

**The original documents are located in Box 4, folder “Pine Ridge - Economic Development” of the Bradley H. Patterson Files at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.**

### **Copyright Notice**

The copyright law of the United States (Title 17, United States Code) governs the making of photocopies or other reproductions of copyrighted material. Gerald Ford donated to the United States of America his copyrights in all of his unpublished writings in National Archives collections. Works prepared by U.S. Government employees as part of their official duties are in the public domain. The copyrights to materials written by other individuals or organizations are presumed to remain with them. If you think any of the information displayed in the PDF is subject to a valid copyright claim, please contact the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

# Happy birthday, America — you're celebrating a ripoff

By Gary G. Chandler

First of all the term should be "Aborigines" not "Indians," but if I were to have said that, the majority of you probably would not have understood. Even though we were named by a group of people that didn't know where the hell they were, let alone who we were, I guess we're stuck with it.

At any rate, the Bureau of Indian Affairs has asked all tribes to participate in the Bicentennial. What has happened the

Gary G. Chandler, who was born and raised on the Crow Indian Reservation in Montana, explains that "I am not a full blood but then it's not how much of something you are, it's what you believe." He now lives in Alexandria.

past 200 years to give us cause for celebration?

I guess we could celebrate all the treaties you have so faithfully executed.

Since the white man first came to our shores, there have been a little more than 300 treaties made between the various tribes and the United States Government. The first occurred on Sept. 17, 1778, with the Delaware Indians. Before that there had been several verbal and "trinket" agreements. Whether verbal, "trinket" or written down and passed into law by Congress, none of the treaties was observed in good faith by the U.S. Government.

We could celebrate the ruthless unprovoked attacks by U.S. troops on villages that had only women, children and the elderly in them. Tactics like My Lai are not new to the American armies. Be-



Oil painting by Patrick Swaze Hinds of the Teseque Pueblo tribe.

tween 1794, at the Battle of Fallen Timbers, to 1890 in the Battle of Wounded Knee, several such incidents are recorded.

We could drink a toast to a lot of the rich people in the U.S. I speak of the ones who have inherited wealth which in the beginning was stolen from the "Indian."

One such incident involved the Chippewa tribe. After rich copper deposits were found in the Lake Superior region, the U.S. Government forced the Chippewa to cede about 25,000 square miles of land in that particular region. This in turn was sold to various white people who became wealthy while the Chippewa became increasingly poor.

In 1868 the Black Hills were given to the Sioux "forever" by a treaty with the U.S. Government. Not long after that, because of the discovery of gold, the government sent troops in to protect the whites who were trespassing on Sioux land. During negotiations for the Black Hills, the U. S. Government offered to pay the Sioux \$6

million over a 15-year period. Sounds like a lot of money for a bunch of savages, huh? To date, over \$500 million in gold has been taken out of one mine alone.

California was heavily populated with natives. When gold was discovered there the tribes were either exterminated or run off.

As I write this, a similar thing is happening to the Crow and Cheyenne tribes in Montana. These two tribes are sitting on the largest coal deposits in the country. Do you know who is getting the benefits from the coal? You're right, the white man. Somebody forgot to inform the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Department of Interior that they are supposed to help the Indian, not the big white companies.

We can always count on one thing. When the cry, "Thar's gold in them thar hills" or "We could sure use this land," rang out, treaty or no treaty the Indian was moved or paid pennies for what was and is worth millions of dollars. It's always like the

California gold rush — the Forty-Niners get the gold and the Indian gets the shaft.

Have you been to any of your national parks or wilderness areas lately? They used to be some of the best hunting and fishing areas we had. Now the government takes in more money the first day a recreation area opens than the land was purchased for.

We could celebrate the thousands of Indians that died because of exposure to diseases that were brought to our country. Was this an early method of germ warfare?

In 1924, all Indians had bestowed upon them full citizenship. (With, of course, reservations. Excuse the pun.) Later on most tribal members were declared competent by Congress. Did someone forget to declare Congress competent? Past actions would make one think so. If we are a competent people why do we need the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Department of Interior to handle our business. I'm sure we could have given away most of our land and rights without their help. We might have even made a little on the deal.

Our reservations were to be sovereign nations. We could have our own government and run our own lives as long as we did it on the reservation.

That lasted about as long as the treaties did. Due to various laws passed by Congress we not only have the FBI and CIA breathing down our necks, we now have the various states, counties, and city governments telling us what we can and cannot do.

Yes America, you may have cause for celebrating the past 200 years (what cause I don't know) but the American Indian, doesn't.

Happy Birthday



October 14, 1976

Mr. Brad Patterson  
The White House  
Washington, DC. 20500

Dear Mr. Patterson:

This is to acknowledge your referral of the Robideau application for a half-way house project at Rapid City.

At your suggestion, Mr. Dale Wing called Mr. Robideau and discussed the application he had submitted to the South Dakota Crime Commission. We have since learned that the Crime Commission voted to reject the application. The reasons will be stipulated in a letter to Mr. Robideau.

You may be interested in knowing that the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe is developing a prisoner pre-release program which will contract with the various state penitentiaries for inmate care while the tribe is providing the counseling and rehabilitation services for those Indians who are being paroled, put on probation, or are up for releases. This appears to be a sounder fiscal arrangement than a project which must rely on discretionary funding which is intermittent and terminal. Mr. Wing mentioned this project to Mr. Robideau. He also told Mr. Robideau that his project could not be funded through the Indian Desk of LEAA since the discretionary funds for tribal action grants are awarded to Indian tribal governments which perform law enforcement functions. This would rule out his organization since it is not a tribal government. Further, Mr. Wing told him that the State has the option to fund his project from the State's LEAA block grant funds, if the Crime Commission so decides. While Mr. Robideau was not happy with the developments, we believe he was satisfied with the information passed on to him regarding the tribal action grant program, since he said no one explained it all to him.

Sincerely,

Richard W. Velde  
Administrator



## Office of the White House Press Secretary

---

THE WHITE HOUSE

## Statement by the President

This past summer and fall, several States--primarily in the Midwest--suffered a severe drought which caused major reductions in the amount of feed grains produced and available for livestock feeding. Because our livestock producers had been adversely affected, the Department of Agriculture took steps to provide drought-stricken farmers with oats from the Commodity Credit Corporation reserve stocks under its Emergency Livestock Feed Program. However, the stocks reserved by the Corporation for emergency livestock feed have now been exhausted and no further orders for emergency livestock feed are being processed by the Department of Agriculture.

Because this situation poses an immediate and serious threat to a major segment of our national livestock industry, I have today directed the Secretary of Agriculture and the Administrator of the Federal Disaster Assistance Administration (FDAA) to cooperate in providing emergency livestock feed assistance payments to protect our threatened livestock. This assistance program will be administered by USDA and funded by FDAA. This action, which I am taking today pursuant to my authority under the PL 93-288 grant assistance program, will assist livestock producers to make emergency purchases of feed grains and hay. Initially, this assistance will be provided to producers in South Dakota, Minnesota and Wisconsin, whose Governors have already requested the assistance, but it is expected that additional States where I have declared emergencies during 1976 due to the drought may become eligible for assistance. As a result of today's action, I am confident that our threatened livestock will be protected until next summer, when new grain crops become available.

# # #



Ashworth  
447-5538

Wayne Ducharme  
Box 100  
Ear B  
S.D. 57625

605-964-4135

No auth to buy  
No auth to replenish the  
supply.

FDAA auth.  
"available feed"

VST Pierre  
S.D.  
Frank Hammer  
W-

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Gov has asked for  
a major speech and  
Gov will be in town  
next week.

Drought committee will be  
meeting - OMB  
interview - Dr. Seegal et al

JAMES ABOUREZK  
SOUTH DAKOTA

## United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

Brad:

Unless the Indian farmer can get feed [hopefully corn] for their cattle, they will have to sell out.

It will ruin most of the Indian business in the whole area. The Indian farmer & rancher will be reduced to a welfare state.

The oats have now run out for Cheyenne River & other reservations. Only fifteen days worth of oats are left in reserve. It is a desperate situation.

Kathryn

*Jim Lewis's  
FDAA  
under HUD*

FORD, GERALD R. / SB/cd

October 7, 1976

*Attn: Brad Patterson*

Gerald R. Ford  
President of the United States  
The White House  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

It is my understanding that the amount of grain available in the Commodity Credit Corporation reserve for the Emergency Feed Grain Program will be depleted shortly. Although the 1973 Farm Bill authorized 75 million bushels for this program, it is my understanding that the Department of Agriculture believes that it does not have the authority to purchase grain stocks on the open market for the Emergency Feed Grain Program at this time.

I know that you are aware of the need for this program to assist drought-stricken farmers to maintain their foundation herds until next Spring.

Therefore, I respectfully request that you use your authority under the Disaster Relief Act of 1974 to direct the Department of Agriculture to purchase sufficient grain stocks for the Emergency Livestock Feed Program in all Presidentially declared disaster counties. Farmers have been led to believe that there would be at least 75 million bushels of grain in this program as is the intent of the present law and expect your assistance to see that the present ASCS programs are fulfilled.

Your immediate attention to this problem would be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

James Abourezk  
United States Senate



*Kathryn Harris de Tijerina  
224-1635*

*Judy 2755*



THE PEOPLE OF THE OGLALA SIOUX TRIBE ASKED ME TO LEAD OUR TRIBAL GOVERNMENT INTO AN ERA OF GREAT CHANGE. THE CHANGES THEY MANDATE INCLUDE ALMOST EVERY FACET OF THE LIVES WE LIVE ON PINE RIDGE RESERVATION, BUT THEY ARE NOT COMPLEX SOCIAL OR ECONOMIC CHANGES WHICH TAX THE SKILLS AND CAPABILITIES OF A PEOPLE LADEN WITH DEVELOPMENTAL PROBLEMS ALREADY COMPLICATING THEIR LIVES - ALTHOUGH THERE WILL BE THESE KINDS OF CHALLENGES TO CONTEND WITH.

THE CHANGES DEMANDED BY OUR PEOPLE ARE THOSE THAT LEAD US BACK TO A SINGLE DECENCY: TO TIMES SO CHERISHED BY OUR OLDER AND EVEN MIDDLE-AGED PEOPLE, WHEN PEACE AND TRANZQUILITY ON THE RESERVATION WAS A QUALITY OF LIFE COMMON TO ALL THE PEOPLE. THE PEOPLE DEMAND NOW THAT OPPORTUNITIES, TO BETTER THEIR OWN LIVES, BE OFFERED ON THE BASIS OF EQUALITY AND JUSTICE TO MEET THEIR NEEDS AND DESIRES. THEY DEMAND THAT ALL AREAS OF GOVERNMENT, WHICH EXIST TO RENDER SERVICES AS THE NEED IS EVIDENT - REGARDLESS OF THE IDENTITY OF THE PERSON IN NEED.

BASICALLY THEN, THE OGLALA SIOUX PEOPLE ARE DEMANDING NOTHING MORE THAN THE ABILITY TO PURSUE HAPPINESS AND SATISFACTION IN THEIR LIVES - WITHOUT THREAT OR PUTDOWN FROM THEIR FELLOW OGLALA SKOUX CITIZENS.

WE ALL TOO SADLY REALIZE THAT THE PINE RIDGE RESERVATION IS DEPECTED NATIONALLY, AND EVEN INTERNATIONALLY AS A COMMUNITY



WHICH DEPRIVES THESE QUALITIES TO A LARGE SEGMENT OF ITS OWN PEOPLE. WE REALIZE THAT REGARDLESS OF FACTS WHICH WOULD SHOW THE GREAT MAJORITY OF OUR PEOPLE AS HONORABLE, DECENT AND LAW-ABIDING, OUR IMAGE IS ONE OF A CORRUPTED COMMUNITY, IN WHICH ALL OF ONE SEGMENT OF OUR SOCIETY, PRACTICES MISTREATMENT AND TYRANNY OVER THE REMAINING SEGMENT. TO CORRECT THIS PICTURE WILL REQUIRE THE WILLINGNESS OF EVERY ONE OF OUR OGLALA CITIZENS TO SET ASIDE MISTRUST AND PREJUDICE - IN FAVOR OF THE BROTHERHOODS THAT MUST PREVAIL IF WE ARE TO CONTINUE TO EXIST AS A TRIBE ONE NATION WITH LOVE AND CONCERN FOR ALL OUR BROTHERS AND SISTERS.

TO EQUALIZE THE RENDERING OF OPPORTUNITIES IN SUCH AREA AS JOBS, HOUSING, BUSINESS ENTRY AND SIMILAR WOULD SEEM MUCH MORE DIFFICULT IN CONCEPT; BECAUSE OPPORTUNITIES HAVE NEVER BEEN EVEN NEARLY ADEQUATE FOR ALL ON THIS RESERVATION AND TO RENDER TO ONE IN NEED ALMOST CERTAINLY MEANS TO DEPRIVE ANOTHER OF WHAT HE HOLDS. BUT WHEN WE SPEAK OF OPPORTUNITY FOR TRIBAL MEMBERS WE DO NOT SPEAK OF PRIVATE PROPERTY. WE SPEAK OF OPPORTUNITIES AVAILABLE TO THE PEOPLE BY THEIR TRIBE OR GOVERNMENT WHICH ARE JUSTIFIED AND ESTABLISHED TO ASSIST THOSE WITH THE MOST NEED. AND IT IS THIS AREA OF SERVICE THAT THE OGLALA SIOUX TRIBAL GOVERNMENT MUST RESPOND WITH REAL CONCERN FOR ITS PEOPLE - TO EFFECT THE CHANGES THAT ARE DEMANDED. SO WHILE THIS TALK MAY SEEM MORE DIFFICULT THAN THAT OF AMELIORATING MISTRUST AND PREJUDICE AMONG OUR PEOPLE, IT IS REALLY MORE SIMPLE TO ACCOMPLISH BECAUSE IT ONLY REQUIRES POSITIVE ACTION ON THE PART OF A DETERMINED TRIBAL GOVERNMENT AND ITS LEADERSHIP. THIS, I BELIEVE, IS WHAT THE PEOPLE DEMAND IN PUTTING TRIBAL LEADERSHIP IN OUR HANDS. IF THERE IS ONE SINGLE ELEMENT AFFECTING THE QUALITY OF LIVING ON THE PINE RIDGE RESERVATION WHICH IS NOT PRIMARILY IN THE HANDS OF TRIBAL GOVERNMENT TO CHANGE, IT IS THE SYSTEM OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND JUSTICE WHICH IS SUPPOSED TO SERVE - NOT DOMINATE - THE COMMUNITY.

THIS ELEMENT OF TRIBAL LIFE IS NOW CONTROLLED BY THE FEDERAL BUREAUCRACY AND COURTS WHICH APPEAR MORE DETERMINED TO CAUSE AND MAINTAIN BREAKDOWN AND FAILURE IN THE PEACEKEEPING PROCESS, THAN IN SUPPORTING A SELF-DETERMINED TRIBAL GOVERNMENT. WE CAN CHANGE - WE CAN RESTORE TRIBAL AND COMMUNITY CONTROL OF TRIBAL LAW ENFORCEMENT: WE CAN UPGRADE OUR TRIBAL JUDICIAL SYSTEM; BUT WE MUST EXERT EVERY PRESSURE AND INFLUENCE AT OUR COMMAND TO BRING ABOUT A MORE EFFECTIVE ATTITUDE ON THE PART OF THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT AND THE FEDERAL COURT SYSTEM. TRIBAL GOVERNMENT MUST NOT CONTINUE TO BE TREATED AS AN UNWANTED STEPCHILD OF THE FEDERAL COURT SYSTEM; THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT MUST CEASE TO TREAT OUR PEOPLE AS ALIENS IN THEIR OWN LAND AND THE FBI MIGHT SOME DAY LEARN THAT CRIMINALITY IS AN EXCEPTION TO OUR CULTURE AND NOT A PART OF IT. THE GREATER TASK YET MIGHT BE TO CONVINCE THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS THAT THE UPPER ECHELONS OF ITS LAW ENFORCEMENT DIVISION DOES NOT EXIST AS A BUREAUCRATIC HAVEN FOR NON-INDIANS WITH LITTLE UNDERSTANDING OF OUR COMMUNITY NEEDS. IN FACT, ALL THE BUREAU MIGHT LEARN THAT INDIANS DO NOT EXIST FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAINTAINING THE BIA - BUT THAT THE BIA CAN EXIST ONLY AS IT EFFECTIVELY SERVES INDIAN PEOPLE.

