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RED LAKE BAND of CHIPPEWA INDIANS

Phone 218/751-0160

P.O. Box 1457

BEMIDJI, MINNESOTA 56601



• POKEMAN

LOWER RED LAKE

LITTLE ROCK •

RED LAKE •

• REDSBY

November 7, 1980

To : Terry Brown
From : Roger A. Jourdain
Re : Transition Team - Indian Policy

I encourage you to do your utmost to influence those in the Congress and Government that the President-Elect and the Transition Team must develop an early and solid American Indian Policy that will permeate every part of the new administration. As you know, I attempted to get President Carter in July of 1978 to agree to certain principles and policies concerning the sovereignty of tribes and the trust responsibility of the federal government. Unfortunately, Carter did not either develop or carry out such a policy.

I want to suggest to you that you work to develop a "White Paper" on American Indians that can be used as a base for transition team deliberations and that would be the framework for a President's Message to the Congress on American Indians.

Off the record, I would like to suggest some key points to include in such a "White Paper" - or should we call it a "Red Paper"?

1. Reaffirmation of Trust Responsibility

In the preliminary statements emphasize that the Reagan Administration Policy on American Indians is a reaffirmation and amplification of the last Republican Administration (Nixon's) policy on American Indians that affirmed the trust responsibility of the federal government to the federally recognized tribes; that affirmed self-determination for the tribes; and that underscored a government-to-government relationship between tribes and the federal government. The expanded policy would build upon and clarify that these precepts are grounded in law. It should be made very clear that the various states are not part of this government-to-government relationship.

-- RED LAKE ENTERPRISES --

Red Lake Indian Sawmills (70 Years)

Red Lake Cedar Fence Plant

Chippewa Arts & Craft Shop

Red Lake Fishing Industry (57 Years) . . . Home of the Famous Red Lake Walleyes

2. BIA MUST IMMEDIATELY REPUDIATE AND RESCIND THE POLICY FALSELY BASED IN THE MARTINEZ DECISION AS ONE OF ITS FIRST ACTS

The Reagan Administration must repudiate the policy set out in a memorandum of June 12, 1980, whereby the acting Secretary of Interior on Indian Affairs to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs did arrogate to the BIA discretionary powers in violation of the Martinez decision namely, determining when and through what actions tribal governments have failed to carry out provisions of the agreement they have with the United States. This "agreement" or Tribal Constitution is not an agreement between a tribe and the Secretary of the Interior. A tribal constitution is a mandate from the members of a tribe to their governing body to carry out the provisions of their Constitution. (In the Red Lake situation, the BIA has misinterpreted and intruded upon the right of the governing body to settle the internal affairs of the Red Lake Band initially because of the pressure from a racist Congressman, Arlan Stangeland) The sanctions imposed upon the Red Lake Tribal Council can be found in the June 12, 1980, memo and the impasse between the Red Lake Tribal Council and the Bureau of Indian Affairs still exists because the BIA will not admit that they have made a mistake. So then, this policy is in violation of the established parameters of the trust responsibility and is further outside the delegated administrative authority of the DOI and BIA.

3. Tribes Are Not Minorities

Indian Tribes have a special relationship with the federal government based on the United States Constitution. Indian Tribes must not be considered or treated as MINORITIES. Carter was confused about this. (Trimble is somewhat confused about elected tribal leadership and minorities as evidenced in the answers he prepared for Reagan in the CLARY 9-30-80 paper when he used the phrases "... communities ... local leadership...Indian people determining tribal membership...etc.")

The idea must be institutionalized that honoring the treaties means that tribes are to be provided all services in perpetuity. Perpetuity means entitlement. The budget of the BIA for all the services to tribes such as law enforcement, education, social services, etc., cannot be subject to cut-backs or abolishment in the same way that the President would consider cutting back programs for the "minorities" and the

4. President's Indian Cabinet

The special relationship that Reagan supported in the Clary paper leads to a policy to establish, within the White House the President's Indian Cabinet whose purposes are:

- a. to establish periodic and systematic tribal consultation between the Executive Branch of government and the duly elected leaders of government of the federally recognized tribes.
- b. to promote the formulation and implementation of sound Indian policy.
- c. to assist the federal government and of its agencies in carrying out its responsibilities and commitments of trust protection to the federally recognized tribes that are solemn obligations entered into by the United States Government and that will forever carry an immense legal and moral force.

5. Off-Reservation and Non-Federally Recognized Groups

Consideration of Indians living off-reservation and non-federally recognized groups, clubs, and organizations is an issue that Reagan was vague about in the Clary paper.

We are aware that Louis Bruce is on the Transition Team and that he has been soft on non-federally recognized groups. The whole of Indian country remembers how he backed down to AIM who destroyed the BIA building and as a result cost tribes millions of dollars. Tribes abhor such violence. We felt that American Indians lost considerable stature because of Bruce's mishandling of the situation which got out of control.

The main issue is that no federal agency including IHS, HUD, EDA or any other agency of the federal government should be giving money or services to non-federally recognized individuals, groups, clubs or organizations that only claim to be Indian and have not been federally recognized. If an organization has, as part of its membership, any non-federally recognized individuals or organizations, then any money received from the federal government through contracts and grants must be used exclusively for federally recognized tribes and their members. State recognition is irrelevant to federal recognition. The United States Constitution

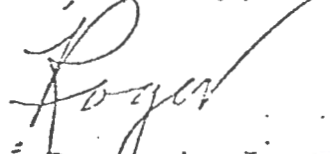
has pre-empted any state's assumption of authority to recognize Indian Tribes.

The new administration must affirm its policy of a government-to-government relationship and be consistent in not circumventing tribal governments by funding urban Indian centers or by funding tribal members living off the reservations. The term "urban Indian" is a devisive one and denies the fact that a tribal member is a tribal member no matter where he/she resides. Creative delivery systems to provide services to tribal members who are living off reservations can (and already have been implemented by some tribes) be devised in ways that would strengthen the self-determination of tribal governments.

6. As soon as the inauguration for Reagan is over, it is imperative that Indian leaders meet with Reagan's top people.

My very best wishes are with you in whatever you choose to do in the future. You know you will always have my support.

Sincerely,



Roger A. Jourdain

CHAI RMAN

Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indi

RED LAKE BAND of CHIPPEWA INDIANS

DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVES
DAN FRANCISCO, JR.
ANTHONY WILSON
CECILEE JONES
ADRIAN BARRETT
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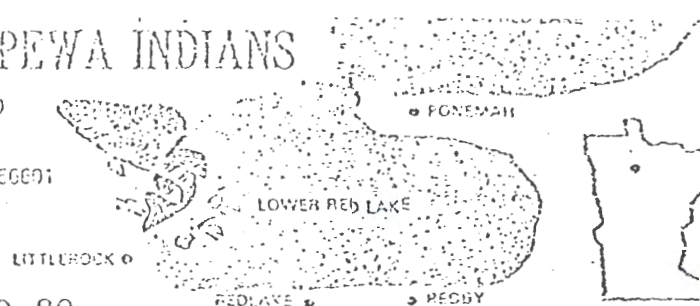
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LEGAL COUNCIL
EDWARDS, EDWARDS, BOON
DULUTH, MINNESOTA

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BEAUMONT, MINNESOTA 55601



RESOLUTION NO. 180-80

WHEREAS, the Red Lake Tribal Council for the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians has always exercised the right of self government and self-determination for the best interests of the members of the Red Lake Band, and;

WHEREAS, upon administration changes in Washington, D.C., we have proven to administration after administration that Red Lake has been the impetus for other reservations to prosper and to seek self-sufficiency for themselves, and;

WHEREAS, it is the hope and wishes of the Red Lake Tribal Council that good relations with the Reagan administration will prevail between our governing body and the Republican administration and that a spirit of cooperation and respect will be manifested by consideration of the following recommendations:

1. Reaffirmation of Trust Responsibility

It is recommended that a reaffirmation and amplification of the last Republican Administration policy on American Indians that affirmed the trust responsibility of the federal government to the federally recognized tribes; that affirmed self-determination for the tribes; and that underscored a government-to-government relationship between tribes and the federal government. In the development of an Indian policy, it is noted that these precepts are grounded in law.

2. BIA Must Immediately Repudiate and Rescind the Policy Falsely based in the Martinez Decision As One Of Its First Acts

The Reagan Administration must repudiate the policy set out in a memorandum of June 12, 1980, whereby the acting Assistant Secretary of Indian Affairs did arrogate to the BIA discretionary powers in direct violation of the Martinez decision, in violation of the established parameters of the trust responsibility and is further outside the delegated administrative authority of the Department of Interior and the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

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Red Lake Housing Industry

Red Lake Cedar Fence Plant
Red Lake Fishing Industry (57 Years)

Chippewa Arts & Craft Shop
Home of the Famous Red Lake Walleyes

RED LAKE BAND of CHIPPEWA INDIANS

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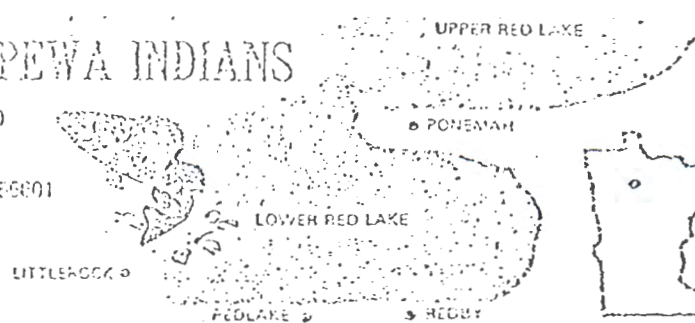
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RESOLUTION NO. 180-80

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3. Tribes Are Not Minorities

Indian Tribes have a special relationship with the federal government based on the United States Constitution. Indian Tribes are partners with the United States Government by virtue of existing treaties and agreements, existing statutes, and case law. Therefore, Indian Tribes must not be treated as minorities. Honoring the treaties means that tribes are to be provided all services in perpetuity. Perpetuity means entitlement. For example: The budget of the Bureau of Indian Affairs for all the services to tribes such as law enforcement, education, social services, etc., cannot be subject to cut-backs or abolishment in the same way that the President would consider cutting back programs for the "minorities" and the poor. Tribes are political entities and the United States Constitution has made it so.

