

The original documents are located in Box 4, folder “Pine Ridge - Harper's Ferry Meeting” of the Bradley H. Patterson Files at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

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United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20245

IN REPLY REFER TO:

JUN 7 1976

Memorandum

To: Dr. Theodore Marrs
Special Assistant to the President

From: Commissioner of Indian Affairs *M. C. Simpson*

Subject: Proposed Meeting on Pine Ridge sponsored by
American Arbitration Association

Based on conversations between Tom Colosi of the American Arbitration Association (AAA) and Ted Krenzke of my staff, I am aware of a proposed meeting tentatively scheduled for June 29 through July 1 at the Wingspread Conference Center at Racine, Wisconsin, which would be sponsored by AAA and involve representatives of the Oglala Sioux Tribe and those of the administration, including particularly the White House, the Justice Department, and the BIA.

Mr. Colosi has recently met in Minneapolis with a group of Oglala traditionalists, and on May 28 met with Al Trimble, the newly seated President of the Oglala Sioux Tribal Council, for purposes of discussing this meeting. From the Minneapolis meeting Mr. Colosi reports the desire of the traditionalists to discuss with the Administration a number of subjects relating to "public safety" on the Reservation, as well as the matter of compliance by the United States with the 1868 Fort Laramie Treaty.

The Bureau believes the Administration should take a positive stance toward participation in a meeting such as is being proposed. We are encouraged by the indication of involvement by elected members of the Oglala Sioux tribal government and feel that, in general, a more favorable climate for dealing positively with the problems at Pine Ridge now exists than at any time in recent years.

While strong arguments can undoubtedly be made for stating an immediate willingness of top level Administration attendance at the June 29 - July 1 session on an unconditional basis, we hold the position that measurable success from such a meeting would be significantly enhanced through careful planning and preparation by both sides.



As you will recall, the original concept of AAA involvement at Pine Ridge was to address problems of serious cleavage within the Pine Ridge community. In approaching this problem, the AAA indicated they would contact all elements of the community and attempt to gain their participation in a mediation process. Now the proposal is considerably different and the focus is apparently on relations between the Oglala Sioux and the Federal government. We believe such discussions to be entirely appropriate. However, to date it appears that AAA's only in-depth discussions have been with the traditionalists and while Mr. Trimble has indicated a willingness to participate, there so far has not even been any discussion of the issues between him and other members of the tribal governing body, and the group of traditionalists who have been meeting with AAA. In brief, we continue to believe that any meeting with Administration representatives should have been preceded by broad discussion of the issues at Pine Ridge in forums in which all of the various elements of the community have had a chance to participate. We are not satisfied that this has taken place to date.

From such a process we would envision the emergence of a fairly clear determination of the issues which are of most concern to the Pine Ridge people and which could readily be translated into agenda items for the meeting. These proposed agenda items should then be transmitted to the Administration in such a time and manner that they may be given sufficient consideration to prepare meaningful responses for the meeting. In general, it is my belief that the Pine Ridge people should be afforded an opportunity to discuss as broad a range of issues of concern to them as possible.

In summary, I recommend that the AAA be given a clear indication of the willingness of the Administration to participate in a meeting of the kind they have proposed. Since the issues are virtually certain to cross the lines of various of the Federal agencies, I would urge that you assume the lead role in such a meeting, with suitable representation from the BIA, the Justice Department, and any other Federal agency as deemed appropriate based on the agenda. Prior to the meeting there should have been substantial discussion of the issues among the varied elements of the Pine Ridge community. The results of such discussion should lead to a proposed agenda which should be given to the Administration sufficiently in advance of the meeting in order to prepare meaningful responses and determine its participants.

If you concur in this approach, I recommend that you advise Mr. Colosi accordingly. If you have other views on it, I believe you and I should get together as soon as possible to discuss the matter further.



AMERICAN ARBITRATION ASSOCIATION

1730 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W., SUITE 509
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036 (202) 296-8510

50th ANNIVERSARY
1926-1976

THOMAS R. COLOSI
Vice President
National Affairs

June 17, 1976

Ms. Bobbie Kilberg
Associate Counsel to
the President
Old Executive Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Bobbie:

In response to your recent request, below I have attempted to state the positions of the Lakota Treaty Council and the Elected Tribal Council on issues concerning the Pine Ridge Reservation. I have also enclosed supporting documents, from which the positions are drawn.

Both groups recognize and acknowledge serious problems on the Reservation, of particular immediate concern being "law and order." Both see increased economic and political independence of the residents as the long-term solution to the problems. The Elected Tribal Council leadership diverge from the Lakota Treaty Council leadership on the basic approach to achieving this goal of greater independence.

VIEWPOINT OF ELECTED TRIBAL COUNCIL

Holds the opinion that problems at Pine Ridge are the result of basic economic depression on the Reservation, due to a general lack of opportunities open to residents (see document 1). Seeks the assistance of the Federal government in implementing several inter-related plans to alleviate economic ills and to strengthen the sense of community on the Reservation (see documents 2, 3). With aid in establishing the certain strategic programs outlined, the Reservation will develop as a viable economic and political unit. The philosophy of the Tribal Council is well stated on the last page of document 3.



