

At this time, the DNC's Indian outreach under Fowler and Crain was generating measurable results, but the efforts were not always well-received by the tribes. In a Nov. 11 memo to the DNC campaign division, DeAtley noted that "Chairman Fowler has been very responsive to Indians," but complained of "a major problem with all DNC Indian activity being generated through the finance department. The campaign division must take the lead."⁵⁶⁰

6. Summary and Evaluation of Tribal Opponents' National Democratic Contributions in 1995-96

By Nov. 9, 1995, Crain's tabulations showed that the DNC had generated \$110,000 in contributions from Indian tribes that fall. All of those funds came from gaming tribes, and \$50,000 of the total was from three tribes that had been active in the Hudson opposition effort.⁵⁶¹ From January 1992 to April 28, 1995, none of those three tribes had given any national Democratic organization more than \$2,000 in a single contribution, and the financial support to such organizations of all three combined totaled only \$8,500.⁵⁶²

⁵⁵⁹(...continued)

of that year, Kitto met privately with Fowler and discussed Kitto's goal of raising \$600,000 from Indian gaming for the DNC in the general election year.

⁵⁶⁰An illustration of this problem noted by DeAtley was the Finance staff's telling the tribes if they pledged \$150,000 to the DNC, then it would send someone to the NCAI convention.

⁵⁶¹All three of those tribes had been represented at the April 28 DNC meeting with Fowler; two of the tribal leaders who attended dinners with Fowler had first met him at that meeting.

⁵⁶²These figures do not take measure of contributions directly to individual Senate and House campaigns. Several of the tribes had regularly supported the campaigns of their federal representatives in the past, though not nearly to the degree that some of them supported the DNC in 1995 and 1996.