4. President's Indian Cabinet

The special relationship that Reagan supported in the Clary Institute newsletter leads to a policy to establish, within the White House, the President's Indian Cabinet whose purposes would be:

- a. to establish periodic and systematic tribal consultation between the Executive Branch of government and the duly elected leaders of government of the federally recognized tribes.
- b. to promote the formulation and implementation of sound Indian policy.
- c. to assist the federal government and of its agencies in carrying out its responsibilities and commitments of trust protection to the federally recognized tribes that are solemn obligations entered into by the United States

— RED LAKE ENTERPRISES —

Red Lake Indian Seawalls (70 Years)

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Chippewa Arts & Craft Shop

Red Lake Housing Industry

Red Lake Fishing Industry (57 Years)

Home of the Famous Red Lake Wakayes

Continued April 18, 1978

(Revised Constitution and By-Laws, January 8, 1957)

RED LAKE BAND of CHIPPEWA INDIANS

Phone 218-751-0160

P.O. Box 1457

BEENOW, MINNESOTA 55801

UPPER RED LAKE

POWEMAN

LOWER RED LAKE

LITTLE ROCK

RED LAKE

19024

LEFS
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EDYCE GRAVES, SR. Secretary
HOLLIS LITTLE CREEK, Act'g Treasurer

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RESOLUTION NO. 180-80

Page three

Government and that forever carry an immense and legal force.

5. Off Reservation and Non-Federally Recognized Groups

Consideration of Indian living off-reservation and non-federally recognized groups, clubs, and organizations is an issue that needs to be addressed. The main issue is that no federal agency including IHS, HUD, EDA or any other agency of the federal government should be giving money or services to non-federally recognized individuals, groups clubs, or organizations that only claim to be Indian and have not been federally recognized. "State recognition" is irrelevant to federal recognition. The United States Constitution has pre-empted any state's assumption of authority to recognize Indian Tribes.

The new administration must affirm its policy of a government-to-government relationship and be consistent in not circumventing tribal governments by funding groups (who derive their identity from the tribes) throughout the country who form a "group" to apply for funding. Creative delivery systems to provide services to tribal members by the tribal governments have already been implemented. Red Lake Tribal Council was a forerunner of this concept and it has strengthened our governing body. It is essential that tribal governing bodies be allowed to continue services to off-reservation members who are in need.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that these recommendations are hereby adopted and immediately directed to President-Elect Reagan's Transition Team, the Minnesota Congressional Delegation, the Minnesota Indian Affairs Intertribal Board.

-- RED LAKE ENTERPRISES --

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AS
ROGER A. JOURDAIN, Chairman
ROYCE GRAVES, Sr., Secretary
HOLLIS LITTLE, Clerk, Atty. Treasurer

Organized April 18, 1978
[Revised Constitution and By-Laws, January 6, 1979]

RED LAKE BAND OF CHIPPEWA INDIANS

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LOWER RED LAKE

UPPER RED LAKE

STONEHAWK

RED LAKE

RED LAKE

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DULUTH, MINNESOTA

RESOLUTION NO. 180-80
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For : 8

Against : 0

We do hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was duly presented and enacted at the Special Meeting of the Tribal Council held on Friday, November 14, 1980, at the Tribal Offices, State Service Center, Bemidji, Minnesota.

Roger A. Jourdain
Roger A. Jourdain, Chairman

Royce Graves, Sr.
Royce Graves, Sr., Secretary

— RED LAKE ENTERPRISES —

Red Lake Indian Sawmill's (70 Years)

Red Lake Cedar Fence Plant

Chippewa Arts & Craft Shop

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Home of the Famous Red Lake Walleyes

DECLARATION OF WAR

OF

INDIAN ALCOHOLISM AND DRUG ABUSE

WHEREAS, the U.S. Congress passed Public Law #93-580 on January 2, 1975, a Joint Resolution, establishing the American Indian Policy Review Commission whose purpose was to "conduct a comprehensive review of the historical and legal developments underlying the Indians' unique relationship with the Federal Government in order to determine the nature and scope of necessary revisions in the formulation of policies and programs for the benefit of Indians," and

WHEREAS, the vehicle of investigation was through small task forces working independently in different areas of Indian Affairs, such as trust responsibility, tribal government, education, and HEALTH, which although primarily a health problem, a separate Task Force 11 was created to determine the scope of the destructive use of alcohol and other drugs by Native Americans and Alaska Native people, and

WHEREAS, this Task Force responsibility could only be accomplished by looking at the full spectrum of the Indian way of life and to those external factors which influence their environment, and toward this end, the Task Force held field hearings and on-site visits to alcoholism programs, conducted an extensive literature and research review, examined existing and proposed legislation, analyzed Federal, State and local alcoholism and drug programs, and used whatever means it could to determine the scope of the problem, and

WHEREAS, the past twenty-five years have seen a growing awareness by all people of the United States of the devastating effect of alcoholism and alcohol and drug abuse upon it as a society, but nowhere is the effect of alcohol and drug abuse more prevalent and visible than among the American Indian and Alaska Native, and

WHEREAS, the destructive use of alcohol and drugs among Native American and Alaska Native individuals, families and communities is inextricably interwoven into all aspects of their lives and any effort to alleviate the problem must be comprehensive in scope and with the full commitment of the Indian people and that of the Federal Government to support them in any way necessary, and

WHEREAS, the Federal Government has a special legal relationship with the Indian people and has consistently, through Congressional appropriations, acknowledged a responsibility for the health of the American Indian and Alaskan Native, and

WHEREAS, the most important responsibility of Task Force 11 was to provide the basis for the commission to make recommendations

to Congress for necessary program, policy and legislation changes which would be more responsive to the needs of the Native Americans and Alaskan Native peoples who do or will have, alcohol or drug use problems, and

WHEREAS, in review of the final report presented to the Congress of the United States by the Task Force on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse in August of 1976, the NCAI Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Committee established in January of 1980 has concluded that, "A gross injustice in perpetuity against Native Americans and Alaskan Natives will continue to the state of obliteration unless the NCAI calls for a Declaration of War against Indian Alcoholism and Drug Abuse," which may also set the tone for a change of attitude on alcohol and drug abuse by this Nations Society which affects this country as a whole, now

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, in order to carry out the intent of the Declaration of War against Indian Alcoholism and Drug Abuse, the National Congress of American Indians, at the 1980 Mid-Year Conference of the Executive Council, does hereby approve of the following Articles of War requiring:

ARTICLE I

A commitment from the President of the United States and his Administration to work directly and in concert with the National Congress of American Indians to alleviate the destructive effects of alcoholism and drug abuse against Native Americans and Alaskan Natives wherever they may reside, and to give positive assurances that a continual commitment will be given to this major concern of the NCAI.

ARTICLE II

The passage of a Joint Resolution by the U.S. Congress for the purpose of establishing a long-range continuing commitment for whatever resources are necessary to reduce the Indian Alcohol and Drug Abuse problem to an acceptable and tolerable level.

ARTICLE III

That an Inter-Agency Task Force be formed by the U.S. Congress to

address the appropriations, programs, policies and legislative changes which would be continually responsive to the needs of the Native Americans and Alaskan Natives.

ARTICLE IV

Provide for the development of a long range (ten to fifteen years) plan which would involve a coordinated effort of the Executive Branch and the Office of Management and Budget during Appropriations Hearing.

ARTICLE V

Provide for Annual Congressional Oversight Hearings to monitor the growth and performance of the Indian Alcohol and Drug Abuse Programs.

ARTICLE VI

The U.S Congress and the President of the United States to give the prevention and comprehensive treatment of alcoholism, alcohol-related problems, and drug-misuse the highest possible health priority at all levels of Federal Indian Policy and Programs, without any reduction in appropriations of other health contract care services provided for Native Americans and Alaskan Natives.

ARTICLE VII

The development of a distinct National Indian Alcohol and Drug Abuse entity designed to pull together the multitude of resources, programs, and professional expertise proficient in the knowledge on Indian Alcoholism, Alcohol and Drug Abuse to effectively combat the problem in a coordinated way.

ARTICLE VIII

The adoption of the National Congress of American Indians position paper on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse and to transmit the position paper to all Tribes, Indian Organizations, Native Americans and Alaskan Natives to collectively unify and coordinate this major issue and concern.

ARTICLE IX

The acceptance of the Congressional Task Force Eleven Report on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse pursuant to Public Law 93-580, to be utilized as a guideline in bringing forth recommendations to the U.S. Congress.

ARTICLE X

A permanent NCAI Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Committee utilizing the professional expertise of the National Indian Board on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse (NIBADA), funded by federal agencies as directed by the U.S. Congress, to monitor federal regulations, guidelines and criteria as they relate to alcoholism and drug abuse, and to act in a policy definition and oversight capacity to this function.



HUALAPAI TRIBAL COUNCIL

P.O. BOX 168 • PEACH SPRINGS, ARIZONA 86434 • 602 769-2216

Great Spirit created
man and woman on the earth
to be doing so, both were
created as equals. Both de-
pend on each other in order
to live. Total respect was
shown for each other, in doing,
happiness and contentment
achieved them, as it should
be.

connecting of the heart
as there are persons for
peace and contentment can
be achieved without each
other.

Man and woman are represented
the people in the middle
of where the people were
born. These people are
the people who should be
the people.

Reservation is provided to
assist the land that is
the land.

Reservation is provided to
assist the land that is
the land.

Reservation is provided to
assist the land that is
the land.

Tracks in the middle of
the earth and other
tracks were here before.

Reservation is provided to
assist the land that is
the land.

NATIONAL TRIBAL LEADERS ISSUES FORUM

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

SUMMARY STATEMENT BY:

WILFRED WHATONAMEE
CHAIRMAN

DECEMBER, 1980

SUMMARY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE REAGAN ADMINISTRATION REGARDING INDIAN POLICY INITIATIVES.

1. INDIAN TRIBES MUST HAVE GREATER ACCESSIBILITY TO THE PRESIDENT.

Consultation processes should allow for Tribal access to the President on issues important to the Tribes. Consultation today is a process initiated by the Federal Government on issues interpreted to be important to national Indian policy. Although this process meets consultation criteria, individual Tribes, often, are not able to air specific issues regarding local needs and priorities. Establishing a Whitehouse 'Assistant to the President on Indian Affairs' is an important first step in providing a proper forum for exchange and understanding of Indian policy analysis and development.