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VIEWPOINT OF LAKOTA TREATY COUNCIL

Current problems at Pine Ridge are the result of socio-economic demoralization of residents of the Reservation due to alleged violations of the 1868 Fort Laramie Treaty and other treaties by the U.S. government, and the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934 (see documents A, B). Seeks a forum (e.g. Presidential Treaty Review Commission, World Court, United Nations) to review the actions of the U.S. government in honoring treaties. Based on this review, seeks compensation and reparation for violations of the 1868 Treaty and finally, acknowledgement of the Treaty as authority for sovereignty of Indian residents at Pine Ridge (see documents C,D,E).

Sincerely,



Thomas R. Colosi
Vice President

Enclosures

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 CONVINCING 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 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.

A PROGRAM
FOR
THE PINE RIDGE INDIAN RESERVATION **

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December 10, 1976

** Provided by Al Trimble at meeting at White House, 6/8/76

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 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 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.

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.

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.

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 paraphenalia.



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.

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."

TO: Oglala Sioux Tribal Council
Pine Ridge, South Dakota

FROM: Lakota Treaty Council
Larry Red Shirt
Executive Coordinator

DATE: April 19, 1976

Mr. Chairman, members of the Council, and members of the Oglala Lakota Nation, who are present at this meeting here today:

I am honored for the opportunity of addressing this elected Council of our Nation. First, on behalf of the Chiefs and Headmen of the Oglala Lakota Nation, I extend a handshake and congratulations to each and every one of you in your successful venture in this elective system.

As it involves and affects the future of our Nation and the future of coming generations, I feel it is extremely important to present to this Council the position and the progress that the Lakota Treaty Council has made in respect of gaining recognition of the 1868 Fort Laramie Treaty.

Before I proceed any further, for the benefit of those present that do not know or who have forgotten, I would like to explain briefly the "Interpretation and meaning of the "1868 Treaty" and also the term "Traditionalist" as it applies to the members and constituency of the Lakota Treaty Council.

The Lakota Treaty Council believes and clings to our way of life as our Forefathers lived it. A way of life, with basic human principles and doctrines, although humble in its nature, have been recognized by other indigenous peoples as one of the greatest in the world. It is our hope that "truth" itself will peel away the layers of ignorance which is the result of a hundred years of brainwashing." Thus, we recognize that one of our greatest tasks is the re-education of our own people.

In the 1860's the "Great Lakota Nation" along with its allies initiated a resistance (so called Red Cloud's War) that halted the invasion and so-called "Westward Expansion of the Wasin Icula: Time and time again, the Lakota proved invincible and victorious. The U.S. Government after realizing that it was costing them 2 million dollars to kill one Lakota and the fact that the "Civil War" had just put a big dent in their pocketbook, decided to push for a peaceful settlement.

Subsequently, both Nations agreed to the terms and entered into a Treaty. What is to be known as "The 1868 Fort Laramie Treaty."

Even today we are bound to that same Treaty not only by the natural laws that govern us, but because our Forefathers blessed the Treaty with the "Sacred Pipe".

Even today the people of the United States Government are bound to that same Treaty because U.S. Law says treaties are "on par and equal to the constitution" as "Supreme Law of the land".

The 1868 Treaty is binding on both Nations as defined under International Law.

I'Kce Wica sa or a "Traditionalist" is a person who has retained his concept of self and his spirituality through the "Sacred Pipe" despite concentrated efforts by the "Wasin Icula" through his socio-religious system which sought to destroy the culture and religion of the Ikce Wicasa.

Language and Religion has been the sustaining factor which has preserved our culture. When the "White Buffalo Calf Maiden" delivered the "Sacred Pipe" to our people in the dim recesses of history, the central message was "When the people no longer believe in this Pipe, they as people will no longer exist."

Since the inception of the reservation era, the Federal Government has continually attempted to discredit and destroy the die-hard Traditionalist who has maintained his identity and his stubborn insistence that the United States Government honor the terms of the 1868 Treaty. Today, we, the members of the Lakota Treaty Council stand proud as visible evidence that they have failed miserably in this attempt.

Subsequent to June 26, 1975 when the land of Oglala Lakota was again invaded and occupied by forces of the United States Government who with their sophisticated weaponry subjected many innocent Oglala to unnecessary acts of intimidation and harassment for the "alleged" killing of two of their trespassing agents. The cries of distress by the people prompted the traditional leaders to seek alternate solutions to end the violence.

The consensus of the combined leadership of Chiefs, Headmen and Spiritual leaders was the need for an immediate meeting between the heads of the two nations to undertake necessary steps to resolve the underlying issues which fermented these and other acts of violence.

The Traditional leadership felt that all problems could be traced directly to the continued violations of the terms of the 1868 Treaty by the United States Government.

A letter was sent to the President and a delegation of traditional leaders was sent to Washington, D.C., to meet with the President but when they arrived, they were met with opposition in full force in all areas.

Perseverance and dedication to the task prevailed and the traditional leadership did meet with the President of the United States and his Aides on November 10, 1975.

From this meeting the traditional leadership received from the President the assurance that a Fools Crow-Ford sanctioned Presidential Treaty Review Commission would be established.

The American Arbitration Association have been accepted by the respective parties to act as mediators in the forthcoming discussions concerning the 1868 Fort Laramie Treaty and domestic issues.

Although the Lakota people have suffered greatly especially in these past few years, it is time that the people put aside past differences and unite.

With the strengthening and unification of our people can we take positive steps to insure that "Divide and conquer" tactics will not work anymore with the Oglala. We have suffered enough.