IN SPEAKING OF THOSE POSITIVE ACTIONS THAT TRIBAL GOVERNMENT CAN AND MUST TAKE TO BETTER THE QUALITY OF LIVING FOR ITS PEOPLE, RESERVATION DEVELOPMENT, OF COURSE, IS GENERALLY HELD TO BE THE KEY. WE DO NOT QUARREL WITH THE CONCEPT THAT INDUSTRIES WHICH CREATE JOBS FOR THE PEOPLE MUST BE SOUGHT AFTER AND DEVELOPED. THE PINE RIDGE RESERVATION HAS SHOWN SIGNIFICANT DEVELOPMENT AND PROGRESS IN THIS AREA. WE MUST CONTINUE THIS DEVELOPMENT IN WAYS THAT REACH MORE AND MORE PEOPLE IN THE OUTLYING DISTRICTS OF THE RESERVATION.



BUT WHILE WE CONTINUE THIS EFFORT WE MUST REMIND OURSELVES THAT OUR MOST VALUABLE AND P R I O U S RESOURCE; OUR LAND - ALL THE LAND WITHIN THE BOUNDARIES OF OUR RESERVATION NATION, IS THE MOST UNDERUSED FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF OUR PEOPLE, AND THE MOST OVER-EXPLOITED BY THE NON-INDIAN PEOPLE WHOM WE HAVE PERMITTED TO USE AND GAIN OWNERSHIP OF IT. LANDS OF VAST ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE TO THE TRIBE HAVE BEEN ALIENATED FROM TRIBAL OWNERSHIP. THIS RESOURCE IS CRUCIAL TO THE TRIBE IF WE ARE SERIOUS AS WE MUST BE ABOUT THE DEVELOPMENT OF OUR OGLALA NATION. ECONOMICALLY AND MORALLY, THERE CAN BE NO OTHER POLICY OR DIRECTION THAN TO BEGIN AND SUSTAIN AN AGRESSIVE PROGRAM OF REACQUIRING SIOUX LANDS WITHIN THE BOUNDARY OF OUR RESERVATION FOR USE BY INDIAN PEOPLE. I MUST EXPLAIN HERE FOR THE ALARMISTS, THAT THIS IS NOT AN INDIAN MILITANT EFFORT TO DEPRIVE NON-INDIANS OF WHAT THEY HAVE ACQUIRED ON THE RESERVATION (REGARDLESS OF THE SORDID, GOVERNMENT-AIDED MEANS WHICH THEY MANY TIMES USED TO ACQUIRE IT, REGARDLESS OF THE PITIFULLY LOW PRICE THEY FREQUENTLY WERE PERMITTED BY THE GOVERNMENT TO ACQUIRE IT FOR). THIS IS SIMPLY A HARD-NOSED ECONOMIC DECISION THAT MUST BE MADE AND CARRIED OUT FOR THE SURVIVAL OF THE OGLALA SIOUX NATION. AGAIN, TO MOLLIFY THE ALARMIST; IT WILL BE OUR INTENT TO REACQUIRE THIS LAND IN THE EXISTING MARKET, PAYING THE PRICE ASKED OR BARGAINING FOR THE BEST DEAL ACCORDING TO HONORED AND ACCEPTED PRACTICES. WE SUBMIT THAT IT WOULD BE BENEATH OUR CODE OF HONOR TO ATTEMPT TO REACQUIRE THE LAND IN THE SAME MANNER THAT IT WAS TAKEN FROM US. WE MUST SIMPLY RELY ON THE FACT THAT PEOPLE, NOT HAVING THE STRONG SPIRITUAL ATTACHMENT TO OUR LANDS THAT THE SIOUX HAVE, WILL SOONER OR LATER PUT IT ON THE MARKET AS THEIR NEED FOR ECONOMIC INTERESTS ARISE. WHEN, AND AS THIS HAPPENS, WE MUST BE PREPARED TO REACQUIRE OUR LANDS. TOWARD THIS END WE MUST DEVELOP THESE LAND REACQUISITION PROGRAMS AS A TOP PRIORITY - URGING OUT CONGRESSMEN AND SENATORS TO EXPAND ON PRESENT INDIAN FINANCING PROGRAMS AND TO DEVELOP SPECIFIC LEGISLATION TO EXPEDITE THE PROCESS.



IT MUST BE MENTIONED, THAT ONE IMPORTANT COLLATERAL BENEFIT TO REACQUIRING INDIAN LANDS WITHIN THE RESERVATION - WILL BE THE DIMINISHMENT OF EFFORTS BY ANTI-TRIBAL GOVERNMENT FORCES TO COMPEL INDIANS TO ACCEPT STATE JURISDICTION. THE FORMULA IS VERY SIMPLE; FOR EVERY ACRE OF RESERVATION LAND RETURNED TO INDIAN OR TRIBAL OWNERSHIP AND TRUST STATUS, THE POSITION OF THE STATE JURISDICTION FORCES IS WEAKENED. WITH THIS PROCESS OF DIMINISHING THE STATE'S TAX BASE ON THE RESERVATION, SOON WILL DISAPPEAR THE NON-INDIAN INTEREST FORCING STATE JURISDICTION ON THE RESERVATION. THIS IS A CHALLENGING ASSIGNMENT FOR TRIBAL GOVERNMENT, BUT NOTHING COULD BE MORE EXCITING AND SATISFYING TO THE TOTAL INDIAN COMMUNITY.

MOST OF THE NEWLY ELECTED OFFICERS AND COUNCILMEN GAINED THEIR VOTERS SUPPORT BY PROMISING THE RETURN TO CONSTITUTIONAL TRIBAL GOVERNMENT, AND THE RETURN OF POWER TO THE PEOPLE. THIS CAN ONLY BE MANIFESTED BY PROMPT MOVES BY TRIBAL GOVERNMENT TO ASSIST THE DISTRICTS TO DEVELOP WORKABLE LOCAL CONTROL OF SERVICES; AND TO RENDER TO ALL DISTRICTS THEIR RIGHTFUL SHARE OF TRIBAL PROGRAMS AND FUNDING RESOURCES, TO THE MAXIMUM EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH THE CONSTITUTION OF THE TRIBE AND OTHER LAWS. TOWARD THIS END, THE TRIBAL GOVERNMENT MUST EXTEND OFFICES AND SERVICES TO THE DISTRICTS AND THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS MUST RESPOND BY REINSTATING THE BIA DISTRICT ADMINISTRATORS WHICH WERE SO HEEDLESSLY DISMANTLED BY THE BUREAU IN THE PAST YEAR.

MUCH HAS BEEN SAID ABOUT THE RELATIONS OF THE OGLALA SIOUX TRIBE WITH OUR NON-INDIAN NEIGHBORS. WE HAVE BEEN DEPICTED AS BURDENSOME TO THE VARIOUS SURROUNDING COMMUNITIES, AS THREATENING VIOLENCE TO VISTORS ON OUR RESERVATION; AND AS CLEARLY UNREADY TO MAINTAIN SELF-GOVERNMENT. THOSE NON-INDIANS ON THE RESERVATION, WHO HAVE BEEN SUCCESSFUL IN MAINTAINING A COLONIALISTIC EXISTENCE PRIOR TO THE ERA OF INDIAN DEMANDS FOR FULL CITIZENSHIP AND CIVIL RIGHTS, HAVE NOW EMERGED AS CITIZENS DEMANDING THEIR CIVIL LIBERTIES. THIS, AFTER GENERATIONS OF EXPLOITING INDIAN RESOURCES WITH BOTH OVERT AND TACIT ASSISTANCE OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT. IN OTHER

WORDS, WHEN INDIANS ARE ACCORDED EVEN THE MOST ELEMENTARY RIGHTS - THEN THESE COLONIAL TYPES WANT SUPER-RIGHTS. THE ANSWER TO THESE TYPES IS TO REALLY ACCORD THEM ALL THE CIVIL LIBERTIES THEY CAN STAND. WE SHOULD PASS THE NECESSARY TRIBAL ORDINANCES TO BRING THEM UNDER TRIBAL JURISDICTION; JUST AS THEY MUST ACCEPT THE JURISDICTION OF ANOTHER SOVEREIGNTY WHERE THEY MIGHT CHOOSE TO RESIDE AS NON-CITIZENS.

IN OUR DEALINGS WITH OUR NON-INDIAN NEIGHBORS WE HAVE TOO LONG SOUGHT TO BE TREATED AS EQUALS. THIS HAS BEEN NON-PRODUCTIVE AND HAS USUALLY RESULTED ONLY IN THE DEMAND THAT WE CONCEDE MORE AND MORE OF OUR HERITAGE, OUR LANDS, RESOURCES AND SELF RESPECT.

THIS TOO, WE SUBMIT, CAN BE RECTIFIED BY A CHANGE IN ATTITUDE ON OUR PART. WE SHOULD DEMAND RESPECT BY TREATING OUR NEIGHBORS AS OUR EQUALS. WE WOULD DO SO BY INSISTING ON FULL SERVICE OR VALUE FOR USE OF LANDS AND FULL RECOGNITION FOR THE CONTRIBUTIONS WE MAKE AS A COMMUNITY.

IN CONCLUDING, I WISH TO STATE THAT I AM GREATLY HONORED TO ACCEPT THE CHALLENGE, AND THE POSITION, DIRECTED TO ME BY THE PEOPLE OF THE OGLALA SIOUX TRIBE. IT IS A GREAT INSPIRATION TO BE DIRECTED TO SERVE THE PEOPLE - IT IS WITH A HUMBLE APPRECIATION OF OUR GREAT NEEDS THAT I TODAY ACCEPT THE PRESIDENCY OF THE OGLALA SIOUX TRIBE.

A PROGRAM  
FOR  
THE PINE RIDGE INDIAN RESERVATION

-O-

December 10, 1976



PROPOSAL

To establish a high level Federal agency task force to coordinate the immediate implementation of a broad range of specific Federal programs on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation designed to create both short and long term employment opportunities and strengthen the economy of the Tribe and thereby eradicate the root causes of the violence and misery on the Reservation.

The Need

The Pine Ridge Indian Reservation ranks high now on the agenda of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. In addition, because of the national and international attention that has been focused on the Reservation in recent years, Pine Ridge, even though it is a small community, can be said also to be on the domestic agenda of the White House. President Ford's recent meeting with an alleged Chief, Frank Fools Crow, is illustrative of the fact that Pine Ridge is, indeed, a matter of national interest and concern.

Much of the discussion of the Pine Ridge Reservation has centered on the high rate of violent crimes. It should be noted, however, that contrary to the impression sometimes left by the media, persons knowledgeable of life on the Reservation agree that these crimes are not connected with political disputes. Rather, the shootings that do take place on the Reservation seem to be the result of personal feuds and of the tension created by the misery and the hopeless human conditions that exist.

The initial response to the Law and Order problem on the Pine Ridge Reservation has been to consider sending in more police. But when one closely examines and understands the underlying causes of the violence on the Reservation, it becomes evident that an increased police force, by itself, will not solve the problem.



The Pine Ridge Reservation, located in the southwest corner of South Dakota, is the second largest Indian Reservation in the country. The unemployment rate on the Reservation, which has a population of over 12,000 people, is over 60. A study prepared at the request of the Secretary of the Interior found in a report dated June 24, 1975, that in over one-third of the Indian households on the Pine Ridge Reservation, no one works. About 40% of those who were employed were found to be significantly underemployed. In sharp contrast, non-Indians on the Reservation and in nearby communities enjoy reasonable standards of living. Most Indians on the Reservation face a life of poverty and despair with little hope of meaningful employment.

It is in this context, therefore, that we recommend that instead of relying solely on increased law enforcement activities to curb the violence on the Reservation, we develop and implement immediately a program that reaches the root causes of violence. What is recommended is a comprehensive Federal effort to put people on the Reservation to work and to provide them with a basis for improving their standard of living.

Pine Ridge Development Task Force



A broad range of Federal programs could be funded on the Pine Ridge Reservation to provide immediate job training and employment opportunities for members of the Oglala Sioux Tribe, to construct needed community facilities on the Reservation and to broaden the economic base of the Tribe and thereby strengthen the future economy of the Reservation.

To coordinate the planning and implementation and to accelerate the initiation of the programs, a high level committment by the Ford Administration is necessary. It is recommended that the White House direct the Secretaries of Interior, Labor, Commerce, Housing and Urban Development, Agriculture, Transportation and Health Education and Welfare, the Attorney General and the Director of the Office of

Management and Budget to commit their respective departments to a joint effort on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation.

To assure that the commitment is fulfilled and that specific Federal Projects are expeditiously implemented, it is suggested that a coordinating group be created chaired by a designee of the Secretary of the Interior and whose members would include designees of the other departments mentioned above. It is recommended that the designee of the Oglala Sioux Tribe be a member of this group.

The Task Force should be in existence for not more than one year and should meet at least once each month to coordinate and supervise the development of the specific projects. It is suggested that limited staff be made available by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to assist the Task Force in meeting its responsibilities.

The focus of the mandate of the Task Force will be to coordinate the immediate implementation of several Federal programs on the Pine Ridge Reservation. It is not intended to be a study or planning group, but rather an action-oriented group whose primary responsibility is to assure the initiation of job-oriented programs.

#### Federal Programs

The first responsibility of the Task Force should be to develop an agenda of Federal programs to be initiated on the Pine Ridge Reservation and to develop a specific timetable for the implementation of these programs. These projects should include the following.

1. Department of Labor

Putting people to work is the most critical problem on the Reservation. A comprehensive effort encompassing all able-bodied people on the Reservation would help create longterm employment opportunities for these persons and would unquestionably be an investment which would pay off in terms of reduction of the costs

of other Federal programs.

The Department of Labor should, with the cooperation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, set up a three-year employment program on the Reservation. An effort should be made to ensure that all unemployed persons able to work are registered for employment assistance. The basic funds for the programs should come from Title III of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act as well as Title X of the Public Works and Economic Development Act. In addition, the programs should coordinate the employment aspects of the other programs set forth below.

2. Department of Commerce - Economic Development Administration

(a) Oglala Sioux Tribe Parks Board

The Tribe has entered into an agreement with the National Parks Service whereby the Tribe has agreed to allow the Park Service to use certain tribal lands for the Badlands National Monument in exchange for a position of the entrance fee that will be charged to the Monument. The fee will be paid over to the Oglala Sioux Tribe Parks Board which is a development corporation organized by the Tribe to formulate and develop tourism for the Reservation, particularly in the Badlands National Monument area. Revenue generated by the fee arrangement will be used by the Board to develop recreation resources within the Reservation. To maximize the revenue potential of tourism in the Monument area, the Tribe would like to develop certain concessions on the Reservation.

Projects designed to increase tourism revenue funded through the Economic Development Administration under the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 include projects to:

- (1) Improve and upgrade the Cedar Pass concessions;
- (2) Develop a commercial campground;
- (3) Construct a visitors center;

- (4) Construct a commercial hotel; and
- (5) Develop the site of Wounded Knee

The present building which houses the tribal offices is totally inadequate to meet the present needs of the Tribe. It is old and does not have sufficient office space to provide facilities for tribal officials responsible for administering various tribal programs. Funds should be provided through the Economic Development Administration under the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 to construct a new Tribal Office Building designed to provide offices for most tribal officials.

### 3. Department of Housing and Urban Development

#### (a) Community Facility

A community center is needed on the Pine Ridge Reservation to serve both community purposes and to supplement the tourism facilities to be developed by the Parks Board.

Community block grant funds should be used to construct a multipurpose community facility in Pine Ridge.

#### (b) Housing

The lack of sufficient decent, safe and sanitary housing on the Reservation remains a critical problem. Although it is estimated that between 1,500 and 2,000 units must be built to meet the current housing needs, the rate of construction on the Reservation is between 100 to 200 units per year.

The construction of a substantial number of additional self-help housing units should be funded for the Pine Ridge Reservation.