2. THE PRESIDENT SHOULD PREPARE A STATEMENT ON INDIAN POLICY.

No President since Nixon has addressed the need to articulate and formalize a statement on Indian Policy. Because of the complexity of Indian issues, it would be very beneficial for Tribes and Federal personnel to understand the leadership's viewpoint regarding Indian Policy formation and priorities. The Tribes would look upon a statement from the President as favorable in developing the Indian relationship with the Federal Government in the 80's.

3. THE PRESIDENT MUST PROVIDE THE LEADERSHIP NECESSARY TO ESTABLISH A 'GOVERNMENT TO GOVERNMENT' BUDGET CONCEPT.

Current budgetary policies erode the concept of Tribal sovereignty and do not address the needs or priorities of the Tribes. Although Federal policies recognize the special relationship each Tribe has with the Federal Government, implementation or conversion fall short of this relationship and it impacts all facets of Tribal Government and development of Indian lands.

4. THE LEVEL AND STRUCTURE OF THE FEDERAL EFFORT MUST BE SIGNIFICANTLY IMPROVED.

While virtually all sectors of the nation are affected by the current economic problems, we find that Indian program services are being drastically cut. Appreciable cuts may be necessary considering the current dilemma. However, we find that Federal personnel are receiving increases in salaries such that direct services must be further cut to subsidize Federal personnel. Under the present structure, major reductions are only felt in the Indian community where the goods and services are needed most.

5. RESERVATION DEVELOPMENT AND ESTABLISHING VIABLE EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES SHOULD BE A PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE.

Access to capital for development of Indian communities and resources require immediate attention by the new Administration. The Indian people lag far behind in all economic and social categories with respect to the rest of the nation. Although budgets are being restrained, we must acknowledge that parity issues in the Indian sector must be addressed through

a more concentrated investment strategy to assist Tribes in human and natural resource development. Poverty level programming is not enough to create the environment for development.

6. THE NEW ADMINISTRATION MUST RECOGNIZE THE IMPORTANCE OF INDIAN RESOURCES TO THE FUTURE OF AMERICA.

Indian lands hold a vast share of the wealth and future of America and the past administration failed to address the need for accelerated investment in this future. Indians have not been able to participate in the growth and development of this nation because of the rigidity of the Federal Indian structure. The role of the Tribes in the development of this nation must be recognized and a favorable environment must be created to exercise sound development policy.



UNITED SOUTH AND EASTERN TRIBES, INC.
1101 Kermit Drive • Suite 800 • Nashville, TN 37217
(615) 361-8700

Executive Director
Rex J. Evans

December 3, 1980

Officers

Michael D. Tiger, President
Seminole
Ernest Sickey, Vice President
Coushatta
Curtis Osceola, Secretary
Miccosukee
Frank Steve, Treasurer
Choctaw

Member Tribes

Cherokee
Chitimacha
Choctaw
Coushatta
Miccosukee
Mohawk
Passamaquoddy
Penobscot
Seminole
Seneca

Dear President Elect Reagan:

The United South and Eastern Tribes (USET) is an Inter-Tribal Council whose members are eleven federally recognized Indian Tribes in six states east of the Mississippi. The overall goal of USET is, thru its founding principle, "Strength through Unity", to provide opportunities, resources, and ultimately a better way of life for Indian people.

As USET enters its' second decade of existence we find ourselves faced with new challenges and opportunities that will effect the advances that have been made in the last decade.

We are challenged by the fact that Indian people as citizens are concerned about the economic stability and growth of this country, but also are concerned about the economic stability and growth of the reservations. We are challenged in that the federally recognized Tribes are heavily dependent upon the federal government for resources and services and at the same time, know that government has grown uncontrollably.

We see the development of your administration and policies as an opportunity for Indian Tribes to continue to grow not so much through more government, but through sound economic and community development which will parallel the growth and development of the Nations economy in general.

We hope that in the early days of your administration an Indian Policy Statement will be issued and we stand ready to work with you on this policy.

We will be working in the near future with both our House and Senate Representatives to re-establish Indian committees in both houses of Congress to work with you on the development of Reservations, both socially and economically.

We are suggesting the creation of a position of Indian Policy Advisor within your Domestic Council to help you and your administration develop sound Indian policy and also to give Indian Tribes a vehicle of communication with you and your staff.

"Because there is strength in Unity"

In your responses to the questions developed by the Clary Institute regarding Indians and your policy, you have shown us that you believe in and understand the trust relationship and sovereignty of Indian Tribes. We are eager to work with you in a partnership rather than in a paternalistic relationship.

In review of your statements we have attempted to briefly respond to the five major areas that you stated needed to be addressed, and these are attached for your review.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Michael D. Tiger", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Michael D. Tiger
President, USET

POSITION PAPER IN RESPONSE TO
PRESIDENT ELECT REAGAN
INDIAN POLICY STATEMENT

Submitted By:
United South and Eastern Tribes, Inc.
1101 Kermit Drive, Suite 800
Nashville, Tennessee 37217

December 3, 1980

EDUCATION

Member Tribal Governments of the United South and Eastern Tribes have placed education as the number one priority for their tribal members. Education is the life blood for Indian Tribes now and in the future; as well as it is in the Nation. Our member Tribes would like to express concern in regards toward placing Indian education in its rightful position within the national education programs. Our member Tribes would like to have all Indian education programs placed within the Bureau of Indian Affairs and have an equitable funding level applied to these programs.

The Eastern Tribes stand ready to assist the administration in developing equitable funding levels for the programs of Indian Education.

Indian languages and cultures are fundamental to the rights and identity of sovereign tribal entities. The utilization of these languages and cultures in Indian Education is imperative and is based on the rights of sovereign Indian Tribes. It should not be confused with the rules and regulations that have been promulgated to implement Title VII Bilingual Education.

USET feels these areas should be addressed:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| - Johnson O'Mally funding | - PL 92-142, Handicapped Childrens Act |
| - PL 874, Impact Aid | - Title VII - Indian Programs |
| - Implementation of PL 95-561 | - BIA, Pre-School Programs |
| - PL 318, Indian Education Act | - HHS, Head Start Programs |
| - PL 92-482, Vocational Education Act | - Title I EEA Programs |

Emphasis should be placed on sufficient funding for Indian students. The funding level for the Indian Education programs should be based on actual needs rather than on arbitrary state by state per pupil expenditures. The USET Tribes stand ready to assist the Administration in determining this need. Emphasis being placed on education will have an effect on reducing the high unemployment on the reservations.

The programs which the Department of Education, Office of Indian Education (PL 318 - Indian Education Act of 1972) has had responsibility for administering, have grown significantly over the past seven years. This growth is reflected in the following factors:

- The number of Indian students served by Part A projects in the public schools has more than doubled (over 80% of the target students are now served).
- The number of LEA's receiving Part A grants has nearly tripled.
- The total amount of money spent for Indian Education Act Programs has increased from a very modest beginning of \$17 million in 1973 to a requested \$101 million for FY 1981.
- The Indian Education Act has enabled a number of Indian Tribes and Indian Communities to establish and manage their own schools.
- More than 200 Indian Tribes and Organizations have received grants to manage their own educational programs at the local, state, and national levels.
- More than 3,000 Indians have received support through program grants and the Indian Fellowship Program for training in professional fields.
- An estimated 11,000 parents are now involved annually in the Part A programs through the Indian Parent Committee that each LEA Project is required to establish.
- Approximately 12,000 Indian adults are receiving adult education services through Part C grants to Indian Tribes and Organizations.

Although these programs have grown dramatically in the past decade, we question the eligibility of some of those students being served and would like to see these programs reviewed by the administration.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Community development is a critical factor in the overall strategy of the Eastern Tribes regarding the social and economic stabilization of their communities. Such development is a keystone in placing the Tribes on solid local foundation which ultimately will lead to functional solutions impacting positively on all areas of development.

Community development most necessarily encompasses the flexibility required to meet tribal needs on a national basis, but also reflects and addresses the uniqueness of each Tribe. Development must continue to focus on the initial infrastructures necessary to provide solid economic support factors leading to increased operation of the free market enterprise principles on reservations. The creation of stable, functioning local economies on reservations require unique implementation factors that are cognizant of the needs of the Tribes.

Tribal Communities must establish functional "money market" systems that operate within the overall national market system yet reflect the specific characteristics of the communities. Individual/Tribal land ownership, financing principles, local government anomalies etc., must all be considered in relation to tribal economies. Without such considerations the tribal communities will never be provided the opportunity to engage in and/or benefit from, the free market principles of development. To establish such systems it is necessary that specific legislative changes take place whereby present barriers to develop will be removed.

Such changes can not, and will not, take place unless a responsible Government mandates such changes. It is also an absolute premise that the required legislative changes proposed, be initiated by the Tribes themselves through their organizational vehicles. It is unquestionable that the required changes will impact and focus on specific programmatic areas. In order to implement and carry out the necessary responses in such an all encompassing category such as "Community Development" the Eastern Tribes are prepared to assist the administration and appropriate agencies to identify, solicit and initiate the appropriate response vehicles.

No administration thus far has addressed the problem of Indian youth in a comprehensive manner. Problems of education, employment, family stability and delinquency among Indian young people affect all aspects of Indian life. Tribal Governments have worked with the available resources and found limited, fragmented services available. USET Tribal Governments desire to work with the Administration in formulating policy and initiatives to deal with the vital area of Indian youth.

JUDICIAL SYSTEMS

Effective judicial systems are, and will remain, priority objectives of the Eastern Tribes. Initiation and expansion of the exercise of inherent tribal power to administer Justice within our tribal communities is a predominating factor of Indian Self-Government. The right to adjudicate and resolve our own disputes and govern our communities is a basic principle of sovereignty.

The effort to initiate and provide effective tribal judicial systems has been hindered by the absence of necessary fiscal resources required by Tribes. In order to have effective systems the Tribes must be provided with the resources whereby they can adequately staff, train personnel, and operate their systems. Program/agencies such as LEAA, BIA, Law and Order etc. must be revitalized in order to provide the resources necessary to achieve effectiveness.

Other consideration must focus on PL 53-280, the Indian Civil Rights Act, and other various specific enactments that have resulted in both positive and negative impact on tribal judicial systems. A sincere effort must be made to clarify those areas of tribal law and order issues not presently receiving adequate attention from those agencies responsible. Interior and Justice must commit adequate resources, both physical and financial, in an effort to implement clear policy mandates regarding Tribal Law and Order.

