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The Museum of Modern Art Archives, NY	Collection:	Series.Folder:
	RDH	VII . 115

May 8, 1944

Dear Mrs. Rogers:

Thank you very much for your good letter of May 3rd.

In looking over the Committees of the American Association on Indian Affairs, it occurs to me that I might be most useful to you on the Committee of Publications. I should be very happy to help in securing articles for THE AMERICAN INDIAN and to do whatever I can within the limits of my time.

Unfortunately, I have no notes of the address given at the last meeting, but I will put down the main ideas in the form of a short outline.

Let me take this opportunity to tell you how greatly I appreciate having been asked to serve on the Board of the Association.

With very best regards,

Faithfully yours,

Rene d'Harnoncourt

Mr. John Rogers, Jr.
American Association on Indian Affairs,
Inc.
381 Fourth Avenue
New York 16, New York

R.d'H:cr

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	RDH	VII . 115

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

The American Indian

53 JANE STREET, NEW YORK 14, N.Y.

June 1, 1945

Dear Mrs. Morus:

I am awfully sorry for the long delay of this answer to your letter but I have been traveling around a great deal and am just through with a long conference that kept me from attending to my correspondence.

In obtaining good articles I realize that it is almost more important to find first the people who could write them than to think of important subject matter. Unfortunately, that is the most difficult part and takes most time. To give variety to the Magazine, I believe it is a good idea that some articles should be introduced on topics such as Indian architecture and clothing to bring out the ingenuity and effectiveness with which the Indian was able to use available resources for this purpose. The latter article, I believe, could particularly well be done by Dr. Spinden of the Brooklyn Museum. Another important topic would be the adjustment of specific Indian groups to 20th Century conditions to bring out the difficulties the Indians have to meet and the ingenuity shown by some of them in solving these problems. Articles along that line could be easily procured from the Pueblo area and I wonder if Allen Harper would not be willing to do one on this subject.

I shall keep your need for articles in mind and will advise you if any additional suggestions occur to me.

With very best regards,

Faithfully yours,

Rene d'Harnoncourt

Mrs. Katherine Morus
Editor
The American Indian
53 Jane Street,
New York 14, N.Y.

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	RDH	VII . 115

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

We also must build up our Standing Committees from other than Board members and I would be very grateful to you if you will send me suggestions for committee members from among your acquaintances.

Very sincerely yours,

Maria Rogers

Secretary.

Rene d'Harnoncourt, Esq.,
Museum of Modern Art,
11 West 53rd. Street,
New York City.

Your talk at the Annual Meeting made a great impression on everyone. Could you write up the ideas briefly for the magazine? They are important enough to be broadcast widely.

MUrray Hill 4-3317

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	RDH	VII . 115

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

4125

5/6

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION ON INDIAN AFFAIRS, Inc.
381 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

MUrray Hill 4-3317

May 3, 1944.

Dear Mr. d'Harnoncourt,

It gives me great pleasure to tell you that at the Annual Meeting you were elected to the Board of Directors of the Association for the period 1944 to 1949.

The Board holds two meetings annually, one following the Annual Meeting and one in December. At the meeting in the Spring, the annual budget and program for the year are discussed and passed upon. At the December meeting there is a half-year review of the work and opportunity is given for changes in the program and/or budget. I hope you will make every effort to attend these meetings as they are of vital importance to the Association.

It is customary for the directors in the New York area to serve on one of the Standing Committees of the Association and I hope that you will find that despite the stress under which we are all laboring today, you can help the Association in this way. It has, as you know, a small budget and the progress of the work depends entirely on the service which the Board members and other volunteers give to it.

You must have read the annual report for 1943 and gained a knowledge of the various aspects of the Association program which will enable you to designate which of the Standing Committees you would prefer to join. I would be glad to have a letter from you indicating your interest in one or another of the committees before the Board meeting which is scheduled for June, at which time the President makes the appointments to the various committees.

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	RDH	VII . 115

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

4/25

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Very sincerely yours,

Maria Rogers

Secretary.

Rene d'Harnoncourt, Esq.,
Museum of Modern Art,
11 West 53rd. Street,
New York City.

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	RDH	VII . 115

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

4125

The American Indian

[redacted]Y.

53 JANE STREET, NEW YORK, 14, N. Y.

CARL CARMER, *Editor-in-Chief*
KATHERINE MORUS, *Managing Editor*

April 25, 1945.

Mr. Rene d'Harnoncourt,
Museum of Modern Art,
11 West 53rd St.,
New York City.

Dear Mr. d'Harnoncourt,

I know that you have been most generous with your time on behalf of the Association and I have hesitated to approach you on matters pertaining to the Magazine.

Right now we are in need of articles for forthcoming issues and I would greatly appreciate it if you could give me some suggestions. I know you are constantly in touch with many people and therefore may be able to do something on behalf of the Magazine in the way of manuscripts.

Our articles usually run about 3000 words with lead articles 4,000 words more or less.

Kindest regards.

Very sincerely yours,

Katherine Morus

Katherine Morus,
Managing Editor,
53 Jane Street,
New York City, 14.

MUrray Hill 4-3317

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	RDH	VII . 115

MEC[illegible]N ASSOCIATION ON INDIAN AFFAIRS, INC.
48 East 86th Street, New York

DIRECTORS BY CLASSES
3/9/45

1945

Mr. Moris Burge	Emergency Refugee Shelter	Ft. Ontario, Oswego, N.Y.
Mr. Bridghan Curtis	11 Broadway	New York 4, New York
Miss Gertrude Ely	Bryn Mawr	Pennsylvania
Mrs. Helen Fitzgerald	146-12 157th Street	Jamaica, L. I., New York
Dr. Henry Neumann	Bklyn. Soc. for Ethical Culture	502 1st St., Bklyn, N.Y.
Miss Alice Riggs	Stockbridge	Massachusetts

1946

Dr. Lyman Bryson	Columbia Broadcasting Co.	New York 22, N.Y.
Mr. Charles deY. Elkus	300 Montgomery Street	San Francisco 4, Calif.
Dr. Haven Emerson	600 West 168th Street	New York 32, N.Y.
Dr. Eduard C. Lindeman	122 East 22nd Street	New York 10, N.Y.
Dr. Jay B. Nash	NYU, Washington Square	New York 3, N.Y.
Mr. Alden Stevens	235 West 4th Street	New York 14, N.Y.

1947

Mr. Carl Carmer	144 West 12th Street	New York 14, N. Y.
Mrs. Albert D. Lasker	Room 3313--Chrysler Building	New York 17, N.Y.
Lt. W. W. Howells	2432 Tracy Place	Washington 8, D. C.
Mrs. John Rogers, Jr.	16 East 11th Street	New York 3, N. Y.
Dr. Charles Russell	Amer. Museum of Nat. History	New York 24, N. Y.

1948

Major Oliver La Farge	3059 Que Street, N. W.	Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Edgar L. Rossin	40 East 68th Street	New York 21, N. Y.
Dr. Wm. Duncan Strong	Dept. of Anthropology	Columbia Univ., NY 27
Miss M. C. Wheelwright	Los Luceros	Alcalde, New Mexico
Dr. E. Adamson Hoebel	NYU, Washington Square	New York 3, N.Y.
Mr. Philleo Nash	1701 Swann Street, N. W.	Washington, D. C.

1949

Mr. E. Raymond Armsby	300 Mongtomgery Street	San Francisco 4, Calif.
Miss Pearl Chase	2012 Anacapa Street	Santa Barbara, Calif.
Mr. Rene d'Harnoncourt	Museum of Modern Art	New York 19, N. Y.
Mrs. Wanden La Farge	Fountain	Colorado
Mr. Joseph M. Price	305 Broadway	New York 7, N. Y.
Mr. Robert J. Ullman	24 Beekman Place	New York 22, N. Y.

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The Museum of Modern Art Archives, NY	Collection:	Series.Folder:
	RDH	VII . 115

March 20,1946

Dear Dr. Emerson:

The Nominating Committee of the American Association on Indian Affairs met on Monday of last week at the Museum of Modern Art. Present were:

Dr. Hoebel
Dr. Russell
Rene d'Harnoncourt

After reading the written suggestions sent in by other members the Committee unanimously voted the following recommendation:

1. Re-election of all Directors whose term expires in 1946.

2. Election of Mr. John Collier for the vacancy in the 1947 group.

In case Mr. Collier does not accept the nomination , the Committee recommends the appointment of Mr. K. Llewellyn for the vacancy in the 1947 group.

With very best regards,

Faithfully yours,

Rene d'Harnoncourt

Dr. Haven Emerson
600 West 168 Street
New York 32, N.Y.

R.d'H:cr

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	RDH	VII . 115

[PUBLIC—No. 355—74TH CONGRESS]

[S. 2203]

AN ACT

To promote the development of Indian arts and crafts and to create a board to assist therein, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a board is hereby created in the Department of the Interior to be known as "Indian Arts and Crafts Board", and hereinafter referred to as the Board. The Board shall be composed of five commissioners, who shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior as soon as possible after the passage of this Act and shall continue in office, two for a term of two years, one for a term of three years, and two for a term of four years from the date of their appointment, the term of each to be designated by the Secretary of the Interior, but their successors shall be appointed for a term of four years except that any person chosen to fill a vacancy shall be appointed for the unexpired term of the commissioner whom he succeeds. Both public officers and private citizens shall be eligible for membership on the Board. The Board shall elect one of the commissioners as chairman. One or two vacancies on the Board shall not impair the right of the remaining commissioners to exercise all the powers of the Board.

The commissioners shall serve without compensation: *Provided*, That each Commissioner shall be reimbursed for all actual expenses, including travel expenses, subsistence and office overhead, which the Board shall certify to have been incurred as properly incidental to the performance of his duties as a member of the Board.

SEC. 2. It shall be the function and the duty of the Board to promote the economic welfare of the Indian tribes and the Indian wards of the Government through the development of Indian arts and crafts and the expansion of the market for the products of Indian art and craftsmanship. In the execution of this function the Board shall have the following powers: (a) To undertake market research to determine the best opportunity for the sale of various products; (b) to engage in technical research and give technical advice and assistance; (c) to engage in experimentation directly or through selected agencies; (d) to correlate and encourage the activities of the various governmental and private agencies in the field; (e) to offer assistance in the management of operating groups for the furtherance of specific projects; (f) to make recommendations to appropriate agencies for loans in furtherance of the production and sale of Indian products; (g) to create Government trade marks of genuineness and quality for Indian products and the products of particular Indian tribes or groups; to establish standards and regulations for the use of such trade marks; to license corporations, associations, or individuals to use them; and to charge a fee for their use; to register them in the United States Patent Office without

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The Museum of Modern Art Archives, NY	Collection:	Series.Folder:
	RDH	VII . 115

charge; (h) to employ executive officers, including a general manager, and such other permanent and temporary personnel as may be found necessary, and prescribe the authorities, duties, responsibilities, and tenure and fix the compensation of such officers and other employees: *Provided*, That the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, shall be applicable to all permanent employees except executive officers, and that all employees other than executive officers shall be appointed in accordance with the civil-service laws from lists of eligibles to be supplied by the Civil Service Commission; (i) as a Government agency to negotiate and execute in its own name contracts with operating groups to supply management, personnel, and supervision at cost, and to negotiate and execute in its own name such other contracts and to carry on such other business as may be necessary for the accomplishment of the duties and purposes of the Board: *Provided*, That nothing in the foregoing enumeration of powers shall be construed to authorize the Board to borrow or lend money or to deal in Indian goods.

SEC. 3. The Board shall prescribe from time to time rules and regulations governing the conduct of its business and containing such provisions as it may deem appropriate for the effective execution and administration of the powers conferred upon it by this Act: *Provided*, That before prescribing any procedure for the disbursement of money the Board shall advise and consult with the General Accounting Office: *Provided further*, That all rules and regulations proposed by the Board shall be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior and shall become effective upon his approval.

SEC. 4. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated out of any sums in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated such sums as may be necessary to defray the expenses of the Board and carry out the purposes and provisions of this Act. All income derived by the Board from any source shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States and shall constitute a special fund which is hereby appropriated and made available until expended for carrying out the purposes and provisions of this Act. Out of the funds available to it at any time the Board may authorize such expenditures, consistent with the provisions of this Act, as it may determine to be necessary for the accomplishment of the purposes and objectives of this Act.

SEC. 5. Any person who shall counterfeit or colorably imitate any Government trade mark used or devised by the Board as provided in section 2 of this Act, or shall, except as authorized by the Board, affix any such Government trade mark, or shall knowingly, willfully, and corruptly affix any reproduction, counterfeit, copy, or colorable imitation thereof upon any products, Indian or otherwise, or to any labels, signs, prints, packages, wrappers, or receptacles intended to be used upon or in connection with the sale of such products, or any person who shall knowingly make any false statement for the purpose of obtaining the use of any such Government trade mark, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be enjoined from further carrying on the act or acts complained of and shall be subject to a fine not exceeding $2,000, or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 6. Any person who shall willfully offer or display for sale any goods, with or without any Government trade mark, as Indian products or Indian products of a particular Indian tribe or group, resident within the United States or the Territory of Alaska, when such person knows such goods are not Indian products or are not Indian products of the particular Indian tribe or group, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and be subject to a fine not exceeding $2,000 or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both such fine and imprisonment.

It shall be the duty of each district attorney, to whom the Board shall report in writing any violation of the provisions of this section which has occurred within his jurisdiction, to cause appropriate proceedings to be commenced and prosecuted in the proper courts of the United States for the enforcement of the penalties herein provided.

Approved, August 27, 1935.

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The Museum of Modern Art Archives, NY	Collection:	Series.Folder:
	RDH	VII . 115

file 2

[PUBLIC—NO. 355—74TH CONGRESS]

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The Museum of Modern Art Archives, NY	Collection:	Series.Folder:
	RDH	VII . 115

charge; (h) to employ executive officers, including a general manager, and such other permanent and temporary personnel as may be found necessary, and prescribe the authorities, duties, responsibilities, and tenure and fix the compensation of such officers and other employees: *Provided*, That the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, shall be applicable to all permanent employees except executive officers, and that all employees other than executive officers shall be appointed in accordance with the civil-service laws from lists of eligibles to be supplied by the Civil Service Commission; (i) as a Government agency to negotiate and execute in its own name contracts with operating groups to supply management, personnel, and supervision at cost, and to negotiate and execute in its own name such other contracts and to carry on such other business as may be necessary for the accomplishment of the duties and purposes of the Board: *Provided*, That nothing in the foregoing enumeration of powers shall be construed to authorize the Board to borrow or lend money or to deal in Indian goods.

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SEC. 6. Any person who shall willfully offer or display for sale any goods, with or without any Government trade mark, as Indian products or Indian products of a particular Indian tribe or group, resident within the United States or the Territory of Alaska, when such person knows such goods are not Indian products or are not Indian products of the particular Indian tribe or group, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and be subject to a fine not exceeding $2,000 or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both such fine and imprisonment.

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Approved, August 27, 1935.

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	RDH	VII . 115

INDIAN EDUCATION

EDUCATION DIVISION. UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

WASHINGTON 25. D. C. 156 NOVEMBER 1. 1947

LAND OF OPPORTUNITY

Americans are prone to self-criticism. It is probably a very good trait, for it is the necessary preliminary to change and improvement. One who is self-satisfied has no incentive to improve. However this tendency frequently results in establishing the impression that we are worse than we are—and sadly deficient in comparison to other nations.

Some years ago, representatives of the United States and Canada concerned with the Indian problem met under the auspices of Yale University and the University of Toronto, in the latter city, to discuss matters of common interest. Each half-day session was given over to two prepared speeches—one by a Canadian, and one by someone from the United States, followed by general discussion. The Canadian speakers, presenting the "official point of view," tended to report a satisfactory solution of most of their problems. The Americans tended to start off with an outline of the problems with which they were confronted and end with a review of proposed solutions, or solutions in process. Finally, near the end of the conference, the late Dr. Charles Loram of Yale was presiding one morning. His opening statement was somewhat as follows: "Our opening speaker today will be Dr. ———, of Canada, who will assure us that all is well with the world; to be followed by Mr. ——— of the United States, who will speak on the topic, "It's we, Oh Lord, standing in the need of prayer."

So, in the matter of racial discrimination, we in the United States are very much aware that in many phases of personal and official life, many Americans draw the color line. The fact that many Americans also discriminate against all kinds of "foreigners," and much prefer English-speaking Anglo-Saxons is recognized, but not so strongly advertised. Our self-consciousness about this discrimination is often attributed to our protestations of democracy. This is probably not the case at all, for the classic example of "democracy" is ancient Greece—where there were fully as many completely disfranchised "helots" or slaves, as there were citizens, during the heyday of Greek democracy. England, which is also quoted as a birthplace of modern democracy, is certainly a hotbed of class-distinction and social discrimination, for all its political democracy.

While American critics of our discriminatory practices are interested in political democracy, most of them are even more interested in economic and social democracy, which will guarantee to all

Edited by Willard W. Beatty, Director of Education, United States Indian Service, Department of the Interior, Washington 25, District of Columbia. Printed as a student project at Haskell Institute Print Shop, Lawrence, Kansas. Free on request to Schools, Libraries, Members of the Service and Indians. The printing of INDIAN EDUCATION has been approved by the Director of the Budget.

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The Museum of Modern Art Archives, NY	Collection:	Series.Folder:
	RDH	VII . 115

the right to compete for a job on the basis of qualifications and fitness, not on the basis of race; the right to patronize restaurants, hotels, stores, pullman accommodations and other public services equally with other citizens and not face discrimination because of skin-color.

Conditions in the United States have been bad; it is pleasant to report that they are improving. Because of increasing awareness of the situation, the publicity accorded discrimination in this country might easily lead to the impression that things are getting worse.

In the United States, most discrimination is racial—and primarily places the darker races at a disadvantage. Discrimination because of skin-color, however, appears to be pretty universal, despite the reputedly more generous treatment of American Negro soldiers in England and in France. Even among most of the dark-skinned races, there is discrimination in favor of those who are lighter complexioned. Favoritism toward those of lighter color holds true among many American Negroes—and it holds true throughout India, and Japan, two of the larger dark-skinned nations.

What we in America don't realize, is that in most of the rest of the world, the kind of discrimination which we worry about because of its effect on our minority of dark-skinned citizens, is extended to most of the people who perform manual labor. Even in England, the laboring man recognizes and respects "his betters." Most other nations just don't know what we in the United States are talking about when we discuss "democracy," because they don't even pretend to believe that those who labor with their hands are in any way the equal of those who work with their minds—and both these working classes are some distance below those who don't have to work at all.

That interesting volume entitled "My Indian Family," by Hilda Werther, which has been commented on before in these columns, presents very ably this situation of discrimination in India—and does the job well because the author isn't writing a social tract, but is just telling about her life among the Indian people. She finds herself to be an unusual white person, because she treats her Indian associates, whether Hindu or Moslem as her equals—and then finds out that she can't do so entirely, because many of those whom she must employ occupy different social grades among their own people, and must be so treated, even by one coming from the outside.

Despite our American racial discrimination it is undoubtedly true that those of every race who have emigrated to the United States have encountered less discrimination and experienced greater opportunity as citizens or even residents of the United States than they had in the countries from which they emigrated. This should not be a cause for complacency in our own thinking, but certainly should be an answer to those who tend to over-stress the undesirable conditions which still exist in this country. It is essential that every citizen of the United States work for the day when it can be honestly said that no citizen of the United States need suffer social or economic discrimination because of race, religion or color. But while we are striving to achieve this desirable status let us not sell America short in a world in which discriminations of all kinds are widespread in every other nation.

Willard W. Beatty,
Director of Education.

HASKELL 11-1-47-8500

INDIAN CHILDREN IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

BASICALLY, Federal support of Indian education derives from treaty commitments. In making peace with the several Indian tribes, the Federal government usually undertook to provide education for their children, and to assist the adults in adaptation to "civilized life." Whether the education of the children should take place in Federally operated schools or in public schools has been a matter to be determined by Indian Service policy.

From Colonial times, there have been public schools which admitted Indian children. On the frontiers, however, there was usually prejudice against Indians—and a tendency to "draw the color line." Because of our "democratic" attitudes, those who opposed the admission of Indian children to public schools usually justified their discrimination by claiming that these children were dirty, diseased and otherwise unfit to associate with white children. However, the Constitutions of most states provide that the public schools shall be open to all citizens, and the courts have held that the states are obligated to provide equal public school facilities for the children of all their citizens—so today the right of Indian children to attend public schools is clearly established.

Friendly Communities Absorb Indians

Because Indian children were admitted to public schools in areas where the people in general were more friendly to Indians, the parents of these Indian children had more opportunity to associate with whites, and from them to acquire many white attitudes. Where this racial friendliness existed, intermarriage was likely to occur, thus resulting in mixed blood children, who were brought up in a home where there was at least one white person (and often more) from whom the child would naturally gain many habits of thinking and acting that were typical of the white community. As a result, these mixed blood youngsters attending public schools with white youngsters, frequently made better academic progress than full-blood Indian children who attended Federal schools, and who had no contact with whites except with boarding school employees.

The Meriam survey of 1928 revealed that many Indian children educated in public schools were making better adjustments to off-reservation life than were the Indian youngsters who had been confined to Federal boarding schools. As a result the survey recommended that greater use be made of public schools for the education of Indian children, wherever this was possible.

Many Indians In Public Schools

During the last fifteen years the incorporation of Indian children into the public schools has gone forward at an increased rate until today approximately one-half of the children of a quarter or more Indian blood for whom the Federal Government has an educational responsibility are enrolled in public schools. In fact, enrollment in public schools has progressed to the point that practically all of the Indian children living in areas where public schools are available are now attending them.

During the drought and depression of the 1930's it became necessary to reverse this process in the plains area where the local financial support for public schools was destroyed by drought conditions. On

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	RDH	VII . 115

the Standing Rock Reservation, at Fort Berthold and at Fort Totten in North Dakota, tax delinquencies were so great as to threaten the closing of the schools. A similar situation existed at Macy in Nebraska and at Crow Creek in South Dakota. To maintain these schools and to insure that the Indian children would continue to have the advantage of attending school with Whites, the Federal Government resumed the operation of these schools and continued to accept the enrollment of White children upon the payment of tuition in one form or another by the local public school district.

Traditionally, education in the United States has been financed through a land tax levied by the local school district. As the years have passed, the property base within various school districts has differed materially, one school district being able to raise ample funds with a small levy while other districts have secured entirely inadequate funds while making a fantastically high levy. In recognition of these discrepancies, state legislatures in many states have gradually assumed some share of the cost of public education.

Bases of State Education Support

State support varies. Some states like New York State or Oklahoma, have an equalization fund, with which the state undertakes to contribute the additional sum needed to sustain an adequate educational program after each district has collected a reasonable tax in proportion to its assessed valuation. In many other states, of which California and Arizona are typical, the state makes an annual contribution to each school district upon behalf of every classroom unit or every pupil in average daily attendance, paying equally to the rich and poor districts. In other states, of which Minnesota is typical, state payments are made to encourage desirable educational programs such as school libraries, transportation of children, school lunches, vocational training and other additions to the basic program of education. The proportion which the state payment bears to the total cost of education varies greatly from state to state. In South Dakota, the state contribution is 4% of the total; in Montana 9-1/3%; in Minnesota 31%; in California 40%; in Oklahoma 44.7%; in Arizona 60%; in Washington 69%.

The Price Of Indian Land

When the government acquired land from the Indians to assist white settlers, the Indians usually reserved certain land for their own use. The land which they sold to the government was paid for in various ways—partly by cash, partly by commodities, partly by guarantees of educational and health services, and partly by the assurance that the reserved land would remain free of taxation in perpetuity.

In the formation of many public school districts large blocks of non-taxable Indian land have necessarily been included. When it has been arranged to send Indian children to public schools the Federal Government has agreed to make a payment toward the cost of operating the local school somewhat in proportion to the loss of income because of the tax free status of the Indian land. In many areas the amount of money actually contributed by the Federal Government toward the operation of a good school has exceeded the tax which might have been levied on the Indian land.

Fifteen years ago practically all of the contracts covering federal payments to public schools were negotiated with the local school districts. Dr. Carson Ryan, then Director of Education of the Indian Service, believed that it might be to the advantage of the Indian children if the State departments of education could be interested in the enrollment and regular attendance of Indian children in public schools. He therefore negotiated the first state contracts with California and Washington by which the State Departments of Education undertook to act as agent for the Federal Government in distributing to the local school districts the federal funds to which they were entitled. Since that time additional contracts have been negotiated with Minnesota, Arizona, Oregon, Nevada, and Oklahoma. In each instance one of the basic terms of a State contract has been that all aids paid by the states or other outside agencies to assist the local school districts, must be paid without discrimination on behalf of Indian children as well as others.

Federal Money To Local Districts Only

In negotiating the earlier district contracts, the Federal Government agreed to pay what amounted to tuition on behalf of each Indian child in average daily attendance, at a rate which bore a direct relations ip to the estimated cost of education within the district. Under the state contracts it has been possible to modify this basis of payment so that the districts which receive federal aid are those which contain the largest bodies of non-taxable Indian land or which for other reasons lack an adequate tax base, but nevertheless enroll large numbers of Indian children.

The result of the state contract in the majority of instances has been to decrease the number of school districts receiving aid from the federal government and increase the proportionate amount of aid received by a limited number of exceptionally poor districts. In practically every state with which the federal government contracts, there are fully as many Indian children of more than one-quarter Indian blood who are receiving an education in the public schools without cost to the Federal Government as there are children for whom a federal payment is made. In no instance does the federal payment relieve the state or major political subdivision of any portion of its financial obligation to educate children of Indian blood. All Indian children living within a state are citizens of that state, and are entitled to receive any and all benefits extended by the state to any of its other citizens for Indians are subject to most state taxes in support of education. Federal payments to local school districts are largely justified by the legal exemption of certain Indian property from taxation, which is the sole source of local income to the school district.

Federal payments to public schools are made on behalf of approximately 30,000 Indian children of one-quarter or more Indian blood. During 1948, $954,235 is being expended through state contracts. $445,645 is being paid directly to local districts.

States Now Supervise Attendance

The Federal Government permits the state departments of education to withhold a small proportion of state contract money to finance the administration of the fund and to provide supervision for schools enrolling Indian children. The states thus take over the responsibility heretofore assumed by the Federal Government in providing education field agents to negotiate tuition contracts, supervise the enrollment of Indian children and see that they are provided with the

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necessary personal aids such as glasses, textbooks, and clothing to permit them to attend school in states where these are not provided free to all children.

Nineteen positions of Education Field Agent were abolished this year because of the cut in funds. Three were absorbed by State Departments under contract.

NAMES ARE WEALTH

Under this title, Ruth Underhill contributed several articles to Indian Education a few years ago. Her argument was that greater care and consideration should be shown in "naming" Indians, who as they adjust to modern requirements must adopt a family name and a given name. Too often, teachers or other government employees find themselves a little overwhelmed with the problem, and allow themselves to become facetious—at the expense of the Indian. The following little verse, clipped from a child's magazine and reprinted with the permission of the publisher, says in a few words what we have heretofore said in many. Let us take it to heart.

Name For A Child

Subdue your whimsy when
You name a child,
By fancy's sudden flight
Be unbeguiled.

The given name must serve
Through devious ways
Of life, and meet the needs
Of all man's days.

With vision and by careful
Choice assure
A lasting dignity
Of signature.

The child will proudly go,
Or bear the shame
Through all the years of his
Appointed name.

Vesta Lukei

Baby Talk
420 Madison Avenue
New York City 17

NEWS NOTES

Individual Progress Charts

Elementary principals were instructed in Issue 153 of INDIAN EDUCATION to furnish Haskell with an estimate of the number of copies of Minimum Essential Goals needed for the current year. Through an oversight we failed to add that an estimate of the number of copies of the Individual Progress Charts to be used for the children should also be included. These progress charts list the goals of each level and are designed for use one to each child. These should be ready for distribution by Haskell at the same time the Minimum Essential Goals are completed.

Each card lists all of the goals for one Achievement Level. Cards should therefore be ordered for: Beginners Level, Level One (about first grade), or Level Two. At the suggestion of many teachers, this new designation of Levels has been made.

Donald Biery, for fifteen years Superintendent of Sherman Institute, has received a year's leave to accept a position as adviser in vocational and health education for the Inter-American Education Foundation in Peru.

Superintendent **Myrthus Evans** of Chemawa will replace Mr. Biery at Sherman. **Russell Kelley,** heretofore District Supervisor of Education for Oklahoma will succeed Mr. Evans as Superintendent at Chemawa.

A change in organization of Educational administration in Oklahoma has been determined upon, which will provide a Reservation Principal each for the Five Tribes jurisdiction and for the new jurisdiction of Western Oklahoma. **Alexander Caldwell** has been detailed to the Five Tribes as Reservation Principal and his former position as District Supervisor of Education at Minneapolis has been abolished. **Dorothy Ellis,** formerly District Supervisor of Home Economics at Oklahoma City, has been detailed to Western Oklahoma. **Randolph McCurtain,** Supervisor of Guidance, has been transferred to the Oklahoma City District Office, and will act as District Supervisor of Education in addition to his other duties.

Edith M. Santeo, who has served as an elementary teacher in connection with the Navajo program at Sherman Institute has been transferred to the position of Girls' Adviser at Sherman.

Louise Davis, Instructor of Home Economics at the Eklutna Boarding School at Seward, Alaska, was transferred to the position of Head of the Home Economics Department at the Mt. Edgecumbe School which was established last fall at Sitka, Alaska.

SAFETY FIRST!

To get the maximum amount of light, reflectors and lenses should be cleaned twice a year.

As the sun sets, driving hazards increase.

SAFETY FIRST!

LITTLE DANGER OF CONTAGION

THE Federal Government is obligated by treaty with the Indians and by frequently announced policy toward Indians to furnish them with education, with proper health facilities and with opportunities for economic rehabilitation. Practically every Indian tribe in the United States has experienced the need to revolutionize its means of earning a livelihood. Hunters have had to become farmers; fishers have had to become steel workers; weavers have had to become stenographers, if they were to earn their living in this new America which has grown up around them. While in transition from a subsistence economy to a place in industrialized society, Indians as a group have been desperately poor—and poverty among Indians, as among every other race, has meant disease. Just as the sunless tenements of New York or Chicago and the tin can slums of San Francisco or Los Angeles are landmarks of malnutrition and disease, so the reservations where many of our Indians are battling to make themselves a living which would supply adequate food, clothing, and shelter for their families, are centers which encourage the spread of certain diseases of poverty. Chief of these has been tuberculosis. Only second to tuberculosis until recently has been trachoma. Other diseases of malnutrition and neglect have appeared in much greater proportion to the total population than would be true in more favored localities.

Because the Federal Government has assumed responsibility for correcting these conditions, but is traditionally slow to act, it has been necessary repetitiously to point out conditions which have developed as a result of neglect. Therefore Congress and the American people must be reminded periodically that whereas 40

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	RDH	VII . 115

people per hundred thousand in the general population die from tuberculosis, on the Navajo Reservation or among the Natives of Alaska, the number who die annually from tuberculosis equals 300 or more per hundred thousand.

The dissemination of this information while necessary in order to stimulate corrective measures which will provide a better economic base for living and offer hospitalization to those who are ill, nevertheless often leads to an exaggeration of the dangers of infection to those who must associate with Indians. It is not unusual to find teachers in Indian schools taking precautions so extreme as to be absurd, to protect themselves from tuberculosis. A few years ago the phobia extended to trachoma, for which a specific now exists, which is rapidly eliminating the disease. In the same way, whispered fears are expressed in reservation communities or around boarding schools as to the danger of infection from other diseases which Indians are known to experience. Such talk is largely drivel.

Boarding School Pupils Carefully Screened

Indian children enrolled in federal boarding schools are more carefully screened for personal health than are children in the ordinary white public school. Physical examinations are required before a child is admitted to school. Physical examinations are given after a child is admitted to the school. A physician is either in regular attendance or on contract, to whom a child is sent if the slightest manifestation of illness appears, whereas in the public schools, especially in rural areas, any child who comes must be received and no basis exists whereby it may be determined whether he is well or ill.

Regular Examinations In Day Schools

While pupils in Indian day schools are not screened in advance of registration, the Health Division of the Indian Service through its field nurses and field physicians, undertakes to examine each child during the first year of his enrolment and periodically thereafter to be sure that he is in fit physical condition to attend school. Furthermore in the matter of tuberculosis, this disease among all races including Indian, is seldom apt to manifest itself among children between six and twelve years of age. While some younger children experience a childhood type of disease this is not contagious and frequently arrests itself automatically without medical treatment simply as a result of good food and restful conditions. The facts therefore should reassure any employee of the Indian Service that he or she is in no greater danger of acquiring disease because of contact with Indian children or Indian adults than he or she would be if exposed indiscriminately to the same number of rural Whites of the same or even better economic resources.

Let our actions assure Indian children and their parents, that federal employees who work with them accept them as equals and do not shun them as disease carriers.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE
HASKELL INSTITUTE
LAWRENCE, KANSAS

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	RDH	VII . 115

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Indian Arts and Crafts Board

WASHINGTON

Navajo, Pueblo, and Hopi Silver

In announcing its standards for the Government mark for Navajo, Pueblo, and Hopi silver and turquoise products, the Indian Arts and Crafts Board makes the following statement:

Navajo, Hopi, and Pueblo silverwork, as an art and as a product with a "quality" market, has been overwhelmed by machine production. The Indian craftsman, struggling to compete in price with the machine-made and factory-made imitations, has in turn been forced to adopt a machine technique, while at the same time his wages or earnings have been depressed to the "sweat-shop" level. Quality has been sacrificed to that extreme where Indian jewelry has become hardly more than a curio or a souvenir.

There is being produced, though in relatively small quantity, Indian silver and turquoise work as fine as ever produced in the older days. And there are many Indian craftsmen who, if a quality market can be restored, will eagerly and capably produce work as good as the best of earlier times.

They cannot, however, produce it in price competition with factory output, machine output, and "bench-work" semimachine output.

The Arts and Crafts Board has studied the situation thoroughly and has sought the counsel of Indians, of Indian traders, and of specialists in the marketing of craft products. The Board has reached the conclusion that the Government mark should be applied only to the finest quality of wholly genuine, truly hand-fashioned, and authentic Indian silver and turquoise products.

Use of the Government mark is not obligatory on any Indian, any factory, or any merchant. The Board has no power or purpose to forbid such production by time-saving methods and with machine stereotyped and stinted materials as now supplies the curio market. But for that production which is worthy of a fine Indian tradition, the Board will make available the Government certificate of genuineness and of quality; and the Board will seek to widen the existing "quality" market and to find new markets for such output as deserves the Government mark. In the measure of its success, the Board will help to bring about a larger reward for a greater number of Indian craftsmen, and to save from destruction a noble, historic art, which under right conditions can have a long future.

MARCH 9, 1937.

JOHN COLLIER, *Chairman.*

(Over)

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	RDH	VII . 115

STANDARDS FOR NAVAJO, PUEBLO, AND HOPI SILVER AND TURQUOISE PRODUCTS

Subject to the detailed requirements that follow, the Government stamp shall be affixed only to work individually produced and to work entirely hand-made. No object produced under conditions resembling a bench-work system, and no object in whose manufacture any power-driven machinery has been used, shall be eligible for the use of the Government stamp.

In detail, Indian silver objects, to merit the Government stamp of genuineness, must meet the following specifications:

(1) *Material.*—Silver slugs of 1 ounce weight or other silver objects may be used, provided their fineness is at least 900; and provided further, that no silver sheet shall be used. Unless cast, the slug or other object is to be hand hammered to thickness and shape desired. The only exceptions here are pins on brooches or similar objects; ear screws for ear rings; backs for tie clasps and chain, which may be of silver of different fineness and mechanically made.

(2) *Dies.*—Dies used are to be entirely hand-made, with no tool more mechanical than hand tools and vise. Dies shall contain only a single element of the design.

(3) *Application of dies.*—Dies are to be applied to the object with the aid of nothing except hand tools.

(4) *Applique elements in design.*—All such parts of the ornament are to be hand-made. If wire is used, it is to be hand-made with no tool other than a hand-made draw plate. These requirements apply to the boxes for stone used in the design.

(5) *Stone for ornamentation.*—In addition to turquoise, the use of other local stone is permitted. Turquoise, if used, must be genuine stone, uncolored by any artificial means.

(6) *Cutting of stone.*—All stone used, including turquoise, is to be hand-cut and polished. This permits the use of hand- or foot-driven wheels.

(7) *Finish.*—All silver is to be hand polished.

For the present the Arts and Crafts Board reserves to itself the sole right to determine what silver, complying with the official standards, shall be stamped with the Government mark.

JOHN COLLIER, *Chairman.*

Approved MARCH 9, 1937.

HAROLD L. ICKES,
Secretary of the Interior.

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	RDH	VII . 115

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Indian Arts and Crafts Board

WASHINGTON

Regulations for Use of Government Mark on Navajo, Pueblo, and Hopi Silver

The following regulations governing the use of Government trade-marks of genuineness and quality for Indian products are promulgated pursuant to sections 2 and 3 of the act of August 27, 1935 (49 Stat. 891; U. S. C., title 25, secs. 305a, 305b).

The use of Government trade-marks in an unauthorized manner, or the colorable imitation of such marks, is subject to the criminal penalties imposed by section 5 of the said act.

1. All dies used to mark silver will be provided by and owned by the Indian Arts and Crafts Board.

2. For the present the Indian Arts and Crafts Board reserves to itself the sole right to judge what silver complying with its standards shall bear the Government mark. All such marking of silver shall, for the present, be done by an agent of the Indian Arts and Crafts Board.

3. No piece of silver, though made in compliance with the standards set forth by the Indian Arts and Crafts Board, shall bear the Government mark unless:

(*a*) Its weight is substantially in accord with Indian usage and custom.

(*b*) Its design elements are substantially in accord with Indian usage and tradition.

(*c*) Its workmanship is substantially that expected in good hand craftmanship.

4. Dies are marked with name of tribe. A Navajo stamp will be used where the maker is a Navajo Indian; similarly, for Zuni, Hopi, and Rio Grande Pueblo.

5. All dies will be numbered, and each wholesaler or dealer will be held responsible for any violation of standards in silver that bears his mark. Until such time as the Board relinquishes its sole right to mark silver, the responsibility of the dealer for whom silver is

69298—38

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	RDH	VII . 115

marked will be confined to misrepresentations as to quality of silver and of stones used for ornament and to methods of production.

6. In addition to silver currently made in compliance with the standards of the Indian Arts and Crafts Board, other silver products made prior to the promulgation of these regulations may be stamped, provided the maker thereof is known to be an Indian, and the product satisfies the requirements in paragraph 3.

7. Any dealer offering for sale silver bearing the Government mark may, if he wishes, attach to silver so marked a label or ticket calling attention to the Government mark.

8. Every dealer offering for sale silver bearing the Government mark shall display in a prominent place a placard setting forth the standards and these regulations, such placard to be furnished by the Indian Arts and Crafts Board.

Promulgated by the Indian Arts and Crafts Board on March 10, 1937.

JOHN COLLIER, *Chairman.*

Approved APRIL 2, 1937.
HAROLD L. ICKES,
Secretary of the Interior.

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	RDH	VII . 115

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	RDH	VII . 115

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Secretary of the Interior.

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	RDH	VII . 115

STATEMENT OF POLICY

January 7, 1947

Dear Mr. Lesser:

Thank you for sending me the draft of a statement of policy on the Navajo Program.

I believe it to be very sound and am glad to endorse it.

With very best regards,

Faithfully yours,

Rene d'Harnoncourt

Mr. Alexander Lesser
Executive Director
Association on American Indian Affairs, Inc.
48 East 86th Street
New York 28, N.Y.

R.d'H:cr

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UNOFFICIAL DRAFT -

Association on American Indian Affairs, Inc.

48 East 86th Street
New York 28, New York

BU 8-6173

Haven Emerson, M.D., *President* • Eduard C. Lindeman, *1st Vice President*
Mrs. Edgar L. Rossin, *2nd Vice President* • Alden Stevens, *Secretary*
Charles Russell, *Treasurer* • Oliver La Farge, *Regional Representative*
Alexander Lesser, *Executive Director*

January 2, 1948

Mr. Rene d'Harnoncourt
Museum of Modern Art
11 West 53rd Street
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. d'Harnoncourt:

In accordance with the decision of the Executive Committee Meeting of December 17, I am sending you a draft of a statement of policy on the Navajo program of the Department of Interior for your approval. The statement was prepared principally by Oliver La Farge and Mrs. Edgar L. Rossin, who attended the Conference in Washington as our representatives for the discussion of December 16 in Washington.

May I have your comment as quickly as possible? We want to use this as an official statement of policy as soon as we have authorization from the members of the Executive Committee.

Sincerely yours,

Alexander Lesser

Alexander Lesser
Executive Director

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enc.

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	RDH	VII . 115

UNOFFICIAL DRAFT -
NOT FOR PUBLICATION

ASSOCIATION ON AMERICAN INDIAN AFFAIRS

STATEMENT OF POLICY
ON
DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR NAVAJO PROGRAM

Representatives of the Association on American Indian Affairs conferred at length on December 16, 1947 in Washington with the Assistant Secretary of the Interior and the Acting and Assistant Commissioners of Indian Affairs on the long-term program for economic development and rehabilitation of the Navajo Reservation and the Navajo people which is being prepared by the Department of Interior for presentation to Congress. The basis of the informal discussions which were held at the invitation of the Assistant Secretary of the Interior was a "Memorandum Statement on the Navajo Rehabilitation Program", copies of which were presented to representatives of the Association and to representatives of the Indian Rights Association and the American Civil Liberties Union who attended the conference. The Association is convinced that the officials who are drafting these plans are engaged in a sincere and intelligent effort to find the best possible program for remedying the appalling effects of seventy-seven years of mismanagement and neglect of the Navajo. After consideration of the proposed plans and the report of our representatives who attended the Conference, the Association on American Indian Affairs wholeheartedly endorses the Department of Interior program as presented in the Memorandum of December 16, subject to the following three important qualifications:

1. It is understood by the Department of Interior and the Association on American Indian Affairs that the request for construction of school facilities which would result in a total school capacity for 13,500 of the existing Navajo school population of 24,000 is only a first step. According to the Department of Interior, this represents the largest capital investment in school plant which can be made until the development of irrigation, small industries, and other parts of the program have gone far enough to enable the Department to anticipate the future distribution of the Navajo population. The Navajo school population will be between 29,000 and 34,000 by 1957. Provision for only 13,500 pupils would be intolerable and indefensible. The present proposal can be supported by the Association only if the Department of Interior accompanies it with an explicit statement that this is for interim construction, to be followed by further construction until elementary schooling is available for every Navajo child, and secondary schooling of a quality to enable the ambitious to enter college is available for at least 50 percent of those of secondary school age. It is our understanding that such additional construction would be proposed as rapidly as the Department is able to assess more comprehensively the trend of Navajo migration and distribution, and that this is expected to become possible within the first two or three years of the ten-year program period.

2. The Association questions the adequacy of the proposed request for $4,000,000 for health facilities. The Department states that this item will be revised in the light of the report of the American Medical Association which has just been released. Pending such revision, the Association reserves its acceptance of this item.

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	RDH	VII . 115

3. Unless the proposed final study of the San Juan irrigation project results in an unfavorable report -- which is unlikely -- the Department of Interior must stand ready to work aggressively to secure Congressional authorization and appropriations for it, for this project alone offers hope of making the whole Navajo people self-supporting. It is with our understanding that the Department of Interior is prepared to make this aggressive effort, that we are giving our full support to the general program.

Subject to these qualifications, the Association on American Indian Affairs endorses the program of the Department of Interior as submitted, and urges Congress to provide without delay the authority and funds to implement it. Although the total outlay over the next ten years will be large -- more than $100,000,000 exclusive of the San Juan project -- it will be less expensive, as well as less shameful, than supporting indefinitely tens of thousands of sick and destitute American Citizens.

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66 E. 79 St.
New York, N.Y.

Mrs. John Worth Edmonds
570 Park Ave.
New York 21, N.Y.

Mrs. Ruth F. Farquher
24 E. 81 St.
New York, N.Y.

Mr. Marshall Field
250 Park Ave.
New York 17, N.Y.

Mr. & Mrs. Wm. B.O. Field, Jr.
18 West 12th St.
New York, N.Y.

Mr. Isadore Freid
17 East 42nd St.
New York 17, N.Y.
or
815 Park Ave.

Mrs. James W. Gerard
1014 Fifth Ave.
New York, N.Y.

Mrs. William Howard Good
3 Pierrepont Place
Brooklyn, N.Y.

Mrs. Paul Gotthell
755 Park Ave.
New York 21, N.Y.

Mr. & Mrs. S.B. Grimson
130 East 67th St.
New York 21, N.Y.