We the Lakota Treaty Council invite all true Oglala to lift up their heads and look to the future of our children and the unborn. The Lakota people must recognize who the real enemy is, that we may defend ourselves.

We ask for your support in our struggle to find justice and freedom for our people. Support the 1868 Treaty. Though a long hard road lies ahead of us - we walk forward with our heads up to confront the many obstacles as a true Oglala.

With the guidance of Tunkasila, Wakan Tanka we shall win! The struggle goes on.

Ho. Hechetu Yelo.
Pilamaye Pi Yelo.

Ogle Luta

Ogle Luta
Larry Red Shirt

WHEREAS it is a historical fact that the United States government by deliberate purpose and design has violated the articles contained in the 1868 Treaty of Ft. Laramie; and

WHEREAS said Treaty was negotiated on behalf of the United States government by a presidential commission;

WE ARE OF the conviction that there exists the need for the president to appoint a commission with full authority to act on his behalf, to meet with the delegates of the Sioux Nation for purposes of reviewing said Treaty and to take corrective measures pertaining to such violation

The delegates of the Sioux Nation who have come to Washington for the sole purpose of impressing upon the President of the United States that a need does exist to review this Treaty, hereby, in chronological order list the priorities of their mission;

1. The creation of a Presidential Treaty Review Commission, especially in regard to Articles 1 and 2.

2. The removal of the United States armed forces, such as the Federal Bureau of Investigation, with their sophisticated weaponry who are on our lands in direct violation of Article 1 of the Treaty of 1868.

~~The removal of the United States armed forces, such as the Federal Bureau of Investigation, with their sophisticated weaponry who are on our lands in direct violation of Article 1 of the Treaty of 1868.~~
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4. We demand amnesty for all Wounded Knee, Custer, Sioux Falls and related cases.

5. The suspension of the prosecution of Indian people by the United States Attorney General's Office, including the suspension of all action by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Grand Juries, until a determination is made by the Joint Commission of the United States and the delegates of the Sioux Nation in regard to the Treaty of 1868.

6. The suspension of operations of the present Oglala Sioux tribal council which is an outgrowth of the Indian Reorganization Act [Wheeler-Howard] of 1934, and is in direct violation of the 1868 Treaty Article 2 which precludes the United States from enacting laws pertaining to the Sioux Nation.

The fact that many mixed bloods Indians presently reside on the reservation is another violation of said Treaty. [Articles 2 and 12 of the Treaty of 1868 and Articles 7 of the Commissioners proposition to the Oglala Sioux under the Treaty of 1868, made at the Red Cloud Agency September 7, 1876.]

Continued violations of said Treaty by the United States government does not abrogate said Treaty nor do such acts lend support to the idea that such acts are legal.

We are the traditional governing body of the Oglala Sioux Nation. We have come because of the desires of our people to honor Article 1 of said Treaty. We come in PEACE!

SUPPORT AND ASSISTANCE

FOR

LONG RANGE GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

How the Oglala Sioux Tribal Council can assist the Lakota Treaty Council to gain recognition on the 1868 Fort Laramie Treaty.

1. Resolution of Total Support in gaining recognition of the 1868 Fort Laramie Treaty as defined and interpreted by U.S. Law, Lakota Law and International Law.
2. Approve and support the concept of the Presidential Treaty Review Commission.
3. Reject all overtures to have the Sioux Nation to accept the Black Hills Claim.
4. Logistical support by the Oglala Sioux Tribal Council when specifically requested by Lakota Treaty Council.
5. Recognize, acknowledge and support the International Indian Treaty Council and the efforts of Jimmie Durham in New York City, who is working diligently to have the 1868 Fort Laramie Treaty presented to an international Forum i.e. United Nations -- Possibly the World Court.

TETON NATION, MOBRIDGE, SOUTH DAKOTA, JUNE 1974

We, the traditional descendants and official representatives of the Oglala Band of the Great Teton Sioux Nation, pursuant to Article VI of the September 17, 1852 Treaty of Ft. Laramie with the Sioux, etc., do issue the following document as a position of policy:

IT HAS ALWAYS BEEN OUR BELIEF AND POSITION THAT ACTS ON BEHALF OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, SUBSEQUENT TO THE TREATY OF 1868, DID NOT DIMINISH OUR INHERENT RIGHT TO GOVERN OURSELVES AS A SOVEREIGN NATION.

IT IS ALSO OUR POSITION THAT ALL ACTIONS TAKEN BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT ON THE 1868 TREATY HAVE BEEN ILLEGAL AND CONTRARY TO THE PRACTICES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW AND THE USUAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOVEREIGN NATIONS.

We, the Oglala Band of the GREAT TETON NATION recognize the basic need to establish a list of priorities in regards to the 1868 FT. LARAMIE TREATY. These priorities are:

1. RECOGNITION OF THE TREATY

- A. We want TOTAL RECOGNITION of the Treaty and nothing less
1. All lands west of the east bank of the Missouri River and east of the Bighorn Mountains.
 2. Dams and revenues derived from them, including recreation e.g. the Black Hills, etc.
 3. Reparations for violations and damages to the land and people.

2. PROPOSED SOLUTIONS

We will take the Treaties to:

- A. the World Court
- B. the United Nations
- C. Official support from Nations throughout the world and recognition as an independent Nation.