### 4. Department of Agriculture

#### (a) Land Acquisition Enterprise

The Tribe established in 1959 a Land Acquisition Enterprise for the purpose of acquiring interests in land within the Pine Ridge Reservation for the

use and improvement of the economic standing of the Tribe. Tribal land has been pledged to the Enterprise, and land has been purchased for the Enterprise with Tribal funds with the proceeds of loans of \$4 million from the Farmers Home Administration. The Enterprise now generates a substantial surplus of income, and the Tribe has applied for an additional \$3 million loan from the Farmers Home Administration with which it intends to purchase additional land.

Approval of the \$3 million loan from the Farmers Home Administration should be expedited to enable the Tribe to stabilize its land base through the purchase of additional land within the Reservation.

(b) Conversion to Agricultural Production

Most of the Tribe's general income is derived from leasing its land for grazing purposes. This land generates income of approximately \$1.30 per acre. The amount of income produced by tribal land could be increased substantially if the land were used instead for agricultural purposes. Some 300,000 acres of tribal land has been identified as being capable of supporting agricultural production, and the Tribe would like to initiate steps to convert its grazing units into agricultural land. Current and projected world food demand suggests that this would be a highly profitable enterprise for the Tribe. However, to successfully convert its land to agricultural use, technical assistance and financial assistance will be necessary.

A program to convert grazing land on the Reservation to farm use should be immediately funded.

5. Department of Transportation

(a) Rural Bus Demonstration Project

Most of the residents of the Reservation live in widely scattered villages. Since there is no public transportation system on the Reservation, residents must rely on private vehicles for transportation. Many must pay as



much as \$20 to hire a private vehicle to travel to Pine Ridge Village where tribal and Bureau offices, the hospital and most retail establishments are located. The Tribe wishes to develop an efficient, though limited, system of bus transportation on the Reservation to connect the residents of the Reservation's outlying areas with the essential goods and services and employment opportunities available at Pine Ridge Village.

The Rural Bus Demonstration Project application that is being submitted by the Tribe to the Department of Transportation to enable the Tribe to establish a tribal bus system should be funded.

(b) Secondary Road and Street Improvement

Approximately 25 miles of secondary roads in each district of the Reservation are in need of improvement. In addition, sidewalks, curbs, gutters and pavement are needed in Pine Ridge Village.

Road and Street improvement programs should be funded through the Federal Highway Administration or the Economic Development Administration.

6. Department of Health, Education and Welfare

(a) Intensify and Coordinate Ongoing Education and Indian Health Service Programs.

For example, the schedule for construction of schools on the Reservation should be accelerated. General support through the Office of Native American Programs should be increased.

(b) Home for the Elderly

Funds should be provided to maintain and operate the home for the elderly on the Pine Ridge Reservation.

(c) Child Day Care Center

A child day care center is needed in Pine Ridge Village. A facility to provide full-time day care should be built. Since it may be possible to utilize some of the facilities in the home for the elderly, it is suggested that

the day care center be build in the vicinity of the home for the elderly. In addition, this would permit contact with the children for those persons in the home who so desire.

Funds will be needed to construct, maintain and operate the child day care facility.

7. Department of Justice - Law Enforcement Assistance Administration

Construction of the correctional facility in Pine Ridge and the Police substations in the various villages should be expedited.

8. Department of Interior - Bureau of Indian Affairs

Existing support programs should be extended and expanded, particularly support for the project now under way to develop and implement a centralized and fiscal management system for the Tribe.

Louis:

Enclosed please find :

1. NASC Press Release , 6-25-76. Important because it makes the connection between Operation BICENT and the false teletypes put out by the FBI
2. Teletype RUEHFB #0136. This teletype allegedly quotes Ken Syares. Has "Hit" List at end of people who ~~do not~~ are not in Oglala area, but who are AIM. Read carefully. This is the one I especially think you ought to have.
3. Teletype that has hand written Confidential at top. This teletype came out of the Connecticut State Police, but they attribute the information to a Spokesman from the BIA!!! The FBI has stated that this document ~~is~~ is totally unsupported . There is no verification of the information. The FBI doesn't treat it as a true situation, or so they told Sen Abrouzek (I am told). Appears to be an ALL Points Bulletin.
4. My old memo to you on short term issues. This material is not all current. you might find some of it ~~is~~ useful. (PLEASE RETURN, last copy).

My fee doubles after midnight !

In solidarity

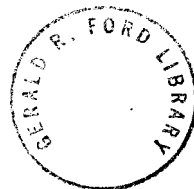
P.S. Call me before you get back to Washington. I hope you stay so we can meet with Tim and discuss some things....

P.P.S.

I've added the following

5. Copy of G. Bean letter to Adly General on ~~the~~ howt Order + partial presentation. MARY WAGNER WAS GIVEN A COPY SEPT. 1975, yet NO ANSWER FROM HER TO ~~DATE~~ TODAY!
6. MULDRON MEMO

PLEASE RETURN BEFORE YOU LEAVE TOWN, AS THIS IS MY ONLY COPY!





CONFIDENTIAL

AM.CTCSP1700  
08:02 06/18/76 00048  
08:02 06/18/76 00108 WA  
TXT AP.  
OCA NO 00025 CONN MESSAGE NO 6085552 TIME 10:54 DATE 06/18/76  
FILE N GENERAL POLICE INFORMATION CTCSP1700 S.P.CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE

NCE  
TO AP B

REF: AMERICAN INDIAN MOVEMENT/BROWN BERET/STUDENTS FOR DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY.

A SPOKEMAN FOR THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS STATED THAT THEY HAD RECEIVED INFORMATION THE AMERICAN INDIAN MOVEMENT (AIM) HAD MADE CONTACT

WITH THE BROWN BERET, A MILITANT CHICANO GROUP IN THE DENVER AREA WITH

THE IDEA OF JOINING FORCES AT LEAST IN INSTANCES BENEFITING BOTH GROUPS. THE S.D.S. (STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY), IS ALSO RE-EMERGING AS A MILITANT FORCE AND HAS BEEN IN CONTACT WITH AIM AND THE BROWN BERET. RUDOLFO (CORKY) GONZALEZ, A LEADER OF THE BROWN BERET, REPORTEDLY HAS A ROCKET LAUNCHER AND ROCKETS EITHER IN HIS POSSESSION

END OF PAGE ONE  
R AVAILABLE TO HIM ALONG WITH EXPLOSIVES, HAND GRENADES, AND TEN TO FIFTEEN M-16 RIFLES WITH BANANA CLIPS. THE OBJECTIVES OF THE GROUP ARE DISTURBANCE AND TERRORISM. TH Y ARE REPORTED TO HAVE PLANS TO KILL

A COP A DAY IN EACH STATE. TWO VEHICLES HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED AS BEING

SET UP TO ACCOMPLISH THIS KILLING AND VARIOUS RUSES WILL BE USED TO LURE LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS INTO AN AMBUSH. FALSE REPORTS OF FAMILY

DISTURBANCES, DRUNKEN DRIVERS, AND OTHER TRAFFIC VIOLATION ARE TO BE USED. WHEN AN OFFICER ARRIVES ON THE SCENE OF A FAMILY DISTURBANCE OR STOPS a reported vehicle. Armed members will cut down the officer when he approaches.

0025 6-18-76 us

THE VEHICLES ARE DESCRIBED AS GRAY VAN WITH COLORADO LICENSE PLATES AC-2086 AND A 1972 FORD ECONOLINE VAN WITH WYOMING PLATES 2915A. ANY DEPARTMENT HAVING INFORMATION PLEASE CONTACT THE CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE

DIVISION AT TELEPHONE AREA CODE 203-566-2610, OR EXECUTIVE OFFICER, COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION AT TELEPHONE 203-566-4240 - TOLL FREE 1-800-842-0200, AFTER NORMAL BUSINESS HOURS.

END  
AUTH SGT. ROBERT J. BOOT

111-139 v152



JUN 18 1976

065113 E VDE G

154512 R 0-10-01-014928

RTTIZYUW RUEHFRA0136 1700730-UUUU--EJE VDE G.

ZNR UUUUU ZZH

EJE VDE G - T - BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

R 180710Z JUN 76

FM DIRECTOR, FBI

TO RJE RWJA/DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL

ATTN: ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION UNIT

RJE RWJA/ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL, CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION

RJE RWJA/ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL, CRIMINAL DIVISION

ATTN: INTERNAL SECURITY SECTION

ATTN: GENERAL CRIMES SECTION

RJE RHGA/BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

RUEHSE/U.S. SECRET SERVICE (PID)

BT

UNCLAS

AMERICAN INDIAN MOVEMENT (AIM); PINE RIDGE INDIAN RESERVATION.

ON JUNE 15, 1976, KEN SAYERS, AGENCY SPECIAL OFFICER (ASO), BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS (BIA), SAID HE WAS IN RECEIPT OF INFORMATION THAT SEVERAL SMALL GROUPS OF OUT-OF-STATE INDIVIDUALS WERE SCATTERED THROUGHOUT THE



PAGE TWO DE RUEHFB #0135 UNCLAS

PINE RIDGE INDIAN RESERVATION. HE HAD NO SPECIFIC INFORMATION REGARDING LOCATIONS OR IDENTITIES OF THESE GROUPS. SAYERS ADVISED SEVERAL WEEKS AGO A MEETING WAS HELD AT OGLALA, SOUTH DAKOTA, BETWEEN MEMBERS OF THAT COMMUNITY AND INDIVIDUALS KNOWN TO BE AFFILIATED WITH AMERICAN INDIAN MOVEMENT (AIM). WITH THE CONCURRENCE OF THE CITIZENS' COMMITTEE OF THAT COMMUNITY AND THE KNOWLEDGE OF RIA, THESE INDIVIDUALS FORMED A CITIZENS' COMMITTEE AND SINCE JUNE 9, 1976, HAVE BEEN PATROLLING THE OGLALA HOUSING AREA WITH THE STATED INTENT TO CUT DOWN ON TRUANCY AND DRUNKENNESS THAT AREA. UNVERIFIED INFORMATION RECEIVED BY SAYERS TO THE EFFECT THESE AIM MEMBERS HAD MADE COMMENT THAT ANY POLICE OFFICER COMING INTO OGLALA HOUSING WOULD BE SHOT. ON ONE OCCASION SINCE JUNE 9, 1976, RIA PATROL UNITS MADE CONTACT WITH THE CITIZENS' PATROL COMMITTEE AND WERE TOLD NOT TO COME INTO THE OGLALA AREA, THEY WERE NOT WANTED. SAYERS SAID RIA POLICE UNDER HIS COMMAND ARE ONLY INFREQUENTLY ENTERING THE OGLALA HOUSING AREA AND WHEN THEY DO ARE ENTERING IN FORCE AND ONLY WHEN SPECIFICALLY CALLED TO DO SO.

PAGE THREE DE PUJHFB #0135 UNCLAS

JOHN STEWART, PRESENTLY IN PROTECTIVE CUSTODY  
U.S. MARSHAL'S SERVICE, WAITING TO TESTIFY AT TRIAL,  
CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA, PERTAINING TO MURDER OF TWO FBI AGENTS  
ON PINE RIDGE INDIAN RESERVATION, PINE RIDGE, SOUTH DAKOTA,  
FURNISHED SAME INFORMATION REGARDING CITIZENS' COMMITTEE  
PATROLLING THE OGLALA AREA.

ON JUNE 16, 1976, DURING INVESTIGATION, FBI  
AGENTS LEARNED FROM OGLALA RESIDENT THAT ON JUNE 15-16,  
1976, THE ABOVE-MENTIONED CITIZENS' PATROL GROUP WAS  
ACTIVELY RECRUITING RESIDENTS OF OGLALA INTO AIM  
IN A HOUSE-TO-HOUSE CONTACT. RESIDENT SAID WORD  
WAS OUT THAT THIS SAME CITIZENS' GROUP IS TO  
CONFISCATE PRIVATELY-OWNED WEAPONS FROM HOMES AND  
VEHICLES IN THE NEAR FUTURE. RESIDENT ADVISED FBI  
AGENTS THAT AT ALL COSTS THE FBI SHOULD STAY OUT  
OF THE OGLALA AREA FROM JUNE 24 THROUGH 27, 1976,  
AS AIM HAS PLANNED A MEMORIAL CELEBRATION FOR THAT  
PERIOD IN MEMORY OF JOE STUNTZ, INDIAN KILLED DURING TIME OF  
RESERVATION MURDER OF THE TWO FBI AGENTS. HE ALSO SAID HE  
FEARS, AS MANY RESIDENTS DO, THERE COULD BE MORE KILLINGS

PAGE FOUR DE RUEHFB #0136 UNCLAS

AND HE IS MOVING HIS FAMILY FROM THE AREA DURING THE PERIOD OF THE MEMORIAL.

ALL OF THE ABOVE INFORMATION WAS DISCUSSED WITH KEN SAYERS WHICH INCLUDED FBI JURISDICTION AND THE FBI'S LACK OF PROTECTIVE POWERS ON THE RESERVATION. BIA HAS DIMINISHED ITS PATROLLING ACTIVITIES IN THE OGLALA AREA.

AMERICAN INDIAN APPARENTLY IN CHARGE OF AFOREMENTIONED CITIZENS' PATROL GROUP IS WALLACE LITTLE, JR., AKA JUNE LITTLE, WHO RECENTLY SUFFERED THE LOSS OF A HAND AND AN EYE WHILE EXPERIMENTING WITH EXPLOSIVES AND IS KNOWN MILITANT MEMBER OF AIM AT PINE RIDGE. OTHER MEMBERS OF THIS SAME GROUP IDENTIFIED AS CHARLES LONG SOLDIER, EDGAR BEAR RINNER, FRANK STEFFENWOLF, AND SAM LOUD HAWK, ALL KNOWN MEMBERS OF AIM AT PINE RIDGE.

BT

#0136

NNNN

A program for the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation <sup>1/</sup>  
December 10, 1976

PROPOSAL

To establish a high level Federal agency task force to coordinate the immediate implementation of a broad range of specific Federal programs on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation designed to create both short and long term employment opportunities and strengthen the economy of the Tribe and thereby eradicate the root causes of the violence and misery on the Reservation.

The Need

The Pine Ridge Indian Reservation ranks high now on the agenda of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. In addition, because of the national and international attention that has been focused on the Reservation in recent years, Pine Ridge, even though it is a small community, can be said also to be on the domestic agenda of the White House. President Ford's recent meeting with an alleged Chief, Frank Fools Crow, is illustrative of the fact that Pine Ridge is, indeed, a matter of national interest and concern.

Much of the discussion of the Pine Ridge Reservation has centered on the high rate of violent crimes. It should be noted, however, that contrary to the impression sometimes left by the media, persons knowledgeable of life on the Reservation agree that these crimes are not connected with political disputes. Rather, the shootings that do take place on the Reservation seem to be the result of personal feuds and of the tension created by the misery and the hopeless human conditions that exist.

The initial response to the Law and Order problem on the Pine Ridge Reservation has been to consider sending in more police. But when one closely examines and understands the underlying causes of the violence on the Reservation, it becomes evident that an increased police force, by itself, will not solve the problem.



21

The Pine Ridge Reservation, located in the southwest corner of South Dakota, is the second largest Indian Reservation in the country. The unemployment rate on the Reservation, which has a population of over 12,000 people, is over 60. A study prepared at the request of the Secretary of the Interior found in a report dated June 24, 1975, that in over one-third of the Indian households on the Pine Ridge Reservation, no one works. About 40% of those who were employed were found to be significantly underemployed. In sharp contrast, non-Indians on the Reservation and in nearby communities enjoy reasonable standards of living. Most Indians on the Reservation face a life of poverty and despair with little hope of meaningful employment.

It is in this context, therefore, that we recommend that instead of relying solely on increased law enforcement activities to curb the violence on the Reservation, we develop and implement immediately a program that reaches the root causes of violence. What is recommended is a comprehensive Federal effort to put people on the Reservation to work and to provide them with a basis for improving their standard of living.

#### Pine Ridge Development Task Force

A broad range of Federal programs could be funded on the Pine Ridge Reservation to provide immediate job training and employment opportunities for members of the Oglala Sioux Tribe, to construct needed community facilities on the Reservation and to broaden the economic base of the Tribe and thereby strengthen the future economy of the Reservation.