The Honorable Mrs. Frederick Guest
465 East 57th St.
New York, N.Y.

Mrs. David M. Heyman
550 Park Ave.
New York 21, N.Y.

Mrs. James M. Hills
896 Carroll St.
Brooklyn 15, N.Y.

Mrs. Harold Hochschild
480 Park Ave.
New York, N.Y.

Miss Ellen Horrmann
Seven Gables Road
Staten Island 4, N.Y.

Mrs. Henry Ittleson
150 Central Park So.
New York, N.Y.

Mrs. William S. Ladd
25 East 83rd St.
New York 28, N.Y.

Mrs. Corliss Lamont
Apt. 92, 450 Riverside Dr.
New York 27, N.Y.

Mrs. Arthur Lehman
45 East 70th St.
New York 21, N.Y.

Miss Eleanor Le Maire
745 Fifth Ave.
New York 22, N.Y.

Mr. Sam Lewisohn
61 Broadway
New York, N.Y.

Miss Alice K. Livermore
Hotel Collingwood
45 West 35th St.
New York 3, N.Y.

Mrs. Farnsworth Loomis
21 East 79th St.
New York, N.Y.

Mrs. Madeline M. Low
417 Park Ave.
New York 22, N.Y.

Mrs. Cyrus McCormick
10 Gracie Square
New York 28, N.Y.

Mrs. John G. McCullough
c/o Miss Mae Ferris
40 West 40th St., N.Y.C.
ALSO: 71 Washington Pl.
New York 11, N.Y.

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	RDH	VII . 115

NEW YORK CITY Area - (Continued)

Mrs. Paul R. McEwen
290 Park Ave.
New York, N.Y.

★ Mrs. Van S. Merle-Smith
27 Beekman Pl.
New York 22, N.Y.

Miss Janet M. Moore
612 West 112th St.
New York 25, N.Y.

★ Mrs. William H. Moore
337 East 62nd St.
New York, N.Y.

★ Mrs. Victor Morawetz
39 East 79th St.
New York 21, N.Y.

Mrs. Henry L. Moses
998 Fifth Ave.
New York 28, N.Y.

Mr. and Mrs. David Moffat Myers
21 East 40th St.
New York 16, N.Y.

Miss Sarah E. Olden
38 Grammercy Park
New York 10, N.Y.

Mrs. William Barclay Parsons, Sr.
19 East 72nd St.
New York 21, N.Y.

Mr. J.G. Phelps-Stokes
31 Madison Ave.
New York 10, N.Y.

Miss Evelyn Preston
282 West 11th St.
New York 14, N.Y.

★ Mr. Nelson A. Rockefeller
30 Rockefeller Plaza
Rm. 5600
New York, N.Y.

Mr. Alfred A. Rossin
123 E. 53 St.
New York 22, N.Y.

Mr. Harry Scherman
Book of the Month Club
385 Madison Ave.
New York, N.Y.

★ Mrs. A.H. Schoellkopf
129 East 69 St.
New York 21, N.Y.

★ Mrs. (Max Alice F) Schott
40 East 88 St.
New York 28, N.Y.

★ Mrs. F. Louis Slade
49 East 67 St.
New York 21, N.Y.

Mrs. Arthur Hays Sulzberger
NEW YORK TIMES
229 West 43 St.
New York, N.Y.

Mrs. Adrian Van Sinderen
25 Clark St.
Brooklyn 2, N.Y.

Mrs. Vanderbilt Webb
179 East 71 St.
New York, N.Y.

Mrs. Charles Weinberg
40 Central Park So.
New York, N.Y.

Miss Edith Wetmore
1 Beekman Place
New York 22, N.Y.

Mrs. Kate F. Wheelan
225 East 62nd St.
New York 21, N.Y.

★ Mr. Edward S. Whitney
30 East 42nd St.
New York 17, N.Y.

★ Mrs. W. O. Wiley
1192 Park Ave.
New York, N.Y.

★ Mr. W. O. Wiley
440 Fourth Ave.
New York, N.Y.

★ Mr. Norman Williams, Jr.
26 Grove St.
New York 14, N.Y.

Miss Theodate P. Wilson
325 W. 12th St.
New York 14, N.Y.

★ Miss Anne Wright
37 East 61 St.
New York 21, N.Y.

N.Y.C. VICINITY

Mrs. L.K. Anspacher
Purchase, N.Y.

★ Mrs. Ethel Clyde
Huntington, N.Y.

Mrs. C. Suydam Cutting
Hamilton Farm
Gladstone, N.J.

or
14 E. 89 St., N.Y.C.

★ Mrs. Bertram Elkan
75 Prospect Ave.
Larchmont, N.Y.

★ Mrs. Paul Moore
Hollow Hill Farm
Convent, N.J.

Dear Mr d'Harnoncourt.

All of the people on this list can give us $100. Those starred have considerable means and generally give large sums.

Nelson Rockefeller you'll remember gave us $500 last March. Perhaps he'll want to renew. Mrs. Frederick Guest is Mrs John Guest's aunt & was very favorably impressed with the fashion show - she has given as much as $15,000 to various causes & would be particularly flattered if approached by you.

Pamela Mitchell

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	RDH	VII . 115

COPY

CELANESE CORPORATION OF AMERICA
Manufacturers of CELANESE Brand Products
180 Madison Avenue - New York 16, N.Y.

March 12, 1947

Mr. D. L. Burrus
Manager, Arts & Crafts
U. S. Department of the Interior
Alaska Native Service
Juneau, Alaska

Dear Mr. Burrus:

Thank you for your note of February 19. Your latest shipment has arrived and your bill has gone through our Accounting Department for payment. I added the $1.10 that we owed you on the purchase made in Alaska last summer and which you had planned to include on your next bill.

We are coming along with our Alaska designs and should have them on sale in July and probably make our display about the following September just before the wholesale sportswear lines open. I think it would interest you to know that when one of our artists took the references for our Indian designs up to the Museum of the American Indian to check on colors, the Assistant Curator who worked with her thought that they looked authentic. He was very helpful in the matter of color, and it was consoling to get his opinion that our colors did not need to look as drab as the old totems, etc. that I saw in Alaska. It was a reminder to me to get out the boat that I had bought from you for display purposes and on which I found that the colorings were indeed quite bright.

I made an effort after I got back to interest what I thought would be the ideal store here, Georg Jensen's on Fifth Avenue, in carrying some of your ivories, etc., but I did not succeed. The things that I had to show were too small to interest them, and when I produced the catalog with pictures, this raised the objection to the carrying of merchandise that was available to the public through catalogs. I had made the mistake of bringing along a gift catalog put out by Knudsen's of Kodiak.

One of the buyers with whom I spoke had seen some Aghupuk originals and had the idea to use them for lamp shades, but decided that the cost would be prohibitively high.

I do feel sure, however, that when we put on our display here it will arouse a lot of attention and comment. When that time comes, we will take photographs of our display and send them on to you.

With best wishes,

Cordially yours,

/s/ Marjorie Holligan
Marjorie Holligan, Stylist

MH:gr

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	RDH	VII . 115

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INDIAN ARTS AND CRAFTS BOARD
~~WASHINGTON 25, D. C.~~
Chicago 54.

FEB 28 1944

Mr. Rene d'Harnoncourt
11 West 53rd Street
Museum of Modern Art
New York, New York

Dear Rene:

The attached copy of a letter from John Rockwell to Lawrence Kibler is self-explanatory. Apparently Rockwell is not aware that the fund to which he refers was established through a donation and that the amount remaining in the bank is approximately the amount of the original donation.

You know so much more about this situation than I do, however, that perhaps you had better answer the letter yourself.

Sincerely yours,

Willard W. Beatty

Willard W. Beatty
Director of Education

Enclosure 449

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

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	RDH	VII . 115

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memo GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr Bea

FROM : Zquie

SUBJECT: Cavelo

FEB 19 1947

DI-19
(Approved July 1942)
ENCLOSURE 449
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GPO 16—30424-1

See attached copies of correspondence. The balance on deposit was on Dec 4th $619.20.

Zquia Ordo

SPEEDILY AS POSSIBLE. WE WILL APPRECIATE YOUR PROMPT ATTENTION TO THIS MATTER.

YOURS VERY TRULY,

JOHN G. ROCKWELL, SUPT.

MVE:NS
ENCLS

CC INDIAN ARTS AND CRAFTS BOARD

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	RDH	VII . 115

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr Beatty + Mr McCartan DATE: FEB 19 1947

FROM : Zquierdo

SUBJECT: Cuevelo Indian Market

See attached copies of correspondence.
The balance on deposit was on Dec 4th
$619.20.

Zquierdo

SPEEDILY AS POSSIBLE. WE WILL APPRECIATE YOUR PROMPT ATTENTION TO THIS MATTER.

YOURS VERY TRULY,

JOHN G. ROCKWELL, SUPT.

MVE:NS
ENCLS

CC INDIAN ARTS AND CRAFTS BOARD

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	RDH	VII . 115

SACRAMENTO INDIAN AGENCY
SACRAMENTO 2, CALIFORNIA
FEBRUARY 13, 1947

MR. G. L. KIBLER,
EASTERN STATE NORMAL,
MADISON, SOUTH DAKOTA.

DEAR MR. KIBLER:

ALMOST TWO YEARSAGO, AS YOU WILL NOTE FROM THE ENCLOSEDCOPY, THE DAY AND NIGHT OFFICE OF THE BANK OF AMERICA IN SAN FRANCISCO NOTIFIED THE SACRAMENTO INDIAN AGENCY THAT THE ACCOUNT OF THE COVELO INDIAN MARKET IS STILL MAINTAINED AT THEIR BRANCH. WE WOULD LIKE TO TRANSFER THIS ACCOUNT TO THE COVELO INDIAN COMMUNITY. THEIR ACCOUNT IS CARRIED THROUGH THE SACRAMENTO INDIAN AGENCY, AND THE MONEY SHOULD BE TRANSFERRED FROM THE BANK OF AMERICA TO THE COVELO INDIAN COMMUNITY THROUGH THE SACRAMENTO INDIAN AGENCY.

YOU WILL NOTE FROM THIS LETTER THAT THE SIGNATURE OF MISS EDNA HAMANN, CASHIER, IS REQUIRED, TOGETHER WITH THAT OF YOUR OWN SIGNATURE. WE DO NOT KNOW MISS HAMANN'S ADDRESS AND WOULD APPRECIATE VERY MUCH YOUR FAVOR IN SENDING THIS CHECK TO MISS HAMANN FOR HER SIGNATURE. YOUR OWN SIGNATURE COULD THEN BE ADDED AND THE CHECK RETURNED TO THIS AGENCY FOR THE TRANSFER OF FUNDS. SINCE THIS ACCOUNT HAS BEEN HELD IN ABEYANCE FOR ALMOST NINE YEARS, WE WISH TO MAKE THIS FINAL ARRANGEMENT AS SPEEDILY AS POSSIBLE. WE WILL APPRECIATE YOUR PROMPT ATTENTION TO THIS MATTER.

YOURS VERY TRULY,

JOHN G. ROCKWELL, SUPT.

MVE:NS
ENCLS

CC INDIAN ARTS AND CRAFTS BOARD

C O P Y

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	RDH	VII . 115

SACRAMENTO INDIAN AGENCY
SACRAMENTO 2, CALIFORNIA
FEBRUARY 14, 1947

MR. HARRY W. CAMP,
SUPT., INDIAN SERVICE WAREHOUSE
5TH AND MISSION STREETS
THE OLD MINT BUILDING
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

DEAR MR. CAMP:

THE ALLEN WALES ADDING MACHINE AND CASH REGISTER, SERIAL NO. 9-E-44322 HAS BEEN SOLD TO MRS. C. DAVIS FOR $90 IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE TERMS OF THE LETTER FROM THE INDIAN ARTS AND CRAFTS BOARD DATED JUNE 22, 1944. THE CHECK, PAYABLE TO THE UNITED STATES TREASURY FOR THIS AMOUNT, IS ON DEPOSIT AT THIS AGENCY FOR THE COVELO INDIAN COMMUNITY.

THIS LETTER WILL HEREBY AUTHORIZE YOU TO DELIVER THE MACHINE TO MRS. DAVIS WHEN SHE CALLS FOR IT NEXT WEEK AT THE INDIAN WAREHOUSE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

YOURS TRULY,

JOHN G. ROCKWELL,
SUPERINTENDENT.

MVE:NE

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	RDH	VII . 115

ASSOCIATION ON AMERICAN INDIAN AFFAIRS, Inc.
48 East 86th Street,
New York 28, New York
Butterfield 8-6173

January 8, 1947

Dear Miss Roberts:

I am very sorry about the delay of this letter but I have been absent from New York for a considerable time and only found your note of December 8 on my desk when I returned.

Since I am not familiar with the teaching requirements in the Indian Service, I am forwarding your inquiry to Mr. Willard Beatty at the Indian Arts and Crafts Board in Washington.

Faithfully yours,

Rene d'Harnoncourt

Miss Harriet Roberts
444 Clark Avenue
Billings, Montana

R.d'H:cr

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	RDH	VII . 115

ASSOCIATION ON AMERICAN INDIAN AFFAIRS, Inc.
48 East 86th Street,
New York 28, New York
Butterfield 8-6173

FOR RELEASE
November 15, 1947

The Association on American Indian Affairs, devoted to the cause of American Indian justice and welfare for more than a quarter of a century, took strong exception yesterday to education and health provisions of the plan for the Navajo Indians submitted by the Department of Interior to the Interior Department Sub-Committee of the House Appropriations Committee on October 21. In a statement to members of the Interior Department Sub-Committees and Indian Affairs Sub-Committees of the Senate and House Appropriations and Public Lands Committees and to officials of the Department of Interior, the Association on American Indian Affairs said:

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	RDH	VII . 115

ASSOCIATION ON AMERICAN INDIAN AFFAIRS, Inc.
48 East 86th Street
New York 28, New York.

November 14, 1947

To the Congress of the United States and the
Department of Interior:

"The Navajo Indian problem has confronted the Federal Government for more than half a century. It has now reached a state of crisis which requires early action." (Department of Interior statement to Interior Department Sub-Committee of House Appropriations Committee October 21, 1947.)

Observers have warned for months that rapid deterioration of conditions on the Navajo Reservation called for emergency action. The Office of Indian Affairs and the Department of Interior are to be commended for the frankness with which they have now brought this emergency to public and congressional attention.

What is to be done? The Department of Interior offers a ten-year plan to rehabilitate the Navajo, to improve their economic resources, and to enlarge their economic opportunities. As a conscientious effort to propose measures which are economically sound as well as humane and just, it deserves the most careful consideration.

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	RDH	VII . 115

Despite the earnestness of proponents and the merit of particular measures, however, the plan has serious flaws and omissions; provisions for education and health are greatly inadequate, there is no reference to plans for social welfare, and there is no reference to concurrent plans for immediate relief.

Immediate Relief

The winter is setting in. Food on the reservation is short. The Navajo diet averages 1,200 calories per day, much less than the government insists upon for occupied areas of Germany under United States control. Malnutrition is becoming serious for thousands of Navajos. Many are incapable of sustained effort because they have so little to eat.

No program for the future can meet the pressing need for immediate relief. The Office of Indian Affairs confessed the urgency of relief needs through the press of the nation on October 21. The Navajo Tribal Council has since allocated some tribal funds to help meet the need. Additional prompt, realistic measures are necessary. The Congress and the Department of Interior must respond in this crisis by giving immediate consideration to the need for an emergency appropriation for relief on an adequate scale. Nothing less should be considered by the United States Government on behalf of 61,000 almost destitute citizens.

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	RDH	VII . 115

A Program for Social Welfare and Social Security

The welfare needs of the Navajos are great and their condition in desperate. More than 10,000 individuals would be eligible for old age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind if such benefits and services were available. In September, 450 families were on relief, and a heavy increase in the relief load is inevitable during the winter months.

Neither personnel nor adequate funds are available to meet these needs. One social service worker is on the job to help 61,000 widely scattered Navajos. Relief funds of the agency can meet only one-fifth of the relief needs at the September rate and are completely inadequate to deal with inevitable winter load. Navajo tribal funds recently allocated can at best meet part of the shortage.

The situation calls for immediate action. But it demands more than temporary measures. The effort of the Federal Security Agency and the Department of Interior to insist that the states of Arizona and New Mexico include Indians in their social security assistance programs is a sound step in the right direction and should be given every possible support. In addition, however, a long-range program of social welfare services must be adopted. The lack of any reference to such a program in the Department of Interior plan is a serious flaw. Congress and the Department must correct the plan to make adequate social welfare provisions an integral part of the general program.

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	RDH	VII . 115

Education for all the Navajo

Notwithstanding solemn treaty obligations undertaken in 1868, the United States government has failed to provide the minimum educational facilities needed by the Navajo down to the present day. As a result, their educational condition is probably the worst in the United States. Two-thirds of the 61,000 Navajo have had no schooling whatever, four-fifths are illiterate, two-thirds are unable to speak English, and not more than one-fourth of the 24,000 children of school age can be accommodated in government and mission schools combined.

This shameful situation is not faced squarely in the Department of Interior plan. The plan proposes merely to expand pupil facilities from 6,000 to 13,500 and to make facilities go as far as possible by speed-up systems of elementary education. To justify such half measures it assumes "that not more than 75 percent of the present school age group will ever attend school." Despite the known difficulty of getting Navajo children to school, this statement is not the practical common sense it appears to be. In a country accustomed to compulsory education in the interests of an informed citizenry, difficulties like those encountered on the Navajo Reservation are no excuse for low educational standards and goals.

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	RDH	VII . 115

Moreover, it should be noted that the apparent goal of the plan - schools for three-fourths of the children - is deceptive. The plan actually offers schools for less than one-half the school age population, now or in the future. Children of school age are increasing in number at the rate of 1,000 per year. If the 13,500 pupil facilities become available by 1952, they will accommodate less than 47 percent of the 29,000 children of school age in that year. If proposed facilities become fully available only at the end of the ten year period-- in 1957 - they will accommodate less than 40 percent of the 34,000 Navajo children who will then be of school age. Thereafter, in either event, the percentage of children provided with school facilities will decline year by year.

The needs of the children, however, are not the entire educational problem. Present conditions of adult education on the reservation are even worse. Yet we seek in vain in the Department of Interior program for any proposal to educate adult Navajos.

The educational prospect offered by the plan is intolerable. It is unjust and shortsighted. If the time is not here to plan for full education for the Navajo people, to what indefinite future, at what incalculable loss, do we propose to postpone it? If we had undertaken no solemn obligation to provide education for the Navajo, they would nonetheless be entitled as citizens to education for all their children. Moreover, can we seriously propose the expenditure of many millions of dollars in economic development and training of a people whom we doom for the most part to illiteracy?

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	RDH	VII . 115

The ten-year program cannot hope to succeed unless we educate theNavajo. Plans for improved husbandry and livestock management, for Navajo processing of wool, timber, leather, and nuts, for small-scale Navajo industries and Navajo-managed commercial enterprises, for road building and improved communications, and for permanent employment of not less than 1,000 families off the reservation -- call for training, for learning complicated new techniques, and for use of advanced and not elementary skills in reading, writing and arithmetic. To propose new and varied economic and commercial developments and to deny education to the people involved is to doom the entire program in advance.

Neither the Congress nor the Department of Interior need be uninformed on Navajo educational problems. A detailed report and plan was transmitted by the Indian Service at Window Rock to the Office of Indian Affairs in mid-summer of 1947. It calls for much larger educational expenditures than those now contemplated -- two and a half or five times the present request, in fact, depending upon whether the Shiprock irrigation project is carried out or not. The larger sums involved, however, should not blind officials or the Congress to the path of justice and true economy. The larger expenditure is cheaper in the long run. It will cut short the period of costly wardship and bring immeasurably nearer the day when as an educated people the Navajo can stand on their own feet and cope with their own problems.

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The Museum of Modern Art Archives, NY	Collection:	Series.Folder:
	RDH	VII . 115

Adequate Health and Medical Services on the Reservation

Health conditions on the Navajo Reservation are frightful and medical facilities are grossly inadequate. While the population has been increasing steadily, health and medical facilities have been as steadily curtailed. This trend must be reversed. At the present time it is claimed in a generous estimate that medical service can meet about one-half the needs of the population. For public health work in the field, to service a population of 61,000 scattered over a reservation of 24,000 square miles, no doctors, one field nurse, and one dentist are available.

Vital and health statistics of the reservation show the inevitable effects of this kind of neglect. The Navajo mortality rate is four times that of white Americans, the infant mortality rate is eight times that of white Americans, and the incidence of tuberculosis is nine times the United States average.

Considerations of humanity alone would dictate that no economy be practiced in the face of such conditions. Any saving to taxpayers here is bought with Navajo lives. The Indian Service report referred to above listed the minimum needs and minimum costs of reasonably adequate medical services on the reservation. Yet the Department of Interior now proposes to cut that figure by more than one-third and promises even deeper economies.

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	RDH	VII . 115

These contemplated economies are not only inhumane. They represent a short-sighted policy which is not in the best interests of the United States or the Navajo. The ten-year program contemplates many projects in which only analert and healthy population can participate. A variety of technical instruction is proposed, and for many construction projects it is planned to employ Navajos for the bulk of the manual and physical labor. We submit that a sick people can neither learn nor work and that unless an adequate health program is begun now, a program of economic development is visionary and futile.

We call upon the Congress and the Department of Interior to give prompt consideration to these vital questions, to amplify the projected Navajo program so that it meets these obvious demands of justice and humanity, and to take swift action to safeguard Navajo life and welfare before the winter sets in.

Association on American Indian Affairs, Inc.
Haven Emerson, President

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	RDH	VII . 115

CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS
Meeting of November 19, 1947
Room 75, 297 Fourth Avenue, New York City

AGENDA

1. Minutes of previous meeting.
2. Statement by Mr. Charles Collier relative to proposed program for Navajo Indians.
3. Present status of Navajo relief and suggestions for meeting the need.
4. Health situation in Alaska among Eskimos and Indians.
5. Request from National Congress of American Indians relative to Indian claims.
6. Request from Eastern Regional Conference of Indian Workers for study of New York Indians.

The meeting was called to order at 10 A.M. by Dr. Mark A. Dawber of the Home Missions Council, Chairman of the Co-ordinating Committee. Mr. Alexander Lesser, of the Association on American Indian Affairs, acted as Secretary.

Present at the sessions were:

American Civil Liberties Union:
Mrs. Ethel Cutler Freeman
Mr. Roger Baldwin
Mr. Fred Leighton
Dr. Jay B. Nash

Association on American Indian Affairs:
Mrs. Ethel Cutler Freeman
Mr. Alexander Lesser
Mrs. Edgar L. Rossin
Dr. Charles Russel
Dr. Jay B. Nash
Mr. Alfred Sayers (Indian Defense Association of San Francisco)

General Federation of Women's Clubs:
Mrs. Corinna Lindon Smith
Miss Elizabeth P. Clark

Home Missions Council:
Miss Helen Brickman
Miss Muriel Day
Dr. Mark A. Dawber
Mrs. Gerald C. Poal
Miss Louisa R. Shotwell
Mr. D. Campbell Wyckoff
Miss Shirley Charlton (MPRO)

Indian Rights Association:
Mr. Royal Hassrick
Mrs. Amelia R. Lindley
Mr. Lawrence E. Lindley
Mr. Jonathan M. Steere
Mr. Isaac C. Sutton
Mr. David Henley (American Friends Service Committee)
Mr. Howard G. Taylor, Jr. (Religious Society of Friends)

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	RDH	VII . 115

National Congress of American Indians:
Miss Frances Lopinsky
Mr. Lyle H. Munson
New Mexico Association of Indian Affairs:
Mr. Clifton R. Read

The order of business was rearranged and the meeting opened with the discussion by Charles Collier. The full morning session and the first hour of the afternoon session were devoted to Mr. Collier's presentation and discussion of it.

Mr. Collier was introduced by Dr. Dawber.

PRESENTATION BY MR. CHARLES COLLIER

Mr. Collier stated that his main purpose was to have the benefit of suggestions and ideas from the Co-ordinating Committee and its members. He explained that after analyzing for Secretary Krug the preliminary Indian Service Report on the Navajo of early 1947, the Secretary had asked him to prepare an integrated program which could command the support of Congress.

The program has no novel items. Each item in it has been tried elsewhere. It is rather an integration of tested features, avoiding errors made elsewhere. In presenting it, Mr. Collier expressed his hope that he could add into it the experience of people present at the meeting.

Not an authority on education and health, Mr. Collier consulted on education W. Carson Ryan, Randolph C. Downes, Allen D. Albert and Allen Marbury (?) of the Georgia State Department of Education; and on health Dr. Floyd McRae (?), a surgeon of the Southeast, Dr. Sexton of Washington, and the report of the five-man American Medical Association team from Baylor University which recently made a survey of Navajo health conditions. (Here it developed that no one else present had seen the AMA report.) On engineering problems, Mr. Collier consulted Curtis A. Mays of the Georgia Power Company and Mr. Hall, a consulting hydraulics engineer, experienced in the Salt River area.

The program must enlist wide Navojo participation and understanding. It must be simple, but sound. It must be the Navajo's own program. It must not be superimposed upon the Navajo. It must make them independent. If the objective is missed, the program fails. The people must be able to carry the program forward, once it is started.

Mere expenditures will not achieve the result. More than 35 million dollars was spent on the Navajo in ten years, and there is little progress toward independence to show. The failure resulted from lack of features which are in the present plan. As an illustration, schooling may be mentioned. Since schooling was begun for the Navajo, 150,000 children have attended school, yet few speak English today. There was a lack of incentives to learn English or retain it. Navajos who spoke some English met ridicule and dropped it. Again, there was no Navajo feeling of proprietorship in earlier programs. Something was done to them, not with them. The stock reduction and land use programs are examples. It is necessary to go slower. We could learn from Brazil, Bolivia, Guatamala, and Nicaragua, who have succeeded in the kind of program we are attempting. With no sense of participation, the Navajos engage in passive resistance. As an example, they carry off parts of the windmills and destroy their effectiveness.

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	RDH	VII . 115

The program must make maximum use of Navajo philosophy and culture, and must enlist maximum Navajo participation. It must spring from a community urge and develop Navajo leadership. It must not clamp our views and activities on the Navajo.

Mr. Collier summarized the features of his plan in some detail. Recommended capital outlays are as follows:

Roads	$ 22,000,000
Soil conservation, etc.	9,000,000
Small irrigation projects	8,000,000
Water supply	2,000,000
Radio and telephone communication	650,000
Airports, strips, and equipment	525,000
Health facilities	3,000,000
Education	9,000,000
Motor Courts	900,000
Removal to Poston	6,000,000
Loan fund	2,000,000
Sawmill development	575,000
Contingencies	6,000,000
Total	$ 69,650,000

Mr. Collier commented on a number of these aspects:

Roads and communications are cause of major difficulties on the reservation. How can anything be administered without essential transportation and communication facilities? The plan proposes an extensive road program involving not new roads, but improvement of existing routes into a system of primary surfaced roads and secondary roads and trails, and, in addition, an improved telephone system supplemented by use of short wave radio installations.

Soil conservation is essential. Navajo lands are rapidly deteriorating. Since the Navajo economy will necessarily be land-based for years to come, a comprehensive and expensive soil conservation program must be initiated before the area is a complete waste.

Small irrigation projects which now exist are to be improved and developed to irrigate some 55,000 acres at a reasonable cost. The 70-odd irrigation projects in the program are of great importance to the entire plan, since proper development of these areas may provide a basis for community life as against the nomadic life to which the Navajo is now accustomed. Stabilized community life will provide a basis for education and health developments at relatively inexpensive cost and make implementation of the program through group cooperation rather than through individuals possible.

Water is vital. It determines the location of schools, hospitals, etc. The program provides for full utilization of potable water resources on the reservation.

Air transport proved itself in the war. It is proposed to provide service between Fort Defiance and Navajo Mountain for health service and also for the movement of supplies.

Health. Navajo medical facilities are not adapted to Navajo needs. Hospitals are only 50 to 60 percent used, and in some cases four-fifths

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	RDH	VII . 115

of the patients in a hospital need field treatment rather than hospitalization. Medical expenditures on the Navajo Reservation are large--much higher than the United States average, but are inefficiently used. There are to be no more general hospitals built on the reservation. Chinle and Tuba City Hospitals are to be converted into out-clinics. The chief hospitals will be remodeled and improved, and air transport developed to move patients rapidly to them. In the new program field clinics are basic, and the use of sub-professional service. Vital statistics are now so unreliable that it is impossible to base expenditures on them.

Education. Education should not be understood as schooling alone. The whole program is educational. Education is planned from the top down as well as from the bottom up. A broad vocational on-the-job training program is envisaged.

Adult Navajos lack technical skills. These must be learned on the job--in road building, construction, in shops, etc., including maintenance of equipment. In the projected program, while major construction is planned, dormitory building, for example, will be subordinated to training on the job, with Navajos used for the work.

English must be mastered. The Sawmill at Fort Defiance could increase production 25 percent if Navajo group leaders spoke English and 33 to 50 percent if all Navajos employed spoke English. The war taught us rapid methods of achieving literacy. These can be used among the Navajo.

Schools. There are now 8,114 Navajos in school. How many are there of school age? No one knows. The total population is estimated at 60,000, including many not on the reservation. A figure of 25,000 of school age is ridiculous. No population has so high a percentage of school age. Assume 20,000 of school age, of which number 60 percent, or 12,000, need schooling of grades 1-6, and 40 percent, or 8,000 need schooling of grades 7-12. The plan under consideration calls for schooling for the entire 1-6 grade group and for one-half the 7-12 grade group, or a total of 16,000. This calls for facilities for 80 percent of the school age group which is a high figure in terms of ADA records.

Of the 12,000 in grades 1-6, 7,000 are now in school and 5,000 facilities need to be provided. In addition, 2,000 to 3,000 facilities for the 7-12 grade group are needed. These 7,000 to 8,000 pupil facilities are provided for in the plan.

Costs of needed school facilities--exclusive of water supply provisions, which should not be charged to education--is figured at $9,000,000 This is a capital outlay of $1400 per pupil seat, which is amply high--it compares with costs of $250 per pupil elsewhere in the United States. The figures on costs given in other studies cannot be sustained. Moreover, shifts in population are bound to occur as irrigation projects develop, and need to be taken into account. W. Carson Ryan makes the unequivocal statement that the funds contemplated are ample and the number of children provided for is in excess of the actual number on the Navajo reservation.

Tourists, motor courts. A take of $5,000,000 annually is possible if tourist facilities are provided on the Navajo Reservation. Motor courts are needed, operated by concessionaires, staffed by Navajos. Such development would promote the construction of other service establishments as well. Cherokee experience has shown the practicability of this. Car and passenger per day counts at Gallup and Holbrook show that there is a daily travel total of 6,000 to 7,500 persons to draw on.

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	RDH	VII . 115

Transfer of some Navajos to Poston on the Colorado River is provided for. A good many experts feel that this is feasible and desirable.

Loan fund is provided. Simple, indigenous industrial activity, as in the Sawmill case, should be fostered. It should be remembered, before complicated and advanced projects are attempted, that the Navajo has to produce and market in competition with established enterprises which have the know-how. It will take years for the Navajos to develop such know-how. Meanwhile, industrialization on a small scale can be attempted.

Arts and Crafts are well developed and managed, should be supported. The Arts and Crafts Guild should be reorganized and can then be expected to hold its market.

DISCUSSION

After a brief intermission, Dr. Dawber opened the discussion of Mr. Collier's report.

Dr. Dawber asked Mr. Collier if he wished to comment on the difference between Collier's figure of $9,000,000 for education and the figure of $23,000,000 in the Warne plan.

Mr. Collier said it involved a difference of opinion on unit construction cost of new schooling, and the difference in cost between high schooling on the reservation and off the reservation in near-by centers. In the latter case, there is a 30 to 50 percent saving, since many needed auxiliary services are already available. In Mr. Collier's plan, no high schools would be provided on the reservation.

In ensuing discussion, Mr. and Mrs. Lindley, Miss Clarke, Mrs. Rossin, and Mr. Lesser raised questions about the figures on costs and on number of children to be provided for. Miss Clarke and Mrs. Rossin felt that Navajos referred to as not on the reservation had to be considered as part of the reservation problem in planning, and Mr. Collier stated that the bulk of these were included in his figures--all but the scattered groups. Miss Clarke, Dr. Dawber, and Mr. Collier agreed that the Collier figures essentially contemplated a doubling of present schooling facilities. Miss Clarke asked whether the Navajo would react favorably to an approach to planning education for them which raised serious questions about how many children they really had and how much schools needed to cost, and Mr. Collier said that his program would provide a fine educational system, as good as any. Mrs. Lindley, commenting on the question of providing education only for some of those of school age, noted that we are accustomed in this country to compulsory education. Mr. Collier remarked that this was an ideal not often attained. Mr. Lesser inquired how Mr. Collier explained his great differences from Mr. Stewart's figures on children needing schooling and on costs. Mr. Collier felt that the Stewart figures could not be substantiated. Mr. Lesser pointed out that there was no calculation in Mr. Collier's figures to take account of the expected increase of 1,000 per year in the school age group which would take place during the ten year period of the plan. This point was left somewhat unsettled. Dr. Dawber noted the necessity of birth control education among the Navajo, and Mr. Lesser noted that any such development should hardly affect conditions materially during the next ten years. Mr. Lesser also quoted the fact that the Indian Service estimate of 24,000 of school age is substantiated among other evidence by Professor Solon Kimball's

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	RDH	VII . 115

statistical study of age distribution among 28,000 Navajos--approximately half the total population.

Roads. In discussion of roads and other construction, the principal question concerned the extent to which safeguards in legislation would guarantee that Navajos were actually employed. Mr. Read, Miss Clarke, and Dr. Nash discussed this. Mr. Collier explained that legislation would incorporate the "force account" principle under which supervisor and employee are paid directly rather than through contractors.

Mr. Collier reiterated that the entire program was and must be educational and that this meant the Navajos must do the major part of all the actual work and learn on the job.

Dr. Nash commented that this was a fine principle, but more than mere enumeration was necessary to make it effective, that something must be in the legislation to counteract the local forces and pressures at work to employ local rather than Navajo labor.

Relief. Mr. Collier pointed out that welfare was in operating and not construction costs and figures, and that in addition to the approximate 70 million dollars of capital outlay over a ten year period, the plan contemplated an aggregate of 65 to 70 million dollars for operating costs. Total outlay for capital and operating costs would amount to about $2000 per capita. The effect of this would be to double the annual family income average. Mrs. Rossin and Mr. Collier at this point disagreed on the present level of family income.

The meeting recessed for lunch at 12:30 P.M.

Reconvening at 2:00 P.M., Dr. Dawber introduced the question of immediate relief for the Navajo.

NAVAJO RELIEF

Dr. Dawber summarized reports of the urgent need for Navajo relief, reading telegrams from Mrs. Ruth Kirk of Gallup, New Mexico. Mrs. Kirk reports the formation of citizen's committees through which private aid can be channelled.

After discussion, in which it was brought out that the General Federation of Women's Clubs favored supporting private relief to supplement government action, and that both the Association on American Indian Affairs and the Civil Liberties Union are committed to the view that Navajo relief is a national obligation of the United States Government, the following resolution was approved unanimously:

> "Whereas, according to reliable sources, conditions on the Navajo Reservation continue to be critical and relief needs are urgent, and
>
> "Whereas, funds available to the Department of the Interior and the Navajo Indian Service are inadequate to meet these needs,
>
> "Therefore, be it resolved that the Co-ordinating Committee on Indian Affairs immediately petition the Appropriations Committee and Indian Affairs Subcommittee of the Congress and the officials of the Department of the Interior for emergency legislation at the current Special Session of Congress to provide necessary funds for Navajo relief, and

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	RDH	VII . 115

"Be it further resolved that the Co-ordinating Committee urge its constituent organizations to do likewise."

CONTINUATION OF DISCUSSION WITH CHARLES COLLIER

In further discussion with Mr. Charles Collier, it was brought out again that the Shiprock irrigation project was definitely not included in his plan. Mr. Collier stated that he did not consider it practicable and that including it would seriously endanger the acceptance of the entire program.

Miss Day raised the question of the extent to which the Navajo had participated in the formation of the plan. Mr. Collier explained that when the plan was ready, it would be necessary, in order to get congressional approval to get Navajo approval. He suggested that traders, the Tribal Council, local business interests in Navajo country, and members of Congress then be consulted in that order before submitting the plan to the Appropriations Committee of Congress.

Miss Day, Miss Clarke, Mrs. Rossin, and Mr. Lesser mentioned difficulties which would be anticipated by not starting with the Tribal Council and by coming to the Navajo with a completed plan instead of bringing them in at the planning stage. It was also brought out that the Navajo feel strongly about schools on the reservation, and that high-schools on the reservation are specifically excluded from the Collier Plan.

Mr. Collier replied that someone must take it to the Tribal Council, and that he did not think the Navajo were able to work out an integrated plan.

Mrs. Rossin pointed out that there was no suggestion that they draw up the whole plan. Miss Day remarked, that as had happened in other years, the procedure being followed might result in basic Navajo opposition. Mrs. Lindley added that the Tribal Council is amenable to reason and that the Navajos usually accept anything which seems fruitful to them. At this point it was brought out that many phases of the Wathen plan had been taken up with the Navajo, but that they had never approved that plan in its entirety.

Mr. Steere inquired whether Mr. Collier had the Navajo reaction on his plans, and Mr. Collier replied that every item in it had been discussed with traders, who in turn had discussed it with the Navajo, and that complete approval was indicated.

Dr. Dawber asked if it is fairly certain that the Secretary of the Interior will go to Congress with Mr. Collier's plan. Mr. Collier replied that although he could not commit the Secretary, he had reason to believe that the general plan would form the framework of the Department's recommendations.

Mr. Steere raised the question that the Department might already be committed by the Warne plan. Mr. Collier, in the discussion which followed, indicated that the Warne plan was an informal basis of discussion which had been offered informally, not as a bill, to a special group.

Mr. Steere expressed his individual approval of the general presentation Mr. Collier had made.

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	RDH	VII . 115

Mr. Lesser inquired whether the plan Mr. Collier would submit could include the forthright statement of the principle that education must be provided for all the Navajos, and that if provisions in the bill proved inadequate to reach that objective, amendment and increased appropriations would be sought. Mr. Collier replied that introducing doubts was impractical and would jeopardize the whole program, and that he was personally convinced his figures were correct.

Dr. Dawber closed the discussion by expressing the thanks of all present to Mr. Collier for his presentation. Mr. Collier replied with appreciation and asked that the discussion be considered off the record.

Mr. Read inquired when the complete plan would be ready. Mr. Collier replied between December 1 and 10. To an inquiry whether the organization present could each have a copy of the plan for fuller consideration, Mr. Collier replied that he would submit the full plan to the Secretary who would have to determine what distribution was made. He said that there was no available outline which he could offer copies of. Dr. Dawber pointed out, however, that we did have a set of figures on appropriations being recommended which could be compared with figures on other plans.

REQUEST FROM NATIONAL CONGRESS OF AMERICAN INDIANS FOR SUPPORT OF A RESEARCH BUREAU ON INDIAN CLAIMS

Miss Frances Lopinsky presented a request from the National Congress of American Indians that the Co-ordinating Committee and its constituent organizations endorse a plan for the establishment of an Indian Claims Research Office in Washington, D. C. under the jurisdiction of the National Congress. The Committee in charge of this office would include D'Arcy McNickle, James Curry, Mrs. Ruth Bronson, and others.

The purpose of the Research Office would be to service Indian tribes in the preparation of their claims for presentation before the Indian Claims Commission. It was pointed out that many of the lawyers representing Indian tribes would not be in a position to finance the necessary research unaided, and that restricting legal representation to those lawyers who could finance the research would be unwarranted. Moreover, some claims worthy of presentation might be too hazardous on a contingent basis to justify expenditures by attorneys.

Mr. Lesser called attention to the fact that wherever legal firms were able to handle their own expert research, this might be preferable, and that a second duty of the National Congress and other Indian Affairs organizations might be to make sure that every Indian tribe secured proper legal advice and representation.

After discussion, it was moved by Mr. Baldwin and passed unanimously

> "That as individuals those present at the meeting of the Co-ordinating Committee endorse the establishment of a fund to provide legal and historical research service to American Indian tribes, to be administered by the National Congress of American Indians, and urge that the Co-ordinating Committee and its constituent organizations consider giving organizational endorsement to this plan, it being understood

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	RDH	VII . 115

"that the National Congress of American Indians will provide each organization with a detailed statement of the plan under consideration."

DISCUSSION OF CHARLES COLLIER PLAN

After a brief return to discussion of Charles Collier's Navajo Plan, it was moved by Mrs. Rossin and passed unanimously

"That the Co-ordinating Committee advise the Secretary of the Interior that it cannot support any long-range plans for development of the Navajo Reservation and its attendant problems which does not include Navajo participation at the planning level, with the understanding that this refers to Navajo representatives officially chosen by the Navajo themselves; and

"That the Co-ordinating Committee urge its constituent organizations to take similar action."

It was further

"Moved and passed unanimously that the Co-ordinating Committee advise the Secretary of the Interior that Departmental plans for the Navajo have a better chance to become law if the agreement and support of the Co-ordinating Committee and its constituent organizations is enlisted in advance, and that to secure this common understanding the Co-ordinating Committee would suggest that the Secretary call a conference in Washington to discuss the program when it is ready and before it is made public or submitted to Congress, and invite representatives of these organizations to attend."

HEALTH CONDITIONS AMONG ALASKAN ESKIMOS AND INDIANS

Dr. Dawber read a communication from Dr. Earl Albrecht, Commissioner of Health of the Territorial Department of Health of Alaska, describing the tragic incidence of tuberculosis among Alaskan native groups and asking for cooperation in bringing about action to deal with it.

After discussion, it was

"Moved and passed that the Home Missions Council and the National Congress of American Indians give other groups in the Co-ordinating Committee full information on Alaskan health conditions and advise these other organizations what form of effective action can be undertaken."

STATUS OF NEW YORK STATE INDIANS

Dr. Dawber brought to the attention of the meeting a request from the Eastern Regional Conference of Indian Workers for a study of the status of New York State Indians. Reference was made to the study undertaken in 1943-44 by the Association on American Indian Affairs, and, after discussion it was

"Moved and passed that the Association on American Indian

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	RDH	VII . 115

"Affairs follow up data on the status of New York State Indians and present a program for action to the Co-ordinating Committee and its members."

In closing discussions, the problems of Navajo relief and how it should be handled were brought up again. It was agreed in general that the spontaneous urge among American citizens to contribute to the relief of the Navajo was good, that the energies of people should be turned if possible to getting federal action on relief, and that, at the same time, those seeking to send private relief contributions be advised to channel their aid through the agencies which Mrs. Kirk has helped to establish in the Southwest.

The meeting was adjourned at about 4:30 P.M.

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	RDH	VII . 115

ASSOCIATION ON AMERICAN INDIAN AFFAIRS, INC.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING
Friday, October 24th, 1947 at
12:30 P. M.

MINUTES

PRESENT:

Dr. Haven Emerson, Chairman
Dr. Charles Russell
Mr. Carl Carmer
Mr. Alden Stevens
Mrs. Edgar L. Rossin
Mr. Alexander Lesser

In opening the meeting, it was decided that a copy of the Minutes be sent to members of the Executive Committee unable to attend and to all other members of the Board of Directors.

Mrs. Rossin reported on the budget and the audit recently completed. The report was approved. It was moved and passed that a summary of this financial report be attached to the Minutes.

Changes in the directorate were discussed. Resignations of four directors were accepted - Dr. Lyman Bryson, Dr. William Duncan Strong, Dr. Henry Neuman and Dr. Alfred Cohen - with expressions of regret and appreciation for their long cooperation. It was moved and passed that Andrew Butler be asked to become an interim director of the Board to fill one of the unexpired terms, and to consider filling other Board vacancies at the November Executive Committee meeting. All members of the Executive Committee and the Board are to be asked to make recommendations for consideration at the November meeting.

It was moved and passed that a National Advisory Board be organized to act as a body of consultants of the Associat on. The formation and membership of this board are to be further considered at the November Executive Committee meeting. It was moved and passed that in accepting the resignations of Drs. Bryson, Strong and Neuman, they be invited to become members of this new National Advisory Board.

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	RDH	VII . 115

The Executive Director reported the impending resignation of Miss Viola Young as office secretary and the immediate need for finding a replacement who can take care of the important duties which Miss Young has been taking care of so ably.

The Executive Director discussed the need for authority from the Executive Committee to conduct day-to-day business, frequently involving considerable financial expenditures. It was agreed by the Executive Committee that the Executive Director had authority to act as the agent of the Association and conduct its affairs as he deems best, reporting each month to the Executive Committee.