3. PLAN FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF SOLUTION

- A. Need to establish an organization of national, international scope to be utilized as a vehicle to implement the recommendations of the various workshops of this First International Treaty Convention.
- B. Establishment of a team of international lawyers and the traditional chiefs and headmen to present solutions to the government and international communities.

4. EDUCATION OF OUR PEOPLE

- A. To show that the chiefs are truly recognized as spokesmen of the people.
- B. The practice of living as traditional people.
- C. Forcing our tribal councils to take direct action on treaties.

CONTACT: Lakota Treaty Council

(605)348-4393

P. O. Box 2337

Rapid City, South Dakota 57701

Oglala Communications Center

(605)348-5846

Washington, D. C. Contact

(202)234-1616

An Oglala Lakota delegation of Traditional Chiefs, Headmen, District Chairmen and other influential representatives of the Pine Ridge Reservation arrived in Washington, D. C., on Saturday, August 30, 1975. The Oglala delegation will not leave Washington, D. C., until they have met with the President of the United States to demand the immediate enforcement of the 1868 Ft. Laramie Treaty, thereby re-establishing the sovereignty of the Oglala Nation.

Continued economic deprivation and the U. S. Government interference with religion, culture and the traditional form of government have prompted the Oglala Nation to take positive actions to halt the gross violations of the 1868 Treaty. Violence, disruption of harmony and the creation of factionalism on the Pine Ridge Reservation are the result of imposed legislation without the full consent of the Oglala Nation, as specified in the Treaty.

Past negotiations with the different governmental department have proven ineffective because of insensitivity, inexperience, disrespect and total ignorance of the problems faced by the Oglala people.

Over-reaction to an alleged incident on the reservation on June 26 by governmental forces resulted in unnecessary loss of lives, considerable property damage and endangering the life of every individual on the Pine Ridge Reservation. Total disregard for individual rights and freedom in the investigative process conducted by the F.B.I. strengthened the unification of traditional people to stand as one against further invasion.

The Oglala Nation with the sacred pipe send a prayer and a call for help to all four directions, to Grandfather the Great Spirit, to Grandmother Earth, and to all life in between, to stand in support of the actions taken by the Lakota Nation.



50th ANNIVERSARY
1926-1976

Mr. Frank Starr
Secretary
Oglala Sioux Executive Board
Box 468
Pine Ridge, South Dakota 57770



50th ANNIVERSARY
1926-1976

Mr. Edwin Fills the Pipe
Councilman
Oglala Sioux Executive Board
Box 468
Pine Ridge, South Dakota 57770



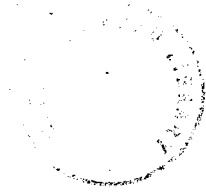
50th ANNIVERSARY
1926-1976

Mr. Vincent Brewer
Councilman
Oglala Sioux Executive Board
Pine Ridge, South Dakota 57770



50th ANNIVERSARY
1926-1976

Mr. Albert Trimble
President
Oglala Sioux Tribe
Box 468
Pine Ridge, South Dakota 57770





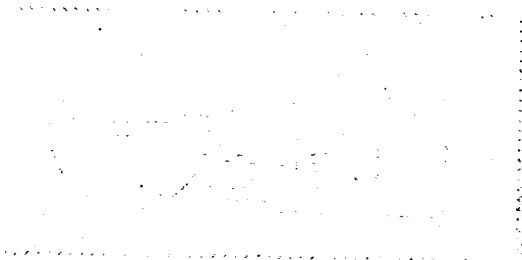
50th ANNIVERSARY
1926-1976

Mr. Jim Red Willow
Wamblee, South Dakota

Special Delivery

AMERICAN ARBITRATION ASSOCIATION

1730 Rhode Island Ave. N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036



50th ANNIVERSARY
1926-1976

Chief Fools Crow
Kyle, South Dakota 57752

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1730 Rhode Island Ave. N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036



50th ANNIVERSARY
1926-1976

Mr. Matthew King
Box #32
Kyle, South Dakota

Special Delivery



50th ANNIVERSARY
1926-1976

Mr. Louis Bad Wound
712 Allen Street
Rapid City, South Dakota 57770



1730 Rhode Island Ave. N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036



50th ANNIVERSARY
1926-1976

Mr. Frank Kills Enemy
Kyle, South Dakota



Washington, U.C. 20036



50th ANNIVERSARY
1926-1976

Mr. Francis He Crow
Pine Ridge, South Dakota 57772



AMERICAN ARBITRATION ASSOCIATION

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50th ANNIVERSARY
1926-1976

Mr. Eugene White Hawk
Manderson, South Dakota

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Washington, D.C. 20036



50th ANNIVERSARY
1926-1976

Mr. Birgil Kills Straight
Kyle, South Dakota

Special Delivery

Mr. Patterson

Federal Government Representatives

White House

Dr. Theodore Marrs, Special Assistant to the President for
Human Resources
Bobbie Greene Kilberg, Associate Counsel
Bradley Patterson, Jr.
Janet Brown, Assistant to the Deputy Director, Domestic Council
H.P. Goldfield, Office of Counsel to the President

Department of the Interior

Dennis Ickes, Special Assistant to the Under Secretary
Theodore Krenzke, Director, Office of Indian Services, BIA
Les Gay, Tribal Government Services, BIA
Scott Keep, Attorney, Office of the Solicitor
Gene Suarez, Chief, Division of Law Enforcement
Ken Sayers, Division of Law Enforcement, Aberdeen Area Office