To coordinate the planning and implementation and to accelerate the initiation of the programs, a high level commitment by the Ford Administration is necessary. It is recommended that the White House direct the Secretaries of Interior, Labor, Commerce, Housing and Urban Development, Agriculture, Transportation and Health Education and Welfare, the Attorney General and the Director of the Office of

Management and Budget to commit their respective departments to a joint effort on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation.

To assure that the commitment is fulfilled and that specific Federal Projects are expeditiously implemented, it is suggested that a coordinating group be created chaired by a designee of the Secretary of the Interior and whose members would include designees of the other departments mentioned above. It is recommended that the designee of the Oglala Sioux Tribe be a member of this group.

The Task Force should be in existence for not more than one year and should meet at least once each month to coordinate and supervise the development of the specific projects. It is suggested that limited staff be made available by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to assist the Task Force in meeting its responsibilities.

The focus of the mandate of the Task Force will be to coordinate the immediate implementation of several Federal programs on the Pine Ridge Reservation. It is not intended to be a study or planning group, but rather an action-oriented group whose primary responsibility is to assure the initiation of job-oriented programs.

#### Federal Programs

The first responsibility of the Task Force should be to develop an agenda of Federal programs to be initiated on the Pine Ridge Reservation and to develop a specific timetable for the implementation of these programs. These projects should include the following.

1. Department of Labor

Putting people to work is the most critical problem on the Reservation. A comprehensive effort encompassing all able-bodied people on the Reservation would help create longterm employment opportunities for these persons and would unquestionably be an investment which would pay off in terms of reduction of the costs



of other Federal programs.

The Department of Labor should, with the cooperation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, set up a three-year employment program on the Reservation. An effort should be made to ensure that all unemployed persons able to work are registered for employment assistance. The basic funds for the programs should come from Title III of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act as well as Title X of the Public Works and Economic Development Act. In addition, the programs should coordinate the employment aspects of the other programs set forth below.

2. Department of Commerce - Economic Development Administration

(a) Oglala Sioux Tribe Parks Board

The Tribe has entered into an agreement with the National Parks Service whereby the Tribe has agreed to allow the Park Service to use certain tribal lands for the Badlands National Monument in exchange for a position of the entrance fee that will be charged to the Monument. The fee will be paid over to the Oglala Sioux Tribe Parks Board which is a development corporation organized by the Tribe to formulate and develop tourism for the Reservation, particularly in the Badlands National Monument area. Revenue generated by the fee arrangement will be used by the Board to develop recreation resources within the Reservation. To maximize the revenue potential of tourism in the Monument area, the Tribe would like to develop certain concessions on the Reservation.

Projects designed to increase tourism revenue funded through the Economic Development Administration under the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 include projects to:

- (1) Improve and upgrade the Cedar Pass concessions;
- (2) Develop a commercial campground;
- (3) Construct a visitors center;

(4) Construct a commercial hotel; and

(5) Develop the site of Wounded Knee

The present building which houses the tribal offices is totally inadequate to meet the present needs of the Tribe. It is old and does not have sufficient office space to provide facilities for tribal officials responsible for administering various tribal programs. Funds should be provided through the Economic Development Administration under the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 to construct a new Tribal Office Building designed to provide offices for most tribal officials.

3. Department of Housing and Urban Development

(a) Community Facility

A community center is needed on the Pine Ridge Reservation to serve both community purposes and to supplement the tourism facilities to be developed by the Parks Board.

Community block grant funds should be used to construct a multipurpose community facility in Pine Ridge.

(b) Housing

The lack of sufficient decent, safe and sanitary housing on the Reservation remains a critical problem. Although it is estimated that between 1,500 and 2,000 units must be built to meet the current housing needs, the rate of construction on the Reservation is between 100 to 200 units per year.

The construction of a substantial number of additional self-help housing units should be funded for the Pine Ridge Reservation.

4. Department of Agriculture

(a) Land Acquisition Enterprise

The Tribe established in 1959 a Land Acquisition Enterprise for the purpose of acquiring interests in land within the Pine Ridge Reservation for the

use and improvement of the economic standing of the Tribe. Tribal land has been pledged to the Enterprise, and land has been purchased for the Enterprise with Tribal funds with the proceeds of loans of \$4 million from the Farmers Home Administration. The Enterprise now generates a substantial surplus of income, and the Tribe has applied for an additional \$3 million loan from the Farmers Home Administration with which it intends to purchase additional land.

Approval of the \$3 million loan from the Farmers Home Administration should be expedited to enable the Tribe to stabilize its land base through the purchase of additional land within the Reservation.

(b) Conversion to Agricultural Production

Most of the Tribe's general income is derived from leasing its land for grazing purposes. This land generates income of approximately \$1.30 per acre. The amount of income produced by tribal land could be increased substantially if the land were used instead for agricultural purposes. Some 300,000 acres of tribal land has been identified as being capable of supporting agricultural production, and the Tribe would like to initiate steps to convert its grazing units into agricultural land. Current and projected world food demand suggests that this would be a highly profitable enterprise for the Tribe. However, to successfully convert its land to agricultural use, technical assistance and financial assistance will be necessary.

A program to convert grazing land on the Reservation to farm use should be immediately funded.

5. Department of Transportation

(a) Rural Bus Demonstration Project

Most of the residents of the Reservation live in widely scattered villages. Since there is no public transportation system on the Reservation, residents must rely on private vehicles for transportation. Many must pay as

much as \$20 to hire a private vehicle to travel to Pine Ridge Village where tribal and Bureau offices, the hospital and most retail establishments are located. The Tribe wishes to develop an efficient, though limited, system of bus transportation on the Reservation to connect the residents of the Reservation's outlying areas with the essential goods and services and employment opportunities available at Pine Ridge Village.

The Rural Bus Demonstration Project application that is being submitted by the Tribe to the Department of Transportation to enable the Tribe to establish a tribal bus system should be funded.

(b) Secondary Road and Street Improvement

Approximately 25 miles of secondary roads in each district of the Reservation are in need of improvement. In addition, sidewalks, curbs, gutters and pavement are needed in Pine Ridge Village.

Road and Street improvement programs should be funded through the Federal Highway Administration or the Economic Development Administration.

6. Department of Health, Education and Welfare

(a) Intensify and Coordinate Ongoing Education and Indian Health Service Programs.

For example, the schedule for construction of schools on the Reservation should be accelerated. General support through the Office of Native American Programs should be increased.

(b) Home for the Elderly

Funds should be provided to maintain and operate the home for the elderly on the Pine Ridge Reservation.

(c) Child Day Care Center

A child day care center is needed in Pine Ridge Village. A facility to provide full-time day care should be built. Since it may be possible to utilize some of the facilities in the home for the elderly, it is suggested that

the day care center be build in the vicinity of the home for the elderly. In addition, this would permit contact with the children for those persons in the home who so desire.

Funds will be needed to construct, maintain and operate the child day care facility.

7. Department of Justice - Law Enforcement Assistance Administratior

Construction of the correctional facility in Pine Ridge and the Police substations in the various villages should be expedited.

8. Department of Interior - Bureau of Indian Affairs

Existing support programs should be extended and expanded, particularly support for the project now under way to develop and implement a centralized and fiscal management system for the Tribe.

Snow Report a/s

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

MT

Upgrade law enforcement  
activities.

Hold a paper election

---

Better resource opportunities

---

Activities:

Better pay, training &  
uniforms for police.

Decentralized LE activities

Additional judges, courts  
in our rural areas

New jail to be built  
LE funds increased by 150%

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

We did have a fair  
election,  
looking for a Superintendent  
Have a good acting soon.

---

Pete Marantz looking  
into financial management  
of table.  
Money to implement  
Federal Self-Determination Act

---

Notes: Economic Development  
issues including amendments  
within the Table

land needed to be

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

required.

1,000,000 ac

120,000,000

65% farmland

108 2/3 acres of

640 acres each

35 2/3 pastures

48.5 acres each and  
of 7000 ac  
each

100 agreements assigned  
+ net



THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Deak -  
Could the Tribe  
constitutionally make &  
enforce an ordinance  
prohibiting Indian matters  
from selling to non-Indians?

Non-Members

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

The critical problem on land sales on any Reservation is the internal political problem. The Tribal leaders may not want the sales to take place, but their constituents will want to sell to get money. - Over the long haul, the answer is for the Tribe to have the money for purchases. The Farmers Home Adm. has a program which the Tribe has used. We have borrowed \$4 million and are in the process of borrowing another \$3 million.

THE PINE RIDGE REDEVELOPMENT PLAN  
GOVERNMENTAL & ECONOMIC CENTRALIZATION

A new Tribal Government facility should be developed to better serve the entire reservation population governmentally and economically.

The present location of Pine Ridge as the seat of tribal government negates many aspects of reservation development.

- The present seat feeds off the Nebraska trade centers and drains capital flow from the reservation.
- Eighty percent of all reservation job opportunities are centered around Pine Ridge and realistically available to only about 20% of the reservation population.
- Eighty percent of all salary is immediately spent, or banked and then spent, in Nebraska (all money spent on the reservation is banked off the reservation).
- There is practically no second, third, or fourth turnover of money on the reservation (as occurs in Nebraska, or other off-reservation communities).

A centralized trade location will move the money inward and encourage its use and re-use on the reservation. Private business development will encourage local expenditure in all reservation communities and will pay for additional jobs for more and more local expenditures.

EXAMPLE:	New community	- Tribal government	= 75 jobs
	"	" - Business	= 35 jobs
	"	" - Gov't Services	= <u>20 jobs</u>
			130 jobs

This, based on informal finger counting, should stand up fairly well in comparison with the similar businesses established and operating.

The construction of such a new governmental community with the surrounding business development can utilize 200 to 300 persons for more than a year, if including the government trade facilities



in all the major communities of the reservation.

All district headquarters communities need local government centers and business facilities (mini-malls).

The Oglala Sioux people badly need a tribal symbol of reservation pride and identification. Like Brazilia, the Oglala people need a new tribal government community developed to foster a sense of progress and development.

Dry-farming & irrigation-farming  
Now lease at \$1.40 per acre. (approx. 80)  
Income from dry-farming instead of being  
could be 7-10 fold - from irrigation farming  
could be 30 times as much.  
Farming lease fee - \$30 perhaps for  
dry farming - \$100 for irrigated farming



THE PINE RIDGE REDEVELOPMENT PLAN  
LANDS REACQUISITION

The reacquisition of all alienated Indian lands within the exterior boundaries of the Pine Ridge Reservation would include 1,066,000 acres at the current market value of approximately \$120 million.

- At current productivity, 640 acres of farming land can support a family of five, once placed in operation.
- At current productivity, 7,680 acres of grazing land can support a family of five, once placed in operation.
- Alienated land is 65% farmland, amounting to 692,900 acres. This should be equivalent to 1,083 farming units of 640 acres each, or 1,083 farm management jobs potential.
- Alienated land is 35% grassland, amounting to 373,000 acres. This should be equivalent to 48.58 ranching units or 7,680 each, or 49 ranching management jobs.

The solid potential then is for more than 1,100 agribusiness management jobs, with more than 2,000 potential submanagement jobs.

This does not count the private sector agribusiness jobs that can become available or be developed concurrent with the other development of the private sector on the reservation.

It is proposed that a twenty-year plan be developed for Indian land reacquisition for the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation.

The politically-beneficial effect to this program would be the diminishment of the State's jurisdiction drive -- to further alienate Indian lands for eventual termination of trust relationship between the Federal government and Indian tribes.

*Many allottees are selling their lands to non-Indians  
or their heirs because of ~~disincentive~~ less stringent conservation  
regulations than those of BIA, ~~and~~ ~~the~~ ~~idea~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~head~~  
for grazing non-Indians can make more money.*

THE PINE RIDGE REDEVELOPMENT PLAN  
LAW ENFORCEMENT

Law enforcement should ideally be controlled in the local community being served, whether on a community, district, or reservation basis.

It is proposed that some \$500,000 of the present law enforcement budget be utilized to develop an overall tribal reservation basis. Each district will select policemen for employment and be able to dictate the termination of policemen's services if performance or conduct is not satisfactory.

The BIA will use the remainder of the budget to maintain a mobile police force similar in function and performance ability to state patrol forces. This force will serve the village of Pine Ridge and will also patrol all reservation main roads in a pattern making them available to reinforce local district policemen when needed.

The tribe will also contract to maintain all detention facilities and communications.

It is anticipated that the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) will be needed to initially equip the tribal forces with cruisers, communications and other equipment, and paraphernalia.



THE PINE RIDGE REDEVELOPMENT PLAN  
TRANSPORTATION

Transportation development on the Pine Ridge Reservation has heretofore meant generally developing the necessary surface arterials needed to serve the reservation and its economic growth at a schedule about ten years behind other county and state entities of similar need.

A change of priority will be necessary only in making a new governmental center optimally accessible to all areas of the reservation. This will include 45 miles of road not previously planned for, at a probable cost of \$2,700,000.

Pine Ridge has the first class runway (concrete surface of 5,400 and 3,600 ft. lengths) needed to accomodate commuter and air taxi planes up to the size of a business jet. However, there are no locally based planes nor service facilities available. FAA approved facilities must be developed, both to provide a vital transportation link with regional airports at Rapid City, Pierre, South Dakota, and Chadron, Nebraska.

In addition, ther is a need for air ambulance service and air freighting services.

To complement the developed airport at Pine Ridge, stabilized turf airstrips should be built at or near the district communities on the reservation.



THE PINE RIDGE REDEVELOPMENT PLAN  
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

We have had the cart before the horse these many years in attempting to develop industry on the Pine Ridge Reservation as a means of bettering the lives of our people. We have brought in a number of industries, putting people on payrolls to receive money which they promptly spend off the reservation because we lacked the private business sector to use and hold the money on the reservation.

By and large, we have been content to permit the original non-Indian entrepreneur to continue to dominate this area of the economy. The non-Indian entrepreneurs, their families, and non-Indian friends and relatives have also held the majority of the jobs in this area of the economy. The same has largely been true in the farming and agribusiness areas.

By aggressively entering their area of economic development, developing new businesses on the reservation, and gaining Indian ownership of these businesses, we can move to develop and stabilize our overall economy. This means more jobs for the people now jobless or underemployed. It means that money stays in the community longer to pay for additional jobs.

When we have developed conditions for the local economy to grow, then we have better conditions for real, not transient, industrialization. Furthermore, it will take place in the districts where there has been little exposure to full true employment opportunities.



THE PINE RIDGE REDEVELOPMENT PLAN  
HOUSING

Considering that minimal housing needs are less than 50% met at this time, continual amelioration of the need will be an important part of the new Tribal government community. Both low rent and home ownership types of projects should be incorporated; but the latter would take on more importance as these would appeal to the sense of responsibility we are seeking to foster in creating both permanent job situations and the permanent job holder to fill the jobs.

While designing homes toward an attractive model community, social and pride in ownership factors must also be addressed. Low rent homes should be as attractive and desirable as the owned home. Disadvantages of the "cluster" low rent HUD homes should be designed out with more land space and sense of privacy designed in. This can be accomplished mostly by using one to two acres ranchettes with all homes permanently fenced. This would encourage the private utilization of the surrounding space for gardens, horses, poultry raising, fruit trees, etc.

Homes that become the pride of the owners or users also become respected by others. When this catches on, then emulation and competition develops. This becomes the corner stone of the real stable community.

Then, of course, it takes a job or stable source of income to maintain the home -- another direction toward a desirable end.

*Can HUD  
measure some  
of its standards?  
How about  
quality?  
(Kernan for light)  
How many  
alternatives...*

THE PINE RIDGE REDEVELOPMENT PLAN  
SUMMARY

In the final analysis we do not believe that the growing population of the Oglala Sioux Tribe will be amenable to consider options other than reservation life until the tribal resource is fully available to tribal members and used by them.

By that time, through the process of education and individual growth, plus the element of satisfaction gained through tribal participation, our people will have acquired the basis for exercising true options: To leave for better opportunities, or to stay and compete for what is available.

When this happens, the Federal Government will have no need for relocation programs to cities and urban areas; or for other designs to get Indians into the "mainstream."

