interior for the Tribe. Tribal leaders worked very hard to obtain the Congressional support which was necessary to make this funding available. The Association provided technical and other assistance to the Tribe.

The Tribe is now deep into its contest with the state in order to have Truckee River water returned to Pyramid Lake to help restore the Lake. It is being assisted by the Native American Rights Fund (also funded by the Ford Foundation), and the AIDA staff is providing technical assistance in this effort. In early September the officers of AIDA joined federal and Tribal officials to assist in developing a \$1,000,000 proposal to study the Lake thoroughly, preliminary to the courtcase.

NORTHERN CHEYENNE TRIBE

Early in 1973 the present staff of AIDA met with the Northern Cheyenne tribal leaders to discuss alternative attorneys that might qualify to serve the Tribe. Since the Lummi Tribe had had outstanding success with the firm of Ziontz, Pirtle, Morrisett, etc., in Seattle, we recommended them very highly. The Northern Cheyenne Tribe officially hired them as their legal representatives. Since that time the attorneys for the tribe have made a classic case against the Bureau of Indian Affairs for its manner of negotiating the Tribal coal rights.

As a result, the Secretary of Interior has nullified the



access of the coal companies to the Northern Cheyenne land and freed the 50% of the Reservation controlled by the coal companies. While there are several other aspects of the case yet to be decided, the Tribe is at least removed from immediate threat.

Technical assistance was provided to the Tribe in the form of experts on the greater aspects of mining, engineering, food production, etc., in order to make available to them information necessary to decide what future course to take. As the technical assessment proceeded the legal aspects of the land commitments became paramount and a moratorium was placed on all development plans. This continued until a week ago. The American Indian Development Association will now assist the tribe helping them to prepare planning grants and other proposals necessary to develop along their own chosen directions.

One of their highest priorities is to develop a small tribal coal mine to provide coal to the reservation and to establish their capabilities and a training program. This will give them a leg up in the future when it comes to deciding how their resources are to be developed. It could also give them significant cash flow to make them less dependent on federal sources.

SHINNECOCK INDIAN TRIBE

The Association was able to obtain a grant from the New York Community Trust for the purpose of sending Indians from the Shinnecock Tribe to the Lummi Indian School of Aquaculture to be trained in oyster culture. The Shinnecock Tribe on Long Island has



about three miles of shoreline in a Bay that was known to produce excellent quality oysters. Four students arrived at the LISA in August, 1974. They will complete a year of training at LISA and at their own reservation. The grant of \$20,000 will also provide technical assistance to evaluate the oyster potential at the Shinnecock reservation.

AMERICAN INDIAN CATTLEMENS ASSOCIATION

Officers of AIDA assisted the formation of the American Indian Cattlemens Association during late June of 1974. We have prepared a proposal of \$100,000 to the OEO Director's Office, where it is now pending. We have been asked to participate in the first annual convention in Albuquerque in mid September, 1974. We have carried out a study on the literature available related to Indian and other cattle raising, including feed lot development, processing plants, and marketing outlets, in order to increase the vertical integration of the industry under Indian control. Most of the profit is made at the top level of the industry, whereas most of the Indians are producing at the bottom end.

A carefully planned development over a five-year period should make it possible for a tribal production system to be developed whereby Indian cattle would be going all the way from the range to market under Indian controls with the profits going to the Indian communities.

We also proposed that other Indian products such as soy beans



grown on the Indian Reservations and fish-waste meal from the Indian fishing industries could be provided to Indian feed lots. This would increase income to all Indians involved and help stabilize the supply and demand of the products for the Tribe. There is also an opportunity to develop an Indian transportation company which could ship Indian products interstate under Indian control. These possibilities are being explored by AIDA.

NATIONAL INDIAN FUND RAISING CAMPAIGN

The AIDA is undertaking the establishment of a national fund raising operation to provide private funds to match federal sources. Mr. Marlon Brando and several of his friends joined us in this effort, and a preliminary cocktail party was held in New York in May, 1974. Sixty carefully chosen people attended and fifty five of these agreed to serve as sponsors for the organization. A professional fund raiser assisted in setting this up. This was the highest ratio of support that he had experienced. A dinner is now being planned in November for about 500 people in New York City, with well known entertainers volunteering their time and effort to raise the first funds. Follow up will occur in the month of December in the hope of obtaining several grants for AIDA.