The Executive Director reported that among the plans of the Association at this time are a mail drive for new members, a drive for new subscribers to "The American Indian" and the publication of an issue of "The American Indian" in late November. He asked that all members of the Executive Committee and the Board cooperate by suggesting prospects for membership.

Dr. Russell suggested that the Board make reservations for the Annual Meeting next May without delay because of the number of organizations applying for Museum space these next few months.

It was voted that the next meeting of the Executive Committee be held Thursday, November 20th, 1947, in the Association's office.

The Executive Director summarized recent events on the Navajo situation. Attention was drawn to the statement of "The Navajo: Problem and Plan" submitted October 21, 1947 by the Department of the Interior to the Interior Department Sub-committee of the House Appropriations Committee. This plan differs from the recommendations made by Supt. James Stewart. It was noted in addition that the plan makes no provision for immediate relief or for a social welfare program. It was moved and passed that the Association go on record in criticism of the Department of the Interior plan on these points by sending a statement of its views to the members of the Interior Department Sub-committee of the House Appropriations Committee and to officials of the Department of the Interior. This statement is to be drafted by the Executive Director in consultation with Mrs. Rossin and Mr. Garner.

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	RDH	VII . 115

A communication from Dr. Dawber, chairman of the Co-ordinating Committee on American Indian Affairs, was presented to the meeting. The letter announces an all day meeting of the Co-ordinating Committee for November 19th in New York. In view of the immediate importance of the Navajo issue it was agreed that the meeting be earlier than November 19th if possible. It was suggested that the date most convenient for the members of the Board of the Association would be Monday, November 10th.

In accordance with Dr. Dawber's suggestion, it was agreed that interested members of member organizations attend in addition to official representatives to the Committee. The meeting on November 19th will take up the Navajo problem, the question of financing research on Indian claims, and a report being prepared by the Home Missions Council on the legal status of Indians state by state. In the discussion of the Navajo situation, Mr. Charles Collier, special consultant to Secretary of the Interior Krug, will participate and present his views.

Attention was also called to the Department of the Interior meeting on conservation matters scheduled for December 1-2 and the fact that representatives of the Association have been invited to attend.

The Executive Director made a brief report on the events which have followed Presidential approval on August 8, 1947 of the Tongass Bill which authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to contract for the sale of timber on Indian lands in the Tongass National Forest without regard to prior settlement of Indian rights and claims. It was noted that an effort is being made to effect an agreement between the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture under which Indian property rights would be protected in advance of any contracts.

The meeting adjourned at 2:30 P. M.

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	RDH	VII . 115

Association on American Indian Affairs, Inc.

48 East 86th Street
New York 28, New York

BU 8-6173

Haven Emerson, M.D., *President* · Eduard C. Lindeman, *1st Vice President*
Mrs. Edgar L. Rossin, *2nd Vice-President* · Alden Stevens, *Secretary*
Charles Russell, *Treasurer*

July 1, 1947

Dear Members of the Executive Committee:

The attached copy of a letter from Mr. La Farge and copy of the "Proposal" he forwarded this office is being rushed to you for your immediate consideration.

No doubt, Dr. Emerson will call a special meeting of the Executive Committee for full discussion of this plan on his return to the city. In the meantime your comments addressed to the office are earnestly invited.

Cordially yours,

Alice H. Rossin

Mrs. Edgar L. Rossin
2nd Vice President

AHR:vy
Encls: Cy LaFarge ltr
Cy "Proposal"

Dictated but not read

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	RDH	VII . 115

COPY

Santa Fe, N. M.
23 June 1947

Association on American Indian Affairs:

With this I transmit two copies of a very ambitious proposal for an "Our Indian Citizens' Week", concerning which I have already written briefly to Mrs. Rossin and Dr. Russell. This proposal comes primarily from Mr. James W. Young, whose status is explained on page 4, and who is in a position to give powerful aid if the thing is taken up. As noted on page 6, Mr. Kieth Munro, a qualified professional has been asked to draw up preliminary plans and estimates.

This all began with a move by Mrs. Dietrich of the New Mexico Association to find out if something could not be done to awaken the public. The proposal is obviously too big for that local group.

The question then arises whether there is anyone who can sponsor the program, exercise primary control over its director, and raise the necessary funds. Our hope is that the American Association can do this, bringing in the associated groups such as the General Federation of Women's Clubs and the Indian Rights Association as co-sponsors or associates, but running the program for the good of the Indians and of the Association.

I agree with the suggestions in the proposal that the present situation is a challenge, and opportunity, and a test of our organizations. I hope that the Executive Committee will give careful, prompt consideration to the possibility of taking up this plan, and will consult with Mr. Munro. One of the most difficult questions, to my mind, is whether funds can be obtained for a publicity program. So many foundations shy away from such things. The people out here are waiting anxiously to hear what we decide.

Positive support can probably be had from the Civil Liberties Union. As a matter of politics, however, while the Union can be one of a number of associated sponsors, it must not be too prominent. Too many people still mistrust it.

I, too, shall wait anxiously to learn what decisions are made.

Yours sincerely,

Signed: Oliver La Farge

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	RDH	VII . 115

EDUCATION OF THE PUBLIC IN INDIAN AFFAIRS

The present acutely serious situation in Indian Affairs illustrates the basic inadequacy of work now being done to ensure a decent deal for our Indians. At certain moments of crisis, as in the original battles against the Bursum Bill and Indian Omnibus Bill in the early 1920's, sufficient public interest has been aroused to be effective. At other times, relatively small volunteer groups, by working closely with cooperative Indian administrations, have secured important internal reforms. The general public ignorance and apathy, however, is such that the whole structure of Indian progress is open to destruction at anytime, whether by an ill-informed Congress or an improperly selected Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

At present we know that one-sixth of our Indian population, the Navajo Tribe with 60,000 members, is in desperate straits. Seventy-five years of gross neglect alternating with rashly formulated, erroneous policies, have reduced this people to starvation and held them chained in ignorance and illiteracy. The pending drastic reduction of the Indian Service budget promises to remove the last hope of rescuing this great tribe, and at the same time will end high-school level education, cripple medical and extension services, and generally bring to a standstill the progress of the remainder of our 380,000-odd Indians.

This is possible, with no strong public reaction, despite the fact that the Navajos are truly famous, and that our Indians in general are a centre of sentimental interest to a large public. Despite their interest

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	RDH	VII . 115

and the contact thousands of tourists have had with Navajos and Pueblos, the public as a whole has no idea whatsoever of the Indian as a fellow-citizen struggling desperately to achieve equality of opportunity. What little thinking the public has ever done on this subject has been completely stultified by a few slogans such as "the wicked Indian Bureau", "Indians are oil millionaires", "it's no use educating Indians, they go back to the blanket", combined with rosy Hiawatha concepts.

This general ignorance is clearly reflected in Congress, which has never shown anything but good will, as a whole, towards Indians in recent times, and yet is capable of passing lethal legislation, as in the present appropriation bill. The debates and records of hearings show how few Congressmen, for instance, have grasped the idea that the only way in which we can abolish the Indian Bureau is by getting the Indians on their feet, physically, economically, and educationally. It is erroneous to damn Congress or even the Indian Service so long as the people from whom they derive hold completely false beliefs.

The only security for our Indians lies in general education of the American public. The present moment, when matters are so critical, is a perfect time for launching a program of such education. The rather general framework proposed will give the fullest opportunity for discussion regionally of the local and special problems in which the Indian question abounds. An immediate outcome should be the preparation by Congress of an adequate budget for the Indian Bureau and an airing of the severe criticisms leveled at the Bureau. If properly conducted the program should lead to long-term activity to prevent the periodic recurrence of such catastrophes as we now face.

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	RDH	VII . 115

Accompanying this statement is an outline of a plan for "Our Indian Citizens' Week", which offers the best hope of launching the program and achieving the immediate goal. This plan is possible only if the national organizations, or one of them, devoted to Indians can find the funds to establish and maintain the professional staff and central office described in the outline. It would be better to do nothing than to attempt such a campaign with existing organizations and volunteer help.

The present situation puts it squarely up to those groups devoted to Indian advancement to prove that they have a right to exist. It is as much an opportunity as it is a disaster. We have confronted nothing like it since the days of the Indian Omnibus Bill. We have the Navajo Tribe in imminent danger of being degraded into the ranks of migratory labor, with starvation of many of its members as an alternative. We have a general wrecking of essential Indian services. We have bills in Congress to "set the Indians free" by breaking down the restrictions which now protect their real estate and capital assets, ignoring the grim fact that the only "freedom" for Indians as for anyone else is the freedom of knowledge and experience which will enable them to make their way without such protections. If in the face of such dramatic conditions, the Indian organizations cannot reach the American public, they should refund their members' dues and dissolve.

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	RDH	VII . 115

"OUR INDIAN CITIZENS' WEEK"

The purpose of the Week will be to focus public attention on the fact that the Indian does not have the same opportuhities for education, health, and work as do white American citizens.

Sympathetic understanding will be sought for the 380,000 Indians, as fellow-citizens, struggling to achieve equality of opportunity.

The Indian will be free when he has the knowledge and experience to make his way in the modern world without special protection or legislation. He will gain that knowledge and experience only when other Americans understand and help him.

The Week, proposed for the first week in February, will start with many advantages from a publicity point of view: Indians themselves are exciting; familiar yet bizarre, they have a natural publicity value; wider and more intelligent support of Indians conflicts with no immediate vested interest; influential and respectable groups such as women's clubs, churches, the DAR, universities are already on the Indians' side; there is nothing that should prevent the enlistment of organizational support from veterans' associations, fraternal groups, etc.

While the number of active and powerful friends of the Indians is not great, there are many who if properly approached would help Indian Citizens' Week. For example, James Young, of J. Walter Thompson Advertising Agency, and wartime chairman of the powerful National Advertising Council, has agreed to assist the program. Contacts have been made with the Time-Fortune group, there are personal channel to many key individuals in radio, newspaper, magazine work. As the plans for the Week unfold, more and more opportunities will offer themselves.

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The Museum of Modern Art Archives, NY	Collection:	Series.Folder:
	RDH	VII . 115

Several potential headaches suggest themselves: There is the danger that the color of the Indian may be exploited, as in the past, not for his benefit but as a barbaric, sentimental or humorous spectacle. Second, there is the Indian Bureau. The Week should be neither an occasion for attacking the Bureau or defending it. The Indians must be the major concern of those sponsoring and developing the program. In conferences and radio programs there will of course be discussion, pro and con, of the Bureau. A third problem concerns the relations and responsibilities of the sponsoring groups: this should be worked out in advance for the guidance of the publicity director. Some arrangement assuring that national publicity will be released only through the director but giving regional and local autonomy to the sponsoring groups should not be difficult to agree upon.

This Week must be primarily educational in impact; if it is successful, the interest it creates can later be used as a basis for careful strengthening of the participating organizations through membership drives, fund-raising, etc. In any event it should provide the momentum on which would be built a sustained program of thoughtful discussion to reach a climax, each year, in "Our Indian Citizens' Week."

The major problem is the establishment of a compact office in New York, headed by an experienced public relations man, to handle the thousand and one details, decisions, releases, etc. that will be required. The whole purpose of the Indian Week is to enlist the intelligent support of newspapers, radio, magazines, news reels - the media that form public opinion. To do this, those groups interested in the Indian must be prepared to offer professional cooperation and assistance.

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The Museum of Modern Art Archives, NY	Collection:	Series.Folder:
	RDH	VII . 115

A large organization will not be needed: a publicity director with competent assistance, perhaps an overall staff of five, working from August 1 through March 1, should be able to do a creditable, professional job. To determine the costs of such a program we have invited Keith Munro of New York to prepare a presentation on the Week, indicating what he feels could be accomplished, channels of information to be used, the expenses, etc. Mr. Munro was formerly a Canadian newspaper man, promotion man for the Dionne quintuplets during the first six years of their life, and then a New York public relations man, with a large firm, and more recently head of his own organization. Munro is hardworking, reliable, with a fine flare for what makes news. He is not an Indian expert but a technician who understands public relations. It is estimated that $25,000 would cover the program.

The publicity director and his staff will prepare a variety of material and see that it is properly distributed, handle the New York contacts with newspapers, magazines, wire associations, radio networks, the National Advertising Council, make certain in cooperation with sponsoring groups that Indians are available as needed, for newsreels, radio stations, schools, museums, etc. for talks, songs, dances, demonstrations of handicraft. The director will be in touch with regional projects and give them national publicity where warranted. He will handle the all-important advance activities to focus attention on the approaching week, and work with 'March of Time' if that organization acts on the suggestion that it do a feature on the Navajos. If, as hoped, museums schedule special Indian exhibits, the director will assist in publicizing them. The whole field of [redacted] cooperation with commercial organizations, department stores, railroads, etc., interested

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	RDH	VII . 115

in the Indians, would be handled through his office.

Publicity will start some months before "Our Indian Citizens' Week" and build up to the Week itself. Releases, clipsheets, photos, etc., will deal in a popular but factual manner with problems of the Indian as a citizen, emphasizing always the fact that the Indian receives less than other citizens in opportunities for education, work and health.

Discussion conferences will be held in cities wherever possible, with whites and Indians cooperating as speakers. Women's organizations will devote meetings to the subject.

Visits to Indian Reservations will be arranged, particularly a trip of newspaper and radiomen to the Navajos. Every effort will be made to stimulate local activity by Indians and their friends.

If radio plans are successful, programs will be arranged on the Chicago Roundtable, Town Meeting of the Air, the People's Platform, the American Forum. Specifically equipped Indians will appear on more purely entertainment programs as Hobby Lobby, We the People, etc.

In all these activities, and in the publicity, the publicity director will be in the closest contact with the sponsoring associations and will clear material with individuals qualified to approve content as it relates to the Indians.

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The Museum of Modern Art Archives, NY	Collection:	Series.Folder:
	RDH	VII . 115

SPECIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

ASSOCIATION ON AMERICAN INDIAN AFFAIRS, INC.

Monday, April 28, 1947, 12:30 P. M.

Present:

Dr. Haven Emerson, President and Chairman
Mrs. Edgar L. Rossin, 2nd Vice-President
Dr. Charles Russell, Treasurer
Mr. Alden Stevens, Secretary
Miss Gertrude Ely, Chairman, Committee on Gov't. Relations
Mr. Rene d' Harnoncourt, Chairman, Nominating Committee
Mr. J. Thomas Townsend, Executive Secretary

Absent:

Mr. Carl Carmer, Publications Committee Chairman
Dr. Eduard C. Lindeman, 1st Vice-President
Mr. Robert Ullman
Dr. Jay B. Nash

Old Business:

1. Minutes of the April 21st meeting were read and approved.
2. Letter of Mrs. Rosborough of General Federation of Women's Clubs was read. It was moved, seconded and unanimously approved to bill the four organizations leading in sponsorship of the Institute on the Navajo - each to share one quarter of the total cost as agreed upon - with the stipulation that should the Women's Clubs later share in the costs, refunds would be made equally to the four paying organizations.
3. Letter of Mr. Philleo Nash, regretting that circumstances make it impossible for him to fill the request of the Executive Committee to provide daily information on actions of the House and Senate Sub-Committees on Indian Affairs, was read. In this connection Mr. d'Harnoncourt reported that he has not as yet been able to obtain the necessary funds to hire a competent Washington observer for the Association for the next three or four months. He added, however, that he is hopeful that the funds will be forthcoming and that he would be able to report fully on this in the near future.
4. Dr. Emerson read a telegram he received from the New Mexico Association urging the A.A.I.A. to go on record as opposed to the proposed cuts in the budget for the Indian Office. Mr. Townsend was instructed to write Mr. Zimmerman for a breakdown of these cuts and to inform the New Mexico group that action is being taken on the matter.

New Business:

1. It was moved, seconded and unanimously agreed to give the support sought by Dorothy Myers, Legislation Chairman, Indian Council Fire, regarding bills before Congress seeking establishment of a National Indian Day. It was suggested that the Indian Council Fire be asked to in turn support the A.A.I.A. in its stand against cuts in appropriations for the Indian Office now pending.

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The Museum of Modern Art Archives, NY	Collection:	Series.Folder:
	RDH	VII . 115

2. Mrs. Rossin reported plans and progress regarding the Annual Meeting on May 8th - invitations, notices and proxys for which had already been mailed to the membership.
   Mrs. Rossin reported further that Mr. Oliver LaFarge had agreed to be the principal speaker at the business session. She stated that six members must be named to the Board of Directors for the class to be named and that one vacancy - that created by the resignation of Mr. Lyman Bryson, is to be filled. The six names Dr. Emerson will present as a slate for the May 8th meeting include Mr. Carmer, Mrs. Lasker, Mr. Howells, Dr. Russell, Mr. Benjamin and Mr. Shapiro. It was noted that a person to fill the vacancy might be chosen also at the meeting - preferably some one whom the New Mexico group feel would be adequate.
3. Dr. Emerson, for the committee, drafted a letter to Senator Kenneth S. Wherry of the Senate Sub-Committee on Interior Department Appropriations warning Congress that the cuts in the budget as announced for the Indian Office will bring intolerable results. The statement of Dr. Emerson was also to be directed as a "letter to the editor," of the New York Times and Mr. Townsend was instructed to use it as a basis for a press release to the New York papers.
4. There being no further business the meeting was adjourned at 3:30 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

Alden Stevens
Secretary

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The Museum of Modern Art Archives, NY	Collection:	Series.Folder:
	RDH	VII . 115

Mr. Rene d'Harnoncourt

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING JULY 31, 1947

PRESENT: Dr. Haven Emerson
Mr. Carl Carmer
Mrs. Edgar L. Rossin

1. Motion on the Executive Director is that efforts should be made to have Mr. Omer Stewart interviewed either at Boulder, Colorado or at Santa Fe, New Mexico by Mr. La Farge or Mrs. Rossin, or both, during August, that a letter be sent to Mr. Hassrick suggesting a possible temporary employment basis but notifying him that full time employment appears desirable for permanent executive directorship.

2. That Mr. La Farge be informed that his "Proposal" for Indian Week is individually approved by each of the members of the Executive Committee, but cannot be undertaken by official action because of the lack of funds promised for promotion which would justify our making the necessary commitments for personnel, publicity, and other related expenses.

3.A delay in receipt of Mrs. Morawetz's letter makes it unnecessary for us to take any action on this item.

4. That an effort be made, through the Indian Bureau and other sources in Washington, including counsel now employed by Alaskan Indians, to learn to what extent an executive order regarding Indian reservations might remove a threat of elimination of Indian fisheries and lumber property from the Indians by such legislation as was introduced in the last session of Congress and withdrawn just before the close of the session.

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	RDH	VII . 115

Mr. Rene d'Harnoncourt

AGENDA

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING, JULY 31, 1947
Held in Association Office at 1:45 p.m.

Consideration of Executive Director applications

Consideration of Oliver La Farge "Proposal" for Indian Citizens' Week

Letter and mention of Mrs. Morawetz gift of $1000 to Mrs. Rossin, to appear in minutes of this meeting.

Discussion and rewrite of letter to The President of the United States asking that the Alaskan Indian lumber and fishery areas be, by Executive Order, declared Indian Reservations.

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	RDH	VII . 115

SUMMARY OF CANDIDATES FOR EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR POSITION

July 29, 1947

ROYAL B. HASSRICK

OMER C. STEWART

Recommended by Wilson D. Wallis, Prof. of Anthropology, Univ. Minnesota
Age: 39

American. Univs. Utah & California; 1933 & 1939 respectively. Anthropology major.
Field work under auspices Univ. of Utah, Univ. of Calif., and Social Science Research Council, from 1931 to 1941 incl.
Teaching since 1935 - Univ. of Calif., Univ. of Texas, Univ. of Minnesota, Assistant Professor of Anthropology at Univ. of Colorado since Nov. 1946.
Honors & Societies: Social Science Research Council Post-doctoral Fellowship, 1940-1941. Sigma Xi, Phi Beta Kappa, Phi Sigma, American Anthropological Association, Society for American Archaeology, Society for Applied Anthropology.
Can't come to New York for less than $7000

MORRIS SWADESH

Recommended by Melville J. Herskovits, Chairman Dept. of Anthropology Northwestern Univ. Teachers professional courses, language science. Univ. Chicago, Yale University.
Age: 38

Teaching: language science, American Indian languages, general anthropology, modern language.
Executive work: planning and directing educational projects among Indians of Mexico; directing language technicians and teachers in Army.
Research: American Indian languages (Nootka, Chitimacha, Tarascan and others . . .
Editorial: preparation of textbooks, guides, brochures; scientific journal.
Fellow, research assistant, instructor, Yale, 1931-37.
Assistant Prof., Univ. Wisconsin, 1937-39
Dept. Indian Affairs, 1939-41, Republic of Mexico, Director Office of Linguistics.
Instituto Politecnico Nacional de Mexico, Prof. 1941-42.
1942-46 OSS
1946-48 Guggenheim Memorial Foundation, research fellow.
Member: Linguistic Society of America, American Anthropological Assn., American Ethnological Society, Sociedad Mexicana de Antropologia, Linquistic Circle of New York.
Published extensively.

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	RDH	VII . 115

EMIL SADY

Recommended by Robert Redfield, Chairman Dept. of Anthropology, Univ. of Chicago.

Age: 28

American. Univ. of So. California and Columbia. Field Representative for the Com. of Indian Affairs, 1941-43. In charge of Inter-American Indian Institute in Mexico City until Mar. 25, 1942 - initiated publicaion of America Indigena and Boletin Indigenista under Com. Collier to develop health, nutrition and cultural projects; to organize National Indian Institutes in other countries, and to maintain liaison with U.S. Embassy and U.S. Indian Service, which included reports on political activities related to Indian Affairs.
Has worked for Carnegie Endowment for Intern'l Peace, U.S. Office Indian Affairs, Nat'l Inst. of Public Affairs, Los Angeles County Govt. Navy.

CARROLL N. GIBNEY

Recommended by Harry J. Carman, Dean, Columbia Univ.

Age: ?

Clark College, Clark Univ., Middlebury and Dartmouth Summer Schools. Education and Psychology majors. Teacher at Cushing Academy, Ashburnham, Mass., and Marquand School for Boys; Education Dept of Central Branch YMCA in Brooklyn; New York Educ. Council as Secretary of Community Planning Committee, WPA Adult Education Project; National Youth Administration; U.S. Office Civilian Defense; District Educational Services Officer, U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service.
Member: American Assn. for Adult Education, N.Y. Adult Educ. Council, Board of Directors and Executive Committee Natl Vocational Guidance Assn.

JOHN ALEXANDER

Recommended by Harry J. Carman, Dean, Columbia Univ.

Presently working for Ph.D. and teaching introductory Social Science course in Columbia College. Field is sociology rather than anthropology.

ARTHUR CASWELL PARKER

Recommended by F. W. Hodge, Director of Southwest Museum.

Age: 66

Is retired. Has worked for many years in field of Indian affairs, is author of several books on Indians - fiction, fact, folklore, archeology, history and about 100 articles. His vita so extensive should be read in full - briefing it seems impractical now. Is working as free lance writer, if age is not against him would like to be considered.

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	RDH	VII . 115

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MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE CALLED BY THE CHAIRMAN AND HELD AT THE OFFICE OF THE ASSOCIATION AT 10:30 A.M.
JUNE 27, 1947

PRESENT:

Dr. Charles Russell
Mr. Carl Carmer
Mr. Alden Stevens
Dr. Haven Emerson

The Committee took note of the resignation presented by Mr. Townsend, a copy of which is made a part of the record of the Minutes.

"To The Executive Committee

It is with mixed emotions, running from sincere regret to welcome relief that I find it necessary to submit herewith my resignation as Executive Secretary of the Association.

It has, for the most part, been a genuine pleasure knowing you officers and working at your directions.

However, particularly since the annual meeting, the situation within the office has become such that I find myself no longer able to even approach an effective discharge of the duties of the position. Nor could anyone else, I believe, under the circumstances.

The Executive Committee by now knows the situation to which I refer. It is not necessary to enlarge upon it here. I find my position, as things now stand, an untenable one. I can foresee no improvement as might apply to me personally.

In the short time I've been with the Association I tried to the best of my ability to do the job as effectively as possible. Under other circumstances I believe I could have discharged the duties that should go with the position to the satisfaction of those who appointed me Executive Secretary-----and to myself.

Such was my aim in accepting the appointment. I regret that it has been impossible to fully attain that end."

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	RDH	VII . 115

" I feel the A.A.I.A. is a very worthy organization. I know the work to which it is pledged is of great importance. It is my hope that somehow the future of the Association can be assured and that it may successfully function in a way that will result in increased accomplishments.

(undated) Signed: J. Thomas Townsend"

The Committee accepted the resignation of Mr. Townsend with regret that our financial resources do not permit his longer employment. The Executive Committee wishes to express its appreciation of his loyal and efficient service, and they wish that he will achieve a deserved success.

The Executive Committee have voted one week's severance pay to Mr. Townsend, to take effect July 1st, 1947.

The Executive Committee voted to approve Miss Young's employment as office secretary for a period of three months, from the first of July.

The Committee voted to accept the generous offer of Mrs. Rossin to arrange for auditing of the books of the Association for the two years ending May 31, 1947, and of a monthly accounting from June 1, 1947 for the information of the Treasurer and the Executive Committee, without cost to the Association.

The Committee voted to approve the letter of inquiry as to candidates for the post of Executive Director, with certain editorial changes entered herewith:

Line 6, paragraph 1, to read "His qualifications should include ability to:"

Sub-section 1: "Analyze, initiate, etc."
Sub-section 2: "Deal judiciously, etc."
Sub-section 3: "Prepare and issue educational, etc."
Sub-section 4: "Speak in public effectively."
Sub-section 5: "Administer the Association office."
Sub-section 6: "Make quick field analyses in crises."

Line 2, paragraph 2: ".....we hope for etc."

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	RDH	VII . 115

Dr. Russell agreed to continue in his present capacity as Director, Treasurer, and member of the Executive Committee, at least until we obtain an executive director.

The Committee requested that some formal record be made that would permit the borrowing of books from the central office.

The meeting adjourned at 11:15.

Haven Emerson
Chairman

Suggestions from all members are solicited for sources of possible candidates.

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	RDH	VII . 115

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The officers have asked me to inquire whether you know of a prospective executive director for our Association, preferably with graduate training, with some business or professional experience, and with a burning conviction and interest in social action for the benefit of the American Indians, who are now faced with the most desperate crisis in many years. His qualifications should include ability to:

1. Analyze, initiate and present research projects for approaching Foundations for support,
2. Deal judiciously and tactfully with varied officials, legislators and laymen,
3. Prepare and issue educational releases and other public information,
4. Speak in public effectively before a wide range of audiences,
5. Administer the Association office,
6. Make quick field analyses in crises.

The term of office would be for at least three years, and we hope for longer, would carry an initial salary, dependent upon the individual, of between $4500 and $6000.

The executive director would, of course, need to live in or near New York.

We should appreciate hearing from you or directly from any person you care to recommend. Our need for such an executive director is urgent.

Thanking you for any assistance you are able to give us in this matter, I am

Respectfully yours,

Haven Emerson, M. D.
President

HE:vy

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	RDH	VII . 115

ANTHROPOLOGY HEAD	DEAN OF GRADUATE SCHOOL
LELAND STANFORD	
Felix M. Keesing, Professor of Anthropology	John Wendell Dodds, Dean, School of Humanities
HARVARD UNIVERSITY	
Prof. Clyde Kluckhohn, Assoc. Prof. of Anthropology, Peabody Museum, Cambridge	J. W. Lowes, Dean, Graduate School of Arts and Sciences
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO	
Robert Redfield, Chairman of the Dept. of Anthropology and Prof. of Anthropology	Ralph Winfred Tyler, Acting Dean of Division of Social Sciences
COLUMBIA	
Prof. William Duncan Strong, Executive Officer of Dept. of Anthropology	Harry J. Carman, Dean; Moore Collegiate
UNIVERSITY OF DENVER	
Etienne Bernaudeau Renaud, Prof. of Anthropology	Edward J. Allen, Dean, College of Arts and Sciences
NORTHWESTERN	
Prof. Melville J. Herskovits, Chairman, Dept. of Anthropology	T. Moody Campbell
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN	
William White Howells Assistant Professor	J. L. Baldwin
UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA	
Prof. Emil W. Haury	John Franklin Walker
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA	
Professor Wallis	T. Raymond McConnell
UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA	
Willard Z. Parks, Prof. of Anthropology	Victor Elvert Monnett
UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO	
Leslie Spier, Prof. of Anthropology	George Peter Hammond

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	RDH	VII . 115

ANTHROPOLOGY HEAD

DEANS OF GRADUATE SCHOOLS

YALE UNIVERSITY

Edgar Stephenson Furniss

C. Osgood, Chairman
Dept. of Anthropology (Prof.)

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
BERKELEY

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
LOS ANGELES

Carnegie Corporation, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York City

Smithsonian Instution, Washington, D. C.

Director, Field Museum, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia

Director, American Museum of Natural History, New York City

Director, Buffalo Museum of Science, Buffalo, New York

Southwest Museum at Los Angeles

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The Museum of Modern Art Archives, NY	Collection:	Series.Folder:
	RDH	VII . 115

SPECIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

ASSOCIATION ON AMERICAN INDIAN AFFAIRS, INC.

Monday, April 28, 1947, 12:30 P. M.

Present:

Dr. Haven Emerson, President and Chairman
Mrs. Edgar L. Rossin, 2nd Vice-President
Dr. Charles Russell, Treasurer
Mr. Alden Stevens, Secretary
Miss Gertrude Ely, Chairman, Committee on Gov't. Relations
Mr. Rene d' Harnoncourt, Chairman, Nominating Committee
Mr. J. Thomas Townsend, Executive Secretary

Absent:

Mr. Carl Carmer, Publications Committee Chairman
Dr. Eduard C. ~~Lindeman~~, 1st Vice-President
Mr. Robert Ullman
Dr. Jay B. Nash

Old Business:

1. Minutes of the April 21st meeting were read and approved.
2. Letter of Mrs. Rosborough of General Federation of Women's Clubs was read. It was moved, seconded and unanimously approved to bill the four organizations leading in sponsorship of the Institute on the Navajo - each to share one quarter of the total cost as agreed upon - with the stipulation that should the Women's Clubs later share in the costs, refunds would be made equally to the four paying organizations.
3. Letter of Mr. Philleo Nash, regretting that circumstances make it impossible for him to fill the request of the Executive Committee to provide daily information on actions of the House and Senate Sub-Committees on Indian Affairs, was read. In this connection Mr. d'Harnoncourt reported that he has not as yet been able to obtain the necessary funds to hire a competent Washington observer for the Association for the next three or four months. He added, however, that he is hopeful that the funds will be forthcoming and that he would be able to report fully on this in the near future.
4. Dr. Emerson read a telegram he received from the New Mexico Association urging the A.A.I.A. to go on record as opposed to the proposed cuts in the budget for the Indian Office. Mr. Townsend was instructed to write Mr. Zimmerman for a breakdown of these cuts and to inform the New Mexico group that action is being taken on the matter.

New Business:

1. It was moved, seconded and unanimously agreed to give the support sought by Dorothy Myers, Legislation Chairman, Indian Council Fire, regarding bills before Congress seeking establishment of a National Indian Day. It was suggested that the Indian Council Fire be asked to in turn support the A.A.I.A. in its stand against cuts in appropriations for the Indian Office now pending.

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	RDH	VII . 115

2. Mrs. Rossin reported plans and progress regarding the Annual Meeting on May 8th - invitations, notices and proxys for which had already been mailed to the membership.
Mrs. Rossin reported further that Mr. Oliver LaFarge had agreed to be the principal speaker at the business session. She stated that six members must be named to the Board of Directors for the class to be named and that one vacancy - that created by the resignation of Mr. Lyman Bryson, is to be filled. The six names Dr. Emerson will present as a slate for the May 8th meeting include Mr. Carmer, Mrs. Lasker, Mr. Howells, Dr. Russell, Mr. Benjamin and Mr. Shapiro. It was noted that a person to fill the vacancy might be chosen also at the meeting - preferably some one whom the New Mexico group feel would be adequate.
3. Dr. Emerson, for the committee, drafted a letter to Senator Kenneth S. Wherry of the Senate Sub-Committee on Interior Department Appropriations warning Congress that the cuts in the budget as announced for the Indian Office will bring intolerable results. The statement of Dr. Emerson was also to be directed as a "letter to the editor," of the New York Times and Mr. Townsend was instructed to use it as a basis for a press release to the New York papers.
4. There being no further business the meeting was adjourned at 3:30 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

Alden Stevens
Secretary

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The Museum of Modern Art Archives, NY	Collection:	Series.Folder:
	RDH	VII . 115

MINUTES OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

ASSOCIATION ON AMERICAN INDIAN AFFAIRS, INC.

Thursday, March 20, 1947, 3:00 P. M.

Present:

Dr. Haven Emerson, President and Chairman
Dr. Charles Russell, Treasurer
Mr. J. Thomas Townsend, Executive Secretary

Absent:

Mr. Alden Stevens, Secretary
Mrs. Edgar L. Rossin, 2nd Vice-President
Mr. Robert Ullman
Miss Gertrude Ely, Chairman Committee on Gov't. Relations
Dr. Eduard C. Lindeman, 1st Vice-President
Mr. Carl Carmer, Publications Committee Chairman

Since those present did not constitute a quorum all considerations are subject to confirmation at the next Executive Committee Meeting, scheduled for Tuesday, April 15, at 12:30 P.M.

Old Business:

1. Minutes of the Executive Committee Meeting of Feb. 11, 1947 were read and recommended for circulation.

2. Dr. Russell reported the work of the Coordinating Committee. Dr. Emerson named Mrs. Rossin as the second regular member to the Committee. Mr. Townsend reported that the date of the next meeting of the Coordinating Committee has been set as March 28, at 12:30 P.M. at the National Arts Club in Grammercy Park.

3. Report on the Institute of the Navajo was heard through discussion by Dr. Emerson and Dr. Russell.

New Business:

1. Dr. Russell was authorized to set up an account of the Association's expenditures on the Navajo Institute and to submit same to Dr. Mark Dawber so that a pro rata adjustment can be made with the participating organizations pledged to share the expenses of the Institute.

2. Resolutions passed at the Navajo Institute and contained in the Preliminary Report were discussed and acted on favorably with the stipulation that they be sent to all Directors of the Association for confirmation and/or comment.

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	RDH	VII . 115

3. Discussion was had on President Truman's nomination of Edgar E. Witt of Texas, Louis J. Omarr of Wyoming and William Holt of Nebraska to the Indian Claims Commission. Mr. Townsend was instructed to write Oliver LaFarge to see if Mr. LaFarge could supply information on the three men or if he might suggest where such information could be obtained. The Association's correspondence with President Truman and Senators Ives and Wagner, relative to the appointments were read and discussed.

4. Dr. Russell, discussing finances and the budget, reported that the Association had, as of March 20, approximately $1000.00 on deposit and in receivable accounts.

5. It was recommended that Mr. Townsend and perhaps one or two other members represent the Association as delegates to the annual meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science being held in Philadelphia on April 18th and 19th, provided the program when published is of interest to the Association.

6. Dr. Russell reported that all funds of the Association are being transferred to the Yorkville Branch of the National City Bank which is nearby, as soon as possible.

7. A letter from E. B. Rickson, Executive Secretary of the New Mexico Association on Indian Affairs, regarding a Memorial passed by the House of Representatives of New Mexico to the Congress of the United States, relating to Assistance in Development and Use of Indian Lands along the Rio Grande, was read. Mr. Townsend was instructed to acknowledge the letter and inform Mr. Rickson that it will be brought to the April 15th meeting of the Executive Committee.

8. There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 4:30 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

J. Thomas Townsend
Secretary Pro tem.

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	RDH	VII . 115

MINUTES OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

ASSOCIATION ON AMERICAN INDIAN AFFAIRS, INC.

Tuesday, February 11, 1947, 12:30 P. M.

Present:

Dr. Haven Emerson, President and Chairman
Dr. Charles Russell, Treasurer
Mr. Alden Stevens, Secretary
Mrs. Edgar L. Rossin, 2nd Vice-President
Mr. C. B. Russell, Executive Secretary

Absent:

Miss Gertrude Ely, Membership Committee
Mr. Eduard C. Lindeman, 1st Vice-President
Mr. Carl Carmer, Publications Committee
Mr. Robert Ullman

Old Business:

It was moved, seconded and unanimously approved that the minutes of the Executive Committee Meeting of February 11,1947 be accepted as read.

New Business:

1. Discussion of future policies
   a) Budget
      1. Continue present budget until June
      2. Transfer our account to the National City Bank in March
   b) Personnel plans
      1. Resignation of Mr. C. B. Russell accepted with regret as of March 1st.
      2. Appointment of Mr. J. Thomas Townsend as Executive Secretary as of March 1st at a tentative salary of $50.00 per week. He plans to arrive at the Association February 17th.
   c) Program plans
      1. Continue with the magazine as it is
      2. Keep the office as it is
      3. Distribute Downes Report
      4. Participate in Navajo Institute Conference
2. Discussion of firmer joint action policies with other agencies - This was given serious consideration, with view to expanding the Association's size and influence.
   a) Round table conferences suggested
   b) Plans for active membership drive discussed
3. Letters read from Mr. Oliver La Farge
   a) Three resolutions read from New Mexico Association
      1. First one tabled
      2. Second one favored by Association
      3. Third seconded and attached herewith. Motion passed to forward to Committee on Indian Affairs, Superintendent of Navaho Reservation and Navajo Institute.

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	RDH	VII . 115

4. Letters read from Dr. Downes
   a) No action taken
5. Dance Team - Laubin's offer to dance tabled after discussion
6. Plans for Exposition tabled after discussion
7. Report of telephone conversations with Mr. McNickle made by Mrs. Rossin
8. It was moved, seconded and approved to raise the Association's Minimum Annual Membership Dues to $10.00
9. There being no further business the meeting adjourned at 3:00 P.M.

Respectively submitted,

Alden Stevens
Secretary

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	RDH	VII . 115

C O P Y

Resolved: That it is the sense of this meeting that the education of Navajo children is urgent and cannot be postponed until locations for permanent schools are determined by the development of economic resources of the reservation which may bring about shifts in Navajo population. We, therefore, suggest the immediate use, as temporary quarters, of prefabricated houses and Quonset huts which have proved entirely adequate during the war in all parts of the world. We also suggest that they be placed in the locations in greatest need of schools, as named by Chee Dodge, then Chairman of the Navajo Tribal Council, speaking before the Senate Appropriations Committee in May, 1946.

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The Museum of Modern Art Archives, NY	Collection:	Series.Folder:
	RDH	VII . 115

PRELIMINARY REPORT OF THE NAVAJO INSTITUTE
held at the
American Museum of Natural History
New York, N.Y., February 28 -- March 1, 1947

The Institute was sponsored by the following organizations:

American Civil Liberties Union
Association on American Indian Affairs
General Federation of Women's Clubs
Home Missions Council of North America
Indian Rights Association
New Mexico Association on Indian Affairs

for the purpose of considering the recent studies of the Navajo Indian that had been made by Prof. R. C. Downes and Miss Elizabeth P. Clark.

Mark A. Dawber, Chairman of the Coordinating Committee on Indian Affairs, and Executive Secretary of the Home Missions Council, opened the session with a background statement and outline of the procedure to be followed during the Institute. He then introduced the persons whose names appear on the program for the morning session, February 28th.

The afternoon session opened at 2:00 p.m. with Mr. Jonathan M. Steere of the Indian Rights Association in the chair. It was devoted to statements from representatives of the Office of Indian Affairs.

A most comprehensive program, including education, health, welfare, irrigation and other interests affecting Navajo Indians, was presented. Their statements were followed by spirited discussion. The Navajo Indians present were active in this discussion.

The evening program was devoted to law making and enforcement, and was directed by Dr. Jay B. Nash, representing the American Civil Liberties Union. This took the form of a symposium of representative legal advisers; also Mr. Akeah, Chairman of the Navajo Tribal Council, participated.

The evening meeting concluded with the passing of several resolutions to be presented to the final session.

The morning session on Saturday, March 1st, was under the direction of Haven Emerson, M.D., representing the American Association on Indian Affairs.

The first hour was devoted to general discussion and the presentation of issues that had not been scheduled on the program.

At 11:00 a.m. Dr. Niles Carpenter of the University of Buffalo was introduced to present the summary of the several discussions. Dr. Carpenter gave a masterly presentation, and at the close was requested to prepare a written statement to be included in the final report of the Institute.

The final meeting on Saturday afternoon was made an open session, and Mark A. Dawber presided. The purpose of the meeting was to receive the several resolutions to be considered and to be referred to sponsoring agencies. The actions taken were as follows:

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	RDH	VII . 115

EDUCATION

BE IT RESOLVED, That the organizations represented in the Navajo Institute recommend to Congress that increased appropriations be made before September 1st, 1947, to make possible increased school facilities and the provision for dormitories in community school districts on the Navajo Reservation.

LAW MAKING AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

RESOLVED:

1. That this conference go on record as opposed to the repeal of the Indian Claims Act.

2. That the President of the United States be requested to implement the operation of the Indian Claims Act by the appointment of the members of the commission.

IRRIGATION

RESOLVED, That the organizations participating in the Navajo Institute urge Congress to authorize the immediate commencement of work on the San Juan project and on such other irrigation projects as have been prepared for by the Office of Indian Affairs.

INDIAN VETERANS

RESOLVED, That the revolving loan fund of the Indian Service, as authorized by the Reorganization Act of 1934, be increased by at least $1,000,000, and that this amount be available to Indians organized under the Act.

This will enable the Indian Service to effect a more liberal policy of loans to Indian Veterans.

WELFARE

RESOLVED, That this conference go on record to petition Congress to provide more adequate relief for the impoverished people on the Navajo Reservation.

PEYOTE

RESOLVED, That this conference request that the United States Public Health Service be given the funds and the authority to make a thorough-going study of the physical, mental, social, and economic effects of peyote. We estimate that about $50,000 will be required for such a study. We suggest that efforts be made to secure funds from both public and voluntary sources.

LITERACY

RESOLVED, that the following recommendations of the Special Conference called to consider the matter of Literacy in the Navajo field be approved:

1. The group assembled is deeply concerned regarding the total problem of literacy in the Navajo field. We are greatly concerned to do everything possible to achieve at the earliest date a complete educational program for all Navajo people. We are specially concerned, however, with the problem of literacy, both from the point of view of English and Navajo, and pledge ourselves to achieve such a program of literacy.

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	RDH	VII . 115

However, in view of the situation that obtains in the adult population in which there are 40,000 monolinguals, we are, therefore, dealing with the primary need of adult education.

2. We pledge our fullest cooperation to expand the government's program in adult literacy. We approve the use of the officially sponsored alphabet.

3. We urge the mission boards to undertake a specific cooperative program involving a team for literacy and the publication of appropriate literature.

4. We recommend the linquistics courses offered by the Summer Institute of Linguistics at the University of Oklahoma.

5. We urge that the Navajo Institute being held at the Museum of Natural History go on record as approving and offering its support to a vigorous literacy program among the Navajo.

The Institute, in approving these proposals, would have it clearly understood that this does not minimize the importance of a strong program for the education of children and adults in English. The Institute requests that the program of education in the English language be reinforced in every way possible.

NAVAJO TRIBAL COUNCIL

The Navajo Institute hereby records its endorsement of the action of the Navajo Tribal Council at its recent meeting and the development of irrigable areas.

PLANS FOR THE FUTURE

This Institute also welcomes the evidences of progress in planning for Navajo health, welfare, and resource development that have been reported at this conference, and urges implementation of these plans into action by all agencies concerned.

PUBLICITY

BE IT RESOLVED, That the several organizations sponsoring this Institute follow up with a program of publicity, to secure action by Congress and others which will achieve the objectives included in these several resolutions. This should be done both unitedly and as separate organizations.

EQUAL RIGHTS AND PROTECTION

WHEREAS, There should be equal treatment, privileges and responsibilities of all peoples, whether Indians or non-Indians, in all fields of legal, economic, social and political concern,

BE IT RESOLVED, That Indians both on or off reservations should secure and be protected in their legal and other rights, and that there should be correction of such legal, political and other discriminations as may exist.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That copies of this resolution be sent to the Chambers of Commerce and other groups in the towns of Grants, Farmington, Gallup, Holbrook, Flagstaff, Winslow and Williams, with the request that those bodies urge equality in law enforcement in their towns,

And that such additional action be taken as indicated.

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The Museum of Modern Art Archives, NY	Collection:	Series.Folder:
	RDH	VII . 115

COURTESIES

A vote of thanks was approved to Dr. Charles Russell and to the American Museum of Natural History for the use of the room and for other services that had been made available to the Institute.

Appreciation was expressed to all those who had appeared on the program. Special mention was made of Prof. R. C. Downes and Miss Clark for their services in making the survey, of the representatives of the Office of Indian Affairs for their presence and cooperation, and of Dr. Niles Carpenter for his summary presentation.

