Pursuant to notice duly given, the Sixth General Assembly of Unitarian Universalist Association was held in Denver, Colorado, at the Hilton Hotel and was called to order on May 2, 1967, at nine a.m. by the Moderator, Dr. Joseph L. Fisher.

At the opening of morning sessions on May 2, 3, and 5, devotional services were conducted by Reverend Nathaniel Lauriat, Minister of First Unitarian Congregational Society, Hartford, Connecticut; by Reverend Gordon B. McKeeman, Minister of the Unitarian Universalist Church of Akron, Ohio; and by Reverend William H. Houff, Minister of the Unitarian Fellowship of Redwood City, California.

The Secretary of the Association reported on greetings to the General Assembly, which had been received.

The meeting adopted Rules of Procedure and then heard reports by the President, the Moderator, the Secretary, the Chairman of the Finance Committee, the Vice President for Finance and the Vice President for Fund Raising and Development. At the conclusion of each report, by vote of the meeting, the report was received and placed on file.

Awards

The Clarence R. Skinner Award for the sermon of the year judged to be the most effective religious expression in the area of social concern was given to Reverend Edwin H. Lane for his sermon entitled “The Right To Bear Arms.”

The Jones-Weatherly Award for the recent activities or utterances exemplifying in an outstanding way the social prophecy of John Haynes Holmes and Arthur Weatherly and the religious and secular social action movements which they initiated was given to Dr. Dana McLean Greeley for his prophetic voice and courageous leadership in the cause of world peace.

The Association’s Award for Distinguished Service to the Cause of Liberal Religion was presented to the Reverend Lon Ray Call for his notable achievements in denominational extension and leadership in the fellowship movement.

The Frederic C. Melcher Book Award was presented to Professor Peter Gay for his book, “The Enlightenment,” judged to be the book which made the greatest contribution to religious liberalism during this calendar year.

Budget Procedures

Following the practice of the past three years, the Association, during a period when the General Assembly was not in session, held an open discussion on the Association’s budget. As a result of informal action taken at the discussion, the General Assembly, upon further discussion of the Finance Committee’s report, adopted the following resolution:

WHEREAS, it is a universally accepted practice in successful fund-raising to involve those who are asked to give in the process of spending; and

WHEREAS, there is a widespread concern among Unitarian Universalists to involve the General Assembly, and through it our constituent churches and organizations, in the denominational program and budget-making process;

THEREFORE, Be It Resolved: That the General Assembly urges its Program and Business Committees and Board of Trustees so to plan next year’s General Assembly as to involve the member societies and the Assembly in the determination of both program and budget for the ensuing year. The Board is requested to draw up its proposed budget early and in detail, and send it, not later than February 1 of each year, to all the constituent societies with sufficient explanatory detail to permit them to see the whole picture and arrive at some preliminary conclusions concerning the budget and to inform their delegates accordingly.

After suitable presentation and discussion, the Assembly would recommend program and budget to the Board of Trustees for final review and action at a subsequent meeting held after the General Assembly.

Committee on Goals

The Assembly heard Dr. Robert Tapp, chairman of the Committee on Goals highlight the report and heard comments from Dr. Mason McGinness and Dr. Paul Carnes, members of the committee. The following recommendation of the Board of Trustees to the Assembly was adopted:

That this General Assembly take no substantive action on the Report of the Committee on Goals but urge each church and fellowship to study the report carefully between now and the 1968 General Assembly, to consider other possible goals, and to communicate its tentative findings and recommendations to the Board of Trustees by February 15, 1968, on the understanding that the Program and Business Committees of the General Assembly will set aside at least two three-hour periods during the 1968 General Assembly for discussion of the reports from churches and fellowships and of conclusions to be arrived at by the Board of Trustees with the help of its special committees, to the end that the 1968 General Assembly may make recommendations concerning the Goals Committee Report.

Reports of Commissions

The Commission on Appraisal and the Commission on Religion and Race each made reports to the General Assembly. No action was taken on either of these reports.

