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A Question of Power: Indian Control of Indian Resource Development

LaDonna Harris

Americans for Indian Opportunity (AIO)

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AIO Report

A QUESTION OF POWER:

INDIAN CONTROL OF INDIAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT¹

"A great many American Indian tribes own extremely valuable natural resources--water, timber, and minerals. The trouble is that government policy has encouraged the use and development of these resources by non-Indians, and has simultaneously encouraged tribal members to move to the cities for outside employment. The result is that our reservations have the highest unemployment and the lowest family income of any ethnic group of Americans.

Native Americans can realize more from their resources than just a lease payment. They can also choose development alternatives which avoid the presently threatened destruction of their culture and environment. That's why we are here. The challenge before us is to discuss and decide how Indian tribes can conserve and develop their own resources at their pace and in a manner which is economically, culturally, and environmentally sound."

LaDonna Harris, President
Americans for Indian Opportunity

¹These sessions were held at the Wingspread Conference Center, Racine, Wisconsin, September 21, 22, and 23, co-sponsored by Americans for Indian Opportunity and the Johnson Foundation, partially funded by the Department of Commerce Economic Development Administration. Attendees were tribal decision-makers from tribes in the Great Lakes area. The Racine sessions were preceded by two earlier conferences, a National Conference on Indian Resource Development, held in Reston, Virginia on September 16, 17, and 18, 1974 and a Regional Conference held in Billings, Montana on January 30, 31, and February 1, 1975.

AIO Report - Indian Control of Indian Resource Development - PART I

PART I: INTRODUCTION

In a society where land ownership has traditionally been synonymous with wealth, the group which holds the largest blocks of private owned land are the poorest, American Indians. Why?

From the beginning of the European migration to this continent the control of the development of land and its natural resources quickly passed from the native nations to a series of outside governments. Even after the establishment of the United States government and the subsequent recognition of Indian nations as sovereign dependent nations under a special trust relationship, Indian nations have been under the domination of outside control. Development has been permitted only at the discretion - and often, the whims of - federal officials. The attitude most often reflected by the Federal Government has been that of a dictator, sometimes benevolent, with a series of social welfare programs designed first to isolate and then to assimilate Native peoples.

It is clear that many of the problems of Indian nations parallel problems of under developed nations throughout the world. Just as many developing foreign nations are taking control of the development of their own resources, Indian nations are beginning to take control of the development of their own resources. By looking to the examples of foreign developing nations, we can learn from their experiences and perhaps avoid their mistakes.

This Conference is one of a series designed to explore the options available to tribes as owners of valuable natural resources; consider ways to make existing government programs work for the tribes, recommend changes to existing policies where necessary, learn how to deal with developers and explore new sources of capital, examine structures for internal decision-making, etc.

PART II: PRESENTATION OF PROBLEMS

"Federal Indian Policy is much like Columbus. He didn't know where he was going. When he got there he didn't know where he was. And when he got back he didn't know where he had been."

-Anonymous

The first session was given over to presentations by tribal representatives who reported on their development efforts and on problems they had experienced. Generally, the tribal leaders related problems with various government agencies which either hindered or prevented them from controlling the development of their own resources. The most consistent note that ran through the discussion was that tribes have learned through experience that dollars are more likely to come through the art of grantsmanship (learning what granting agencies are funding) rather than in developing new innovative programs and long range planning to meet the particular needs of their community.

For instance, a few years ago, industrial parks were heralded by several government agencies as the answer to economic development on reservations. As is common, the responsibility for making Indian programs work was spread over more than one agency. In this case, the Department of Commerce Economic Development Administration was responsible for building the parks and the Department of Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs was generally responsible for attracting industry to them.

According to a report to the Congress by the Comptroller General of the United States entitled, "Improving Federally Assisted Business Development of Indian Reservations" dated June 27, 1975:

"To induce businesses to locate on Indian reservations, EDA spent about \$16 million from 1966 through 1973 to provide industrial parks on 33 reservations. According to EDA statistics, at May 30, 1973 the average occupancy rate of the 26 completed parks was about 17 percent of the total improved acreage. The rate ranged from no occupancy, 5 parks had no tenants, and 11 parks had only 1 tenant."

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The Report, which discusses the effectiveness of the federal efforts to improve economic conditions on Indian reservations by four agencies, Department of Agriculture, Commerce, Interior and the Small Business Administration, concludes that a lack of coordination between the various agencies is a major stumbling block to development on Indian reservations. Though it does not specifically say so, the implications are that the agency efforts deal almost exclusively with non-Indian developers.

In fairness to the agencies involved, it should be noted that the building of industrial parks is a standard practice for attracting industry to states and cities. As is true in many other areas, what is good and acceptable in a non-Indian community is not necessarily good for Indians.

Experiences reported by tribal members indicated the following problems:

1. The policy of the federal government itself (or its lack of a consistent or coordinated policy) has tended to prevent Indian tribes from controlling the development of their own resources.
 - a. Government programs are not coordinated to work together. Each agency touts its own programs to those tribes it wants to fund or pushes those that seem "too hard" or have no appeal to other agencies. For example, one tribe reported that they had been told that the Economic Development Administration would not fund a farming project because it was the Agriculture Department's job; Agriculture would not fund it because they considered tribal operations as corporate operations; Bureau of Indian Affairs would not fund it because they said the Economic Development Administration was supposed to fund that kind of project and the tribe couldn't get a loan from the bank because they couldn't use the land as collateral.
 - b. Feasibility studies are either inadequate or non-existent. If an agency wants to fund a project and the feasibility report shows it to be impractical, it may fund it anyway, then the tribe is blamed for its failure. Specific examples were cited by tribes; Comptroller General's report cited above also gives specific examples.

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- c. Money from government programs does not come in on time. Time lags between funding cycles often cause cash flow problems. Starting date for a program may be long before funds are received yet tribes are expected to report work done from the starting date.
2. Efforts of the Federal agencies dealing with economic development have focused on non-Indian developers whether it be industrial development or development of natural resources such as land, timber, or minerals.
3. Proper information upon which to base reasonable decisions has been unavailable; that is, even basic inventories of their own natural resources are not available to the tribes in most cases.
4. Millions of dollars have been poured into programs designed to fail. (Examples are documented in the Comptroller General's report cited above.)
5. Regional and Area offices act as stumbling blocks rather than as facilitators for Indian programs. Tribes are reluctant to report troubles because of the threat, real or implied, of termination of funding. Further, policies are not consistent from region to region.
6. There is a lack of expertise in resources development in the Bureau of Indian Affairs.
7. There is a lack of capital for starting programs from both federal and non-federal sources.
8. Legal advice and technical expertise from experts that tribes can trust is needed to provide information for proper decision-making. Bad past experiences have made tribes very hesitant to try anything different, even when old systems do not work well.

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BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

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PART III - TRIBAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT: WHAT IT MEANS TO THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

The Honorable Morris Thompson, Commissioner of the Bureau of Indian Affairs addressed the group on the Bureau of Indian Affairs' view of Indian Resource Development. The following is a summary of points covered and questions raised.

Basic Bureau precepts are:

1. A tribe must want development.
2. Tribes must plan precisely and understand the types of development they want to undertake.
3. And the Bureau must minimize its deterrents.

The Commissioner pointed out that many changes in ideas about resource development on Indian reservations are coming about. Whenever change is created, both anxiety and hope are created. Such is the case in the Indian community and in the Bureau of Indian Affairs. As tribes develop an increasing awareness of the alternatives for development of their resources and a growing sophistication in understanding the trust responsibility, the federal government is challenged to change its responses. As tribes explore the meaning and ramifications of self-determination, the federal government is called to account for its past actions and is forced to gear up to meet an expanded view of its responsibility as a trustee, a responsibility not only to protect tribal resources but to insure that they are managed prudently and in such a way that the tribes receive maximum benefits. For example, while some tribes are handling their own negotiations with outside developers, the other tribes are suing the federal government for previous actions which are now recognized as harmful to their interests taken under waivers of regulations.¹

¹A case in point, while the Navajo are attempting to get a tribally negotiated contract for development of their uranium approved which would require a waiver of the regulation requiring competitive bidding, the Northern Cheyenne are attempting to void leases for coal development partially because the leases violated the government's own regulations.

The Commissioner pointed out that problems in tribal resource development include:

1. A lack of expertise within the Indian community and a distrust of the government expertise available makes it necessary to use outside advisers who are dependable and independent of both the Bureau of Indian Affairs and of industry.
2. A lack of stability in tribal governments which may be real or may be perceived by potential developers causes reluctance on their part to invest in development on Indian reservations. Tribes must re-examine their own structures considering such questions as continuity, terms of office, personnel policies, business structures protected from political interference, etc.
3. A lack of trained Indian personnel to run tribal enterprises from the technician through management levels. Educational programs, vocational and professional, must be re-examined to insure that the kind of expertise needed by tribes will be available and Indians must be enticed to secure those kinds of skills.
4. A lack of front-end dollars to provide expertise in planning and development. Traditionally the Bureau's budget has been expected to provide that money; it has not been able to. Other agencies such as the Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau of Mines and the Office of Geological Survey must be called upon for dollars and expertise. The possibilities of obtaining grants and loans against profits from industry must be explored.
5. A conflict of interest within the Department of Justice with attorneys in the same office representing Indians suing the government and the government itself.¹

¹The Commissioner reported that legislation now pending which would create a Trust Council authority which would hopefully solve some of the conflict of interest problems within the Justice Department seems to be stalled because of disagreements between the Justice and Interior Departments and by a lack of strong support from the Indian community.

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Participants added the following problems:

1. A lack of expertise within the Bureau in dealing with new forms of development; that is, if a tribe proposes anything outside the scope of the standard lease agreement, there is no one who can deal with it. Consequently, the burden of selling a new idea is always on the tribe which often lacks the experience, expertise and the dollars to fight the bureaucracy of agency, area and national offices. Since the likelihood of having the expertise needed is less at the lower levels, agency and area offices often act as stumbling blocks either out of fear of change or out of the lack of knowledge.
2. A conflict of interest within the Department of Interior which pits the trust responsibility to Indians against the other agencies within the Department with missions for development which conflict with the best interests of Indians.
3. A lack of basic information about tribally owned resources. Most tribes lack any real resource inventories. At the same time, outside developers seem to have access to tribes or from technological means not available to tribes such as data collected by satellite or more conventional aerial photography.
4. A lack of coordination between government agencies with responsibilities for assisting tribes with economic development.
5. Processing time through government agencies.

The Commissioner expressed his belief that the implementation of the Indian Self Determination Act (P.L. 93-638) and the Indian Finance Act (P.L. 92-263) would allow significant steps toward Indian control of resource development. The Indian Self Determination Act allows tribes or tribal organizations to contract to deliver services themselves which are presently delivered by the Bureau of Indian Affairs including social services, economic development and educational programs. In addition, it authorizes grants which may be used for pre-planning prior to contracting for a government program, improving the infrastructure of a tribe or planning tribal programs, and money for technical assistance. No money has been appropriated though a supplemental appropriation has been requested which includes twenty-five million for planning and four million for technical assistance.¹

¹The education provisions in P.L. 93-638 are not covered here.

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The Commissioner was questioned specifically about:

1. The timber management fee collected by the Bureau and other aspects of timber development. This will be discussed in further detail in the section of this report dealing with timber development.
2. The availability of aerial photographs of reservations. He indicated that aerial photographs of all reservations were available and could be secured by tribes on their requests to the Bureau.
3. The availability of resource inventories of reservations. He indicated that few have been completed, others are underway, and more will be completed as money is available.
4. Whether the same cash flow problem associated with other government programs would effect contracting under the Self Determination Act. He stated that Area Directors have the authority to advance up to one-fourth of the amount of the contract so that cash flow should not be a problem.
5. The possibility of resistance to contracting by Bureau personnel. He stated that under the Self Determination Act, the Bureau is required to contract unless they prove the tribe is incapable of administering a contract and, in that case, they must provide technical assistance to develop the tribal capability to contract. Time limits are also built into the regulations, though the Commissioner was unable to say what the penalty would be for failure to meet deadlines.

PART IV: PARALLELS WITH DEVELOPING FOREIGN NATIONS

"About a year and a half ago, when LaDonna and others from AIO came to the Overseas Development Council to talk about the relationship between the actions of raw materials exporting countries in Africa, Asia, and South America, and Indian nations, it was very clear to all of us that there were certain parallels between events in those nations and the problems facing Native Americans," began Guy Erb, Senior Fellow, Overseas Development Council. "We have received confirmation of the existence of such parallels from a Civil Rights Commission report entitled, 'The Navajo Nation, An American Colony.' The Navajo Nation has more in common with an underdeveloped country than it does with the rest of the United States."

Developing countries have been largely dependent on major industrial countries such as the United States, Britain and France for development of their resources just as Indian nations have been dependent on the Bureau of Indian Affairs and other government agencies. That is, they have been in a position of responding to the needs of the industrialized nations in order to try to meet the needs of their own people rather than being in a position to decide what the needs of their own people are and the ways they are willing to respond to outsiders' needs in order to satisfy their own. They obviously want to change that just as Native Americans do. Many are beginning to recognize that money or "aid" will not help much if the total relationship of rich countries stays the same. Changes in developing countries came about largely as a result of the internal pressures from the people themselves. The people decided that they were no longer going to tolerate outsiders saying, "Here's what we want you to do" and began to say, "No. We want to set our own priorities, then we'll come to you."

Erb pointed out that change does not come easily and there are many problems to overcome. Change begins with building up local decision making structures which, in turn, contribute to creation of a new political force. Fatalism within your own community must be overcome and stereotypes must be broken. Technology and technical expertise must be acquired. Marketing difficulties must be overcome.

Interestingly, it was Congressional impatience with the obstacles caused by the Agency for International Development officials that led to the creation of a new - and most promising - institution to assist Latin America called the Inter-American Foundation. The Congress felt that United States aid was not reaching the poor people in the countries to which they were providing aid. Dams and factories were being built but the poor people were not being helped. The Congress short-circuited the complex of institutions and created a relatively unbureaucratic, almost anti-bureaucratic, institution with the specific objective to contribute to social change.

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"Where have you seen, I'd be curious to know," said Erb, "a project for Native Americans that says 'This project truly breaks from traditional approaches by placing the decision making in the hands of the people to benefit from the project.' That's a specific objective of a cooperative in Bolivia. The jurisdiction for the project is its wide membership, and general participation in decision making. It reallocates ownership and decision making, and shows that the means of achieving real social, economic, and political development is for the people to get involved in the project. This is quite an unusual approach to a development project, but one that was insisted upon by the Congress.

Here's another one which stresses leadership, land distribution, diversification, and creative cooperation between normally competitive groups. In other words, an attempt was made to forge unity among a variety of otherwise competing peoples. I have other examples here in small scale projects which have been set up to fabricate bricks, in woodcrafts, woodworking, and rural development.

Each one of these small scale projects aims to maximize the employment of the people affected. They minimize capital intensive machinery because they want to employ as many people as they can. They attempt to utilize what credit is available directly for the benefit of the people in the project or to be affected by the project. They try to use local sources of raw materials and incorporate the technical advice that is appropriate for that level of project. There is a whole school of thought on what levels of technology are appropriate for community development. It's very interesting that they are not using large machinery in most cases, but rather machinery that is cheap and easily accessible. But above all as the people develop skills in managerial techniques, they become interested in the decisions, in where the power resides, and in who is going to control new projects. The power then tends to shift to those communities that are affected by the money that's being disbursed.

As I listened yesterday, I was thinking that it took some years for the Congress to react as it did and create this Foundation which would allow communities to get relatively small grants quickly, but not necessarily on the basis of sophisticated project requests. I've been told by Inter-American Foundation staff that they sometimes receive handwritten project requests. They will accept them because if many in a community come together to change their situation, the form in which they reach the Foundation is less important than the decision to take action. When I listened to you and to the Commissioner, it seemed that we are still a long way from getting that kind of innovative institution that you could rely on as you try to formulate projects for your communities."

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PART V: PLANNING - CONSIDERING TRADEOFFS

"It is not good enough to do our best.
We have to do what is necessary."

Winston Churchill
Prime Minister of Great Britain
World War II

The key to developing your own resources, whether they be industrial or business endeavors or natural resources is creating an environment for success according to David Lester, President of the United Indian Development Association.

In order to create such an environment, there are certain factors that must be considered:

1. The primary ingredient necessary to gaining control of resource utilization and development is the determination to do it.
2. Economic development is not education, health, housing, manpower training, etc, though all of these are related.
3. Economic development is not just creating jobs. Many programs have been devised and millions of dollars have been spent to create jobs for Indians. Creating jobs for Indians does not change the economic relationship between Indians and society. "During the period when there was slavery remember there weren't any unemployed Blacks. Slavery is the only system that guarantees 100% employment," Lester said.
4. Economic development is production of wealth for owners. Indian economic development is Indian ownership of the economic activities taking place in the Indian community. The classic approach is to take outside capital, outside technology, outside management and concentrate them in an area for profit. This is not acceptable in the Indian community because the process ceases to be developmental and commences to be exploitive in nature.

5. Successful Indian projects are those that come from within the community itself. The history, tradition, and experience of the tribe must be considered. It takes more than a training program to prepare a community's social fabric to accept what hasn't been done before. One of the reasons for the failure of so many industrial park projects is that they are basically geared to manufacturing enterprises. For many Indians and Indian communities, manufacturing is not within their experience; as a result most manufacturing efforts have not only failed, they have been disruptive to the community.
6. Do not be pressured into taking the first opportunity that comes along. There are many opportunities. The key is to find the one you can succeed with. Limitations as well as potential must be considered so that the opportunity chosen will fit.

"Once there is an environment for success and a truly feasible project identified," Lester said, "then it's possible to establish an enterprise that can develop and prosper." At this point management factors must be considered. Some of these are:

1. Any business that is run like a governmental agency is doomed to failure, whether it's tribal or federal. The Post Office is a prime example. This is not a criticism of tribal governments - they are not businesses, they are governments and should operate as governments. Neither can businesses be run like federally or state funded programs or foundation programs. The local community must devise its own method for insulating their business enterprises from the political process.
2. The essence of a successful business is that the owner - the managers - are committed to the success of the business. Run it yourself. Hire the expertise needed to help you. From the commitment to succeed comes the courage to make unpopular decisions.
3. A business is successful when its revenues exceed its expenses. However, the profits must be reinvested in replacing or adding needed equipment otherwise the business will be cannibalized just as it will be by hiring people who are not needed or misusing income.

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"In Southern California for example," Lester said, "in one county (San Diego County) there are 17 Indian reservations. Three years ago, one small reservation in San Diego County came to us and wanted us to help them with an economic development program. What they wanted us to do was to come in and do the economic planning, produce for them an enterprise, arrange the financing through government or private sources, set up the management structure and to put them into business. Well, we told them we couldn't do that. We told them though, about the major decisions that they would have to make if they were serious. The things that I have outlined here were basically what we told them. Then the final thing that we asked was that they have one individual in charge. A person who could make decisions. Then what we had to offer could be effectively used. Then as consultants we could talk about the best approach towards accomplishing their goal, but we couldn't set the goal and we couldn't tell them how to organize and achieve consensus to pursue the project.

Well, they were talking about a modular home factory; they were talking about a brick factory--using some of the adobe that they had on the reservation; they were talking about mining gravel, and a lot of other things. Well, you know what they finally came back to us with? Every one of those guys on the reservation had lived there working in agriculture-related jobs. When they got down to saying what they really wanted to do, they wanted to be farmers. They were tired of working on everybody else's ranches and farms, planting all of the orange groves and stacking somebody else's hay; the problems that they faced to get into agriculture to them were insurmountable. It was easier to go get a grant and a loan to build a brick factory than it was to develop land for agriculture. So they almost sold themselves into going and doing the brick thing. But then when they started really talking to individual people who would have to work, nobody wanted to work in a brick factory. If they would have taken that approach, they would have had the same problem that they have had on other reservation projects where they've said, 'Well, the Indians can't adjust to a work routine.' Well, that's not true because they are already adjusted to a work routine which is far more strenuous than being a factory worker. You have to get up earlier, you have to work longer and you get home later, so it's not the work routine at all. I don't care what the sociologists say about it--I've seen it happen. In other words, what they finally chose to do even though there were more legal and financial difficulties to accomplish it, was to do something that would make more sense for the community.

There wasn't a piece of land on the reservation that was good farm land that didn't have four or five people owning it. But now they had identified the problems that they had to overcome and they went about overcoming the obstacles. All around them were big avocado, citrus, corn fields, and alfalfa and their neighbors had the same type of land, the same rains, the same sunshine but the Indian neighbors were producing and the non-Indians were still growing weeds.

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This week they're harvesting their first crop of corn. They put together one hundred acres. It took eighty-five signatures to put one hundred acres together. You know something? They did it because the whole community wanted it done.

They didn't have any money, so to clear the land they all went out and cleared it. The tribe had a Comprehensive Employment Training Act (CETA) program so all the CETA workers were out there clearing the land; tearing down old fences, consolidating the land and doing a little bit of grading. Now they had another problem and that was getting money. Banks will not loan any money to a tribe on trust land. Everybody knows that. Well, that's not true either because we obtained a loan through a bank. You might ask, 'What did they use for security?' Well, they used their crop as security. We put together a business plan where we were able to demonstrate that the Indians on the reservation had the ability to raise a crop. They didn't need to use their land as security because corn as a crop is security--a commodity. They went out and they contacted the local dairymen, and they contracted their crop before it was even grown. So they took their business plan, the costs that they anticipated to have, and the contract for the crop to the bank, and the bank made them a seventeen thousand dollar loan to buy seed and fertilizer. The crop was the security. Finding money to finance an economic development project is difficult, I know. We've been involved in financing several hundred Indian business projects both on reservations and off reservations, and it is difficult, but if you have a good project and can show that there's going to be money to repay the loan, then you can get the loan. That's the key. Now I know that some places have bankers who are absolutely prejudiced and won't make the loan regardless. We've run into those too. That is where the attitude of not accepting failure comes into play, because you will find that there are more ways than one to skin a cat. If you try it one way and it doesn't work, you can sit down and figure out another way to do it. Now, of course, there is the American Indian National Bank that is more than willing to look at Indian businesses purely from the business point of view and there is also the Indian Finance Act.