FURTHER PROCEDURE

It was voted to refer these resolutions to the several agencies sponsoring the Institute, requesting them to take action on the same and report to the chairman of the Committee, Mark A. Dawber.

It was also voted to refer the further actions and procedure to the Coordinating Committee with power.

It was also suggested that another person be added to the Coordinating Committee from each of the agencies, making two representatives from each agency.

It was voted that the Chairman and Secretary of the Coordinating Committee be the officers of the conference for 1948.

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The Institute concluded at 4:00 p.m. with a brief statement by the chairman in which he expressed the hope that the discussions and actions of the Institute would culminate in some vital program of advance among the Navajo Indians.

A more complete report, with copies of the statements made by the speakers, will be available at a later date.

Mark A. Dawber

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The Museum of Modern Art Archives, NY	Collection:	Series.Folder:
	RDH	VII . 115

PROGRAM

INSTITUTE ON THE NAVAJO

American Museum of Natural History, New York, N. Y.
February 28 - March 1, 1947

Friday, February 28, 1947

Morning Session: 10:30--12:30

Dr. Mark A. Dawber, Home Missions Council of North America, presiding officer

1. Presentation of the plan for the conference and of the objectives to be achieved
   Mark A. Dawber
2. Condensation of the Downes and Clark surveys with their recommendations
   Randolph C. Downes
   Elizabeth P. Clark
3. The Navajo View of the Situation
   Sam Akeah
   Roger Davis
4. Health Conditions on the Navajo Reservation
   C. G. Salsbury, M.D.

Afternoon Session: 2:00--4:30

Mr. Jonathan M. Steere, Indian Rights Association, presiding

Observations by officials of the Office of Indian Affairs regarding education, health, welfare, irrigation, etc., as they pertain to the Navajo
John H. Provinse — Dr. Shavely
William Zimmerman — Mr. Wathen
W. W. Beatty

Discussion Period

Evening Session: 7:30--9:00

Dr. Jay B. Nash, American Civil Liberties Union, presiding

Law Making and Law Enforcement
Roger N. Baldwin — E. Adamson Hoebel
Theodore Haas

Discussion Period

Saturday, March 1, 1947

Morning Session: 10:00--12:30

Haven Emerson, M.D., American Association of Indian Affairs, presiding

Summation and Plans for the Future
Dr. Niles Carpenter, School of Social Work, University of Buffalo

Afternoon Session: 2:00 o'clock

Open meeting, Coordinating Committee on Indian Welfare

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The Museum of Modern Art Archives, NY	Collection:	Series.Folder:
	RDH	VII . 115

MINUTES OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

ASSOCIATION ON AMERICAN INDIAN AFFAIRS, INC.

Tuesday, January 14, 1947, 12:30 P. M.

Present:

Dr. Haven Emerson, President and Chairman
Dr. Charles Russell, Treasurer
Mr. Alden Stevens, Secretary
Mrs. Edgar L. Rossin, 2nd Vice-President
Mr. Robert Ullman, Board Member
Miss Gertrude Ely, Board Member
Mr. C. B. Russell, Executive Secretary

Absent:

Dr. Eduard C. Lindeman, 1st Vice-President
Mr. Carl Carmer, Publications Committee

Old Business:

1. It was moved, seconded, and unanimously approved that the minutes of the Executive Committee meeting of December 10, 1946 be accepted as read.

2. Mrs. Rossin reported for the Concert Committee. Plans for the concert on January 29th, by Whittemore and Lowe were well along. News releases and publicity were in process. The first returns of a special mail appeal showed good prospects. Part of the publicity was being handled by Columbia Concerts. It was further explained that the general purpose of sponsoring the Concert was to expand membership and public interest in this Association. New York members were receiving a direct appeal, and it was suggested that Philadelphia be canvassed also. No direct action was taken.

3. a) Dr. Russell in his report as Treasurer explained the inconveniences of carrying funds with the Bankers Trust at Fifth Avenue and 44th St. He asked permission of the Committee to transfer our account to the Yorkville Branch of the National City Bank which is nearby. Permission was given.

   b) It was moved, seconded and voted unanimously that Dr. Russell and Dr. Emerson, either one singly, should sign the checks for the Association.

   c) The Executive Secretary was asked to make the necessary arrangements.

4. Mr. Charles B. Russell reported briefly on the progress the Coordinating Committee has made for the Institute in late February. He has assumed the position as Secretary to the Committee. He announced that their next meeting will be on January 22nd.

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	RDH	VII . 115

New Business:

1. The following letters were read to the Committee, considered, and certain actions taken.

   a) Two letters from Dr. Downes requesting knowledge of our program for the coming year, and asking if he might be considered for further study. The Committee decided first to study budget plans and then answer Dr. Downes.

   b) Two letters written to Mrs. Rossin by Mr. McNickle and Commissioner Brophy were read in part. They discussed the Bureau policies. As they were of a personal and confidential nature, it was decided to extract information of interest to members, and, permission granted, forward such to all Directors.

   c) Dr. Nash's appointment of C. B. Russell to temporary Executive Secretary, and Mr. Russell's acceptance were read.

   d) A digest of Washington events was read by Mr. Russell.

   e) Mr. Oliver La Farge's detailed account of his interviews at Window Rock were read in part. The Committee decided to extract pertinent information and send it to all the Directors. The Executive Secretary was asked to request Mr. La Farge to attend the February 11th continuation of the Navajo Tribal Council Meetings. They were postponed because of Mr. Chee Dodge's death.

   f) It was further requested by the Committee that a letter of condolence be sent friends and relatives of Chee Dodge.

2. The Association has been asked to furnish speakers for the following:

   a) Womens Ethical Cultural Society, afternoon of February 24th. Dr. Russell will speak.

   b) Hamilton Fish Library Americanization class, evening of February 19th. Mr. C. B. Russell will speak.

3. The Committee asked the Executive Secretary to study plans for the Women's Club International Exposition next November. The Executive Secretary was further asked to consider plans for cooperating with The American Civil Liberties Union on such an exhibit.

4. The Committee briefly discussed plans and a program for the coming year. It was decided to prepare a budget before details were worked out. The Executive Secretary and Treasurer were asked to present a tentative budget for the next meeting.

5. It was requested and briefly noted that it is important for the Association, if it is to keep up its national work, that it should solicit greater support from its outlying branches.

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	RDH	VII . 115

6. The Committee strongly approved the suggestion that the Association strengthen its interests with other organizations working toward the same goal.

7. There being no further business the meeting adjourned at 3:00 P. M.

Respectfully submitted,

Alden Stevens
Secretary

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	RDH	VII . 115

MINUTES OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

ASSOCIATION ON AMERICAN INDIAN AFFAIRS, INC.

Tuesday, December 10, 1946, 12:30 P.M.

Present:

Haven Emerson, M.D., President and Chairman
Charles Russell, Treasurer and Co-Chairman of Program & Budget
Alden Stevens, Secretary
Mrs. Edgar L. Rossin, 2nd Vice-President
Robert Ullman, Board Member
C. B. Russell, Director of Annual Appeal
Patricia McDermott, Executive Secretary

Absent:

Lyman Bryson, Co-Chairman of Program and Budget; Miss Gertrude Ely, Chairman of Government Relations; Carl Carmer, Chairman of Publications; Eduard Lindeman, 1st Vice-President.

Old Business:

It was moved, seconded and unanimously approved that the minutes of the Executive Committee Meeting held November 26, 1946 be accepted as read.

New Business:

1. Mrs. Rossin reported on the progress of the mail appeal. Returns were slow but still coming in.

   It was suggested that means be studied whereby the public might be aroused from their apathy concerning the American Indian. Dr. Emerson brought out the fact that there was unfinished business on the Indian Claims Commission Act and suggested that consideration be given the suggestion that newspapers and magazines and, perhaps, the American Bar Association might be approached and given the names of the persons whom the Association recommended for appointment to the committee and its reason therefor, in the hope that these outside agencies would realize the necessity of obtaining good men for these positions.

2. Mrs. Rossin reported on plans for the duo-piano recital the Association had been offered. The boxes would probably net the Association approximately $1100. The concert is scheduled for January 29, 1947 at Carnegie Hall and will feature Whittemore and Lowe, two of the leading young pianists of the country. Mrs. Rossin reported that she had augmented the meetings and membership Committee to help on this project and that they would meet at the office on December 12, 1946, to discuss the plans for the ticket sale.

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	RDH	VII . 115

3. Dr. Emerson suggested that Roger Baldwin and a representative of the Carnegie Foundation be invited to attend an Executive Committee meeting in the near future to discuss with the group its usefulness and to consider how best to implement the Association's proposed program for 1947.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned at 2:30 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

Alden Stevens
Secretary

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	RDH	VII . 115

MINUTES OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

ASSOCIATION ON AMERICAN INDIAN AFFAIRS, INC.

Tuesday, November 26, 1946

Present:

Haven Emerson, M.D., President and Chairman
Jay B. Nash, Acting Secretary
Charles Russell, Treasurer and Co-Chairman of Program & Budget
Mrs. Edgar L. Rossin, 2nd Vice-President and Chairman of Meetings & Membership
Miss Gertrude Ely, Chairman of Government Relations Committee
C. B. Russell, Director of Annual Appeal
Patricia McDermott, Executive Secretary.

Absent:

Lyman Bryson, Co-Chairman of Program & Budget; Carl Carmer, Chairman of Publications; Eduard L. Lindeman, 1st Vice-President; Alden Stevens, Secretary.

Old Business:

It was moved, seconded and unanimously approved that the minutes of the Executive Committee Meeting of October 8, 1946 be accepted as presented.

New Business:

1. Dr. Charles Russell reported that following the October 31, 1946 meeting of the Committee of Five of the Coordinating Committee, appointed to arrange for an Institute on The Navajos, it had come to their attention that the U. S. Indian Office would not be in a position to present their plans for a solution of the problems before February 1947 at the earliest and it had also come to their attention that the Navajo Tribal Council would not have an opportunity to study the Downes and Clark Reports and present their views as early as the first week in January and that it had therefore been suggested that the date of the Institute be moved forward to sometime late in February or early March.

   Mrs. Rossin's report on the Washington conference with the U. S. Indian Office officials reaffirmed the Committee of Five's findings.

   In view of this the Executive Committee continued their authorization of Dr. Russell and Mrs. Rossin to act in their behalf with the Coordinating Committee and urged that said Committee take the opportunity to come to an agreement on points which should be stressed for accomplishment and to reach an understanding on such points with the U. S. Indian Office officials.

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	RDH	VII . 115

2. Mrs. Rossin reported that it was too early to give a break-down on the Annual Membership Appeal but said that 10,000 letters had been mailed out to date and the returns looked promising. She called attention to the fine editorial published by the New York Herald Tribune on behalf of the Association's campaign, on November 16, 1946 and reported that her Committee was having this editorial photostated for use in the appeal. Copies of the editorial as well as other appeal material will be mailed to each of the Directors with the request that they personally solicit three $100 members and as many lesser category members as possible. She further reported that during her recent visit in Santa Fe, New Mexico she had conferred with Mr. Oliver La Farge, former President, and that Mr. La Farge was anxious to help increase the membership and had pledged himself to personally solicit as many people as possible. She strongly urged that the other directors take Mr. La Farge's lead and get behind the drive to strengthen the Association.

3. The Committee asked the Executive Secretary to prepare a statement on the attendance and interest of the Board of Directors which the Committee could refer to the Nominating Committee for their guidance. They further directed the Executive Secretary to draft an outline for an Amendment to the Constitution to be presented to the membership at the next annual meeting, inaugurating a category of Honorary Directors.

4. The Executive Secretary was directed to prepare a report on the status of unfinished studies undertaken on behalf of the Association and to submit same to Dr. Emerson for his consideration and action.

5. a. The Executive Secretary was directed to refer the request of the Public Welfare Officer of Greenburgh, N. Y., to Mr. Robert Landale of the State Public Welfare Department.
b. The Executive Secretary was directed to write to Mr. Gilmartin of Suffolk County, N.Y., Public Welfare Department, over Dr. Emerson's signature asking his opinion on the case of the Montauk Indian boy brought to the Association's attention by Red Thunder Cloud.
c. The Executive Secretary was directed to write to William Brophy, U. S. Commissioner on Indian Affairs, for his comment on letters addressed to him by Philip Johnson of Los Angeles, California, and she was further directed to write to Mr. Johnson asking for his vita. All this with the view that portions of the Johnson letter be considered for publication in an issue of THE AMERICAN INDIAN.
d. Dr. Russell reported that he had held a showing of the film Hopi Horizons by Margaret Cussler, Ph.D., and Mary L. DeGive, Ph.D., at the American Museum of Natural History, which was attended by several members of the Association's Board, with a view toward recommending the film for educational purposes, but that it was the opinion of the reviewers that the film did not reach the standards set for such recommendation.

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The Museum of Modern Art Archives, NY	Collection:	Series.Folder:
	RDH	VII . 115

e. Mrs. Rossin reported that the Association had been offered an opportunity to take over the boxes of Carnegie Hall for a duo-pianist recital on the evening of January 29, 1947, and to sell them for the Association's benefit.

It was moved, seconded and unanimously approved that Mrs. Rossin be authorized to take advantage of the offer and to appoint such a committee as she found necessary to promote the sale of tickets.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned at 2:45 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

Jay B. Nash
Acting Secretary

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The Museum of Modern Art Archives, NY	Collection:	Series.Folder:
	RDH	VII . 115

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION ON INDIAN AFFAIRS, INC.

381 Fourth Avenue · · New York City

PROGRAM STUDY COMMITTEES

August 30,1943

Law:

Mr. Howard Gans
Dr. Harry Shapiro
Dr. Frank Lorimer
Dr. Karl Llewellyn
Mr. Robert Benjamin
Mr. Jules Randal
Mr. Bridgham Curtis
Capt. Oliver La Farge
Mr. Charles Elkus
Judge Nathan Margold
Mr. Felix Cohen
Dr. E.A. Hoebel

Education:

Dr. Jay B. Nash
Dr. V.T. Thayer
Dr. Eugene Lerner
Dr. Karl Menninger
Dr. J.L.Moreno
Dr. George Sanchez
Dr. Leonard Covello
Mr. Lawrence Frank
Dr. Junius Meriam
Dr. John Wahlquist
Dr. Charles Russell
Mrs. Edgar L. Rossin
Dr. Henry Neumann
Dr. Alfred Kroeber
Dr. Howard Wilson
Dr. W.S. Campbell
Dr. Malcolm MacLean
Dr. Gordon Macgregor
Mr. John Rockwell
Mrs. John Rogers, Jr.
Dr. Haven Emerson

Health:

Dr. Haven Emerson, Chairman
Dr. W.W. Peter
Dr. J.G. Townsend
Dr. Alfred Lotka
Dr. Kendall Emerson
Dr. Walter Clarke
Dr. Martha Eliot
Mrs. Wanden La Farge
Miss Mary C. Wheelwright
Dr. Frank Lorimer
Dr. J.R. McGibony
Dr. Ethel C. Dunham

Social & Economic Rehabilitation:

Mr. Eduard C. Lindeman
Dr. Ralph Linton
Mr. E. Raymond Armsby
Hon. Francis Case
Dr. Robert Lansdale
Dr. H. Baxter Liebler
Mr. Robert Gessner
Dr. Scudder Mekeel
Mr. Chester Faris
Dr. Robert Lowie
Dr. Seba Eldridge
Dr. WM. Duncan Strong
Mr. Alden Stevens
Dr. A. Irving Hallowell
Dr. Loren C. Eiseley
Rev. John M. Cooper
Dr. Jean Weltfish
Dr. Margaret Mead
Mr. Morie Burge
Dr. H.B. Allen
Mr. Walter Woelke

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	RDH	VII . 115

5/22

AGENDA
Executive Committee Meeting
2:00 p.m. May 23, 1946
48 E. 86 St. New York City

Old Business:

1. Approve minutes of meeting of April 17. MOTION

New Business:

1. Report on meeting of Program and Budget Committee of May 20, by Dr. Russell.

2. Report on meeting with Navajo delegation in Washington by Mrs. Rossin.

3. Report on interview with Randolph C. Downes re job of coordinating Navajo material for Coordinating group, by Mrs. Rossin.

4. Discuss possibility of hiring part-time stenographer-file clerk. MOTION

5. Discuss possibility of purchasing mimeograph machine. MOTION

6. Other business.

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	RDH	VII . 115

Minutes of Executive Committee Meeting
April 17, 1946 at 3:30 p.m.
48 E. 86 St. New York City

Present: Dr. Emerson, chairman; Mrs. Rossin; Mr. Carmer; Mr. d'Harnoncourt; Dr. Russell; Mrs. McDermott, Executive Secretary; Miss Lizee, Recording Secretary.

Absent: Mr. Lindeman; Dr. Nash.

Old business:

1. It was unanimously approved to accept the minutes of the Executive Meeting of Feb. 12, as presented.

New business:

1. The attached report on the second meeting of the Coordinating Committee on Indian Affairs, was read by Mrs. Rossin.

2. The attached report of her trip to Washington D. C. was read by Mrs. McDermott.

3. It was unanimously approved that the following papers be prepared for presentation at the Annual Meeting:
   a) the 1945-46 Budget be brought up to date
   b) a future program for the Association, outlining its needs and defining its activities, which would also show the necessity of an Executive Director to enlarge the scope of the Association
   c) a comprehensive and combined report of the past year's activities of the Association to accompany a letter from Dr. Emerson.

4. It was unanimously approved that Oliver La Farge be approached with a request to speak at the reception for Wm. A. Brophy, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the Board of Directors.

5. There being no other business, the meeting adjourned at 5:20 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Alice M. Rossin
Secretary pro tem.

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The Museum of Modern Art Archives, NY	Collection:	Series.Folder:
	RDH	VII . 115

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION ON INDIAN AFFAIRS, INC.

48 East 86th Street · New York City

MINUTES OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION ON INDIAN AFFAIRS, INC.

Thursday, May 23, 1946 at 2:00 p.m.
48 East 86th Street, New York, 28, N.Y.

Present: Haven Emerson, M.D. president and chairman
Charles Russell, treasurer and acting secretary
Robert Ullman
Patricia McDermott, executive secretary
Marion N. Lizee, administrative secretary
Mrs. Edgar L. Rossin arrived before adjournment

Absent: Lyman Bryson, co-chairman of Program & Budget; Carl Carmer, chairman of Publications; Miss Gertrude Ely, chairman of Government Relations; Eduard L. Lindeman, 1st vice-president; Alden Stevens, secretary.

Old Business

1. It was moved, seconded and unanimously approved that the minutes of the Executive Committee meeting held at the offices on April 17, 1946, be accepted as read.

New Business

1. Charles Russell, as co-chairman of the Program & Budget Committee, reported on a luncheon meeting, held at the Harmonie Club, New York, on May 20, 1946 and attended by Lyman Bryson, co-chairman of the committee, Mrs. Edgar L. Rossin and Mrs. McDermott. At that meeting it was recommended that the minimum budget for 1946-47, of $11,300, as presented at the Board of Directors meeting on May 8, 1946, be adopted.

   It was moved, seconded and unanimously approved that the recommendation of the co-chairman of the Program & Budget Committee, for the adoption of a minimum budget of $11,300 for the Association's fiscal year 1946-47 be accepted.

2. It was moved, seconded and unanimously approved that action be begun immediately to change the name of the association from The American Association on Indian Affairs, Inc. to The Association on American Indian Affairs, Inc., as recommended at the Board of Directors meeting, May 8, 1946.

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	RDH	VII . 115

3. It was recommended that Mrs. Edgar L. Rossin ask Mr. Eustace Seligman if he would consider contributing to the association the work of drawing up a simplified Constitution and set of By-laws. If Mr. Seligman proved amenable to the request, it was further urged that consideration be given the proposal that a smaller number of Directors, present in person, the other Directors being represented by proxies, constitute a quorum for a Board of Directors meeting. The reason for urging consideration of such a proposal lies in the fact that the Board of Directors, being national in scope, has many representatives living a great distance from the central office in New York. This fact has, in the past, posed serious difficulties in the way of calling a Directors' meeting.(Eighteen months elapsed between the previous meeting and that of May 8, 1946.) It was further suggested that the time between the notice of meeting and the meeting date be as short as legally allowed.

4. In the absence of Mrs. Rossin, her report on the meeting with a delegation from the Navajo Tribal Council by representatives of the Association, in Washington, D.C., May 18-20, 1946, was read by the Executive Secretary. It was moved, seconded and unanimously approved that the report be printed, in edited form, in the Summer Issue of THE AMERICAN INDIAN.

5. In the absence of Mrs. Rossin, the Executive Secretary reported on a meeting, held May 21, 1946, by Mrs Rossin and herself with Mr. Randolph C. Downes, of the History Department, Smith College, Northampton,Mass., to discuss the possibility of obtaining Mr. Downes' services to correlate all available material on the Navajo situation and to prepare a report on it to be submitted for consideration by the Coordinating Committee on Post War Indian Welfare. Because of the urgency of the Navajo situation, the association's representatives on the Coordinating Committee felt it was essential that the services of a person of Mr. Downes' competency be engaged to write such a report and they recommended that the association pay an honorarium of $500 and underwrite all necessary expenses in this connection. It was the representatives' hope that, in view of the urgency, the Executive Committee immediately allocate funds for this purpose, with the expectation that special funds could be raised from the membership to underwrite the association's share in the project.

The Executive Secretary reported that Mr. Downes was willing to accept the assignment and would be ready to begin work on May 27, 1946 and promised that he would have a preliminary report in the association's hands before he reported for a Summer lecture course at the University of Toledo in late July. He gave further assurance that he would be available for consultation and discussion whenever necessary thereafter, until the project was completed.

6. It was moved, seconded and unanimously approved that the association, in view of the urgency of the Navajo situation, authorize its representatives on the Coordinating Committee to recommend the appointment of Mr. Downes for this assignment and to report to the Committee that the association would underwrite Mr. Downes to the extent outlined above.

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	RDH	VII . 115

7. On the recommendation of the Administrative Secretary, it was moved, seconded and unanimously approved that a part-time typist-clerk be employed by the association during the three-month summer period at a minimum salary of $20.00 a week.

8. On the recommendation of the Administrative Secretary, it was moved, seconded and unanimously approved that a second-hand electric mimeograph machine be purchased by the association for $225.00.

9. There being no further business the meeting adjourned at 3:45 p.m.

Respectfully submitted.

Charles Russell,
Acting Secretary,

CR/pm
10/10/46

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	RDH	VII . 115

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE COORDINATING COMMITTEE

NATIONAL ARTS CLUB, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30,1946

Present:

Home Missions Council
Dr. Mark A. Dawber, Chairman
Miss Helen Brickman
Miss Katharine E. Gladfelter
Rev. D. Campbell Wyckoff

American Civil Liberties Union
Roger Baldwin
Mrs. Ethal Cutler Freeman

University of Toledo
Randolph C. Downes

Indian Rights Association
Jonathan M. Steere
Mrs. Robert P. Frazier
Mrs. Amelia A. Lindley
Isaac C. Sutton

Association on American Indian Affairs, Inc.
Haven Emerson, M.D.
Mrs. Edgar L. Rossin
Charles Russell

M.P.McDermott, recording secretary.

Old Business

The chairman reviewed the Coordinating Committee meeting of May 24th and reported that it was the sense of said meeting that a report on the Navajo situation be prepared as quickly as possible; that in order to expedite the work the member groups of the Committee would submit bibliographies and any prepared documents which touched on the Navajo problems to the chairman at their earliest convenience; that Randolph C. Downes, of the History Department of Smith College, Northampton, Mass., be employed by the American Association on Indian Affairs, Inc. and Miss Elizabeth Clark, by the Home Missions Council, to peruse these documents and all other material available and prepare a preliminary statement on the overall Navajo situation for consideration by the Coordinating Committee; that Mr. Downes expenses would be defrayed by the American Association on Indian Affairs and Miss Clark's expenses by the Home Missions Council.

The chairman then announced that, since the members had already received Mr. Downes' report it would be the business of the meeting to discuss the next steps to be taken concerning the problem.

New Business

It was moved, seconded and unanimously approved that the four member groups which make up the Coordinating Committee accept the preliminary Navajo Report, express their appreciation thereof, and thank the authors.

It was moved, seconded and unanimously approved that the preliminary Navajo Report be referred to the Boards of the member groups with the recommendation that favorable consideration be given to the findings and recommendations contained therein by the Boards of the member groups and that Miss Clark's supplementary report, based on her observations during a two-month stay on the reservation during July and August, be offered at the same time for consideration.

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	RDH	VII . 115

It was moved, seconded and unanimously approved that the preliminary report, in its present form, be made available for limited circulation for the purpose of corrections and comments but that it receive no general publicity until edited.

It was moved, seconded and unanimously approved that collective statements concerning the preliminary report be made by the Boards of the member groups and sent to Dr. Dawber, as chairman of the committee when prepared.

It was moved, seconded and unanimously approved that an Institute be held in New York before the new Congress convenes, at which major consideration would be given to the Navajoss and to general problems relative to the Navajo situation.

It was moved, seconded and unanimously approved that the Indian Affairs Committee of the General Federation of Women's Clubs be asked to join the Coordinating Committee as a permanent members.

It was moved, seconded and unanimously approved that a committee of five members, representing each member group of the Coordinating Committee, be appointed to make plans for the Institute, including the choice of a date and place and a list of persons who sould be invited to participate, with the understanding that not more than 80 people be invited for the general discussion and that all recommendations of the Institute be referred back to the Coordinating Committee for final action.

It was moved, seconded and unanimously approved that prior to the Institutea meeting be held on the Navajo Reservation with representatives of the Navajo Council and other Navajo agencies to discuss the preliminary report and that after said meeting the proceedings and findings be transmitted in writing to the Coordinating Committee; and it was further approved that a stenotypist be engaged to attend the meeting and take down the proceedings then transmit them to the Coordinating Committee as soon as possible after the meeting, the expenses of the stenotypist to be underwritten by the Coordinating Committee.

It was moved seconded and unanimously approved that representatives of the five member groups of the Coordinating Committee meet with Mr. Brophy and his associates in Washington, D.C. as soon as possible to discuss the preliminary Navajo report; that said meeting would be a dinner meeting with discussion following, to be held at the Cosmos Club, Washington, D.C. at the invitation of Roger Baldwim of the American Civil Liberties Union. Dr. Dawber was designated to communicate with Mr. Brophy in order to ascertain a date which would be convenient to the Commissioner for such a meeting and to report back to the member groups thereon.

It was moved, seconded and unanimously approved that gratification be expressed to Mr. Downes and Miss Clark for the factual and objective way in which the preliminary Navajo report ~~had been co~~-related and presented to ~~the Coordinating Committee~~.

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The Museum of Modern Art Archives, NY	Collection:	Series.Folder:
	RDH	VII . 115

It was moved, seconded and unanimously approved that consideration be given to publishing the final report, after the Institute, in printed form.

It was moved, seconded and unanimously approved that the committee of five to be appointed to arrange for the Institute plan to hold said Institute at the American Museum of Natural History during the week of December 9th, preferably on December 13th and 14th.

It was moved, seconded and unanimously approved that the committee of five oversee the arrangements for the field conference to be held on the Navajo Reservation prior to the Institute.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned at 2:15p.m.

Respectfully submitted

Patricia McDermott,
Secretary,

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The Museum of Modern Art Archives, NY	Collection:	Series.Folder:
	RDH	VII . 115

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION ON INDIAN AFFAIRS, INC.

48 East 86th Street · New York City

THE ASSOCIATION ON AMERICAN INDIAN AFFAIRS, INC.

48 East 86th Street

New York 28, N.Y.

MINUTES OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

Tuesday, October 8, 1946, 1:30 p.m.

Present:

Haven Emerson, M.D., president and chairman
Jay B. Nash, acting secretary
Mrs. Edgar L. Rossin, 2nd vice-president
Charles Russell, treasurer
Carl Carmer, chairman Publications Committee
Patricia McDermott, executive secretary

Absent:

Lyman Bryson, co-chairman of Program & Budget; Miss Gertrude Ely, chairman of Government Relations; Eduard Lindeman, 1st vice-president; Alden Stevens, secretary.

Old Business:

1. It was moved, seconded and unanimously approved that the minutes of the Executive Committee meeting, held in the Association's offices on Thursday, May 23, 1946, be accepted as read.

New Business:

1. The minutes of the Coordinating Committee meeting, held at the National Arts Club, 15 Gramercy Park South, New York, on September 30, 1946, were placed before the committee for action.

a) It was moved, seconded and unanimously approved that Mr. Charles Russell represent The Association on American Indian Affairs, Inc. on the committee of five to plan a two-day Institute on the Navajo situation to be held in New York City in December and it was further moved, seconded and unanimously approved that Mrs. Edgar L. Rossin serve as Mr. Russell's alternate on said committee. The executive secretary was directed to notify Dr. Mark A. Dawber, chairman of the Coordinating Committee of the appointments.

b) It was moved, seconded and unanimously approved that Mrs. Edgar L. Rossin represent the Association at a meeting in Washington, D.C., on October 18, 1946, between representatives of the Coordinating Committee and the U.S. Commissioner of Indian Affairs, William A. Brophy, and it was further moved, seconded and unanimously approved that Miss Gertrude Ely, chairman of the Government Relations Committee, serve as alternate to Mrs. Rossin. Mrs. Rossin was instructed to submit a written report on the Washington meeting to the Executive Committee at her earliest convenience. The executive secretary was charged with notifying Dr. Dawber of these appointments.

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The Museum of Modern Art Archives, NY	Collection:	Series.Folder:
	RDH	VII . 115

c) It was moved, seconded and unanimously approved that Mr. Oliver LaFarge be asked to serve as representative of the Association at a conference to be held on the Navajo Reservation between representatives of the Coordinating Committee and representatives of the Navajo Tribal Council and other Navajo agencies, and that Mr. LaFarge be authorized to call upon nearby members of the Association, preferably members of the Board of Directors, who might be available at the time of the meeting, to serve as his assistants.

d) It was moved, seconded and unanimously approved that the executive secretary of the Association be authorized to serve as secretary of the Coordinating Committee.

2. Mr. Russell reported that, since taking over the duties of treasurer of the Association, he had been analyzing the financial set-up and was planning certain changes aimed at simplifying the books.

It was moved, seconded and unanimously approved that the committee would be pleased to receive a report from Mr. Russell, at his convenience, should he wish to give one.

3. The executive secretary reported that she had been approached by the agent of the office building regarding the voluntary acceptance of a 15% increase in the monthly office rent. She further reported that she had consulted with a real estate man and learned that, under the existing rent control laws of New York, effective until July, 1947, the Association was under no compulsion to pay any rent increases; that it could remain as a tenant at its present rent on a month-to-month basis and that the owners could not evict it without notice. She was, however, advised that many people were accepting an increase as an investment in good-will.

It was moved, seconded and unanimously approved that the executive secretary discuss the matter further with the building agents, with the thought in mind that, if the agents would consent to a two or three year lease, scrape and refinish the floors, paint the office and make any and all necessary repairs, the Association might consider paying a 15% increase. The executive secretary was directed to report back to the executive committee on the outcome of such a discussion.

4. It was moved, seconded and unanimously approved that the following resolution be spread upon the record and a copy sent to Mr. Gans.

RESOLVED: The Association on American Indian Affairs, Inc. accepts with sincere regret, the resignation of Mr. Howard Gans from its Government Relations Committee and expresses its deep appreciation for the inspiration, loyalty and service which Mr. Gans has given to the Association during his many years of active participation in its work.

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The Museum of Modern Art Archives, NY	Collection:	Series.Folder:
	RDH	VII . 115

5. It was moved, seconded and unanimously approved that the following resolution be spread upon the record and a copy sent to Mr. Nash.

> RESOLVED: The Association on American Indian Affairs, Inc. having learned with sorrow of the recent passing of the father of Mr. Philleo Nash, of the Board of Directors, expresses its sincere sympathy to Mr. Nash on his loss.

6. It was moved, seconded and unanimously approved that Dr. Emerson recommend the following men as the Association's choice for candidates for positions as Commissioners on Indian Claims, which will be filled in the near future.

Felix S. Cohen
Randolph C. Downes
Charles deY. Elkus
Isaac C. Sutton

7. There being no further business the meeting adjourned at 2:30 p.m.

Respectfully submitted

Jay B. Nash,
Acting Secretary,

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The Museum of Modern Art Archives, NY	Collection:	Series.Folder:
	RDH	VII . 115

WASHINGTON, D.C., CONFERENCE
of

THE COORDINATING COMMITTEE

with

OFFICIALS OF THE U.S. OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

October 20, 1946

CONFIDENTIAL

Present:

For the Coordinating Committee

Dr. Mark A. Dawber, Committee Chairman, Home Missions Council.
Mrs. Edgar L. Rossin, Association on American Indian Affairs, Inc.
Mr. E.M.Wilkinson, American Civil Liberties Union.
Mr. Jonathan Steere, Indian Rights Association.
Mr. Randolph C. Downes, author, Preliminary Report on Navajos.
Mrs. Patricia McDermott, Committee Secretary.

For the U.S.Office on Indian Affairs

Mr. William Zommerman, Assistant Commissioner.
Mr. Willard W. Beatty, Director of Education Division.
Dr. Ralph B. Snavely, Director of Health Division.
Mr. Albert L. Wathen, Chief of Engineering Branch.
Mr. D'Arcy McNickle, Field Representative.

Observers

For Indian Rights Association: Mrs. Robert P. Frazier, Mrs. Amelia Lindley, Mr. Isaac Sutton.
For Association on American Indian Affairs: Mr. C.B.Russell.

The conference was called at 2:00 p.m. in the Indian Affairs office at the Department of the Interior Building.

By mutual consent Dr. Dawber acted as spokesman for the Coordinating Committee and briefly explained that the purpose of the meeting was to discuss the preliminary Downes Report with the Indian Office officials in order to learn their suggestions, viewpoints and criticisms concerning the findings contained therein. He emphasized that the discussion would be regarded as confidential and would be given no outside publicity but would serve only as a basis for discussion by the members of the Coordinating Committee in their efforts to arrive at a long-range plan for helping the Navajos which would be acceptable to the Indians, the Indian Office and, perforce, the Congress.

Dr. Downes then took over the discussion and offered his recommendations for consideration by the Indian Affice officials.

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The Museum of Modern Art Archives, NY	Collection:	Series.Folder:
	RDH	VII . 115

Recommendation I, Prepare to Meet the Navajo Relief Needs.

It was rather generally agreed that there was little hope of obtaining any direct relief for the Navajos today, although it was felt that some might derive, indirectly, from work projects aimed at relieving conditions on the Reservation.

Recommendation II, Speed Navajo Colonization and Irrigation Construction.

Mr. Wathen of the Indian Office Engineering Branch took this up in some detail. In answer to the remark that it had been rumored that the Navajo land destined for irrigation contained black alkali and was, therefore, not fit for farming, he said that exhaustive tests had been made and that they found no truth in the rumor. He said there might be some white alkali content but that modern farming methods would overcome any difficulties from that.

Asked whether or not the Indian claims to the San Juan River irrigation project conflicted with white claims, Mr. Wathen replied that the conflict was rather with the Transmountain plan to bring waters into the Rio Grande. This is a four-state compact made by Colorado, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming. Mr. Wathen said he was inclined to go ahead with the San Juan project and put the water to use by the Indians then, when the Indian project is complete, the others may have what is left. He based his reasons on the Western Water Law of use.

Clarifying the irrigated farms project, Mr. Wathen said the norm was based on the premise that 40 acres of irrigated land equalled 250 sheep units. Thus an Indian with 40 acres of irrigated farm land under cultivation would not be allowed to graze any sheep, whereas an Indian who took a 20 acre farm could graze 125 sheep and so on. He estimated that it would cost $100 a year per family for ten years to teach the farmers how to raise their standard of living but he felt that their annual income could be raised from $1200 to $2000 in that period. He said he could start colonization in the irrigated area three years after the first appropriations, providing the appropriations continued.

Recommendation III, Educate All Navajos.

Mr. Downes explained that this recommendation did not imply immediate accomplishment but, rather, that it was the goal toawrd which to aim.

Dr. Beatty of the Indian Office Education Division took up this topic. He said that already, within the appropriations allowed him, he is attempting an experiment to speed Navajo education.

He said the Government had authorized the opening of 70 classrooms on the Reservation this year as against 54 last year, but that he had been unable to open that number because of other circumstances. At Enith there was the problems of no quarters, no water and no funds to provide them; At Twin Lakes there was no water but he had hopes of finding some; At Navajo Mountain, when they got dormitories ready for the children, the well went went and it looked as though they would have to drill 1500-1800 to obtain an adequate supply.

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The Museum of Modern Art Archives, NY	Collection:	Series.Folder:
	RDH	VII . 115

Mr. Beatty said that 220 Navajo children were at Sherman Institute this year, 200 of whom, 12 years and older, were non-English speaking. By using Navajo teachers, or English teachers with Navajo interpreters, in the classrooms, he hopes to cover 12 grades in five years, teaching in Navajo the first two years and in English thereafter. This method is also being used with 100 children on the Reservation. In all 400 Navajo children are at Sherman.

At Albuquerque, 300 children from the Pueblo Jurisdiction and the Crown Point area, who were not in school last year, are attending school this year. There are hopes of putting 100 more children, again non-English speaking, over 12 years of age, in Chilicothe before Christmas.

Mr. Beatty pointed out that Senator Hatch has asked that the Bruns Hospital in Santa Fe be taken over by the Indian Office to be used jointly as a school and tuberculosis hospital. Mr. Beatty felt that the cost of reconverting the former Army plant would be high. He estimated it at more than $1,000,000 with an upkeep cost of $400,000 a year for the school and $500,000 a year for the hospital. He said the plant, after reconversion, could accomodate 600 pupils and 300 tuberculosis patients but that the cost per pupil would be $100 a year more than elsewhere and the cost per bed would be about $600 a year more than elsewhere. Asked what the general cost per bed was he said approximately $2500 per year, whereas the beds at Bruns would probably run to $3000 per year. He said the proposed Bruns plant was large enough that the school would be entirely separate from the hospital and that employees quarters would be removed from both school and hospital.

In explaining why the Toache school had not been reopened Mr. Beatty said that the water facilities were bad there and there was need for a resurvey in order to improve them. Mr. Beatty also brought out that he had received several communications from a Mr. Smith who described himself as "a Protestant Missionary", demanding the reopening of the school at Leuppe. Mr. Beatty explained that the Leuppe school was closed during the war because of plant deterioration and that it would cost at least $500,000 to refurbish it and even then it would not be in good condition.

Mr. Beatty said that since the matter of placing children in off-reservation schools was placed in the hands of the Tribal Council twice as many children came to apply as the Indian Service had places for. He admitted that the 200 G.I.s at Haskell, 100 at Sherman and 140 at Chenlochen and the others for whom places had been found were but a drop in the bucket and still left almost 15,000 without education and, that at the present time, less than 4000 children on the reservation were in school.

When questioned about the recently completed report on Education by Dr. George Sanchez, Mr. Zimmerman said it had been returned, at Dr. Sanchez' request, for revision. He said that Dr. Sanchez had estimated that a fund of $100,000,000 would be necessary to properly educate the Navajo children. Of this amount $12,500,000 was recommended for roads to reach plants which would accomodate 12,500 children. He estimated that migration would take care of the other 7500 but insisted that day schools, per se, would not answer the problem.

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The Museum of Modern Art Archives, NY	Collection:	Series.Folder:
	RDH	VII . 115

Mr. Zimmerman pointed out that this would be a cost of $4000-$5000 per child to educate all Navajos and he scarcely thought the Congress would approve the expenditure. He pointed out that the Navajos were the most difficult people in the world to educate because it is very hard to teach them English and, since there are so few interpreters, there is little or no basis of communication between them and the whites. He agreed with the Committee that there must be some concrete plan ready before any groundswell of public opinion is started and promised to get the Indian Office's revised education plans to Mr. Downes as soon as possible.

Mr. Zimmerman also said it was rumored that the Navajos were planning to bring suit for the fulfilment of their Treaty terms under the Claims Commission Act, and he wondered if one solution to the Navajo problem might not lie in presenting one item covering all estimated Navajo costs at the next appropriations hearing.

It was brought out that this is a legal obligation on the part of the government and suggested that the increased cost, caused by further postponement, should be stressed. This might entail a comparative study of what the cost of the Navajos would have been had the Treaty agreements been carried out as against the actual expenditures on the Navajos since 1868.

In summing up Dr. Dawber asked that Mr. Zimmerman confer with his associates and send a memorandum to the Coordinating Committee outlining the points which they felt should be placed on the docket for the Institute. Mr. Steere said it was the sense of the meeting that out of the Institute should come a statement of what the public should know of the needs of the American Indian, especially the Navajo, which would have general appeal, along constructive and progressive lines, to make people realize Indian problems. Dr. Dawber affirmed that we must create public opinion in order to get public action.

The Committee then expressed its appreciation for the opportunity to meet with the Indian Office officials and Mr. Zimmerman replied that they welcomed the opportunity firstly, to give information and, secondly, to arouse interest and support in their work.

Respectfully submitted

Patricia McDermott,
Secretary

October 29, 1946

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The Museum of Modern Art Archives, NY	Collection:	Series.Folder:
	RDH	VII . 115

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION ON INDIAN AFFAIRS, INC.
48 E. 86 St. New York City 28

Dear Member:

I have just learned that H. R. 4497, a bill to create an Indian Claims Commission, was passed by the House of Representatives on Monday, May, 20th , and referred to the Senate with a request for concurrence. On May 21, the Senate referred the bill to the Calendar.

I feel that this favorable action should be credited in no small measure to the interest which you as individuals showed in supporting this progressive legislation, as I urged you to do on April 6. Therefore, I want to extend my personal thanks, as well as those of all your officers, for your continued efforts in behalf of our Indian minority.

Little opposition is anticipated in the Senate, but it might be well to register your approval of this bill with your Senator.

Sincerely,

Haven Emerson

Haven Emerson
President

May 23, 1946
HE:ml

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The Museum of Modern Art Archives, NY	Collection:	Series.Folder:
	RDH	VII . 115

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION ON INDIAN AFFAIRS, INC.

48 East 86th Street · New York City

Minutes of the Board of Directors Meeting, Friday, June 2nd, 1944 at the Gramercy Park Hotel, New York City.

Present: Prof. Eduard C. Lindeman, in the Chair
Mrs. John Rogers, Jr.
Mr. Carl Carmer
Mr. Rene d'Harnoncourt
Miss Gertrude Ely
Mrs. Helen Fitzgerald
Dr. E. Adamson Hoebel
Dr. Jay B. Nash
Mr. Philleo Nash
Mr. Joseph M. Price
Mrs. Edgar L. Rossin
Mr. Robert J. Ullman

The meeting was called to order at 12:45 p.m.

ON MOTION the report of the Nominating Committee was accepted and the Secretary was directed to cast one ballot for the slate and the following were duly declared elected as officers for the year 1944-45:

Dr. Haven Emerson, PRESIDENT
Major Oliver La Farge, VICE-PRESIDENT
Mrs. John Rogers, Jr., SECRETARY
Prof. Eduard C. Lindeman, TREASURER-CONTROLLER

ON MOTION the Board received with regret the resignation of Mr. L. Busch Faust of St. Louis as a member of the Board of Directors. Carried.

ON MOTION the Treasurer's Report for the period June 1, 1943 to May 31, 1944, as attached to these minutes, was approved. Carried.

ON MOTION the Auditor's Report for the year January 1, 1943 to December 31, 1943 was approved. Carried. (Copies are on file in the headquarters office.)

The Auditor's recommendation that all Special Funds, not restricted by the givers, be transferred to the general account, was presented by the Chairman.

ON MOTION the Board voted that all Special Funds, not restricted by the givers to specific activities, be transferred to the general account with the exception of that part of the Massachusetts Branch Fund which represents a legacy received by them and transmitted to this Association upon the dissolution of the Branch. Carried.

The Chairman then read his suggestions for members for the Standing Committees for the year 1944-45.

ON MOTION these suggestions were approved. The list is attached to these minutes. Carried.

The Chairman then nominated the following as members of the Nominating Committee for 1944-45:

Mr. Rene d'Harnoncourt, Chairman
Dr. E. Adamson Hoebel
Dr. Lyman Bryson
Mrs. John Rogers, Jr.
Mr. Philleo Nash

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The Museum of Modern Art Archives, NY	Collection:	Series.Folder:
	RDH	VII . 115

ON MOTION the Secretary was ordered to cast one ballot for this slate and the nominees were declared duly elected.

ON MOTION the Board approved the recommendation of the Executive Committee that Indians be accepted for Association membership, provided that no solicitation be undertaken to increase this class of membership. Carried.