Committee on Congregational Polity and Membership Practices and Constitutional Amendments Relating Thereto

The Committee on Congregational Polity and Membership Practices presented its report to the General Assembly and made recommendations with respect to proposed changes in the Constitution. The General Assembly took the necessary final action to amend Article II of the Constitution by adding a new Section 4 as follows:

“In accordance with its purposes and objectives, this Association hereby affirms and declares its special responsibility and the responsibility of its members to promote the full participation—in the Association, in its member churches and fellowships, in associate members, in the ministry, and in society—of persons, without requiring adherence to any particular interpretation of religion or to any particular religious belief or creed. This shall not be construed to conflict with any statements of purpose, covenants or bonds of union used by any member church or fellowship unless such are used as a creedal test.”

The General Assembly took Step I to make a further change in Article II of the Constitution by adding a new Section 5 and approved the version of a new Section 3 as set forth below. As required by the Constitution, the approved version was read to the meeting and it was ordered that said version be placed on the Final Agenda for the next regular meeting of the General Assembly for further action under Step II.
New Districts

The General Assembly, acting under Article V of the Constitution, voted to establish the Southeastern District and the Mountain Desert District.

Registration and Travel Fund Fees

A Special Committee recommended the establishment of mandatory Registration and Travel Fund Fees and presented proposed changes in the Constitution and By-Laws necessary to put their recommendations into effect. The General Assembly approved the proposals to have mandatory Registration and Travel Fund Fees and took Step I to change Article III of the Constitution by adding a new Section 4(a), and approved the version of a new Section 4(a) as set forth below. As required by the Constitution, the approved version was read to the meeting and it was ordered that said version be placed on the Final Agenda for the next regular meeting of the General Assembly for further action under Step II.

Section 4(a). If the By-Laws provide for the payment of a mandatory Registration fee or a mandatory Travel Fund Fee in connection with meetings of the General Assembly of the Association, no delegate or alternate delegate representing a church, a fellowship, an associate member or the Church of the Larger Fellowship, Unitarian Universalist, and no individual having the right to vote shall be admitted to the floor during any General Assembly unless such fee or fees have been paid. No payment of such fees shall be counted as the contribution required under Section 4 of this Article.

The meeting then adopted an amendment to Article V of the By-Laws which inserted a new Section 8 as follows:

Section 8. Registration and Travel Fund Fees: Pursuant to Article III, Section 4(a) of the Constitution it is provided as follows:

(1) No person shall be admitted to the floor at a meeting of the General Assembly for the purpose of participating in the meeting and voting thereat until he shall have:

(a) Paid a Registration Fee, the amount to be fixed by the Board of Trustees at least thirty (30) days before such meeting; and

(b) Paid a Travel Fund Fee, this amount to be fixed by the Board of Trustees at least thirty (30) days before such meeting.

(2) The Board of Trustees may make rules to establish a plan for a Travel Fund and for the administration thereof. In addition to other matters the Rules shall provide respect to each General Assembly that all fees paid into the Travel Fund shall be fully distributed and distributed only to assist meeting travel expenses of persons who have paid such fees, and that the distribution shall be computed under arrangements which equitably take generally into account the various distances traveled. Such Rules may also provide for no distribution to assist persons who have traveled less than a specified number of miles or to persons who do not apply for assistance.

(3) As to any particular meeting of the General Assembly the Board of Trustees may in advance suspend the payment of either all Registration Fees or all Travel Fund Fees or all of both Fees.

In the vote adopting the new Section 8 it was provided that the amendment should take effect when and if Article III of the Constitution was amended to include a new Section 4(a).

Treasurer and Vice President for Finance

In the 1967 Agenda of the General Assembly, constitutional and By-Law changes were proposed to provide for a different kind of treasurer who would be elected by the General Assembly and who would have advisory duties only and further to provide that the vice president for finance, who would not also have title of treasurer, should nevertheless discharge all the duties and responsibilities usually performed by a treasurer of a corporation. This new plan also required, if it were adopted, minor changes in those sections of the By-Laws pertaining to the Executive Committee, the Finance and Investment Committees, Assistant Treasurer and nomination procedures. In the course of debate, a substitute plan was offered providing for a new elected officer of the Association who would be known as the Special Financial Advisor, who would be nominated by the Nominating Committee and elected by the General Assembly, would be a member of the Board of Trustees and of its Executive Committee and a member of the Finance and Investment Committees and who would advise the Board of Trustees on financial policy and assist the Board in future planning by reviewing the sources of funds, the application of funds designated for specific purposes, the balance between foreseeable income and proposed expenditures and the overall financial welfare of the Association; and would also report from time to time to the President, to the Board of Trustees, to the General Assembly and directly to the churches and fellowships. The substitute plan then went on to provide that the vice president for finance should also be the Treasurer and that he would be appointed by the Board of Trustees to serve at the pleasure of the Board, that he would not be a member of the Board of Trustees, but would be a member of the Finance and Investment Committees. The General Assembly voted to accept this substitute plan and the General Assembly then adopted all changes in the existing By-Laws necessary to put the substitute plan into effect, and voted that these By-Law changes should take effect upon the final adjournment of the 1967 General Assembly. The major differences in the plan submitted in the Final Agenda and in the substitute plan had to do with the title of "Financial Advisor."