I know it's a battle but it is possible to find financing. The biggest key is establishing a plan and demonstrating that it will make money. The fact that brought the tribe together was that they all saw that it was in their best interests, both as a community and as individuals to get into agriculture. Jobs are not the thing that they were after, but they knew that if it was successful and if they continued to develop more and more land on the reservation that more and more jobs would be created. Everybody on the reservation had a stake in what was going to happen, and that's why I think it's going to be successful. The decisions and operations are under the control of the people who have a vested interest in the success of the project. I have used this as an example to show you some of the things that I think will lead to failure and some of the things that while they won't guarantee success, give you a chance at it.

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PART VI: TRIBAL POWER AND STRUCTURE

The extent of tribal power has yet to be defined according to attorneys Charles Lohah and Leigh Price.

There is very little "Indian law", that is, interpretation of the laws of the United States applied to Indian rights. Most issues have not been decided by any court, and only a very few issues have been decided by the Supreme Court. Even after decisions are made, the Congress may pass new laws which modify or make them meaningless, or the Court's order may not be enforced. It is difficult to separate a right from an enforceable right. There is no way to know the extent of Tribal power until it is exercised.

Most people view lawyers and "the law" with a kind of awe that inhibits the kind of questioning necessary to explore a legal question thoroughly. There are few lawyers trained in "Indian law" and even fewer Indian lawyers.¹ Participants were cautioned to select their legal counsels carefully and to exercise control over them as they would any other employee. "The attorney's role is to advise you how to do what you decide needs doing. You have the responsibility your hands," Price said.

Tribal structure has been greatly influenced by non-Indians for the convenience of Federal administrators and supervisors. Only in the last decade, for example, have the "Five Civilized Tribes" in Oklahoma been permitted to elect their own Chairmen. Until then, they were appointed by the Secretary of Interior. Tribes must have their tribal constitutions approved by the Secretary of Interior. If they fall outside the normal limits of the reviewer's experience, they are often rejected. Some tribal governments were actually imposed by legislation. For example, "I'm from the Osage tribe in Oklahoma," said Lohah, "our so-called tribal government was established and is presently maintained by Federal statute. Congress said, here's your tribal government! At the time (1906) we had large and undeveloped areas of coal and oil. The statute was totally intended for our exploitation--I won't dignify it by calling it development.

¹The number of Indian lawyers has increased dramatically during the last five years largely due to the efforts of the American Indian Law Center at the University of New Mexico. However, there are not nearly enough Indian lawyers.

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Times changed. We have a per capita distribution system which made everybody happy during the oil boom of the twenties. No one worried about our tribal government system until it became unworkable as a tribal government.

We've tried to alter its structure. Very simply, what we tried to do was split the business functions from the tribal governmental functions and make what is now the "Minerals Exploitation Council" into a subsidiary of a tribal council. It seemed very rational to us, but since it was established by a Congressional enactment, it had to go to Congress to get approval. It writhed around in the committee rooms and died like a dog on the floor. So we still have a "tribal" government that acts like a wholly owned subsidiary of the Exxon Oil Company."

Tribes must re-examine their own structures to be sure they meet the needs of their own people. In doing so, they must take into consideration not only the problems of internal governance, they must build safeguards against external interference. Tribal constitutions may be inadequate or outdated and in need of revision. Some may simply need to be enforced. Selective enforcement, particularly by Federal officials, is a well recognized method of manipulation. A strong, well planned tribal structure is imperative as questions of jurisdiction come increasingly to the forefront.

Jurisdiction is perhaps the most crucial issue facing Indian nations today--who has the jurisdiction--the power: over what, over whom, and where.

One of the most disturbing pieces of legislation passed during the "termination era" of the Eisenhower administration was the Indian Law Enforcement Improvement Act (P.L. 280), which was designed to give states jurisdiction over local tribal governments and this assimilate Indians totally into the non-Indian governmental structure.¹ Some states have been hesitant to assume jurisdiction over reservations because of the expenses involved for police salaries, welfare, etc., which would not be supported by taxes from the reservations. Some states have now decided that there is a lot of money to be made through taxation on Indian reservations. Since 1968, however, states have been unable to assume jurisdiction over tribes without the agreement of the tribe. Some states, (Montana and New Mexico, for instance) have worked out what they hope will be a loophole.

¹Legislation has been introduced in the Congress which would reverse some of the effects of P.L. 280.

They are arguing that jurisdiction amounts to the right of self-government - i.e., that Indian tribes have jurisdiction over Indians (self-government) but not over non-Indians on the reservations. "They figure that the non-Indians have the cash and if they can tax Peabody Coal or Westmoreland, they've got most of the money anyway," Price said.¹ "There are two problems with this. One is that they are trying to create a theory of jurisdiction based on race. Traditionally, the sovereign has jurisdiction of power, it has the power over everyone within the boundaries of the jurisdiction. For instance, if you are a citizen of Wisconsin and you drive into Michigan, you have to obey the traffic laws of Michigan. Michigan has power over the driver of anybody in the state, not just the citizens of Michigan. But states such as New Mexico are arguing that the tribes have authority only over tribal members, not over everybody on the reservation. They're hoping that the Supreme Court will give its blessing to a new form of racially-based sovereignty - and they may win.

Next to this question is the question of civil and criminal jurisdiction over non-Indians within the reservation. Can the tribal police arrest a non-Indian for speeding on the reservation, try him in tribal court and throw him in tribal jail? I don't know. I don't know because the Supreme Court hasn't decided yet.

What I do know is that before the Supreme Court decides the question, some tribe must pass the law, and if it's violated, enforce it. That tribe must act like a sovereign or we'll never know what the law is."

"If you ask what the law is today," Price continued, "A lawyer may tell you that in the Nineteenth Century, a territorial court in Arkansas found that the Choctaw had no power to exercise criminal jurisdiction over non-Indians. He might tell you that a young Indian attorney, Frank Ducheneaux, Jr., writing an article for the NCIO Newsletter during the Nixon administration, argued that it was well established in the law that Indian tribes have no criminal jurisdiction over non-Indians.

If you accept these lawyers at face value, you would stop there. But the Solicitor has since reversed himself under pressure and today some tribes have asserted this jurisdiction over non-Indians. We're now waiting on the Supreme Court.

¹The State of New Mexico is taxing the developers of Navajo coal \$1.25 a ton - the Navajos are receiving 40¢ a ton for the same coal.

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For decades, Solicitors, lawyers and from time to time even Indian attorneys accepted each other's opinions of the law as if that were the law and as if the law were cut and dry. They all said that, "under the law," the tribes did not have the power.

My point is, to find out what your powers are as a tribe, you must first listen to lawyers skeptically, you must then decide what you want to do, you must be prepared to take risks and to lose, you must keep your lawyers and advisors on a very short leash and never forget that you pay their paychecks, that they work for you--not vice versa,--you must insist that they help in your evaluation of risks, and finally you must be prepared to behave as a sovereign. They won't give it to you.

I think that Indian tribes can, in the framework of white man's law, become true states, with the power to tax or to offer tax advantages the states aren't prepared to offer, to control the behavior of non-Indian individuals and corporations who come on to reservation lands, actually function as tribally-controlled states, at least as powerful as the other, non-Indian states.

This is the opportunity that should never be given away cheaply. It must be approached wisely, but there's no need to give it away. To get those cases past the courts and the Congress, you must act like a sovereign. You must take the initiative."

Lohah spoke of the difficulties of finding your way through the massive accumulations of legislation, court cases, published and unpublished Solicitor's opinions, etc., that deal with questions of Indian law. This makes it very difficult and time consuming to do the research on each and every case. "Legal people say that all the treaties and laws are compiled in Kappler's five volume set on Indian law. However, that set died in 1938. If you are going to get up to date with the laws, you have to go through every volume of the Statutes at Large after that. Then you have to check Solicitor's opinions, both published and unpublished. We go around the country with little black bags loaded with 25 USC and 25 CFR like old time doctors with their little medicine kits in about 1880. We're asked questions that just can't be dealt with off-hand. It's sometimes like those old doctors running into a case of smallpox--you just sit there and watch the patient die," Lohah said.¹

¹The Native American Rights Fund has established a National Indian Law Library in an attempt to alleviate this problem. The American Indian Policy Review Commission has one task force charged with the responsibility for codifying Indian Law.

While participants were encouraged to exercise their tribal power, they were cautioned to remember that it must be used wisely and that its effects could be far reaching. "There's one horrible case out West," Lohah said, "where a lawyer right out of law school made a tribal sovereignty case out of a parking ticket or something equally foolish to make a federal case out of and bombed out completely--got a decision that said there was no such thing as tribal sovereignty. Some legal service group got into it before it was too late, but you've got to be careful. It's very easy for rights built up on Indian case law to be destroyed by a bad case."

Participants discussed the need for some kind of coordinated efforts on major issues such as water rights and taxation. "It seems to me," one participant observed, "that we should get tribes who are interested in, say, the taxation questions, to hire one law firm to handle that issue for all of them. The way it is now, each attorney wants to hold that little tribe under his thumb all the time so that he handles all the legal aspects. He doesn't want to go and split the pie with other attorneys, which is one of the things that's holding back some of the major decisions in Indian country."

Participants were encouraged to develop their tribal codes as thoroughly and comprehensively as possible. Jurisdiction can be lost by default--simply by not exercising it. The Environmental Protection Agency, for instance, has established a regulation for air quality control with a provision for tribes in 280 states to set their own standards. If tribes don't move quickly, however, surrounding states may establish air quality standards for the surrounding areas which could make tribal codes ineffective.

"Today, Indian tribes are at a point of opportunity. I think there's going to be a tremendous change in Indian country in the next generation and by the time your grandkids are running the tribal government, we will be in the 21st Century. I can envision Indian tribes which are not only economically self-sufficient but also independently and culturally Indian. I don't see economic development as an Anglo-Saxon prerogative. I think that the Anglos in this country who say, "But, the Indians can't live in teepees forever, can they?" have an almost childish perspective on cultural development. To turn it around: When Europe was in the Dark Ages, ready to explode culturally into the Renaissance, Marco Polo wandered in China and found a culture far more advanced than his own. But it wasn't necessary for the Europeans to assimilate into Chinese culture in order to develop. It was possible for them to grow and develop as Europeans, not as Chinese; and in the same sense it's possible to grow and develop as Indians, not as Europeans. I know there are problems in trying to find an Indian way to develop economically without becoming a white man, but I say it's there to be done, and it's possible.

There were no further questions at the meeting.

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That's the opportunity, and in terms of tribal power it means building towards tribal governments that, in the Twenty-first Century, run by your grandchildren, have the clout to stand up as sovereigns equivalent to states," Price concluded.

SECRETARIAL-DEPARTMENT
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

John Price

RESIDENT
TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT

John Price

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED:

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

PART VII: DEALING WITH DEVELOPERS

"I have advised many developing countries on natural resource agreements. The Indian leases in this country are among the worst that I have seen; they can only be compared to the old colonial agreements of thirty and more years ago," began Charles Lipton, an international attorney and negotiator.¹

"The Tribes have been pretty well taken," he said. "One Tribe, for example, entered into a coal lease where all they get is a fixed royalty of 17½¢ per ton, without any relationship to what kind of coal it is -- how high grade, or how low the sulphur content -- and more importantly, without any relationship to the value of coal. When coal prices go up, the Tribe won't get anything more; the lessee gets it all. And we all know what has happened to the value, the purchasing power, of the dollar in the last few years." Lipton pointed out that 17½¢ will buy only half an ice cream cone today. "What will it buy in five years time?" he asked.

"And the story is even worse than that and not far back in history either. In May of 1971, the Tribe entered into a lease agreement after advertising and presumably competitive bidding, with a Billings lawyer -- a speculator. Just six months later, he assigned the lease to Chevron. For that assignment, he received \$1,380,749.50. The Tribe did not receive one penny. In addition, that Billings lawyer and his descendants will receive a 9¢ per ton royalty, more than half the royalty the Tribe gets for each ton of coal mined."

Lipton cautioned the participants, as Price had earlier, to be wary of their advisers. He said that he had a phone call a few months back from a Tribal Chairman in South Dakota who had heard him speak once before. The Chairman just wanted a reaction to a proposition. A fast dollar artist was going to help the Tribe lease their land to petroleum companies -- and he was going to be damned reasonable about it; he wasn't even going to charge them for his time. All he wanted was 2% of the royalty. That is to say, if the royalty was 12½%, he would get 2% and the tribe would get the remaining 10½%.

"I told him that it was just about the worst thing the Tribe could do. After all, that character wanted 1/5 of what the Tribe would get. It could be many millions of dollars," Lipton said.

¹Lipton has advised 22 governments overseas on the negotiation and drafting of natural resource agreements, legislation and regulations and is a consultant to the World Bank and to the United Nations.

"There are many lawyers and advisers around -- some of whom are experienced and quite prepared to give their time and advice for a fee on a time basis. Don't give up any interest in anything to anybody," he said. "That's been the trouble, the Indians get a few cents and the big companies, the speculators and the rip-off artists get all of the profits."

"Deciding what the Tribe wants to do and resolving to do it is the most important step in controlling resource development. You may be told that the law or the regulations won't allow this or that. The object of the exercise is to decide what you want and figure out a way to do it. There are not only more ways than one to skin a cat -- there's more than one cat to skin," Lipton said.

The approach should be positive, not negative. For instance, if the Bureau of Indian Affairs regulations require that a Tribe advertise for competitive bids on a lease form (or ask for an exemption) it need not be the Federal lease form. You should be able to draw up your own lease form, provided that it meets the minimum requirements of the Federal Regulation. Those are supposed to be minimum provisions to protect the Tribes, not maximum provisions to exploit them. In any event, Lipton maintained that a lease is not the most advantageous form of agreement for a Tribe to use.

The Federal Lease Form

Lipton pointed out that the Federal lease form is a lessee's deal -- that is on balance the clauses favor the developers, rather than the owner. The Federal lease form has routinely been used for public lands and for Indian land under Federal trusteeship. "We must recognize," said Lipton, "that what is good for the Federal government on federally owned lands is not necessarily good for the Tribes on Indian owned lands."

Lipton went into the reasons for this. The Federal government is going to get its financial return not only from the lease itself but also from taxing the profits made by companies using the raw materials from the Federal lands. The Federal government also has some interest in subsidizing the needs of the country as a whole -- energy, for instance. Leasing coal owned by the public for 17½¢ per ton can also be rationalized on the basis that cheap energy is badly needed, that the companies developing coal deposits will pay taxes on their profits to the Federal government, and that jobs will be created and employees will pay taxes to the Federal government. Leasing Tribal coal cannot be rationalized that way. There can be no justification for some of the poorest people in the country subsidizing the needs of the rest of the country, much less the wealthy multinational corporations. Nor can the failure of the Tribes to get a fair share of the profits from their natural resources be justified either.

Worst of all, under the Federal lease form, the Tribes have no control over the development of their resources.

"Control means who makes the basic decisions regarding a project," Lipton said -- It is very important that before negotiations are undertaken, the basic decisions are identified and a determination is made as to who will make them. For instance, timber owners may determine what the annual cut will be, the reforestation cycle, the species of wood to be grown, etc. Mineral owners may determine how much mining there will be and where; at what rate; what factories are going to be built, if any; where they are to be located; how and when the land will be restored, etc. They may decide to what extent the raw materials will be processed before it passes from their control. Timber may be cut; a saw may be established; a chipping plant; pulp and paper mill; a plywood plant; veneer plant; furniture factory. The more you upgrade, the more you add to the value, the more you add to the deal in terms of money, jobs and the "Multiplier Effect" - the creation of new local services, small business and feeder enterprises.

Owners may set conservation standards, environmental standards, training programs and employment and promotion quotas. Developing countries no longer settle for "employment preference" clauses. They set out schedules, for instance, that after five years 90% of the employees in each job category will be local people; in ten years 100% except for certain specified jobs. They don't accept a clause that provides for employment of local people only "if qualified people are available". The developer must qualify them. There may be a requirement that for every ten outsiders, one local person will be sent to school; or for every five outsiders, one local person will be put in a training program. Owners may decide where housing projects will be built and how they will be built. "Many don't go this far yet," Lipton said, "But they will. That is what control is about."

"Many of the same American corporations who are dealing with Indian Tribes are giving better terms to the governments of foreign countries where they are further away from markets, where transportation costs are greater and above all, where their risks are greater," Lipton said. Tribes must come to the negotiation table knowing this and insist on better deals.

What are the forms of agreement that have been used by developing countries?¹

Concession agreements. Concession agreements are one of the early forms of agreement. A concession agreement gave title, ownership of the resource, to the foreign investor and allowed

¹In speaking of developing countries, the words "government" and "owners" are used interchangeably. All mineral rights are owned by the government in developing countries.

the foreign investor to come in with his own law or froze the local law so that it couldn't be changed. These concessions were justified on the basis that it was the investors of the mother country, the colonial administrative country, whose interests were to be protected, not the local people. They had no control over the development of their resources at all.

Lease agreements. Lease agreements were used before World War II. They usually provided for a fixed number of cents per ton for minerals or per acre of timber cleared. As the value of the raw material went up, the increased profits went to the lessees, and the owners got nothing more. As the value of the currency went down, or depreciated, the owners got less and less for giving up more and more. The local people remained the owners, but they had no control over the development of their resources, until later, with political independence, when they enacted their own legislation. The lease term was usually ninety-nine years, but really longer as the term ran until the mineral deposit was mined out. The lease form usually did not include meaningful provisions for the employment of local people, or for the development of local business - the Multiplier Effect. The Indian coal and petroleum leases of today are very much like those old lease agreements. Leasing is not development.

What are the forms of agreement that are now being used by developing countries?

1. Joint ventures. Joint ventures are agreements where the parties form a kind of partnership and agree on a sharing of the risks and the profits, and agree on how the basic decisions are going to be made. Lipton stressed that most developing countries now insist on structuring their resource agreements so that their financial return, sometimes called "the government take," comes in three ways:
 - (a) they collect a royalty which is not fixed in cents per ton or trees cut; the royalty is a fixed percentage of the market value. This guarantees a cash flow, whether projects prove to be profitable or not, and insures that the payment is in proportion to the value and will increase if inflation raises the value of the resource.
 - (b) they collect their own profits tax; and their auditors make that calculation.
 - (c) they obtain a participation in the net profits.

Lipton explained why developing country officials like joint ventures. "They say, we want to eat out of the same pot the foreigners do. That's why we want a joint venture and want to share in the net profits. We know they've got good engineers; we know they've got good accountants; we know they've got many different ways of moving money around. The raw material is ours, and that's our contribution to the joint venture. The developers who are contributing capital know how to use their marketing ability. But the basic value is ours; we want to have a share of the profits from it."

Joint venture agreements are complex and you have to know what you are getting into. Lipton said "if you think you have been skinned before, when you go into joint ventures, the opportunities of getting skinned again are increased immeasurably if you don't watch what your partners are doing." Once a joint venture is entered into, as in any other partnership, you must be sure that partners act and continue to act properly. What is won at the negotiating table can be lost later on if you don't watch out for your own interests.

2. Production sharing agreements. The production sharing agreement is a variation of the joint venture. The owner's take is in-kind rather than in a percentage of profits, like a share cropping arrangement. The owners can then market their share themselves. This works well for certain resources like petroleum, timber, or gold; often to the advantage of the owners because you can't be sure that developers are selling to the best advantage. They may be selling at reduced rates to their own subsidiaries or to others who will reciprocate. This could make the profits lower and thus the owner's share lower.
3. Service contracts. The newest form of agreement is a service contract under which the owner hires a company to develop the raw materials for a fee. This is similar to employing a contractor to build a road or a building. The fee could be a percentage of the value of what's produced, a percentage of the profits, or a fixed amount of dollars. While the owner has complete control, the owner also bears the total risk, but gets all of the profits.

The Venezuelan government, for instance, hired an American mining company to mine an iron ore deposit, deliver the ore to a port and load it on a ship. They paid so many cents a ton for it. The Venezuelan government has hired a second company to market the iron ore for them, and they are paid a marketing fee.

The government of Iran has hired an American mining company, Anaconda, to mine a copper deposit for them for a fixed fee. Both are very large projects and in both cases, the owners -- the governments of Venezuela and Iran -- are bearing the total risk. You cannot expect 100% of the profit if you are not willing to take 100% of the risks -- but there are ways of minimizing those risks.

An example of a small scale service contract is the development of a kaolin deposit in Swaziland. (Kaolin is a kind of clay -- one kind is used for making dishes; another is used to coat paper with a slick finish. Swaziland is a small country in Southern Africa). The Swazi discovered that one foreigner was mining kaolin under a lease and had simply hired fifty or sixty Swazi to do the work and he was making the money. The Swazi decided not to renew his lease and to run the mining operation themselves. They hired an expert to tell them where to find the best grade of kaolin, hired a mine manager and took over the total operation.

What does an investor look for when he considers a deal?