Office of Management & Budget

Paul O'Neill, Deputy Director

Department of Justice

Doris Meissner, Chairperson, DOJ Task Force on Indian Matters
Miles Flint, Acting Chief, Indian Resources Section, Land &
Natural Resources Division
Craig Decker, Indian Claims Section, Land & Natural Resources
Division
Dale Wing, Indian Coordinator, Law Enforcement Assistance
Administration
Benjamin Cook, Chief, Criminal Section, Investigative Division, FBI

Department of Health, Education & Welfare

Jerry Bathke, Special Assistant to Director, Office of Native
American Programs

Native American Representatives

Frank Starr, Secretary, Oglala Sioux Executive Board

Edwin Fills the Pipe, Councilman, Oglala Sioux Executive Board

Vincent Brewer, Councilman, Oglala Sioux Executive Board

Albert Trimble, President, Oglala Sioux Tribe

Jim Red Willow

Chief Fools Crow

Matthew King

Louis Bad Wound

Frank Kills Enemy

Francis He Crow

Eugene White Hawk

Birgil Kills Straight

Larry Red Shirt, Lakota Treaty Council

Agenda for Wednesday, June 30, 1976

9:00 a.m. - 12:00 noon

- (1) Law Enforcement Problems: Department of the Interior
Department of Justice
- (2) Land Issues: Department of the Interior
Department of Justice

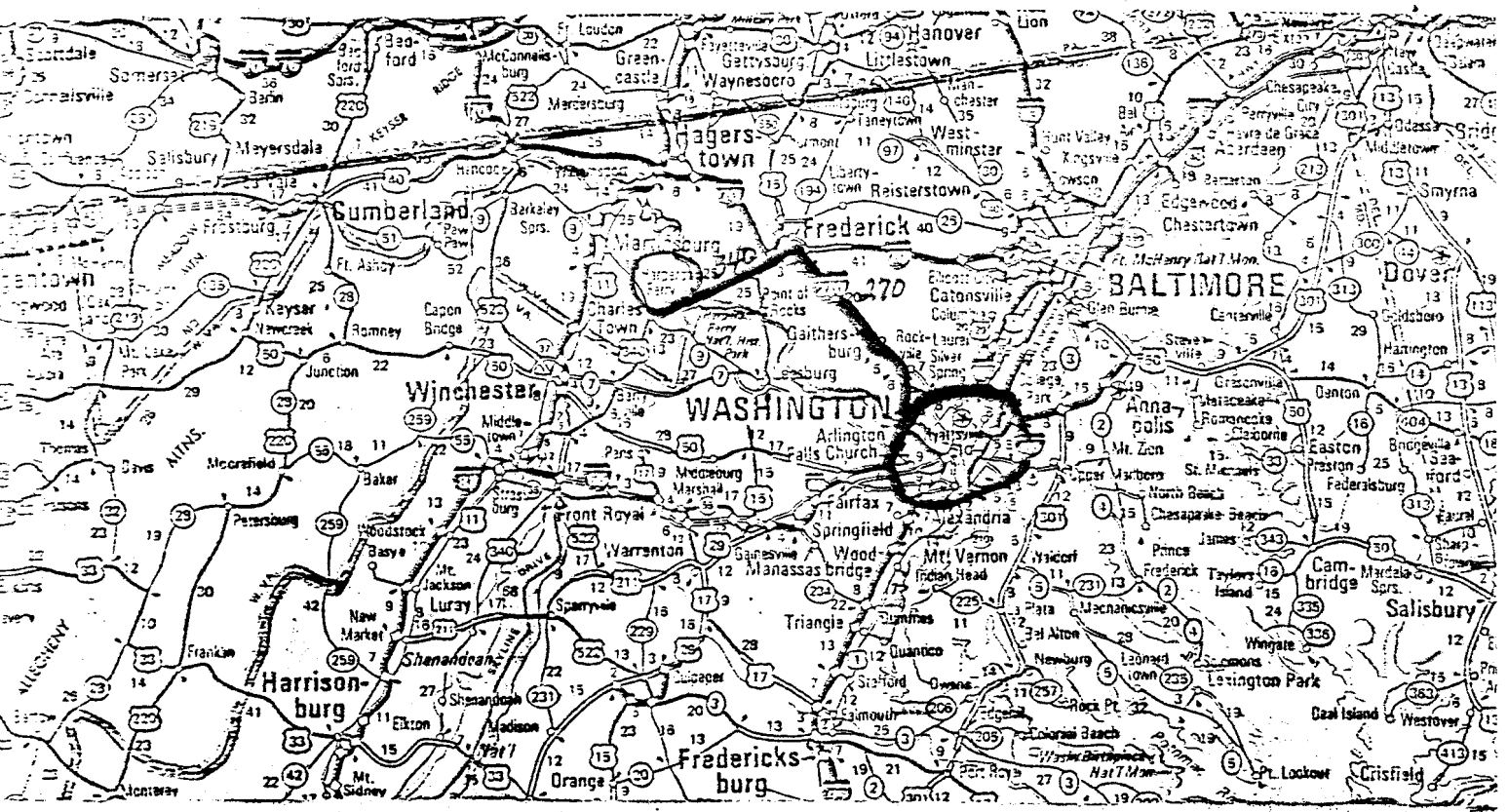
12:00 noon

Lunch

1:30 p.m. - 4:30 p.m.