Support efforts in judicial training for Indian judges must be intensified and funded at an adequate level. Recruitment efforts for Indian lawyers must continue. Technical assistance must be provided in the implementation and creation of tribal codes. Many other specific concerns can be identified as a result of close communications with the Tribes themselves.

Providing the necessary mechanisms to implement, expand and improve tribal judicial systems must be a fundamental principle and doctrine of a responsible Administration. Assisting American Indians to exercise their rights to administer their own justice in law and equity, whether it involve criminal or civil issues, must be a cornerstone for future expansion.

Specific identification of issues can be carried out expeditiously with the assistance and cooperation of the new Administration. The proper agency commitment is necessary to the furtherance and improvement of tribal judicial entities and to educate and inform the non-Tribal judicial systems. USET and the local Tribal Governments are prepared at this time to assist in every effort to improve tribal jurisprudence.

POVERTY

Poverty, in essence, is a result of economic instability. Hence, it is the principle of the United South and Eastern Tribes to implement appropriate mechanisms whereby economic stability is achieved in our Indian Communities. Economic stability equates to economic well-being and leads to social and mental well-being.

On the basis of the above premises the Tribal Governments feel that one of the major causes of poverty on the reservations is the absence of economic stability and sound economic development foundations. Factors pertinent to the issues of poverty involve unemployment. It is a documented fact that unemployment on some eastern reservations runs as high as 80%.

Tribal Governments are currently involved in combating the high unemployment levels by providing employment assistance services through such programs as: O.J.T.; Indian Action Team Projects; YACC; CETA etc. The Tribes are committed to providing continual and increased job development in concert with comprehensive overall development plans. A further objective is increased private sector job placement. The Tribal Councils firmly believe that the adverse factors relevant to unemployment will be alleviated if adequate economic stimuli are provided by private sector development. However, the national effort to combat recession and inflation must become cognizant of the impact certain economic measures/theories have on tribal programs. Such factors as interest rates, financing packages, and aggregate investment measures all have significant impact on small local economies.

Tribal Governments have long stood for local control and decision-making. Such principles have had decidedly advantageous results regarding responsiveness to local problems such as high unemployment.

In the past certain programs such as the Indian Finance Act have been effective in a limited nature. The limitations resulted from the ambiguities of the Act as regards to Indian communities and the lack of principles necessary to adequately finance Indian development in line with the unique factors of Indian land use/ownership. Unresponsive and burdensome agency funding mechanisms and regulations containing inherent fallacies as regards proper financing of Indian projects has led to the need for reemphasis upon programs which will speed up free enterprise development cognizant of "Indian" factors.

As in society in general, the reservation free enterprise is based on economic stability. However, without proper program funding and reconstruction of programs guidelines relevant to alleviating the past legal and historical problems, achieving economic well-being becomes an illusive myth. Increased private sector development of tribal lands will also lend itself to combat poverty. However, much must be done on the basis of tribal priorities and development contingencies. Future program developments must look towards fostering such development.

As stated before, the Member Tribes of USET are dedicated to assisting the Administration and its agencies in establishing economic well-being for all people both Indian and non-Indian.

HEALTH

The issues involved in the provision of health services to Indian people are as unique and pervasive as all others addressed in this document. Indian people are guaranteed, by legal treatise, health care, not only in the sense of access to it, but also, control over the types and amount of health care that is available.

In the last decade beginning with the self-determination policy of the Nixon Administration, Indian tribes have been able to secure remarkable and sizable increases in the health resources available to them through various federal agencies. With the increase of resources the member Tribes of USET have taken, since 1972, a different and sometimes radical approach to the provision of health services to their people. Different in that they have lead the federal agencies, especially the Indian Health Service in a somewhat radical departure from similar health programs, being, contracting with the federal government for provision of health services by tribal people through tribal programs. By doing this, the health manpower development programs such as the PI 9-437 scholarship program, Health Career Opportunity Program, and other manpower programs such as CETA have had remarkable success in training and more importantly in placement of tribal members in health careers. This has been so successful that in FY 81 57% of the budget for health services through the USET Region IHS is contracted to the Tribes for health services provision.

Tribal health programs take a holistic approach to health care, that is. they provide not only inpatient and ambulatory health services but also include substance abuse, mental health services, environmental health, and community outreach to name a few.

Most of this success can be traced to two major laws, PL 93-638, The Indian Self-Determination Act and PL 94-437 The Indian Health Care Improvement Act. The first, PL 93-638 allows for total local tribal control over all federal programs. Presently only two agencies utilize this, IHS and the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The Act and its regulations need to be thoroughly studied and made applicable to all federal monies available to Indian Tribes. Each Tribe has through a Tribal Specific Health Plan documented the real need for health services on each reservation and we suggest the administration review these plans.

We the United South and Eastern Tribes stand ready to help the Reagan Administration reviewing the present health care delivery system for Indian people and work toward strengthening the trust responsibility of the government to provide health care to Indian people.

UNITED INDIAN TRIBES OF
WESTERN OKLAHOMA AND KANSAS

P. O. Box 1382

PHONE (405) 275-4910

SHAWNEE, OKLAHOMA 74801

December 10, 1980

Caddo
Cheyenne-Arapaho
Citizen Band Potaw
Comanche
Delaware
Iowa of Kansas
Iowa of Oklahoma
Kaw
Kickapoo of Kansas
Kickapoo of Oklahoma
Kiowa
Kiowa Apache
Osage-Missouri
Pawnee
Ponca
Prairie Band Potaw
Sac & Fox of Missou
Sac & Fox of Oklaho
Tonkawa
Wichita

The Honorable Ronald Reagan
President-elect
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

Congratulations on your outstanding success in the recent election.

The enclosed resolution was adopted recently by our organization which represents 60,000 Indians from the twenty-three tribes residing in Western Oklahoma and Kansas.

We must find an effective way in which to eliminate the conflict which exists between the various federal agencies providing service to Indian tribes. These practices drastically reduce the net benefit to the Indian people.

Thank you for your concern about the problems of the Indian tribes.

Sincerely,



Tom Myers
Executive Director

TM/beb

cc: Oklahoma Congressional Delegation

A RESOLUTION REQUESTING PRESIDENT-ELECT REAGAN
ESTABLISH A WHITE HOUSE INDIAN DESK.

WHEREAS, the United Indian Tribes of Western Oklahoma and Kansas, Inc., is a non-profit corporation representing the twenty-three Indian tribes under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Anadarko, Oklahoma Area Office; and

WHEREAS, the United Indian Tribes of Western Oklahoma and Kansas, Inc., is dedicated to promoting the economic, moral, cultural education and health status of its member tribes; and

WHEREAS, President-elect Reagan has stated that he believes deeply in the rule of law and that he supports respect for and adherence to treaties, court decisions, and laws passed by Congress which clearly recognized Indian tribes right to self-government; and

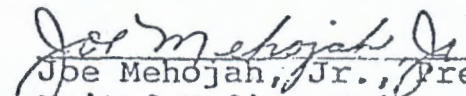
WHEREAS, the traditional relationship between the United States and Indian governments is a "government-to-government relationship,"; and

WHEREAS, there currently is a failure and/or refusal of various federal agencies to cooperate with each other and coordinate their efforts on behalf of the Indian tribes.

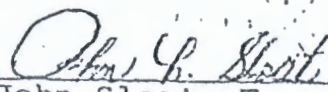
NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the United Indian Tribes of Western Oklahoma and Kansas, Inc., hereby request and urge President-elect Reagan to establish a White House Co-ordinator (advisor) on Indian Affairs; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the appointed advisor be a member of an Indian tribe and that such individual have a high degree of expertise in "Indian Affairs" from both the tribal government and federal agency points of view.

The foregoing Resolution, No. 6-80 was duly adopted by unanimous vote this 21st day of November, 1980, in a Quarterly meeting of the United Indian Tribes of Western Oklahoma and Kansas, held in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.


Joe Mehojah, Jr., President
United Indian Tribes of Western
Oklahoma and Kansas, Inc.

ATTEST:


John Sloat, Treasurer
United Indian Tribes of Western
Oklahoma and Kansas, Inc.

NATIONAL TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS CONFERENCE

PROPOSED

AMERICAN INDIAN/FEDERAL POLICY

MAY, 1981

PREAMBLE

The Reagan Administration recognizes the need for access by federally recognized tribes to the Executive Branch of Government. This recognition is based on the unique government-to-government relationship between the United States and tribal governments.

This relationship is founded on the internal sovereignty retained by tribes. Treaties, court decisions and laws clearly recognize the tribe's right to self-government. The support and fulfillment of Indian treaties is bound with the honor and integrity of the United States.

The foregoing American Indian Policy supports this unique government-to-government relationship through a mechanism for access that will maintain the integrity and honor of this United States.

NATIONAL TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS CONFERENCE

PROPOSED

AMERICAN INDIAN POLICY

American Indian people hold an exceptional position in American society and history. In addition to the rich culture and historical heritage which the American people can see sets Indians apart from the rest of society, Indian governments have a unique legal relationship to the government of the United States which is defined by history, treaties, statutes, court decisions and the U.S. Constitution itself.

The legal relationship between the United States and Indian governments is a government-to-government relationship. The core of this relationship is founded on the fact that tribes are sovereign nations with respect to internal self-government. There must be an adherence to treaties, court decisions, and laws passed by Congress which clearly recognize Indian tribes right to self-government.

History tells us that the only effective way for Indian reservations, to develop is to be controlled by Indian leadership. Tribes have not given up their powers of self-government. Tribes must effectively address the issues of poverty, education, poor housing conditions, health conditions, community development and particularly more effective judicial systems.

The United States government has, in the past decade, proclaimed as a national policy "Indian Self-Determination". The policy means the promotion of self-government and self-sufficiency among Indian tribes. This policy calls for Indian participation in and

control over their governments and the federal programs which affect their lives. Yet the policy of Indian self-determination has been implemented slowly. Institutional change on the reservation, which has required development and revision of plans and alterations of entrenched attitudes of the BIA and IHS and the federal government does not proceed quickly. Where adequate plans and attitudes may exist for the required changes, proper financing may not exist. The policy of Indian self-determination has been implemented slowly because of the attitudes of self serving BIA and IHS. "Indian self-determination without termination" is national policy. The Indian Self-Determination Act (P.L. 93-638) as enacted by Congress and provides the legal and administrative vehicle for tribes to secure control and management of federal programs designed to serve their people.