1. Discounted cash flow rate of return. The calculation of a discounted cash flow rate of return (DCF) can be complicated, but basically it is a method to show how much money an investor will get out of the deal compared to how much money he must put into it over a period of time, based on the present value of a dollar. A dollar today is obviously worth more than a dollar a year from now. An investor will want to determine what he can reasonably expect over the life of a project expressed in terms of today's dollars. If he sees he can only expect a 6% or 8% DCF rate of return on his investment, he'll probably put his money in a savings bank or government bonds -- it's easier and safer. He decides on a minimum amount of return he'll settle for or he won't make an investment. To the extent that he can get more than that, a Tribe has not made its best deal. At this point, predictability and stability come into play.

2. Predictability and stability. A company which would in all likelihood invest in an operation in the United States with an expected DCF rate of return of 15% would never invest in the same operation with the same return in an unpredictable, unstable country. Indian reservations face the same kind of scrutiny. If a tribe is together and there's relatively little internal dissention, then an investor might settle for a smaller rate of return. On the other hand, if they throw their tribal chairman out every year, an investor will look for a higher rate of return because of the unpredictability. That means tribes will get less -- the price of uncertainty must be paid. "There is no free lunch" as Lipton stresses several times.

How can tribes know if they are making a good deal? Lipton said, "If you've got as much as you can and given as little as possible, then you've made a good deal. In order to negotiate with an investor, you've got to put yourself in his shoes, and to the extent possible, know what he knows, otherwise you are in a very poor bargaining position."

The feasibility report is a very important negotiating tool. It is a report prepared for the investor which sets out a complete plan for the organization of a project, how it is to be done and how it is to be financed. It also includes a projected DCF rate of return. It therefore contains the basic information on which a developer bases his decision to invest. Without it, a Tribe doesn't know what the real situation is. You are negotiating in the dark. You may not know the value of your coal or your timber, but you can be sure the investor knows. He knows it very well. He's done it many times in many different places. "Compared to you, they are standing in flood-lit rooms and you don't even have a flashlight," Lipton said.

It is very hard to get good feasibility reports. You can insist on seeing the developer's report and you must be sure it's the real one -- the one they show their Boards of Directors. You must have some method of verification and a sophisticated Tribe would make sure they got the right advice from experts to check it out.

7. Environment - If it is a factory or industrial operation, there may be pollution. Your water and air may be polluted. Strip mining has devastating effects on the land unless properly controlled with tough restoration requirements.
8. The impact on the community - Will the enterprise bring in an influx of outsiders? If so, what about cultural disruption and the costs of outsiders such as schools?

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What should a tribe look for when it considers a deal? Basically, the same things an investor does: what will the Tribe get out of it compared to what they put into it? The Tribe must consider both the negatives and the positives:

1. Cash revenues.
2. Jobs.
3. Training people in skills that can be used in other enterprises.
4. Service and feeder enterprises - How can the Multiplier Effect of an enterprise be increased? If it's a timber operation, can we start a plywood plant or a furniture factory? If it's a hotel, for instance, can we start supplying the meat to the hotel? Can we start our own grocery stores, service stations, etc. to keep the new dollars in the community? (According to a report prepared by the Secretarial Commission of the Department of Interior, on the Pine Ridge Reservation the average payroll dollar turns over less than once on the reservation. In a well-rounded, fully developed economy, the "original" dollar of the foundation industries characteristically turn over from five to seven times through local services. In a report prepared by the University of Oklahoma in the late sixties, economists found that on an average, for every seven new out of town students at the University, one new job was created in the service enterprises in the community. It would seem to follow that the creation of new jobs on the reservation should be followed by an increase in employment in service industries.)
5. Alternative uses for the resources - Strip mined land cannot be farmed or ranched.
6. Effect on other resources - A mining enterprise, for instance, will require water. Water is a resource with a price on it, too.
7. Environment - If it is a factory or industrial operation, there may be pollution. Your water and air may be polluted. Strip mining has devastating effects on the land unless properly controlled with tough restoration requirements.
8. The impact on the community - Will the enterprise bring in an influx of outsiders? If so, what about cultural disruption and the costs of outsiders such as schools?

Cost/Benefit Analysis

Cost-benefit analysis is a method of comparing the quantified costs of a project to its economic benefits.

There are costs to a government or an owner which may be indirect but which must be considered and evaluated against future benefits. Such costs include the value of water used in the project, alternative uses for land, the costs of road maintenance and providing schools and facilities for new workers. Then one has to consider the effect of inflation which seems to follow a large scale project unless controlled. Of course, one must take into account factors that are difficult to quantify, such as environmental damage, credit limitations and the impact of a large project on the traditional way of life of the local people. "For example," Lipton said, "in Switzerland, the government will not allow a coal deposit to be explored. It's under a game reserve. They say, 'It's very important to our people that game be here. We don't care how much money is going to come out of the land from a coal mine because a hundred years from now, that will all be gone. A hundred years from now, game is still going to be important to our people. We're going to keep this a game reserve.' When I say - let's find out what's under the land, maybe there's a billion dollars of coal there and we'll just move the game reserve, the government answers: 'No, we don't even want to know. We might be tempted.' That government has made a cost-benefit analysis and to them the cost is more than the benefits."

Negotiations

So far, there is a tremendous imbalance of information and experience between the developers and the Tribe's side of the negotiating table. There is usually nobody in a Tribe with commercial experience equivalent to that of an executive in a big corporation. On one side of the table, you may have the Vice-President of a corporation making \$100,000 a year with his lawyer making \$150,000 a year, who may have done this fifty times all over the world. On the Tribe's side, they've just never done it before. Developing countries now seek advice from outsiders and they have begun to train their own people. "The first time maybe they don't make such a good deal, but they learn, and the second time, they make a better one and the third time around, they know what to ask for and the experience to know how to get it," Lipton said. But the difficulty with the Tribes is that some just cannot afford to make mistakes, or all their resources could be leased out.

Information is power. Developing nations have begun to exchange information. In many respects that is what the producers associations are about -- the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, the International Bauxite Association, the Iron Ore Producers Association.¹

In many cases, information on the kinds of agreements negotiated by others can be learned through research. Outsiders with expertise may be hired out, but they should only be hired -- they get paid for their time and their experience but they should never get a piece of the action in the form of royalty payments or percentages of profits.

There are many, widely varied issues that come up in dealing with developers. Each project must be undertaken carefully and considered from every possible angle before, not after, an agreement is made. Expertise must be sought when necessary and used early. But the overriding considerations in every case must be control and a fair return to the Tribe. As Lipton put it, "In the last analyses, nobody really cares whether you get a good deal but you."

¹Indian nations have also begun to form producers associations. The Council on Energy Resource Tribes is a coalition of the tribes with producing or identified energy resources such as petroleum, coal, oil shale, and uranium.

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PART IX: DEALING WITH FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

"There are eight types of banks in this country and we are all in the business of buying and selling money for profit. If you substitute the word "value" for money, then you pick up every type of financial intermediary. Always remember that the key word is profit in our business just as it is in any business."

-Jack Rushing
Assistant Vice President
First City National Bank
of New York

"As Chairman of the Board of about ninety-five Native owned businesses in the United States and Canada, I will tell you that the main problem I see with any type of business development is that very, very few Native Americans -- in fact, very few Americans -- understand finance, the business of buying and selling. More importantly, of all the companies I have seen, only those companies who really understand the banking and financing function can reasonably expect to be successful," began Jack Rushing, Assistant Vice President, First National City Bank of New York.

In order to understand how to deal with financial institutions, it is important to understand who they are, what they are and how they affect the money supply.

What is Money?

Many people think of money simply as the currency (paper money and coins) which the government funnels into general circulation, no matter where it ends up. Bankers and economists regard money in terms of how it is used, and say it must perform three functions to be real money:

- 1) A means of payment for goods and services that is accepted by everyone.
- 2) A standard value.
- 3) A store of purchasing power.

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At any given time, the U.S. supply of money -- the only kind that meets all three standards -- is generally considered to be the total of all the currency people carry in their pockets plus what they have deposited in bank checking accounts. This is active money -- what economists call M_1 -- readily available for spending. At the end of 1973, the money supply totaled \$270.4 billion, of which 77 percent was in checking accounts and the rest in cash.

Another \$570.7 billion held in savings accounts is called "near-money" because it is not a readily available means of payment, since a financial institution can require a certain number of days notice to withdraw money from a savings account, although this notice requirement is seldom imposed. Money held in savings accounts still is a store of purchasing power, but it cannot be easily converted into spendable cash.

It is through the nation's banks, with their power to accept checking accounts and to make loans and investments, that virtually all the U.S. money supply flows.

Next to Indians, the banking industry is probably the most regulated entity in the United States. Three federal agencies and 50 state banking authorities supervise the banking industry to see that it is financially sound and serves the needs and convenience of the public. The Office of Comptroller of the Currency was created in 1863 as an arm of the U.S. Treasury Department. It charters and supervises the 4,600 "national" banks and examines each of them at least twice a year. The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation was created in 1933 and insures each bank account for up to \$40,000 in the event of bank failure. All national banks must carry FDIC insurance and virtually all the 14,000 banks do. Only 206 banks, all of them state chartered, and is the most powerful economic control arm of the federal government.

What is the Federal Reserve System?

The Federal Reserve System was established in 1913 following a series of bank panics that resulted from recurring heavy demands for funds held by a few large banks in the financial center of New York and Chicago, where banks in smaller cities and rural areas kept their reserves and excess deposit funds. The system was designed to correct this chaotic situation by serving as a central pool of funds and an elastic supply of bank credit and money to meet fluctuating demands.

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The Federal Reserve System is composed of 12 district banks with 24 branches coordinated by a seven-member, policy-making Board of Governors in Washington. It regulates the flow of bank credit and money for member banks, monitors U.S. economic conditions, provides currency and loans to member banks, helps all banks collect and clear checks written elsewhere in the country, transfers funds among cities, and acts as banker for the federal government.

Fewer than 6,000 banks are members of the Federal Reserve System. All 4,600 national banks must belong, but only 1,100 of the more than 9,000 state-chartered banks have chosen to become voluntary members of the system. Altogether, Federal Reserve System member banks account for only about 40 percent of all U.S. banks, but they control nearly 80 percent of all bank deposits. This gives the Federal Reserve commanding influence over the bulk of the nation's money supply.

While national banks are examined by the Comptroller of the Currency, the Federal Reserve has the power to examine both its national and state-chartered members. In practice, however, it regularly supervises only state-chartered members, which are also examined by the appropriate state regulatory authorities. Insured state banks outside the Federal Reserve System are examined by the FDIC and state bank supervisors. Thus, only the 206 uninsured state banks are regularly examined by state authorities alone.

How Does It Affect the Money Supply?

1) The Federal Reserve's most important task is to help keep the economy healthy and growing, with production and employment high and the dollar stable, by using its control over the flow of money and credit to head off the disruptive extremes of excessive expansion or recession, inflation or deflation. To do the job, it has three important tools:

a) Reserve requirements. The Fed requires member banks to keep a certain percentage of their deposits in reserve. Those reserves are set aside in the form of cash in the bank's own vaults or in a reserve account -- similar to a checking account -- with the nearest Federal Reserve bank. The average requirement right now is 15 percent for checking account deposits (the actual percentage depends on the size of the bank) and four percent for the more stable savings account deposits.

b) Discount rate. This is the interest rate member banks must pay to borrow money from the Federal Reserve, currently eight percent.

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c) Open market operations. This is the buying or selling of government and non-government securities on the open or "money market," where banks and businesses also trade in debt instruments of various kinds.

To understand the Federal Reserve's clout in using these tools, it is necessary to consider how the banking system uses money. Suppose the Fed's reserve requirement is 20 percent. When Bank A receives a \$10 deposit, it must set aside 20 percent or \$2 in reserve, but can lend or invest the remaining \$8. Now suppose a customer borrows that \$8 and uses the money to pay a creditor, let's say a grocery store. The grocery store deposits that \$8 in its bank, Bank B. After meeting the 20 percent reserve requirement by setting aside \$1.60, Bank B still has \$6.40 to lend to someone else. This rippling "multiplier" effect means that the original deposit of \$10, after repeated loans and deposits, will have grown to nearly \$50 before it is all used up, assuming no one decides to put his or her money under a mattress along the way. In other words, \$40 was "created" by the banking system and added to the U.S. money supply from an initial \$10 deposit. (Note: It's important to recognize that money is "created" by the banking system as a whole through a series of transactions, not by an individual bank in one fell swoop. No bank can lend more than it receives in deposits, minus the reserve requirement. If we go back to that original deposit of \$10, it's obvious that Bank A could not lend out nearly \$40 based on the \$10 deposit.)

This "multiplier" effect enables the Federal Reserve to stimulate or restrict growth of the money supply to maintain economic stability. If money is scarce or "tight," competing demands from borrowers will drive interest rates higher and eventually borrowing will become too expensive. Business will forego plans to invest in new equipment or hire more employees, individuals will put off buying that new car or television set, and the economy will begin to slow down. If the situation persists, it can lead to economic recession.

If money is too plentiful or "easy," interest rates drop. Plentiful money increases demand, which in turn outruns the economy's ability to produce more goods and services. Consumers start bidding up prices on increasingly scarce goods and the result is inflation.

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The Federal Reserve System can counteract both situations. In a recession when the economy needs stimulating, the Federal Reserve System can buy securities on the open market, and the money it spends will flow into checking accounts to be multiplied in loans and investments. If easy money threatens to cause inflation, the Federal Reserve System can sell securities, soaking up money from private dealers who pay for them out of their checking accounts. The money supply then contracts; interest rates begin to rise, and the economy cools down.

Likewise, by raising discount rates, district Federal Reserve Banks can make it more expensive for member banks to borrow. This tends to discourage banks from borrowing to meet heavy demands for loans, or to help force them to pass their higher costs in the form of increased interest rates to their loan customers.

Finally, a change in reserve requirements affects money supply growth. Lowering reserve requirements permits member banks to increase the amount of money they lend -- with the ripple effect of "creating" new money. And increasing the requirements forces them to cut back on the amount of money they lend with the opposite effect.

The Federal Reserve has found open market operations and occasionally changes in reserve requirements much more effective than the discount rate in adjusting the money supply faucet. Consequently, discount rate changes -- which are at the option of each district Federal Reserve Bank, but usually rise or fall uniformly -- generally follow rather than lead the ups and downs of commercial interest rates as determined by supply and demand. Thus we see how banks are controlled.

What Is a Bank?

A bank is a business, making profit by attracting funds from some customers and lending those funds to others. Its basic function is to serve as a financial middleman who arranges contracts between one person who wants to put his idle cash to work earning more money, and another who wants to borrow cash for his personal and business needs. The bulk of the money banks use for loans and investments comes from demand deposits (checking accounts) and time deposits (savings accounts), which totaled \$687.5 billion at the end of 1973. The rest, bringing the total to \$776.6 billion, came from their shareholders and from the banks' own borrowings.

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Interest is nothing more than a price. It is the price banks pay for the use of money in savings deposits and the slightly higher price banks receive for lending or investing their deposits elsewhere. Payment of interest on checking accounts is illegal, but a growing number of banks give customers an implicit return on those funds by not charging a service fee for checking accounts. In 1973, banks earned \$53 billion in revenues, mostly from loans and investments, against \$46.7 billion in expenses, including savings account interest, taxes and salaries, with net operating earnings totaling \$6.3 billion (or \$10.2 billion before taxes.)

While other kinds of institutions attract and lend savings money, in most states, banks are unique in their right under law to establish checking accounts, the linchpin of commerce and trade. Moreover, the nation's 14,000 banks stand unrivaled in their "department store" variety of financial services. Those range from reconciling a depositor's checkbook balance to handling complex international transactions for corporate customers, from managing a widow's inheritance to serving as banker for other smaller banks.

Competing with banks in wooing the depositor's dollar are three other types of financial institutions:

Savings and Loan Associations: The nation's 5,448 Savings and Loans were organized to obtain funds for home construction, and nearly all their deposits are tied up in mortgages. Some are owned by their depositors while others are owned by shareholders whose investments got them started. Situated in every state, about half the Savings and Loans are federally chartered, and the rest are chartered by states.

Credit Unions. These 23,000 -- plus nonprofit savings institutions -- have member-depositors with a common bond, usually the same employer. Their dividend-earning savings are loaned to other members needing money for consumer purchases or home improvements.

Mutual Savings Banks. Operating in only 17 states, mainly in the Northeast, the approximately 500 Mutual Savings Banks are mutually owned by their depositors, who receive interest on their savings accounts from bank profits. Most loans are made to persons buying a home, either in their immediate area or in other parts of the country. Mutual Savings Banks also hold sizable corporate and tax-exempt bond portfolios.

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In addition, a small number of Morris Plan or industrial banks operate in about two dozen states, generally in the Middle and Far West. First established in 1910 to provide short-term personal loans to blue collar workers, these institutions and their imitators grew to a peak of more than 400 in the late 1930's. Those remaining vary in name and activities according to their state charters, but they generally specialize in consumer installment loans financed from customer deposits, sale of investment certificates, or both.

How Do Banks Use Their Money? Loans are the heart of the banking industry, taking up a little more than half of its total assets (total assets were \$835.7 billion at the end of 1973) and yielding nearly two-thirds of its entire revenues. Another one-fourth of those assets is invested in interest bearing government securities. The rest represent cash in vaults or held elsewhere on reserve, building's furniture, and other equipment needed to conduct business.

Loans.

Business Loans. The biggest share (52 percent) of all bank loans, business loans are used primarily by commercial and industrial firms to invest in business expansion. They also help other financial enterprises -- stock brokers and finance companies -- carry out their business. The classic business loan is short-term, meaning it is repaid within one year, and usually meets seasonal needs. For example, a toy manufacturer will borrow to buy raw materials and pay his workers for months before he makes his heaviest sales for the Christmas season, and then repays the loan. So-called "term" loans are repayable in more than a year.

The big business "prime rate" is the interest banks charge their largest and most creditworthy corporate customers, and is one of the sensitive measures of the economy. In 1973, the now-defunct Federal Committee on Interest and Dividends published guidelines for a lower prime rate for loans to small businesses and farmers with assets of less than \$1 million. Traditionally, during periods of tight money, most banks have made it a practice to lend money to small business farmers, and others at rates lower than those charged large corporations.

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Mortgages. Accounting for about one-fourth of all bank loans, mortgages are extended to help people and businesses buy real estate. More than half of bank mortgages are for home purchases, followed by purchases of business properties such as factories and office buildings, apartments, and farm property. In mortgage holdings, banks rank second to savings and loans associations, which boast one-third of all mortgages by any lender. But banks account for nearly half of all home construction loans, more than half of all home improvement loans, and the bulk of all lending for mobile home purchases. Banks also hold \$90 billion in municipal securities, more than any other group of lenders. About \$67 billion of that amount was issued to finance residential support facilities, such as transportation, utilities, schools and public services.

At the end of 1973, Americans owned \$346.1 billion in mortgages on single-family homes. About 60 percent of all such homes in the United States were mortgaged in 1971, according to the Census Bureau. One-third of all outstanding mortgages were underwritten by the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) or the Veterans Administration (VA), both of which insure repayments to the lender within statutory interest rate limitations. The other two-thirds are "conventional loans" with no such guarantee and with interest rates pegged to market conditions.

Consumer loans. These loans represent 21.7 percent of all bank loans. Although banks did not enter this field until the early 1930's, they greatly expanded their consumer loans operations after World War II. Today banks lead all other lenders with nearly half of the market. Most such loans are for installment purchases, repaid with interest on a monthly basis, and the bulk of those are for cars, boats, furniture, and other expensive long-life durable goods.

In 1972, automobile loans led the list, accounting for 45 percent of all bank installment loans, followed by loans for consumer goods, personal cash (bill paying) loans, and home improvement loans. Personal cash loans include more than \$2 billion in credit extended for college tuition, and the increasingly popular "overdraft checking," a form of loan automatically triggered by overdrawing a checking account. Interest charges on all consumer loans vary according to length of payment and type of purchase.

Bank Cards. Bank cards such as Master Charge or Bank Americard are also forms of consumer loans. In 1973, over 11,000 of the nation's 14,000 banks were involved in some aspect of the banking card business. At the end of 1973, outstanding card balances amounted to \$6.7 billion.

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Farm Loans. At the end of 1973, almost 12,000 of the more than 14,000 banks in the United States held \$22.7 billion in outstanding farm debt - more than one-fourth of the nation's total farm debt of \$81.7 billion. Banks accounted for \$6 billion in farm real estate loans and \$16.7 billion in agricultural operating loans. An estimated two-thirds of the nation's 2.8 million farmers borrow money during the year to pay expenses before crops are harvested or cattle sold, or for heavy-duty equipment repayable on a long-term basis.

Investments

The next biggest source of banking income, making up about 20 percent, is investments. All are in various state, local, and federal government securities. Banks are generally forbidden to purchase corporate debt or equity securities except on behalf of customers. Nearly half of bank-held securities are long-term state and municipal bonds which local governments sell, usually to finance schools, roads, sewerage, and other expensive construction projects which direct tax assessments cannot cover. Interest earned on these securities is tax-free and for that reason is lower than taxable interest paid on securities offered by corporations or other debt issuers of equal credit standing. The net result is a wide, ready market for government securities - a market which frequently means that tax assessments to the average taxpayer increase more slowly than inflation.

Better than one-third of banks' investments are short-term U.S. Treasury bills and notes with constantly fluctuating interest rates, and the rest are various government agency and public corporation debt notes. Altogether, these securities account for about one-fourth of all bank assets. They are nearly default-free. Unlike most loans, and except for some long-term issues, they can be sold off quickly if a bank finds it needs cash in a hurry for other purposes.