*Boegytog's  
Nanyone component  
Trunk Schools  
Solid West  
from autos to tires*

List of Attendees

Meeting Regarding Pine Ridge Reservation  
Room 308, Old Executive Office Building

June 8, 1976

Oglala Sioux Tribe

Mr. Albert W. Trimble, President  
Mr. Frank S. Starr, Secretary  
Mr. Henry Gayton, Bureau of Indian Affairs Acting Superintendent  
Mr. Robert L. Halverson, Bureau of Indian Affairs Planner  
Mr. David L. Varmette, Bureau of Indian Affairs Planner  
Chief Frank Fools Crow  
Mr. Matthew King, Interpreter  
Mr. Severt Young Bear, Councilman  
Mr. James Red Willow, Councilman  
Mr. Lyman Red Cloud, Councilman  
Mr. Marvin Ghost Bear, Councilman  
Mr. Vincent Brewer, Councilman  
Mr. Melvin Cummings, Councilman  
Mr. Edwin Fills The Pipe, Councilman  
Mr. Herman Lavern Little Hawk, Councilman  
Mr. G. Wayne Tapio, Councilman

White House

The Honorable Theodore C. Marrs  
Special Assistant to the President  
For Human Resources

Mrs. Barbara Greene Kilberg  
Associate Counsel

Mr. Howard G. Borgstrom  
Office of Management and Budget

Ms. Sue Kemnitzer  
Office of Management and Budget

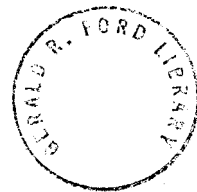
Mrs. Janet Brown  
Assistant to the Deputy Director  
The Domestic Council

Mrs. Velma H. Shelton  
Assistant to Dr. Marrs

Department of Commerce

Mr. Ray Tanner  
Special Assistant for Indian Affairs

Mr. Neil Daniels  
Deputy Special Assistant for Indian Affairs



Department of Health, Education and Welfare

Mr. George Clark  
Deputy Director  
Office of Native American Programs

Mr. Joe Exendine  
Acting Deputy Director  
Indian Health Service

Mr. Clyde Mathews, Liaison Officer  
Office of Governmental Relations  
Office of Civil Rights

Department of Housing and Urban Development

Mr. Reaves F. Nahwoosky  
Coordinator, Indian Program  
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Equal Opportunity

Mrs. Constance B. Newman  
Assistant to the Secretary for  
Consumer Affairs and Regulatory Functions

Department of Interior

The Honorable Morris Thompson  
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, BIA

Mr. Theodore Krenzke  
Director, Office of Indian Services, BIA

Mr. Leroy Clifford

Mr. Ron Peake

Department of Justice

Ms. Mary Wagner  
Special Assistant to the Deputy Attorney General

Mr. Dale Wing  
Office of the Administrator  
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration

Small Business Administration

Mr. Joseph J. Luna  
Deputy Associate Administrator  
for Minority Small Business

Mr. Richard Philbin



Department of Transportation  
Mr. Robert J. Coates

American Indian National Bank  
Mr. Charles Swallow  
Executive Vice President

National Congress of American Indians  
Mr. Charles Trimble  
Executive Director

American Arbitration Association  
Mr. Thomas R. Colosi  
Vice President, National Affairs

Mr. Howard Rowley

Counsel for the Oglala Sioux Tribe  
Mr. Richard Schifter, and  
Mr. William Sudow  
Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriever & Kampelman  
600 New Hampshire Avenue, N. W.  
Washington, D. C. 20015

Photographer  
Mrs. Nour Runa Hzyan  
N.E.W.S. Photo  
902 National Press Building  
Washington, D. C. 20045

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 8, 1976

Room 308, Old Executive Office Building

MEETING ON PINE RIDGE INDIAN RESERVATION

Sponsored by the Office of Public Liaison  
In Cooperation With  
The National Congress of American Indians

10:00 a. m.      Opening Remarks      Theodore C. Marrs  
Special Assistant to the President  
for Human Resources

Economic and Social Conditions -

Review and Current Status      Albert W. Trimble, President  
Oglala Sioux Tribe

Scope and Size of Federal Role;  
Special Studies and Task Force  
Recommendations      Theodore Krenzke  
Director, Office of Indian Services  
Bureau of Indian Affairs  
Department of Interior

Oglala Sioux Tribal Plan -

Tribal Responsibility; Economic  
Development; Priorities      Albert W. Trimble, President  
Oglala Sioux Tribe

Development of Agri-business      Richard Schifter  
Counsel to Oglala Sioux Tribe

Tribal Expectations      Albert W. Trimble, President  
Oglala Sioux Tribe

BIA Recommendations      Morris Thompson  
Commissioner of Indian Affairs  
Department of Interior

Response      Albert W. Trimble, President  
Oglala Sioux Tribe

Lunch -





DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
 OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
**MASTER ROAD AND BRIDGE SYSTEM**  
 PINE RIDGE INDIAN RESERVATION  
 PINE RIDGE, SOUTH DAKOTA

S.S. Walker, Superintendent  
 Road Engineer

**LEGEND**

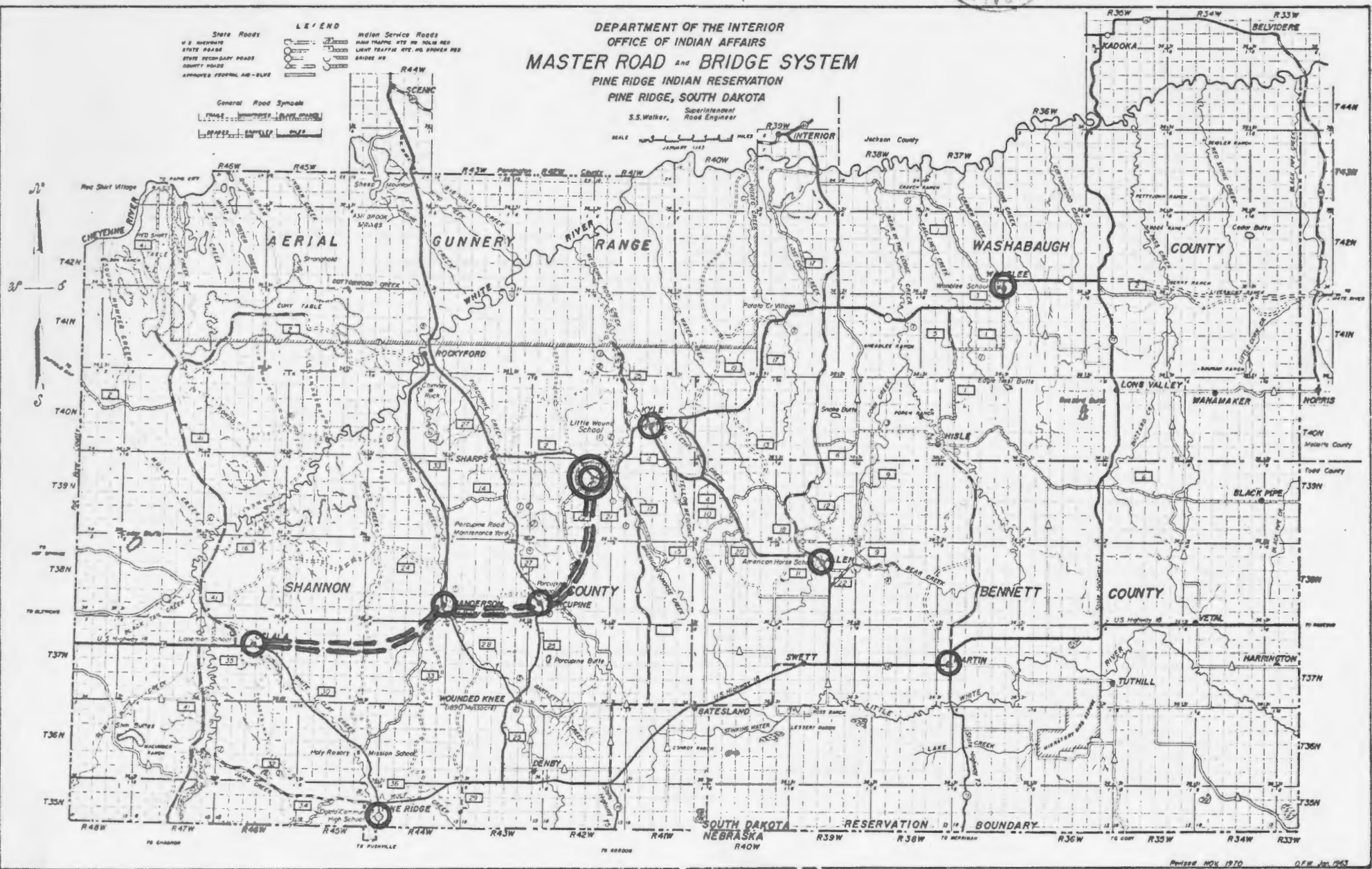
	<b>State Road</b>		<b>Indian Service Road</b>
	U.S. HIGHWAYS		MAIN TRAPPING SITE (NO SOLID RED)
	STATE ROADS		LIGHT TRAPPING SITE (NO BROKEN RED)
	STATE SECONDARY ROADS		BRIDGE (H)
	COUNTY ROADS		
	APPROACHED FOOTING (A-BLUE)		

**General Road Symbols**

	ROAD		LIGHT ROAD
	GRAVEL		GRAVEL
	GRAVEL		GRAVEL

SCALE 1" = 1 MILE  
 JANUARY 1933



THE PEOPLE OF THE OGLALA SIOUX TRIBE ASKED ME TO LEAD OUR TRIBAL GOVERNMENT INTO AN ERA OF GREAT CHANGE. THE CHANGES THEY MANDATE INCLUDE ALMOST EVERY FACET OF THE LIVES WE LIVE ON PINE RIDGE RESERVATION, BUT THEY ARE NOT COMPLEX SOCIAL OR ECONOMIC CHANGES WHICH TAX THE SKILLS AND CAPABILITIES OF A PEOPLE LADEN WITH DEVELOPMENTAL PROBLEMS ALREADY COMPLICATING THEIR LIVES - ALTHOUGH THERE WILL BE THESE KINDS OF CHALLENGES TO CONTEND WITH.

THE CHANGES DEMANDED BY OUR PEOPLE ARE THOSE THAT LEAD US BACK TO A SINGLE DECENCY: TO TIMES SO CHERISHED BY OUR OLDER AND EVEN MIDDLE-AGED PEOPLE, WHEN PEACE AND TRANZQUILITY ON THE RESERVATION WAS A QUALITY OF LIFE COMMON TO ALL THE PEOPLE. THE PEOPLE DEMAND NOW THAT OPPORTUNITIES, TO BETTER THEIR OWN LIVES, BE OFFERED ON THE BASIS OF EQUALITY AND JUSTICE TO MEET THEIR NEEDS AND DESIRES. THEY DEMAND THAT ALL AREAS OF GOVERNMENT, WHICH EXIST TO RENDER SERVICES AS THE NEED IS EVIDENT - REGARDLESS OF THE IDENTITY OF THE PERSON IN NEED.

BASICALLY THEN, THE OGLALA SIOUX PEOPLE ARE DEMANDING NOTHING MORE THAN THE ABILITY TO PURSUE HAPPINESS AND SATISFACTION IN THEIR LIVES - WITHOUT THREAT OR PUTDOWN FROM THEIR FELLOW OGLALA SKOUX CITIZENS.

WE ALL TOO SADLY REALIZE THAT THE PINE RIDGE RESERVATION IS DEPECTED NATIONALLY, AND EVEN INTERNATIONALLY AS A COMMUNITY





WHICH DEPRIVES THESE QUALITIES TO A LARGE SEGMENT OF ITS OWN PEOPLE. WE REALIZE THAT REGARDLESS OF FACTS WHICH WOULD SHOW THE GREAT MAJORITY OF OUR PEOPLE AS HONORABLE, DECENT AND LAW-ABIDING, OUR IMAGE IS ONE OF A CORRUPTED COMMUNITY, IN WHICH ALL OF ONE SEGMENT OF OUR SOCIETY, PRACTICES MISTREATMENT AND TYRANNY OVER THE REMAINING SEGMENT. TO CORRECT THIS PICTURE WILL REQUIRE THE WILLINGNESS OF EVERY ONE OF OUR OGLALA CITIZENS TO SET ASIDE MISTRUST AND PREJUDICE - IN FAVOR OF THE BROTHERHOODS THAT MUST PREVAIL IF WE ARE TO CONTINUE TO EXIST AS A TRIBE ONE NATION WITH LOVE AND CONCERN FOR ALL OUR BROTHERS AND SISTERS.

TO EQUALIZE THE RENDERING OF OPPORTUNITIES IN SUCH AREA AS JOBS, HOUSING, BUSINESS ENTRY AND SIMILAR WOULD SEEM MUCH MORE DIFFICULT IN CONCEPT; BECAUSE OPPORTUNITIES HAVE NEVER BEEN EVEN NEARLY ADEQUATE FOR ALL ON THIS RESERVATION AND TO RENDER TO ONE IN NEED ALMOST CERTAINLY MEANS TO DEPRIVE ANOTHER OF WHAT HE HOLDS. BUT WHEN WE SPEAK OF OPPORTUNITY FOR TRIBAL MEMBERS WE DO NOT SPEAK OF PRIVATE PROPERTY. WE SPEAK OF OPPORTUNITIES AVAILED TO THE PEOPLE BY THEIR TRIBE OR GOVERNMENT WHICH ARE JUSTIFIED AND ESTABLISHED TO ASSIST THOSE WITH THE MOST NEED. AND IT IS THIS AREA OF SERVICE THAT THE OGLALA SIOUX TRIBAL GOVERNMENT MUST RESPOND WITH REAL CONCERN FOR ITS PEOPLE - TO EFFECT THE CHANGES THAT ARE DEMANDED. SO WHILE THIS TALK MAY SEEM MORE DIFFICULT THAN THAT OF AMELIORATING MISTRUST AND PREJUDICE AMONG OUR PEOPLE, IT IS REALLY MORE SIMPLE TO ACCOMPLISH BECAUSE IT ONLY REQUIRES POSITIVE ACTION ON THE PART OF A DETERMINED TRIBAL GOVERNMENT AND ITS LEADERSHIP. THIS, I BELIEVE, IS WHAT THE PEOPLE DEMAND IN PUTTING TRIBAL LEADERSHIP IN OUR HANDS. IF THERE IS ONE SINGLE ELEMENT EFFECTING THE QUALITY OF LIVING ON THE PINE RIDGE RESERVATION WHICH IS NOT PRIMARILY IN THE HANDS OF TRIBAL GOVERNMENT TO CHANGE, IT IS THE SYSTEM OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND JUSTICE WHICH IS SUPPOSED TO SERVE - NOT DOMINATE - THE COMMUNITY.



THIS ELEMENT OF TRIBAL LIFE IS NOW CONTROLLED BY THE FEDERAL BUREAUCRACY AND COURTS WHICH APPEAR MORE DETERMINED TO CAUSE AND MAINTAIN BREAKDOWN AND FAILURE IN THE PEACEKEEPING PROCESS, THAN IN SUPPORTING A SELF-DETERMINED TRIBAL GOVERNMENT. WE CAN CHANGE - WE CAN RESTORE TRIBAL AND COMMUNITY CONTROL OF TRIBAL LAW ENFORCEMENT: WE CAN UPGRADE OUR TRIBAL JUDICIAL SYSTEM; BUT WE MUST EXERT EVERY PRESSURE AND INFLUENCE AT OUR COMMAND TO BRING ABOUT A MORE EFFECTIVE ATTITUDE ON THE PART OF THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT AND THE FEDERAL COURT SYSTEM. TRIBAL GOVERNMENT MUST NOT CONTINUE TO BE TREATED AS AN UNWANTED STEPCHILD OF THE FEDERAL COURT SYSTEM; THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT MUST CEASE TO TREAT OUR PEOPLE AS ALIENS IN THEIR OWN LAND AND THE FBI MIGHT SOME DAY LEARN THAT CRIMINALITY IS AN EXCEPTION TO OUR CULTURE AND NOT A PART OF IT. THE GREATER TASK YET MIGHT BE TO CONVINCE THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS THAT THE UPPER ECHELONS OF ITS LAW ENFORCEMENT DIVISION DOES NOT EXIST AS A BUREAUCRATIC HAVEN FOR NON-INDIANS WITH LITTLE UNDERSTANDING OF OUR COMMUNITY NEEDS. IN FACT, ALL THE BUREAU MIGHT LEARN THAT INDIANS DO NOT EXIST FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAINTAINING THE BIA - BUT THAT THE BIA CAN EXIST ONLY AS IT EFFECTIVELY SERVES INDIAN PEOPLE.