The major difficulty tribal governments face today is the constant challenge by states and local governments. Bearing in mind the legal and historical background, tribal governments must play the primary role in Indian affairs. State and non-Indian local governments can at best play only a secondary role.

The situation of the urban Indian, the off reservation rural Indian communities, and the tribes not recognized by the federal government must be looked into with the goal of establishing ways and means of securing better opportunities for them. This must be done in a way that will not threaten or compromise the treasured trust relationship of the federally-recognized tribes, nor diminish the financial commitment and trust commitment of the federal government to tribal governments.

Economic self-sufficiency is a goal of the Reagan Administration, both in Indian affairs and in the nation at large. Tribal governments have the right to determine the extent and methods of developing the

tribes's natural resources, The Federal government has a trust responsibility and that responsibility is to protect the resources from alienation and exploitation from the outside. It should not be used to hinder tribes from taking advantage of economic development opportunities.

Tribes are making great strides in planning and controlling development. The American private sector possesses unlimited technology and management expertise which are accessible to tribes. The administration will encourage fair and just partnerships among the tribal governments, the private sector, and the federal government to meet tribal development needs. Although the systematic development of tribal enterprises is extremely important, the development of individual or small business enterprise is also basic to sound economic development on the reservations.

The administration will work in partnership with Indian tribes and Indian small businesses in obtaining capital, managerial assistance, government procurement contracts and export opportunities.

The more than 290 tribal governments of the contiguous states and the 400 Alaskan Native villages are on firm legal ground within the Federal system to exercise sovereign governmental powers.

Tribal governments are able to plan, coordinate and manage their reservations. One reason they cannot proceed or find their governmental efforts thwarted is conflict over the jurisdictional powers of the tribal government. What is required is acknowledgment of the full and complete powers of tribal governments to regulate all persons and property within the original boundaries of the reservation. This would alleviate problems of law enforcement, water use, and economic development. Civil jurisdiction and control over business enterprises will become even more critical as tribes develop economically .

For decades the emphasis has been on legislative and executive functions of tribal government. Tribes also have an acute understanding of the control role that the courts play in self-government, shaped in part by the types of controversies that achieved notoriety in Santa Clara v. Martinez, 98 S. Ct. 1670 (1978), Oliphant v. Suquamish Indian Tribe 98 S. Ct. 1011 (1978) and most recently in United States v. Montana, the Big Horn River decision. Tribal sovereignty and the assertion of tribal authority has focused attention on the fact that the tribal courts can be one of the principle mechanisms for asserting that sovereignty as seen in United States v. Wheeler, 98 S. Ct. 1079 (1978). The Congressional and administrative policy supporting self-determination has encouraged tribes to develop institutions to handle their own affairs at all levels.

The issue of criminal justice jurisdiction over non-Indians by tribal courts is a source of high emotion on both sides and deep frustration for tribal court and government officials because of the irresponsible action of some non-Indians in Indian reservations. Indian reservations must be protected by respect for their jurisdictional powers.

If the tribal justice systems are deficient in their abilities to protect rights and property and to administer justice, the Federal government must assist them in carrying out their responsibilities fairly and responsibly.

Control of the inherent water rights of the Indian tribes is a vital key to true and lasting development for Indian reservations.

The best protection of Indian water rights is the perfection of those rights through the beneficial usage of the water by the Indian people. This can be done with support to the tribes to develop and control their natural resources.

Where the tribes by the terms of a treaty have reserved their fishing rights, those rights shall be protected. This protection would include the right to regulate hunting and fishing within reservation borders on

tribal, allotted, and fee lands.

The Reagan Administration will address in a positive manner the area of Indian affairs and direct that the federal government responsibility to tribes be as mandated by treaties, statutes, and executive orders. Abrogation of Indian treaties is contrary to the unique relationship between the federal government and the Indian tribes. The policy of termination of Indian tribes proved to be a disaster in the 1950's and 1960's. Termination must never be revitalized or resurrected. The policy of "termination" has been clearly discredited as morally and legally unacceptable and, in economic terms, devastating. The provisions of Indian treaties are valid law and impose duties and responsibilities on both Indian governments and the United States government today. The support and fulfillment of Indian treaties is bound with the honor and integrity of the United States.



**MINORITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT AGENCY
MINORITY BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY COMMITTEE**

110 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55401

612-725-2044
FTS: 725-2044

OTTO MURRY, IV
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

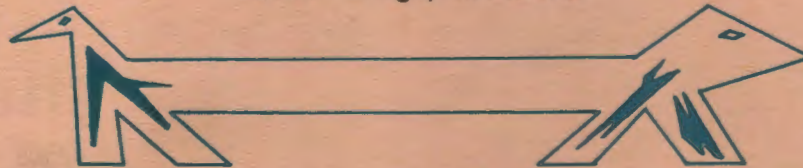
1981

BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE



OCTOBER 7 - 9, 1981

Grand Portage Lodge & Conference Center
Grand Portage, Minnesota





Proclamation

WHEREAS: THE STATE OF MINNESOTA IS SUPPORTED AND COMMITTED TO PROVIDE FOR THE FULL PARTICIPATION OF INDIAN TRIBAL AND INDIVIDUALLY OWNED INDIAN ECONOMIC ENTERPRISES IN THE STATE'S PROCUREMENT OF GOODS, SERVICES AND CONSTRUCTION; AND

WHEREAS: THE STATE OF MINNESOTA PLEDGES TO ENCOURAGE AND PARTICIPATE IN THE FUTURE DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES OF MINNESOTA'S INDIAN PEOPLE; AND

WHEREAS: THE STATE OF MINNESOTA HOLDS DEEP AND SINCERE RESPECT FOR THE MINNESOTA CHIPPEWA TRIBE, THE MINNESOTA SIOUX TRIBE AND THE MINNESOTA INDIAN CONTRACTOR'S ASSOCIATION (MICA) FOR THEIR EFFORTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS TOWARD INDIAN SELF-DETERMINATION; AND

WHEREAS: A WIDE RANGE OF INDIAN-OWNED ECONOMIC ENTERPRISES ARE AVAILABLE TO PROVIDE MANY VALUABLE GOODS AND SERVICES TO BOTH THE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTORS;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, ALBERT H. QUIE, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA, DO HEREBY PROCLAIM OCTOBER 7 THROUGH 9, 1981 TO BE

INDIAN BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT DAYS

IN MINNESOTA, AND HAVE ASKED LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR LOU WANGBERG TO PREPARE THIS PROCLAMATION FOR MY SIGNATURE AND DISSEMINATE THE SAME. FURTHER, I URGE CITIZENS TO OBSERVE THESE DAYS WITH INCREASED AWARENESS OF COOPERATIVE EFFORTS AMONG INDIAN ENTERPRISES, MINNESOTA'S STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES, AND OTHER MINNESOTA CORPORATIONS.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, WE HAVE HEREUNTO SET OUR HANDS AND CAUSED THE GREAT SEAL OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA TO BE AFFIXED THIS TWENTY-FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD ONE THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED EIGHTY-ONE AND OF THE STATE THE ONE HUNDRED TWENTY-THIRD.



Joan Anderson Howe
SECRETARY OF STATE

Albert H. Quie
GOVERNOR

Lou Wangberg
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 25, 1981

Dear Mr. Wadena:

The development of the skills essential to success in our free market system is a concern of all Americans. The Minnesota Indian Business Development Conference provides you with an opportunity to meet and to learn of improvements in business methods that will contribute to your growth in a modern economy.

I congratulate the people who are attending this conference. We have made the initial steps on the path of economic recovery, and meetings such as this forum will insure that our revitalization reaches every area of the country. You have my best wishes for success.

Sincerely,

Ronald Reagan



THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON

September 21, 1981

Mr. Darrell Wadena
President
Minnesota Chippewa Tribe

Dear Chip:

Greetings to you and all the participants, co-sponsors, participating agencies and companies at your Second Annual Indian Business Development Conference in Grand Portage.

Your conference is providing a most unique and wonderful opportunity for the Minnesota Indian business community, with regard to their businesses and livelihood.

The conference provides an attractive climate for government agencies, the private sector and the Indian business community to exchange ideas and create new opportunities for their businesses. The conference does much to attain the idea of Indian Self-Determination through viable economic enterprises participating in this country's free enterprise system.

I deeply regret not being with you, but send my sincere wishes for a most successful and rewarding conference, which will contribute to the goals and needs of Minnesota's Indian businesses.

Sincerely,

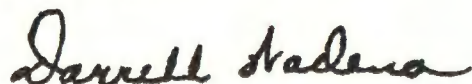
George Bush
George Bush

WELCOME

Greetings to all the participants at the Second Annual Business Development Conference today!

The challenge to build a better environment for our people is placed upon all of us as we enter the 1980's. Given the social and economic climate we face today, it is important that Indian business owners and tribal governments work together in achieving this goal. Indian business owners have a significant role to play in expanding markets for their businesses and creating new jobs.

As you participate in this conference over the next few days, I sincerely hope the information, sessions and business resource people help you in meeting your personal goals and prepare you for the challenge that lies ahead of us.



Darrell Wadena
President
MINNESOTA CHIPPEWA TRIBE

SPONSOR:

The Minnesota Chippewa Tribe

CO-SPONSORS:

Minnesota Indian Contractors Association
Bureau of Indian Affairs
Minority Business Development Agency
The Miller Brewing Company

PARTICIPATING AGENCIES AND COMPANIES:

College of St. Thomas
Native American Consultants
Small Business Administration
St. Croix Surety Inc.
Minnesota Department of Administration
Housing and Urban Development
U.S. Army Corp. of Engineers

University of Minnesota
Minnesota Hispanic Chamber of Commerce
Defense Contract Administration Services
Minnesota Department of Transportation
Minnesota Housing and Finance Agency
City of Minneapolis
Metropolitan Waster Control Commission

CONFERENCE GOALS:

The Second Annual Business Development Conference is in response to the need for Indian business owners in Minnesota to interface and air common problems and business situations. The conference will attempt to provide progressive human resource development to assist Indian businesses maintain their position in the local marketplace. The conference will also update Indian business owners of the business contacts and resource personnel for management and technical assistance. The conference goals are to:

- * provide an environment for stimulating interest and exploring opportunities in procurement;
- * provide a forum for Indian business owners to come together with professionals from the public and private sectors with expertise in bonding, construction management, marketing and financial management;
- * to develop and improve the marketing, financial, and management skills of its participants through workshops and individual business counseling sessions;
- * develop and improve the marketing, financial, and management skills of its participants through workshops and individual business counseling sessions;
- * provide an opportunity for the Indian business community to come together and express their concerns to public and private sector policymakers;
- * educate public and private sector professionals about the needs and capabilities of Indian business owners.