Trusts

Banks receive less than five percent of their revenues in trust fees for managing other people's assets for their benefit or the benefit of their heirs, friends, or employees. Once commonly regarded as a protective haven for the very wealthy or the widow and her children, the trust has become an increasingly popular financial tool to help people of moderate means make the most of their property, starting while they are still alive.

AIO Report - Indian Control of Indian Natural Resources - PART IX

What Banks Are Not.

"Now that we understand what banks are," Rushing said, "it is just as important to understand what banks are not."

- 1) Banks are not in the business of solving your problems; they may help you but only if you can show them it is in their own interest to do so.
- 2) Banks are not in the business of solving social problems; they may help solve some but only if they can see that it is in their own self-interest.
- 3) Banks are not in business to take unwarranted risks.
- 4) Banks do not understand the different kinds of problems related to Indian business development and will not make the effort to learn unless they can be shown that it is in their self-interest to do so.

So What Are Your Options?

There are not many. The first and perhaps most enticing is to forget the whole thing. Just decide it can't be done and it's not your fault because financial institutions are unconscionable, racist opportunists. Hope that the Congress or the Bureau of Indian Affairs or the Economic Development Administration or somebody will, in their infinite wisdom, provide you with a magic answer. Never mind that it has never happened before to any major extent. Some people don't believe the buffalo will return either.

The second option is more difficult. Learn to make the system work for you.

The largest influences on a banker's credit judgment of a business venture are quality of management, earnings history, long-range prospects for profitable operation and assets pledged as collateral. In a presentation to a financial institution, the burden of proof is on the borrower whether it be a tribe, a corporation or an individual. The better you are prepared to make your presentation, the better your chances are in receiving fair consideration.

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1) Quality of Management. A banker will want to know how your tribe is organized - who are your elected officials, how and when they are elected, what has the tribe's past history been in managing its own business. Is there a good accounting system with provisions for checks and balances to insure fiscal accountability. True, it is technically no outsider's business to know the internal workings of a tribe but if you want to borrow money (or if you want a contract or grant from a foundation or government agency these days) the lender has a right to know what to expect or to say no. A banker will want to know how the business enterprise will be managed, who will manage it and how the structure relates to the tribal council. If the track record of the tribe has not been good, be honest about it and state straight forwardly what measures have been taken to insure future success. Your business plan must be clearly stated. What is the proposed business and what will the loan be used for? How will it be structured - a tribal corporation perhaps? Who will manage it and how? What is the product? How much will be produced? How will it be marketed? You will need financial statements not more than ninety days old - your assets minus your liabilities equal net worth. You will need cash flow projections - beginning cash plus income minus cash paid out by month for one year and by quarter for two years. You must prepare a profit and loss projection - gross sales minus cost of goods sold minus expenses equal net profit or loss. You will need an analysis of your debts and proposed debts compared to your net worth. The services of a good accountant to prepare financial documents will be an excellent investment, however, the persons responsible for seeking the loan must have a complete understanding of the documents and must be able to present them well.

2) Earnings History. If you have been in business before, your records must reflect accurately your profits and losses and the difference you expect the loan to make. If yours is an initial effort, you must project your earnings based on reasonable expectations or past records of similar endeavors.

3) Long-range Prospects for Profitable Operation. The ability to repay an installment loan is based not on liquidation of assets, as a short-term credit would be, but rather on the cash flow of the business.

It is essential that your receipts over the term of the loan be sufficient not only for loan repayment but also for operating expenses and net worth expansion.

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It is less complicated to predict earnings of a going concern than for a new venture, as past records are good indicators of future performance. Even if you are experienced, however, don't be careless or complacent about projecting earnings.

Basically, the banker will want to know what will be left from your sales dollar after your expected expenses. The expenses -- rent, raw materials, payroll, taxes, maintenance, etc. -- can be determined easily, but sales can be elusive.

Try to gather data on sales margins, projected local markets for your foods, level of competition and general economic trends.

Combine the results in projected financial statements and remember again that there can never be too much information; the more detailed it is, the sooner a decision on your loan application will be reached.

4) Assets Pledged as Collateral. Here the tribe must be particularly imaginative and knowledgeable. While trust land is not mortgageable, crops, cattle, machinery, inventory, minerals, sales contracts for delivery of merchandise, or a lease-hold¹ interest may be. Here again tribal structure and code is very important. A lender must have confidence that any liens will be enforceable; otherwise he simply won't take the risk.

¹Lease-hold interest means that, in the case of an agricultural enterprise, for instance, the banker would have the right to assume the lease for the land they were financing development of for a certain length of time or until the value of the loan was received. The mortgage or lease-hold value would normally be based on the amount the tribe (or the banker) could expect to lease the land for were they not developing it themselves.

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Choosing Your Source of Credit.

The purpose for which the loan is sought, the amount and the length of time for which the loan is sought all must be considered when you decide which financial institution to approach.

1) Your Local Bank. Your local bank should be your best source of credit because hopefully you will have an already established relationship through their handling of your tribal accounts. There are several reasons why this is not necessarily so, however. One, the bank may be too small; that is, it may not have enough assets to carry a loan of any considerable size. Two, local bankers often share community prejudices and consciously or unconsciously will not give Indian requests impartial consideration. Three, your local bank may be financing your lease-man who is making money for both of them already off your resources. Four, the bank may not be familiar with the type business you are trying to finance and may not be willing to expand into that area. Five, he may be reluctant to enter into a deal with an Indian tribe because of fear of additional federal regulations or complications of dealing with the Bureau of Indian Affairs or other government agencies without any clear cut understanding of what their role in tribal transactions are.

2) Large Banks in Your Region. Tribes have a better chance of securing loans from larger institutions which are apt to have both more assets and more expertise to draw on. Banks in your region are more apt to be familiar with the natural resources, industries and marketing potential in your area which makes it easier for them to evaluate proposed projects. Again, community prejudices and pressures may affect efforts to deal with banks in your region.

3) Large Eastern Based Commercial Banks. Because of size, assets and expertise are more apt to be available. Decisions are less likely to be influenced by local prejudices. On the other hand, major banks give first consideration to major corporations. Competition for loan dollars will be more acute. Accessibility because of distance is also a problem.

4) Insurance Companies. Long-term financing is available in some cases from large insurance companies. Again competition with major corporations and distance may be a problem.

5) Minority Enterprise Small Business Investment Companies. MESBIC's are easier to approach because of the special nature of their mission - to assist minority businesses. Unfortunately, few if any have adequate assets and expertise to make then a likely source of funds.

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6) Specialized Lending Agencies. One of the best examples of a specialized lending source is the Farm Credit Association. This system is comprised of the Federal Land Bank System, making long-term real estate loans; the Bank of Cooperatives which provides credit to farmer owned coops; and the Production Credit System.

The Federal Land Banks, established in 1917, provided a reliable long-term credit source for agriculture. But as the country plunged deep into the agricultural depression of the 1920's, Congress saw the need for a solid, dependable source of short and intermediate term notes of farmers and ranchers given to various other financial institutions. Because of bank failures during the depression of the 1930's, the need for the establishment of a dependable credit source at the farmer's level became apparent. Production Credit Associations were set up to fill the credit gap. Since that time, the Production Credit Associations have loaned billions of dollars to farmers and ranchers. Today, all government capital has been repaid with interest and the system is owned by its members - the borrowers themselves. Through the fact that Production Credit Associations are owned by members and therefore Indians may be subjected to local prejudices, they are still a good source for crop loans including aquaculture projects.

The Bank for Cooperatives is an excellent source of funding for Inter-tribal Cooperatives. As tribes begin cooperative efforts with each other, this source should not be forgotten.

Another specialized lending source might be referred to as "the company store." Here, again, the best examples are found in the field of agriculture though the principles could apply to any product. Large companies, say a cotton company, for instance, is dependent on the cotton grown in the area for the operation of its gins and mills. Often, the company will finance the production of a cotton crop in return for an agreement by the farmer that all the cotton produced will be sold to the gin. Some agreements may include a fixed price to be paid for the product. Others may stipulate market price at the time of the sale. The company would recoup its loan from the proceeds when the cotton is sold to the gin and the profit would go to the producer. This kind of arrangement can be tricky, however, they can work well for both parties. The key is to remember that you've got something the company needs - the product - and they've got something you need - financing. The negotiating necessities, then, are obvious.

Tribal funds are also an excellent source of funds for tribal enterprises. If a tribe has capital, then there is no reason why you can't borrow from yourselves to finance new enterprises. Care should be taken to insure that the quality of the project and the background work is as thorough for a loan from the tribe as it would be for a loan from any other source.

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7) The American Indian National Bank. This bank has been established by Indians for Indians and will, therefore, be more receptive to Indian needs. Two things should be remembered. One, the American Indian National Bank is federally chartered and therefore is subject to the same regulation as any other bank. Two, they are hampered by a lack of assets and expertise.

8) The Indian Financing Act (P.L. 93-262). The Indian Financing Act of 1974 was signed into law on April 12, 1974. The Act authorizes the appropriation of an additional \$50 million to the Indian Revolving Loan Fund presently administered by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. These funds are used to make loans to Indian tribes and individuals for economic development projects and business ventures on or near Indian reservations and for educational purposes. When the full amount authorized is appropriated, the Indian Revolving Loan Fund will total approximately \$75 million.

The Act creates a new Indian Loan Guaranty and Insurance Fund which will be used to guarantee or insure loans made by private lenders to Indian tribes or individual members of tribes for up to 90 percent of the unpaid principal and interest due. \$20 million is authorized for appropriation in each of the Fiscal Years of 1975, 1976 and 1977. The Act also authorizes the payment of an interest subsidy on those loans guaranteed and/or insured.

The Act establishes the Indian Business Development Program under which non-reimbursable grants may be made to Indians for profit-making economic enterprises on or near Indian reservations. 1977.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs will administer the programs established by the Act and only Indians who qualify for Bureau services are eligible. Following are brief descriptions of the programs authorized:

Title I - Indian Revolving Loan Fund - U.S. Direct Loans

This Loan Fund is a consolidation of existing revolving loan funds already administered by the Bureau of Indian Affairs under three different Acts of Congress: Indian Reorganization Act, Oklahoma Welfare Act, and the Navajo-Hopi Rehabilitation Act. Whereas, there were restrictions on eligibility for loans under each of the Acts listed, Section 101 makes the total revolving loan fund equally available to all Indians having a form of organization satisfactory to the Secretary of Interior. Direct loans to Indian individuals may be made in cases.

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The Secretary of the Treasury determines the rate of interest on loans under the Act taking into account the average yield on marketable government securities. Loans will be made only where there is a reasonable prospect of repayment and only after the applicant has exhausted all avenues of reasonable financing from other lenders. Loans will not be made for a term of more than 30 years. Loans may be made for business and educational purposes.

Land purchased with a loan may be taken in trust unless it is outside an Indian reservation or tribal consolidation area. Land outside such areas may still be taken in trust if the purchaser owned a trust or restricted interest in the land before the purchase.

Title II - Loan Guaranty and Insurance

The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to insure or guarantee loans to eligible Indians from private money sources. The Secretary may guarantee up to 90 percent of unpaid principal and interest on a loan. He may also insure 90 percent of the loss on a loan, but only to a maximum of 15 percent of aggregate of loans made by a lender under the Act. No loan to an individual Indian may be guaranteed or insured which would cause the total unpaid principal indebtedness to exceed \$100,000. No loan to an economic enterprise in excess of \$100,000 shall be insured unless prior approval of the loan is obtained from the Secretary. The term of insured or guaranteed loans may be no more than 30 years.

Land purchased with a loan insured or guaranteed under this Title may also be taken in trust with the same qualifications imposed by Title I. The aggregate of loans insured or guaranteed under this Title may not exceed \$200 million. The appropriation authorization for insurance and guarantee is under Title III.

Title III - Interest Subsidies and Administrative Expenses

This Title authorizes a subsidy on loans insured or guaranteed under Title II so that the borrower will have to pay no more interest than the rate set by the Secretary of the Treasury for loans from the Indian Revolving Loan Fund. It also authorizes an appropriation of \$20 million each for the Fiscal Years of 1975, 1976, and 1977 to cover interest subsidies, administrative expenses of the Act, and loan guaranties and insurances.

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Title IV - Indian Business Grants

This Title sets up an Indian Business Development Program which can make grants of up to \$50,000 to Indians or Indian tribes to start or expand businesses for profit on or near Indian reservations. The grantee must obtain at least 60 percent of the total financing for his business from some other source and must invest his own money in the business, if he is able to. \$10 million in each of the years 1975, 1976, and 1977 is authorized to be appropriated under this Title.

Title V

Title V is concerned with providing management and technical assistance to borrowers and grantees under the Act. The Secretary must provide such assistance utilizing Federal Agencies such as S.B.A. or ACTION or may contract with private organizations. The Secretary can use up to five percent of money appropriated under Title III so the maximum amount that can possibly be available for contracts in any one year is \$1 million.

A Final Word.

"In short," Rushing concluded, "don't count on banks as being easy sources of funds. You can't use the same song and dance you use for charities or foundations - it just won't work. On the other hand, it can be done by understanding their system, preparing yourself well and showing them that it is in their mercenary self-interest to deal with you. For too long we have listened to white men talk to us and we have watched them have a dialogue between themselves without us. We must now talk for ourselves - and we can do it!"

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on Permanent Tape

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01 - 31

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Tabs 15, 20, 25, 42 (center)

A QUESTION OF POWER:

INDIAN CONTROL OF INDIAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

INDEX

- PART I : INTRODUCTION
- PART II : PRESENTATION OF PROBLEMS
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WHAT IT MEANS TO THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
- PART IV : PARALLELS WITH DEVELOPING FOREIGN NATIONS
- PART V : PLANNING - CONSIDERING TRADEOFFS
- PART VI : TRIBAL POWER AND STRUCTURE
- PART VII : DEALING WITH DEVELOPERS
- PART VIII : Merrill Lynch
- PART IX : Dealing with Financial Institutions

- Appendix A: Resource Inventory of Tribes
in Great Lakes area
- Appendix B: Resource Inventory of Tribes in NW area
- Appendix C: Resource Inventory of Tribes in SW area

Respectfully submitted:

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

Tape #35

APPENDIX A

Resource Inventory

GREAT LAKES AREA

- corrected - permanent tape
- margins 10/75

Tabs 15, 45

S. codes 01-25

Stop codes at place for pg numbers.
so must put in A - (pg#) manually.

- Pages A-1 through A-7 run off already
and attached here at the back.

AIO Report 01-25

Resource Inventory
of Tribes in G. Area

margins 10/75
Tables 15 & 45

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Shipout 1st line

1. BAD RIVER RESERVATION
BAD RIVER BAND OF CHIPPEWA

Ray Maday
Chairman
Bad River Tribal Council
Odanah, Wisconsin 54861

Area: 54,912 total acres
8,325 tribally owned
33,477 allotted
13,110 govt. (submarginal lands)

Natural Resources

Agriculture: 40 acres of dry farm land: leased, non-Indian.

Fishing and Aquaculture: Tribally owned fish hatchery.

Business: 4 individual Indian-owned businesses.

Minerals: Some copper and iron, ore inventory data on the amount. Some red clay suitable for ceramics, sand and gravel in small amounts.

Recreation: 17 miles of shoreline on Lake Superior, 100 miles of streams. Good hunting and fishing. Area attracts tourists but presently no revenue from them. Campground but not maintained. Tribe is considering expanding facilities.

Timber: 44,876 acres of forest: 43,126 commercial; 238,740 million board feet of timber; annual allowable cut set at 2,215 mbf. 1974 actual cut was 5,688 mbf.

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2. BAY MILLS RESERVATION
CHIPPEWA

Michael Parish
President
Bay Mills Executive Council
Brimley, Michigan 49715

Area: 2,189 acres, tribal

Population: 1,006

Unemployment: 34%

Natural Resources

Agriculture: 120 acres of dry farmland. 40 acres grazing land.

Fishing and Aquaculture: Fishing rights litigation; state refuses to recognize tribal rights.

Minerals: Stone, sand and gravel produced in that area. There is a possibility of some clays, silica sand and other minerals.

Recreation: Influx of tourists in the area. Tribe has two sites available for boating and fishing; no revenues.

Timber: 1,451 acres forest; 1,391 commercial, 8,044 mbf;

Annual allowable cut set at 150 mbf; 1974 cut was 6 mbf.

IN THE NATIONAL INDIAN CLAIMS JUSTICE COMMISSION
AND THAT THIS IS TO BE THE TOTAL ALLOWANCE FOR MY PARTICIPATION
QUESTED AND WILL BE PAID DIRECTLY TO THE VENDOR. I ALSO UNDER-
STAND AND AGREE THAT THE SUM OF \$2,000 HAS BEEN DE-
TERMINED AS THE TOTAL ALLOWANCE FOR MY PARTICIPATION
OF THE EVENTUAL SUM OF \$2,325 FOR MY 4% SHARE OF THE VENDOR'S
(WHICH INCLUDES MY HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS AND MEALS). THE COST
WHICH I UNDERSTAND COVERS MY TRAVEL AND PER DIEM
RECEIPT OF CHECK NO. _____ IN THE AMOUNT OF _____

I,

acknowledge

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A-2

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3. FON DU LAC RESERVATION William Houle
MISSISSIPPI BAND OF CHIPPEWA Chairman
Fon Du Lac Business Committee
2385 Pine Drive
Cloquet, Minnesota

Area: 40,000 total acres Population: 680
 4,213 tribally owned Unemployment: 64%
 17,154 allotted
 18,633 fee (non-Indian)

Natural Resources

Agriculture: Harvesting and cultivating of wild rice.
291 acres of dry farm land.

Business: Possibility of a large furnace manufacturing
plant being built on the reservation.

Minerals: No production; good inventory indicates possi-
bility of clay; small amounts of peatbog and large amounts
of sand and gravel.

Recreation: Tribe is currently building comprehensive
facilities on Big Lake; campground, marina, boats and
fishing. (EDA funded)

Timber: 20,256 acres forest, 19,846 commercial; 43,226 mbf,
annual allowable cut set at 3,649 mbf; 140 mbf cut in 1974.

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4. FOREST COUNTY POTAWATOMI RESERVATION
POTAWATOMI TRIBE

Ned Daniels
Chairman
Forest County Potawatomi
Box 37
Crandon, Wisconsin 54520

Area: 11,667 total acres
11,267 tribally owned
400 allotted

Population: 214

Natural Resources

Minerals: Possibility of copper-nickel deposits.

Recreation: 4 small lakes, largest is 32 acres; planning a ski-slide and motel complex.

Timber: 11,444 acres forest, 11,221 commercial; 68,308 mbf annual allowable cut set at 2,022; 863 mbf cut in 1974.

(Signature)

(Printed Name)

(20)

James Hendrickson
Chairman
Grand Portage Business
Committee
Grand Portage, Minnesota 55605

Area: 44,752 tribal acres Population: 189
Unemployment: 44%

1990

(BUTTER NAME)

Minerals: Prospecting activity for nickel in the area. Large sand and gravel deposits, possibly copper.

Recreation: One of the most scenic settings of the Lake Superior shoreline. Headquarters of Grand Portage National Monument is on the reservation and the ferry to Isle Royale National Park leaves from here. The tribal hotel-resort and marina makes this one of the most attractive tourist spots in the midwest.

Timber: 43,351 acres forest; 38,963 commercial; 248,803 mbf;
annual allowable cut set at 7,164 mbf; 1974 cut was 3,740 mbf.

I have paid the sum of \$2.00 for the evening meal, \$2.32 for the breakfast (which includes my hotel accommodations and meals). The cost which I understand covers my entire travel and per diem receipts of check no. _____, in the amount of _____.

I'

9CKUOMT6q26

ВЕСЕЛЬЕ

A-5

AIO Report - Indian Control of Indian Resource Development - PART

6. HANNAHVILLE RESERVATION
POTAWATOMI TRIBE

Sally Halfaday
Chairwoman
Hannahville Reservation
Route 1
Wilson, Michigan 49896

Area: 3,406 tribal acres

Population: 159
Unemployment: 81%

Natural Resources

Agriculture: 40 acres of grazing land, have a hog-raising project.

(Battered name)

Minerals: Lime, sand and gravel in area.

Recreation: No development presently though it is a good site.

Timber: 3,039 acre forest (commercial), 9087 mbf.

Annual allowable cut set at 231 mbf; 1974 cut was 104 mbf.

Tribe interested in developing a saw mill.

received May 4-6, 1975

to the National Indian Education Conference Committee

stating that this is to be the total allowance for my participation

directed and will be paid directly to the vendor. I also understand

that May 2 at the San Felipe Hotel, \$2.00 has been paid

of the evening meal, \$2.32 for May 4, paid at the Wrentham

(which includes my hotel accommodations and meals). The cost

which I understand covers my entire travel, and per diem

receipt of check no. _____, in the amount of _____

I, _____, acknowledge

A-6

AIO Report - Indian Control of Indian Resource Development - PART

7. ISABELLA RESERVATION
SAGINAW CHIPPEWA TRIBE

Peter Otto
Chairman
Saginaw Chippewa Tribal Council
Mt. Pleasant, Michigan 48858

Area: 1,184 tribal acres

Population: 475
Unemployment: 36%

Natural Resources

Agriculture: Tribally owned farm - 230 acres. 473 acres of dry farm land and 200 acres of grazing land on the reservation.

(Saginaw County)

Minerals: Moderate amounts of petroleum and natural gas; there is one small operating natural gas well on the reservation. Possibilities of clays and sands.

Recreation: A 23 acre campground and park is the main tribal enterprise.

Timber: 333 commercial acres of forest; 999 mbf, no inventory, 5 mbf cut in 1974.