ON MOTION the Board approved sending our recommendations on legislative and other matters to Chairman of Tribal Councils, provided that no request for action on these matters accompany the information. Carried.

The Chairman informed the Board that he had met with a group of Indians in Chicago, several of whom are employed by the Office of Indian Affairs, whose desire it is to form a national Indian membership association. They plan to employ an organizer to enlist interest on the part of all Indian tribes and after three or four months of such initial promotion, to hold one-day regional conferences in each of several different regions, worked out on the basis of Indian population in the several areas. At these conferences, representatives will be elected to attend a national conference for the purpose of adopting a constitution and by-laws, a program and a budget. The Chicago group, which has constituted itself an Organizing or Promotion Committee, expects the association, once launched, to be self-supporting, possibly drawing on non-restricted tribal funds. Meantime, however, the Organizing Committee must raise a budget for promotion, which it estimates will cost about $9440.00, including the salary of the organizer, and the expenses of the regional and national conferences. Of this sum, the Organizing Committee feels able to raise $5000.00, and requests this Association to help raise the Balance. After considerable discussion, ON MOTION the Board voted to approve and encourage the formation of a national Indian membership organization and to offer its assistance to the Organizing Committee in the steps it is taking towards this end. Mr. Lindeman, as an officer of the Association, was authorized to write to the Rosenwald Fund outlining the plans for the association, the attitude of this Association towards them, and suggesting that the Fund grant to the Organizing Committee the balance of the sum of $9440.00 which is required to complete the work. Carried.

The Chairman then called for discussion of the Program and Budget presented by the Program and Budget Committee, which had been sent by mail to all members of the Board.

The Chairman of the Committee outlined the procedure by which the Program and Budget had been formulated, stressing that only the most immediate and pressing items had been selected from the forthcoming Report of the Program Study Committees. She stated that the Committee fully realized how ambitious the program was and that to carry it out would require use of the reserve funds accumulated this year through legacies. However, the Committee had felt that the Board should be made aware of the amount of work necessary to make the Association really effective and that it should itself be given the opportunity to determine how much of its resources should be used to expand the work. Then, if it scaled down the activities it would know what was being sacrificed. This being the first time in which the Association has been in a position to select activities on the basis of a thorough canvass of the needs of the Indians, it seemed to the Committee that the Board should have the full picture and that the Committee should not take the

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	RDH	VII . 115

responsibility of arbitrarily setting any financial limit upon its activities, but it did consider carefully those of the limited personnel available to carry them out.

ON MOTION the Board voted to appoint a Committee to consider and analyze the Program and Budget with power to report directly to the members of the Board requesting action on its report. Carried.

The Chairman then called for suggestions for the guidance of the Committee. The opinion expressed that it is legitimate to spend legacies on expansion of activities, as this course is likely to increase income because of the increased effectiveness of the Association. But the contrary opinion was also expressed that legacies should be regarded as "capital funds" and held as reserves, or that only a set percentage of such funds should be expended in any one year, and that the program should be limited to activities which could be carried out with current renewable income. The Chairman referred to letters received from out-of-town members of the Board of Directors, supporting both points of view. Mrs. Rossin read a prepared statement recommending the use of current renewable income only, which was ordered filed.

With the approval of the Board, the Chairman designated the Chairmen of the Standing Committees as the Committee to consider the Program and Budget.

At this point the Secretary was excused from the meeting and the record of the minutes which follows was made by the Executive Secretary.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) Maria Rogers, Secretary
(Mrs. John Rogers, Jr.)

ON MOTION the Board elected Mrs. Edgar L. Rossin 2nd Vice-President for the year June 1, 1944 to May 31, 1945. Carried.

ON MOTION the Board agreed to the recommendation of the Chairman of the Membership Committee that Institutional Membership be added to the present classifications of Association memberships. Carried.

ON MOTION the Board agreed to re-establish the Administrative Committee, consisting of the Chairmen of the Standing Committees, who can send alternates from their committees if they are unable to attend the meetings. Carried.

Mrs. Fitzgerald informed the Board that she has interviewed library officials in New York City regarding the possibility of having a city-wide Indian display of Indian Books and Art on American Indian Day. This day is legally the last Sunday in May although the Indians celebrate it on the last Sunday in September.

ON MOTION the Board approved the cooperation with the New York City libraries in relationship to the special Indian Day exhibit and instructed Mrs. Fitzgerald to notify the American Library Association that this might be made a nation-wide event. Mrs. Fitzgerald was also instructed to prepare a letter to Governor Dewey requesting the change of date of American Indian Day from the last Sunday in May to the last Sunday in September. Carried.

There being no further business the meeting was adjourned at 3:30 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) Frances Donnelly, Executive Secretary

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The Museum of Modern Art Archives, NY	Collection:	Series.Folder:
	RDH	VII . 115

COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS
1944-1945

(President is ex-officio member of all Committees)

RESEARCH AND FIELD SERVICE:

Dr. E. Adamson Hoebel, Chairman
For Iroquois Follow-up:
Dr. Harrop Freeman
Dr. Frank Speck
Dr. John Noon
Dr. Otto Klineberg
Dr. Henry Neumann

PUBLICATIONS

Mr. Carl Carmer, Chairman
Mrs. Arnold Morus
Miss Sarah Moore

PROGRAM AND BUDGET

Mr. Alden Stevens, Chairman
Mrs. Helen Fitzgerald
Mrs. John Rogers, Jr.
Dr. Gene Weltfish
Mr. Kenneth Disher

GOVERNMENT RELATIONS

Dr. Charles Russell, Chairman
Mrs. Edgar L. Rossin
Mr. Robert J. Ullman
Mr. Charles Elkus
Mr. Howard Gans
Miss Gertrude Ely

MEETINGS AND MEMBERSHIP

Mrs. Edgar L. Rossin, Chairman
Mr. Robert J. Ullman
Mrs. Victor Morawetz
Mrs. Peggy LeBoutillier
Mrs. Anne Reed Brenner
Mrs. Walter Bryan
Miss Prunella Wood

LEGAL COMMITTEE

Dr. Jay B. Nash, Temporary Chairman

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	RDH	VII . 115

TREASURER'S REPORT
June 1, 1943 to May 31, 1944

SPECIAL FUNDS:

Account:	Opening Balance 6/1/43	Receipts 6/1/43--5/31/44	Disbursements 6/1/43--5/31/44	Balance 5/31/44
Institute	$ 50.40	$ 74.80	$ 16.81	$108.39
Pueblo	171.16	5.00	30.27	145.89
Massachusetts	1994.17	-0-	154.76	1839.41
Program Study	-0-	425.95	55.11	370.84
Membership Appeal	-0-	1121.14	1153.78	(32.64)*
THE AMERICAN INDIAN	-0-	759.60	698.88	60.72
Self-Government	34.74	-0-	-0-	34.74
Coleman	277.10	-0-	-0-	277.10
	$2527.57	$2386.49	$2109.61	$2804.45

GENERAL FUNDS:

Dues from Members	$3835.00	
Contributions--non-members	4317.67	
Branches	675.00	
Grants	100.00	
Subscriptions	158.00	
	$9086.27	
Library		$ 6.42
Office Salaries		2685.57
Secretarial Help		261.75
Office Rent		442.50
Tel & Tel		199.03
Office Expenses & Stationery		116.63
Parcel Post & Postage		138.55
Printing		99.28
Electricity		48.18
Audit		50.00
Legislative Service		160.65
General Expenses		94.52
Government Relations		62.24
Field Research		62.02
	$9086.27	$4427.34

Increase in GENERAL FUND..... $4658.93
Balance in SPECIAL FUNDS..... 2804.45
General Fund Balance 6/1/43..... 1531.01

TOTAL BALANCE--Special & General Funds..... $8994.39**

*This figure is a deficit.
**This figure represents the book balance; an Official Audit will be made for the interim period--1/1/44 to 5/31/44.

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The Museum of Modern Art Archives, NY	Collection:	Series.Folder:
	RDH	VII . 115

TREASURER'S REPORT

June 1, 1944 - April 30, 1945
(11 month period)

INCOME

Balance on hand (Gen. and Special Funds)	$8994.39	
Dues and contributions - General Fund	3985.60	
TOTAL	$12979.99	$12979.99

DISBURSEMENTS
(11 months)

Central Office - General Fund	$3328.58	
Special Funds	676.15	
TOTAL	$4004.73	4004.73

BALANCE
April 30, 1945

General Fund	7354.27	
Special Funds	1620.99	
TOTAL	8975.26	$8975.26

Respectfully submitted,

Eduard C. Lindeman
Treasurer-Controller

May 9, 1945

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The Museum of Modern Art Archives, NY	Collection:	Series.Folder:
	RDH	VII . 115

2/6

AGENDA

Executive Committee Meeting, Tuesday Feb. 12, 1946 3:00 p.m.

OLD BUSINESS:

1. Appfoval of minutes of Executive meeting of Jan. 22, 1946. MOTION

NEW BUSINESS:

1. Government Relations Committee, report by Mrs. Rossin on her recent trip to Washington, D. C.

2. Report on plans for annual reception, Mrs. Rossin.

3. Laubin Vacation Letter. TABLED

4. The Editorial Board be commissioned to prepare a letter and brochure for 1946 Annual Appeal, and present same at next Executive Meeting. MOTION

5. Press release announcing exhibit of 20 Moskowitz lithographs. MOTION

6. Other business.

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The Museum of Modern Art Archives, NY	Collection:	Series.Folder:
	RDH	VII . 115

Minutes of Executive Committee Meeting, Jan. 22, 1946
5:00 p.m. 48 E. 86 St. New York City

Present: Dr. Emerson, Chairman: Mrs. Rossin: Dr. Russell: Mrs. McDermott, Executive Secretary: Miss Lizee, Recording Secretary.

Absent: Mr. Carmer: Mr. d'Harnoncourt: Mr. Lindeman: Dr. Nash:

Old Business:

1. Minutes of Executive Committee Meeting, Nov. 26, 1945 were unanimously accepted.

2. Auditor's Report May 31, 1944-June 1, 1945, was unanimously accepted.

New Business:

1. Mrs. Rossin read report based on dinner held in conjunction with representatives of A.C.L.U., I.R.A. and H.M.C. for U. S. Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr. Brophy on Dec. 12, 1945 and report of private conference with Commissioner Brophy at AAIA office. It was unanimously voted that the bills mentioned in the reports be referred to the Government Relations Committee and that the Committee be empowered to take such action as is necessary on behalf of the Association. The Committee was also advised to take such collaboration action with coordinated groups as is necessary and to so inform persons inquiring as to our position on pending legislature.

2. Matters discussed at luncheon meeting with Mrs. Joseph Lindon Smith, Consultant to the Indian Affairs Committee of the National Federation of Women's Clubs, covered the same bills mentioned in the above reports.

3. Reception for Brophy and Board of Directors, was postponed from Jan. 17, 1946 to a later date because of a previous commitment of Mr. Brophy with the Indian Rights Association. It was unanimously voted that the reception be held in the first ten days of April. The Chairman of the Meeting and Membership Committee was directed to make the necessary arrangements. It was also decided that the Board of Directors' Meeting be held in May.

4. The Executive Secretary was directed to write to Dr. Hoebel re an article in rebuttal to the O. K. Armstrong article to be published by the READER'S DIGEST. It was unanimously voted that Mr. Alden Stevens by asked to write an article to be submitted to COLLIER'S WEEKLY; the article to cover the various treaties between the Indians and the Government, many provisions of which still stand, the wordings of which cause complications in enforcement.

5. The report on the activities of the AAIA office since Jan. 1, 1946 was accepted with commendation.

7. There being no other business, the meeting was adjourned at 4:20 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

Charles Russell
Secretary, pro-tem.

CR:ml

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The Museum of Modern Art Archives, NY	Collection:	Series.Folder:
	RDH	VII . 115

Minutes Executive Committee Meeting
Feb. 12, 1946 4:00 p.m.
48 East 86 Street New York City

PRESENT: Dr. Emerson, Chairman: Mr. Carmer: Mrs. Rossin: Dr. Russell: Mr. Ullman: Mrs. McDermott, Executive Secretary: Miss Lizee, Recording Secretary.

ABSENT: Mr. d'Harnoncourt: Prof. Lindeman: Dr. Nash.

Old Business:

1. The minutes of the Executive Committee of Jan. 22, 1946, were approved as presented.

New Business:

1. Mrs. Rossin read the attached report on her recent trip to Washington, D. C. It was unanimously approved that the Government Relations Committee's activities be along the lines of Mrs. Rossin's plan of campaign and that these same activities be the policy of the Association.

2. It was unanimously approved that the Personnel Committee be directed that their first and most urgent problem be the selection of an Executive Director, and that they be directed to exercise their discretion in strengthening their committee to expidite the selection of said director.

3. Mrs. Rossin reported on the plans for the Annual Reception to be held at the home of Mrs. Victor Morawetz on Wednesday evening, May 8. The Meetings and Memberships Committee was directed to carry out the plans as outlined.

4. It was decided to have an exhibition of the Moskowitz lithographs at the Reception, subject to Mrs. Morawetz approval.

5. There being no other business, the meeting adjourned at 5:00 p.m.

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The Museum of Modern Art Archives, NY	Collection:	Series.Folder:
	RDH	VII . 115

THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF ARTS Washington, D. C.

MINUTES
Meeting of the Board of Trustees
January 17, 1946

Federation's Offices at 22 East 60th Street, New York City - 4:30 P.M.

Present: Hudson D. Walker, President (presiding), Philip R. Adams, Richard F. Bach, Juliana R. Force, Harry L. Gage, Lloyd Goodrich, Charles Sawyer, Lawrence M. C. Smith, Henry E. Schnakenberg, and Thomas C. Parker, director and secretary.

APPROVAL OF MINUTES OF MEETING OF NOVEMBER 16th, 1945

On motion, duly seconded, it was
VOTED That the minutes of the meeting of the Board of Trustees of November 16th, 1945 be approved as circulated.

CORRESPONDENCE

Resignation of Mr. David E. Finley -- membership class of May, 1948 (letter of November 19th, 1945 attached).

On motion, duly seconded, it was
VOTED That the resignation of Mr. David E. Finley be accepted with regret.

Resignation of Mr. Duncan Phillips -- membership class of May, 1946

After considerable discussion it was the sense of the meeting that Mr. Phillips' resignation not be accepted at this time, but that in accordance with his expressed wishes his name not be included in the list of candidates of his out-going class for re-election to the 1949 class of membership at the forthcoming Annual Members' meeting; that the absence of Mr. Phillips from meetings of the Board was keenly felt because of his personal interest in contemporary art and interpretation of art, both of which were so closely allied with the aims and objectives of the Federation.

On motion, duly seconded, it was
VOTED That the Secretary convey to Mr. Phillips the sense of the meeting of the Board of Trustees as expressed above, and its hopes that he would complete his term as Trustee with the understanding that his wish not to be re-elected would be honored.

Miss Florence N. Levy's gift of office furniture (letter of January 11th, 1946 attached).

On motion, duly seconded, it was
VOTED That the Secretary convey to Miss Levy the appreciation of the Trustees for her gift of office furniture and files.

Mr. Myer's letter of January 15th, 1946 (attached) concerning the Editorial policy of the Magazine of Art. Action deferred for discussion later in meeting.

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	RDH	VII . 115

CORRESPONDENCE (Continued)

Other Correspondence. Mr. Walker conveyed to the Board the regrets of Messrs. Robert Woods Bliss, James Thrall Soby, Bartlett Hayes, Jr., Matthew Woll and Mrs. Eloise Spaeth at their inability to attend the meeting.

ANNUAL MEETING

It was the sense of the meeting that the program for the forthcoming Annual Convention and Members' business Meeting be confined to a one-day affair and that the president appoint a Convention Program Committee. Suggestions were made that one session of the Convention Program be devoted to a discussion of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the cultural program of the State Department.

APPOINTMENT OF HERMON MORE TO EDITORIAL BOARD OF MAGAZINE OF ART

On recommendation of Mr. Goodrich, Chairman, on behalf of the Executive Committee of the Editorial Board of the Magazine of Art and
On motion, duly seconded, it was
VOTED That Mr. Hermon More, Curator of the Whitney Museum of American Art, be invited to membership on the Editorial Board of the Magazine of Art to serve in the class of membership which serves until October, 1947.

REPORT OF OFFICERS

President

Mr. Walker gave a brief report of his observations and contacts made abroad while on assignment to the Rome office of the Office of War Information, pointing out the interest in the exchange of exhibitions. He submitted to the Board the proposal for the fulfillment of subscriptions for "Theatre Arts" magazine, submitted by Mrs. Edith Isaacs, its owner. (Letter from Mr. Jayne - January 16th - attached).

On motion, duly seconded, it was
VOTED That the president and director continue negotiations with Mrs. Isaacs and be authorized to complete financial arrangements for fulfillment of subscriptions to "Theatre Arts" if mutually satisfactory plans could be worked out.

On motion, duly seconded, it was
VOTED That if satisfactory plans were completed for the fulfillment of "Theatre Arts" subscriptions that the Editorial Board of the Magazine of Art be authorized to add to its membership persons in the field of the theatre, which would enable it to define an editorial program for the inclusion of articles on the theatre.

On motion, duly seconded, it was
VOTED That the secretary convey to Mrs. Edith Isaacs the appreciation of the Board for her offer of underwriting articles on the theatre for the remainder of the year.

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	RDH	VII . 115

REPORT OF OFFICERS (Continued)

Treasurer

Mr. Gage reported that as of January 15th current assets, including cash on hand, net accounts receivable, totaled $16,000; with current liabilities $10,500 including accounts payable and re-imbursement to publication fund of original capital for publication of the American Art Annual.

Director

Mr. Parker reported:

(1) American Art Annual -- cost of publication -- that on publication the costs of the American Art Annual would be covered, within a few hundred dollars, by the pre-publication sales and advertising revenue.

(2) Who's Who in American Art -- appointment of Miss Dorothy Gilbert as Associate Editor. Recommended that forthcoming volume of Who's Who be extended to include all professional workers in art fields, instead of being limited to creative artists.

(3) Magazine of Art -- the publication of an Albany Institute of History and Art "edition" of the Magazine of Art, commencing with the December, 1945 issue -- circulation 500.

(4) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization -- (UNESCO) -- announcement that American participation in the UNESCO would function through the newly established Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs of the State Department.

(5) Maintenance of Artists' addressograph file -- in connection with publication of forthcoming volume of Who's Who the Washington office was establishing addressograph stencil file for use in future publications and extension of its services to organizational members and public in connection with exhibitions and competitions.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

Magazine of Art's Editorial Board

Mr. Goodrich, Chairman, extended the following memorandum from the Executive Committee:

The present rate of author's payment for articles in the Magazine of Art is $25 to $50. The total budget for articles and illustrations in each issue is $225. The members of the Editorial Board, who contribute their time and services without compensation, agree unanimously that this rate is far too low to enable the Magazine to maintain its quality and to expand in the directions outlined for it. Specifically, it means that in order to commission a qualified writer to cover a certain event or subject, the top price of $50 must be paid. This leaves $175 to be divided among the remaining authors (usually six)--or $29 each. Which in turn means that the Board can seldom commission an article from a professional writer.

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	RDH	VII . 115

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES (Continued)

Magazine of Art's Editorial Board -- Memorandum from Executive Committee (continued)

Without complete knowledge of how the Federation budgets its other activities, the members of the Board feel that this rate of payment is far out of line. We note that in December, 1944, 4,828 of the Magazine's total 7,172 subscribers, were not members of the Federation. In other words they were buying the Magazine for itself. And in December, 1945, 6,907 of the Magazine's total 8,427 subscribers, were not members of the Federation. The Board feels that these figures reveal very clearly the importance of the Magazine as an activity of the Federation, and that this importance should be recognized by a greatly increased budget for editorial expense.

On motion, duly seconded, it was

VOTED That the Executive Committee be authorized to examine the budget to determine if it were possible to authorize an increase in the budget for author's payment for articles.

American Art Annual's Editorial Board

Mr. Gage, Chairman, reported that the mailings of the volumes were made the week of December 17th and expressed, on behalf of the Committee, their debt to Miss Florence N. Levy for her services as editor and the excellent work which she had done in face of war time production difficulties.

RECOMMENDATION'S FROM MR. MYERS

The points listed in Mr. Myers' letter (attached) were discussed at considerable length and it was the sense of the meeting that:

(1) Name of Magazine should not be changed during calendar year, and consideration of change be referred to its Editorial Board and the Executive Committee for their recommendations.

(2) Ways and means be explored to broaden the scope of activities in the fields of industrial art and the Editorial Board of the Magazine be asked to consider the problem of giving more adequate emphasis to art in industry in the Magazine.

(3) That action be taken on recommendations to invite Mr. Edgar Kaufmann, Jr. to serve as member of the Board of Trustees.

ELECTION OF MR. EDGAR KAUFMANN, JR., AS TRUSTEE

On motion, duly seconded, it was

VOTED That Mr. Kaufmann be elected to membership on the Board of Trustees in the Class to serve to May, 1948.

BANK SIGNATURE

Mr. Gage explained that he would be away from his office for several months on an extended business trip and suggested that the Bank be given authority to honor signature of President and/or Treasurer as co-signers with Secre-

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The Museum of Modern Art Archives, NY	Collection:	Series.Folder:
	RDH	VII . 115

BANK SIGNATURE (Continued)

tary on checks drawn on the Federation's accounts.

On motion, duly seconded, it was

VOTED That effective as of this date, The American Security and Trust Company, Washington, D. C., is authorized to accept future withdrawals from its (1) regular and (2) special grants accounts on deposit with the Company on the counter-signature on checks of its duly elected President and/or Treasurer with the signature of the Secretary of the Corporation for withdrawals of amounts in excess of fifty dollars ($50.00), with the continuance of the previous authorization of the signature of the Secretary, without counter-signature of the President and/or Treasurer, for withdrawals up to and including fifty dollars ($50.00)--(Resolution adopted at meeting of Board of Trustees of Corporation on December 15, 1944 and amended at meeting on January 20, 1945, and transmitted to Company under date of December 26, 1944 and January 25, 1945) and further, that the Secretary transmit a copy of this resolution, with corporate seal, to Company.

ADDITIONS TO WHITE HOUSE

Mr. Parker stated that it had just been publicly announced that additions to the White House were planned and that such action was opposed by the Washington Chapter of The American Institute of Architects. It was the sense of the meeting that formal action of the Board could not be taken without full facts on the matter and that the Magazine of Art consider an article presenting the facts on the planned addition.

FOREIGN EXHIBITS

Mr. Walker presented a letter from Professor Ettore Colla, Director, Galleria del Secolo, Rome, with further reference to their conversation concerning the circulation, in America, of an exhibition of modern Italian paintings. Mr. Smith also spoke of the many collections of contemporary art in Switzerland and Sweden and suggested that they would be of interest for American circuit. The above exhibitions were referred to the Exhibitions Committee for their consideration.

The meeting adjourned at 6:15 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) Thomas C. Parker, Secretary

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The Museum of Modern Art Archives, NY	Collection:	Series.Folder:
	RDH	VII . 115

The American Federation of Arts
Attachments to Minutes of Jan. 17th meeting of Board of Trustees

Mr. Finley's letter, of November 19, 1945, to Mr. Hudson D. Walker

I wish to tender herewith my resignation as a member of the Board of Trustees of the American Federation of Arts and ask that it be accepted at your early convenience.

I find that under present conditions I am unable to go to New York for many meetings of the Board. I have intended for some time to resign and have delayed doing so until the Federation's finances no longer showed a deficit. Happily, that condition has now been reached, owing to the untiring efforts of the Board and of the Director, Mr. Parker, and the Federation is operating on a sounder basis than in many years. I have enjoyed my association with the members of the Board of Trustees, and, in resigning, I do so with regret.

With best wishes for the future success of the Federation, I am,

Mr. Phillips' letter, of January 11th, 1946, to Mr. Thomas C. Parker

I have your letter of January 9th telling me of the winter meeting of the Board of Trustees of the American Federation of Arts at your New York offices on January 17th. As usual I can not make it. I have recently undergone a surgical operation and am now trying to make up lost time at my Gallery.

I have been intending to submit my resignation to the Board, or at least to ask the Board not to re-elect me for another term since mine expires this year. I find it more and more difficult to attend the meetings in New York and I have never felt satisfied with what I could do for the Federation in that capacity. I could have been of greater use on the Editorial Board of the Magazine since I am intensely interested in the interpretation of art and believe that much can be done in creating a broader field of appreciation through the well selected contents of a monthly periodical. However I realize that my infrequent visits to New York would give me the same feeling of too irregular attendance at the meetings. Please present my resignation to the Board of Trustees at the coming meeting and I am sure it will be understood. And accept my sincere congratulations on the splendid results achieved since you have been Director.

Mr. Myer's letter, of January 15th, 1946, to Mr. Hudson D. Walker

.....I exceedingly regret being absent.....
I am strongly of the opinion, as I took the liberty to say to the Editorial Board, that in line with the very name of our organization and in line with what I believe its able and farsighted founders would favor if now with the us, the name of our magazine

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The Museum of Modern Art Archives, NY	Collection:	Series.Folder:
	RDH	VII . 115

Mr. Myer's letter, of January 15th, 1946, to Mr. Hudson D. Walker (continued)

should be in plural form so as to connote an interest in the many forms of artistic expression. We should not exclude the theater, music or even the lowly "minor" arts of the loom, the potters wheel or the metal workers forge or furnace or mould, either from the name (by implication) or from the contents of our magazine. I am aware that.....some members of the Board have heard this before.....but I must say once more that there are thirty or forth million families in the United States of whom we ought to be able to interest at least 1% in things which they all buy and regarding which many of them seek advice or help.

It is a self-evident fact which we ourselves have demonstrated (by never having been able to reach a circulation exceeding about one member in each five thousand families). We cannot expect to accomplish much more than that by the same methods but there are possibilities if we are willing and able to broaden our scope. There is an increasing interest in art in industry in many directions and I believe the Federation can take the lead in it and gain much in usefulness by doing so. If the Board is interested some concrete action can be outlined to it, but if not some other organization is likely to come into the picture and the opportunity will be lost. If the Board is really receptive to this idea, I would like to see Mr. Edgar Kaufmann (a new member of the Editorial Board) elected to the Board of Trustees and if there are other vacancies I would like to see them filled at the May meeting after considering the names of Mr. Robert N.S. Whitelaw and Messrs. David H. Stevens or John Marshall, both of the Rockefeller Foundation, if their rules do not exclude them from acception such positions. I have also heard suggested the new "Art" director on Fortune Magazine.

Miss Florence N. Levy's letter, of Jan. 11th, 1946, to Mr. Hudson D. Walker

....I had expected to convey at this time to the Federation, as a gift, all the furniture and files (with a few exceptions) that I have accumulated over the years. You are quite free to mention this in a general way. The list has already been made, but no one could possibly find it but myself.....

Mr. Jayne's letter, of January 16th, 1946, to Mr. Thomas Parker

John Morse has told me of the proposition regarding the THEATRE ARTS MONTHLY. Since I cannot attend the Director's meeting tomorrow I hasten to say that I heartily approve of the consideration as well as the change of title of the Magazine.

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The Museum of Modern Art Archives, NY	Collection:	Series.Folder:
	RDH	VII . 115

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION ON INDIAN AFFAIRS, INC. . . New York City

SAMPLE FORM LETTER

48 East 86th Street

Minutes of the Executive Committee meeting, Wednesday, June 20, 1945 at the Harmonie Club, New York City.

Dr. Haven Emerson
600 West 168th Street
New York 32, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Emerson:

The terms of Directors for the class of 1946, of which you are a member, expire on April of this year. The Nominating Committee will meet next week to consider nominations for the class of 1951.

You have been so valuable to the Association, especially during the past year, because of the interest you have taken in its expanded program, that I take the liberty of urging that you permit me to signify to the Nominating Committee that you are willing to stand for reelection.

Very sincerely yours,

Rene d'Harnoncourt, Chairman
Nominating Committee

Program Study Report

Law and Order Report

Recommendations for Association Procedure

1. The Annual Meeting for members only should be held at the Association office followed immediately by the Board of Directors meeting.
2. An annual reception for Directors, members and their guests be held in mid-winter at either a private home or a museum.
3. A calendar of meetings throughout the year be prepared by the office.

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	RDH	VII . 115

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION ON INDIAN AFFAIRS, INC.

48 East 86th Street · New York City

Minutes of the Executive Committee meeting, Wednesday, June 20, 1945 at the Harmonie Club, New York City.

Present: Mrs. Edgar L. Rossin, Chairman pro tem
Dr. Rene d'Harnoncourt
Mrs. Helen Fitzgerald
Dr. Eduard C. Lindeman
Mrs. Katherine Morus
Dr. Jay B. Nash
Dr. Charles Russell
and Miss Muriel Evans, Administrative Secretary

The meeting was called to order by the Chairman at 1:00 p.m.

ON MOTION the minutes of the last Executive Committee Meeting were approved as sent out. Carried.

Program Study Report

ON MOTION the Committee voted that reprints of the Program Study Report be sent to all members of State Legislative Indian Affairs Committees, all members of Congress from key Indian States, and to libraries with a covering letter stating that copies of the complete report are available at $1.00. Carried.
ON MOTION it was decided to send complimentary copies of the original report to those persons to whom it would do the most immediate good for the Indians. Requests for copies are to be filled at the discretion of the office staff provided that the requests which the office find should be turned down are brought to the attention of the Executive Committee. Carried.

Law and Order Report

ON MOTION the Committee voted that the recommendations in the Report on the Problem of Iroquois Law and Order should not be included in the report published in THE AMERICAN INDIAN. It was decided that a supplement to the article should be run in the magazine at a later date when the Government Relations Committee can elaborate on the recommendations and they can be more fully discussed by the Board. Carried.

Recommendations for Association Procedure

ON MOTION the following recommendations for Association procedure were approved as presented by Mrs. Rossin.

1. The Annual Meeting for members only should be held at the Association office followed immediately by the Board of Directors meeting.
2. An annual reception for Directors, members and their guests be held in mid-winter at either a private home or a museum.
3. A calendar of meetings throughout the year be prepared by the office.

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	RDH	VII . 115

4. The Executive Committee and Administrative Committee meet once a month from September to May.
5. The Nominating Committee be made a standing Committee with two meetings per year.
6. All other standing Committees should hold quarterly meetings with additional meetings as they deem necessary.

ON MOTION the Committee decided that the officers of 1944-45 should continue in office until successors could be elected by the full Board. Carried.

ON MOTION the Report of the Personnel Committee was accepted as attached to these minutes. Carried.

ON MOTION the Program and Budget for 1945-46 was accepted as attached to these minutes. Carried.

The secretary was instructed to send a telegram to Senator Chavez to urge continuation of the Fair Employment Practises Committee.

There being no further business the meeting was adjourned at 3:30 p.m.

Respectfully submitted

Jay B. Nash
Secretary

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	RDH	VII . 115

REPORT OF PERSONNEL COMMITTEE

The Personnel Committee, which was appointed by Dr. Emerson, (as authorized at the December, 1943 Executive Meeting) has devoted its time during the past year to considering candidates for the post of Executive Director.

It has met and consulted repeatedly on the qualifications of candidates who were either recommended personally or sent to the Committee through an agency. None of the candidates were suitable. (A) They lacked the qualifications necessary to fill the position vacated by Mr. Moris Burge or (B) when qualified, present economic conditions caused the candidate to decline the post for a more lucrative one.

This Committee feels that the post of Executive Director should be filled by a man well qualified not only to carry out the work of the Association here but with a background of amicable dealings with persons or minority groups so that, should the occasion arise, he could go into the field and represent the Association at Tribal meetings or Councils, as well as further our aims and good relations with members of Congress.

Our study of the problem shows that persons with the qualifications which we have in mind are already engaged, or earnestly sought after, for work of international importance. The need for such trained personnel is increasing in the Pacific Theatre and will continue for some time in the liberated areas of the Continent. It was found that, in many instances, persons with qualifications such as the Association desires have been drafted from peacetime occupations into this more essential field.

The fact that in the Indian Service many positions from $2,000 up to $7,000 remain unfilled, bears out this conclusion.

The Personnel Committee was faced with something of a crisis when, on April 3, 1945, Miss Frances Donnelly, who had ably served as Executive Secretary for three years, resigned to join the staff of TIME INC. This left two vital positions to be filled. After due consideration the Committee concluded that it was imperative to fill Miss Donnelly's position as soon as possible. This consideration was largely based on a study of a report, prepared by Miss Donnelly in the winter of 1945, which outlined the extent of her duties and responsibilities and offered several recommendations concerning them.

After several Committee meetings Mrs. Mary Patricia McDermott was engaged as Executive Secretary. Mrs. McDermott has an extensive background in editorial and public relations work and in the field of histori cal research. She has been employed on several Metropolitan newspapers and, for eight years, was an editorial associate on TIME Magazine, where she did research work in all departments, in addition to copy and proof reading and editing. More recently Mrs. McDermott has devoted herself to free lance work. During the late 1930's she assisted Carl Carmer in obtaining background for his book "The Hudson" and in preparing his series of articles on Civil Liberties, which were published in PM. She did a confidential study on Communist activities in the College of the City of New York for the Alumni Association of that institution and made various recommendations which were adopted.

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	RDH	VII . 115

From 1942 until 1944 Mrs. McDermott was assistant to the editorial director of the United Nations Information Office devoting her time to the smaller nations and promoting interest in these countries within the United States. She inaugurated, selected incidents to be visualized, suggested drawings for the artist and supplied scrap from which these drawings were made for "The United Nations Facts", a cartoon series similar in style to Ripley's "Believe it or not", which was published in more than 700 newspapers, magazines and house organs and used by the U. S. Army in its induction centers through the country. She also prepared and wrote "Rations of the Nations" which was distributed through the Office of War Information and received wide circulation. Mrs. McDermott serves in a consulting capacity to the Information Commissioner of Luxembourg and has recently completed promotional work in connection with the Eight Annual campaign of the Greater New York Fund.

Since 1940 Mrs. McDermott has been at work on a biography of St. Issac Jogues, at the request of Doubleday, Doran & Co. Her research in this connection has given her some background knowledge of, and a deep interest in, the American Indian, particularly the Six Nations, the Hurons and other eastern and middle western Tribes.

In view of Miss Donnelly's recommendations that a general secretary-stenographer be engaged to take over the routine work of the Executive Secretary, thus leaving the Executive Secretary free to work with the Committees, and in view of the fact that there has long been a need to give Mrs. Morus some assistance in her job as managing editor of THE AMERICAN INDIAN, it was felt that Mrs. McDermott's qualifications made her suitable to fill the position of Executive Secretary.

It is the recommendation of the Committee that, during the present war period and attempt be made for maintaining the office with a full-time Executive Secretary and a general secretary while the Committee continues its search for a suitable full-time Executive Director. It might be considered that, failing to fill this post at the present time, a part time Executive Director might be found.

Future economic conditions may alter the situation and peace will undoubtedly free many qualified candidates. In the interim it is the opinion of this Committee that the Association's curtailed program can be adequately carried out with the proposed office staff and that it would be better to delay the appointment of an Executive Director rather than hastily choose one who might not prove satisfactory.

Chairman, Personnel Committee

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	RDH	VII . 115

PROPOSED PROGRAM
1945 - 1946

A. GOVERNMENT RELATIONS COMMITTEE will:

1. Implement the Program Study Report to interest Congressmen in using it as a basis for legislation in cooperation with the Coordinating Committee on the American Indian.

2. Reply to the first findings of the Mundt Committee using the Program Study Report as an answer to parts disapproved of by the Association.

3. Study means of making birth certificates available for Indians.

4. Urge inclusion of American Indians under the Fair Employment Practice Commission.

5. Establish relations with the Veterans Bureau or other rehabilitation groups to give information or make recommendations concerning returned Indian veterans, stressing the medical and psychiatrical aspects of the problem.

6. Investigate the practicability of offering legal aid to Indians throughout the country through cooperating organizations which have legal representatives in many towns and cities.

7. Work for the adoption of recommendations made in the Program Study Report, with emphasis on Education aspects during 1945. (Other aspects of the report to receive emphatic attention later)

B. COMMITTEE ON RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

1. In accumulating the facts needed to form public opinion and to urge constructive legislation with respect to the problems of Indian Tribes, this committee's responsibility is to determine the areas which require research and field study and present them as projects to those groups or individuals who would be interested in fulfilling them. Such projects would be subject to this committee's guidance and could be undertaken by colleges, graduate schools of universities, museums, Federal or State Indian Bureaus or other research institutions.

2. Plan to insure implementation of the recommendations included in those studies already reported upon. (Such as the New York Problems of Law and Order, the Self-Government study, etc.)

3. To Hold an Institute in New York City, (and if possible others in Los Angeles, Seattle, Chicago, Saint Louis or other places where such a forum might be valuable), for the discussion of the effectiveness of present education for Indians on the one hand and curriculum content concerning Indians included in public and private school programs on the other hand.

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	RDH	VII . 115

C. MEETINGS AND MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE will:

1. Arrange details for the Annual Meeting and such other meetings as can be held in the New York area for members and their friends. A discussion period should follow the programs, in which questions can be answered by the guest speakers and Association officers.

2. Consider the organization of meetings in all localities where the membership can be reached so that group efforts will create interest in Indians as a whole and this Association in particular.

3. Continue to develop increased membership through the use of Special Funds for Mail Appeals.

4. Plan an exhibition of Indian Arts and Crafts owned by our New York members, subject to the acquiescence of the membership and the availability of adequate galleries, to stimulate interest in the Association and its efforts.

5. This Committee will attempt to develop closer contact with those mediums of public relations existing in this area through news releases, distribution of the magazine and its feature articles, and such individual meetings as can be arranged.

D. PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE will:

1. Publish four issues of "The American Indian".

2. Continue to stress topics growing out of the work of the Research and Education and Government Relations Committees.

3. Increase the number of correspondents in Indian areas and provide for the services of an editorial clerk to assist the editor in rewriting and make-up.

4. Extend the present promotional program.

5. Expand the Committee membership and lighten the individual burdens of work by dividing responsibilities.

E. PROGRAM AND BUDGET COMMITTEE will:

1. Plan the Program and Budget for 1946-47 based on the recommendations of the Chairmen of the five standing committees, and the changing possibilities as they develop.

2. Analyze the By-Laws to determine if revision and amendment is necessary to make the work of the Association more efficient.

3. Redefine the Association's goals and policies so as to clarify the Association's activities and direct its progress more emphatically.

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	RDH	VII . 115

AGENDA
Board of Directors Meeting
Nov. 26, 1945, 3:30 p.m.
48 E. 86 St. New York City

OLD BUSINESS

1. Approval of minutes of Board of Directors meeting June 2, 1944, as presented at the meeting. MOTION

2. Election of officers for 1945-46. MOTION

3. Treasurer's Report 1944-45 fiscal year. MOTION

4. Auditor's Report and recommendations. MOTION

5. Action on matters pending from Aug. 15, 1945 meeting of Nominating Committee which was postponed by the Chairman. MOTION

6. Reconsideration of proposal to give financial aid to the National Congress of Indians and study of that organization's activities during its first year of existence. MOTION

NEW BUSINESS

1. Report from Government Relations Committee on bills pertaining to Indian affairs which are pending before the 79th Congress. DISCUSSION

2. Announcement of plans for meeting with Indian Commissioner Wm. Brophy at the National Arts Club, Dec. 12, 7:00 p.m., at which Board members of the A.C.L.U., Home Misaion Council, Indian Rights Association and the A.A.I.A. will discuss with the Commissioner his program and question him on current Indian matters.

3. Presentation of a request from members of the Nanticoke Indian Association of Deleware, for aid from the A.A.I.A. in obtaining better educational facilities for Indian children in the State of Deleware. DISCUSSION

4. Report by the Executive Secretary on work done in the office during the past five months.

5. Appointment of new Board member to fill vacancy created by resignation of Mrs. John Rogers. MOTION

6. Resolution of Sympathy to fellow Board member, Dr. Charles Russell, on the death of his father.
Resolution of Regret that ill-health prevents fellow Board member, Mr. Howard Gans from actively participating in Association affairs. MOTION

7. Other business.

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AMERICAN ASSOCIATION ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

The American Indian

381 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

CARL CARMER, *Editor-in-Chief*
KATHERINE MORUS, *Managing Editor*

Copy to Mrs. d'Harnoncourt

August 27, 1945.

Dr. Haven Emerson,
President, A. A. I. A.,
48 East 86 Street,
New York 28, N. Y.

(mailed to Box 73, Southold, L. I.)

Dear Dr. Emerson:

About a year and a half ago, in my capacity as Managing Editor, I asked the Association for an assistant. Shortly before the last Annual Meeting I reminded the Association that nothing had been done toward obtaining such a person. In June, I was informed that an assistant was available to me: Mrs. P. McDermott.

The measure of cooperation and the quality of "assistance" rendered me by Mrs. McDermott have not only been highly unsatisfactory, but since her connection it has become increasingly difficult - and now apparently impossible - for me to obtain the clerical and stenographic help which the office gave me in the past.

Copies of my letters to Mrs. McDermott of July 28, August 22nd and August 25th, together with copy of her letter of August 23rd will serve to illustrate. Apropos the latter, no further attempt was made to send the stenographer to me, so that none of the mail has been attended to.

All of which makes it very plain that Mrs. Rossin, who originally contacted and actually hired Mrs. McDermott did not engage an assistant to the Managing Editor.

Under these circumstances I feel that I can no longer serve and hereby tender my immediate resignation both as editor and as a member of the publications committee.

Several manuscripts which I hold I shall place in Mr. Carmer's mail box.

Sincerely yours,

K Morus

MUrray Hill 4-3317

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	RDH	VII.115

July 28, 1945.

Dear Mrs. McDermott:

Congratulations on getting the magazine through the mails so promptly. I received my copy this morning.

I also received your letter of the 27th, wherein you state that you will submit to me the list of the Public Welfare Directors.

When we discussed this matter in my home on July 9th it was agreed that you would have typed for my signature a previously approved blanket letter to the Commissioners of Social Welfare of the states which have the largest concentration of Reservations. In your letter of July 10th you confirmed this. You again wrote on July 18th saying that you had been obliged to drop it, but hoped to have it going by the first of the following week.

Now you write that you will "try" to get the list in my hands by the early part of next week. As yet I have not received the draft of the letter.

I appreciate the fact that you have been pressed by other duties. Nevertheless, it is not unreasonable to expect this project to be completed three weeks from its inception, particularly since a magazine does have a deadline. I was given to understand that you would be able to render assistance to the Managing Editor when and as required. If your other work is so voluminous that this is not possible, I would greatly appreciate your statement to that effect. I myself have in the past kept constantly plugging.

Apropos the Coates article, your suggestion is a sound one. However, I do think we should at least take a crack at re-doing it before we try another tack. If you are too bogged down, send it back to me. As you know, we leave town on Aug. 3. I'll see what - if anything - I can do with it while on vacation.

Sincerely yours,

It was returned to me. I edited it + sent it to Coates.

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	RDH	VII .115

c o p y

AMERICAN ASSN etc. etc.

August 23, 1945.

Dear Mrs. Morus:

Your letter requesting Miss Evans services for this afternoon did not reach the office until 2:15 p. m. hence it was impossible to comply with your request.

As yet no replies have been forthcoming from the letters which you mailed to the various State Directors of Public Welfare on August 3rd. In view of this, and knowing the deadline for the next issue was fast approaching, I took the liberty of communicating with Mr. Carmer a week ago. With his approval, I sent out the attached letters, including the one which Mrs. Rossin had suggested. In the meantime, Mrs. Rossin has been in touch with Major La Farge by telephone and she tells me there is a good possibility that he will write a rebuttal of the O. K. Armstrong article which appeared in the August Readers Digest.

Miss Evans is forwarding today a copy of the Spring issue to Mr. Cohen at his Lake Clear address. Complimentary copies of the issue have been sent to the other contributors.

I am sorry you could not reach me yesterday. I have been alone in the office while Miss Evans was on vacation and had to go to the Bankers Trust Co. on Association business in the morning so did not reach here until after eleven. When I got no answer on the telephone at your home on Monday I assumed that you might have remained away a few days longer than you expected.

.....

.....

Sincerely yours,

(signed) Patricia McDermott.

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	RDH	VII . 115

August 25, 1945.

Mrs. P. McDermott,
American Association on Indian Affairs,
48 East 86 Street,
New York 28, N. Y.

Dear Mrs. McDermott:

On sober reflection I am sure you will remember that you are not in a position to know whether any replies have been forthcoming from the letters which I mailed to the various State Directors of Public Welfare on August 3rd, since you yourself caused my home address to be typed on each one of the letters. Naturally, the replies came to my home.

It is unfortunate that the telephone and postal service up in the 86th Street district are so poor. Several of my friends reached me during the day on Monday and your letter of August 24th enclosing a copy of Mr. Basso's letter reached me in the first mail this morning. It was postmarked 6:30 PM August 24th. My letter of August 22nd was put into the mail box at 11 AM of that day.