IN SPEAKING OF THOSE POSITIVE ACTIONS THAT TRIBAL GOVERNMENT CAN AND MUST TAKE TO BETTER THE QUALITY OF LIVING FOR ITS PEOPLE, RESERVATION DEVELOPMENT, OF COURSE, IS GENERALLY HELD TO BE THE KEY. WE DO NOT QUARREL WITH THE CONCEPT THAT INDUSTRIES WHICH CREATE JOBS FOR THE PEOPLE MUST BE SOUGHT AFTER AND DEVELOPED. THE PINE RIDGE RESERVATION HAS SHOWN SIGNIFICANT DEVELOPMENT AND PROGRESS IN THIS AREA. WE MUST CONTINUE THIS DEVELOPMENT IN WAYS THAT REACH MORE AND MORE PEOPLE IN THE OUTLYING DISTRICTS OF THE RESERVATION.

60-40

BUT WHILE WE CONTINUE THIS EFFORT WE MUST REMIND OURSELVES THAT OUR MOST VALUABLE AND PRECIOUS RESOURCE; OUR LAND - ALL THE LAND WITHIN THE BOUNDARIES OF OUR RESERVATION NATION, IS THE MOST UNDERUSED FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF OUR PEOPLE, AND THE MOST OVER-EXPLOITED BY THE NON-INDIAN PEOPLE WHOM WE HAVE PERMITTED TO USE AND GAIN OWNERSHIP OF IT. LANDS OF VAST ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE TO THE TRIBE HAVE BEEN ALIENATED FROM TRIBAL OWNERSHIP. THIS RESOURCE IS CRUCIAL TO THE TRIBE IF WE ARE SERIOUS AS WE MUST BE ABOUT THE DEVELOPMENT OF OUR OGLALA NATION. ECONOMICALLY AND MORALLY, THERE CAN BE NO OTHER POLICY OR DIRECTION THAN TO BEGIN AND SUSTAIN AN AGGRESSIVE PROGRAM OF REACQUIRING SIOUX LANDS WITHIN THE BOUNDARY OF OUR RESERVATION FOR USE BY INDIAN PEOPLE. I MUST EXPLAIN HERE FOR THE ALARMISTS, THAT THIS IS NOT AN INDIAN MILITANT EFFORT TO DEPRIVE NON-INDIANS OF WHAT THEY HAVE ACQUIRED ON THE RESERVATION (REGARDLESS OF THE SORDID, GOVERNMENT-AIDED MEANS WHICH THEY MANY TIMES USED TO ACQUIRE IT, REGARDLESS OF THE PITIFULLY LOW PRICE THEY FREQUENTLY WERE PERMITTED BY THE GOVERNMENT TO ACQUIRE IT FOR). THIS IS SIMPLY A HARD-NOSED ECONOMIC DECISION THAT MUST BE MADE AND CARRIED OUT FOR THE SURVIVAL OF THE OGLALA SIOUX NATION. AGAIN, TO MOLLIFY THE ALARMIST; IT WILL BE OUR INTENT TO REACQUIRE THIS LAND IN THE EXISTING MARKET, PAYING THE PRICE ASKED OR BARGAINING FOR THE BEST DEAL ACCORDING TO HONORED AND ACCEPTED PRACTICES. WE SUBMIT THAT IT WOULD BE BENEATH OUR CODE OF HONOR TO ATTEMPT TO REACQUIRE THE LAND IN THE SAME MANNER THAT IT WAS TAKEN FROM US. WE MUST SIMPLY RELY ON THE FACT THAT PEOPLE, NOT HAVING THE STRONG SPIRITUAL ATTACHMENT TO OUR LANDS THAT THE SIOUX HAVE, WILL SOONER OR LATER PUT IT ON THE MARKET AS THEIR NEED FOR ECONOMIC INTERESTS ARISE. WHEN, AND AS THIS HAPPENS, WE MUST BE PREPARED TO REACQUIRE OUR LANDS. TOWARD THIS END WE MUST DEVELOP THESE LAND REACQUISITION PROGRAMS AS A TOP PRIORITY - URGING OUT CONGRESSMEN AND SENATORS TO EXPAND ON PRESENT INDIAN FINANCING PROGRAMS AND TO DEVELOP SPECIFIC LEGISLATION TO EXPEDITE THE PROCESS.



IT MUST BE MENTIONED, THAT ONE IMPORTANT COLLATERAL BENEFIT TO REACQUIRING INDIAN LANDS WITHIN THE RESERVATION - WILL BE THE DIMINISHMENT OF EFFORTS BY ANTI-TRIBAL GOVERNMENT FORCES TO COMPEL INDIANS TO ACCEPT STATE JURISDICTION. THE FORMULA IS VERY SIMPLE; FOR EVERY ACRE OF RESERVATION LAND RETURNED TO INDIAN OR TRIBAL OWNERSHIP AND TRUST STATUS, THE POSITION OF THE STATE JURISDICTION FORCES IS WEAKENED. WITH THIS PROCESS OF DIMINISHING THE STATE'S TAX BASE ON THE RESERVATION, SOON WILL DISAPPEAR THE NON-INDIAN INTEREST FORCING STATE JURISDICTION ON THE RESERVATION. THIS IS A CHALLENGING ASSIGNMENT FOR TRIBAL GOVERNMENT, BUT NOTHING COULD BE MORE EXCITING AND SATISFYING TO THE TOTAL INDIAN COMMUNITY.

MOST OF THE NEWLY ELECTED OFFICERS AND COUNCILMEN GAINED THEIR VOTERS SUPPORT BY PROMISING THE RETURN TO CONSTITUTIONAL TRIBAL GOVERNMENT, AND THE RETURN OF POWER TO THE PEOPLE. THIS CAN ONLY BE MANIFESTED BY PROMPT MOVES BY TRIBAL GOVERNMENT TO ASSIST THE DISTRICTS TO DEVELOP WORKABLE LOCAL CONTROL OF SERVICES; AND TO RENDER TO ALL DISTRICTS THEIR RIGHTFUL SHARE OF TRIBAL PROGRAMS AND FUNDING RESOURCES, TO THE MAXIMUM EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH THE CONSTITUTION OF THE TRIBE AND OTHER LAWS. TOWARD THIS END, THE TRIBAL GOVERNMENT MUST EXTEND OFFICES AND SERVICES TO THE DISTRICTS AND THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS MUST RESPOND BY REINSTATING THE BIA DISTRICT ADMINISTRATORS WHICH WERE SO HEEDLESSLY DISMANTLED BY THE BUREAU IN THE PAST YEAR.

MUCH HAS BEEN SAID ABOUT THE RELATIONS OF THE OGLALA SIOUX TRIBE WITH OUR NON-INDIAN NEIGHBORS. WE HAVE BEEN DEPICTED AS BURDENSOME TO THE VARIOUS SURROUNDING COMMUNITIES, AS THREATENING VIOLENCE TO VISTORS ON OUR RESERVATION; AND AS CLEARLY UNREADY TO MAINTAIN SELF-GOVERNMENT. THOSE NON-INDIANS ON THE RESERVATION, WHO HAVE BEEN SUCCESSFUL IN MAINTAINING A COLONIALISTIC EXISTENCE PRIOR TO THE ERA OF INDIAN DEMANDS FOR FULL CITIZENSHIP AND CIVIL RIGHTS, HAVE NOW EMERGED AS CITIZENS DEMANDING THEIR CIVIL LIBERTIES. THIS, AFTER GENERATIONS OF EXPLOITING INDIAN RESOURCES WITH BOTH OVERT AND TACIT ASSISTANCE OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT. IN OTHER

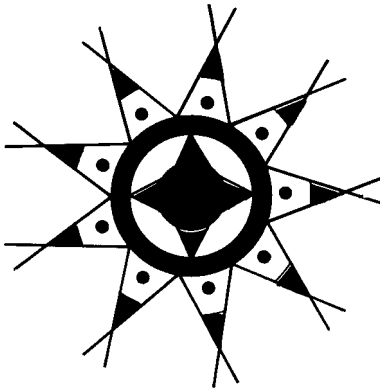
WORDS, WHEN INDIANS ARE ACCORDED EVEN THE MOST ELEMENTARY RIGHTS - THEN THESE COLONIAL TYPES WANT SUPER-RIGHTS. THE ANSWER TO THESE TYPES IS TO REALLY ACCORD THEM ALL THE CIVIL LIBERTIES THEY CAN STAND. WE SHOULD PASS THE NECESSARY TRIBAL ORDINANCES TO BRING THEM UNDER TRIBAL JURISDICTION; JUST AS THEY MUST ACCEPT THE JURISDICTION OF ANOTHER SOVEREIGNTY WHERE THEY MIGHT CHOOSE TO RESIDE AS NON-CITIZENS.

IN OUR DEALINGS WITH OUR NON-INDIAN NEIGHBORS WE HAVE TOO LONG SOUGHT TO BE TREATED AS EQUALS. THIS HAS BEEN NON-PRODUCTIVE AND HAS USUALLY RESULTED ONLY IN THE DEMAND THAT WE CONCEDE MORE AND MORE OF OUR HERITAGE, OUR LANDS, RESOURCES AND SELF RESPECT.

THIS TOO, WE SUBMIT, CAN BE RECTIFIED BY A CHANGE IN ATTITUDE ON OUR PART. WE SHOULD DEMAND RESPECT BY TREATING OUR NEIGHBORS AS OUR EQUALS. WE WOULD DO SO BY INSISTING ON FULL SERVICE OR VALUE FOR USE OF LANDS AND FULL RECOGNITION FOR THE CONTRIBUTIONS WE MAKE AS A COMMUNITY.

IN CONCLUDING, I WISH TO STATE THAT I AM GREATLY HONORED TO ACCEPT THE CHALLENGE, AND THE POSITION, DIRECTED TO ME BY THE PEOPLE OF THE OGLALA SIOUX TRIBE. IT IS A GREAT INSPIRATION TO BE DIRECTED TO SERVE THE PEOPLE - IT IS WITH A HUMBLE APPRECIATION OF OUR GREAT NEEDS THAT I TODAY ACCEPT THE PRESIDENCY OF THE OGLALA SIOUX TRIBE.

- 15
- Cheyenne
  - Pine Ridge
  - Flandreau
  - Rosebud
  - Standing Rock
  - Crow Creek
  - Lower Brule
  - Sisseton
  - Yankton



**UNITED SIOUX TRIBES  
OF SOUTH DAKOTA**  
Development Corporation  
P.O. Box 1193, Pierre, S. D. 57501  
Phone 224-8862 or 224-8863

July 21, 1975

TM  
Honorable President Gerald Ford  
United States of America  
The Executive Office of the President  
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW  
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

Enclosed are resolutions passed by the United Sioux Tribes of South Dakota Development Corporation Board of Directors at a special emergency meeting held on July 11, 1975, at the Holiday Inn Oahe Room, Pierre, South Dakota, for your information and action as deemed necessary.

The resolutions are self-explanatory and express common concern of the Tribal Chairpersons for the situation as it exists on the Reservations today.

We hope that you will share this common concern and take the necessary action as expressed in the resolutions. It is noted that certain action has already been taken since this meeting which outdates at least one of the resolutions, specifically, the withdrawal of the FBI from the Pine Ridge Reservation, and are enclosed as a matter of formality only.


Sincerely yours,

UNITED SIOUX TRIBES OF SOUTH DAKOTA  
DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

D.L. Fallis  
Acting Executive Director

DLF/lp

enc/cc: Honorable Governor Richard F. Kneip, South Dakota  
Honorable Attorney General Levi  
Honorable Attorney General Janklow, State of South  
Dakota  
Director of Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Commissioner Morris Thompson, BIA  
United Sioux Tribes Chairpersons



UNITED SIOUX TRIBES

RESOLUTION NO. 75-05  
1975

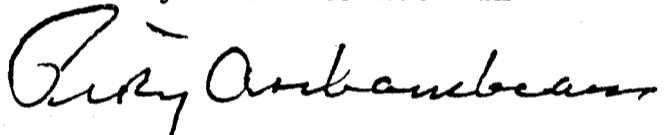
WHEREAS, the United Sioux Tribes of South Dakota Development Corporation was established on May 19, 1970, to promote the general welfare, economic development, program development, educational opportunities, and provide assistance to the Indian reservations in the State of South Dakota: and

WHEREAS, the Tribal Chairpersons are concerned with allocations of harassment by Federal Officials and information regarding irregularities of law and order by Tribal law enforcement officials.

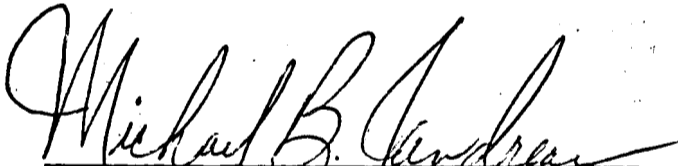
NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: that the Tribal Chairpersons of United Sioux Tribes request that the President of the United States appoint a Blue-ribbon Committee of citizens, churches, and Federal and Tribal officials to investigate the cause of incidents at the Pine Ridge Reservation and other reservations and to find a solution thereof.

CERTIFICATION

WE DO HEREBY CERTIFY: that the United Sioux Tribes of South Dakota passed this resolution with a quorum present at a duly called meeting of the Board of Directors on July 11, 1975, at the Holiday Inn Oahe Room in Pierre, South Dakota.



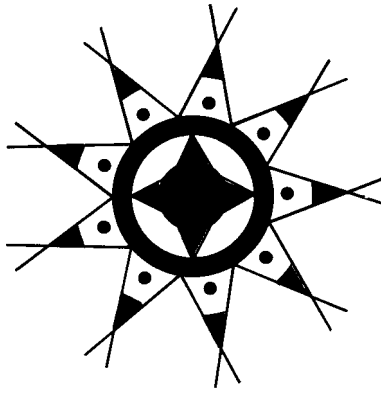
Percy Archambeau, President  
UNITED SIOUX TRIBES



Michael B. Jandreau, Secretary  
UNITED SIOUX TRIBES

5-  
encl.

- Cheyenne
- Pine Ridge
- Flandreau
- Rosebud
- Standing Rock
- Crow Creek
- Lower Brule
- Sisseton
- Yankton



**UNITED SIOUX TRIBES  
OF SOUTH DAKOTA**

**Development Corporation**

P.O. Box 1193, Pierre, S. D. 57501

Phone 224-8862 or 224-8863

TM

1 August 1975

Honorable President Gerald Ford  
United States of America  
The Executive Office of the President  
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW  
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

The United Sioux Tribes of South Dakota Board of Directors passed the enclosed Resolution Number 75-018 at a duly called meeting on the 25th day of July 1975, at the Holiday Inn, Oahe Room, Pierre, South Dakota.

Please review this resolution and take the action deemed necessary.