Receipts of cash no.

in the National Indian Gaming Commission Committee
showing that this is to be the total allowance for all participation
charges and will be paid directly to the vendor. I also under-
stand that May 2 at the San Felipe Hotel \$2.00 has been de-
duced from the amount owed \$2.32 for May 4 payment at the Yppahelone
(which includes all hotel accommodations and meals). The cost
which I understand covers all expenses travel and for other
receipts of cash no. _____ in the amount of _____

I,

acknowledge

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AIO Report - Indian Control of Indian Resource Development - PART

8. KEWEENAW BAY RESERVATION
LAKE SUPERIOR BAND OF
CHIPPEWA

Fred Dakota
President
Keweenaw Bay Tribal Council
Box 248-A
L'Anse, Michigan 49947

Area: 13,750 total acres Population: 404
 1,160 tribally owned Unemployment: 30%
 8,124 allotted
 4,016 govt. (submarginal lands)

Natural Resources

Agriculture: 280 acres of dry farm land; 150 acres of grazing lands; tribe owns a herd of 14 buffalo and 44 cattle.

Fishing and Aquaculture: 10 Indian individuals are engaged in commercial fishing.

Business: Wigwam Industries produced custom leathercraft and beadwork.

Minerals: Sand and gravel is produced in the area.

Recreation: The tribe is in the process of developing a recreation complex with camping and a marina. It is in an ideal location for tourism.

Timber: 13,083 acres of commercial forest; 59,046 mbf annual allowable cut set at 876; 1974 cut at 605 mbf.

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AIO Report - Indian Control of Indian Resource Development - PART

9. LAC COURTE OREILLES
RESERVATION
LAC COURTE OREILLES
BAND OF CHIPPEWA

Odric Baker
Chairman
La Courte Oreilles Governing
Board
Hayward, Wisconsin

Area: 43,719 total acres
3,945 tribally
owned
26,584 allotted
13,190 government (submarginal lands)

Population: 689
Unemployment: 49%

Natural Resources

Agriculture: Tribally owned cranberry marsh - 20 acres,
cultivating and harvesting wild rice.

Business: Indian Heat Art Corporation makes leather goods.
Waller Brothers Wood Products is located on the reservation.

Minerals: (poor inventory) Possibility of copper and definitely some iron present: probably in large amounts but no development. Sand and gravel present.

Recreation: Prime spot, no development except fees are charged to non-Indians who wish to hunt and fish.

Timber: 240,437 acres forest; 38,681 commercial; 273,452 mbf, annual allowable cut set at 4,019 with a 1974 cut of only 189 mbf (grossly undercut); there is a non-Indian saw-mill on the reservation and no Indian logging operation.

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AIO Report - Indian Control of Indian Resource Development - PART

10. LAC DU FLAMBEAU RESERVATION William Wildcat
LAC DU FLAMBEAU BAND OF President
CHIPPEWAS Lac Du Flambeau
Tribal Council

Area: 73,800 acres Population: 945
25,152 tribally owned Unemployment: 31%
15,327 allotted
44 government
30,281 fee (non-Indian)

Natural Resources

Fishing and Aquaculture: Tribe operates a fish hatchery.

Business: Simpson Electroc, an electrical meter and parts company, is on the reservation and employs over 100 people.

Minerals: Good indications of large deposits of copper-nickel. Phelps Dodge has been doing exploration and has discussed development with the tribe. Possibility of large deposits of iron.

Recreation: Advertised as the vacation capital of the north, 126 spring fed lakes with sandy shores.

Timber: 34,715 acres forest, 152,215 mbf, 2,959 aac, 3,283, 1974.

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AIO Report - Indian Control of Indian Resource Development - PART

11. LEECH LAKE RESERVATION
LEECH LAKE MINNESOTA
CHIPPEWA

David Munnell
Chairman
Leech Lake Reservation
Business Committee
Box 308
Cass Lake, Minnesota 56633

Area: 26,766 total acres Population: 5,385
14,069 tribally owned Unemployment: 60%
12,693 allotted
4 non-Indian

Natural Resources

(Blurred name)

Business: Several Indian owned businesses, Minnesota Chippewa Construction Company is located on the reservation.

Minerals: Good inventory; possibility of some clay, peat; possibility of large deposits of iron, sand and gravel, and nickel-copper.

Recreation: Leech Lake is a popular tourist spot; several non-Indian resorts; tribe plans to eventually build several resorts and recreation facilities.

Timber: 23,783 acres forest; 22,115 commercial; 99,591 mbf, 4,067 mbf annual allowable cut, 2,314 cut 1974.

Agriculture: Harvesting of wild rice.

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AIO Report - Indian Control of Indian Resource Development - PART

12. LOWER SIOUX RESERVATION
MISSISSIPPI SIOUX TRIBE

Ms. Iola Columbus
President
Lower Sioux Indian Community
Morton, Minnesota 56270

Area: 1,734 acres,
all tribal

Population: 116
Unemployment: 30%

Natural Resources

Agriculture: 1069 acres of dry farmland, leased to non-Indians.

Business: Tribal Pottery operation (CETA funded), Control Data Corporation has a large electronics plant in nearby Redwood Falls.

Minerals: Sand and gravel production, moderate amounts of stone, good deposits of Kalin.

Timber: 837 acres of forest, 3,153 mbf, 338 annual allowable cut, 15 mbf cut in 1974.

13. MENOMINEE RESERVATION
MENOMINEE TRIBE

Ada Deer
Chairperson
Menominee Restoration
Committee
Box 71
Keshena, Wisconsin 54135

Area: 233,902 acres,
all tribal

Population: 3,000
Unemployment: 22%

Natural Resources

Agriculture: 2,405 acres agricultural land, however cultivated land is only 625 acres.

Business: Of 45 businesses in the county, 33 are Menominee owned. The tribe owns a grocery store, gas station, retail hardware store, and lumberyard.

Minerals: Movable quantities of sand and gravel and the possibility of clay. Granite located on the reservation may be suitable for commercial use. Deposits of copper ore have been identified although the size has not yet been determined; peat and sphagnum located on the reservation with movable size.

Recreation: 130 lakes, 300 miles of trout streams; Wolf River is a popular tourist spot but it is leased to the state; several lakes have sandy beaches. There are a host of wildlife species and good fishing.

Timber: Prime timber country; tribe owns a saw mill; cut 20,000 mbf in 1974 with a gross stumpage value of \$6 million.

AIO Report - Indian Control of Indian Resource Development - PART

14. MILLE LAC RESERVATION
MINNESOTA CHIPPEWA

Arthur Gahbow
Chairman
Mille Lac Reservation
Business Committee
Box 217
Cass Lake, Minnesota 56637

Area: 3,620 acres
3,522 tribally owned
68 allotted

Population: 748
Unemployment: 42%

Natural Resources

Business: Corn Feldeman Co., Men's clothing manufacturer
employs 50-100 people.

Minerals: Sand and gravel used commercially; small deposits
of peat.

Recreation: Mille Lacs lies in the center of the Twin Cities
playground.

Timber: 2,994 acres forest, 13,627 mbf, 550 aac, 68 mbf
cut in 1974.

AIO Report - Indian Control of Indian Resource Development - PART

15. MOLE LAKE RESERVATION
MOLE LAKE BAND OF
CHIPPEWAS
- Charles McGeshick
Route 1, Box 328
Crandon, Wisconsin 54520

Area: 1,974 acres
1,694 tribally owned
280 non-Indian

Population: 276
Unemployment: 44%

Natural Resources

Agriculture: Wild rice harvesting and cultivation.

Minerals: (poor inventory data) Sand and gravel present,
possibility of iron.

Recreation: Have a recreation area but not developed.

16. NETT LAKE RESERVATION
MINNESOTA CHIPPEWA
- Harry Boness
Chairman
Nett Lake Tribal Council
Nett Lake, Minnesota 55771

Area: 105,284 total acres
30,035 tribally owned
11,744 allotted
63,500 fee (non-Indian)

Population: 1,803
Unemployment: 48%

Natural Resources

Agriculture: Wild rice harvesting, tribe owns and operates
a wild rice processing and marketing enterprise.

Minerals: Possibility of large deposits of iron and stone.
Moderate amounts of peat and sand and gravel.

Recreation: Tourist area, excellent hunting and fishing;
no Indian development of this resource.

Timber: 40,902 acres forest; 37,680 commercial acres,
162,945 mbf, annual allowable cut set at 6,928 with a 1974
cut of 2,047.

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AIO Report - Indian Control of Indian Resource Development - PART

17. ONEIDA RESERVATION
ONEIDA TRIBE

Jacob Thompson
President
Oneida Nation
Route #2, West Road
Oneida, New York 13421

Area: 32 acres, tribe is expected to gain back 750 acres soon through litigation; possibility of larger gains later.

Population: 300

Natural Resources

Agriculture: Choice farm land is involved in litigation.

Minerals: Oil exploration in the area.

Recreation: Oneida Lake is a heavily touristed area.

18. ONEIDA RESERVATION
ONEIDA TRIBE

Purcell Powless
Chairman
Oneida Executive Council
Route 1
Oneida, Wisconsin

Area: 2,581 total acres
2,108 tribally owned
473 allotted

Population: 2,759
Unemployment: 22%

Natural Resources

Agriculture: 240 acres of dry farm land.

Business: Located right outside Green Bay.

Minerals: Poor inventory data; large deposits of limestone, stone and sand and gravel.

Timber: 1,171 acres of commercial forest, 4,680 mbf, annual allowable cut set at 94 mbf with a 1974 cut of 6 mbf.

AIO Report - Indian Control of Indian Resource Development - PART

19. PRAIRIE ISLAND RESERVATION Curtis Campbell
MINNESOTA SIOUX President
Prairie Island Community Council
Route 2
Welch, Minnesota 44880

Area: 534 acres, all tribal Population: 132
Unemployment: 47%

Natural Resources

Agriculture: 534 acres of dry farm land, leased.

Minerals: Moderate amounts of clay, sand, gravel and stone.

20. PRIOR LAKE RESERVATION Patricia Hove
SHAKOPEE MDEWAKANTON SIOUX Acting Chairperson
Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Tribal
Council
Route 1, Box 319
Shakopee, Minnesota 55370

Area: 258 tribal acres Population: 105
Unemployment: 35%

Natural Resources

Agriculture: 100 acres of dry farm land, leased.

Business: One Indian owned enterprise.

Minerals: Small amounts of sand, gravel, and stone.

(Printed Name)

AIO Report - Indian Control of Indian Resource Development - PART

21. RED CLIFF RESERVATION
CHIPPEWA

Richard Gurnoe
Chairman
Red Cliff Tribal Council
Route 1
Bayfield, Wisconsin 54814

Area: 7,267 total acres	Population: 596
5,122 tribally owned	Unemployment: 39%
2,145 allotted	

Natural Resources

Agriculture: Planning wild rice cultivation, are presently harvesting wild rice.

Fishing and Aquaculture: A few individuals fish on a commercial basis.

Business: A garment factory is operated in partnership with Red Cliff Women.

Minerals: Some sand and gravel, some stone.

Recreation: Good recreation area; boating, fishing, and camping but no Indian development.

Timber: 7,019 acres of forest, 6,802 commercial, 31,445 mbf annual allowable cut set at 1,929 with a 1974 cut of 78 mbf.

standing forest timber is to be the forest allowance for the 1974 cut of 78 mbf.

timber and will be sold directly to the vendor. I also understand that

timber and will be sold directly to the vendor. I also understand that

of the standing timber 22'32' for the 1974 cut of 78 mbf.

(which includes the 1974 cut of 78 mbf). The 1974 cut of 78 mbf

which I understand covers the 1974 cut of 78 mbf.

receipt of check no. _____ in the amount of _____

I, _____ acknowledge

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ADD Report - Indian Control of Indian Resource Development - PART

22. RED LAKE RESERVATION
CHIPPEWA

Roger Jourdain
Chairman
Red Lake Tribal Council
Red Lake, Minnesota 56671

Area: 636,964 total acres Population: 3,482
564,426 tribally owned
72,538 fee (non-Indian)

Natural Resources

Agriculture: 4,880 acres of dry farmland, 2,550 acres of
grazing land. (Bktucod name)

Business: Tribe owns several commercial and industrial
enterprises. Tribe owns a saw-mill and a cedar fence company.

Minerals: Prospecting activity for copper-nickel, possibility
of large deposits of iron, moderate deposits of marl, peat,
sand and gravel.

Recreation: Ideal location, lake shoreline, hunting and
fishing etc.

Timber: 429,118 acres forest, 336,742 commercial, 1,143,567 mbf.
Annual allowable cut at 25,081; 1974 cut 24,649 mbf.

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AIO Report - Indian Control of Indian Resource Development - PART

23. SENECA NATION OF INDIANS

President
Seneca Nation
R.D. 1
Irving, New York 14081

Area: 21,680 all tribal
acres Population: 2,400
Unemployment: 37%

Natural Resources

Agriculture: Are studying the feasibility of a farming operation.

Business: Tribe owns an office building, a bowling alley and a restaurant.

Minerals: Extensive sand and gravel production, leased.

Recreation: Large recreation project (EDA funded) includes 325 camping units, a beach, etc.

Timber: 10,000 acres of forest, no inventories or development.

24. SHINNECOCK RESERVATION
SHINNECOCK TRIBE

Harry Williams
President
Shinnecock Tribe
Box 1347
Long Island, New York

Area: 400 acres, tribal Population: 200

Natural Resources

Fishing and Aquaculture: Reservation is on the coast of Long Island, and extensive oyster aquaculture project has been started with an accompanying tribal fishing project. The tribe is having trouble with fishing and tideland rights.

Recreation: Trying to build a playground, recreation area.

AIO Report - Indian Control of Indian Resource Development - PART

25. STOCKBRIDGE-MUNSEE
RESERVATION
MAHICAN AND MUNSEE
TRIBES
Leon Miller
President
Stockbridge-Munsee Tribal
Council
Bowler, Wisconsin 54416

Area: 15,327 total acres Population: 981
 2,250 tribally owned
 13,077 govt. (submarginal lands)

Natural Resources

Agriculture: Two non-Indian farms on reservation; the tribe owns 2 dairy farms; 60 acres of dry farmland and 60 acres of grazing land.

Minerals: Moderate amounts of stone, sand, and gravel; traces of oil, coal and iron ore.

Recreation: Two trout streams, campground and picnic area but no revenue or real development.

Timber: Considering building a saw-mill; 14,764 acres of forest 107,469 mbf, annual allowable cut set at 3,194 with a 1974 cut of 248 mbf.

-
26. ST. CROIX RESERVATION
ST. CROIX BAND OF CHIPPEWAS
Eugene Taylor
President
St. Croix Council
Webster, Wisconsin 54893
Area: 2,230 total acres Population: 444
 1,715 tribally owned Unemployment: 40%
 515 allotted

Natural Resources

Minerals: Sand and gravel.

Timber: 1,900 acres of forest, 1,764 commercial, 7,014 mbf, annual allowable cut set at 329 with a 1974 cut of 8 mbf.

AIO Report - Indian Control of Indian Resource Development - PART

27. ST. REGIS MOHAWK RESERVATION Russell P. Lazore
ST. REGIS BAND OF MOHAWKS Chief
St. Regis Band of Mohawks
Hogansburg, New York 13655

Area: 16,400 acres,
all tribal

Population: 2,400

Natural Resources

Agriculture: 2 dairy farms and 3 beef farms owned by individual tribal members.

Fishing and Aquaculture: Some individual commercial fishing on the St. Laurence Seaway.

Business: 4 Indian owned industries and commercial establishments.

Recreation: Fishing camp will be developed into a recreation complex.

-
28. POOSPATUCK RESERVATION Junie Langhorn
POOSPATUCK TRIBE Chief
Poospatuck Tribe
Box 235
Mastic, Long Island, New York 11950

Area: 60 acres

Population: 160

Natural Resources

None identified.

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AIO Report - Indian Control of Indian Resource Development - PART

29. TONAWANDA RESERVATION
TONAWANDA BAND OF SENECA

Ellsworth George
Chief
Tonawanda Band of Senecas
6993 Council House Road
Basom, New York 14013

Area: 7,549 acres,
all tribal

Population: 850

Natural Resources

Data not available.

30. TUSCARORA RESERVATION
TUSCARORA TRIBE

Arnold Hewitt
Chief
Tuscarora Nation
5616 Walmore Road
Lewiston, New York 14092

Area: 5,700 acres,
all tribal

Population: 647

Natural Resources

Business: 8 Indian owned businesses, including 4 car wreck yards, 2 auto garages, a grocery store, and a soda foundation.

31. UPPER SIOUX RESERVATION
MISSISSIPPI SIOUX

Norman Blue
Chairman
Upper Sioux Board of Trustees
Granite Falls, Minnesota 56241

Area: 746 acres, all tribal

Population: 84

Natural Resources

Agriculture: 676 acres of dry farmland.

Minerals: Moderate amounts of sand and gravel.

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AIO Report - Indian Control of Indian Resource Development - PART

32. WHITE EARTH RESERVATION
MINNESOTA CHIPPEWA

Rubin Rock
Chairman
White Earth Reservation
Business Committee
Ponsford, Minnesota 56575

Area: 835,200 total acres Population: 2,546
 25,568 tribally Unemployment: 36%
 owned
 1,193 allotted
 779,084 fee (non-Indian)
 28,555 govt. (submarginal lands)

Natural Resources

Agriculture: Some good grazing land and dry farm land.
The tribe is attempting to go into a cattle ranching venture
but is being thwarted by federal agencies.

Business: Beco Helman Inc. Contract Sewing, employs 10-24.

Minerals: Possibility of large deposits of iron, granite,
and copper nickel. Some sand and gravel.

Timber: 45,617 acres forest, 41,566 commercial, 175,549 mbf;
annual allowable cut set at 7,642 with a 1974 cut of 5,545.

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AIO Report - Indian Control of Indian Resource Development - PART

33. WINNEBAGO RESERVATION
WINNEBAGO TRIBE

Mitchell Whiterabbit
Wisconsin Winnebago Business
Committee
Third Floor, Nelson Hall
UW, Stevens Point
Stevens Point, Wisconsin 54481

Area: 4,389 total acres Population: 2,496
 333 tribally owned
4,055 allotted: land is scattered all over Wisconsin
 in 6 locations.

Natural Resources

(Blurred name)

Agriculture: 147 acres of dry farm land.

Business: Sewing center contracts for hospitals.

Timber: 3,730 acres of forest land, 11,190 mbf, aac set at
10 mbf. 10 mbf cut in 1974.

meeting, May 4-5, 1975.

In the National Indian Climate Justice Consultation Committee

stand that this is to be the total allowance for my participation

quoted and will be paid directly to the vendor. I also under-

stand, and May 2 of the San Felipe Pueblo, \$2,000 has been de-

of the evening meal, \$2.32, for May 4, provided at the appropriate

(which includes my hotel accommodations and meals). The cost

which I understand covers my airfare travel, and per diem

receipt of check no. _____, in the amount of _____

I, _____, acknowledge

_____ and my

1. BAD RIVER RESERVATION Ray Maday
BAD RIVER BAND OF CHIPPEWA Chairman
 Bad River Tribal Council
 Odanah, Wisconsin 54861

Area: 54,912 total acres
 8,325 tribally owned
 33,477 allotted
 13,110 govt. (submarginal lands)

Natural Resources

Agriculture: 40 acres of dry farm land: leased, non-Indian.

Fishing and Aquaculture: Tribally owned fish hatchery.

Business: 4 individual Indian-owned businesses.

Minerals: Some copper and iron, ore inventory data on the amount. Some red clay suitable for ceramics, sand and gravel in small amounts.

Recreation: 17 miles of shoreline on Lake Superior, 100 miles of streams. Good hunting and fishing. Area attracts tourists but presently no revenue from them. Campground but not maintained. Tribe is considering expanding facilities.

Timber: 44,876 acres of forest: 43,126 commercial; 238,740 million board feet of timber; annual allowable cut set at 2,215 mbf. 1974 actual cut was 5,688 mbf.

2. BAY MILLS RESERVATION
CHIPPEWA

Michael Parish
President
Bay Mills Executive Council
Brimley, Michigan 49715

Area: 2,189 acres, tribal

Population: 1,006
Unemployment: 34%

Natural Resources

Agriculture: 120 acres of dry farmland. 40 acres grazing land.

Fishing and Aquaculture: Fishing rights litigation; state refuses to recognize tribal rights.

Minerals: Stone, sand and gravel produced in that area. There is a possibility of some clays, silica sand and other minerals.

Recreation: Influx of tourists in the area. Tribe has two sites available for boating and fishing; no revenues.

Timber: 1,451 acres forest; 1,391 commercial, 8,044 mbf; annual allowable cut set at 150 mbf; 1974 cut was 6 mbf.

3. FON DU LAC RESERVATION William Houle
MISSISSIPPI BAND OF CHIPPEWA Chairman
Fon Du Lac Business Committee
2385 Pine Drive
Cloquet, Minnesota

Area: 40,000 total acres Population: 680
 4,213 tribally owned Unemployment: 64%
 17,154 allotted
 18,633 fee (non-Indian)

Natural Resources

Agriculture: Harvesting and cultivating of wild rice.
291 acres of dry farm land.

Business: Possibility of a large furnace manufacturing
plant being built on the reservation.

Minerals: No production; good inventory indicates possi-
bility of clay; small amounts of peatbog and large amounts
of sand and gravel.

Recreation: Tribe is currently building comprehensive
facilities on Big Lake; campground, marina, boats and
fishing. (EDA funded)

Timber: 20,256 acres forest, 19,846 commercial; 43,226 mbf,
annual allowable cut set at 3,649 mbf; 140 mbf cut in 1974.