Enclosed is subscription check for the magazine in the sum of $2.00 from Judge Johnson. Please acknowledge it and place his name on your magazine mailing list.

Sincerely yours,

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	RDH	VII . 115

CALENDAR OF MEETINGS FOR 1945-46

August 8, 1945
Program and Budget
Government Relations

August 15, 1945
Personnel

September 19, 1945
Borad of Directors - Association office
Executive Committee
Administrative Committee

September 26, 1945
Meetings and Membership

October 10, 1945
Executive Committee

October 17, 1945
Publications Committee

November 14, 1945
Executive Committee

November 21, 1945
Program and Budget
Government Relations

November 28, 1945
Research and Education

December 12, 1945
Executive Committee
Personnel Committee

January 9, 1946
Executive Committee
Nominating Committee

January 16, 1946
Publications Committee

January 30, 1946
Meetings and Membership

February 6, 1946
Nominating Comm.

February 20, 1946
Open meeting for
members and guests

February 13, 1945
Executive Committee

February 20, 1945
Program and Budget
Government Relations

March 13, 1945
Executive Committee

March 27, 1946
Research and Education

April 10, 1946
Executive Committee
Personnel

April 17, 1946
Publications Comm.

April 24, 1946
Annual Meeting
Board of Directors

May 8, 1946
Executive Committee

May 15, 1946
Program and Budget

May 29, 1946
Meetings and Membership

July 17, 1946
Publications Committee

July 31, 1946
Research and Education

August 14, 1946
Personnel

August 21, 1946
Program and Budget
Government Relations

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	RDH	VII . 115

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION ON INDIAN AFFAIRS, INC

48 East 86th Street, New York 28, N.Y.

AGENDA

Executive Committee Meeting
Wednesday, July 25, 1945

OLD BUSINESS

1. Approval of the minutes of the last Executive Committee meeting, June 20, 1945 MOTION
2. Authorization of payment of $1,000 honorium to Royal Hassrick. MOTION
3. Approval of covering letter to accompany copies of Program study reprints from the office. MOTION

NEW BUSINESS

1. Discussion of successor to Ickes.
2. Attention to letters 1) The Pacifist Research Bureau re Hopi; 2) Standaart letter.
3. Wires of congratulation to Chavez and Mead for their stand on FEPC and consideration of its future. MOTION
4. Ruling on disposal of old correspondence. MOTION
5. Action of American Council for Race Relations. MOTION
6. Committee and Chairman appointments.
7. Calendar of meetings for 1945-46.
8. Recommendation that John Collier be elected to Board of Directors to fill vacancy. MOTION

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	RDH	VII . 115

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION ON INDIAN AFFAIRS, INC.
48 EAST 86th STREET - NEW YORK 28, N. Y.

July 11, 1945

Dear Dr. Emerson:

Thank you very much for your good letter of June 29th which reached me with some delay since I have been traveling in recent weeks.

I am very happy to accept the appointment to the Nominating Committee but feel that a committee of three is somewhat small. I wonder therefore whether it would be agreeable to add Dr. Hoebel and Mrs. Rogers who served on the committee last year. Aside from the actual meetings the members of the Nominating Committee have to keep in contact to check on available candidates and it seems to me that it is important that at least several of the members live in the same place to facilitate these contacts. Last year we met formally only twice but were in constant contact for a period of two months. The increase from three to five is simply suggested so as to have a wider range of proposals for possible candidates.

With very best regards,

Faithfully yours,

Rene d'Harnoncourt

Dr. Haven Emerson
American Association on Indian Affairs, Inc.
48 East 86th Street
New York 28, New York

R.d'H:cr

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	RDH	VII . 115

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION ON INDIAN AFFAIRS, INC.

48 EAST 86th STREET • NEW YORK 28, N. Y.

HAVEN EMERSON, M.D.
President

MAJOR OLIVER LA FARGE
1st Vice-President

MRS. EDGAR L. ROSSIN
2nd Vice-President

DR. JAY B. NASH
Secretary

EDUARD C. LINDEMAN
Treasurer-Controller

DIRECTORS

California
E. Raymond Armsby
Miss Pearl Chase
Charles deY. Elkus

Colorado
Mrs. W. M. La Farge

Massachusetts
Miss Alice Riggs
Miss Mary C. Wheelwright

New Mexico
Moris Burge
Major Oliver La Farge

New York
Dr. Lyman Bryson
Carl Carmer
Bridgham Curtis
Rene d'Harnoncourt
Dr. Haven Emerson
Mrs. Helen Fitzgerald
Dr. E. Adamson Hoebel
Mrs. Albert D. Lasker
Eduard C. Lindeman
Dr. Jay B. Nash
Dr. Henry Neumann
Joseph M. Price
Mrs. John Rogers, Jr.
Mrs. Edgar L. Rossin
Dr. Charles Russell
Alden Stevens
Dr. Wm. Duncan Strong
Robert J. Ullman

Pennsylvania
Miss Gertrude Ely

Wisconsin
Dr. W. White Howells
Phillio Nash

Miss Frances Donnelly
Executive Secretary

June 29, 1945

Mr. Rene d'Harnoncourt
Museum of Modern Art
11 West 53rd Street
New York City

Dear Mr. d'Harnoncourt:

As authorized by the constitution I am making the following appointments of Chairman and members of the Nominating Committee for 1945-46.

Mr. Rene d'Harnoncourt, Chairman
Mr. Philleo Nash
Mr. Alden Stevens

These appointments have not yet been announced to the other members. Would you be good enough to let me know whether this Committee meets with your approval or whether you wish to suggest other names? I will be glad to make any changes in appointment on your recommendation.

As recommended at the Executive Meeting on June 20th, the Nominating Committee will meet twice a year. The date of these meetings will be included in the Calendar now being prepared by the office.

Very sincerely yours,

Haven Emerson

Haven Emerson
President

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	RDH	VII . 115

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION ON INDIAN AFFAIRS, INC.

48 East 86th Street, New York City

Board of Directors Meeting
Wednesday, June 20, 1945

AGENDA

OLD BUSINESS

1. Approval of the minutes of the last Board of Directors Meeting, February 16,1945 MOTION

2. Disposition of Program Study Report with special attention to action on requests for copies of the Report received from various organizations and individuals. MOTION

3. Consideration of the completed study, by Robert Solenberger, of Problem of Iroquois Law and Order. MOTION

NEW BUSINESS

1. Election of officers.

2. Report of the Personnel Committee on candidates for the post of Executive Director; action taken to fill post vacated by Miss Donnelly's resignation; recommendations of the Committee. MOTION

3. Recommendations for Association procedure - Mrs. Edgar Rossin. MOTION

4. Evaluation and approval of proposed Program and Budget for 1945-46. MOTION

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	RDH	VII . 115

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PROPOSED BUDGET
June 1, 1945 - May 31, 1946

Balance in Bank 5/1/45 $8975.26

Anticipated Income			Experience 1944
Dues from members	$3500.00		$3070.00
Contributions	800.00		591.50
Branches	750.00		750.00
Subscriptions	250.00		224.45
Grants	100.00		100.00
Legacies (Lewisohn)	2500.00		0000.00
	$7900.00	7900.00	$4735.95
		$16875.26	

Estimated Disbursements		Approved 1944 Budget
Office Salaries		
Executive Director	$4000.00	$4000.00
Executive Secretary	2700.00	2160.00
Stenographer	1820.00	1560.00
Steno.-part time	0000.00	300.00
Rent	1032.00	660.00
Office Expenses	1240.00	1075.00
Committee Expenses	500.00	385.00
AMERICAN INDIAN (printing)	1648.00	1180.00
Travel - Exec. Director	500.00	000.00
	$13140.00	$11320.00
	13140.00	
TOTAL BALANCE	$ 3735.00	

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	RDH	VII . 115

PROPOSED PROGRAM
1945 - 1946

A. GOVERNMENT RELATIONS COMMITTEE will:

1. Implement the Program Study Report to interest Congressmen in using it as a basis for legislation in cooperation with the Coordinating Committee on the American Indian.

2. Reply to the first findings of the Mundt Committee using the Program Study Report as an answer to parts disapproved of by the Association.

3. Study means of making birth certificates available for Indians.

4. Urge inclusion of American Indians under the Fair Employment Practice Commission.

5. Establish relations with the Veterans Bureau or other rehabilitation groups to give information or make recommendations concerning returned Indian veterans, stressing the medical and psychiatrical aspects of the problem.

6. Investigate the practicability of offering legal aid to Indians throughout the country through cooperating organizations which have legal representatives in many towns and cities.

7. Work for the adoption of recommendations made in the Program Study Report, with emphasis on Education aspects during 1945. (Other aspects of the report to receive emphatic attention later)

B. COMMITTEE ON RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

1. In accumulating the facts needed to form public opinion and to urge constructive legislation with respect to the problems of Indian Tribes, this committee's responsibility is to determine the areas which require research and field study and present them as projects to those groups or individuals who would be interested in fulfilling them. Such projects would be subject to this committee's guidance and could be undertaken by colleges, graduate schools of universities, museums, Federal or State Indian Bureaus or other research institutions.

2. Plan to insure implementation of the recommendations included in those studies already reported upon. (Such as the New York Problems of Law and Order, the Self-Government study, etc.)

3. To Hold an Institute in New York City, (and if possible others in Los Angeles, Seattle, Chicago, Saint Louis or other places where such a forum might be valuable), for the discussion of the effectiveness of present education for Indians on the one hand and curriculum content concerning Indians included in public and private school programs on the other hand.

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	RDH	VII . 115

C. MEETINGS AND MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE will:

1. Arrange details for the Annual Meeting and such other meetings as can be held in the New York area for members and their friends. A discussion period should follow the programs, in which questions can be answered by the guest speakers and Association officers.

2. Consider the organization of meetings in all localities where the membership can be reached so that group efforts will create interest in Indians as a whole and this Association in particular.

3. Continue to develop increased membership through the use of Special Funds for Mail Appeals.

4. Plan an exhibition of Indian Arts and Crafts owned by our New York members, subject to the acquiescence of the membership and the availability of adequate galleries, to stimulate interest in the Association and its efforts.

5. This Committee will attempt to develop closer contact with those mediums of public relations existing in this area through news releases, distribution of the magazine and its feature articles, and such individual meetings as can be arranged.

D. PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE will:

1. Publish four issues of "The American Indian".

2. Continue to stress topics growing out of the work of the Research and Education and Government Relations Committees.

3. Increase the number of correspondents in Indian areas and provide for the services of an editorial clerk to assist the editor in rewriting and make-up.

4. Extend the present promotional program.

5. Expand the Committee membership and lighten the individual burdens of work by dividing responsibilities.

E. PROGRAM AND BUDGET COMMITTEE will:

1. Plan the Program and Budget for 1946-47 based on the recommendations of the Chairmen of the five standing committees, and the changing possibilities as they develop.

2. Analyze the By-Laws to determine if revision and amendment is necessary to make the work of the Association more efficient.

3. Redefine the Association's goals and policies so as to clarify the Association's activities and direct its progress more emphatically.

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	RDH	VII . 115

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION ON INDIAN AFFAIRS, INC.

48 East 86th Street · New York City

REPORT OF FIELD SERVICE AND RESEARCH COMMITTEE
ON THE
PROBLEM OF IROQUOIS LAW AND ORDER

Introduction

Questions of jurisdiction and machinery for law enforcement on the reservations of the Iroquois Indians in New York State have been brewing and simmering for a number of years. An attempt to bring about a sugaring off of the issue is about to be undertaken by the Joint Legislative Committee on Indian Affairs. The committee has formulated two proposed bills transfering criminal and civil jurisdiction, except for that reserved by the United States, on Indian reservations in New York, to the State of New York. (See Exhibits A. and B.) A public hearing was held thereon on January fourth of this year and others are indicated. The Legislative Committee has courteously invited Indian representatives, officials of the United States Indian Bureau and other interested parties to inform it of their views. Dr. Charles Russell represented the American Association on Indian Affairs at the January fourth meeting.

Pending completion of the hearings and waiting especially on expressions of opinion from the Indians themselves, the proposed New York bill has not yet been introduced into Congress.

In anticipation of this action the American Association on Indian Affairs a year and a half ago commissioned a special Committee on New York Iroquois Field Research to undertake an impartial study of the so-called Law and Law-enforcement Problem on the New York Iroquois Reservations. The committee arranged for the services of Mr. Robert Solenberger, of the University of Pennsylvania, to undertake a thorough-going field study of the problem and to formulate a report of his findings. The work of the special Committee was merged in the functions of the standing Committee on Field Service and Research in the spring of 1944.

In 1943-45 Mr. Solenberger spent a number of weeks in the field visiting each of the Iroquois reservations interviewing Indian leaders and informed non-Indians. He has carefully studied all treaties and laws bearing on the subject.

Subsequently, has Mr. Solenberger prepared a carefully detailed report on his findings reservation by reservation. This report in manuscript form is available at the office of the American Association on Indian Affairs, where it may be consulted by interested parties. It covers the historical background of each reservation and describes the general social situation now prevailing in each case. It carefully analyses the existing law-enforcement arrangement in effect in each locality and the nature of the governing bodies utilized by the Indians. It presents a picture of Indian attitudes towards the available State and Federal agencies, particularly law-enforcing, and brings the complex reality of the situation into clear relief.

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	RDH	VII . 115

On the basis of the researches carried out by its investigator the Committee on Field Service and Research draws the following conclusions:

Part I. Summary of Investigation:

The legal relations of the New York Iroquois with the Federal and State government are considered by students and lawyers familiar with them to constitute a puzzling dilemma. Since 1789 courts and officials have continually alternated between confirming and denying the power of New York State to regulate Iroquois affairs. Regardless of which view may be legally correct, the fact that so many cases have passed through the courts without resulting in a decisive decision demonstrates the appropriateness of congressional legislation to settle the matter. (For information on court decisions and opinions of attorneys on the New York Indian legal problem see: F. S. Cohen, "Handbook of Federal Indian Law", Chapter 22; C. W. Pound, "Nationals Without a Nation", Columbia Law Review, 1922; W. Rice, "The Position of the American Indian in the Law of the United States", Journal of Comparative Legislation and International Law, 16; 78, 1934; Nephew V. State of New York, State of New York Court of Claims, Claim #26,126, August 10, 1942; United State v. Forness, 125 Fed. 2nd 928; cert. den. 316 U. S. 694, 86 L. Ed. 1764, 62 S. C. Rep. 1293; United States v. National Gypsum Company and the People of the State of New York, U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the 2nd Circuit, No. 97, Oct. Term. 1943, Decided March 31, 1944.)

Except for the Tonawanda Gypsum Case, which may be reversed in the U. S. Supreme Court, most recent decisions deny jurisdiction to the State, on the ground that it is reserved to the Federal government or to the Indians. This trend on the part of court decisions has caused the New York State Legislature to appoint a Joint Legislative Committee on Indian Affairs which visited all the reservations in the State in 1943. The Committee reported on February 25, 1944 that general application of the principle of the Forness decision "would largely nullify the New York Indian law, and substantially deprive the reservations of protection against misdemeanors and other minor crimes, outside the Federal 'Ten Major Crimes Law'" (p. 2). The report goes on to advocate congressional action defining the State's jurisdiction over Indians or, as an alternative, the assumption by the Federal government of the financial burden of Indian services which now cost the State about $500,000. a year. Although it was never passed by the legislature, a bill was proposed at Albany in the winter of 1942-43 which would have excluded the New York Indians from State Public Assistance payments. This bill was requested by the Cattaraugus County Board of Supervisors, which voted on November 21, 1942 to make no further relief appropriations for the benefit of the Seneca Nation Indians. This action by Cattaraugus County is said to have been rescinded.

Indian sentiment in opposition to the exercise of State control on the reservations is a leading factor in keeping the jurisdiction issue prominent. Recently, some Iroquois have come to believe that leaders of former generations who asked the State legislature to regularize their tribal governments and provide enforcement for their decisions by enacting the State Indian Law were misguided. The old fear, dating from the 18th Century, that the State, if its authority over the reservation is confirmed, will eventually subject the reservations to taxation, is basic to this feeling. Many Iroquois hope

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	RDH	VII . 115

to use the federal protection guaranteed them by Federal treaties in obtaining money for land which was sold without Federal permission and increased income from utilities operating on present or former Indian land. The suits to regain title to the village of Hogansburg and against the Niagara-Hudson Power Company for the use of the Niagara River are examples of what the Indians have in mind. The Tonawanda Council, in 1939, sent a "Declaration of Independence" to the Governor, declaring that, while appreciative of services rendered by the State, the band no longer wishes the State to assume any authority over tribal affairs, as provided by the New York Indian Law. This attitude towards the State characterizes some of the Indians on all Iroquois reservations, and on some of them this group apparently represents the predominant opinion.

The fact that Indian governments have failed to handle minor criminal offenses themselves, but have called upon the State for this service, is considered both by White lawyers and by many Iroquois as a symbol of the relinquishment of Indian sovereignity to the State. A minority of Iroquois would like to see minor criminal matters ignored or handled informally among individuals without any arrests or court action. The most responsible members of all political and religious groupings, however, now believe that modern conditions, especially as influenced by the automobile, require governmental intervention in such cases.

If arrested by State peace officers on a reservation, Indians have often contested the validity of the arrest, and one is said to have obtained release from jail by this means. Opinions of Attorneys-General of New York State furnished to the Superintendent of State Police, have varied as to the rights of State and local officers on the reservations. At present, troopers are much influenced by the Nephew dicision cited above, by which the New York Court of Claims awarded $12,500 to the widow of an Indian who died, apparently as a result of treatment he received at the hands of the trooper who arrested him. Although the trooper in question was never punished and the damages awarded were compensatory but not exemplary, trooper near the western New York reservations are said to stay off the reservations, in so far as matters between Indians not on State highways are concerned. Not the least of the factors in keeping the troopers from acting, especially on the three Senecas reservations, is the knowledge that Indians whom they may try to arrest are likely to offer violent resistance.

Indian desire to perpetuate soverneignty and control of the reservations springs neither from sentimental pride in the historic dignity of the once-mighty League of the Six Nations, nor from a mercenary desire to escape taxation or even to reap large benefits from claims cases. It springs rather from a determination to continue the bands as social units. Today an increasing number of men in their active years wish to work, and therefore live most of the time off the reservations, as steel workers, railroad men, etc. For most Iroquois men, these pursuits are more attractive than farming on the reservation, a situation which recalls the typical male preoccupation with hunting and war in the aboriginal culture. The Iroquois know that if the land is subject to taxation, many families will not be able to hold their homes on the reservations as places to which to return for vacations, in time of unemployment, and in old age. The desire to win claims suits is in many cases motivated by the hope of strengthening the tribal government, which must continue in some form if the reservations are to be communally held. Reluctance to increase federal control over tribal affairs has sprung in part from the fear that federal agents would

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	RDH	VII . 115

be able to deprive persons long absent from the reservations of their rights there.

An important but seldom mentioned motive for perpetuating the reservation communities is that Indians who have gone elsewhere to live have been subject to discriminations as to where they could live, sometimes in the way in which they were accepted in social groups, at high schools, etc. They prefer to have their own social center on the reservation because there they are the social, political and religious leaders, not subordinated to a larger society. Adherents of the Longhouse Religion know that their ceremonies and meetings would die out if the reservations were disbanded. It is important to note however, that the Christian denominations with the largest membership among them continue to cater to the social separateness of the Iroquois by providing separate churches supported by missionary funds and by using at least some of the native language in their services. Important Indian social organizations center in the churches. In brief, the Iroquois feel that it is not too much to ask that they be allowed to retain tax free reservations as a base from which to go off to work and as farm land, in the same way that whites of colonial descent enjoy estates inherited from their ancestors.

There are three possible solutions of the Iroquois problem:

1) Complete State jurisdiction;
2) Complete Federal jurisdiction;
3) Local jurisdiction with appeal to Federal or State courts.

The third possibility involves a vertical distinction between various reservations and a horizontal distinction between State and Federal functions on one or more reservations. At present the vertical distinction is marked in the matter of Law enforcement jurisdiction, since both the Indian Service police officer who was installed in Buffalo in February 1944, and the only U. S. Deputy Marshall active in police work confine their activities to the four western reservations, the Onondaga and St. Regis reservations being still dependent on the doubtful authority of the State for enforcement in minor cases. The horizontal distinction still prevails on all the reservations since both the State and Federal governments are active on all of them, although in varying relationships.

In order to sever all relationship with the Iroquois, Congress could repudiate all treaty relations and payments and cease to act as agent in connection with leased Indian property. Since Congress is unlikely to repudiate obligations of such long standing it seems more likely that partial authority may be turned over to the State. The law enforcement problem could be settled simply and economically, but greatly to the dissatisfaction of many Indians, by the enactment of a law similar to the one conferring jurisdiction on the State of Kansas over offenses committed by or against Indians on the reservations (Public #565--76th Congress, Chapter 276--3rd Session--H. R. 3048, approved June 8, 1940). State jurisdiction in civil cases could be confirmed by an act of Congress validating the N. Y. Indian Law (McKinney's Consolidated Laws of N. Y. Vol. 25), and allowing the State to pass similar laws in the future, perhaps including acts to incorporate tribes. If coupled with a clause making this jurisdiction conditional on continuance of tax free status and of tribal control over membership, such legislation might be favorably received by some Iroquois.

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	RDH	VII . 115

This is what is proposed in the two drafts of bills for submission to Congress now under consideration by the Joint Legislative Committee on Indian Affairs (New York).

Since the present system of enforcement in minor cases being used by the Indian Service on the western New York reservations is apparently illegal according to the opinion of the Solicitor of the Interior Department (M-31038, Nov. 23, 1940), legislation validating it at least on those reservations where it is being used successfully would seem imperative if it is not to be overthrown whenever an appeal is taken. (See the following Federal Court decisions invalidating such jurisdiction on Indian reservations; U. S. v. Barnaby, C. C. Mont. 1892, 51 F. 20, quoted in 18 USCA sec. 465, Note 5; U. S. v. King, D.C. Wis. 1897, 81 F. 625 quoted in USCA sec. 451, Note 14.) If the Iroquois, whose governments, regardless of their type of organizations, possess few effective means of enforcing even civil decisions, are not to be under State jurisdiction, it would seem necessary for the Federal government to take administrative or legislative steps to implement the decisions of those governments. In view of recent court decisions it seems that the Indian Service may already have power to decide such questions as which faction has the authority to regulate land inheritance. Complete federal incorporation might be favorably received by some Iroquois bands if it did not involve control of such matters as band membership by the Secretary of the Interior. Congress could pass enabling acts of similar legislation allowing the settlement of Iroquois claims on land and income from utilities without complete Federal incorporation.

In connection with all proposals for Congressional action, it would seem desirable to obtain Indian consent, which would certainly be necessary in case of State of Federal incorporation. Some method of voting through plebiscite would have to be set up to decide which faction of chiefs represents each reservation, with or without the opportunity to elect special representatives to deal with constitutional issues. Open congressional or legislative hearings would provide no way of determing who has a right to speak for each band.

Part II. Evaluation of Proposed Legislation:

The proposed bills under consideration by the New York Joint Legislative Committee are commendable in that they explicitly call for the maintenance of the long-standing tax free status of the Indians' reservation properties. In this respect the bills will satisfy one basic fear of the Indians. (However, many Indians feel that the attempt by the state to acquire jurisdiction is merely an opening wedge for the ultimate purpose of destroying the Indians' treaty status as autonomous, tax-free local groups.)

On the other hand, the proposed bills are to be condemned for the reason that they call for unilateral action on the part of Congress to dispose of this question without making the Iroquois a party to the action. It appears that Congress has the plenary power to take such action, although the question of its constitutionality in violation of treaty agreements with the Iroquois may be raised. There can be no doubt, however, of the moral obligation of the United States not to subordinate the sovereignty of the Iroquois tribes to that of the State of New York without the full consent of the tribes themselves. No provision for Indian consent is included in the proposed bills.

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	RDH	VII . 115

The efforts of the counsel of the Joint Legislative Committee to obtain an expression of opinion from various Iroquois leaders indicates a praiseworthy sense of fairness and responsibility such as has marked the committee's actions in general. Nevertheless, a more specific mechanism for providing the Iroquois citizenry with the full right of choice must be written into the bills, if they are to become the law of the land.

The basic principles which we feel should apply in this situation may be quoted from the recent (1944) report of The Program Study Committees of the American Association on Indian Affairs, pages 30-31.

The Indian Responsibility

1. The rights of Indian tribes to administer the jurisdiction of the Tribal laws is accepted by legal opinion. The necessity for Indians to exercise this right if they are to realize a truly functioning self-government is accepted by social scientists. Consequently, the existence of tribal courts must be upheld. Futhermore, among the tribes with functioning courts, it behooves those Indians who have not already done so, to adjust their tribal enforcement to overcome any existing gaps in Federal enforcement. Tribes may consider it worthwhile to adopt existing State codes for this purpose, giving precedence, of course, to Tribal law in cases of concurrency. In effect, these State laws would become Tribal laws, and cover only those offenses about which present Tribal law is silent. The present situation must be remedied if the members of tribes are to be assured full protection.

In this connection, States themselves must assume the responsibility for enforcing their laws. Outside Indian territory, Indians are subject to the laws of the State--it is up to the State to uphold its statutes.

The States' Responsibility

2. To standardize and simplify the legal processes for the maintenance of law and order on Indian lands, and at the same time assure Indians the rightful protections accorded by law to all citizens, it has been proposed that the laws of the States be extended to Indians residing therein. Such an extension cannot, nor should not, jeopardize any property right or privilege guaranteed by treaty, including Indian sovereignty. It is, however, within the plenary power of Congress to extend State laws to Indians.

In view of this proposal, certain cautions seem advisable. Many States do not possess, or do not care to support, adequate mechanisms for insuring proper facilities for jurisdiction. Possible exceptions to this are California, New York, Minnesota and Wisconsin.

Many Indian courts provide, and want to continue to provide, just and efficient jurisdiction for their people. This, constituting one aspect of self-government, is necessary and vital for the real independent self-sufficency of many Indian groups.

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	RDH	VII . 115

> Consequently, State authority should be extended to Indians only when a State feels that it is ready to assume responsibility for providing competent jurisdiction, and only when the Indian Tribe is willing to permit a State to assume concurrent responsibility for the maintenance of law and order. In some cases marked advantages will accrue. But the process should be carried out gradually with reference to each case, for in itself, the extension of State enforcement is not a panacea. When done, it should be step by step; Tribe by Tribe.

New York State is avowedly ready to assume responsibility for providing competent jurisdiction. It is apparently willing to do so.

The civilized sophistication of the Iroquois and their ability to make their way in certain of the industries of the state give external evidence of their fitness to live by the same laws as white citizens. We fear that the Federal and State legislative bodies may understandably over-look an important fact, however. That is the fact that people are secure and well-adjusted individuals only when they enjoy the feeling of having a place of their own in the scheme of life. Socially, the Iroquois are still Iroquois and they may remain such for some time to come. Psychological sovereignty must be maintained until by the processes of assimilation the Iroquois are mentally and socially a natural part of the whole social fabric of the country. Certainly, the experience of the United States in its relations to its Indian tribes has demonstrated that this is not a process that can be forced by legislation fiat.

No one but the Indians themselves can say when they are culturally and psychologically ready for complete legal assimilation as an aspect of cultural and social assimilation.

Part III. Recommendations.

On the basis of the above facts, the Committee on Field Service and Research recommends that The American Association on Indian Affairs take the following stand with respect to the proposed legislation as now tentatively formulated by the New York Joint Legislative Committee on Indian Affairs:

1. The proposed bills to be amended to specific provision for plebiscite acceptance or rejection by the eligible tribal voters of state jurisdiction in matters of civil and criminal law on the reservations of New York State.

2. That in the event such amendments not made a part of the bills the Association shall oppose the passage of these proposed bills.

3. That the New York legislature be petitioned to pass concurrent contingent legislation enabling the several reservations to organize as administration units equivalent to a township for the purpose of establishing regular Courts of Justice of the Peace and Courts of Special Sessions of the Peace with jurisdiction over all adjudicable matters and such misdemeanors as is regularly given to such courts.

This would meet the Indian's objection that some local courts are prejudiced

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	RDH	VII . 115

against them; it would allow for local autonomy; it would provide the means for encouraging the Iroquois to meet their responsibilities in dealing with minor legal matters; and it would fit the Iroquois legal machinery into the state court system on the same basis as other localities.

Committee on Field Service and Research
E. Adamson Hoebel, Chairman

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	RDH	VII . 115

PROPOSED BILL CONCERNING CRIMINAL JURISDICTION

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the Courts of the State of New York shall have jurisdiction over offenses committed by or against Indians and other persons on Indian Reservations within the State of New York to the same extent as the Courts of the State shall have jurisdiction over offenses committed elsewhere within the State as defined by the laws of the State; provided, however, that the Courts of the United States shall have and exercise exclusive jurisdiction over offenses committed by or against Indians on Indian Reservations within the State of New York as now or hereafter expressly provided by the laws of the United States.

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	RDH	VII . 115

PROPOSED BILL CONCERNING CIVIL JURISDICTION

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the Courts of the State of New York shall have jurisdiction in civil actions and proceedings between Indians or between one or more Indians and any other person or persons to the same extent as the Courts of the State shall have jurisdiction in other civil actions and proceedings, as now or hereafter defined by the Laws of the State; provided, however, that the Courts of the United States shall have and exercise jurisdiction in civil actions and proceedings as now or hereafter expressly provided by the laws of the United States; and provided, further, that nothing herein contained shall be construed as subjecting the lands within any Indian Reservation in the State of New York to taxation for State or local purposes, nor as subjecting any such lands, or any Federal or State annuity in favor of Indians or Indian Tribes, to execution on any judgment rendered in the State Courts; and provided, further, that nothing herein contained shall be contrued as authorizing the alienation from any Indian Nation, Tribe or Band of Indians of any lands within any Indian Reservation in the State of New York.

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	RDH	VII . 115

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	RDH	VII . 115

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

The American Indian

6/26

[redacted] FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 16, N. Y.
53 JANE STREET, NEW YORK 14, N. Y.
53

CARL CARMER, *Editor-in-Chief*
KATHERINE MORUS, *Managing Editor*

June 25, 1945

Mr. Rene d'Harnoncourt
Museum of Modern Art
11 West 53rd Street
New York 19, N.Y.

Dear Mr. d'Harnoncourt:

I am very appreciative of your letter of June 1st with the splendid suggestions for two articles. I have written to Dr. Spinden and Mr. Harper along the lines you suggested.

Please by all means keep remembering the magazine and jot me a line whenever you can.

It was good to see you the other day. I meant to give you my thanks then, but there were other things to discuss.

With warm personal regards.

Sincerely,

Katherine Morus

Katherine Morus

MUrray Hill 4-3317

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	RDH	VII . 115

WESTERN UNION

May 9, 1945

Dear Dr. Emerson:

Due to the last-minute refusal of one of the nominees to accept a possible nomination for directorship in the American Association on Indian Affairs, the Nominating Committee submits here a new slate:

For re-election in the class of 1945:

Miss Gertrude Ely
Dr. Henry Neumann
Mrs Helen Fitzgerald

For election:

Mrs. Katherine Morus
Dr. Alfred Cohn, of Rockefeller Institute
Dr. L. B. Sharpe, of Life Camp

To fill the vacancy in the class of 1947:

Mrs. Roberta Fansler, of the Metropolitan Museum of Art

Faithfully yours,

Rene d'Harnoncourt
Chairman
Nominating Committee

Dr. Haven Emerson
American Association
on Indian Affairs
48 East 86th Street
New York 28, New York

R.d'H:cr

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CLASS OF SERVICE
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WESTERN UNION

A. N. WILLIAMS, PRESIDENT

1220

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
NLT = Cable Night Letter

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SDY

WB69 LG PD=WUX WASHINGTON DC 19 1052A

MRS JOHN ROGERS JR, PHONE GRAMERCY 3-1011=

Deliver. 16 EAST 11 ST NYK=

REGRET UNABLE TO ATTEND MEETING THIS NOON. I FAVOR RETAINING PRESENT OFFICERS INTENDED TO PROPOSE FOR DISCUSSION AS POSSIBLE BOARD MEMBERS THE FOLLOWING: ONE MISS AGNES INGLIS OF WASHINGTON, DC, AT PRESENT THE DIRECTOR OF THE NEW KING SMITH DAY SCHOOL AND A BOARD MEMBER OF THE MARSHALL FIELD FOUNDATION, FORMERLY WITH THE FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION. TWO, MR I E GOLDWASSER OF NEW YORK, VICE PRESIDENT OF COMMERCIAL FACTORS INC. TREASURER OF THE JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE AND SEVERAL OTHER ORGANIZATIONS. HE WOULD BE VALUABLE FOR HIS BROAD ORGANIZATION EXPERIENCE, BUT ESPECIALLY HELPFUL IN ALL FINANCIAL MATTERS. THIRD AND FOURTH, TWO WOMEN WHOM I KNOW SLIGHTLY OR NOT AT ALL BUT WHO ARE PROBABLY WELL KNOWN TO OTHER COMMITTEE AND BOARD MEMBERS. THEY ARE LIBERALS. INTERESTED IN THE WELFARE PROBLEMS OF MINORITY GROUP MEMBERS AND ACTIVE IN OTHER ORGANIZATIONS SIMILAR IN CHARACTER AND PURPOSE TO THE ASSOCIATION, VIZ MRS WILLIAM S PALEY AND VIOLA BERNARD, MAURICE WERTHEIMS SISTER. THIS LIST OF NAMES IS HEAVILY

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Telegram or Cable-gram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

UNION

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

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LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

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WB69 2=

WEIGHTED ON THE NEW YORK SIDE, BUT WITH PEOPLE GETTING BUSIER AND TRAVEL GETTING HARD IT MAY BE NECESSARY. THIS IS AN AFTERTHOUGHT, WHAT ABOUT AGNES MEYER. =

PHILLEO NASH.

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Mrs Rogers home @ 3.
1222 P(576)

VIZ PHILLEO.

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	RDH	VII . 115

Sells Agency
Sells, Arizona
April 2, 1945

Mrs. John Rogers, Jr.
Sixteen East 11th Street
New York 3, New York

Dear Maria:

I enclose a copy of a formal note to Dr. Emerson resigning as a director of the Association. Thank you for calling this to my attention.

It is a little early to give you any information on the possibility of your friend coming to the Papago this summer, although I will get to this just as soon as possible. We have been here a week and have hardly had time to get settled. Apparently the war has played havoc with the staff so I am going to be extremely busy trying to pull the organization together. I will be writing you and John very soon telling you more about the job, the Indians, and the reservation. However, one thing we both want you to know is that we expect you to come out and visit us as soon as possible.

Love to you both

MKS

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	RDH	VII . 115

THE MUSEUM OF MODERN ART

NEW YORK 19

11 WEST 53rd STREET
TELEPHONE: CIRCLE 5-8900
CABLES: MODERNART, NEW-YORK

RENE d'HARNONCOURT
VICE-PRESIDENT IN CHARGE OF FOREIGN ACTIVITIES

May 7, 1945

Dear Dr. Emerson:

The Committee on Nominations has nominated the following to fill the vacancies on the Board of Directors of the American Association on Indian Affairs:

Mrs. Katherine Morus
Dr. Alfred Cohn, Rockefeller Institute
Dr. L. B. Sharpe, of LIFE CAMP
Mr. Stanley Vestal, of Oklahoma

To fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Mr. Morris Burge the Committee has nominated Mrs. Roberta Fansler of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

Faithfully yours,

Rene d'Harnoncourt
Chairman
Nominating Committee

Dr. Haven Emerson
American Association on Indian Affairs
48 East 86th Street
New York 28, New York

R.d'H:cr

TRUSTEES: Stephen C. Clark, *Chairman of the Board*; Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., *1st Vice-Chairman*; Sam A. Lewisohn, *2nd Vice-Chairman*; John Hay Whitney, *President*; John E. Abbott, *Executive Vice-President*; Mrs. David M. Levy, *Treasurer*; Alfred H. Barr, Jr., Mrs. Robert Woods Bliss, William A. M. Burden, Mrs. W. Murray Crane, Walt Disney, Marshall Field, Philip L. Goodwin, A. Conger Goodyear, Mrs. Simon Guggenheim, Wallace K. Harrison, James W. Husted, Henry R. Luce, Archibald MacLeish, David H. McAlpin, Henry Allen Moe, William S. Paley, Mrs. John Parkinson, Jr., Mrs. Charles S. Payson, Beardsley Ruml, James Thrall Soby, Edward M. M. Warburg, Mrs. George Henry Warren, Jr., Monroe Wheeler.

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	RDH	VII . 115

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION ON INDIAN AFFAIRS, INC

48 East 86th Street

Sells Agency
Sells, Arizona

March 30, 1945

Dr. Havem Emerson
American Association on Indian Affairs
48 East 86th Street
New York City, New York

Dear Dr. Emerson:

On the sixth of this month I was appointed Superintendent of the Sells Indian Agency which has jurisdiction over the Papago Indians. I am, therefore, now a member of the United States Indian Service, and as such I am not eligible to serve as a director of the Association.

This is by way of tending you my resignation which I do with regret. However, I want you to know that my interest in the Association remains the same as it has always been, and I will be delighted to serve in any way that is possible under the circumstances.

With kind personal regards,

Moris Burge
Superintendent

MB:cc

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	RDH	VII . 115

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION ON INDIAN AFFAIRS, INC.

48 East 86th Street · New York City

CONFIDENTIAL REPORT

TO

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

RE: Investigation of predicted resignation of Commissioner Collier and his probable successor. Washington, D. C. February 2nd and 3rd.

Early in December reports of Commissioner Collier's possible resignation began to reach this office and on December 29th Dr. Emerson wrote Mr. Collier for confirmation or denial of these rumors, receiving a Confidential reply dated December 30th from Mr. Collier to the effect that while he was considering a relationship in which he felt he could be more beneficial to Indians than as Commissioner, such a step was "mere contemplation" at that time.

Members of the Government Relations Committee, nevertheless, deemed it advisable to reconsider possible candidates for Commissioner of Indian Affairs--a field which had been quite thoroughly canvassed in July and August of 1944 by Board members in anticipation of a possible change of Administration in the Fall elections. At that time it was apparent that possible candidates were very few and the most likely candidate of a Republican regime appeared to be Robert Lansdale, formerly with the Indian Service and now Commissioner of the New York State Department of Social Welfare--well known to members of our Board of Directors. The hope that Oliver La Farge might be released from his Army duties to assume the position of Commissioner was of first consideration, but Major La Farge absolutely refused any such proposal on two counts: firstly, believing he should complete his Army Service; and secondly, because he desired to resume his personal career upon ultimate demobilization, though his positive decision does not represent any lessening of his deep concern with and interest in Indian affairs.

While reviewing the candidates considered last August by the Board of Directors, information reached the Government Relations Committee that the Commissioner was resigning and that his successor, selected by the Secretary of the Interior, would be Mr. William A. Brophy, since 1943 Chief of Puerto Rican Section, Interior Department's Division of Territories and Island Possessions. Mr. Brophy was formerly attorney to the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico, at which time he was a member of the law firm of Hanna, Wilson and Brophy in Albuquerque, New Mexico.

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	RDH	VII . 115

On receipt of this information it was considered imperative that a member of the Government Relations Committee go to Washington to verify the reports received and interview as many authoritative persons as possible.

As a result of these conferences I present the following facts and conclusions for your consideration:

1. Commissioner Collier is resigning subject to the appointment of:
2. William A. Brophy as Commissioner of Indian Affairs.
3. This appointment is recommended by the Secretary of the Interior.
4. The appointment will be made by the President.
5. The New Mexican Senators will endorse the appointment.

The main opposition to Mr. Brophy's appointment is based on the unfortunate record of his wife, Dr. Sophie D. Aberle, as General Superintendent of the United Pueblos Agency. Dr. Aberle resigned from the Indian Service in April 1944 to serve with the National Research Council as a researcher on malaria control, where she will continue in her specialized field.

Mr. Brophy's record as attorney to the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico was generally approved and Washington sources disclose that he has performed a most satisfactory and thorough job as Chief of the Puerto Rico Section. His appearances before Congressional committees have gained respect and admiration.

In conclusion I would like to recommend that this Association offer no opposition to this appointment in view of the above facts. With no adequate substitute candidate of national prominence available, wide opposition could force a political appointee of dubious character who would endanger the whole future of the Indians and destroy all that is constructive of the present Bureau program and its policies.

Despite the fact that Commissioner Collier did not see fit to inform the Association directly of his final decision to resign, I feel that our position as a strong and active national lay organization is recognized by the Department of the Interior, Indian Office, and members of Congress to such an extent that when our Program Study Report with its conclusions and recommendations is presented it will receive favorable hearings and action.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) Alice H. Rossin

February 7, 1945

Chairman Pro-tem
Government Relations Committee

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	RDH	VII . 115

IT WILL BE APPRECIATED IF YOU WILL RETURN YOUR VOTE IMMEDIATELY IN ORDER THAT NOTICE OF THE ELECTION MAY BE INCLUDED IN THE COMING ISSUE OF "THE AMERICAN INDIAN".

Will you be good enough to register below your approval or disapproval of the nomination of Dr. Jay B. Nash, by unanimous vote of the Nominating Committee, as Secretary of the Association, and return to this office in the enclosed envelope?

Very sincerely yours,

Haven Emerson

Haven Emerson
President

December 22, 1944

I APPROVE
I DISAPPROVE of the above nominee for the position of Secretary.

SIGNED_____(DIRECTOR)

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	RDH	VII . 115

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION ON INDIAN AFFAIRS, INC.
381 Fourth Avenue, New York 16, New York

TO: MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Will you be good enough to register below your approval or disapproval of the nomination of Dr. Jay B. Nash, by unanimous vote of the Nominating Committee, as Secretary of the Association, and return to this office in the enclosed envelope?

Very sincerely yours,

Haven Emerson

Haven Emerson
President

December 22, 1944

I APPROVE
I DISAPPROVE of the above nominee for the position of Secretary.

SIGNED_____(DIRECTOR)

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	RDH	VII . 115

NOMINATIONS.

Possible Re nominations.

Miss Gertrude Ely
DR. Henry Neuman -
MR Brigham Curtis
Miss ALICE RIGGS.
Mrs Helen Fitzgerald
1 VACANCY

Recommendations for new nominations.-

Suggested by Mr Emerson — Mrs Arnold Morus. *

Sugested by J. NASH. DR. L. B. SHARPE (of Life Comp)

Sugested by Mr NASH MISS AGNES INGLIS. (Wash) Dir. Kingsmill day school
Miss Marie Goldwater
Mrs William S. Paley
Viola Bernard.
AGNES MEYER. (with Alden Stevens)

Suggested by MR NEWMAN. ROGER BORLINGAME — Coauthor of a book on American history

Suggested by Dr Bryson DR ALFRED COHN Rockefeller INSTITUTE
AND MRS ROGERS. Roberta TANZLER., Metropolitan Museum
MRS ARNOLD MORUS
MRS GORDON K BELL
MRS COLONEL ISELIN
MRS ERNEST ANGELL
MRS LEWIS GANNET

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	RDH	VII . 115

April 10, 1945.

Dear Mrs. Morus:

At the request of Mr. d'Harnoncourt, Chairman of the Nominating Committee of the American Association on Indian Affairs, I am writing to inform you that at its meeting on April 9th in Mr. d'Harnoncourt's office, the Committee unanimously nominated you as a Director of the Association in the class of 1950. The slate of nominees will be presented to the members at the Annual Meeting, which falls this year on May 9th. The Directors are elected by the members of the Association.

Your term of office would begin immediately upon election and would expire at the Annual Meeting in 1950.

The duties of the Directors of the American Association as specified in the By-Laws are:

1 - attendance at Board meetings

2 - Election of officers of the Association.

The Board ordinarily holds two meetings annually; the first, which follows the annual meeting, adopts the program and budget for the ensuing year. At the second meeting, which is usually held in December

The National Council of American Indians (the all-Indian organization) held a meeting in Denver the week of November 13th and had representation from 30 Indian tribes. The Council adopted its Constitution and will inform the Association of its proposed program shortly.

PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE

The fourth issue of THE AMERICAN INDIAN which was delayed because of the necessity of changing printers, was mailed to the membership last week.

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	RDH	VII . 115

or January, semi-annual reports of progress are received and modifications of the program adopted.

Board members in the New York area are eligible for Committee Chairmanships and for membership on the Executive Committee, which has all the powers of the Board of Directors in the intervals between meetings. Although no money raising responsibility is attached to the position of a Director of the Association, Board members are urged to feed into the office or to the chairman of the Membership committee as many suggestions as possible for new members and sources for money.