With best personal regards, I remain

Sincerely,

UNITED SIOUX TRIBES OF SOUTH DAKOTA  
DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

D.L. Fallis  
Acting Executive Director

DLF/lp

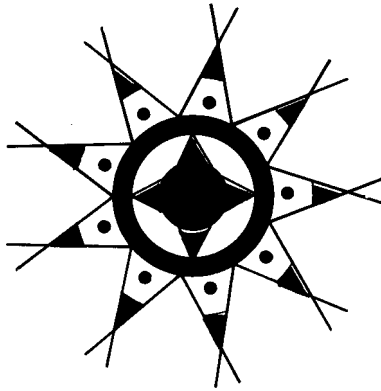
enc:as

- cc: Governor Richard F. Kneip  
Attorney General E.H. Levi  
Attorney General William Janklow  
C.M. Kelley, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Commissioner Morris Thompson  
Senator James Abourezk  
All Tribal Chairpersons





- Cheyenne
- Pine Ridge
- Flandreau
- Rosebud
- Standing Rock
- Crow Creek
- Lower Brule
- Sisseton
- Yankton



**UNITED SIOUX TRIBES  
OF SOUTH DAKOTA**  
Development Corporation  
P.O. Box 1193, Pierre, S. D. 57501  
Phone 224-8862 or 224-8863

July 31, 1975

Honorable President Gerald Ford  
United States of America  
The Executive Office of the President  
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20500

Ref: United Sioux Tribes Letter of 21 July 1975;  
Resolutions #75-05, 75-06, 75-07, 75-08, & 75-09

Dear Mr. President:

On 21 July 1975, I forwarded the above referenced resolutions passed by the United Sioux Tribes of South Dakota Board of Directors at a special emergency meeting held on 11 July 1975, at the Holiday Inn, Oahe Room, Pierre, South Dakota, for your information and action as deemed necessary.

Upon review of these resolutions an error has been detected, and, I am now forwarding the corrected Resolutions #75-012, 75-013, 75-014, 75-015, and 75-016. Please disregard the previous resolutions #75-05, 75-06, 75-07, 75-08, and 75-09, dated 11 July 1975.

Also, enclosed for your review and action is resolution #75-017, passed by the United Sioux Tribes of South Dakota Board of Directors at the special emergency meeting of 11 July 1975.

I sincerely regret this inconvenience, and will, in the future, take proper steps to avoid this situation happening again.

With best personal regards, I remain

Sincerely,

UNITED SIOUX TRIBES OF SOUTH DAKOTA  
DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

D.L. Fallis  
Acting Executive Director

DLF/lp

enc:as



UNITED SIOUX TRIBES

RESOLUTION NO. 75- 012  
1975

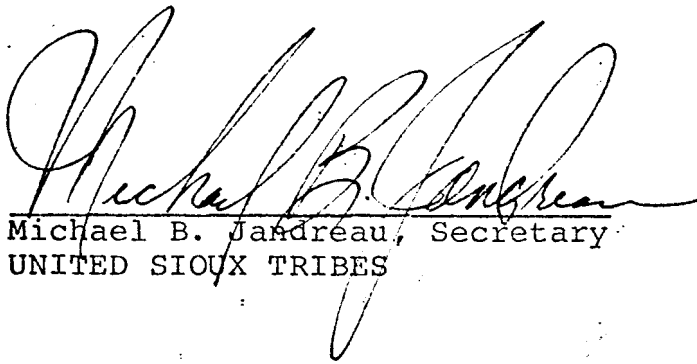
WHEREAS, the United Sioux Tribes of South Dakota was established on May 19, 1970, to promote the general welfare, economic development, program development, educational opportunities, and provide assistance to the Indian Reservations in the State of South Dakota: and

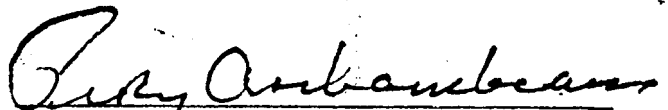
WHEREAS, the Tribal Chairpersons are concerned with allegations of harassment by Federal Officials and information regarding irregularities of law and order by Tribal Law Enforcement Officials;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: that the Tribal Chairpersons of United Sioux Tribes request that the President of the United States appoint a Blue-ribbon Committee of citizens, churches, and Federal and Tribal Officials to investigate the cause of incidents at the Pine Ridge Reservation and other reservations and to find a solution thereof.

CERTIFICATION

WE DO HEREBY CERTIFY: that the United Sioux Tribes of South Dakota passed this resolution with a quorum present at a duly called meeting of the Board of Directors on 11th day of July 1975, at the Holiday Inn, Oahe Room, in Pierre, South Dakota.

  
Michael B. Jandreau, Secretary  
UNITED SIOUX TRIBES

  
Percy Archambeau, President  
UNITED SIOUX TRIBES



UNITED SIOUX TRIBES

RESOLUTION NO. 75-013  
1975

WHEREAS, the United Sioux Tribes of South Dakota was established on May 19, 1970, to promote the general welfare, economic development, program development, educational opportunities, and provide assistance to the Indian Reservations in the State of South Dakota: and

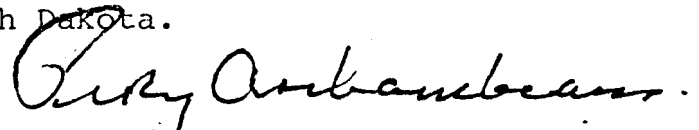
WHEREAS, the Tribal Chairpersons of United Sioux Tribes have received numerous complaints from reliable sources as to allegations of harassment by the investigators of the Federal Bureau of Investigation: and

WHEREAS, the Tribal Chairpersons of United Sioux Tribes are concerned for the welfare of the Indian people;

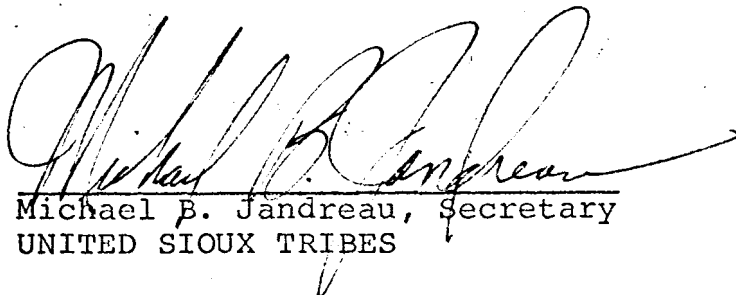
NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: that the Tribal Chairpersons of the United Sioux Tribes demand an immediate withdrawal of all Federal Bureau of Investigation agents and Federal Marshalls from the Pine Ridge Reservation and other reservations, except those immediately needed to carry out the investigations in progress.

CERTIFICATION

WE DO HEREBY CERTIFY: that the United Sioux Tribes of South Dakota passed this resolution with a quorum present at a duly called meeting of the Board of Directors on 11th day of July 1975, at the Holiday Inn, Oahe Room, in Pierre, South Dakota.



Percy Archambeau, President  
UNITED SIOUX TRIBES



Michael B. Jandreau, Secretary  
UNITED SIOUX TRIBES



UNITED SIOUX TRIBES

RESOLUTION NO. 75-014  
1975

WHEREAS, the United Sioux Tribes of South Dakota was established on May 19, 1970, to promote the general welfare, economic development, program development, educational opportunities, and provide assistance to the Indian Reservations in the State of South Dakota: and

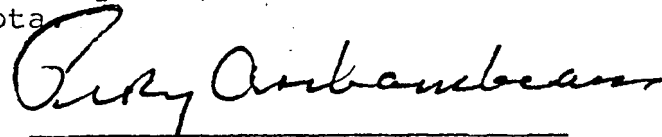
WHEREAS, the Tribal Chairpersons of United Sioux Tribes are genuinely concerned with the preservation and stability of all tribal governments: and

WHEREAS, proof has been given to the satisfaction of the Tribal Chairpersons of the United Sioux Tribes which would substantiate claims of a non-cooperative government;

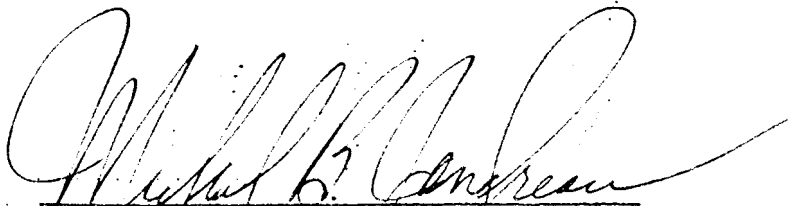
NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: that the Tribal Chairpersons of United Sioux Tribes recommend that the United States Government take immediate court action to cause all members of the governing body of the Oglala Sioux Tribe to return to the provisions of the Constitution and By-laws. Failing in the effort to go through established Constitutional procedures to cause the removal of any elected official who fails to comply with that order; provided that the United Sioux Tribes be utilized as the hearing board for non-compliance.

CERTIFICATION

WE DO HEREBY CERTIFY: that the United Sioux Tribes of South Dakota passed this resolution with a quorum present at a duly called meeting of the Board of Directors on 11th day of July 1975, at the Holiday Inn, Oahe Room, in Pierre, South Dakota



Percy Archambeau, President  
UNITED SIOUX TRIBES



Michael B. Jandreau, Secretary  
UNITED SIOUX TRIBES

UNITED SIOUX TRIBES

RESOLUTION NO. 75-001  
1975

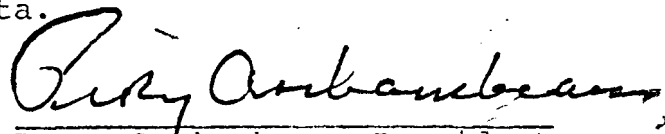
WHEREAS, the United Sioux Tribes of South Dakota was established on May 19, 1970, to promote the general welfare, economic development, program development, educational opportunities and provide assistance to the Indian Reservations in the State of South Dakota: and


WHEREAS, allegations of such a nature, so as to cause considerable doubts, have been raised by individuals before us regarding the inept ability of the Pine Ridge Reservation police to maintain law and order;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: that the Tribal Chairpersons of the United Sioux Tribes request the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to establish a Criminal Justice System that will apply an equal application of justice on the Pine Ridge Reservation and said force shall consist of personnel selected for their ability to carry out those duties without regard to personal beliefs or organizational memberships under the direction of special law enforcement Officer Sayre's of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

CERTIFICATION

WE DO HEREBY CERTIFY: that the United Sioux Tribes of South Dakota passed this resolution with a quorum present at a duly called meeting of the Board of Directors on 11th day of July 1975, at the Holiday Inn, Oahe Room, in Pierre, South Dakota.

  
Percy Archaibeau, President  
UNITED SIOUX TRIBES

  
Michael B. Jandreau, Secretary  
UNITED SIOUX TRIBES

UNITED SIOUX TRIBES

RESOLUTION NO. 75- 016  
1975

WHEREAS, the United Sioux Tribes of South Dakota was established on May 19, 1970, to promote the general welfare, economic development, program development, educational opportunities, and provide assistance to the Indian Reservations in the State of South Dakota: and

WHEREAS, the Tribal Chairpersons of United Sioux Tribes are deeply concerned over the recent actions taken and comments presented by the Attorney General of the State of South Dakota: and

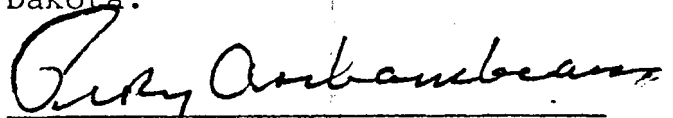
WHEREAS, it is the responsibility of the Governor of the State of South Dakota to administer the laws fairly and equally: and

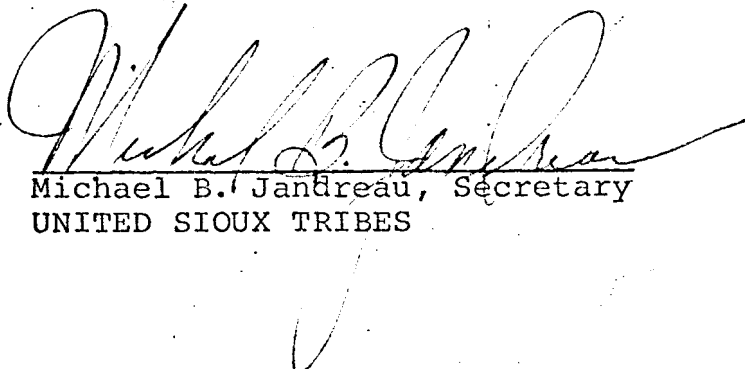
WHEREAS, the Attorney General of the State of South Dakota was speaking of incidents outside of his jurisdiction;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: that the Tribal Chairpersons of United Sioux Tribes request the Governor of the State of South Dakota reprimand the Attorney General of the State of South Dakota for issuing careless and needless press releases pertaining to the Pine Ridge Reservation and other reservations incidents.

CERTIFICATION

WE DO HEREBY CERTIFY: that the United Sioux Tribes of South Dakota passed this resolution with a quorum present at a duly called meeting of the Board of Directors on 11th day of July 1975, at the Holiday Inn, Oahe Room, in Pierre, South Dakota.

  
Percy Archambeau, President  
UNITED SIOUX TRIBES

  
Michael B. Jandreau, Secretary  
UNITED SIOUX TRIBES



UNITED SIOUX TRIBES

RESOLUTION NO. 75-017  
1975

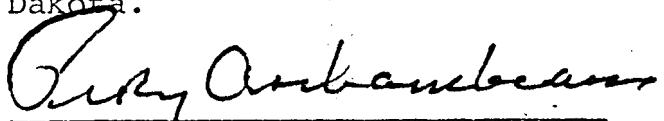
WHEREAS, the United Sioux Tribes of South Dakota was established on May 19, 1970, to promote the general welfare, economic development, program development, educational opportunities, and provide assistance to the Indian Reservations in the State of South Dakota: and

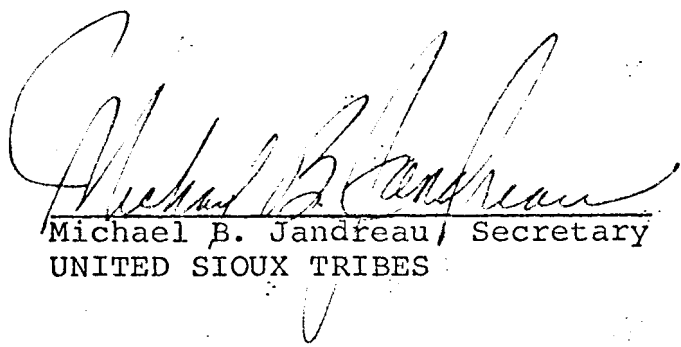
WHEREAS, the Tribal Chairpersons are concerned with all Indian people and call upon them to lend support and to recognize the need to promote cooperation to effectively deal with our common problems;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: that the Tribal Chairpersons of United Sioux Tribes of South Dakota urge and request that AIM call upon its entire membership to take all necessary steps to support the requests and directions contained in resolutions adopted by the United Sioux Tribes of South Dakota.

CERTIFICATION

WE DO HEREBY CERTIFY: that the United Sioux Tribes of South Dakota passed this resolution with a quorum present at a duly called meeting of the Board of Directors on 11th day of July 1975, at the Holiday Inn, Oahe Room, in Pierre, South Dakota.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Percy Archambeau, President  
UNITED SIOUX TRIBES

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Michael B. Jandreau, Secretary  
UNITED SIOUX TRIBES

UNITED SIOUX TRIBES

RESOLUTION NO. 75-018  
1975

WHEREAS, the United Sioux Tribes of South Dakota was established on May 19, 1970, to promote the general welfare, economic development, program development, educational opportunities, and provide assistance to the Indian Reservations in the State of South Dakota: and

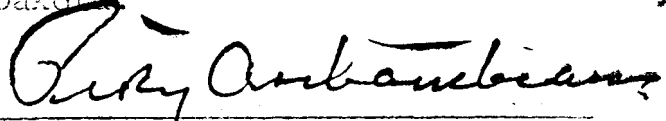
WHEREAS, the Honorable James Abourezk, Senator of the State of South Dakota, has submitted a proposal to the United States Department of Justice for law enforcement specifically aimed at coping with disturbances on Indian Reservations: and

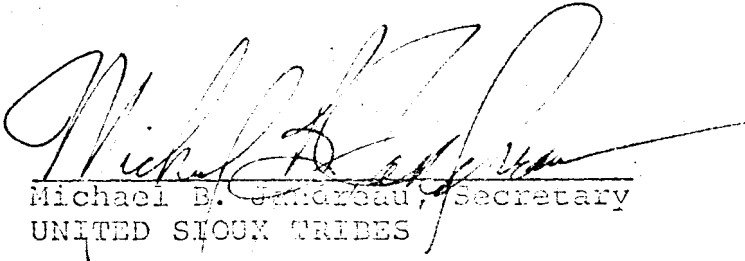
WHEREAS, we the Tribal Chairpersons of the United Sioux Tribes oppose the overt usage of Federal Law Enforcement officials to solve disturbances such as the recent incident on the Pine Ridge Reservation in South Dakota;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: that the Tribal Chairpersons of the United Sioux Tribes of South Dakota object to the proposal submitted to the United States Department of Justice by South Dakota Senator James Abourezk in favor of a policy similar to that as outlined to you in Resolution Number 75-013 by our organization on 11 July 1975.