LOCAL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION



--an agency to assist
potential and existing
minority business people

-P.O. Box 217
Cass Lake, Mn. 56633
218/335-2252 Ext. 137

-217 North 4th Avenue West
Duluth, Mn. 55811
218/727-7873

-2344 Nicollet Avenue
Minneapolis, Mn. 55404
612/871-5940

WEDNESDAY - October 7

8:00 am - 12:00 Noon	Registration	Foyer
9:00 am - 9:15 am	Opening Remarks George Goodwin, Executive Director Minnesota Chippewa Tribe	Ballroom
9:15 am - 9:30 am	Welcoming Address Andy Favorite Grand Portage Reservation	Ballroom
9:30 am - 10:00 am	Economic Development & Indian Country Wayne Chattin, Executive Assistant to Assistant Secretary of Interior - Indian Affairs	Ballroom
10:00 am - 10:15 am	Break	
10:15 am - 11:45 am	Are you Ready/Planning for Success Tim Donahue, Director Small Business Development Center College of St. Thomas	Ballroom
11:45 am - 1:15 pm	Lunch Break	
CONCURRENT SESSIONS		
1:15 pm - 5:00 pm	Construction Workshop Sponsored by Miller Brewing Company. Miller Brewing presents a course divided into two parts: 1. The Estimate 2. Project Management. The full course begins with this session and continues through Thursday afternoon. Dr. Jerry Rounds, School of Industrial Construction Management, Colorado State University **Participants may earn Continuing Education Units (CEU) for successful completion of the course.	Wa-ba-no-din
1:30 pm - 3:00 pm	OJT Programs for the Small Business Owner Dean Braggella, CETA, M & TA Specialist	KI-gi-tong
3:00 pm - 3:15 pm	Break	
3:15 pm - 5:00 pm	Insurance for the Small Business Owner Tom Peterson, Vice President Twin Cities Insurance Agency	KI-gi-tong
6:00 pm - 7:30 pm	TRIBAL CHAIRMEN'S RECEPTION Hosted by: The Miller Brewing Company	Hospitality Room

THURSDAY - October 8

8:30 am - 9:00 am	Contracting Under Section 7[b] of P.L. 93-638 Jose "Abe" Zuni, Acting Area Director Bureau of Indian Affairs	Ballroom
9:00 am - 10:30 am	Procurement Workshop Otto Murry, Workshop Leader, District Officer Minority Business Development Agency LTC John R. Fischer, Commander Defense Contract Administration LTC John H. Atkinson, Pete Hilstad St. Paul District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Ted Pegues, Minority Liaison Minnesota Department of Administration Joe Cruz, Director of Affirmative Action Metropolitan Waste Control Commission Sandra Vargas, W/MB Liaison City of Minneapolis Harry Bray, Purchasing Director Northern States Power Company Marion McElroy, MBE Director Northwestern Bell Telephone Company	Ballroom
10:30 am - 10:45 am	Break	
10:45 am - 11:45 am	CONCURRENT SESSIONS	
	Contractor's Workshop Dr. Jerry Rounds, School of Industrial Construction Management, Colorado State University	Wa-ba-no-din
	Understanding Basic Marketing Concepts/How it Works for You Tim Donahue, Director, Small Business Development Center, College of St. Thomas	KI-gi-tong
11:45 am - 1:00 pm	Lunch Break	
1:00 pm - 5:00 pm	Contractor's Workshop (Continued) Dr. Jerry Rounds, CSU	Wa-ba-no-din
1:00 pm - 2:15 pm	Marketing Native American Companies Milton C. Compton, Senior Marketing Analyst Native American Consultants, Inc.	KI-gi-tong
2:15 pm - 2:30 pm	Break	
2:30 pm - 4:30 pm	IRS Employer Tax Briefing Julia Campbell, Taxpayer Education Office Internal Revenue Service	KI-gi-tong

(Cont'd on next page)

THURSDAY - (Cont'd)

4:30 pm - 5:00 pm	Minnesota's Indian Business Loan Program Charlotte White, Loan Director Minnesota Department of Energy, Planning & Development	KI-gi-tong
6:00 pm - 7:30 pm	MINNESOTA INDIAN CONTRACTORS RECEPTION	Hospitality Room
9:00 pm - 1:00 am	DANCE - "Touch of Country"	Ballroom

FRIDAY - October 9

8:30 am - 9:00 am	Management & Technical Assistance through the BIA Ron Fisher, Chief Tribal Government and Development BIA	Ballroom
9:00 am - 9:45 am	Recognizing and Supporting the Indian Business Owner Pamela Chibitty, Executive Director Native American Coalition of Tulsa, Inc.	Ballroom
9:45 am - 10:00 am	Break	

CONCURRENT SESSIONS

10:00 am - 11:45 am	Small Business Administration Assistance Programs Mel Aanerud, Deputy District Director Small Business Administration	KI-gi-tong
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CONTRACTORS SESSION

10:00 am - 11:00 am	Construction Bonding James Rudnik, Shawn Fitzgerald St. Croix Surety Company	Wa-ba-no-din
11:00 am - 11:45 am	The "Program" of requirements that affect construction of an architect design project Dennis Sunrhodes, SunRoads, Inc.	Wa-ba-no-din
11:45 am - 12:00 Noon	Closing Remarks George Goodwin, Executive Director Minnesota Chippewa Tribe	Ballroom
1:00 pm - 3:00 pm	Minnesota Indian Contractors' Association Monthly Meeting Terry Roy, President	



First Bank System Foundation

First Bank System, Inc. and Its Minnesota
affiliates wish you a most successful
Indian Business Development Conference

FIRST BANK SYSTEM FOUNDATION FOR:

First Bank Minneapolis	First Bank Duluth - West
First Bank Saint Paul	First Bank Duluth
First Trust Saint Paul	First Bank East Grand Forks
First Bank Bloomington Lake	First Bank Fairmont
First Bank Burnsville	First Bank Hibbing
First Bank Edina	First Bank Ivanhoe
First Bank Hopkins	First Bank Lakefield
First Bank Minnehaha	First Bank Litchfield
First Bank Northtown	First Bank Little Falls
First Bank Plymouth	First Bank Luverne
First Bank Produce	First Bank Mankato
First Bank Robbinsdale	First Bank Minneota
First Bank Southdale	First Bank Northfield
First Bank Grand	First Bank Owatonna
First Bank Merchants	First Bank Paynesville
First Bank Security	First Bank Pipestone
First Bank State	First Bank Rochester
First Bank White Bear	First Bank St. Cloud
First Bank Albert Lea	First Bank Sauk Centre
First Bank Alexandria	First Bank Spring Valley
First Bank Austin	First Bank Virginia
First Bank Babbitt	First Bank Waseca
First Bank Benson	First Bank Wheaton
First Bank Blue Earth	First Bank Willmar
First Bank Brainerd	First Bank Windom
First Bank Cloquet	First Bank Worthington

The St. Paul. Providing Insurance... and then some.

You may know us best because of St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company...our major subsidiary and one of the nation's top property-liability insurance firms.

But we're more. Our life insurance subsidiaries, Western Life and St. Paul Life Insurance Companies, provide life and health insurance and annuities to individuals and groups. St. Paul Advisers, Inc. manages a group of mutual funds as well as St. Paul Money Fund. Our investment banking subsidiary, John Nuveen & Co., Inc. is a national leader in municipal bonds and bond funds.

So when you think of insurance or insurance-related products...to meet commercial, industrial, institutional or personal needs, think of The St. Paul. Because we're providing insurance...and then some.

The St. Paul

The St. Paul Companies Inc., Saint Paul, Minnesota 55102.

THE
ST. PAUL
COMPANIES
ARE PROUD
TO HELP
SPONSOR
THE 1981
INDIAN
BUSINESS
DEVELOPMENT
CONFERENCE

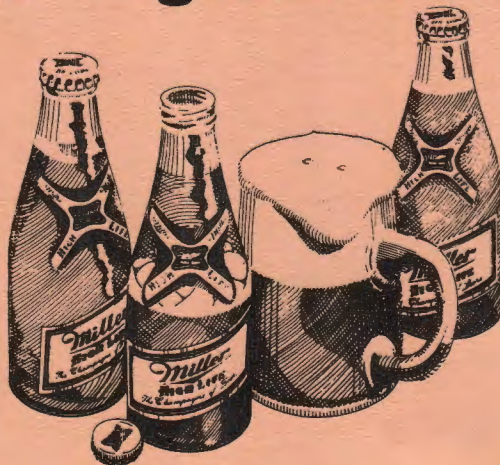
We're pleased to
support the
Indian Business
Development
Conference.

 **DELUXE**
CHECK PRINTERS, INC.



MILLER BREWING COMPANY IS PROUD
TO HAVE BEEN A PART OF THIS MOST
SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS CONFERENCE!

**If you've got the time,
we've got the beer.**





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Minority Business Development Agency

District Office
110 South Fourth Street
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55401

October 13, 1981

Mr. Morton Blackwell
Office of Public Liaison
Old Executive Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20500

File

Dear Mr. Blackwell,

I wish to thank you on behalf of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, the
Conference Committee, and all the attendees at our Second Annual
Minnesota Indian Business Development Conference.

Your call to the conference on the first morning was very well received.
The call demonstrated that the White House does in fact recognize that
a business community exists among the Indian people.

Again, we appreciate your taking the time to call and have enclosed
a portfolio and conference agenda for your use and reference.

Sincerely,

Otto Murry, IV
District Officer, MBDA

OM:lv

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 21, 1981

TO: SUE MATHIS/MEDIA LIAISON
FROM: MORTON C. BLACKWELL
RE: INDIAN BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE

I am very interested in helping, but our travel budget is very limited.

Short of flying there, how can I help?