- (1) Economic & Education Issues: Department of the Interior
Office of Management & Budget
- (2) Treaty Issues: Department of the Interior
Department of Justice
Office of Management & Budget

ROUTE TO HARPERS FERRY



ROUTE IS WELL MARKED

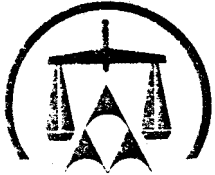
Hilltop House
304-535-6321

Directions from Metropolitan Washington, D. C.

Take the Beltway to Route 270, north to Frederick, Md. Take U.S. 340 (indicated by signs to Charles Town and Brunswick) off Route 270. Follow signs to turn off U.S. 340 into Harpers Ferry. Follow signs directing to Hilltop House. Harpers Ferry is approximately 60 miles from Washington.

Train to Harpers Ferry

Train 701 leaves Union Station in downtown Washington at 4:50 p.m. and arrives at Harpers Ferry at 5:55 p.m. If you plan to take the train, please notify our office and arrangements will be made to pick you up. For return the train departs Harpers Ferry at 7:15 a.m. and arrives at Union Station at 8:30 a.m.



AMERICAN ARBITRATION ASSOCIATION

1730 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W., SUITE 509
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036 (202) 296-8510

50th ANNIVERSARY
1926-1976

THOMAS R. COLOSI
Vice President
National Affairs

Hilltop House
Harpers Ferry, West Virginia
304-535-6321
June 29 - July 1, 1976

AGENDA

TUESDAY, June 29

6:00 p.m.

DINNER

7:30 p.m.

GENERAL SESSION

Brief Introductory Remarks and
Discussion of Agenda

Expressions of Concerns, Plans
and the Position of the Elected
Tribal Council Representatives

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

DISCUSSION

9:30 p.m.

ADJOURN

*Separate
meetings*

WEDNESDAY, June 30

8:00 a.m.

BREAKFAST

9:00 a.m.

GENERAL SESSION

Expressions of Concerns, Plans and
the Position of the Lakota Treaty
Council Representatives

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

DISCUSSION

12:00 noon

LUNCH

*AM: Law & Order
PM: Lakota Treaty
Council*

Hilltop House
Harpers Ferry, West Virginia
304-535-6321
June 29 - July 1, 1976

WEDNESDAY, cont'd.

1:00 p.m.	SEPARATE SESSIONS
3:00 p.m.	GENERAL SESSION
	Responses from Federal Government
	QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
	DISCUSSION
6:00 p.m.	DINNER
7:30 p.m.	SEPARATE SESSIONS
	American Arbitration Association Representatives Meeting with Various Groups Separately in Order to Discuss the Implications of the Parties' Respective Positions

THURSDAY, July 1

8:00 a.m.	BREAKFAST
9:00 a.m.	SEPARATE SESSIONS
	Continuation of Previous Evening's Activities
11:00 a.m.	JOINT SESSION
	Summary and Discussion of Future Plans
12:00 noon	LUNCH
1:00 p.m.	ADJOURN



Hilltop House
Harpers Ferry, West Virginia
304-535-6321

Revised Agenda

TUESDAY, June 29

6:00 p.m.

DINNER

7:30 p.m.

AAA representatives will meet with various groups in order to discuss the implications of the parties' respective positions.

WEDNESDAY, June 30

8:00 a.m.

BREAKFAST

9:00 a.m.

GENERAL SESSION:

Law and Order

Land Issues

Expressions of concerns, plans and position of the Lakota Treaty Council and the Elected Tribal Council.

Responses from the Federal Government

DISCUSSION

12:00 noon

LUNCH

1:00 p.m.

GENERAL SESSION

Economic Plans

Treaty Questions

Expressions of concerns, plans and position of the Elected Tribal Council and the Lakota Treaty Council.

Responses from the Federal Government

DISCUSSION

6:00 p.m.

DINNER



Hilltop House
Harpers Ferry, West Virginia
304-535-6321

7:30 p.m.

SEPARATE SESSIONS

AAA representatives meeting with various groups separately in order to discuss the implications of the parties' respective positions.

THURSDAY, July 1

8:00 a.m.

BREAKFAST

9:00 a.m.

SEPARATE SESSIONS

Continuation of previous evening's sessions.

10:30 a.m.

SUMMARY AND DISCUSSION OF FUTURE PLANS

12:00 noon

LUNCH

1:00 p.m.