CERTIFICATION

WE DO HEREBY CERTIFY: that the United Sioux Tribes of South Dakota passed this resolution with a quorum present at a duly called meeting of the Board of Directors on 25th day of July 1975, at the Holiday Inn, Oahe Room, in Pierre, South Dakota.

  
Percy Archambeau, President  
UNITED SIOUX TRIBES

  
Michael B. Sandreau, Secretary  
UNITED SIOUX TRIBES



UNITED SIOUX TRIBES

RESOLUTION NO. 75 -06  
1975

WHEREAS, the United Sioux Tribes of South Dakota Development Corporation was established on May 19, 1970, to promote the general welfare, economic development, program development, educational opportunities, and provide assistance to the Indian Reservations in the State of South Dakota: and

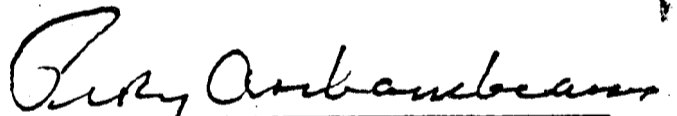
WHEREAS, the Tribal Chairpersons of United Sioux Tribes have received numerous complaints from reliable sources as to allocations of harassment by the investigators of the Federal Bureau of Investigation: and


WHEREAS, the United Sioux Tribes Tribal Chairpersons are concerned for the welfare of the Indian people:

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: that the United Sioux Tribes Tribal Chairpersons demand an immediate withdrawal of all Federal Bureau of Investigation agents and Federal Marshalls from the Pine Ridge Reservation and other reservations, except those immediately needed to carry out the investigations in progress.

CERTIFICATION

WE DO HEREBY CERTIFY: that the United Sioux Tribes of South Dakota passed this resolution with a quorum present at a duly called meeting of the Board of Directors on July 11, 1975, at the Holiday Inn Oahe Room in Pierre, South Dakota.

  
Percy Archambeau, President  
UNITED SIOUX TRIBES

  
Michael B. Jandreau, Secretary  
UNITED SIOUX TRIBES



UNITED SIOUX TRIBES

RESOLUTION NO. 75 - 08  
1975

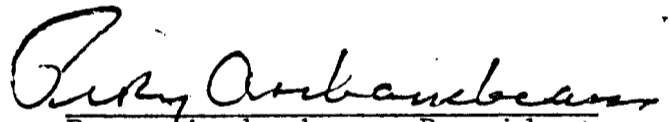
WHEREAS, the United Sioux Tribes of South Dakota Development Corporation was established on May 19, 1970, to promote the general welfare, economic development, program development, educational opportunities, and provide assistance to the Indian Reservations in the State of South Dakota: and

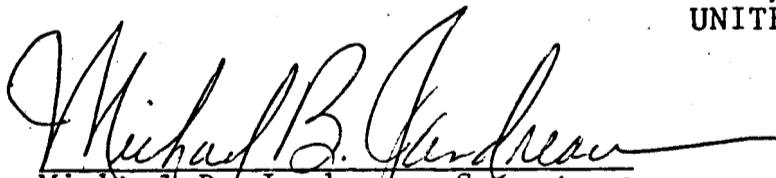
WHEREAS, allocation of such a nature so as to cause considerable doubts have been raised by individuals before us regarding the inapt ability of the Pine Ridge Reservation police to maintain law and order:

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: that the Tribal Chairpersons of the United Sioux Tribes request the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to establish a Criminal Justice System that will apply an equal application of justice on the Pine Ridge Reservation and said force shall consist of personnel selected for their ability to carry out those duties without regard to personal beliefs or organizational memberships under the direction of special law enforcement Officer Sayre's of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

CERTIFICATION

WE DO HEREBY CERTIFY: that the United Sioux Tribes of South Dakota passed this resolution with a quorum present at a duly called meeting of the Board of Directors on July 11, 1975, at the Holiday Inn Oahe Room, Pierre, South Dakota.

  
Percy Archambeau, President  
UNITED SIOUX TRIBES

  
Michael B. Jandreau, Secretary  
UNITED SIOUX TRIBES



UNITED SIOUX TRIBES

RESOLUTION NO. 75 - 07  
1975

WHEREAS, the United Sioux Tribes of South Dakota Development Corporation was established on May 19, 1970, to promote the general welfare, economic development, program development, educational opportunities, and provide assistance to the Indian Reservations in the State of South Dakota: and

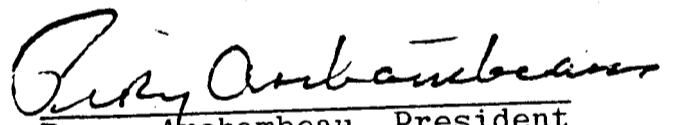
WHEREAS, the Tribal Chairpersons of United Sioux Tribes are genuinely concerned with the preservation and stability of all tribal governments: and

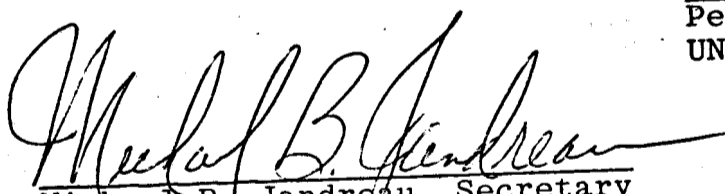
WHEREAS, proof has been given to the satisfaction of the Tribal Chairpersons of United Sioux Tribes which would substantiate claims of a cooperative government:

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: that the Tribal Chairpersons of United Sioux Tribes recommend that the United States Government take immediate court action to cause all members of the governing body of the Oglala Sioux Tribe to return to the provisions of the Constitution and By-laws. Failing in the effort to go through established Constitutional procedures to cause the removal of any elected official who fails to comply with that order; provided that the United Sioux Tribes be utilized as the hearing board for non-compliance.

CERTIFICATION

WE DO HEREBY CERTIFY: that the United Sioux Tribes of South Dakota passed this resolution with a quorum present at a duly called meeting of the Board of Directors on July 11, 1975, at the Holiday Inn Oahe Room in Pierre, South Dakota.

  
Percy Archambeau, President  
UNITED SIOUX TRIBES

  
Michael B. Jandreau, Secretary  
UNITED SIOUX TRIBES

UNITED SIOUX TRIBES

RESOLUTION NO. 75 - 09  
1975

WHEREAS, the United Sioux Tribes of South Dakota Development Corporation was established on May 19, 1970, to promote the general welfare, economic development, program development, educational opportunities, and provide assistance to the Indian Reservations in the State of South Dakota. and

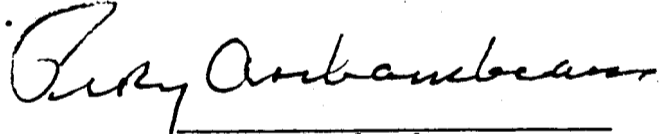
WHEREAS, the Tribal Chairpersons of United Sioux Tribes are deeply concerned over the recent actions taken and comments presented by the Attorney General of the State of South Dakota: and

WHEREAS, it is the responsibility of the Governor of the State of South Dakota to administer the laws fairly and equally: and the Attorney General of the State of South Dakota was speaking of incidents outside of his jurisdiction:

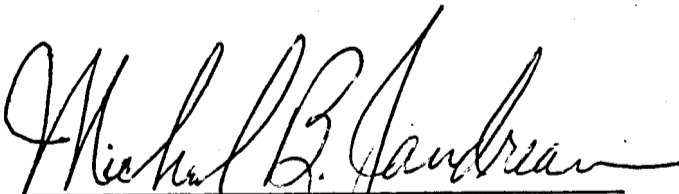
NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: that the United Sioux Tribes Tribal Chairpersons request the Governor of the State of South Dakota reprimand the Attorney General of the State of South Dakota for issuing careless and needless press releases pertaining to the Pine Ridge Reservation and other reservations incidents.

CERTIFICATION

WE DO HEREBY CERTIFY: that the United Sioux Tribes of South Dakota passed this resolution with a quorum present at a duly called meeting of the Board of Directors on July 11, 1975, at the Holiday Inn Oahe Room in Pierre, South Dakota.



Percy Archambeau  
President  
United Sioux Tribes



Michael B. Jandreau, Secretary  
UNITED SIOUX TRIBES



# Report indicates reservation ignored

By ANDY MONTGOMERY  
Journal Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON — A U.S. Department of Interior task force, created last March to look into conditions on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, is sharply critical of the federal government's "lack of meaningful support" for Indian affairs.

The report of the special secretarial commission charges that the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) is almost helpless "in dealing with difficult situations" because of internal dissension, insecurity and ineffective leadership.

It paints a dismal picture of a judicial-law enforcement system, crippled by inadequate support from the federal courts and the Justice Department, lack of funds to maintain a proper jury set-up, untrained policemen — and a U.S. attorney discontinuing use of telephone communications because he fears the Pine Ridge lines are tapped.

The report, a copy of which was obtained by the Journal, recommends a top-to-bottom functional restructuring of the bureaucratic machinery, supported by a stronger law enforcement and court system.

The commission warns that the "manifestation of despair and frustration" among the Oglala Sioux people, as reflected in the "deplorable breakdown in law and order" at Pine Ridge and nearby areas "represents only the tip of the iceberg."

The commission's members strongly suggest the tragedies could spread to

---

**It paints a dismal picture of a judicial-law enforcement system crippled by inadequate support from the federal courts and justice department. . . .**

---

other reservations unless corrective action was taken to upgrade Indian life and conditions everywhere, along with other reforms they have advanced.

"Sadly enough," the report stated, "it will become obvious that most of the underlying causes (of the Pine Ridge unrest) are all too typical of too many Indian reservations.

"We must listen to them," the commission members pleaded in the report to Secretary of Interior Stanley Hathaway. Sources indicate that the contents of the report will be transmitted to Pine Ridge tribal leaders within the week to be followed by a meeting on the reservation.

The report did not spare the tribal leaders nor the "large numbers" of the Oglala people who, it said, were uninterested in tribal and federal governments.

The commission also deplored the breakdown of communications between tribe and BIA and within the tribe and quickness to blame each other for "many of their inabilities to carry out their duties and responsibilities effectively."

The commission chastised tribal leaders for their tendency to view their roles through the prism of "individual perceptions" rather than through leadership and information.

Among other recommendations the commission proposed that \$943,900 to fund a 61-person law enforcement operation be authorized for the Pine Ridge agency. Also that a permanent superintendent and deputy superintendent be appointed, a major issue at the time the commission was selected.

The six-man commission — actually five since one was unable to participate — was appointed by then Secretary of Interior Rogers Morton March 17 because of increasing reports of violence and law and order breakdown at Pine Ridge.

It also was felt at that time that the "immediate situation could be indic-

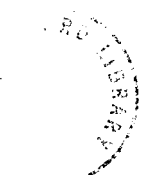
---

**The commission chastised tribal leaders for their tendency to view their roles through the prism of "individual perceptions. . . ."**

---

ative of a broader range of current problems," a prophetic assessment of the deaths and trouble to occur in June and July.

The commission was charged with a mandate to identify "all current problems, determine their underlying causes and recommend solutions." Commission members made three field trips to the reservation, on March 17 to 29, April 14 to 25, and May 5 to 9. They



met with about 1,000 members of the Oglala Sioux Tribe and approximately 200 other individuals and officials.

They said they "made no promises that were not within the power of the commission to keep." They said they "found and observed several external forces of individuals in the private and public sector that were keeping the Oglala Sioux people in a constant source of confusion and chaos" over the issue of reverting to the 1868 Treaty form of tribal government.

"It is the judgment of this commission," the report stated, "that the state of confusion over this issue is a contributing factor in the problems the existing tribal council is facing in conducting tribal business."

The report identified major problems:

1 — The problem of law and order, "is of wide concern. Citizen respect for the reservation law enforcement activities is at an all time low. Police morale is bad. Facilities and equipment are inadequate. Necessary support from the federal courts and justice department has been inadequate."

2 — "Tribal government lacks the necessary resources to provide re-

sponsive and responsible leadership."

3 — "Most federal programs could be more efficiently administered. Strong innovative leadership is needed to deliver effective services. Leaders to be effective must have continuing support from their superiors and set good examples for their subordinates."

4 — Economic underachievement: In over one-third of the Indian households on Pine Ridge no one works. "About 40 per cent of those who are employed are significantly underemployed: in sharp contrast non-Indian residents of the reservation and nearby communities enjoy reasonable standards of living."

5 — "It is obvious from the public meetings that large numbers of the Oglala people are uninformed in the

---

**"Most federal programs could be more efficiently administered."**

---

workings of tribal and federal government."

The report also said "it is apparent

that program administrators do not properly coordinate their delivery of services with other program administrators."

As a short-term solution the commission recommended that "the current efforts of the tribe and BIA to upgrade the law enforcement and judicial service programs — must be supported and continued." It also said the Department of Interior must support the selection and assignment of top-flight qualified administrative leaders.

For the long-term it was recommended that continued support in the form of technical assistance and other resources must be supplied "so that the capacities of tribal government will be developed commensurate with its responsibilities."

It also said "comprehensive efforts to inform all people of the mechanisms of tribal and federal programs should be instituted" and that "wherever possible emphasis in program planning and administration should be shifted from daily operations to establishment and accomplishment of long-term objectives."

"Lessons learned at Pine Ridge," the report declared, "should influence future policies on Indian affairs by focusing on prevention of future problems through proper long range program planning."

However it emphasized that "the current unrest is a stumbling block in the path of economic development."

It noted "a lack of significant improvement" since 1973 when a private firm conducted an intensive review of the management activities and capabilities of tribal government and federal program operations.

It blamed this lack of progress on several causes:

- Failure on the part of the BIA in program communication because of "outmoded administrative techniques, program jealousy, and large numbers of vacant key positions."

It said that "the continual state of change and unrest that has prevailed (within BIA) over the last few years does not produce a climate that is particularly ideal for dealing with difficult situations. In general bureau employees at Pine Ridge appeared to be insecure, unsure of the mission of the bureau, and uncertain of their role in it. . . The most recent reorganization at the agency was not given full support nor fair trial by a significant number of bureau employees at many levels. It was pre-judged before it was fully implemented."

- "An almost complete suspension of formal communication between various factions of tribal government."

"Formal communications," between the tribe and BIA have been seriously limited.

The report pointedly notes that "were it not for the present state of tribal government the bureau would surely be the focal point for much more criticism than it currently receives. Lack of meaningful support for tribal government from the Bureau of Indian Affairs and ineffectiveness in dealing with underlying causes may be as responsible for the complaints about tribal government as tribal government itself"

Other contributing factors to unrest and lack of progress included continued inadequate transportation, strong objections to cluster housing, unemployment, problem drinking, lack of recreational facilities, and inadequate water supplies.

Looking at the "quality, efficiency and effectiveness" of federal and tribal law enforcement programs, and the judicial system, the commission pointed out that

- The present court facilities are inadequate.

- The lack of funds has made jury trials impossible.

- Serious offenses go unpunished due to lack of funds for a jury trial, funds drained off because alcohol-related offenses take up most of the court's time.

The report said the present BIA criminal investigation staff is untrained and inadequate. It said since Indian people "are reluctant" to talk with FBI agents, the agents are forced to "plagarize" the inadequate BIA reports or backtrack the BIA investigator

It observed that the U.S. attorney has discontinued phone discussions because he had "reason to believe that the Pine Ridge phones were tapped."

The situation at Pine Ridge, the report asserted, "illustrates graphically that there is more to an effective law enforcement program than mere numbers of people designated as policemen. Proper training, organization, and leadership are as important as numbers. The present patchwork police force could be characterized as an armed, only slightly controllable faction of the community, rather than a coherent, stabilizing force."

Specific commission recommendations include:

- Appointment of permanent, highly qualified superintendent and deputy superintendent at Pine Ridge.