*File
Minnesota Chippewa
Tribe*

10:30 Wed. Oct. 7th

Ind. Bus. Devel.

Chippewa Tribe

live phone call
15 minutes

X 2910

Sue Mathis

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 8, 1981

FOR: MORTON BLACKWELL
FROM: SUE MATHIS, MEDIA LIAISON
SUBJECT: Indian Business Development Conference

I wish to call your attention to a letter I received concerning a conference I thought you should know about.

Mr. Murry originally called our office to invite the President, knowing what a slim chance he had of actually getting the President to attend. I suggested the letter of greeting, and as you can see from the attached memo, Anne Higgins has been informed of that.

Because you are the contact between the White House and Native Americans, I thought perhaps you might want to attend as the President's representative. Certainly we view it as a chance to drum up some much needed publicity for the fact that the Reagan Administration cares about Indians.

Aram Bakshian made a similar pilgrimage to Macomb County, Michigan several months ago. He represented the Administration's commitment to the arts, and generated lots of positive media attention.

As I did for Mr. Bakshian, I would be happy to set up interviews for you.

Let me know what you think of this idea. Thank you for your consideration.

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 8, 1981

FOR: ANNE HIGGINS
FROM: SUE MATHIS *SM*
SUBJECT: Attached correspondence

I call your attention to a letter I received following a phone conversation with Mr. Murry.

Please take care of his request for a letter from the President.

I am also bringing this request to the attention of Morton Blackwell, Liaison to Native Americans.

Thank you.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Minority Business Development Agency

District Office
110 South Fourth Street
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55401

September 3, 1981

Ms. Sue Mathis
Room 169
Old Executive Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20501

Dear Ms. Mathis,

Enclosed per our conversation, find the material we discussed. I realize that the President can not attend all of the events he gets invited to, but the conference committee would greatly appreciate a letter greeting all of the 150 to 175 conference and training session participants.

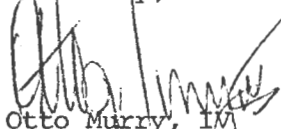
Governor Albert Quie of Minnesota will also issue a proclamation calling the period October 7-9, 1981, "Indian Business Development Days" in Minnesota.

I would appreciate the letter of greeting being addressed to Darrell Wadena, President of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, but mailed to my office so that I can reproduce the letter and enclose a copy in each of the conference participant's folders. Mr. Wadena has a nickname "Chip" which would add a nice personal touch to the letter.

I have also enclosed three pages of information which describe the six reservations which make up the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, for your information.

Thanking you in advance for your efforts and consideration.

Sincerely,


Otto Murry, IM
District Officer
MBDA

Enclosures:
as

DRAFT/PROPOSED LETTER

Mr. Darrell Wadena
President
Minnesota Chippewa Tribe

Dear Chip,

I truly regret that I can not be in Grand Portage today to personally greet all of you attending the Minnesota Indian Business Development Conference.

Your conference is providing an excellent opportunity for Minnesota's Indian businesses to develop their potential and achieve self-sufficiency. The enterprise system in our country today depends very heavily upon the hard working small business person. It is a rare pleasure, to see such dedicated committment toward the goals of Indian Self-Determination.

Please extend my best wishes and warmest greetings to your conference participants and co-sponsors.

Sincerely,

Ronald Reagan

THE GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL DATA OF THE MINNESOTA CHIPPEWA TRIBE

The six member reservations for The Minnesota Chippewa Tribe are the White Earth Reservation, Mille Lacs Reservation, Leech Lake Reservation, Nett Lake Reservation, Grand Portage Reservation and the Fond du Lac Reservation.

The White Earth Reservation is located in northwestern Minnesota in Becker, Mahnomen and Clearwater counties. The reservation is approximately 60 miles southwest of Bemidji, Minnesota. The White Earth Reservation was established in 1867 by a treaty with the United States Government. Much of the land was passed from Indian ownership until today there remains 25,561 acres of Indian land. Of this amount, 25,568 acres are tribal land and 1,993 acres are individual Indian allotted land. There are approximately 2,546 Indian people residing within the reservation boundaries. The main Indian communities are Ponsford, White Earth, Naytahwaush and Rice Lake. Timber work, construction and seasonal farm labor are the main sources of employment. The United States Indian Health Service operates an Indian Center in the community of White Earth. There is also an active Office of Economic Opportunity; Community Action Program which provides many needed services. The Reservation Business Committee is very active in attempting to develop industry on the reservation.

The Leech Lake Reservation is located in north central Minnesota in the heart of the lake country. It is located largely in Beltrami, Cass and Itasca counties. The Leech Lake Reservation was established in 1855 by a treaty with the United States Government. Within the reservation boundaries there remains today a total of 26,773 acres of Indian land. Of this amount, 14,069 acres represent tribal land and 12,664 acres represent individual Indian allotments. Most of the balance of the land within the reservation boundaries is within the Chippewa National Forest. There are many lakes throughout the reservation, the largest of which are Leech Lake, Cass Lake and Lake Winnibigoshish. Timber work and construction make up the major part of the livelihood for the area residents. The Indian people also derive some income from the harvest of wild rice, blueberries and maple sap. The Indian population within the reservation is estimated at 2,846. The major Indian communities are Cass Lake, Squaw Lake, Bena, Ball Club, Inger, Deer River, Federal Dam and Onigum. The United States Indian Health Service operates an Indian Hospital at Cass Lake. There is also an active Office of Economic Opportunity; Community Action Program which offers needed services to the reservation. The Reservation Business Committee is continually striving for development of industry and has completed a large modern camping ground and marina complex at Onigum Point in Leech Lake. They have also built a Community Center, which houses The Minnesota Chippewa Tribe's main offices, and a combined bowling alley and laundromat at Cass Lake. They have developed a 200 acres wild rice paddy and are seeking additional suitable sites for further development of this product. Through their efforts they have established a Tribally owned Mini-Market also called "Che-wa-ka-e-gon" meaning "Big House" that is owned and operated by the Indian people of the community.

The Mille Lacs Reservation is located in east central Minnesota, in Aitken, Mille Lacs and Pine counties. The Mille Lacs Reservation was established in 1855 by a treaty with the United States Government. Most of the Indian land has passed from Indian ownership. There remains today a total of 3,660 acres of Indian land of which 3,592 acres are tribal land and 68 acres are individual Indian allotments. The estimated population of the

reservation is 748. The major Indian community is at Vineland where most of the Indian people are in the low income bracket because of chronic unemployment. Some of the members do supplement their income in woods work and gathering of wild rice and maple sap. A few of the members also sell their native arts and crafts such as birchbark canoes, drums, bird houses, etc. There is a very active Office of Economic Opportunity; Community Action Program which provides many needed services. One of the finest Indian museums in the state is located there and is available for visitation during the summer months.

The Nett Lake Reservation is located in northeast Minnesota, approximately 40 miles south of the Canadian Border in Koochiching and St. Louis counties. The Nett Lake Reservation was established in 1866 by a treaty with the United States Government. Some of the land has passed from Indian ownership. There remains today a total of 41,778 acres of Indian land within the reservation boundaries. Of this amount, 30,114 acres are tribal land and 11,664 acres are individual Indian allotments. Included in the tribal land is 1,060 acres at Vermilion Lake, about ten miles southwest of Tower. The reservation is located in sparsely populated regions. There are approximately 662 members of the reservation living on or around the village of Nett Lake and about 80 on the Indian land at Vermilion Lake near Tower. The 1,060 acres at Vermilion Lake was set aside as the Vermilion Lake Reservation by Executive Order on December 20, 1881. This small tract is part of the Nett Lake Reservation. Because of the lack of employment on the reservation, many of the Indians must seek employment elsewhere. The Nett Lake Reservation is famous for wild rice which is reserved for the reservation members. There is an Office of Economic Opportunity; Community Action Program which is quite active on the reservation and offers many needed services. The Reservation Business Committee is developing an 80 acre tract for a commercial rice paddy that will be expanded if their efforts are productive. The band also developed the Forest Products Enterprise which they hope to enlarge into an overall reservation program that will utilize all forest products under one cooperative.

The Grand Portage Reservation is located in the extreme northeast corner of Minnesota, approximately 150 miles northeast of Duluth, in Cook County. The reservation is located in one of the most scenic settings on the Lake Superior shoreline. The Grand Portage Reservation was established, in 1854, by a treaty with the United States Government. Some of the land has passed from Indian ownership. There are today 44,752 acres of land belonging to the Grand Portage Reservation, 37,427 acres of tribal land and 7,246 acres of individual allotments, and 25,353 acres of band land. The estimated population of the reservation, which is concentrated in and near the Village of Grand Portage, is 189. The people receive their income from timber work, trapping and construction work in other areas. Also, some of them obtain part of their income by hunting and fishing, and through guide work. The Grand Portage members also operate a new general store known as the Grand Portage Trading Post. The Grand Portage National Monument was established by Congress and is in the process of development. There is an Office of Economic Opportunity; Community Action Program which is quite active and offers much needed services. The Reservation Business Committee has set up a Fisheries Commission to handle fisheries management programs on the reservation. The Committee was instrumental in the planning and development of expanded sport fishing programs, including the construction of a marina, camp and picnic grounds for fishermen. They have also constructed a Radisson Inn, motel and restaurant complex.

The Fond du Lac Reservation is located in northeastern Minnesota in St. Louis and Carlton counties near the city of Duluth. The Fond du Lac Reservation was established in 1854 by a treaty with the United States Government. Much of the land was passed from Indian ownership until today there remains 21,366 acres of

Indian land. Of this amount, 4,253 acres are tribal land and 17,113 acres are individual Indian allotted land. The estimated population of the reservation is 680. The major Indian communities are at Brookston, Sawyer and Cloquet. There is also an active Community Action Program which provides many needed services. The Reservation Business Committee is continually striving for development of industry; it has completed a manufacturing plant of wood-oil combination furnaces, and has nearly completed a camping ground and marina complex.

In 1971, the total acreage of the six member reservations was 195,514 acres, including tribal land, individual allotments, and land purchased by the United States for Indian use but not held in trust.

Table of acreage of The Minnesota Chippewa Tribal Reservations, 1971.