The By-Law changes adopted involved a change in Article III, Section 1; the addition in Article IV of a new Section 5(a) and changes in Section 6; changes in Article VII, Sections 2, 4 and 5; and a change in Article IX, Section 3. The copy of the By-Laws printed in the 1968 Directory of the Association includes all changes referred to above.

Biennial Assembly

A proposal to amend the By-Laws of the Association to provide for biennial assemblies was defeated.

Parish Polls

Proposed changes in Article V, Section 6 of the By-Laws dealing with procedures of the Business Committee, expanding

* Because the constitutional amendment cannot take effect sooner than the 1969 General Assembly, the mandatory fee will not be imposed until the 1969 General Assembly. As in the past, registration fees will be charged in connection with the 1969 General Assembly and the voluntary travel fee arrangement will continue for the 1968 General Assembly.
the function of the Parish Poll on General Resolutions and adding new provisions limiting amendments to resolutions were adopted. The By-Law changes adopted all involved changes in Art. VI, Section 6 as follows: a change in Subsection (5); the deletion of Subsection (6) and the insertion of a new Subsection (6); the addition of a new Subsection 7(a) and the addition of a new Subsection 9(a). The copy of the By-Laws printed in the 1968 Directory of the Association includes all changes referred to above.

Church Property and Taxation

The following resolution was adopted:

Declaring that tax exemption for churches and church property may amount to a government subsidy to religious organizations which is incompatible with the First Amendment of the United States Constitution prohibiting establishment of religion; and

Declaring also that tax exemption for religious groups may have led to abuses and to an expanding demand for aid to religious institutions including sectarian schools;

The Unitarian Universalist Association:

Recommends that its Board of Trustees appoint an ad hoc committee to study the practice of tax exemption of churches and church property and to weigh the desirability of such practice and that the findings of this committee be reported to the General Assembly of the Unitarian Universalist Association;

Recommends further that individual churches and fellowships initiate studies of the tax exemption of churches and church property.

Investment Policy

The following resolution was adopted:

The Sixth General Assembly of the Unitarian Universalist Association

Requests the Board of Trustees of the Association, with the aid of the Department of Social Responsibility, to exercise the power represented by the Association’s ownership of common stock as an effective instrument for promoting social justice by combating discriminatory business practices.

Requests the Board of Trustees of the Association and member societies to consider devoting, consistent with other program needs, a portion of their unrestricted funds, in relatively small amounts where this is legally necessary, to enterprises having clearly stated policies and practices of non-discrimination, including those which provide genuinely integrated housing in previously segregated areas, provided local legal requirements are complied with;

Requests the member societies to ask their individual members to do likewise, and;

Requests the Association to compile and keep active a list of enterprises genuinely working towards integrated housing in previously segregated areas and to make such list available upon request to member societies.

Eastman Kodak Dispute with FIGHT

The General Assembly adopted the following resolution:

Whereas the Unitarian Universalist Association currently owns several thousand shares of stock in the Eastman Kodak Company (Kodak); and

Whereas, under date of December 20, 1966 a written agreement was executed by Kodak and FIGHT concerning the hiring of unemployed people; and

Whereas, on December 23, 1966 Kodak repudiated the written agreement dated December 20, 1966:

The Sixth General Assembly of the Unitarian Universalist Association:

1. Deplores the December 23, 1966 action of Kodak in repudiating the December 20, 1966 agreement signed by its negotiating team chairman and the president of FIGHT. The distress and concern of the General Assembly is based on the negation of the religious principle of respect for the integrity and dignity of persons by this action of Kodak on December 23, 1966. The principles underlying this concern are stated in the purposes and objectives of the Association as set forth in its Constitution. The negative impact of this repudiation on Rochester’s growing Negro population was and is incalculable. It critically weakened the base of trust and confidence within the Rochester community. The moral issue raised by this action is far larger than the personalities and tactics of the two leaderships involved.