4. FOREST COUNTY POTAWATOMI
RESERVATION
POTAWATOMI TRIBE

Ned Daniels
Chairman
Forest County Potawatomi
Box 37
Crandon, Wisconsin 54520

Area: 11,667 total acres Population: 214
 11,267 tribally owned
 400 allotted

Natural Resources

Minerals: Possibility of copper-nickel deposits.

Recreation: 4 small lakes, largest is 32 acres; planning a
ski-slide and motel complex.

Timber: 11,444 acres forest, 11,221 commercial; 68,308 mbf
annual allowable cut set at 2,022; 863 mbf cut in 1974.

5. GRAND PORTAGE RESERVATION
CHIPPEWA

James Hendrickson
Chairman
Grand Portage Business
Committee
Grand Portage, Minnesota 55605

Area: 44,752 tribal acres

Population: 189

Unemployment: 44%

Natural Resources

Fishing: Grand Portage Coho Salmon Project is a fishing venture on Lake Superior.

Business: Tribe owns and operates a trading post, marina and a large resort-motel with comprehensive facilities. Are attempting to develop a casino.

Minerals: Prospecting activity for nickel in the area. Large sand and gravel deposits, possibly copper.

Recreation: One of the most scenic settings of the Lake Superior shoreline. Headquarters of Grand Portage National Monument is on the reservation and the ferry to Isle Royale National Park leaves from here. The tribal hotel-resort and marina makes this one of the most attractive tourist spots in the midwest.

Timber: 43,351 acres forest; 38,963 commercial; 248,803 mbf; annual allowable cut set at 7,164 mbf; 1974 cut was 3,740 mbf.

6. HANNAHVILLE RESERVATION
POTAWATOMI TRIBE

Sally Halfaday
Chairwoman
Hannahville Reservation
Route 1
Wilson, Michigan 49896

Area: 3,406 tribal acres

Population: 159
Unemployment: 81%

Natural Resources

Agriculture: 40 acres of grazing land, have a hog-raising project.

Minerals: Lime, sand and gravel in area.

Recreation: No development presently though it is a good site.

Timber: 3,039 acre forest (commercial), 9087 mbf.
Annual allowable cut set at 231 mbf; 1974 cut was 104 mbf.
Tribe interested in developing a saw mill.

7. ISABELLA RESERVATION
SAGINAW CHIPPEWA TRIBE

Peter Otto
Chairman
Saginaw Chippewa Tribal Council
Mt. Pleasant, Michigan 48858

Area: 1,184 tribal acres

Population: 475
Unemployment: 36%

Natural Resources

Agriculture: Tribally owned farm - 230 acres. 473 acres of dry farm land and 200 acres of grazing land on the reservation.

Minerals: Moderate amounts of petroleum and natural gas; there is one small operating natural gas well on the reservation. Possibilities of clays and sands.

Recreation: A 23 acre campground and park is the main tribal enterprise.

Timber: 333 commercial acres of forest; 999 mbf, no inventory, 5 mbf cut in 1974.

Appendix B

Resource Inventory

Northwest AREA

- Not complete.
- ^{Search code} 01-09 on tape already
Rest to be put on tape. # 36
- For further directions, see
notes at front of each section.
Follow form described.
- Rough draft xerox copy
attached at back for
reference.

Tabs 15,45
margins - 10/75

Northwest area
Resource Inventory
Appendix B

Search code
01

Note: copy of
Search code 01-09
on tape already
[B/L
Doc# 17]

1. BURNS-PAIUTE RESERVATION
PAIUTE TRIBE

- Tape # 36
Herbert Hawley
Chairman
Burns-Paiute Tribal Council
Burns, Oregon 97720

Area: 12,086 acres total
11,333 allotted
772 govt. owned
771 tribal owned

Population: 225 total
Labor Force: 130
Unemployment: 29%

Culturally: fishermen, hunters, basketry, horsemen, gathering.

Government: Tribal council, 5 members with 2 year terms.
Organized under a 1968 constitution. The reservation was established and recognized by the federal government in 1972.

Natural Resources

Agriculture: 11,528 acres of grazing land. 182 acres of irrigated farm land.

Business: Arts and crafts on an individual basis.

Recreation: Community is rich in natural environment, etc. but no development.

2. CHEHALIS RESERVATION
CHEHALIS TRIBE

Melvin Youckton
Chairman
Chehalis Community Council
Box 243
Oakville, Washington 98568

Area: 4,215 total
21 tribal
1,628 allotted
2,566 non-Indian

Population: 185 total
Labor Force: 54
Unemployed: 57%

Culturally: basketry, carving, fishing, timber.

Government: Not organized under Indian Reorganization Act: constitution 1939: community council consisting of all tribal members who elect members of the business committee, 2 year terms.

Natural Resources

Fishing and Aquaculture: Located on the Chehalis River; have fishing rights problems.

Minerals: Small amounts of sand and gravel.

3. COLVILLE RESERVATION
CONFEDERATED TRIBES

Al Albertson
Chairman
Colville Business Council
Nesepalem, Washington 99155

Area: 1,011,495 total acres Population: 5,523 enrolled
 937,240 tribal 2,994 on reservation
 74,248 allotted Labor Force: 1,206
 Unemployment: 59%

Culturally: fishermen, hunters, basketry, gatherers, horsemen.

Government: Colville Business Council is the governing body,
14 members, 4 voter districts, has an advisory
committee on economic development.

Natural Resources

Agriculture: 162,980 acres grazing; 15,661 acres dry farmland,
2,920 irrigated acres; range use Indian (grazing permits)
635,423 tribal acres and 25,367 allotted acres to Indian
operators, 9,382 Indian cattle on reservation, 363 Indian
horses; Range use: non-Indian -- 247,105 tribal acres and
9,685 allotted acres leased to non-Indian operators;
4,034 non-Indian cattle on reservation; range is over-stocked.

Business: Tribal pole and post plant, tribal construction
company, tribal printing company, and smokeshop.

Minerals: Over 700 prospect locations, most claims filed for
gold, silver, copper, lead, and zinc. Known production of
gold - \$20,000; silver - 50 tons; lead - 500 tons; nickel -
50 tons. There are also other minerals.

Recreation: Good ocean frontage.

Timber: 812,634 total acres; 802,611 commercial acres;
5,673,941 mbf total; tribal acres - 774,734 total;
764,777 commercial; 5,416,347 mbf total; allotted acres -
37,900 acres; 37,834 commercial; 257,594 mbf total; timber
cut in 1974 - 122,684 mbf total; value - \$11,030,838;
By Indian operators - 29,997 mbf; value - \$2,517,150 ; By
non-Indian operators - 92,271; total - 8,513,668. Because
of staff shortage, forestry production has dropped.

4. COEUR D' ALENE RESERVATION Bernard LaSarte
 COEUR D' ALENE TRIBE Chairman
 Coeur D' Alene Tribal Council
 Plummer, Idaho 83851

Area: 69,299 total acres	Population: 569 total
16,236 tribal acres	Labor Force: 176
53,063 allotted	Unemployment: 53%

Culturally: fishermen, hunters, basketry, horsemen.

Government: 1949 consitution; general council government;
 a 7 member tribal council elected to 3 year
 terms to administer business activities.

Natural Resources

Agriculture: 3,195 acres open grazing; 36,592 acres dry
 farmland; tribe operates a sizable farming operation;
 20,000 acres; large hog raising operation and own a grain
 elevator.

Business: Pacific Crown timber located on the reservation.
 Employs 50-89 people. St. Morris Plywood on the reservation.
 Employs over 100 people. Several Indian-owned shops.
 Tribe owns and operates a construction company.

Minerals: High possibility of large quantities of clay.

Recreation: Coeur D' Alene Lake has 125 miles of shoreline.
 Hunting and fishing available.

Timber: All forest land - 29,541 acres commercial;
 total mbf - 213,930; tribal - 15,601 acres all commercial;
 tribal mbf - 121,328. Allotted, all forest - 13,940;
 all commercial allotted mbf 92,702. Timber cutting record -
 total cut in 1974 - 8,017 mbf; value - \$99,846. Cut by
 Indian operators - 475 mbf valued at \$23,435; cut by non-
 Indian operators - 7,542 mbf valued at \$376,401.

5. FORT HALL RESERVATION
SHOSHONE AND BANNOCK TRIBES

04
Raymond Meeks
Chairman
Shoshone-Bannock Tribe
of Fort Hall
Fort Hall, Idaho 83203

Area: 524,014 total acres	Population: 2,774 total
257,665 allotted	Labor Force: 1,135
224,005 tribal	Unemployment: 35%
42,343 govt.	

Culturally: fishermen, hunters, basketry, horsemen.

Government: Government and constitution organized under
Indian Reorganization Act. Ft. Hall Business
Council elected to 2 year terms.

Natural Resources

Agriculture: 312,366 acres open grazing; 31,237 acres dry
farmland; 79,986 acres irrigated land. Range use (Indian):
grazing permits, 71,087 acres tribal and 53,337 allotted
leased to Indian operators. 3,880 Indian cattle, 600 Indian
horses on this land. Range use (non-Indian): 110,937 tribal,
79,461 allotted acres leased to non-Indian operators.
4,259 non-Indian cattle; 16,446 non-Indian sheep on these
lands. The land is overstocked.

Business: Food machinery chemical company and J.R. Simplett
company on the reservation.

Minerals: Phosphate (large deposit) is presently commercially
extracted. High possibility of large deposits of gravel;
medium possibility of large deposits of limestone; high
possibility of large deposits of volcanic ash; possibility
of Diatomite.

Timber: All lands: acres forest - 63,230; commercial - 7,149;
total mbf - 68,546; Tribal lands: acres forest - 62,340;
commercial - 6,259; total mbf - 68,489; Allotted land: acres
forest - 890; commercial - 890; total mbf - 57. Timber
cutting record: no cutting in 1974.

6. HOH RESERVATION
HOH TRIBE

Howard D. Hudson
Chairman
Hoh Tribal Business Council
Box 1118
Forks, Washington 98311

Area: 443 total, all tribal Population: 64

Culturally: fishing, basketry, wood-work.

Government: 1961 constitution; business council is
governing body. Tribe has a business manager.

Natural Resources

Fishing and Aquaculture: The Hoh Tribe receives assistance
from the Northwest Fisheries Project, located on the Pacific.

Recreation: Has good ocean frontage.

Timber: Small timber stand.

7. JAMESTOWN BAND OF CLELLAM

Harris Jackson
Chairman
Jamestown-Clellam Tribal Council
Route # 3, Box 678
Sequim, Washington 98382

8. KALISPEL RESERVATION
KALISPEL TRIBE

Stanley Bluff
Chairman
Kalispel Tribal Council
Box 8
Usk, Washington 99180

Area: 4,628 total
409 tribal
4,220 allotted

Population: 129 total
Labor Force: 36
Unemployment: 42%

Culturally: fishing, forestry, basketry.

Government: Constitution adopted in 1970 is not under Re-Organization Act; business council is governing body; 11 members elected by general council which meets annually; planning commission.

Government: Organized under Indian Re-Organization Act. 7 member, elected to one year terms by community council.

Natural Resources

Agriculture: Irrigation-farming project.

Business: Aluminum Box Company (tool box company employed 100 people.) The company had been owned and developed by non-Indians and did poorly but has recently been purchased by the tribe and is doing better.

Minerals: Potential for sand and gravel.

9. KOOTENAI RESERVATION
KOOTENAI TRIBE

Amy Trice
Chairperson
Kootenai Tribal Council
Box 1002
Banners Ferry, Idaho 83805

Area: 2,695 total
12 government
2,683 allotted
0 tribal

Population: 51 total
Labor Force: 26
Unemployment: 88%

Culturally: fisherman, hunters, basketry.

Government: Not organized under Re-Organization Act;
1947 constitution, 5 males, council with
chief who has tenure.

Natural Resources

Agriculture: 851 acres open grazing land. 1179 acres
dry farm land.

Business: Small tribal smokeshop.

Timber: Acres: forest - 357, commercial - 357, total
mbf - 1857. Timber cut in 1974 - 217 mbf, value of \$13,361.
All cut by non-Indian operators.

10 change on tape
11

LOWER ELWHA RESERVATION
CLALLAM TRIBE

Jerry Charles, Jr.
Chairman
Lower Elwha Community Council
Box 177
Port Angeles, Washington 98362

Area: 372 acres, all tribal Population: 247 total
Labor Force: 85
Unemployment: 35%

Culturally: basketry, wood carvings, fishing.

Government: Tribal constitution adopted 19
Community Council elects 3 members for 2 year
terms to the tribal business committee. Tribe
has business manager.

Natural Resources

Agriculture: 323 acres dry farm land.

Fishing and Aquaculture: Lower Elwha receives no assistance
from Northwest Fisheries Project.

Business: Tribal smokeshop.

Minerals: Potential for sand and gravel.

Recreation: Located right outside Olympia National Park.

Timber: 14 mbf timber cut by tribal members in 19
worth \$2,500.

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11. LUMMI RESERVATION
LUMMI & NOOKSACK TRIBES

Lloyd Kineley
Chairman
Lummi Business Council
Box 309
Marietta, Washington 98268

Area: 7,319 acres total
214 tribal
7,703 allotted

Population: 1,445
Labor Force: 573
Unemployment: 42%

Culturally: fishing, forestry, basketry.

Government: Constitution adopted 1970 is not under Re-Organization Act. Business council is governing body; 11 members elected by general council which meets annually; planning commission.

Natural Resources

Agriculture: 3,419 acres of dry farm land.

Fishing and Aquaculture: Large tribal fish hatchery and aquaculture project - oysters, salmon, and trout. Development of 400 jobs in aquaculture by the year 1978. The tribe operates an aquaculture school. The project is considered the most successful aquaculture project in the country. It is called the Northwest Fisheries Project. NWFD assistance includes the stocking and management of 765 acres. Also assisted in aquaculture project on tribal tidelands as well as off-reservation fish hatchery.

Minerals: Sand and gravel presently produced.

Recreation: Located on ocean.

Timber: 3,534 commercial acres of forest with 2,724 mbf of timber, all on allotted land. Timber cut 1974 - 333 mbf, valued at \$9,898. All cut by Indian operators.

Keep margins at 10/75
+ tabs at 15 + 45.
- Start here with search code 10
on tape # 36.

12.
13. MAKAH RESERVATION
MAKAH TRIBE

Not on tape yet.
Follow the form used
on S. codes 01-09 already
on tape plus the corrections
made here on each page.

Eugene Parker
Chairman
Makah Tribal Council
Box 115
Neah Bay, Washington 98357

Area: 27,014 total
24,526 tribal
2,487 allotted

Population: 571 total
Labor Force: 180 ~~labor force~~
Unemployment: 28% ~~unemployment~~

Culturally: basketry, wood carving, hunting, fishing.

Government: organized under reorganization act, tribe council
with executive director.

line up with "organized"
Fishing and aquaculture: NWFP manages small area and is assisting
in the construction of a fish hatchery. Tribe exerts almost
complete control over two of the three river systems. *Several individual engage in commercial fishing. Tribe has coasts on both Puget Sound and the Pacific Ocean.*

** Insert here:*
Business: Crown Zellerbach Corporation (timber). Tribally owned
motel, cafe and trailer park.

Natural Resources
Minerals: potential deposits of ~~peat~~ and Magnese.

Recreation: ocean front, tribe owns a 12 unit motel with
chartered boating, if all season fishing, hiking, horseback
riding, owns a campground connected with resort, also owns
a small 10 unit motel, good tidelands.

Timber: Total forest land 25,459 acres, 315,015 mbf. Tribal
land 23,609 acres, 301,413 mbf. Allotted land 1,850 acres,
13,601 mbf. Timber cutting record: 23,647 MBF TOTAL, 1974.
Value, \$3,040,000 dollars. By Indian operators, 507 mbf value--
\$16,017. By non-Indian operators, 23,140 mbf cut, 3,000 dollars

- Continue to put this on tape #36 and remember
to put page numbers starting with 8-10 (below.)
- put ~~one~~ two on one page if you can and still
have everything within the margins. To find
top & bottom, Left & right margins use paper guide
attached at back. To make one, just measure with
a ruler - 1 inch all the way around.

13. MUCKLESHOOT RESERVATION
MUCKLESHOOT TRIBE

Levine Hamilton
Chairperson
Muckleshoot Tribal Council
Box 263
Auburn, Washington 98002

Area: 1,189 acres, ~~all~~ allotted Population: 467 total
Handwritten: Labor Force: 115 labor force
Handwritten: Unemployment: 44% unemployment

Culturally: fishing, wood work, crafts.

Government: *Handwritten:* Organized under Indian reorganization act-tribal council, 9 members elected to 3 year terms.

insert →

natural Resources

Agriculture: 5 acres dry farmland.

Fishing and aquaculture: Muckleshoot receives token assistance from the Northwest Fisheries Project. Spawning channel and fish hatchery.

Business: industrial park complex.

Minerals: potential for sand and gravel.

Timber: 886 commercial acres of allotted lands with 1,948 mbf timber, no cutting in 1974.

14. NEZ PERCE RESERVATION
NEZ PERCE TRIBE

Richard Halfmoon
Chairman
Nez Perce Reservation Executive
Committee
Lapawai, Idaho 83540

Area: 87,494 total acreage
34,811 tribal
53,311 allotted

Population: 1,485 total
398 labor force
28% unemployment

Culturally: fishermen, hunters, basketry, horsemanship.

Government: Not organized under reorganization act-Constitution approved 1958. Executive Committee has 9 members elected at large but distribute geographically.

Insert →

Natural Resources

Agriculture: 23,885 acres open grazing, 34,644 dry farmland, 87 acres irrigated lands.

~~Fishing and aquaculture: The Nez Perce receive only token assistance from the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.~~

Business: some Indian owned shops and a few tribal operators.

Minerals: limestone quarry (leased), some sand and gravel and little coal present.

Recreation: Nez Perce historical park. Tribe runs a restaurant and a marina on a lake.

Timber: Total forest acres 28,474 (all commercial). Total mbf 160,812. Tribal lands: 22,667 acres, 135,597 mbf. Allotted lands: 5,807 acres, 25,215 mbf. Timber cutting record (1974) Total 11,612 mbf, value \$588,935 by Indian operators. Total 175 mbf, value, 2,945 dollars. By non-Indians total 11,437 mbf, value, \$585,990.

15. NISQUALLY RESERVATION
NISQUALLY TRIBE

Chairperson Zelma McLoud *Insert here*
Nisqually Indian Community Council
Box 406
Yelm, Washington 98597

Area: 816 total acres
3 tribal
813 allotted

Population: 338 total
134 Labor Force
28% Unemployment?

Culturally: basketry, wood work, fishery.

Government: Constitution 1946 according to Indian reorganization act. 5 member business council for 2 years.

Insert: Natural Resources

Agriculture: 69 acres open grazing land. Tribe is considering buying farm land and going into a farming operation

Fishing and aquaculture: Famous Bold decision on Indian fishing rights made here involving Frank's landing, the ^{individual tribal member} tribe is involved in fishing as individuals. Fort Lewis artillery practice has hurt their fishing. ~~The Nisqually receive token assistance from the Northwest Fisheries Project.~~

Nisqually vs. Army: Major Genral Voleny Warner who was a Colonal at Wounded Knee (1973) is in charge of Fort Lewis which took over half the reservation in 1913, they are now lobbing shells over what's left of the reservation threatening people on it, they are also removing timber from along the river to improve range and hurting the fishing -- the tribe claims that the army wants the rest of the reservation for srtilery and is threatening them with the shells. It is also true that the superintendent has met with the army on these matters without informing the tribe.

Minerals: High potential for peat, sand and gravel.

Timber: 684 acres of commercial forest, no inventory made and no cutting in 1974

16. NOOKSACK

chairman

Clarence Levitt *← insert here*
Nooksack Tribal Council
Box 546
Deming, Washington 98244

Area: 3 acres tribal land, tribe is starting a land purchase program.

Government: Tribe was federally recognized in 1973. Tribal Council.

Business: Small tribal smokeshop.

17. FORT GAMBLE RESERVATION
CLALLAM TRIBE

Ronald G. Charles
Chairman
Fort Gamble Community Council
Box 280
Kingston, Washington 98392

Area: 1,301 tribal acres

Population: 451 total
147 Labor Force
50% unemployment

Culturally: fishing, woodwork, basketry.

Government: Business Council is governing body, elected annually, 7 members, 1939 constitution.

insert here
Natural Resources

Fishing and aquaculture: some fishing, res. is on Puget Sound.

Business: Tribe operates one small business, plans to operate others.

Minerals: Potential peat, sand and gravel.

Recreation: Good spot for recreation on Puget Sound, swimming, fishing, boating.

Timber: 1,169 tribal acres of commercial forest land with 4,569 mbf timber. No cutting in 1974.

18. PORT MADISON RESERVATION
SUQUAMISH TRIBE

Richard Belmont, Jr.
President
Suquamish Tribal Council
Bremerton, Washington 90310

Area: 2,680 total acres
41 tribal
2,638 allotted

Population: 254 total
87 Labor Force
23% Unemployment

Culturally: fishing, woodwork, basketry.

Government: Consitution approve in 1965. Popularly elected
5 man tribal council.

Insert - Natural Resources

Minerals: small amount of peat, small amount of sand and gravel
is probable.

Recreation: reservation is known for its agate beach and *marine*
view. Chief Seattle park and memorial are located here.

Timber: Total forest 2,449 acres, 36 tribal, the rest allotted
2381 total mbf all commercial. Timber cutting record: 986 mbf
cut in 1974, valued at \$53,342 all by Indian operators.