ADJOURN



HARPERS FERRY
June 29 - July 1, 1976
Participants

REPRESENTATIVES OF LAKOTA TREATY COUNCIL

Mr. Loid Bad Wound
712 Allen Street
Rapid City, South Dakota 57770

Mr. Birgil Kills Straight
Kyle, South Dakota 57752

Mr. Larry Red Shirt
629 Wilsey Street
Rapid City, South Dakota

Mr. Jim Red Willow
Pine Ridge, South Dakota

Mr. Eugene White Hawk
Manderson, South Dakota

REPRESENTATIVES OF ELECTED TRIBAL COUNCIL

Mr. Vincent Brewer
Councilman
Oglala Sioux Executive Board
Pine Ridge, South Dakota 57770

Mr. Edwin Fills the Pipe
Councilman
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Mr. Frank Starr
Secretary
Oglala Sioux Executive Board
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Pine Ridge, South Dakota 57770

Mr. Albert Trimble
President
Oglala Sioux Tribe
Box 468
Pine Ridge, South Dakota 57770

Mr. Wayne Tapio
Pine Ridge, South Dakota

Mr. Marvin Ghost Bear
Pine Ridge, South Dakota



HARPERS FERRY
June 29 - July 1, 1976
Participants

REPRESENTATIVES OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Ms. Janet Brown
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Domestic Council
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Old Executive Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20500

Ms. Bobbie Kilberg
Associate Counsel to the President
Old Executive Office Building
Room 106
Washington, D. C. 20500

Mr. Theodore Krenzke
Director
Office of Indian Services
Bureau of Indian Affairs
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HARPERS FERRY
June 29 - July 1, 1976
Participants

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HARPERS FERRY
June 29 - July 1, 1976
Participants

INVITED RESOURCES

Bill Lazore
Oren Lyons
Andy Paul

Treaty Council

Annual assemblies or relatives of the traditional chiefs & headmen who signed the 1868 Treaty, forming the Black Hills Treaty Council.

Lakota Treaty Council - 1000's of years old - still intact: Chieftain to a way of life, religion, culture, land base, national sovereignty of the Lakota nation.

We are not AIM - we are the traditional great leaders. We are a sovereign people.

Law Enforcement

Tumble:

~~Justice~~ Relations w DOJ "unacceptable"

DOJ wants Tribal Council to "atone for Wounded Knee"

Wants to take over Laws & Order

Tradeoffs:

We agree w Tumble on this point.

We are trying to coordinate our differences w the elected Council -- our argument is with the

Fed Govt.

FBI: paranoid -- wants to harass & kill our people.

"Native American Solidarity Committee" --

"COINTELPRO" still in effect. "Operation Bites" --

to squash terrorist activity. "Returnee investigations"

are another name for COINTELPRO.

"2000 dog-soldiers" story - guerrilla warfare training
alleged; source unsure. This teletype is a hit list
for BIA. 9 "targets of terrorism" alleged.

Stat Cop - Pine
Pt Randall Dam
Ass. Gov of SD
Surgery at town in S.D.
Mt Rushmore
Harris Farm at Way
Snow Falls
BIA ~~Building~~ Building



6/15/76 Teletype
Key demonstration -- sent to A/S Army.

6/18/76 T - Ogala Citizens Committee identified
as a terrorist group & called "dangerous"

WK was "aggression by the military"

Account re Terrible's proposal for local control:
BIA endorses this

Ogala originally contracted w BIA to
take over how to function - & then a few years
ago asked BIA to take it back. They did

Task Force looking into this now, the
problem may have been - 25 - financial
resources for law enforcement.

Contract renewal is endorsed & we
~~would~~ ^{would} sit down a table to arrange it -

In the meantime, we would a law of
program which reflects the wishes of the community.

Success

We were cheap stepped for money
Had \$150,000 - 200,000 per year. Now \$1M &

we are up to \$900,000 per year - the beginning of a

professional program - B/A a technical source to

the tribe. Indian Police Academy, training. We have

planning money also.



Temple A normal rural community ~~has~~
~~and~~ of this size does not need
60 policemen.

a) We would 6-7 policemen transferred. No action
yet.

b) The Jackson criminal investigators should be
able to take cases to courts - rather than the
FBI do it. These are BIA employees.

Krenzel (a) -- we are working on it -- hope it can be
done voluntarily. 2, possibly 3 may go themselves.
Otherwise; adverse action; civil service rules
apply.

Sagers: 60 = 34 uniformed policemen, 8 CIDs
& the rest jail & office staff. Are policemen
I will say: one can have too much
community contact. It is true - our CIDs
do not tell a US Attorney - just to
FBI. I can do this job as well as some of
the agents. People who live there can do better
job.

We are talking w the 34 other jurisdictions -- we
suggested work w our Personnel Office to show
them that this would not end up as a
burden.

Bad W Psych testing for placement?

Suresh - Jurisdictions are badly underpaid -- makes
recruiting very difficult.

Red Shud You rules & reg -- not as important
as people getting killed...

AT - Jurisdictional # of arrests w/ felblows.

KS = We can hire private & maintain murder
records.

Carl We want Indian FBI agents. We have
some & want more.

Bad W: Put a Magistrate on the Pa.

DM: We would like to do this - but
first there must be a court facility --
that is a prerequisite.

Major ~~Shud~~ Consider CSOs for Pine Ridge

Kr. - We are willing to set down a AT
& TC - any time - to talk
contracting.

Tribal Self-Def Act has some grant
money & help. takes a bit ready.

AT: Re CS - you can have too money
policy - sweeping everywhere.

AS: How about a liaison officer with
whom FBI can check rumors
before sending out teletype...

Cook: Will check into this

BoK & BHP - Sound like a good idea...