2. Calls upon Kodak to honor the principles embodied in the December 20, 1966 agreement and to move directly towards their implementation thus honoring the integrity and dignity of both Kodak and FIGHT representatives and moving directly to develop the trust and confidence so desperately necessary within American communities today.

3. Recognizes and endorses the actions taken by the UUA Executive Committee on April 20, 1967 and the UUA Board of Trustees on May 1, 1967 in regard to this matter.

4. Calls upon the UUA Board of Trustees to discharge its responsibility for exercising the voting power represented by the shares of Kodak stock owned by the Unitarian Universalist Association in support of the Association’s purposes and objectives.

5. Calls upon the UUA Board of Trustees therefore to cooperate with FIGHT and with groups which share our concern with this matter, including other religious bodies.

6.Calls upon the UUA board of Trustees to keep our member societies and the public informed through appropriate announcements issued from time to time as to significant actions taken by the UUA in connection with this matter, and

7. Calls upon the Moderator and the President of the UUA to seek an audience immediately with the chairman of the Board and the President of Kodak for an explanation of the company’s intentions in connection with this situation.

A second resolution on the same subject matter was adopted, as follows:

BE IT RESOLVED: That the 1967 Unitarian Universalist Association General Assembly commends the Unitarian and Universalist churches of Rochester, New York for their steadfastness on behalf of liberal religious principles and their courage in the face of intimidation in the Kodak-FIGHT controversy.

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That UUA Freedom Fund money be used if necessary to assist our Rochester churches in carrying on their struggle on behalf of human dignity.

Religious and Ethical Groups

It was proposed in the Final Agenda that a Commission on Unity of Free Religious Societies be established by the Board of Trustees. With the approval of the societies which had submitted this proposal, the meeting adopted the following resolution:

RESOLVED: That the 1967 General Assembly direct and authorize the Board of Trustees to undertake, through the Department of Overseas and Interfaith Relations, expansion of its dialogue with religious and ethical groups which are sympathetic to the general purposes and objectives of the Unitarian Universalist Association as stated in the general constitutional purposes of the Association.
The purpose of such dialogue is to explore ways and means by which closer ties may be established between such groups and the Unitarian Universalist Association and its member societies. A progress report with any conclusions and recommendations arrived at shall be made to churches and fellowships prior to the 1968 General Assembly.

Cooperative Religious Program for Peace

The meeting adopted the following resolution:

The Unitarian Universalist Association, believing that the religious community has a moral duty to express its judgments on the public issues of the day, pledges itself to a program at:

1. Alignment with other religious organizations to form an ethical consensus on securing peace in the world.
2. Making a unified presentation of this consensus to the government and people of the United States, vigorously urging:
   a. Negotiations to end the war in Vietnam.
   c. United States leadership in restricting the international use of armed force to the United Nations.

The grounds for this commitment are:

1. The use of military power as a tool of national policy is unconscionable; it is destructive to the most durable ethical teaching of every civilized people.
2. The specter of modern warfare is so awful that men are now impelled to realize the ideal of human brotherhood as the sole alternative to extinction.
3. Military force should be used only upon decision of a world community, and then only as a last resort in the resolution of disputes.

Topics for Study

The 1967 General Assembly voted to recommend to the churches and fellowships in the following subjects for study by the churches and fellowships in the ensuing year:

1. A continuing study of Water Pollution as begun in 1966 with the addition of a study of Air Pollution.
3. A study of the A. Phillip Randolph Institution’s blue print—“A Freedom Budget for All Americans”—the concept of a “system of social accounting” as promulgated by the National Commission on Technology, Automation and Economic progress and other related reports and studies.

Elections

By ballot the following persons were elected to the offices shown below for four-year terms except that members of the Board of Review other than Maurice B. Visscher were elected for eight-year terms. Mr. Visscher was elected for a six-year term to fill a vacancy.
ADDENDUM

GENERAL RESOLUTIONS

Text of General Resolutions adopted by the Sixth General Assembly of Unitarian Universalist Association, held at the Denver Hilton, Denver, Colorado, on Friday, May 5, 1967:

1. VIETNAM

Adopted by greater than a two-thirds majority vote.)