As you are so occupied with the Magazine and carry so much responsibility for the Association in that respect, it would not be fair to call on you for other committee responsibilities.

With the hope that you will accept this nomination, I am

Sincerely yours,

Maria Rogers

Mrs. Katherine Morus,
53 Jane Street,
New York, 14, New York.

when it comes up for the second time.

The National Council of American Indians (the all-Indian organization) held a meeting in Denver the week of November 13th and had representation from 30 Indian tribes. The Council adopted its Constitution and will inform the Association of its proposed program shortly.

PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE

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	RDH	VII . 115

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION ON INDIAN AFFAIRS, INC.

381 Fourth Avenue · · New York City

Minutes of the Executive Committee Meeting, Tuesday, November 28th, 1944 at the Association's office, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Present: Mrs. Edgar L. Rossin, In the Chair
Dr. Jay B. Nash
Dr. Charles Russell
and Miss Frances Donnelly, Executive Secretary

The meeting was called to order at 3:15 p.m.

ON MOTION the minutes of the Executive Committee meetings on June 22nd and August 9th were approved as sent out. Carried.

FIELD RESEARCH COMMITTEE

The report of the Field Research Committee stated that Mr. Robert Solenberger terminated his work with the Association on November 15th and the material compiled by him on the New York Iroquois Law and Order problem is being reviewed by the Chairman of the Committee for presentation to the Board of Directors. The Chairman has already conferred with two Iroquois Indians and it is his intention to consult further with officials of the New York Iroquois tribes before action is recommended to the Board.

ON MOTION the Committee agreed that an honorarium of $150.00 be sent to Robert Solenberger in appreciation of his services to the Association. Carried.

GOVERNMENT RELATIONS COMMITTEE

The Chairman informed the Committee that Senator Elmer Thomas has resigned as Chairman of the Senate Indian Affairs Committee and that Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney of Wyoming has succeeded Senator Thomas in the Chairmanship of that Committee. The Committee recommended that a congratulatory letter be sent to Senator O'Mahoney accordingly.

S-1218, the bill to repeal the Indian Reorganization Act is still awaiting action by the Senate. The Association was successful in having it passed over once when it came up on the Senate Calendar, and it is prepared to do so again when it comes up for the second time.

The National Council of American Indians (the all-Indian organization) held a meeting in Denver the week of November 13th and had representation from 30 Indian tribes. The Council adopted its Constitution and will inform the Association of its proposed program shortly.

PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE

The fourth issue of THE AMERICAN INDIAN which was delayed because of the necessity of changing printers, was mailed to the membership last week.

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	RDH	VII . 115

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

The Chairman reported that 500 new names are being sent an appeal letter this week and that the Fall membership group is maintaining its usual high percentage of renewals.

PERSONNEL COMMITTEE

Mr. Burge has notified Dr. Emerson of his intention to accept an appointment with the Indian Service after his work with the War Relocation Authority terminates. The Personnel Committee will meet shortly to consider candidates for the position of Executive Director now that Mr. Burge's status with the Association is known. Miss Donnelly was instructed to write the Board members for suggestions of candidates for this position or any resources which the Association might investigate.

OFFICERS & DIRECTORS

ON MOTION the Committee registered its sincere appreciation to Mrs. John Rogers Jr. for her outstanding service to the Association as Secretary. As a member of the Administrative Committee she participated most actively in the Association's affairs. She wrote the Administrative Committee Report which resulted in the formation of the four Program Study Committees, the findings of which will form the basis for the Association's future program. As Secretary she gave unstintingly of her time towards the establishment of the Association's quarterly magazine THE AMERICAN INDIAN and generally worked towards the enlargement of public knowledge of American Indians. For these services and innumerable others the Association is most indebted to Mrs. Rogers. Carried.

ON MOTION the Committee elected Mrs. Albert D. Lasker as a member of the Board of Directors in the Class of '47. Carried.

PROGRAM STUDY REPORT

Miss Donnelly informed the Committee that the University of Oklahoma Press had declined to print the report of Mr. Hassrick's. ON MOTION the Committee agreed that 200 copies of the complete report should be mimeographed immediately and that a condensation of the Report and its recommendations be printed in an eight to ten page booklet for distribution to Congressmen, scientific institutions and interested individuals. Carried.

ADMINISTRATIVE

Notice of a 60% increase in rent (i.e. from $600. to $1000. annually) has been received from the building management. The Committee discussed the advisability of remaining at the present office at the increased rent or finding other quarters and ON MOTION it was agreed that the Association notify the building management that it would not renew its lease at the increased rate and Miss Donnelly was instructed to find other quarters at a rent of $1000. or less per year. Carried.

Dr. Russell offered to house the Association temporarily if it was impossible to find adequate space before December 31st, at which date the present lease expires.

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	RDH	VII . 115

ON MOTION the Committee instructed Miss Donnelly to inform the Home Missions Council that it did not recommend printing the findings of the Post-War Planning Conference on Indians and agreed that it would not contribute $100.00 for this purpose. Carried.

ON MOTION the Committee agreed that $25.00 should be paid to the National Information Bureau for membership, since it has endorsed the work of this Association. Carried.

There being no further business the meeting was adjourned at 4:15 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) Jay B. Nash
Secretary pro tem

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	RDH	VII . 115

REFER IN REPLY TO THE FOLLOWING:

ADDRESS ONLY THE
COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

4/17

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
Washington 25

April 14, 1944.

Dear Rene:

Dr. Manuel Gonzalez Montesinos of the University of Mexico has visited me here, and he will be in New York for a few days. I have suggested to him that if it be possible, here or there, he should talk with you. Dr. Montesinos has a strong and important interest in Indians and is keenly desirous of knowing our policies and results. He will visit the Navaho and Hopi country during his present trip. I take pleasure in introducing him to you. Dr. Montesinos is reached through the Division of Science, Education and Art ofthe Department of State.

Sincerely,

Commissioner.

Mr. Rene d'Harnoncourt,
Museum of Modern Art,
New York City.

Dr. Jay B. Nash
Dr. Henry Neumann
Joseph M. Price
Mrs. John Rogers, Jr.
Mrs. Edgar L. Rossin
Dr. Charles Russell
Alden Stevens
Dr. Wm. Duncan Strong
Robert J. Ullman

Pennsylvania
Miss Gertrude Ely

Wisconsin
Dr. W. White Howells

Miss Frances Donnelly
Administrative Secretary

Donnelly will have received figures to give you.

I have taken the liberty of sending a copy of 400,000 AND A GOOD TOMORROW to Savoie Lottenville of the University of Oklahoma Press explaining the possibility of the Association printing the report through him as an outgrowth of the Institute (ie: the CHANGING INDIAN). I am asking him to give me an estimate of the time required for his press to complete the publication, pointing out that speed is paramount.

In other words, the suggested plan is for the Association to photo-offset about 100 copies for almost immediate submission to important people in the field. This method meets the requirement of speed and timeliness. Then let a publishing house print 2,000 or more copies at their expense as soon as possible, realizing this will require at least six months. This will save the Association money, and add formality.

The foregoing suggestions are offered as suggestions; you may have better ideas. However, I want to give you information which Miss Donnelly and I have collected to help you make the necessary approval and decisions.

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The Museum of Modern Art Archives, NY	Collection:	Series.Folder:
	RDH	VII . 115

10/31

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION ON INDIAN AFFAIRS, INC.

381 FOURTH AVENUE • NEW YORK CITY

HAVEN EMERSON, M.D.
President

CAPT. OLIVER LA FARGE
Vice-President

MRS. JOHN ROGERS, JR.
Secretary

EDUARD C. LINDEMAN
Treasurer-Controller

DIRECTORS

California
Miss Pearl Chase
Charles deY. Elkus
Dr. F. W. Hodge

Colorado
Mrs. W. M. La Farge
W. W. Postlethwaite

Massachusetts
Miss Alice Riggs
Miss Mary C. Wheelwright

Missouri
L. Busch Faust

New Mexico
Moris Burge
Capt. Oliver La Farge

New York
Dr. Lyman Bryson
Carl Carmer
Bridgham Curtis
Dr. Haven Emerson
Mrs. Helen Fitzgerald
Eduard C. Lindeman
Dr. Jay B. Nash
Dr. Henry Neumann
Joseph M. Price
Mrs. John Rogers, Jr.
Mrs. Edgar L. Rossin
Dr. Charles Russell
Alden Stevens
Dr. Wm. Duncan Strong
Robert J. Ullman

Pennsylvania
Miss Gertrude Ely

Wisconsin
Dr. W. White Howells

Miss Frances Donnelly
Administrative Secretary

October 30, 1944

Dear Member of the Executive Committee:

In order to present the Association's report 400,000 AND A GOOD TOMORROW, I am writing to explain what I think may assist you in determining the best method for its presentation. The following outlined material has had the benefit of Miss Donnelly's advice.

To present the report at the earliest possible time, a photo-offset process can be had which, when bound attractively, might be sent to the most influential citizens, Congressmen and Senators in time for the reconvening of the Houses. This would be labeled "A Preliminary Report", and submitted to them with a note explaining that a printed edition will be available within, say, the next six months. The cost of running off 100 or so copies of the report in this fashion would be borne by the Association. Miss Donnelly will have received figures to give you.

I have taken the liberty of sending a copy of 400,000 AND A GOOD TOMORROW to Savoie Lottenville of the University of Oklahoma Press explaining the possibility of the Association printing the report through him as an outgrowth of the Institute (ie: the CHANGING INDIAN). I am asking him to give me an estimate of the time required for his press to complete the publication, pointing out that speed is paramount.

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The foregoing suggestions are offered as suggestions; you may have better ideas. However, I want to give you information which Miss Donnelly and I have collected to help you make the necessary approval and decisions.

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	RDH	VII . 115

To publish the report speedily, I believe, is agreed by all to be a prime essential. The quickest thing to do would be for the Association to have it printed. For 2,000 copies this would cost approximately $1,000. Miss Donnelly will have an accurate estimate this week. A printed report is more desirable than a multi-typed or off-set job, because it is more refined, and I think just about as reasonable.

To have the report multi-typed or off-set is quicker than to have it printed, but the result is somewhat amateurish, and might possibly defeat our purpose. Miss Donnelly can show you samples and give you costs.

If the Association wants to stand the cost of the publication an analysis of the budget is necessary. Miss Donnelly can explain that according to the budget, $560 is definitely appropriated. There seems to be a balance of $230 in the Program & Study Fund which could be used if authorized. Thus we have $810 and need approximately $190. This amount might be transferred from the Institute Fund of $186 - a logical use. (These figures are not to be confused with $1,000 appropriated by the Executive Committee for the honorarium to the Secretary.)

If, on the other hand, the Association desires to have the report printed by a commercial press, no expenditure will be necessary. The University of Oklahoma Press will give us information about this which we can use as an example. Publication by such an organization will add prestige and formality, defray expense, but slow publication drastically.

For these reasons, therefore, both Miss Donnelly and I favor the idea of the Association publishing a preliminary report, and submitting the manuscript to some press like the Oklahoma, for final publication. This plan is not wholly original; it incorporates the ideas of many directors. It seems, however, the most timely and expedient.

I have requested Charles Russell to write a brief forward to give the report added weight, and with the assistance of Carl Carmer, he and the publication committee can give it their blessing.

Very truly yours,

Royal B. Hassrick

Royal B. Hassrick

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The Museum of Modern Art Archives, NY	Collection:	Series.Folder:
	RDH	VII . 115

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION ON INDIAN AFFAIRS, INC.

381 Fourth Avenue · · New York City

Minutes of the Board of Directors Meeting, Friday, June 2nd, 1944 at the Gramercy Park Hotel, New York City.

Present: Prof. Eduard C. Lindeman, in the Chair
Mrs. John Rogers, Jr.
Mr. Carl Carmer
Mr. Rene d'Harnoncourt
Miss Gertrude Ely
Mrs. Helen Fitzgerald
Dr. E. Adamson Hoebel
Dr. Jay B. Nash
Mr. Philleo Nash
Mr. Joseph M. Price
Mrs. Edgar L. Rossin
Mr. Robert J. Ullman

The meeting was called to order at 12:45 p.m.

ON MOTION the report of the Nominating Committee was accepted and the Secretary was directed to cast one ballot for the slate and the following were duly declared elected as officers for the year 1944-45:

Dr. Haven Emerson, PRESIDENT
Major Oliver La Farge, VICE-PRESIDENT
Mrs. John Rogers, Jr., SECRETARY
Prof. Eduard C. Lindeman, TREASURER-CONTROLLER

ON MOTION the Board received with regret the resignation of Mr. L. Busch Faust of St. Louis as a member of the Board of Directors. Carried.

ON MOTION the Treasurer's Report for the period June 1, 1943 to May 31, 1944, as attached to these minutes, was approved. Carried.

ON MOTION the Auditor's Report for the year January 1, 1943 to December 31, 1943 was approved. Carried. (Copies are on file in the headquarters office.)

The Auditor's recommendation that all Special Funds, not restricted by the givers, be transferred to the general account, was presented by the Chairman.

ON MOTION the Board voted that all Special Funds, not restricted by the givers to specific activities, be transferred to the general account with the exception of that part of the Massachusetts Branch Fund which represents a legacy received by them and transmitted to this Association upon the dissolution of the Branch. Carried.

The Chairman then read his suggestions for members for the Standing Committees for the year 1944-45.

ON MOTION these suggestions were approved. The list is attached to these minutes. Carried.

The Chairman then nominated the following as members of the Nominating Committee for 1944-45:

Mr. Rene d'Harnoncourt, Chairman
Dr. E. Adamson Hoebel
Dr. Lyman Bryson
Mrs. John Rogers, Jr.
Mr. Philleo Nash

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The Museum of Modern Art Archives, NY	Collection:	Series.Folder:
	RDH	VII . 115

ON MOTION the Secretary was ordered to cast one ballot for this slate and the nominees were declared duly elected.

ON MOTION the Board approved the recommendation of the Executive Committee that Indians be accepted for Association membership, provided that no solicitation be undertaken to increase this class of membership. Carried.

ON MOTION the Board approved sending our recommendations on legislative and other matters to Chairmen of Tribal Councils, provided that no request for action on these matters accompany the information. Carried.

The Chairman informed the Board that he had met with a group of Indians in Chicago, several of whom are employed by the Office of Indian Affairs, whose desire it is to form a national Indian membership association. They plan to employ an organizer to enlist interest on the part of all Indian tribes and after three or four months of such initial promotion, to hold one-day regional conferences in each of several different regions, worked out on the basis of Indian population in the several areas. At these conferences, representatives will be elected to attend a national conference for the purpose of adopting a constitution and by-laws, a program and a budget. The Chicago group, which has constituted itself an Organizing or Promotion Committee, expects the association, once launched, to be self-supporting, possibly drawing on non-restricted tribal funds. Meantime, however, the Organizing Committee must raise a budget for promotion, which it estimates will cost about $9440.00, including the salary of the organizer, and the expenses of the regional and national conferences. Of this sum, the Organizing Committee feels able to raise $5000.00, and requests this Association to help raise the Balance. After considerable discussion, ON MOTION the Board voted to approve and encourage the formation of a national Indian membership organization and to offer its assistance to the Organizing Committee in the steps it is taking towards this end. Mr. Lindeman, as an officer of the Association, was authorized to write to the Rosenwald Fund outlining the plans for the association, the attitude of this Association towards them, and suggesting that the Fund grant to the Organizing Committee the balance of the sum of $9440.00 which is required to complete the work. Carried.

The Chairman then called for discussion of the Program and Budget presented by the Program and Budget Committee, which had been sent by mail to all members of the Board.

The Chairman of the Committee outlined the procedure by which the Program and Budget had been formulated, stressing that only the most immediate and pressing items had been selected from the forthcoming Report of the Program Study Committees. She stated that the Committee fully realized how ambitious the program was and that to carry it out would require use of the reserve funds accumulated this year through legacies. However, the Committee had felt that the Board should be made aware of the amount of work necessary to make the Association really effective and that it should itself be given the opportunity to determine how much of its resources should be used to expand the work. Then, if it scaled down the activities it would know what was being sacrificed. This being the first time in which the Association has been in a position to select activities on the basis of a thorough canvass of the needs of the Indians, it seemed to the Committee that the Board should have the full picture and that the Committee should not take the

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	RDH	VII . 115

responsibility of arbitrarily setting any financial limit upon its activities, but it did consider carefully those of the limited personnel available to carry them out.

ON MOTION the Board voted to appoint a Committee to consider and analyze the Program and Budget with power to report directly to the members of the Board requesting action on its report. Carried.

The Chairman then called for suggestions for the guidance of the Committee. The opinion expressed that it is legitimate to spend legacies on expansion of activities, as this course is likely to increase income because of the increased effectiveness of the Association. But the contrary opinion was also expressed that legacies should be regarded as "capital funds" and held as reserves, or that only a set percentage of such funds should be expended in any one year, and that the program should be limited to activities which could be carried out with current renewable income. The Chairman referred to letters received from out-of-town members of the Board of Directors, supporting both points of view. Mrs. Rossin read a prepared statement recommending the use of current renewable income only, which was ordered filed.

ith the approval of the Board, the Chairman designated the Chairmen of the Standing Committees as the Committee to consider the Program and Budget.

At this point the Secretary was excused from the meeting and the record of the minutes which follows was made by the Executive Secretary.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) Maria Rogers, Secretary
(Mrs. John Rogers, Jr.)

ON MOTION the Board elected Mrs. Edgar L. Rossin 2nd Vice-President for the year June 1, 1944 to May 31, 1945. Carried.

ON MOTION the Board agreed to the recommendation of the Chairman of the Membership Committee that Institutional Membership be added to the present classifications of Association memberships. Carried.

ON MOTION the Board agreed to re-establish the Administrative Committee, consisting of the Chairmen of the Standing Committees, who can send alternates from their committees if they are unable to attend the meetings. Carried.

Mrs. Fitzgerald informed the Board that she has interviewed library officials in New York City regarding the possibility of having a city-wide Indian display of Indian Books and Art on American Indian Day. This day is legally the last Sunday in May although the Indians celebrate it on the last Sunday in September.

ON MOTION the Board approved the cooperation with the New York City libraries in relationship to the special Indian Day exhibit and instructed Mrs. Fitzgerald to notify the American Library Association that this might be made a nation-wide event. Mrs. Fitzgerald was also instructed to prepare a letter to Governor Dewey requesting the change of date of American Indian Day from the last Sunday in May to the last Sunday in September. Carried.

There being no further business the meeting was adjourned at 3:30 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) Frances Donnelly, Executive Secretary

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	RDH	VII . 115

TREASURER'S REPORT
June 1, 1943 to May 31, 1944

SPECIAL FUNDS:

Account:	Opening Balance 6/1/43	Receipts 6/1/43--5/31/44	Disbursements 6/1/43--5/31/44	Balance 5/31/44
Institute	$50.40	$ 74.80	$ 16.81	$108.39
Pueblo	171.16	5.00	30.27	145.89
Massachusetts	1994.17	-0-	154.76	1839.41
Program Study	-0-	425.95	55.11	370.84
Membership Appeal	-0-	1121.14	1153.78	(32.64)*
THE AMERICAN INDIAN	-0-	759.60	698.88	60.72
Self-Government	34.74	-0-	-0-	34.74
Coleman	277.10	-0-	-0-	277.10
	$2527.57	$2386.49	$2109.61	$2804.45

GENERAL FUNDS:

Dues from Members	$3835.00	
Contributions--non-members	4317.67	
Branches	675.00	
Grants	100.00	
Subscriptions	158.00	
	$9086.27	
Library		$ 6.42
Office Salaries		2685.57
Secretarial Help		261.75
Office Rent		442.50
Tel & Tel		199.03
Office Expenses & Stationery		116.63
Parcel Post & Postage		138.55
Printing		99.28
Electricity		48.18
Audit		50.00
Legislative Service		160.65
General Expenses		94.52
Government Relations		62.24
Field Research		62.02
	$9086.27	$4427.34

Increase in GENERAL FUND	$4658.93
Balance in SPECIAL FUNDS	2804.45
General Fund Balance 6/1/43	1531.01
TOTAL BALANCE--Special & General Funds	$8994.39**

*This figure is a deficit.
**This figure represents the book balance; an Official Audit will be made for the interim period--1/1/44 to 5/31/44.

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	RDH	VII . 115

COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS
1944-1945

(President is ex-officio member of all Committees)

RESEARCH AND FIELD SERVICE:

Dr. E. Adamson Hoebel, Chairman
For Iroquois Follow-up:
Dr. Harrop Freeman
Dr. Frank Speck
Dr. John Noon
Dr. Otto Klineberg
Dr. Henry Neumann

PUBLICATIONS

Mr. Carl Carmer, Chairman
Mrs. Arnold Morus
Miss Sarah Moore

PROGRAM AND BUDGET

Mr. Alden Stevens, Chairman
Mrs. Helen Fitzgerald
Mrs. John Rogers, Jr.
Dr. Gene Weltfish
Mr. Kenneth Disher

GOVERNMENT RELATIONS

Dr. Charles Russell, Chairman
Mrs. Edgar L. Rossin
Mr. Robert J. Ullman
Mr. Charles Elkus
Mr. Howard Gans
Miss Gertrude Ely

MEETINGS AND MEMBERSHIP

Mrs. Edgar L. Rossin, Chairman
Mr. Robert J. Ullman
Mrs. Victor Morawetz
Mrs. Peggy LeBoutillier
Mrs. Anne Reed Brenner
Mrs. Walter Bryan
Miss Prunella Wood

LEGAL COMMITTEE

Dr. Jay B. Nash, Temporary Chairman

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	RDH	VII . 115

11/9 Q

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION ON INDIAN AFFAIRS, Inc.
381 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

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November 8, 1944

Dear Dr. Bryson:

At the Meeting of the Nominating Committee on Friday, November 3rd the members present unanimously agreed to nominate Dr. Jay B. Nash as Secretary to fill the vacancy caused by Mrs. Rogers' resignation, effective November 1st. Since it was impossible for you to be present at this meeting, I have been instructed to inform you of the Committee's selection and to ask your approval of Dr. Nash's nomination or your recommendation of any other Board member for this office.

In addition to the officers listed above, Mrs. Edgar L. Rossin is 2nd Vice-President

Will you be good enough to let me know your decision as soon as possible so that Mr. René d'Harnoncourt, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, can report the nomination to the Executive Committee at its next meeting.

Very sincerely yours,

Frances Donnelly
Executive Secretary

Dr. Lyman Bryson
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

This letter also sent to Mr. Philleo Nash.

Mr. D'Harnoncourt -
I will notify you & The decisions of Mr. Nash and Dr. Bryson as soon as they are received.
Sincerely - Frances Donnelly

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	RDH	VII . 115

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION ON INDIAN AFFAIRS, INC.
381 FOURTH AVENUE • NEW YORK CITY

April 7, 1944

Dr. Henry Neuman
American Association on Indian
Affairs, Inc.
381 Fourth Avenue
New York City 10

Dear Dr. Neuman:

I greatly appreciate your invitation to serve as director of the American Association on Indian Affairs and accept with great pleasure.

Unfortunately, I shall not be able to give a great deal of time to the activities of the Association since my double duties in Washington and New York are already crowding my days so that it is very difficult for me to keep up with my present obligations. Whatever little contribution I may be able to make to the cause, will give me a great deal of satisfaction.

With very best regards,

Faithfully yours,

Rene d'Harnoncourt

R.d'H:cr

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	RDH	VII . 115

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION ON INDIAN AFFAIRS, INC.

381 FOURTH AVENUE • NEW YORK CITY

HAVEN EMERSON, M.D.
President

CAPT. OLIVER LA FARGE
Vice-President

MRS. JOHN ROGERS, JR.
Secretary

EDUARD C. LINDEMAN
Treasurer-Controller

DIRECTORS

California
Miss Pearl Chase
Charles deY. Elkus
Dr. F. W. Hodge

Colorado
Mrs. W. M. La Farge
W. W. Postlethwaite

Massachusetts
Miss Alice Riggs
Miss Mary C. Wheelwright

Missouri
L. Busch Faust

New Mexico
Moris Burge
Capt. Oliver La Farge

New York
Dr. Lyman Bryson
Carl Carmer
Bridgham Curtis
Dr. Haven Emerson
Mrs. Helen Fitzgerald
Eduard C. Lindeman
Dr. Jay B. Nash
Dr. Henry Neumann
Joseph M. Price
Mrs. John Rogers, Jr.
Mrs. Edgar L. Rossin
Dr. Charles Russell
Alden Stevens
Dr. Wm. Duncan Strong
Robert J. Ullman

Pennsylvania
Miss Gertrude Ely

Wisconsin
Dr. W. White Howells

Miss Frances Donnelly
Administrative Secretary

April 6, 1944

Mr. Rene d'Harnoncourt
Museum of Modern Art
11 West 53rd Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. d'Harnoncourt:

At the last meeting of the Advisory Committee on Nominations your name was suggested for directorship in this Association. Because of your active interest and knowledge of Indian affairs, we feel that your acceptance of this position will be of great value to the Association.

The importance of having a strong and active Board to preserve the rights of the Indians during this emergency is most urgent, and we look forward to your favorable consideration of this request.

Very sincerely yours,

H-Henry Neuman

Dr. Henry Neuman, Chairman
Advisory Committee on Nominations

HB/fd

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	RDH	VII . 115

7/28

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AMERICAN ASSOCIATION ON INDIAN AFFAIRS, INC.

381 Fourth Avenue · · New York City

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MEMORANDUM TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The votes have been received from the following members of the Board of Directors as follows:

Approvals	Disapprovals
Mr. Carmer	Dr. Bryson
Miss Ely	Mr. Burge
Dr. Emerson	Mrs. Fitzgerald
Dr. Howells	Dr. Hoebel
Mrs. W. La Farge	Major La Farge
Mr. Philleo Nash	Prof. Lindeman
Dr. Neumann	Dr. J. B. Nash
Mr. Price	Mrs. Rogers
Mrs. Rossin	Dr. Strong
Dr. Russell	
Mr. Stevens	
Mr. Ullman	
Miss Wheelwright	

It seems to me that action on such a small margin of majority over minority would be ill-advised. I am, therefore, calling a meeting of the Executive Committee for Wednesday the 9th of August to re-consider the budget for the ensuing year. You will be informed as promptly as possible of the action of the Executive Committee and will be asked to vote on a re-considered budgetary proposal.

May I say in closing that there is no lack of unanimity or support for the carefully considered and well prepared preposed program.

Thank you for your continued interest and assuring you of our determination to go forward with the serious responsibilities and hopeful opportunities that face us, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

Haven Emerson

HE/fd

Haven Emerson
President

July 27, 1944

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	RDH	VII . 115

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION ON INDIAN AFFAIRS, INC.
381 Fourth Avenue · · New York City

MEMORANDUM TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

In accordance with your motion at the Board of Directors' Meeting on June 2, 1944, we recommend that the attached budget, from available funds, be approved for the fiscal year June 1, 1944 to May 31, 1945.

This budget does not include a sum up to $5000.00, which the Executive Committee authorized at its meeting on June 22nd to be used from capital funds for the employment of an Executive Director, because we do not yet know the amount to which the Association will be committed.

Will you kindly indicate on the enclosed return postcard your approval or disapproval of the attached budget.

Respectfully submitted,

Alice H. Rossin, Chairman--Membership & Meetings Committee
Carl Carmer, Chairman--Publications Committee
Charles Russell, Chairman--Government Relations Committee
Alden Stevens, Chairman--Program and Budget Committee

June 30, 1944

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	RDH	VII . 115

ITEMIZED BUDGET

For the Period
June 1, 1944 to May 31, 1945

Executive Secretary	$2160.00	($180. per month)
Office stenographer--full-time	1560.00	($30.00 " week)
Part-time stenographer	300.00	
	$4020.00	
Program Study Committee (Commitment)	560.00	
*Office Expenses	2120.00	
Miscellaneous	118.00	
THE AMERICAN INDIAN	1180.00	
TOTAL BUDGET	$7998.00	

*Detailed Office Budget	Proposed	Actual 1943-44
Rent	$600.00	$442.50
Tel & Tel	200.00	199.03
Supplies	200.00	116.63
Postage	200.00	138.55
Circulars & Releases	150.00	99.28
Electricity	60.00	48.18
Audit	50.00	50.00
Legislative Service	75.00	160.65
General Expenses	200.00	162.96
Government Relations Committee	385.00	62.24
TOTALS	$2120.00	$1480.02

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	RDH	VII . 115

14

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381 Fourth Avenue · · New York City

MEMORANDUM TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The voting on the budget sent out to the Board members on June 30th was so close (14-13)* that in the opinion of the President, as expressed in his memorandum of July 27th, action on such a small majority margin would be inadvisable. A meeting of the Executive Committee was, therefore, held on August 9th to reopen the matter and to endeavor to formulate a budget which would receive the unanimous approval of the Board members.

The by-laws of our Association provide that "the Executive Committee shall exercise all the powers of the Board in the management and direction of the Association during the intervals between the meetings of the Board", which under the by-laws meets only once a year.

As you will see by the minutes accompanying this memorandum, the budget presented herewith received the unanimous approval of the Executive Committee members present at the meeting. It became apparent during the discussion that the memorandum of June 30th had been misunderstood and that there was no disagreement on principles and fundamental policies between those members of the Executive Committee who, as Chairmen of Standing Committees, signed that report and those who had not participated in its formulation.

We trust, therefore, that the budget appended herewith will satisfy the objections of those members of the Board who disapproved of the budget sent out on June 30th, and that it will be adopted unanimously.

(Signed) Maria Rogers, Secretary
Haven Emerson
Oliver La Farge
Alice Rossin
Jay Nash
Gertrude Ely
Charles Russell

*Approvals:
Carmer, Curtis, Ely, Emerson, Howells, W. La Farge, P. Nash, Neumann, Price, Rossin, Russell, Stevens, Ullman, Wheelwright.

*Disapprovals:
Armsby, Bryson, Burge, Chase, Elkus, Fitzgerald, Hoebel, O. La Farge, Lindeman, J. Nash, Riggs, Rogers, Strong.

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ANALYSIS OF AAIA FUNDS FOR FISCAL YEARS 6/1/41 to 5/31/44

RECEIPTS	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	3 Year Total	Approximate Annual Average
General:	$5809.76	$3418.98	$5055.97	$14,284.71	$4761.57
Special:	2650.00	317.05	2211.49	5,178.54	1726.18
	$8459.76	$3736.03	$7267.46	$19,463.25	$6487.75
EXPENSES					
General:	5223.27	3819.82	4427.34	13,470.43	4490.14
Special:	2006.81	471.98	1934.61	4,413.40	1471.13
	7230.08	4291.80	6361.95	17,883.83	5961.27
*Salaries:	3777.00	2487.50	2947.31	9211.81	3070.60

THREE YEAR SUMMARY -- INCOME & DISBURSEMENTS

TOTAL INCOME:	
General & Special Funds--6/1/41 to 5/31/44	$19,463.25
Reserve Funds, Legacies, etc.	5,389.29
	$24,852.54
Balance on Hand 6/1/41	1,995.56
	$26,848.10
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS:	
General & Special Funds--6/1/41 to 5/31/44	17,883.83
BALANCE on Hand 6/1/44 as per Auditor's Report.....	$8,964.27

Balance 6/1/44	$8964.27
Reserve Funds, Legacies, etc.	5389.29
	3574.98
Special "Marked Funds	1441.47
Accumulated Balance...	$2133.51

*(Salary figures are included in General Disbursements above and are listed separately for your information.)

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SUGGESTED THREE YEAR BUDGET--AAIA
June 1, 1944 to May 31, 1947

DISBURSEMENTS:	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47	Actual Average--3 Yr. Experience
Exec. Director	$4000.00	$4000.00	$4000.00)	
Exec. Secretary	2160.00	2160.00	2160.00)	$3070.60
Steno--Full-Time	1560.00	1560.00	1560.00)	
Steno--Part-Time	300.00	300.00	300.00)	
Administrative	2170.00	2350.00	2550.00	2537.38
Program Study	560.00	-0-	-0-	55.11
Magazine	1248.00	1348.00	1448.00	698.88
	$11,998.00	11,718.00	12,018.00	$6361.97

ANTICIPATED INCOME
June 1, 1944 to May 31, 1947

RECEIPTS:				
Dues	4000.00	4500.00	5000.00	3265.00
Branches	500.00	500.00	500.00	433.00
Foundations	100.00	100.00	100.00	133.00
Magazine	500.00	750.00	1000.00	158.00
Contributions	1500.00	1500.00	1500.00	874.00
	$6600.00	$7350.00	$8100.00	$4863.00

FUNDS ON HAND 6/1/44

Reserve Funds; legacies, etc.	$5389.29
Accumulated Balance	2133.51
	7522.80

Amount expendable annually over three year period from Funds on Hand.....2507.60

SUMMARY SHOWING TOTAL DEFICIT
June 1, 1944 to May 31,1947

	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47
Expenditures	$11,998.00	$11,718.00	$12,018.00
Receipts	6,600.00	7,350.00	8,100.00
	5,398.00	4,368.00	3,918.00
Reserve Funds (expendable annually)	2507.60	2,507.60	2,507.60
	2890.40	1,860.40	1,410.40

June 1, 1947--Accumulative 3 Yr. DEFICIT	$6161.20
Anticipated Amount of Lewisohn Legacy	2500.00
DEFICIT June 1, 1947.....	$3661.20

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FIELD WORK & SURVEYS: To be financed through Special Grants to projects by outside sources.

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	RDH	VII . 115

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381 Fourth Avenue · · New York City

Minutes of the Executive Committee Meeting, Wednesday, August 9, 1944 at the Association's office, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Present: Dr. Haven Emerson, In the Chair
Major Oliver La Farge
Mrs. John Rogers, Jr.
Mrs. Edgar L. Rossin
Miss Gertrude Ely
Dr. Jay B. Nash
Dr. Charles Russell

The meeting was called to order at 10:15 a.m.

GOVERNMENT RELATIONS

The Acting-Chairman presented the report of the Government Relations Committee on her recent Washington trip with Miss Ely, as attached to these minutes.

The Chairman of the Government Relations Committee MOVED that the Report, dated August 9th, be approved as read and that the recommendations in the report for continuing activities be approved as Association policies. Carried.

PROGRAM & BUDGET

The President read to the Committee his memorandum of July 27th to the Board of Directors, and stated that the close vote of 14-13 justified the Executive Committee reconsidering the matter. The Committee agreed with his interpretation of its responsibilities.

The President then presented, as attached to these minutes, a consolidated statement of income and expenditures for the past three years, together with a three-year forecast of anticipated renewable income and a calculation of expenditures for these three years, utilizing in addition to the renewable income a pro-rata distribution of the Association's reserves in order to bring income and expenditures in as close a relation as possible.

He explained that the $4000.00 per year allocated in his calculations for employment of an Executive Director, represented either a full-time or part-time salary. If a person satisfying the Association's requirements will accept such a salary for full-time, this arrangement would be desirable. If such a person cannot be secured on a full-time basis at that salary, then the Association must content itself with part-time services in this capacity. The Committee agreed with this point of view.

ON MOTION the following set of figures totalling $11,998.00 was recommended as the budget for the Association for the fiscal year June 1, 1944 to May 31, 1945:

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	RDH	VII . 115

Executive Director.....	$4000.00
Executive Secretary.....	2160.00
Stenographer--Full-time.....	1560.00
Stenographer--Part-time.....	300.00
Administrative.....	2170.00
Program Study.....	560.00
Magazine.....	1248.00
	$11,998.00

Renewable income and cash reserves available do not suffice to meet this budget, consequently the sum of $2507.60 must be withdrawn from the Association's recent legacies and accumulated balance. This would leave a balance of $5015.20 in such funds to be expended in the two following years.

With general understanding of the above facts, the motion was carried unanimously.

ON MOTION the Committee voted to inform the Board of Directors that the three-year forecast presented by the President had provided the basis for approval of this budget. Carried.

ON MOTION the Secretary was instructed to make adequate reference to the fact that in recommending this budget to the Board of Directors, the Executive Committee has given full consideration to the feeling expressed at the meeting of the Board on June 2nd against using up the reserves of the Association in any one year, and that the budget it recommends does not contemplate exhaustion of these reserves. Carried.

ON MOTION the Secretary was further instructed to record the conviction of the Executive Committee that the amount of money drained from reserve funds this year must be recouped by the raising of NEW MONEY, and that new money can be raised on the activities which will result from an enlarged and strengthened program. Carried.

ON MOTION the Secretary was also instructed to write a memorandum informing the Directors that during the course of discussion it became evident that the differences of opinion expressed regarding the budget of June 30th, submitted to the Board for approval, were due apparently to a misunderstanding and not to disagreement on principles and fundamental policies. Carried.

ON MOTION it was agreed that all present at the meeting should sign the memorandum to accompany these minutes and the recommended budget for 1944-45. Carried.

There being no further business the meeting was adjourned at 11:30 a.m.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) Maria Rogers

(Mrs. John Rogers, Jr.)
Secretary

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	RDH	VII . 115

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION ON INDIAN AFFAIRS, INC.

381 Fourth Avenue · · New York City

CONFIDENTIAL

REPORT TO EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FROM GOVERNMENT RELATIONS COMMITTEE

RE: Washington Trip--August 1st to 4th

S-1218: As reported to you by the President on March 9, 1944 in a statement on "Serious legislative threats to the well-being of the American Indian", four bills were pending of grave consequence. The only one reported out of Committee since that date was S-1218 (on June 22nd), providing for the immediate repeal of the Indian Reorganization Act or the so-called Wheeler-Howard Act. Aware of the procedure of courtesy passage of bills on the Consent Calendar during the summer session of Congress, this Committee felt immediate action to at least postpone passage of S-1218 was imperative, and we are, therefore, pleased to report that with the able assistance of Miss Ely, Senator Guffy of Pennsylvania agreed to request postponement when S-1218 comes up on the Consent Calendar.

The next step is to persuade a Senator or Senators to fight the bill so that it will be returned to Committee or thrice objected to on the floor of the Senate to assure its end even before its automatic demise on December 31, 1944 with the 78th Congress.

Those Senators suggested for this role were mostly absent from Washington repairing their political fences for the coming elections or are assuming roles other than Congressional in anticipation of the elections.

The most logical Senator to oppose repeal of the Indian Reorganization Act is Senator La Follette who led the fight for its enactment in 1934. We, therefore, hope to persuade him to oppose S-1218 as soon as he returns to Washington, or, any similar legislation, in view of the fact that at least three repeal bills have been introduced since 1934.

It is almost impossible to explain the complex protocol of Congress--the ramifications of colleague exchange and courtesy consent--and Indian Affairs is considered a lesser committee of small electorial advantage.

Interview with Secretary Ickes

Secretary Ickes seemed desirous of our help on S-1218 though similar bills had not passed the House, and he felt confident that if passed, the President would veto any such bill.

The Congressional seniority system of chairmanship of Committees will move Senator Thomas of Oklahoma to Agriculture, and in turn Senator O'Mahoney of Wyoming to that of Indian Affairs. The Secretary expressed the hope that Senator O'Mahoney would agree to serve as Chairman as he is a substantial, clear-thinking individual who could be expected to revitalize that Committee and perhaps even eliminate that Committee's counsel--long-time destructive force against Indian progress. (This was very encouraging, but Senator Thomas advised us in front of Senator Chavez that he, Chavez, would be the next Chairman!)

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	RDH	VII . 115

Secretary Ickes suggested that we might be especially constructive by conferring with the members of the House Sub-Committee on Interior Department Appropriations, as they require education on Indian matters and are the current obstacles to all Indian Service progress. (Material for this program is being gathered for use on next Washington trip and it may be stated here that the most obvious need for our Congressional body is EDUCATION through the AAIA.)

The Secretary appeared to support the Commissioner fully and was well aware that anti-New Dealers were attacking him through the Indian Bureau.

HR-168: Mundt Resolution providing for House investigation of Indian Affairs. The investigating members of the House Committee on Indian Affairs, O'Connor, Chairman, Mundt, Gilchrist, Murdock and Fernandez are holding hearings at this time on Indian reservations. Mr. Zimmerman, Assistant-Commissioner of Indian Affairs, is with them. No detail reports of their progress are available as yet, but it is expected that this Committee will want help on legislative recommendations on their return to Washington this Fall. In the opinion of this Committee, this represents a real opportunity for the AAIA and its Program Study Report, which it is hoped will be adequately published for broad distribution by mid-September at the latest.

Indian Industrial Employment Problems

This Committee, as authorized by the Executive Committee, requested that the Indian office establish an intelligent liason between Indian employer and employee for broader acceptance by both of their mutual responsibility. The opportunity for greater future economic independence of those Indians whose land economy will continue to recede despite the most progressive methods for agricultural improvements, through industrial occupations, cannot be over-emphasized. The Bureau expressed itself fully aware of the need of such an Industrial Relations Personnel Supervisor, but its greatly curtailed budget has so cut its staff that they cannot possibly even study employment conditions or opportunities.

In view of this Indian Service limitation, it would seem worthwhile to urge the Fair Employment Practices Commission to make such a survey on Indian industrial relations which might force congressional appropriations for such a Personnel Supervisor.

A bill to maintain the Fair Employment Practices Commission as a permanent body has been introduced by Senators Chavez and Wagner, assuring us of a favorable hearing.

Dr. Beatty, head of Indian Service Education Division, should be consulted and perhaps serve on such a study.

S-951--HR-3768:
Alaska-Statehood bills to provide for the admission of Alaska into the Union, are not expected to pass this Congress, but will undoubtedly be reintroduced in the 79th.

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	RDH	VII . 115

This latest trip on behalf of the Government Relations Committee was perhaps the most fruitful to date, and while this report is longer than intended, it merely covers the highlights. Much material was obtained and many new recourses established. Continuation of the resistance to S-1218 must be effected within the next six weeks, at which time even more gains can be expected through our Washington contacts, and the use of existing agencies of the Government to improve Indian conditions or accomplish surveys of specific problems within their categories should not be overlooked.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) Alice H. Rossin

(Mrs. Edgar L. Rossin)
Chairman pro tem
Government Relations Committee

August 9, 1944

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	RDH	VII . 115

7/6

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION ON INDIAN AFFAIRS, INC.

381 Fourth Avenue · · New York City

Minutes of the Executive Committee Meeting, Thursday, June 22, 1944 at the Association's office, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York.

Present: Dr. Haven Emerson, In the Chair
Mrs. John Rogers, Jr.
Mrs. Edgar L. Rossin
Dr. Charles Russell
Dr. Jay B. Nash
Miss Gertrude Ely
Mr. Alden Stevens
Dr. E. Adamson Hoebel

The meeting was called to order at 11:00 a.m.

Mrs. Rossin, for the Nominating Committee, informed the Committee that Mrs. Albert Lasker has agreed to serve on the Board of Directors for one year, and asked the President to acknowledge her acceptance.

Mrs. Rossin also reported that the National Information Bureau has notified the Association of its endorsement.

e Irene Lewisohn bequest
Committee. Carried.

7/6

I APPROVE I DISAPPROVE
(Please check your choice)

of the budget recommended by the Chairmen of the Standing Committees for the fiscal year June 1, 1944 to May 31, 1945, as attached to the memorandum to the Board of Directors, dated June 30, 1944.

SIGNED_____(Director)

ne Program and Budget for
after the financial resources

.00 represented the approx-
xclusive of legacies and

exceed $5000.00 be made
al funds) for the payment
ear. Yeas: Miss Ely,
. Stevens; Nays: Mrs. Ros-

nance Committee which would
, not necessarily members
of the Board, to advise the Executive Committee on the financial situation of the Association and to recommend a policy regarding the expenditure of capital funds (i.e. legacies). Carried.

ON MOTION the recast Program and Budget, presented by the Secretary, was re-submitted to the Chairmen of Standing Committees to frame a program and budget to be sent to the Board of Directors for action. Carried.

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The Museum of Modern Art Archives, NY	Collection:	Series.Folder:
	RDH	VII . 115

716

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION ON INDIAN AFFAIRS, INC.