Land

~~18~~ Ways to reacquire the 35-40 %
land on Reservations 1,066,000
acres - - to be put back into
tribal or Individual Indian ownership

19 ~~18~~ Center "Diminished" laws
State of SD says these laws
didn't. SC Court said that these
laws did diminish the Native Treasure
Reservations. Also Resolved

Bad Wound: - re land Issue

Support AT & his efforts as

reacquisition - to continue as a viable entity.
Complaints about fed govt:

- a) 8/9/1888 Act - ~~land~~ mixed marriage: land went to tribe of Indian woman married a non-Indian, & dies.
- b) Classification of Indians as "incapacitated"
- c) Opening up Indian land in contravention of Treaty of 1868 - Congress did this - & Treaty never was changed or ratified.

Trumble is trying to work within his system - trying to do his best. But we don't believe in that system - it was imposed on Indians - & you have not extinguished our sovereignty.

1868 Treaty can be changed only
by war or by negotiation -- (not
consultation.) You US Govt has
done neither.

Acts of Congress stealing our lands
are illegal.

We are not US citizens - we are
Hakata nationals

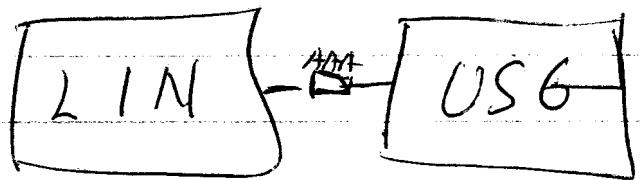
1848 was ^(accepted by Indians) ~~not~~ by only a minority
Hakata nation has only one
branch of govt - - yours has 3. "I am in it
only as a stop-gap measure - - ~~not~~ to see it
change."

LG: If Congress does not act on
the "recommendations" of the Treaty
Commission, then what?

LBN: We will not reveal our strategy.

BK: Other ~~actions~~ Indian tribes?

LBN: IT Conf at Mebridge agreed we
would concentrate on Treaty of 1868
and of elected tribal councils participated
they would have to sit on the good
side only.



Trouble Command:

~~The out~~

Wanted to restore Constitutional Court
Only Constitution we have is our
1st Const - - which LHM opposes.

I have talked w LHM peeps - - some
of want anarchy.

The 1st Constitution provides for
change. LHM people are "more right than
wrong".

Executive Powers to make
improvements - -
examples!

a) ~~from~~ transferring those
policies

TC would not write a new
treaty

US side would make recommendations
to Congress - but its members have taken an
oath to support the US constitution.

Elected officials would be

with the US govt or could
"choose to work with us"

Next step: a letter from
the CRT Administrator

E. Du

2TC supports economic
development program

BKS: Housing problem
Tennant's report on landlocked...

Welfare reforms



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20245

IN REPLY REFER TO:
Office of Indian
Services-400
BCCO #4747

JUL 1 1976

Memorandum

To: Dr. Ted Marrs
Special Assistant to the President

From: Commissioner of Indian Affairs

Subject: President Al Trimble's Request for Certain
Law Enforcement Actions

Secretary Kleppe has requested us to respond to your request for a copy of our response to the above request of Al Trimble.

To date, we have not given Mr. Trimble a definitive response to his request. Essentially it is asking that we administratively transfer about six police officers from the Reservation. This presents us with a number of very complicated issues which we are trying to resolve as soon as possible.

We shall furnish you a copy of our response when it is made.

Morris Thompson



GI 1 HSR
147-05/26/76
CS 1PUBKZ CSP
6058575821 HQM 108N PINE RIDGE SD 195 05-26 11424 EST

WESTERN UNION
COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM

UNITED STATES
POSTAL SERVICE

DOCTOR MARRS
WHITE HOUSE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON DC 20510

4747

COMMISSIONER MORRIS THOMPSON

IN OUR MEETING WITH YOU AND SECRETARY KLEPPER THE IMPRESSION WAS RECEIVED THAT THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS WOULD ACT DIRECTLY ADMINISTRATIVELY TO RESOLVE CERTAIN PROBLEMS TOWARD RESTORING PEACE AND ORDER ON THE PINE RIDGE RESERVATION. PRIMARY AMONG THE AREAS OF CONCERN WAS THE ADMINISTRATIVE REASSIGNMENT OF CERTAIN POLICE OFFICERS AND SUPERVISORS. DESPITE IMPROVEMENT IN THE POLITICAL CLIMATE AT PINE RIDGE, THE POLICE SITUATION APPEARS TO BE STALEMATED WITH LITTLE ATTEMPT BY THE BUREAU TO IMPROVE THE SITUATION. WE FEEL OUR ASSESSMENT IS CORROBORATED BY PROFESSIONAL VIEWERS OF THE SITUATION. PUBLIC ACCOUNTS OF POLICE INEFFECTIVENESS ARE AGAIN BEGINNING TO APPEAR IN PUBLIC ACCOUNTS. WE DO NOT FEEL THAT OUR NEW ADMINISTRATION SHOULD BE HAMPERED BY THIS ASSOCIATION BY INNUENDO. WE SINCERELY REQUEST YOU ACT TO ALLEVIATE THE KNOWN PROBLEMS SITUATION ON THE PINE RIDGE RESERVATION.

THREE COPIES TO SENATOR JAMES ABDOREZK, CONGRESSMAN JAMES ABNOB, SENATOR GEORGE MCGOVERN, DOCTOR MARRS, WHITE HOUSE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, AND THE NATIONAL CONGRESS OF AMERICAN INDIANS

ALBERT R TRIMBLE
PRESIDENT
SIOUX TRIBE

11:45 EST

MGMSHT HSB