WHEREAS, the 1966 (Fifth) General Assembly of the Unitarian Universalist Association passed the following resolution:

Reaffirming the intent of its 1964 resolution urging "the United States to reconsider its policy in Vietnam and to explore solutions other than military."

The Unitarian Universalist Association:

Notes again that the present war in Vietnam threatens to escalate into a world nuclear war;

Urges the Government of the United States to negotiate with any and all principals in the conflict, including the National Liberation Front, in seeking a cease-fire, the holding of internationally-supervised free elections, and in aiding in the formation of a representative government of South Vietnam, and

Transmits to the President and the Congress its continued deep concern for an immediate peace in Vietnam.

The Sixth General Assembly of the Unitarian Universalist Association reaffirms its previous resolution and further:

1. Commends the Secretary-General of the United Nations for the initiative he has taken in seeking a cease-fire and peace in Vietnam and endorses his specific proposals for:

(a) Cessation of the bombing of North Vietnam, and
(b) The scaling down of all military operations by all parties in Vietnam, and
(c) Discussions among all parties directly involved in the conflict.

2. Urges the United States government to take substantial immediate and long term steps of de-escalation without any prior conditions placed on the National Liberation Front and the North Vietnam government.

3. Urges the government of the United States to give its citizens accurate and complete information about events in Vietnam, and to recognize that responsible debate on United States policies in Southeast Asia and opposition to the war should not be equated with a lack of patriotism.

4. Encourages immediate public and private efforts to heal the wounded civilians of all Vietnam, and to reconstruct and develop the war-ravaged land.

5. Transmits again to the President and the Congress its continued deep concern for immediate peace in Vietnam.

6. Urges member churches and fellowships through congregational action to take a public position on the war in Vietnam.

7. Urges, in view of the continuing difficulty in inducing any unilateral steps toward peace by any of the parties to the conflict that there be a reciprocal de-escalation, including progressive removal of all foreign troops, and the sounding of all foreign aircraft in North and South Vietnam and that the use of terrorism and murder by all parties against the people of Vietnam be terminated.

2. STRENGTHENING THE UNITED NATIONS

Adopted by greater than a two-thirds majority vote.)

Convinced that world order and peace require increased support for a strengthening of the United Nations.

The Unitarian Universalist Association:

Commends the continuing and courageous efforts of the Secretary-General employing the facilities of the United Nations in peace-making and peace-keeping, and

Urges the governments of the United States and Canada to work for strengthening of the United Nations, with or without changes in its Charter, to make it an international instrument capable of assuring security and enforcing a rule of law among nations.

And urges that the United States Senate advise and consent to ratification of the following Human Rights Conventions:

1. The Supplementary Convention to the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, prepared under the direction of the United Nations in 1956, to which 61 nations are now parties.

2. The Convention on the Abolition of Forced Labor, adopted by the International Labor Organization in 1957, to which 74 nations are now parties.


—as requested by President Kennedy nearly four years ago, and


3. FREEDOM OF DISSENT

(Avoided by greater than a two-thirds majority vote.)

WHEREAS, controversy over foreign policy and civil rights has been attended by violence, including physical assault and public abuse directed towards those expressing a controversial point of view, and

WHEREAS, controversial spokesmen have at times been denied permission to speak in public places, and

WHEREAS, those who remain silent while violence and abuse continue must share responsibility for the destruction of one of the most precious features of our heritage, the right to speak our conscience freely,

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED: That the 1967 General Assembly of the Unitarian Universalist Association recognizes and supports national and local leaders who have defended the right to give peaceful and public expression of dissent and urges all responsible national and local leaders to follow their example, and reaffirms the right of all persons to give peaceful and public expression of dissent from established policies and to ensure that such persons receive the protection to which they are entitled by law. We further urge that public facilities (including the facilities of Unitarian and Universalist churches and fellowships) be made readily available for speakers with diverse viewpoints to express themselves publicly, and call upon the communications media to provide more equitable opportunity for presentation of dissent from majority points of view.

4. DRAFT REFORM AND CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTION

(Adopted by greater than a two-thirds majority vote.)