RESERVATION	TRIBAL	ALLOTTED	TOTAL	PERCENT OF ORIGINAL RESERVATION
Fond du Lac	4,253	17,113	21,336	51 percent
Grand Portage	37,427	7,246	44,673	82 percent
Leech Lake	14,069	12,664	26,733	5 percent
Mille Lacs	3,592	68	3,660	(no boundaries)
Nett Lake	30,114	11,664	41,778	41 percent
White Earth	54,123	1,993	56,116	8 percent

As of January, 1975, there were 29,014 enrolled members of the tribe, 7,671 living on the reservation, 12,175 service population (those eligible for Bureau of Indian Affairs/Tribal services, living on or "near" reservations.) Table of reservation population statistics based on Bureau of Indian Affairs and Tribal records shows:

RESERVATION	RESERVATION POPULATION	SERVICE POPULATION	ENROLLED MEMBERS
Fond du Lac	680	2,200	2,162
Grand Portage	189	308	657
Leech Lake	2,846	4,217	4,880
Mille Lacs	748	980	1,750
Nett Lake	662	1,120	1,394
White Earth	2,546	4,250	18,151

As of April 1977, the enrolled population of The Minnesota Chippewa Tribe had increased in two years by two thousand to 31,105, according to information supplied by the Minnesota Agency, Bureau of Indian Affairs.





**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Minority Business Development Agency**

District Office
110 South Fourth Street
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55401

September 3, 1981

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20500

*Oct. 7 - 10:30 A.M.
phone call*

Dear Mr. President,

The Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the Minnesota District Office of the Minority Business Development Agency will conduct our Second Annual Indian Business Development Conference. The conference will be held on October 7-9, 1981 at the Grand Portage Lodge and Conference Center in Grand Portage, Minnesota. It would be an extreme pleasure and rare honor to have you attend our conference and speak to the 150-175 Native American business owners and tribal leaders. The second conference is in response to last year's training session (refer to the enclosed agenda from 1980) and the need to provide technical assistance to Indian owned businesses in northern Minnesota, who can not take advantage of the resources in the metropolitan area of Minneapolis and St. Paul.

The conference conducted in 1980 was considered a very brief training session and the participants desired that it be longer, so that subject areas could be addressed in more detail. The 1981 conference which will be two and one-half days long and consist of: guest lecturers, role playing situations, and a group of business consultants, who will work one-on-one with an individual company in their area of expertise.

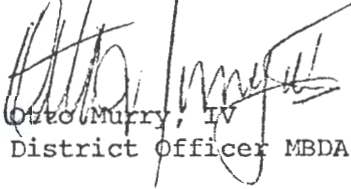
Native Americans, Indians throughout the country, are rarely thought of as a business community, due to being located in other than urban areas. The resulting effect is that they are not able to take advantage of the various management and technical assistance programs and are direly neglected. Our training conference does provide the individual business owner with a stimulating environment to arouse their interest and explore new opportunities in procurement, marketing, plus provide them with training, management and technical assistance in items such as bonding requirements, financial documents (statements, balance sheets), insurance, taxes, accounting and inventory control (stock rotation, cost averaging such as FIFO and LIFO). In addition, with the newly formed Minnesota Indian Contractor's Association, we will conduct a concurrent session to deal with the business situation and problems of the construction trades contractor; covering subjects such as estimating, bidding, leasing of equipment versus capital investment, bonding and scheduling.

September 3, 1981

Indian business groups from several states such as the Minority Contractor's Association of North and South Dakota have indicated an interest and asked to attend the training session, as well as the Native American Chamber of Commerce in Tulsa, Oklahoma. We are quite pleased with the initial feedback and interest in the training session and conference. Last year's conference drew 62 Indian businesses from Minnesota with approximately 100 participants. We are currently anticipating 100 to 125 businesses this year. I have enclosed a short brief on the conference goals, some of the workshops, and other participants.

Thanking you in advance for your consideration and interests.

Sincerely,



Otto Murry, IV
District Officer MBDA

Enclosures:

as

Second Annual Indian Business Development Conference

DATE: October 7-9, 1981

LOCATION: Grand Portage, Minnesota

WORKSHOPS:

Marketing and Promotion, Financing and Accounting, Small Business Security, Personnel Management, Construction Management, Bonding, Bidding and Estimating, Procurement, Taxes and Insurance.

OTHER EVENTS AND SESSIONS:

- * Distinguished Keynote Speakers
- * Business Exhibits
- * Individual Business Counseling Session
- * Tribal Chairman's Reception

PARTICIPANTS WILL INCLUDE:

- Government and Private Sector Officials and Business Professionals
- Specialists in Business Management, Marketing, and Construction
- Representatives of Small Business Trade Organizations
- Tribal Leaders

CO-SPONSORS:

Minnesota Indian Contractors Association
Bureau of Indian Affairs
Minority Business Development Agency
The Miller Brewing Company

The St. Paul Companies
Pillsbury Corporation
First Bank Systems, Inc.
Deluxe Check, Inc.

PARTICIPATING AGENCIES AND COMPANIES:

Small Business Administration
Defense Contract Administration Services
Housing and Urban Development Agency
U. S. Corps of Engineers
General Services Administration
U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service
U. S. Forest Service
College of St. Thomas
University of Minnesota
Minnesota Department of Administration
Minnesota Department of Transportation
Minnesota Housing and Finance Agency
Metropolitan Waste Control Agency
City of Minneapolis
Minnesota Hispanic Chamber of Commerce
Native American Consultants
St. Croix Surety, Inc.

CONFERENCE GOALS:

The Second Annual Business Development Conference is in response to the need for Indian business owners in Minnesota to interface and air common problems and business situations. The conference will attempt to provide progressive human resource development to assist Indian businesses maintain their position in the local marketplace. The conference will also update Indian business owners of the business contacts and resource personnel for management and technical assistance. The conference goals are to:

- * provide an environment for stimulating interest and exploring opportunities in procurement;
- * provide a forum for Indian business owners to come together with professionals from the public and private sectors with expertise in bonding, construction management, marketing and financial management;
- * to develop and improve the marketing, financial, and management skills of its participants through workshops and individual business counseling sessions;
- * provide an opportunity for the Indian business community to come together and express their concerns to public and private sector policymakers;
- * to educate public and private sector professionals about the needs and capabilities of Indian business owners;

WORKSHOPS

The following participating companies and public agencies will be conducting workshops :

College of St Thomas, Small Business Development Center

Timothy Donahue, Executive Director

"Are You Ready/ Planning for Success" two hour session

" Understanding Basic Marketing Concepts-How It Works For Your"

St Croix Surety, Inc, James Rudnik and Shawn Fitzgerald

" Bid Bonds, Performance Bonds vs. Your Companies Capabilities"

Colorado State University (Sponsor The Miller Brewing Company

Jerald L Rounds, Ph.D., P.E., Assistant Professor, Industrial Construction Management

"Course I/The Estimate"

"Course II/ The Subcontract" or

"Course III/ Construction Management"

Two out of the three listed above will be presented. Continuing education credit units available. The course is desgined to enable you to learn the latest techniques to make the estimate, submit the bid and survive the contract. Method of presentation will be a combination of lecture. discussion and workshop problems.

Small Business Administration, Michael Lyons, Management Assistance Officer

"How Resources Can Work For You-Now That Your In Business"

Nicolas J Oganovic-Private Consultant

"Personnel Management in a Small Business"

Native American Consultants Inc, Milton Compton, Sr. Marketing Analyst

"Concepts of Marketing Indian Owned Businesses"

Minority Business Development Agency- Otto Murry IV, Executive Director

"Minority Sub-contracting to the private sector and government agencies"

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 8, 1981

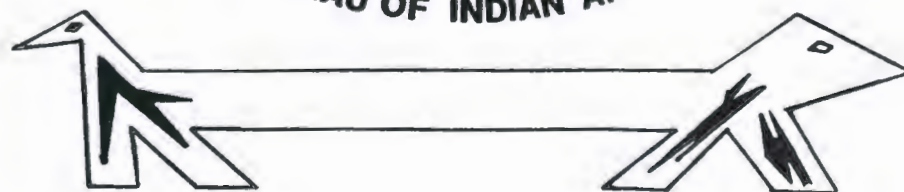
FOR: ANNE HIGGINS
FROM: SUE MATHIS
SUBJECT: Attached correspondence

I call your attention to a letter I received following a phone conversation with Mr. Murry.

Please take care of his request for a letter from the President.

I am also bringing this request to the attention of Morton Blackwell, Liaison to Native Americans.

Thank you.



BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10

AGENDA

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9

- 7:30 A.M. Registration
- 8:30 A.M. Opening Remarks & Introduction Grand Portage Reservation
- 8:40 A.M. *Indian Business Development—BIA Perspectives*
William Hallett, Commissioner
Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of Interior,
Washington, D.C.
- 9:00 A.M. *Going Into Business*
Michael Lyons, Management Assistance Officer
Small Business Administration,
Minneapolis, Minnesota
- 12:00 Noon Luncheon
— Speaker:
Celso Moreno, Deputy Regional Director
Minority Business Development Agency,
Chicago, Illinois
- 1:30 P.M. *Taxes, Taxes, Taxes*
Dorothy Marden, C.P.A., Executive Director
Minnesota Accounting Aid Society
Minneapolis, Minnesota
- 3:00 P.M. Break
- 3:15 P.M. *Insurance Considerations for Small Business Owners*
Tom Peterson, Vice President
Twin City Insurance Agency
Minneapolis, Minnesota
- 4:30 P.M. *Minority Construction Opportunities*
James Laducer, Special Programs Manager
United Tribes Education, Technical Center
Bismarck, North Dakota

- 7:30 A.M. Breakfast
- 8:30 A.M. Introduction
Darrell Wadena, President
Minnesota Chippewa Tribe
- 8:45 A.M. *Analyzing Financial Statements*
Joel A. Lebewitz, C.P.A., J.D.
Lurie, Eiger, Besikof and Company
Minneapolis, Minnesota
- 10:00 A.M. Break
- 10:15 A.M. *Capital Formation*
Dr. Dileep Rao, President
Inter Finance Corporation
Minneapolis, Minnesota
- 11:15 A.M. *Bonding*
Roger Frank, Vice President
Cobb, Strucker, Dumphy & Zimmerman
Minneapolis, Minnesota
- 12:00 Noon *Procurement—Federal, State and Local*
Otto Murry IV, Executive Director
Minority Business Opportunity Committee
Minneapolis, Minnesota

LUNCH AND ADJOURN

Small Business Resource Contact Center — Room 232