19. PUYALLUP RESERVATION
PUYALLUP TRIBE

Ramona Bennett
Chairperson
Puyallup Tribal Council
2232 East 28th Street, #3
Tacoma, Washington 98424

Area: 33 acres total

Population: 171 total
30 Labor Force
37% Unemployment

Insert - Natural Resources
Government: A few Indian craft shops.

Fishing and aquaculture: Puyallup receives only token technical
assistance from the Northwest Fisheries Project. Fishing.

Minerals: Some sand and gravel.
located on Puget Sound

20. QUILEUTE RESERVATION
QUILEUTE TRIBE

Christian Penn
Chairman
Quileute Tribal Council
La Push, Washington 98350

Area: 594 acres
584 tribal
10 allotted

Population: 250 total
Labor Force: 60
Unemployed: 57%

Culturally: fishing, weaving, basketry, and wood-work.

Government: Constitution written according to Indian
Re-Organization Act. Member council elected
to buy terms

Natural Resources

Fishing and Aquaculture: Tribal and individual fishing.
Quileute received limited assistance from the Northwest
Fisheries Project. Operates a tribal fish plant.

Business: Tribally ~~owned~~ fish processing plant. Some
tribal businesses.

Minerals: Some sand and gravel.

Recreation: On the mouth of Quileute River, a protective
~~harbor~~ for commercial and sports. Fishing and beautiful
coastal area. Tribally owned campground and trailer park.

Timber: 557 commercial acres of forests. In 1974 there
was 27 mbf cut by Indian operators, valued at \$108.

21. QUINAUTL RESERVATION
QUINAUTL TRIBE

Joe Delacruz
President, Quinault Tribal Council
Box 1118
Taholah, Washington 98587

Area: 189,061 total
4,414 tribal
123,524 allotted
61,105 non-Indian
18 government

Population: 1,021 total
383 labor force
49% unemployment

Culturally: whalers and sea-goers, fishermen, wood carvers.

Government: By-laws adopted by the tribe in 1922, business committee consisting of 5 persons elected to 1 year terms.

about - Natural Resources

Fishing and aquaculture: tribal fish plant, fish hatchery and fishing operation, aquaculture project. Aquaculture is run by the tribe. Quinaults also have own biological staff. 373 miles of streams and a scenic 3,729 acre lake. Is one of two tribes granting right to self regulation. Northwest Fisheries Project gives intense assistance to the Quinaults.

Business: Tribally owned fishing, marketing enterprise and tribal store, Tribal shake mill.

Minerals: Gravel pits, mineral commodity occurrence; ~~black~~ ^{black} sand placers which contain; gold, plutonium, chromium, titanium, thorium, cerium manganese deposit, natural gas seeps and peat.

Recreation: Trout fishing on the edge of the Olympic rain forest, Quinault lake (many non-Indian resort on it)

Timber: Total forests-128,980 acres commercial. 694,318 mbf timber. Total of that 4,701 acres and 779 mbf are tribal, the rest is allotted. Timber cutting record (1974)-total cut 129,332 mbf, valued at \$17,244,152. dollars of that 826 mbf, valued at \$29,000 dollars on tribal lands, of the total 48,331 mbf, valued at \$6,250,000 was cut by Indian operators and 80,989 mbf, valued at \$11,000,000 dollars was cut by non-Indian operators.

21. SAUK-SUIATTLE

Laurence Joseph
Chairman
Sauk-Suiattle Council
Box 287
Marysville, Washington

Tribal land consists of 46 traditional cemetery.

Area: ~~Tribe owns only a tribal cemetery~~

insert - Natural Resources

Business: are currently trying to get something going with the revolving credit fund.

22. SHOALWATER RESERVATION
QUINALT, CHINOOK AND
TRIBES

Rachel Witish
Chairperson,
Shoalwater Bay Tribal Council
Tokeland, Washington 98590

Area: 335 total acres, ^{*tribal*} ~~all~~
~~tribal.~~

Population: 25 total
13 labor force
62% unemployment

Culturally: fishing, wood-cutting, basketry.

Government: *none*, all contacts directly with residents, they are currently considering setting up a tribal council.

insert

Natural Resources

Business: tribally owned trailer-park

Minerals: Possibility of some black sand, peat, and sand and gravel.

Recreation: Located on the Pacific coast, currently involved in a tideland dispute. Tribally owned trailer-park.

Timber: 329 acres of commercial timber, 110 mbf total, no cutting in 1974.

23. SKOKOMISH RESERVATION
SKOKOMISH TRIBE

William Smith
Chairman
Skokomish Tribal Council
Route 5, Box 432
Shelton, Washington 98584

Area: 4,987 total
16 tribal
2,905 allotted
2,086 non-Indian

Population: 316 total
89 labor force
38% unemployment

Culturally: fishermen, hunters, gatherers, basketry.

Government: 1938 constitution, tribal council, 5 members serving
3 year terms.

insert - Natural Resources

Fishing and aquaculture: fishing permits sold to non-Indians,
5% sales tax on fish, some Indian commercial fishing. Having
water-rights tidewater problems in Bolt's court. Skokomish
receive only token assistance from the Northwest Fisheries Project.

Minerals: small amounts of peat, sand and gravel

Recreation: has a contract with the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation
for a recreation renovation plan.

Timber: 2,909 commercial acres of forest land - 2,431 mbf.
All but 72 acres is allotted for timber. No cutting in 1974.

24. SPOKANE RESERVATION
SPOKANE TRIBE

Alfred McCoy
Chairperson
Spokane Business Council
Wellpinit, Washington 99040

Area: 137,000 acres total
102,411 tribal
34,532 allotted
33 government

Population: 581 total
171 labor force
69% unemployment

Culturally: fishermen, hunters, basketry, horsemen.

Government: Constitution approved in 1951 established a business council composed of elected councilmen 3, 2, and 1 year terms.

insert - Natural Resources

Agriculture: 29,915 acres grazing land; 5,209 acres dry farm land; Range Use: Indian (grazing permits) 89,265 acres tribal and 20,741 allotted leased to Indian operators; 1,285 Indian cattle and 1,590 Indian horses on this land; the land is 30% overstocked. Non-Indian operators: 4,609 acres tribal and 1,174 allotted leased to non-Indian operators who have 30 head cattle and 3,200 sheep. 8,000 a year income from grazing fees.

Fishing and aquaculture: Fishing limited to Indians only.
~~The Spokane receive no assistance from the Northwest Fisheries Project.~~

Business: Boise Cascade Ford Company Wood Veneer, employ 50.
~~Suntex Veneer Corporation, Wood Veneer employees~~

Minerals: Extensive Uranium deposits and some Uranium mining on the reservation. Probably small germania and ~~angston~~ tungsten deposits.

Recreation: 3 lakes.

Timber: Total forest 102,898. Total acres of that 97,004 commercial with 484,258 total mbf. Tribal-81,163 total; 76,196 commercial at 375,035 mbf. Allotted-21,697; 20,770 commercial with 109,037 mbf. Timber Cutting Record- 21,108 mbf cut in 1974, valued at \$2,101,986; of that 579 mbf valued at \$20,000 dollars cut by Indian operators.

25. SQUAXIN ISLAND RESERVATION
SQUAXIN ISLAND TRIBE

Calvin J. Peters
Chairman and Business Manager
Squaxin Island Business Council
Route 1,
Shelton, Washington 98504

Area: 1,496 total
0 tribal
826 allotted
668 non-Indian

Population: 304 total
102 Labor Force
47% Unemployment:

Culturally: fishing, woodwork, carving basketry.

Government: Council approve 1965 has 5 member elected to 3 year terms.

Insert - Natural Resources

Fishing and aquaculture: Aquaculture project, using netts to rear fingerling salmon, good results, good oyster production and tribal fishing operation. ~~The Squaxin receive only token assistance from the Northwest Fisheries Project.~~

Business: tribal smoke shop and seafood outlets.

Minerals: small amounts of peat.

Recreation: located on Puget sound

Timber: 828 acres of commercial forest with 1658 mbf; no cutting in 1974.

26. SWINOMISH INDIAN TRIBAL COUNCIL Tandy Wilbur, Jr.
COMMUNITY Chairman
SWINOMISH TRIBE Swinomish Indian Senate
Box 473
LaConner, Washington 98257

Area: 7,063 total
273 tribal
3,098 allotted
3,692 non-Indian

Population: 337 total
177 labor force
43% unemployment

Culturally: fishing, hunting, wood.

Government: Organized under Indian reorganization act--governing body is the 11 member senate, members elected to 5 year terms, senate is subdivided into communities.

Insert - Natural Resources

Fishing and aquaculture: tribal fish traps, oyster enterprise and marina. Fish packing and processing plant putting out smoked fish. Cannery.

Business: retail outlets for fishing operation.

Minerals: Several tons of strontium were produced during World War II. Possibility of peat.

Recreation: located on Puget Sound

Timber: total forest-3,171, total acres-3,081 mbf tribal.
242 total acres - 75 mbf allotted.
2,929 total acres - 300 mbf. No cutting in 1974.

27. TULAIP RESERVATION
SHOHOMISH TRIBE

Chairman ← George Williams *insert*
Tulaip Board of Directors
3901 Totem Beach Road
Marysville, Washington 98270

Area: 8,878 total acres
5,171 tribal
3,707 allotted

Population: 630 total
247 labor force
68% unemployment

Culturally: fishing, wood, basketry.

Government: *insert-* organized under *Natural Resources* Reorganization Act.

Natural Resources
~~Fishing and aquaculture: Tulaip receives only token assistance from the Northwest Fisheries Project. Tribal fish rearing pond (one million river salmon per year). Commercial fishing on Puget Sound.~~

several
~~Business: couple of~~ small Indian businesses.

Minerals: 4 ~~pear~~ localities.

Recreation: on Puget Sound.

Timber: total forest-9,031 commercial acres; 10,502 mbf, *tribal*; 6,065 acres *a*commercial; 6514 mbf allotted. 2,966 acres; 4,088 mbf. Timber cutting record 18 mbf of tribal acres cut by Indian operators valued at \$1500.

UMATILLA

28. ~~UNATILLA~~ RESERVATION ~~TRIBES~~
CAYUSE, WALLAWALLA AND UNATILLA
TRIBES *bring down a line*

Leslie Minthorn, Chiarmen
Unatilla Board of Trustees
Pendelton, Oregon 97801

Area: 245,799 total
15,646 tribal
70,616 allotted
159,537 non-Indian
(non-Indian land checker-
boarded land)

Population: 873 total
242 Labor Force
47% unemployment

Culturally: fishermen, hunters, asketry, horsemen.

Government: *insert* Consitution approve 1949; 9 member board of truestees
elected by general council which consists of all tribal members.
All actual power is with the truestees.

Natural Resources

Agricuture: 40,882 acres open grazing; 28,661 acres dry farmland;
360 acres irrigated land. Tribe has tribal farm operation.
Range use - Indian (grazing permits) 80 acres tribal; 5,240
allotted are leased to Indian operators. 154 indian cattle on
the reservation. Range Use - Non-Indian 11,085 tribal and
22,000 allotted acres of land permits issued to non-Indians.
1787 cattle and 20 non-Indian horses on that land. Grazing fees
collected \$1,454 from Indians. \$8,425 from non-Indians.

Fishing and aquaculture: The Umatilla Reservation receives only
token assistance from the Bureau of Sport Fisheris and Wildlife.

Minerals: sand, gravel, and crushed rock are quarried and mined
presently.

Recreation: Columbia River on reservation. Fishing, hunting,
good recreational land. Tribe owns a campground (primitive
facilities). *Oregon Trail goes through HC Res.*

Timber: Total lands - 13,334 all forests; 11,114 acres of commercial
forest; 81,946 total mbf. Tribal lands 8,005 all forest; 5970
commercial forest; 49806 total mbf timber. Allotted lands -
5249 all forest; 5144 commercial; 2340 total mbf.
312 mbf total cut 1974, 292 mbf cut by Indian operators, valued at
\$19,770. 20 mbf cut by non-Indian operators, 1974, value of \$300.

29. WARM SPRINGS RESERVATION
NORTHERN PAIUTE, WASCO CONFEDERATED
TRIBES.

Zane Jackson *chairman (insert)*
Warm Springs Tribal Council
~~Chairman~~
Warm Springs, Oregon 97761

Area: 564,330 total
480,196 tribal
16 government
84,188 allotted

Population 1683 total
510 Labor Force
39% Unemployment

Culturally: fishermen, hunters, gatherers, basketry, horsemen.

Government: Tribal council with 8 members, 3 elected chief
who have life-time tenure; 1938 constitution.

Agriculture: 211,801 acres of open grazing land; 14,300 acres dry farm land; 499 acres irrigated farmland. Range use - Indian (grazing permits) 409,344 acres of tribal and 55,626 ~~acres~~ of allotted range land leased to Indian operators. 1854 Indian cattle; 1,590 Indian horses on this land. (the range is overstocked) Range use - Non Indian-17,769 acres. Tribal land permits issued to non-Indian operators. 480 head of non-Indian cattle, ~~(slight understock)~~

Fishing and aquaculture: ~~Warm Springs receive limited assistance from the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.~~ *Tribe operates*

a fish hatchery and extensive manager fish on all lakes & streams

Business: Large 110 unit resort (ka-Nah-Tee) tribally own store, Tribe has other businesses. Warm Springs Assembly Plant (makes toys and electrical equipment) employs 50-100.

Minerals: Perlite produced, ~~building~~ stone and volcanic scoria quarried. Water from geothermal spring is domestically used locally, good potential for geo-thermal wells.

Recreation: Mineral hot springs, fishing, hunting, resort has golfing, mineral baths, horseback riding.

Timber: All lands acres forest-402,087 commercial; acreage 366,139; total mbf-4,850,533. Tribal lands total forests-388,562; commercial-366,139; total mbf-4,734,402; allotted lands-total acres 13,535; commercial 10,504; total mbf 115,808. Timber cutting record-total 11,393 mbf in 1974, valued at \$7,893,404 by Indian operators, 94,515 mbf 1974, valued at \$6,556,296. By non-Indian operators 16,878 mbf, valued at \$1,337,108.

30. YAKIMA RESERVATION
CONFEDERATED TRIBES AND BANDS
OF THE YAKIMA INDIAN NATION

Watson Totus
Chairman
Yakima Tribal Council
Box 367
Toppenish, Washington 98948

Area: 1,367,406 total
842,978 tribal
274,988 allotted
249,416 non-Indian

Population: 7,480 total
2,320 labor force
32% unemployment

Culturally: fishermen, hunters, gatherers.

Government: General council represents 14 confederated tribes.

Insert - Natural Resources

Agriculture: 548,737 acres grazing land; 813 acres dry farmland; 91,384 irrigated acres; 5,625 idle acres. Range use (grazing permits, Indian — 571,581 acres of tribal land; 121,987 acres of allotted land permitted to Indian operators; 2,477 Indian cattle, and 640 Indian horses on this land. Non-Indian use — 134,725 acres of tribal and 11,302 acres allotted land leased to non Indian operators; 692 non-Indian ~~sheep~~ cattle and 7,800 non-Indian sheep. Range land is about 20% overstocked.

Fishing and aquaculture: Yakima tribe fishes on Columbia tributaries. ~~Receive only limited assistance from Northwest Fisheries Project -- has a tribal fish-rearing pond.~~

Business: Tribally owned ^{furniture company} employees 100 ^{the} plant has been doing much better since bought out by the tribe -- ~~Mt. Adams Furniture Company, Northwest Hardwood Furniture Company.~~ Del Monte Cannery, Utah-Idaho Sugar, White Swan Lumber, Western Meat-Packing. Tribal construction company. Tribe is about to go into wood production operation in Warm Springs.

Minerals: Sand and gravel being produced from several sites; volcanic rock has been quarried. Good potential for diatomite, alum metal, sulfur, some potential for perlite, cinders, grinding cobbles and placer gold.

Timber: Total forest 493,004 acres; 479,000 acres commercial. 7,817,902 mbf total. Tribal — 430,902 acres; 420,500 commercial; 7,086,000 mbf. Allotted — 62,102 acres; 58,511 commercial; 732,436 total mbf. Timber cutting record 1974 — total cut 168,040; value \$11,558,460; cut by Indian operators — 4839 mbf valued at \$30,861.

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Northwest

RESOURCE INVENTORY

Appendix B

FIRE AND RESERVATION	CONTACT	AREA
BURNS-PAIUTE RES.	HERBERT HAWLEY	12,086 acres total
PAIUTE TRIBE	Chairman	11,333 allotted
	Burns-Paiute Tribal Council	772 govt. owned
	Burns, Oregon 97720	771 tribal

POPULATION	CULTURALLY	GOVERNMENT
225 total	fishermean	tribal council, 5 members with 2
130 labor force	hunters	year terms. Organized under an
29% unemployment	basketry	1968 constitution. The reservation
	horsemen	was established and recognized by
	gathering	the federal govt. in 1972

RESOURCES	PRIMARY RESOURCE	
AGRICULTURE	FISHING AND AQUACULTURE	BUSINESS
11,528 acres grazing land		arts & crafts on an
182 acres of irrigated farm land		individual basis

MINERALS	RECREATION	TIMBER
	community is rich in natural environment etc. but no development	

RESOURCE INVENTORY

TRIBE AND RESERVATION	CONTACT	AREA
Chehalis Reservation Chehalis Tribe	Melvin Yourkton, Chairman Chehalis Community Council Box 243 Oakville, Washington	4,215 total 21 tribal 1,628 non-Indian 2,566 non-Indian 98568
POPULATION	CULTURALLY	GOVERNMENT
185 total 54 labor force 57% unemployed	basketry carving fishing timber	not organized under Indian reorganization act constitution 1939; community council consisting of all tribal members who elect members who are the business committee, 2 yr. terms.

RESOURCES	PRIMARY RESOURCE	BUSINESS
AGRICULTURE	FISHING AND AQUACULTURE	

*located on the
Chehalis River - have
fishing rights
problems*

MINERALS	RECREATION	TIMBER
small amounts of sand and gravel, there are		

RESOURCE INVENTORY

TRIBE AND RESERVATION	CONTACT	AREA
Colville Reservation	Al Albertson	1,011,495 total acres
Confederated tribes	Chairman	937,240 tribal
	Colville Business Council	74,248 allotted
	Nesepalem, Washington	99155

POPULATION	CULTURALLY	GOVERNMENT
5,523 enrolled members	fishermen	Colville business council
2,994 on reservation	hunters	is the governing body-14
1,206 labor force	basketry	members, 4 voter districts
59% unemployment	gatherers	has an advisory committee
	horsemen	economic development

SOURCES	PRIMARY RESOURCE	Timber
AGRICULTURE	FISHING AND AQUACULTURE	BUSINESS
162,980 acres grazing		Tribal pole and post
15,661 acres dry farmland		and post plant
2,920 irrigated acres		Tribal construction co.
Range use-Indian (grazing permits)		Tribal printing co and
635,423 tribal acres and		smokeshop
25,367 allotted acres to Indian		
operators, 9,382 Indian cattle		
on the res. 363 Indian horses		
Range-Use: non-Indian		
247,105 tribal acres and 9,685		
allotted acres leased to		
non-Indian operators; 4,034		
non-Indian cattle on the res.		
range is overstocked		

Colville receives limited assistance from the Northwest Fisheries Project

MINERALS	RECREATION	TIMBER
over 700 prospect locations	good ocean frontage	812,634 total acres
most claims filed for gold,		802,611 commercial acres
silver, copper, lead and zinc.		5,673,941 mbf total
Known production gold \$20,000		Tribal acres
silver-50 tons, lead 500 tons,		774,734 total
nickel 50 tons there are also		764,777 commercial
other minerals		5,416,347 mbf total
		allotted acres
		37,900 acres
		37,834 commercial
		257,594 mbf total
		timber cut 1974
		122,684 mbf total
		value: 11,030,838 dollars
		By Indian operators
		29,997 mbf value 2,517,1
		by Non-Indian operators
		92,271 total 8,513,658
		Because of staff
		Shortage forestry
		production has
		dropped

RESOURCE INVENTORY

TRIBE AND RESERVATION
Couer d' Alene Reservation
Couer d' Alene tribe

CONTACT
Bernard LaSarte
Chairman
Couer d' Alene Tribal Council
Plummer, Idaho 83851

AREA 69,299 total acres
16,236 tribal acre
53,063 allotted

POPULATION

CULTURALLY

GOVERNMENT

569 total
176 labor force
53% unemployment

fishermen
hunters
basketry
horsemen

1949 constitution; general
council government, a 7 member
tribal council elected to 3
year terms to administer business
activities

RESOURCES

PRIMARY RESOURCE

AGRICULTURE

FISHING AND AQUACULTURE

BUSINESS

3,195 acres open grazing
36,592 acres dry farmland
tribe operates a sizable
farming operation. 20,000
acres, large hog raising operation
and owns a grain elevator.

Pacific Crown timber
located on the res.
employs 50-89 people
St. Morris Plywood
on the res. employs
over 100 people

several Indian owned
shops
tribe owns and operates
a construction company

MINERALS

RECREATION

TIMBER

gh possibilty of
arge quanities of clay

Couer d' Alene lake
has 125 miles of
shoreline.
hunting & fishin g

All lands
all forest land 29,541 acres
commercial: All forests
total mbf: 213,930
Tribal
all forest: 15,601
all commercial
tribal mbf 121,328
Alloted
All forest 13,940
all commercial
alloted mbf 92,702
Timber cutting record
Total cut 1974 8017 mbf
value: \$199,046
Cut by Indian operators
475 mbf valued at \$23,435
cut by non-Indian operators
7542 mbf valued: 376,401 dollars

RESOURCE INVENTORY

TRIBE AND RESERVATION	CONTACT	AREA
FORT HALL RESERVATION SHOSHONE & BANNOCK TRIBES	Raymond Meeks Chairman Shoshone-Bannock Tribe of Fort Hall Fort Hall, Idaho, 83203	524,014 total acres 257,665 allotted 224,005 tribal 42,343 government
POPULATION	CULTURALLY	GOVERNMENT
2,774 total 1,135 labor force 35%	fishermen hunters basketry horsemen	govt. and constitution organized under Indian re-organization act Ft. Hall Business Council elected to 2 year terms

RESOURCES	PRIMARY RESOURCE	
AGRICULTURE	FISHING AND AQUACULTURE	BUSINESS
312,366 acres open grazing 31,237 acres dry farmland 79,986 acres irrigated land		Food machinery chemical company and J.R. Simplett company on the res.