Convinced that world order and peace require increased support for a strengthening of the United Nations.
GENERAL RESOLUTIONS

Noting that present administration of the Selective Service System has resulted in many inequities and uncertainties for the young men facing service, and
Noting, also, that the right of conscientious objection to military service has long been recognized as lawful if based upon religious belief and that the Supreme Court has affirmed that an ethical and moral philosophy is parallel to belief in a Supreme Being and thus qualifies under the definition of religious belief,
The Unitarian Universalist Association:
Recommends that Congress, in considering renewal of the Selective Service Act, affirm, as nearly as possible, the principle of equality of sacrifice and should:
1. Reduce the discretionary powers of local draft boards by establishing uniform regulations regarding deferments;
2. Provide that those granted educational deferments, upon termination of those deferments, be subject to the same chance of induction as all others eligible, without regard to age, marriage, or offspring;
3. Provide for educational deferment for part-time students upon their demonstrating that they must work to finance their education;
4. Prohibit use of the draft to punish for unlawful acts punishable by civil authority;
5. Require the selection of draftees by lot from among those presently eligible for military service;
6. Broaden the concept of conscientious objection in the law to include all those opposed to military service on ethical and moral grounds.
7. Require that local draft boards be representative of the ethnic, social and economic composition of the community.
8. Recognize that objection to participation in a particular war can be central to the belief of an individual, and therefore constitute valid grounds for conscientious objection, as does opposition to all war.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That the 1967 General Assembly of the Unitarian Universalist Association:

1. Calls upon the Department of Social Responsibility to cooperate with the LRY and SRL in providing all possible information, encouragement, and assistance to our ministers, church, and fellowships, to insure effective counseling of draft eligible youth and youth approaching draft age;
2. Recognizes the responsibility of Unitarian Universalists to youth who have secured conscientious objector classification and who prefer to fulfill their alternative service requirements under the sponsorship of the Unitarian Universalist Association or its affiliated organizations;
3. Calls upon the Unitarian Universalist Service Committee to increase immediately its alternative service programs in order to help a significant number of applicants;
4. Encourages youths who are conscientious objectors to war to apply for conscientious objector status under the provisions of the Selective Service Act.
5. Extends our support to those persons who in the exercise of their moral choice and through the demands of their their individual consciences refuse to register for Selective Service or refuse classifications which are contrary to their consciences.

5. REFORM OF CONGRESSIONAL OPERATION

(Adopted unanimously)

Affirming that a strong legislative branch of Federal Government is a necessary component of the United States constitutional system and that independence, intelligence and integrity are qualities essential to lawmaking bodies in a democracy; and
Observing that respect for and confidence in the United States Congress has been diminished by the improper exercise of power by some committee chairmen,
The Unitarian Universalist Association:
Urges that the United States Congress adopt a code of ethics for all its members, with penalties for violations; and
Recommend that Congress choose committee chairmen on the basis of qualifications not limited to seniority.

6. FREEDOM BUDGET AND POVERTY

(Adopted unanimously)

Noting that one-fifth of the population of the United States lives in poverty which makes it difficult to live with dignity;
Noting, also, that the United States has embarked upon an anti-poverty program which has had critical cutbacks in funds and faces possible further reductions;
The Unitarian Universalist Association:
Affirms that, in spite of the high cost of the Vietnam War, the country can afford effective measures to eliminate poverty and must increase its efforts so that the living conditions and aspirations of the poor will be raised, and
Proposes that a study be initiated by all member churches and fellowships of the A. Philip Randolph Institute’s blueprint, A Freedom Budget for All Americans, which proposes the expenditure of sufficient funds to eradicate poverty in the United States in the next decade.

7. THE AMERICAN INDIAN

(Adopted unanimously)

BE IT RESOLVED: That the Unitarian Universalist Association urge the Congress to develop and adopt a new comprehensive national policy for the American Indians (including the Eskimos and Aleut). This policy should be based on:

1. Their participation in matters of direct concern to them.
2. Protection of their property.
3. Preservation of historical identity and culture of these peoples.
4. Assistance to those Indians who desire to relocate off the reservation.
5. Coordination of programs among Federal, State and local agencies to fulfill the nation’s moral and legal obligations to the American Indian, the Eskimos and Aleut.