381 F[illegible] City

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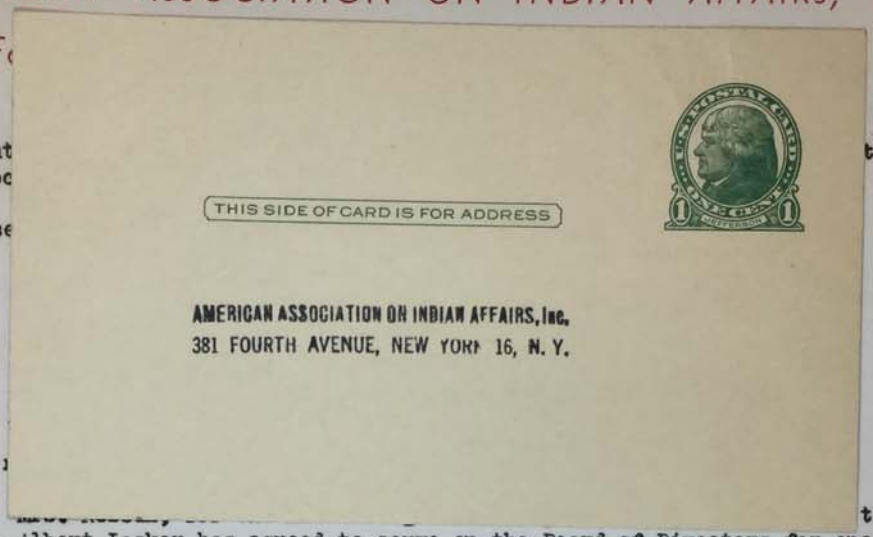

The [illegible]

[illegible] that Mrs. Albert Lasker has agreed to serve on the Board of Directors for one year, and asked the President to acknowledge her acceptance.

Mrs. Rossin also reported that the National Information Bureau has notified the Association of its endorsement.

ON MOTION Mrs. Rossin was authorized to follow up the Irene Lewisohn bequest to the Association and report back to the Executive Committee. Carried.

ON MOTION the Committee postponed consideration of the Progran and Budget for the ensuing year, as recast by the Secretary, until after the financial resources of the Association were discussed. Carried.

ON MOTION the Committee agreed that the sum of $8800.00 represented the approximate amount of renewable income plus cash balance, exclusive of legacies and special funds. Carried.

ON MOTION the Committee agreed that an amount not to exceed $5000.00 be made available from capital funds (i.e. legacies and special funds) for the payment of salary for an Executive Director for the ensuing year. Yeas: Miss Ely, Dr. Emerson, Dr. Hoebel, Dr. Nash, Mrs. Rogers and Mr. Stevens; Nays: Mrs. Rossin and Dr. Russell. Carried.

ON MOTION the Chairman was authorized to appoint a Finance Committee which would include the Treasurer and other qualified individuals, not necessarily members of the Board, to advise the Executive Committee on the financial situation of the Association and to recommend a policy regarding the expenditure of capital funds (i.e. legacies). Carried.

ON MOTION the recast Program and Budget, presented by the Secretary, was resubmitted to the Chairmen of Standing Committees to frame a program and budget to be sent to the Board of Directors for action. Carried.

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	RDH	VII . 115

716

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION ON INDIAN AFFAIRS, INC.

381 Fourth Avenue · · New York City

Minutes of the Executive Committee Meeting, Thursday, June 22, 1944 at the Association's office, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York.

Present: Dr. Haven Emerson, In the Chair
Mrs. John Rogers, Jr.
Mrs. Edgar L. Rossin
Dr. Charles Russell
Dr. Jay B. Nash
Miss Gertrude Ely
Mr. Alden Stevens
Dr. E. Adamson Hoebel

The meeting was called to order at 11:00 a.m.

Mrs. Rossin, for the Nominating Committee, informed the Committee that Mrs. Albert Lasker has agreed to serve on the Board of Directors for one year, and asked the President to acknowledge her acceptance.

Mrs. Rossin also reported that the National Information Bureau has notified the Association of its endorsement.

ON MOTION Mrs. Rossin was authorized to follow up the Irene Lewisohn bequest to the Association and report back to the Executive Committee. Carried.

ON MOTION the Committee postponed consideration of the Progran and Budget for the ensuing year, as recast by the Secretary, until after the financial resources of the Association were discussed. Carried.

ON MOTION the Committee agreed that the sum of $8800.00 represented the approximate amount of renewable income plus cash balance, exclusive of legacies and special funds. Carried.

ON MOTION the Committee agreed that an amount not to exceed $5000.00 be made available from capital funds (i.e. legacies and special funds) for the payment of salary for an Executive Director for the ensuing year. Yeas: Miss Ely, Dr. Emerson, Dr. Hoebel, Dr. Nash, Mrs. Rogers and Mr. Stevens; Nays: Mrs. Rossin and Dr. Russell. Carried.

ON MOTION the Chairman was authorized to appoint a Finance Committee which would include the Treasurer and other qualified individuals, not necessarily members of the Board, to advise the Executive Committee on the financial situation of the Association and to recommend a policy regarding the expenditure of capital funds (i.e. legacies). Carried.

ON MOTION the recast Program and Budget, presented by the Secretary, was resubmitted to the Chairmen of Standing Committees to frame a program and budget to be sent to the Board of Directors for action. Carried.

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	RDH	VII . 115

ON MOTION continuation of present expenditures pending the acceptance of the report submitted by the Standing Committee Chairmen was authorized. Carried.

The meeting was adjourned at 12:30 p.m.

Mr. Moloney, legal representative of Mrs. MacNee of San Antonio, Texas, then met informally with the Committee to discuss the possibility of carrying out Dr. Russell's solution of flood control in the Rio Grande Valley, as presented in Vol. I, No. 1 of THE AMERICAN INDIAN.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) Maria Rogers

(Mrs. John Rogers, Jr.)
Secretary

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	RDH	VII . 115

716

THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF ARTS July 1st, 1944

Fourth Report to Trustees

ANALYSIS OF MEMBER'S RESPONSE TO INCREASED DUES

Returns received during the period May 15th - June 27th, 1944

Number		Annual Dues at New Rates
ASSOCIATE MEMBERS, Dues--$5		
433	Continue as Associate at new dues, $10	$4,330
29	Changed to Active, dues--$15	435
10	" " Contributing, dues--$25	250
1	" " Supporting, dues--$50	50
67	Unable to pay more than $5 and remain as subscribers	335
40	Resignations	---
580	at $5----$2,900 Sub-totals	5,400
ACTIVE MEMBERS, dues--$10		
78	Continue paying $10 and change to Associate	780
45	Continue as Actives at new dues, $15	675
9	Change to Contributing, dues--$25	225
2	Change to Sustaining, dues--$100	200
___	One new Sustaining Member	100
134	at $10----$1,340 Sub-totals	1,980
714	at old rates with total of $4,240	new rate--7,380
CHAPTER MEMBERS		
149	Continue at increased rate of $15	2,235
30	Change to Institutional at $25	750
7	Resignations	---
1	Cleveland Museum made a contribution of $150 in addition to regular payment - annual, $100	250
___	Expects to increase to $250 annually.	
187	Total at old rate of $1,900	new rate--3,235

Actual income from Associate, dues $5, and Active, dues $10, for the year ending April 30th, 1944.

1,586	Associate Members	$ 7,930
218	Active Members	2,180
1,804	Totals	$10,010*

*Total does not include income from high class and Chapter Members.

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	RDH	VII . 115

THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF ARTS — July 1st, 1944

1944-45 Season
SPECIAL CONTRIBUTIONS AND PLEDGES

Contributions Received

May,	1944				
	Cleveland Museum of Art			$150	
	William M. Milliken			25	
	William G. Mather	(WMM)		100	
	Fred T. Murphy	(GHM)		10	
June,	Henry Fletcher	(GHM)		50	
	T. B. Walker Foundation	(HDW)		500	
	Franklin M. Crosby	(GHM)		100	
	Mrs. Paul Moore	(RWB)		250	
	Mrs. William H. Moore	(RWB)		500	
	Art Institute of Chicago	(DCR)		100	
	Lawrence M. C. Smith			100	
	Samuel Lewisohn	(AR)	New annual Sustaining Member	100	
					$1,985

Pledges

Mrs. Andrew Carnegie--annual gift	100	
D. M. Ferry	50	
Robert Woods Bliss	500	
George Hewitt Myers	100	
Grace L. McCann Morley	25	
Julianna R. Force	100	
Sumner McK. Crosby	100	
		975
		$2,960

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	RDH	VII . 115

THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF ARTS

July 1st, 1944

MEMO

TO: The Board of Trustees

FROM: Thomas Parker

SUBJECT: Income for the month of June, 1944 and comparative figures for the same month of the previous year.

Membership	$1,179.68		$1,072.61	
Magazine Sales	976.24		567.46	
		$2,155.92		$1,640.07
Accounts Receivable payments		1,454.26		759.15
Special Contributions		1,500.00		------
Miscellaneous Income		621.60		164.44
TOTALS		$5,731.78		$2,563.66

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	RDH	VII . 115

Robert Woods Bliss, Hon. Pres. • Agnes Rindge, Pres. • C. C. Zantzinger, First V. P. • George Hewitt Myers, Second V. P. • Grace L. McCann Morley, Third V. P. • Laurence M. C. Smith, Treas.
Thomas C. Parker, Director and Secretary

6/8

THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF ARTS

National Headquarters: Barr Building, Washington 6, D. C.

FOUNDED AFA IN 1909

Rene d'Harnoncourt
c/o Museum of Modern Art
11 West 53rd Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. d'Harnoncourt:

I am enclosing a second analysis of the returns from Members concerning the increased dues of membership. Since May 1st, cash contributions secured through the efforts of the Trustees and received are as follows: Miss Rindge's letter to Membership - Wm. G. Mather, $100; through Mr. Myers -- Fred T. Murphy, $10, Henry Fletcher, $50, Franklin M. Crosby, $100; through Mr. Milliken -- personal, $25, Cleveland Museum of Art, $150; Mr. Walker -- Walker Foundation, $500; representing a total of $935.

The above does not include new or renewal memberships with payment on annual dues at the new rates.

Miss Rindge has asked me to inform you of the discussions at an informal meeting of June 1st, attended by the following Members of the Board of Trustees: Dr. Morley, Mrs. Force, Miss Lyford, Mr. Walker, Mr. Jayne, Mr. Crosby and Mr. Goodrich.

Editor of Magazine: There was general agreement on the subject of retaining the present editor until another could be found who met with the widest possible approval. Also, the Trustees are anxious to be assured of the prompt publication of the first issue in the autumn.

Reduction in Operating Costs: A discussion was held as to the feasibility of moving the national headquarters to New York City in anticipation of reduced operating expenses. Various factors of the transfer to New York were considered and it was the general opinion that the cost of the move, which would be a cash outlay, would be a more serious expenditure than continuing operations in Washington at increased costs. It was felt that the significance of the Washington address is very important to the Federation throughout the country.

Regional Meetings: Dr. Morley suggested a plan for the developing of regional AFA meetings to stimulate a greater interest in the Federation and its work.

Miss Rindge is calling a meeting of the Executive Committee on June 23rd to consider the returns from the membership and to discuss future plans. The appointment of new Trustees will be considered and your suggestions will be appreciated.

Very sincerely,

Thomas C. Parker

Director

TCP/pmc
June 7th, 1944

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	RDH	VII . 115

9/6

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION ON INDIAN AFFAIRS, INC.

381 FOURTH AVENUE • NEW YORK CITY

HAVEN EMERSON, M.D.
President

CAPT. OLIVER LA FARGE
Vice-President

MRS. JOHN ROGERS, JR.
Secretary

EDUARD C. LINDEMAN
Treasurer-Controller

DIRECTORS

California
Miss Pearl Chase
Charles deY. Elkus
Dr. F. W. Hodge

Colorado
Mrs. W. M. La Farge
W. W. Postlethwaite

Massachusetts
Miss Alice Riggs
Miss Mary C. Wheelwright

Missouri
L. Busch Faust

New Mexico
Moris Burge
Capt. Oliver La Farge

New York
Dr. Lyman Bryson
Carl Carmer
Bridgham Curtis
Dr. Haven Emerson
Mrs. Helen Fitzgerald
Eduard C. Lindeman
Dr. Jay B. Nash
Dr. Henry Neumann
Joseph M. Price
Mrs. John Rogers, Jr.
Mrs. Edgar L. Rossin
Dr. Charles Russell
Alden Stevens
Dr. Wm. Duncan Strong
Robert J. Ullman

Pennsylvania
Miss Gertrude Ely

Wisconsin
Dr. W. White Howells

Miss Frances Donnelly
Administrative Secretary

June 29, 1944.

My dear Mr. d'Harnoncourt,

I had word from your secretary that you are at present in New Mexico. I hope that on your return I will have an opportunity to see you. I will be out of New York myself until after July 15th but will phone you on my return for an appointment.

Sincerely yours,

Maria Rogers

Rene d'Harnoncourt, Esq.,
Museum of Modern Art,
11 West 53rd St.,
New York City.

P.S. It is more direct to write me to my summer address: 9 Sunset Road, Rye, New York. I do not plan to go to the AAIA. office in summer.

P.P.S I hope you vote disapproval of the AAIA. budget sent out June 30. It cuts out every project for exploration & will make it impossible to raise New M[illegible] activities.

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	RDH	VII . 115

6/15

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION ON INDIAN AFFAIRS, INC.
381 FOURTH AVENUE • NEW YORK CITY

HAVEN EMERSON, M.D.
President

CAPT. OLIVER LA FARGE
Vice-President

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Missouri
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New Mexico
Moris Burge
Capt. Oliver La Farge

New York
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Carl Carmer
Bridgham Curtis
Dr. Haven Emerson
Mrs. Helen Fitzgerald
Eduard C. Lindeman
Dr. Jay B. Nash
Dr. Henry Neumann
Joseph M. Price
Mrs. John Rogers, Jr.
Mrs. Edgar L. Rossin
Dr. Charles Russell
Alden Stevens
Dr. Wm. Duncan Strong
Robert J. Ullman

Pennsylvania
Miss Gertrude Ely

Wisconsin
Dr. W. White Howells

Miss Frances Donnelly
Administrative Secretary

June 3, 1944.

Dear Mr. d'Harnoncourt,

Mr. Carmer welcomes the idea of your serving on the Publications Committee. The Committee has very few meetings; so far has had only two this year for the purpose of planning issues many months in advance. One meeting will probably be held in July and I hope that you will be able to be present.

It has been suggested to us that Mr.James Young might be very much interested in the magazine and in making a financial contribution to it. I would like to have an opportunity to talk to you about the right approach to Mr. Young.

I saw John Collier last week when he was in New York and he says that he will talk with you about this when he sees you in Washington in the near future as well as about other Association matters.

When I spoke to Mr. Carmer about your willingness to serve on the Committee, he mentioned again his hope that you would be able to write up for us the speech you gave at the Annual Meeting. Perhaps you could plan to have it ready for the November issue, the deadline for which is September 1st.

Very sincerely yours,

Maria Rogers
Secretary

Rene d'Harnoncourt, Esq.,
Museum of Modern Art,
11 West 53rd Street,
New York City.

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	RDH	VII . 115

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

381 Fourth Avenue, New York 16, N.Y.

6/10

June 9, 1944

MEMORANDUM TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Doctor Haven Emerson, President, has asked me to notify you of the following appointments to the Executive Committee for the year June 1, 1944 to May 31, 1945:

Prof. Eduard C. Lindeman
Miss Gertrude Ely
Dr. Jay B. Nash

and the Chairmen of the Standing Committees:

Dr. Carl Carmer, Publications
Dr. E. C. Hoebel, Field Research
Dr. Charles Russell, Government Relations
Mrs. Edgar L. Rossin, Meetings & Membership
Dr. Alden Stevens, Program and Budget

Very sincerely yours,

Frances Donnelly

FRANCES DONNELLY
Executive Committee

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	RDH	VII . 115

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION ON INDIAN AFFAIRS, INC.

381 Fourth Avenue · · New York City

Minutes of the Executive Committee Meeting, Monday, April 10, 1944 at the Balkan Restaurant, 27th Street, New York City.

Present: Prof. Eduard C. Lindeman, In the Chair
Mrs. Edgar L. Rossin
Mrs. John Rogers, Jr.
Mr. Royal Hassrick, Executive Director
Miss Frances Donnelly, Executive Secretary

The meeting was called to order at 12:30 p.m.

ON MOTION the minutes of the last meeting were approved as submitted with the correction on page 3, paragraph 5 to read: "Bills HR-3622 and S-1529, authorizing appointment of a commission to settle the Claims of the Indians of California, referred by the President of the Santa Barbara California Branch. . ." Carried.

ON MOTION the Executive Director's report as attached to the last minutes was approved as sent out. Carried.

ON MOTION the financial statement for the period January 1, 1944 to March 31, 1944, was ordered sent to members of the Executive Committee for approval. Carried.

The Executive Secretary was instructed to obtain from the other members of the Executive Committee approval of the appointment of Mrs. John Rogers, Jr., Mrs. Edgar Rossin and Dr. Jay B. Nash as proxy-holders for the Annual Meeting.

The question of admission to Indians to membership was briefly discussed and as it is a matter of major policy, it was ON MOTION referred to the Board of Directors for consideration at its next meeting. Carried.

The Executive Director stated that he had been informed by members of the Poosepatuck Tribe on Long Island that the Director of Education of New York State had served notice that the Indian School on the reservation is to be closed at the end of this school year, and that he had, by direction of the Chairman of the Executive Committee, attended a meeting of the tribe at which the matter had been discussed. ON MOTION he was directed to write to the Director of Education informing him of our interest and asking further information.

FIELD RESEARCH

The Executive Director reported that the report of the Iroquois Law Enforcement Study is nearing completion. On March 24, 1944, the New York Indian Committee approved the statements to be sent to the Iroquois bands, and with the replies to this in hand, the final draft should be ready for submission to the Board of Directors within a short time.

The Executive Director was instructed to verify Mr. McCaskill's informal telegraphic confirmation of Mr. Robert Solenberger's time extension in order officially to establish the Association's responsibility for his assignment.

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	RDH	VII . 115

Government Relations

Mrs. Rossin reported that the Chairman must retire temporarily from active duty and that he has requested her to assume the chairmanship for that interval, which she has consented to do.

She recommended that she make a trip to Washington to gather fuller information on House Resolution 166, introduced by Representative Mundt, to "create a select Committee to investigate the conditions of the American Indians in the United States," which passed the House with amendment on March 13, 1944. ON MOTION, she was authorized to go as a representative of the Association. Carried.

The Acting Chairman emphasized the need for lawyers on the Committee and requested the members of the Board of Directors to make nominations for this Committee.

She also announced that Mr. Robert Ullman had agreed to serve on the Committee.

The Acting Chairman also presented information regarding the bad record which Navajo Indians are making as employees of the Phelps-Dodge copper mine. Of approximately 1200 Navajos who have registered for employment, only about 175 have proved steady workers. This has prejudiced the Company against the employment of Indians. As the Navajo poverty of natural resources requires that many be trained for new economic pursuits, and as the Phelps-Dodge mine in all probability would offer such an opportunity indefinitely, the attitude of the Navajos now employed is jeopardizing any future labor policy favorable to their employment after the labor shortage ceases. ON MOTION, Mrs. Rossin was instructed to investigate the problem further and to discuss with Indian Office officials in Washington the means for reaching a solution. Carried.

Publications

Mrs. Rogers reported informally that the third issue of the magazine is under way and will be slightly delayed in publication in order to include news of the Post-War Planning Conference and the Annual Meeting.

Membership

The Chairman reported that a number of memberships had come in from the mail appeal since the last report, and that a follow-up together with solicitation of a new list are planned for the interval remaining before the end of this fiscal year on May 31st.

The request of the Newberry Library of Chicago for institutional membership was reported and as the Association has no policy on this matter, ON MOTION the Chairman of the Committee was requested to bring in a recommendation at the next meeting of the Board of Directors. Carried.

Program and Budget

The written report of this Committee was approved as attached to these minutes.

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	RDH	VII . 115

Annual Meeting

In the absence of the Chairman, the Executive Director reported that the plans for the meeting are complete as shown on the attached invitation. ON MOTION the arrangements were approved.

Program Study

The Executive Director reported progress on the writing of the report and noted that some of its recommendations have been presented to the Program and Budget Committee, but that completion of the final draft of the report has been unavoidably delayed because of the pressure of executive duties.

Nominating Committee

The Executive Director reported that the Nominating Committee had completed its slate of Directors with the exception of Mrs. Albert Lasker who is to be interviewed by Mrs. Rossin and urged to accept nomination.

Coordinating Committee

ON MOTION, the Committee approved sending to Indian Tribal Councils the Committee's statement on Senate Bills 1084, 1218, and 1608 with a form letter stating that the memorandum is for information only. Carried. ON MOTION, consideration of the policy regarding contact with Indians was referred to the Board of Directors for discussion at its next meeting. Carried.

Post-War Planning Conference for Indians

The Executive Director announced that the plans for the Conference to be held at the Russell Sage Foundation, 122 East 22nd Street, New York City, April 20th through 22nd, were complete as outlined in the Conference programs submitted to the membership.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 2:45 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) Maria Rogers, Secretary

(Mrs. John Rogers, Jr.)

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	RDH	VII . 115

REPORT OF CHAIRMAN OF PROGRAM AND BUDGET COMMITTEE TO EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Since the last meeting of the Executive Committee, the Program and Budget Committee has taken the following steps to formulate a program for the Association for the year beginning June 1, 1944 and ending May 31, 1945:

1. The Executive Director, the Executive Secretary and the members of the Committee were asked to submit written memoranda incorporating their suggestions for the program.

2. Upon receipt of these memoranda, the Committee held two meetings at which the suggestions were discussed, evaluated and organized into a memorandum embodying a Tentative Program.

3. This memorandum was then sent for criticism and addenda to the President, the Vice-President, and chairmen of all Standing Committees, and they were requested to prepare memoranda of their suggestions.

4. A meeting of the Committee with the Standing Chairmen was then called, at whichall these suggestions were discussed.

The next step will be the holding of a meeting of the Committee at which priorities and emphases will be determined in relation to our finances and personnell and a final draft of the program drawn up.

The final draft will be presented to the Annual Meeting for approval by the membership, as authorized at the last meeting of the Executive Committee.

Thereafter, a tentative budget will be drawn up stating the probable amount of money needed for the program, together with estimates as to probable income from present sources and showing the amount of new money which would be required if the program were to be carried out.

The program as approved by the Annual Meeting, together with the tentative budget, will then be presented for action to the new Board of Directors, at its meeting on May 1st.

Attached is a brief outline of the tentative program with all suggestions received to date.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) Maria Rogers, Chairman

April 10, 1944 (Mrs. John Rogers, Jr.)

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	RDH	VII . 115

SUMMARY OF TENTATIVE PROGRAM
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION ON INDIAN AFFAIRS
June 1, 1944--May 31, 1945

1. FIELD RESEARCH COMMITTEE: Name to be changed to Research and Field Service Committee; studies to be made of Great Plains Indians, of ways of improving State and Federal cooperation on Indian Social services, of possibilities of conducting an inquiry into the current effectiveness of Indian education, and (with the cooperation of the Indian Bureau) of which tribes and groups no longer need or want Federal trusteeship; contacts to be developed between the Association and Indian organizations in this areas.

2. GOVERNMENT RELATIONS COMMITTEE: Support of Indian Reorganization Act to be continued, also of present Indian court system and of Congressional appropriations to permit tribal corporations to recapture Indian lands; support to be given to legislation for the protection of Alaskan Indians, to legislation enabling tribes who rejected the Reorganization Act to reverse their vote and incorporate under it, tribes not under the Act to qualify for Revolving Loans, Indians holding title to heirship lands to transfer them to tribal corporations, Indian farmers to qualify for Federal loans and State Agricultural Extension Departments to service Indian farmers; the Indian Bureau to be pressed to experiment with utilization of Indian communities as areas of administration rather than tribes and reservations, with an adult education program for whites and Indians in selected areas, concentrating on practical problems common to both races, and with pre-induction training for new appointees to the Bureau; the Bureau to be urged to adopt methods and regulations for Tribal Councils which will develop them to the point where they really represent Indian communities, to provide birth certificates for Indians now without them, to improve maternity, prenatal and infant welfare programs, and to reorganize its delegation of authority so that Superintendents will be responsible to regional Directors, who are responsible to Branch chiefs, who are in turn responsible to the Commissioner.

3. PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE: Four issues of THE AMERICAN INDIAN to be published; studies and proposals constituting the Association's program to be stressed; additional editorial and promotional staff to be recruited and secretarial service provided.

4. MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE: Name to be changed to Committee on Meetings and Membership; two meetings annually for members and friends in addition to the ANNUAL Meeting to be arranged; Institute on Indian education to be organized; direct mail appeal for members to list of 10,000 to be undertaken; competent speakers on Indian affairs, Indian performers and handicraft instructors available for engagements in this area to be listed; Information Service of the Association to be systematized.

5. PROGRAM & BUDGET COMMITTEE: Canvass to be made of Association membership to secure more members for Committees and volunteer work; Committees to be organized to catalogue books and pamphlets in office, to stimulate development of a syllabus on Indian culture for students in elementary schools, to study the type of publicity program suitable for the Association, ways and means of meeting the need for guidance and placement service for educated Indians, and the desirability of establishing a library on Indian affairs as an Association project; program for 1945-46 to be planned and tentative budget formulated; office calendar of activities to be arranged.

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	RDH	VII . 115

6. LEGAL COMMITTEE: This new committee to be established by the Board of Directors, to be composed of lawyers and laymen, to which will be assigned the function of discussing and drafting new legislation for Indians and of considering the legal aspects of Indian problems, specifically; formulation of a statement for each tribe and community of the constitutional rights of their members and ways and means of establishing a Legal Aid Bureau for Indians.

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	RDH	VII . 115

5/6

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION ON INDIAN AFFAIRS, INC.

381 Fourth Avenue · · New York City

Minutes of the Special Meeting of the Executive Committee held Tuesday, April 25, 1944 at 381 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Present: Major Oliver La Farge, In the Chair
Mrs. Edgar L. Rossin
Mrs. John Rogers, Jr.
Prof. Eduard C. Lindeman
Mr. Royal Hassrick, Ex. Director
Miss Frances Donnelly, Ex. Sec.

The Meeting was called to order at 11:45 a.m.

ON MOTION the Executive Director was instructed to write a letter of condolence to Mrs. Jules Randal in appreciation for the services rendered to the Association by her husband, the late Jules Randal.

The Executive Director reported that at the Summary Session of the Conference on Post-War Planning for Indians, the representatives of the organizations participating had voted to present to their respective Boards of Directors the following proposals for action:

1) That the four organizations participating in the Conference issue occasional joint publications, of which the Conference report will be the first.

2) That the four organizations arrange for mutual exchange of information regarding Indian affairs.

3) That the Committee on Arrangements be continued to maintain closer cooperation between the organizations and to plan future conferences, possibly annually.

ON MOTION the proposals above were approved and the Secretary was directed to notify the Chairman of the Arrangements Committee (Dr. Dawber) accordingly.

The Secretary presented the statement attached, "The Facts of Indian Citizenship", which had been read to the Conference representatives at the Summary Session and approved by them as an adequate statement of the facts brought out at the Conference.

She recommended publication of this statement and its circulation as widely as possible. ON MOTION the statement was formally endorsed and its use for circularization approved.

The Secretary announced that copies of the Statement were to be sent to the other members of the Summary Committee and upon formal approval by them, it is to be sent to the other participating organizations for endorsement and public use in any way they see fit.

There was some discussion of the wisdom of accepting applications from Indians for membership in the Association and the Committee voted to recommend to the

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	RDH	VII . 115

Board of Directors that Indians be made eligible for membership but that no campaign of solicitation be undertaken.

ON MOTION the item in the Report of the Program & Budget Committee recommending the calling of a meeting of the Washington members to enlist their help in the work of the Government Relations Committee was approved.

ON MOTION the resignation of the Executive Director, effective as of May 1, 1944, was accepted with regret and commendation for his services.

It was announced that unofficial notice had been received of a $2500. legacy willed to the Association by the late Irene Lewisohn. ON MOTION the Executive Committee approved the Association's acceptance of it when, and at such time, as it is received.

The Executive Director informed the Committee that a Mr. William P. Moloney had called at the office and expressed interest in working actively for the solution of the Rio Grande flood-control problem proposed by Dr. Charles Russell in his article in Volume I, #1 of THE AMERICAN INDIAN. Mr. Moloney is a lawyer representing Mrs. Marion MacNee of San Antonio, Texas.

ON MOTION the Executive Director was directed to request Mr. Moloney to meet with the Executive Committee and outline his proposals in detail.

Consideration was then given to candidates for appointment as Commissioner of Indian Affairs in the event that the administration is changed in the Fall elections. It was agreed that formal conversations with the Coordinating Committee and the Indian Rights Association should be projected immediately for the purpose of securing the joint approval of a non-political appointee.

The proposal to form a National Indian Organization, as submitted by D'Arcy McNickle of the Indian Office in correspondence to Mrs. Edgar L. Rossin was laid on the table pending further information. It was the consensus of opinion that it was unwise for such an organization to be sponsored by the Indian Office.

Miss Gertrude Ely's suggestion for the formation of a lay Commission to advise the Indian Office was discussed, and it was agreed that it is a sound idea to have an unpaid Board of laymen, but that terms of office should be limited to a few years. Miss Ely is to be advised that the Executive Committee is receptive to the idea but action awaits further details from her.

Mrs. Rossin reported in pursuance of the authorization granted at the last meeting of the Executive Committee that she had discussed the Phelps-Dodge employment situation with Mr. Beatty and Mr. McCaskill of the Indian Office. ON MOTION she was authorized to write a letter tp the Indian Office asking for a study of the employment problems in this plant, and an investigation of the housing conditions and determination of whether single men or families are employed, and urging that an educational program for Indians be undertaken by the Bureau in cooperation with the personnel executives of the plant with consideration of the possibilities of instituting a system of rotation of employment which works successfully in S. America.

There being no further business the meeting was adjourned at 1:30 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) Maria Rogers, Secretary

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The Museum of Modern Art Archives, NY	Collection:	Series.Folder:
	RDH	VII . 115

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION ON INDIAN AFFAIRS, INC.
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THE FACTS OF INDIAN CITIZENSHIP

All American Indians who had not already achieved citizenship were declared full citizens by the Congress in 1924.

In the United States citizenship as a right is guaranteed by the Federal Government, but the States reserve under the Federal Constitution the right to define the conditions under which suffrage can be exercised and the privileges and services which are to be accorded to citizens.

The history of Indians previous to the granting of citizenship complicated their status as citizens in several ways.

The Indian is, in general, a member of a tribe and the tribe is a legal entity recognized by the Federal Government in the making of treaties and other agreements with them.

These treaties and agreements with the tribes generally guaranteed that Indian lands (like State owned lands) be tax-exempt and also pledged the Federal Government to give certain social services such as education and medical care, which in many cases represent the equivalent of cash value for lands ceded to the United States by the tribes--somewhat in the nature of interest on bonds or other investments.

These treaties and agreements also generally guaranteed that tribal lands would be protected from alienation and the Federal Government undertook to carry out this provision by placing tribal lands under trust. Exercise of trusteeship over these lands requires the same sort of protections and restrictions which prevail in ordinary private trusts. These prohibitions on the free use of their property by individual members of tribes are often felt to be onerous and appear to be an infringement of personal liberty, just as heirs to trust funds often feel the restrictions which surround free use of their inheritance to be unnecessarily confining.

The tension created by this situation, combined with the general American assumption that citizenship and freedom from any restrictions on individual conduct (save in the case of convicted criminals) are somehow identical, have tended further to complicate the conception of the Indian's status in the public mind.

The responsibility of organizations interested in Indian welfare is to make these basic facts as to the legal status of Indians clear to the general public. It is also the responsibility of these organizations to form a public opinion which will facilitate the recognition of Indian rights and the adjustment of the restrictions growing out of the performance of its treaty obligations by the United States in line with the reasonable and realistic demands of Indians in response to changing concepts of their role in American life. The further responsibility of these organizations is to work with the Indian in the elimination of all barriers which in his opinion prevent attainment of his conception of full participation in American life.

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The Museum of Modern Art Archives, NY	Collection:	Series.Folder:
	RDH	VII . 115

5/25

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION ON INDIAN AFFAIRS, INC.

381 Fourth Avenue · · New York City

MEMORANDUM TO:
MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
FROM: PROGRAM & BUDGET COMMITTEE
(Sent with the approval of the Chairman of the Executive Committee)

Attached you will find a proposed program and supporting budget for the Association for the year beginning June 1, 1944 and ending May 31, 1945.

This program is the most ambitious and dynamic ever presented to the Board for action. It requires an enlarged staff and concentrated effort from the members of the Board of Directors, especially those residing in the New York area.

The Committee is of the opinion that the Association can not be effective unless this ambitious program is adopted. It is convinced that anything less is an evasion of our responsibilities. The Program Study we have been conducting has revealed that our present modest operations do not begin to meet the needs of the Indians for public understanding and improvement of their situation. The public which now supports our organization is extremely limited. It is inconceivable that this public cannot be substantially increased if the Association adopts a program which shows that it means business. As an informed public opinion is the greatest need of the Indians, the program would in itself be an instrument for building such a public opinion.

Will you, as a member of the Board of Directors, study carefully the documents attached and send to the office by Friday, June 2nd, your detailed comments recording your approval and disapproval, together with your reasons? A meeting of the Board is scheduled for June 2nd, (as per card notice received,), and the members in this area need a full expression of opinion from all out-of-town members before committing the Association to greatly increased responsibilities which will require added work from every active member.

Helen Fitzgerald
Alden Stevens
Maria Rogers, Chairman

May 12, 1944

P. S. Please accept my apologies for not giving you more time in which to consider the report, but there was an unavoidable delay in the preparation of the material.

Maria Rogers

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The Museum of Modern Art Archives, NY	Collection:	Series.Folder:
	RDH	VII . 115

PROPOSED PROGRAM
June 1, 1944 to May 31, 1945

A. COMMITTEE ON RESEARCH AND FIELD SERVICE will:

1. Formulate recommendations based on the study of law and order on New York reservations just completed, and plan ways and means for carrying out the recommendations.
2. Study successively the problems of the Indian tribes of the Northwest (Great Plains and ways of helping them. These Indians include Blackfeet, Sioux, Crow, Nez-Perce, Cree, Kootenai, Ute, Assiniboine, Cheyenne, Arapaho, Shoshone, and Omaha. They are in great need of help because they have been relatively neglected, and their problems, economic and social, are so severe that they can only be solved by the Indian Bureau with the aid of an aroused public opinion. It is essential that the Association accumulate the facts needed to form such an opinion.
3. Study ways of improving State and Federal cooperation on Indian social services and administration, and determine the services which the State can and will assume and the Federal government relinquish. This is one step towards gradual diminution of Federal guardianship, a policy for which there is much pressure, and the Association must be prepared with precise information as to how the transition from Federal to State administration can best be accomplished. The return of Indian servicemen will increase this public pressure in all probability and it is essential that hasty and unwise action be prevented, and present protections for Indians be preserved.
4. Study which tribes and groups no longer want or need Federal protection against alienation of lands, or taxation or require Federal social services. This study would naturally be made with the cooperation of the Indian Bureau but the Association needs to accumulate its own facts in order to take an intelligent position on this crucial problem. The Mundt resolution which recently passed the House of Representatives will set the House Indian Committee at work on this problem and it is therefore vital that our Association undertake a parallel study this year. This study is associated in point of view with that outlined under point three above.
5. Establish contacts between the Association and Indian organizations in this area. There are at least 100 Indians of various tribes living in and near New York City, most of them members of Indian mutual aid organizations for welfare and recreation. Many of these Indians are skilled dancers and craft workers and would be available for programs for meetings. Contact with them would strengthen the position of the Association as they all have tribal connections and if the Association succeeds in gaining the confidence of the New York residents, this would be reflected in their respective communities back home. Moreover, it might be possible to help the mutual aid societies to function more effectively by bringing to their aid some of the philanthropic resources of this community, of which at present they appear to be ignorant or suspicious. There are also several small tribes of Indians in New York State who have no one to speak for them at present and need such white intervention in their behalf. Helping them would give the Association direct face-to-face experience with Indian problems.

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The Museum of Modern Art Archives, NY	Collection:	Series.Folder:
	RDH	VII . 115

PROPOSED PROGRAM
June 1, 1944 to May 31, 1945

B. GOVERNMENT RELATIONS COMMITTEE will:

1. Strengthen the Committee, especially by drawing upon members of the Association residing in Washington to assist in making contacts and furnishing first-hand information, and by adding lawyers to the New York group.

2. Brief the arguments for the following desirable changes and improvements in federal administration, present them to the Indian Bureau, and work for their adoption:

   a. Experimentation with Indian communities as areas of administration rather than tribes or reservations;
   b. Formulation of methods and regulations for Tribal Councils which will develop them to the point where they really represent the Indian Communities;
   c. Provision for birth certificates for Indians now without them;
   d. Improvement of maternity, prenatal, and infant welfare programs;
   e. De-centralization of Bureau administration, making Superintendents responsible to Regional Directors who are responsible to Branch Chiefs, who are in turn responsible to the Commissioner;
   f. Experimentation with an adult education program for whites and Indians in a selected area, concentrating on practical problems common to both races;
   g. Pre-inducation training for new appointees to the Bureau.

3. Cooperate with the Coordinating Committee on the American Indian in support of the following legislation if introduced into Congress:

   a. To enable tribes who rejected the Indian Reorganization Act and who wish to reverse their vote to incorporate under its provisions;
   b. To permit transfers of title of heirship lands to tribal corporations;
   c. To extend Federal loans to Indian farmers;
   d. To extend State Agricultural Extension programs to Indian farmers;
   e. To protect the Alaskan Indians.

4. To work on emergency legislation, such as that growing out of studies authorized by the Mundt Resolution.

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The Museum of Modern Art Archives, NY	Collection:	Series.Folder:
	RDH	VII . 115

PROPOSED PROGRAM
June 1, 1944 to May 31, 1945

C. PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE will:

1. Publish four issues of THE AMERICAN INDIAN.

2. Stress the topics growing out of the work of Research and Field Service, Government Relations and Legal Committees.

3. Strengthen the magazine staff by adding correspondents in Indian areas, assistants to the Editor for rewriting and to the Managing Editor for make-up.

4. Increase promotion efforts.

D. MEETINGS AND MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE will:

1. Hold two meetings annually for members and their friends in the New York area, the program of these meetings to feature a speaker and an Indian or Indians to be asked to participate. A discussion period to follow the program, in which questions can be answered by the speakers and Association officers.

2. Hold a meeting of the members residing in Washington for the purpose of enlisting their help on the Government Relations program.

3. Hold an Institute in New York devoted to discussion of the current effectiveness of Indian education.

4. Systematize the Information activities of the Association by listing:

   a. Speakers, white and Indian, and Indian performers and handicraft instructors in this area who are available for engagements in this vacinity. The service should not be advertised for the present as we have not adequate resources for establishing a real Speakers' Bureau, but we receive a number of requests for such service every year and have at present no information for filling such requests. If we could satisfy a certain number of organizations in this respect, we could build up relationships which would lead to increased membership and support.
   b. Shops handling Indian art-objects;
   c. Bibliographies for study of Indians;
   d. Syllabi, descriptive literature and other information on Indians.

5. Conduct a Mail Appeal for membership using a list of 10,000 new names.

6. Arrange details of Annual Meeting, place, speakers, etc.

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The Museum of Modern Art Archives, NY	Collection:	Series.Folder:
	RDH	VII . 115

PROPOSED PROGRAM
June 1, 1944 to May 31, 1945

E. PROGRAM AND BUDGET COMMITTEE will:

1. Plan the program and budget for 1945-46

2. Form sub-committees to:

   a. Catalogue the present files of books and pamphlets in the office for ready accessibility;
   b. Study the need for, and desirability of, a Library on Indian administration and affairs for the use of members, the public and students in this area;
   c. Study the type of publicity program suitable for the Association and formulate recommendations for the Board of Directors outlining a desirable publicity policy, suitable publicity media adapted to the Association's needs and the resources available or essential for carrying out any program adopted. At present our publicity policy is chaotic and we have no concerted program. This has always been the case more or less. When an opportunity for publicity is offered us, we take advantage of it, but we have never determined the audience we should reach nor whether the little publicity we undertake is worth the effort.
   d. Study ways and means of meeting the need for guidance and placement services for educated Indians.
   e. Stimulate construction of curricula designed to educate white children of the elementary grades in sound knowledge of Indian culture.

F. LEGAL COMMITTEE :

This new standing Committee is proposed as a requirement to carry out three important projects for which the Association now has no suitable or competent personnel. The Committee would deal with the legal problems involved in helping Indians and should be composed of a majority of lawyers. It would:

1. Draft new legislation based on the recommendations of the Program Study Committees;

2. Formulate for each tribe or community a statement of the constitutional rights of its members and circulate this among them;

3. Initiate the establishment of an Indian Legal Aid Bureau to operate as a separate agency and not as a project of the Association.

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	RDH	VII . 115

SUMMARY ESTIMATED INCOME
June 1, 1944 to May 31, 1945

SOURCES			Receipts (1) 6/1/43 to 5/31/44
I. Balance on Hand as of June 1, 1944		$7000.00 (1)	
II. Anticipated Receipts from Renewable Items:			
A. Memberships:			
1. Individual	$3398.00 (2)		$3605.00
2. Branch	325.00		590.00 (3)
3. Institutional	50.00 (4)		10.00
B. Contributions:			
1. From members for general work	218.00 (2)		228.87
2. From Foundations.	100.00		100.00
C. Self-Support:			
1. Sales, Publications (CHANGING INDIAN)	8.00		9.40
2. Royalties, CHANGING INDIAN	40.00		63.40
3. Subscriptions, AMERICAN INDIAN	145.00 (5)		164.00
4. Sales, single copies AMERICAN INDIAN	3.00		3.11
D. Donations to Projects:			
1. Mail Appeal	1000.00 (6)		946.14
		$5287.00	$5719.92 (7)
III. New Money Anticipated:			
A. From Money-raising efforts now planned:			
1. Mail Appeals	1000.00		
2. Subscriptions AMERICAN INDIAN	250.00		
3. Sales, Program Study Report	250.00		
B. Irene Lewisohn Legacy	2500.00		
		4000.00	
TOTAL BALANCE & ANTICIPATED RECEIPTS		$16287.00	
PROPOSED BUDGET		16948.00	
NEW MONEY TO BE RAISED FROM SPECIAL EFFORTS		661.00	

(1) These items are estimates checked with auditor, as final annual statement will not be prepared until after end of present fiscal year on June 1st.
(2) Estimated decrease in renewals, based on previous experience, is about 6%.
(3) Represented back payments for 1942-43.
(4) Institutional membership has been requested by several scientific organizations solicited for subscriptions to THE AMERICAN and this source of support can be increased.
(5) Estimate 6% decrease, based on membership experience.
(6) Assurances have been received that the member who underwrote Mail Appeal for 1944 wishes to continue this type of effort for expanding membership.
(7) This figure does not represent total income of Ass'n. for '43 to '44 as additional gifts were, of course, received, but not from automatically renewable sources.

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The Museum of Modern Art Archives, NY	Collection:	Series.Folder:
	RDH	VII . 115

SUMMARY PROPOSED BUDGET
June 1, 1944 to May 31, 1945

		Budget 6/1/44 to 5/31/45		Expenditures (1) 6/1/43 to 5/31/44	
I.	Administrative Department:				
	a. Salaries	$3240.00		$2925.32	
	b. Office Expenses	1520.00		1118.04	
	c. Miscellaneous	40.00		94.78	
			$4800.00		$4138.14
II.	Research & Field Service:				
	a. Salaries	4100.00		170.76 (2)	
	b. Office Expenses	50.00		13.46	
	c. Miscellaneous	200.00		22.07	
			4350.00		206.29
III.	Government Relations:				
	a. Salaries	4100.00		-0-	
	b. Office Expenses	110.00		182.35	
	c. Miscellaneous	100.00		75.81	
			4310.00		258.16
IV.	Publications:				
	a. Salaries	504.00		73.60	
	b. Office Expenses	1180.00 (3)		516.57	
	c. Miscellaneous	68.00		76.50	
			1752.00		666.67
V.	Meetings & Membership:				
	a. Salaries	370.00		360.69	
	b. Office Expenses	806.00		762.59	
			1176.00		1123.28
VI.	Program Study:	560.00		1000.00	
			560.00		1000.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES			$16948.00		$7392.54
TOTAL INCREASE					$9555.46

Staff service contemplated under this Program and Budget:

Executive: $8400.00

Executive Secretary--for general administration and to service committees on Membership & Meetings and Program & Budget.

Research Director to carry out program of Research & Field Service Committee.

Government Relations Secretary to carry out program of Government Relations and Legal Committees.

Secretarial: $3714.00--1 office manager for correspondence, renewals, subscriptions, records, mail appeal and meetings;--1 full-time stenographer for Research Director & Government Relations Secretary;--1 part-time stenographer for magazine and other publications (4).

Miscellaneous: Auditor--$50.00; Authors fees THE AMERICAN INDIAN $150.00.

(1) Estimates. See Note 1, Page 5.

(2) Secretary of Committee engaged on Iroquois Study of Law & Order has been serving without salary. Above items are payments for transportation from civilian work camp in Wisconsin and New York in lieu of salary.

(3) 1943-44 expenses are for two issues of magazine; budget is for four.

(4) Volunteers on Publications Committee carry all executive work for that program.