The first funding will go to the Lummi and Pyramid Lake Tribes. Eventually this type of effort should make the AIDA self sustaining, as well as the source of funding for economic and community development in a variety of tribes.



PROPOSED WORK FOR 1974-1975

The primary intent of the work outlined in this proposal is to carry on the projects discussed above. The work yet to be done in the year ahead in each project is discussed below.

LUMMI INDIAN TRIBE

There is an urgent need to assist the Lummi Indian School of Aquaculture to develop this program more fully, and to assist tribes that have students attending LISA to develop their water resources. This can be done best through the school and the students attending it.

The Association is in a favorable position to assist the tribe with the marketing of Indian seafoods. At this point in time the Lummi tribe is working with four other tribes at the Lummi Market Center in Seattle to directly market the wild salmon catch as well as the cultured salmon being developed by several tribes in Puget Sound. We now have a program of cooperative oyster farming in which the seed in the Lummi Oyster Hatchery will be made available to tribes on their tide flats. A common market venture is essential in order to get good prices for the products.

Due to the recent Judge Bolt decision in which half of the salmon in the state of Washington are to go to the Indian fishermen, there is an enormous opportunity for tribes to greatly increase their income. There is also an outstanding opportunity to



double the capacity of the Lummi Fish Hatchery to make eggs available to other tribes and to stock their rivers with salmon. This is a major undertaking which AIDA can assist Lummi Tribe to accomplish.

PYRAMID LAKE PAIUTE TRIBE

The Association will be assisting the tribe to carry out its Lake study over a three year period to provide convincing evidence in court that the tribe must have an adequate flow of the Truckee River to Pyramid Lake. We must establish the value of this water in terms of the fishery and recreation values and also indicate the damage that would be done with a reduction in the river supply.

We will be working very closely with the tribe in developing its management team and in training Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribal members in technical and management work. We are also in an excellent position to assist them to improve their marketing outlets for trout and salmon when they are available from their production system. Again, a joint marketing effort with other tribes will be greatly to their advantage. We should also continue to prepare proposals to provide adequate funding during the next few years until their production system matures and pays their way.

NORTHERN CHEYENNE TRIBE

They have a great need for federal grants to carry on their planning and economic development. We ought to assist them to



open up a tribal coal mine which will mean immediate jobs and establish the tribe as a developer of its own resources. They also have a need for assistance in training people in management positions. If the planning grant proposal is approved by OEO-OED, this could open up the doors to several million dollars of "Special Impact" money to the tribe in the years ahead. We are in a particularly favorable position to prepare these kinds of proposals due to our experience with the two other tribes.

SHINNECOCK INDIAN TRIBE

They have a great need for economic development funds for both oyster production and for dry-land farming. They are in an excellent position to grow potatoes profitably, which are at present being grown by outside farmers on land leased to them (at very low rates) on the reservation. A modest amount of capitalization would provide the equipment necessary to put the tribe in its own business. They also need additional training in management and grantsmanship, etc. We feel this tribe is particularly important because of the affluence of some of its neighbors who are the potential supporters in the AIDA fund raising campaign. This tribe could set an excellent example of what can be done by others on the East Coast.

FUND RAISING CAMPAIGN

Our time table calls for a major fund raising effort in



New York City in November to be followed up individually for larger grants and donations in December. In January and February we will explore the possibility of fund raising campaigns in Florida and other likely locations. We will also develop a mail out campaign to identify further supporters throughout the nation. This will require two or three years in order to establish a substantial and permanent source of support.



AMERICAN INDIAN DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

1145 Marine Drive
Bellingham, Washington 98225

PROPOSED BUDGET FOR 1974-1975

PERSONNEL

PRESIDENT	\$24,000
VICE PRESIDENT	15,000
SECRETARY	5,000
TECHNICAL RESEARCHER (PART TIME)	5,000
FRINGE BENEFITS (SECRETARY & TECHNICAL RESEARCHER ONLY)	<u>1,000</u>
	50,000

CONTRACT SERVICES	8,000
TRAVEL & PER DIEM	12,000
EQUIPMENT	1,000
SUPPLIES	1,000
PROMOTION	2,000
TELEPHONE	<u>1,000</u>
TOTAL	\$75,000