Range Use (indian) grazing permits
71,087 acres tribal and 53,337 allotted
leased to Indian operators. 3,880 Indian
cattle, 600 Indian horse on this land
Range Use (non-Indian)
110,937 tribal, 79,461 allotted acres
leased to non-Indian operators.
4259 non-Indian cattle, 16,446
non-Indian sheep on these lands.
The Indian land is overstocked.

FISHING AND AQUACULTURE
Fort Hall receives token assistance
from the Bureau of Sport Fisheries
and Wildlife

MINERALS	RECREATION	TIMBER
phosphate (large deposit) is presently commercially extracted. High possibility of large deposits of gravel medium possibility of large deposits of limestone high possibility of large deposits of volcanic ash possibility of Diatomite		All lands acres forest 63,230 commercial 7,149 total mbf 68,546 Tribal lands acres forest 62,340 commercial 6,259 total mbf 68,489 Allotted land acres forest 890 commercial 890 total mbf 57 TIMBER CUTTING RECORD No cutting in 1974

RESOURCE INVENTORY

TRIBE AND RESERVATION

Hoh Reservation
Hoh Tribe

CONTACT

Howard D. Hudson
Chairman
Hoh Tribal Business Council
Box 1118
Forks, Washington 98311

AREA 443 total, all tr

POPULATION

64 total

CULTURALLY

Fishing
basketry
wood-work

GOVERNMENT

1961 new constitution
Business Council is
governing body
*tribe has a business
manager*

RESOURCES

AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURE

PRIMARY RESOURCE

FISHING AND AQUACULTURE
FISHING AND AQUACULTURE

BUSINESS

BUSINESS

The Hoh receive token
assistance from the Northwest
Fisheries Project

MINERALS

RECREATION

has good ocean frontage

TIMBER

very small timber
with very small revenue

RESOURCE INVENTORY

TRIBE AND RESERVATION	CONTACT	AREA
Jamestown Band of Clallam	Harris Jackson Chairman, Jamestown-Clallam Tribal Council Route #3, Box 678 Sequim, Wa. 98382	Clallam

POPULATION	CULTURALLY	GOVERNMENT
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RESOURCES	PRIMARY RESOURCE	
AGRICULTURE	FISHING AND AQUACULTURE	BUSINESS

MINERALS	RECREATION	TIMBER
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RESOURCE INVENTORY

TRIBE AND RESERVATION Kalispel Reservation Kalispel Tribe	CONTACT Stanely Bluff Chairman Kalispel Tribal Council Box 8, Usk, Washington	AREA 4,628 total 409 tribal 4,220 allotted
POPULATION 129 total 36 labor force 44% unemployment	CULTURALLY fishermen hunters gatherers baketry horsemen	GOVERNMENT organized under Indian reorganization act-sev member elected to one year terms by the comm council
RESOURCES AGRICULTURE <i>irrigation-farming project</i>	PRIMARY RESOURCE FISHING AND AQUACULTURE	BUSINESS Aluminum Box Co. (non- tool box co. employs 100 people. the comp had been owned and de by non-indians and wa poorly but has recent been purchased by the and is doing better
MINERALS Potential for sand and gravel	RECREATION	TIMBER

RESOURCE INVENTORY

TRIBE AND RESERVATION	CONTACT	AREA
Kootenai Reservation Kootenai Tribe	Ms. Amy Trice Chairperson Kootenia Tribal Council Box 1002, Banners Ferry, Idaho 83805	2,695 total 12 govt. 2,683 allotted 0 tribal

POPULATION	CULTURALLY	GOVERNMENT
51 total 26 labor force 88% unemployed	fishermen hunters basketry	Not organized under reorganization act, 1947 constitution, 5 member council with chief who has 1 year tenure

RESOURCES	PRIMARY RESOURCE
AGRICULTURE	FISHING AND AQUACULTURE BUSINESS
851 acres open grazing land 1179 acres dry farm land	small tribal smokeshop

MINERALS	RECREATION	TIMBER
		all lands acres forest-357 commercial 357 total mbf 1,857
		Timber cut (1974) 217 mbf value 13,361 all cut by non-Indian operators

RESOURCE INVENTORY

TRIBE AND RESERVATION
Lower Elwha Reservation
Clallam Tribe

CONTACT
Jerry Charles Jr
Lower Elwha Community Council
Box 177
Port Angeles, Washington 98362

AREA 372 acres, all trib

POPULATION	CULTURALLY	GOVERNMENT
247 total	Basketry	Tribal Constitution adopted 19
85 labor force	wood Carvings	Community Council elects 3 mem
25% unemployment	fishing	for 2 year terms to the tribal
		Business committee, tribe has
		a business manager

RESOURCES	PRIMARY RESOURCE	BUSINESS
AGRICULTURE	FISHING AND AQUACULTURE	
323 acres of dry farmland	Lower Elwha receives no	Tribal smokeshop
	assistance from the	
	Northwest Fisheries Project	

MINERALS	RECREATION	TIMBER
Potential for sand and gravel	located right outside	14 mbf timber cut
	Olympia national park	by tribal members in 1
		worth 2,500 dollars

12
RESOURCE INVENTORY

TRIBE AND RESERVATION	CONTACT	AREA
Lummi Reservation Lummi & Nooksack Tribe	Lloyd Kineley Chairman Lummi Business Council Box 309, Marietta, Washington 98268	7,319 acres total 214 tribal 7,703 allotted
POPULATION	CULTURALLY	GOVERNMENT
1,445 total 573 labor force 42% unemployment	fishing forestry basketry	Constitution adopted 1970 is not under reorganization act, business council is governing body, 11 members by general council (all which meets annually, planning comm
RESOURCES	PRIMARY RESOURCE	
AGRICULTURE	FISHING AND AQUACULTURE	BUSINESS
3,419 acres of dryfarm and	Large tribal fish-hatchery and aquaculture project, oysters salmon and trout, development of 400 jobs in aquaculture by the yr. 1978. The tribe operates an aquaculture school	tribal sand & hauling, const tion co, a restraunt, be shop, whareho Lummi Market co A lot of non-Indi resorts.
	NORTHWEST FISHERIES PROJECT	
	FISHING AND AQUACULTURE NWFO ASSITANCE INCLUDES: Stocking and management of 765 acres . Also assisted in aquaculture project on tribal tidelands as well as off reservation fish hatchery.	

MINERALS	RECREATION	TIMBER
sand and gravel presently produced	located on ocean	3,534 commercial acres of forest with 2,724 mbf of timber, all on allotted land Timber Cut 1974 333 mbf cut value \$9,898 all cut by Indian operators

RESOURCE INVENTORY

TRIBE AND RESERVATION	CONTACT	AREA
Makah Reservation	Eugene Parker	27,014 total
Makah Tribe	Chairman	24,526 tribal
	Makah Tribal Council	2,487 allotted
	Box 115, Neah Bay, Washington	98357

POPULATION	CULTURALLY	GOVERNMENT
571 total	basketry	organized under reorg
180 labor force	wood carving	act, tribal council w
28% unemployment	hunting	ive director
	fishing	

RESOURCES	PRIMARY RESOURCE	
AGRICULTURE	FISHING AND AQUACULTURE	BUSINESS
571 total	NWFP manages small area	Crown Zellerbach Corpor
180 labor force	and is assisting in the	(timber)
28%	construction of a fish	Tribally owned motel
	hatchery.	cafe and trailer park
	Considerable success with	
	aquaculture projects.	
	Tribe exerts almost complete	
	control over two of the three	
	river systems.	

MINERALS	RECREATION	TIMBER
potentail deposits of	ocean front, tribe owns	Total forest land
pear and Magnese	a 12 unit motel with chartered	25,459 acres
	boating, \$5 all season fishing	315,014 mbf
	hiking, horseback riding,	Tribal land
	owns a campground connecteted	23,609 acres
	with resort also owns a small 10	301,413 mbf
	unit motel, good tidelands	alloted land
		1,850 acres
		13,601 mbf
		TIMBER CUTTING RECORD
		23,647 MBF TOTAL 1974
		value 3,040,000 dollar
		by Indian operators
		507 mbf value-\$16,017
		by non-Indian operate
		23,140 mbf cut, 3,000

RESOURCE INVENTORY

TRIBE AND RESERVATION	CONTACT	AREA
Muckleshoot Reservation Muckleshoot Tribe	Levine Hamilton Chairperson Muckleshoot Tribal Council Box 263, Auburn, Washington 98002	1,189 acres, all allotted
POPULATION	CULTURALLY	GOVERNMENT
467 total 115 labor force 44% unemployment	fishing wood-work crafts	organized under Indian reorg- ization act-tribal council 9 members elected to 3 year terms

RESOURCES	PRIMARY RESOURCE	
AGRICULTURE	FISHING AND AQUACULTURE	BUSINESS
5 acres dry farmland	Muckleshoot receives token assistance from the Northwest Fisheries Project <i>Spawning channel and fish hatchery</i>	<i>industrial park complex</i>

MINERALS	RECREATION	TIMBER
Potential for sand and gravel.		886 commercial acres of allotted timber lands with 1,948 mbf timber, no cutting in 1974

RESOURCE INVENTORY

TRIBE AND RESERVATION	CONTACT	AREA
Nez Perce Reservation Nez Perce Tribe	Richard Halfmoon Chairman Nez Perce Reservation Executive Committee Lapawai, Idaho 83540	87,494 total acres 34,811 tribal 52,311 allotted
POPULATION	CULTURALLY	GOVERNMENT
1,485 total 398 labbr force 28% unemployment	fishermen hunters basketry horsemen	not organized under reorganiza act-Constitution approved 1958 Executive Committee has 9 men elected at large but distribute geographically

RESOURCES	PRIMARY RESOURCE
AGRICULTURE	FISHING AND AQUACULTURE
23,885 acres open grazing 34,644 acres dry farmland 87 acres irrigated lands	The Nez Perce receive only Token assistance from the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
	BUSINESS
	some Indian owned shops a few tribal operators

MINERALS	RECREATION	TIMBER
limestone quarry (leased) some sand and gravel and little coal present	Nez Perce historical park tribe runs a restraunt and a marina on a lake	total forest acres 28,474 (all commercial) total mbf 160,812 TRIBAL LANDS 22,667 acres 135,597 mbf Alloted lands 5,807 acres 25,215 mbf TIMBER CUTTING RECORD (1974) Total 11,612 mbf value: 588,935 by Indian operators Total 175 mbf value: 2,945 dollars by non-Indians Total 11,437 mbf value: 585,990

RESOURCE INVENTORY

TRIBE AND RESERVATION
Nisqually Reservation
Nisqually Tribe

CONTACT
Zelma McCloud
Nisqually Indian Community Council
Box 406
Yelm, Washington 98597

AREA

816 total acre
3 tribal
813 allotted

*land acquisition
program*

POPULATION

338 total
114 labor force
28% unemployed

CULTURALLY

baksetry
wood-work
fishery

GOVERNMENT

constitution 1946 according
to Indian re-organization act
5 member business council
for 2 years

RESOURCES

AGRICULTURE

69 acres open grazing
land

*tribe is considering
buying farm land and
going into a farming
operation*

PRIMARY RESOURCE.

FISHING AND AQUACULTURE

Famous Bolt decision on

Indian fishing rights made here
involving Frank's landing, the
tribe is involved in fishing as
individuals, Fort Lewis artillery
practice has hurt their fishing

The Nisqually receive token assistance from
the Northwest Fisheries Project

BUSINESS

Nisqually vs. Army

Major general Voleny Warner who was a Colonal at Wounded Knee (1973)
is in charge of Fort Lewis whcih took over half the reservation in 1913,
they are now lobbing sheellls over what's left of the reservation threatening
people on it, they are also removing timber from along the river to improve
range and hurting the fishing--- the tribe claims that the army wants the rest
of the reservation for attillery and is threatening them with the shells, it
is also true that the superintendent has met with the army on these matters
out informing the tribe

MINERALS

High potential for peat,
sand and gravel

RECREATION

TIMBER

684 acres of commercial forest
no inventory made and no cutting
in 1974

RESOURCE INVENTORY

TRIBE AND RESERVATION	CONTACT	AREA
Nooksack	Clarence Levitt Nooksack Tribal Council Box 44 546 Deming, Washington 98244	3 acres tribal land tribe is starting a land purchase program
POPULATION	CULTURALLY	GOVERNMENT
		<i>tribe was federally recognized in 1973 Tribal Council</i>

RESOURCES	PRIMARY RESOURCE	
AGRICULTURE	FISHING AND AQUACULTURE	BUSINESS
		Small tribal smokeshop

MINERALS	RECREATION	TIMBER
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TRIBE AND RESERVATION	CONTACT	AREA
Port Gamble Reservation	Ronald G. Charles	1,301 tribal acres
Clallam Tribe	Chairman	
Clallam Tribe	Port Gamble Community Council	
	Box 280	
	Kingston, Washington	98392

POPULATION	CULTURALLY	GOVERNMENT
451 total	fishing	Business council is governing
147 labor force	woodwork	body, elected annually, 7 members
50% unemployed	basketry	1939 constitution

RESOURCES	PRIMARY RESOURCE	
AGRICULTURE	FISHING AND AQUACULTURE	BUSINESS
	Some fishing , res. is on Puget Sound	tribe operates one small business, plans to operate others

MINERALS	RECREATION	TIMBER
Potentail peat, sand and gravel	good spot for recreation on Puget sound, swimming, fishing and boating	1,169 tribal acres of commercial forest land with 4,569 mbf timber no cutting in 1974

RESOURCE INVENTORY

TRIBE AND RESERVATION -	CONTACT	AREA	2,680 total acres
Port Madison Reservation	Richard Belmont Jr.		41 tribal
Squawamish Tribe	President		2,638 allotted
	Squawamish Tribal Council		
	Bremerton, Washington	90310	
POPULATION	CULTURALLY	GOVERNMENT	
54 total	fishing	constitution approved in 1965	
87 labor force	wood-work	popularly elected by 5 man tribal	
23% unemployment	basketry	council	

RESOURCES

RESOURCES

AGRICULTURE

PRIMARY RESOURCE

FISHING AND AQUACULTURE

BUSINESS

MINERALS

RECREATION

TIMBER

Small amounts of peat
and gravel is probable

reservation is known
for its agate beach and
marine view. Chief Seattle
park and memorial are located
here

Total forest 2,449 acres
36 tribal
the rest allotted
2381 total mbf
all commercial
Timber cutting record
986 mbf cut 1974
valued at \$53,342 all
by Indian operators

RESOURCE INVENTORY

NAME AND RESERVATION	CONTACT	AREA	total 33 acres
Puyallup Reservation	Ramona Bennett		
Puyallup Tribe	Chairperson		
	Puyallup Tribal Council		
	2252 East 28th #3	Tacoma, Wa.	98424

POPULATION	CULTURALLY	GOVERNMENT
171 total		
30 labor force		a few Indian craft shops
37% unemployment		

RESOURCES	PRIMARY RESOURCE	
AGRICULTURE	FISHING AND AQUACULTURE	BUSINESS
	Puyallup receives only <i>fish</i> technical assistance from the Northwest Fisheries Project	

Fish

MINERALS	RECREATION	TIMBER
Some sand and gravel		

RESOURCE INVENTORY

TRIBE AND RESERVATION	CONTACT	AREA
Quileute Reservation	Christian Penn	594 acres
Quileute Tribe	Chairman	584 tribal
	Quileute Tribal Council	10 allotted
	La Push, Washington, 98350	
POPULATION	CULTURALLY	GOVERNMENT
250 total	fishing	constitution written according
60 labor force	weaving	to Indian reorganization act,
57% unemployed	basketry	member council elected to buy
	wood-work	terms'
SOURCES	PRIMARY RESOURCE	
AGRICULTURE	FISHING AND AQUACULTURE	BUSINESS
-----	tribal and individual fishing	tribally owned fish-processing plant, some tribal business
	Quileute receives limited assistance from the Northwest Fisheries Project	
	<i>operates a tribal fish plant</i>	
MINERALS	RECREATION	TIMBER
some sand and gravel	on the mouth of Quileute river, a protective harbor for commercial and sports fishing-beautiful coastal area	557 commercial acres of forests
	tribally owned campground and trailer park	in 1974 27 mbf cut by Indian operators worth \$108

RESOURCE INVENTORY

TRIBE AND RESERVATION	CONTACT	AREA
Quinault Reservation	Joe Delacruz	189,061 total
Quinault Tribe	President, Quinault Tribal Council	4,414 tribal
	Box 1118	123,524 allotted
	Taholah, Washington 98587	61,105 non-Indian
		18 govt.

POPULATION	CULTURALLY	GOVERNMENT
2,021 total	Whalers and sea-goers	by-laws adopted by the tribe
383 labor force	fishermen, wood-carvers	in 1922, business committee
49% unemployed		consisting of 5 persons elected
		to 1 year terms

RESOURCES	PRIMARY RESOURCE
AGRICULTURE	<p>FISHING AND AQUACULTURE</p> <p>tribal fish plant</p> <p>fish hatchery and fishing operation, aquaculture project</p> <p>Aquaculture is run by the tribe. Quinaults also have own biological staff.</p> <p>373 miles of streams and a scenic 3,729 acre lake</p> <p>Is one of two tribes granted right to self regulation.</p> <p>Northwest Fisheries Project gives intense assistance to the Quinalts</p>
	<p>BUSINESS</p> <p>tribally owned fish-marketing enterprise and tribal store</p>

MINERALS	RECREATION	TIMBER
3 gravel pits; mineral commodity occurrence; black sand placers which contain; gold, plutonium, chromium, titanium, thorium, cerium, manganese deposit, natural gas seeps and peat	<p>trout fishing on the edge of the Olympic rain forest, Quinault lake (many non-Indian resorts on it)</p>	<p>total forests</p> <p>128,980 acres commercial</p> <p>694,319 mbf timber total of that 4,701 acres and 779 mbf are tribal the rest is allotted.</p> <p>Timber Cutting Record (1974)</p> <p>total cut</p> <p>129,332 mbf valued at 17,244,162 dollars of that 826 mbf valued at 29,000 dollars on tribal lands</p> <p>of the total 48,331 mbf valued at 6,250,000 was cut by Indian operators and 80,989 mbf was cut by non-Indian operators</p>

RESOURCE INVENTORY

TRIBE AND RESERVATION	CONTACT	AREA	
Sauk-Suiattle	Laurence Joseph Chairman Sauk-Suiattle Council Box 287 Marysville, Washington		tribe owns only a tribal cement

POPULATION	CULTURALLY	GOVERNMENT
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RESOURCES	PRIMARY RESOURCE	
AGRICULTURE	FISHING AND AQUACULTURE	BUSINESS

are currently trying to get
something going with the
revolving credit fund

MINERALS	RECREATION	TIMBER
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RESOURCE INVENTORY

TRIBE AND RESERVATION	CONTACT	AREA	335 total acres all tribal
Shoalwater Reservation Naselle, Chinook and Naselle Tribes	Rachel Witish Chairperson, Shoalwater Bay Tribal Council Tokeland, Washington 98590		
POPULATION	CULTURALLY	GOVERNMENT	
25% total	fishing	none, all contacts directly	
13% labor force	wood-cutting	with residents, they are	
62% unemployed	basketry	currently considering setting up a tribal council	

SOURCES	PRIMARY RESOURCE	
AGRICULTURE	FISHING AND AQUACULTURE	BUSINESS
		tribally owned trailer-park

MINERALS	RECREATION	TIMBER
possibility of some black sand, peat, and sand & gravel	located on the Pacific coast, currently involved in a tideland dispute tribally owned trailer- park	329 acres of commercial tim 110 mbf total, no cutting in 1974

RESOURCE INVENTORY

TRIBE AND RESERVATION

CONTACT William Smith

AREA 4,987 total

Chairman

16 tribal

Skokomish Tribal Council

2,905 allotted

Rt. 5, Box 432

2,086 non-Indian

Shelton, Wa. 98584

POPULATION

CULTURALLY

GOVERNMENT

316 total

fishermen

1938 constitution, tribal council

89 labor force

hunters

5 members serving staggering

38% unemployment

gatherers

three yr. terms

basketry

RESOURCES

PRIMARY RESOURCE

BUSINESS

AGRICULTURE

FISHING AND AQUACULTURE

fishing permits sold

to non-Indians, 5% sales

tax on fish, some indian

commercial fishing

Having water-rights

tidewater problems in Bolt's

court

Skokomish receive only token

assistance from the Northwest

Fisheries Project.

MINERALS

RECREATION

TIMBER

Small amounts of peat,
Sand, and gravel

*has a contract with
the Bureau of Outdoor
Recreation for a
recreation renovation
plan.*

2,909 commercial acres of
forest land, 2,431 mbf
all but 72 acres is allotted + timber
no cutting in 1974

RESOURCE INVENTORY

Spokane AND RESERVATION Spokane Reservation Spokane Tribe	CONTACT Alfred McCoy Chairperson Spokane Business Council Wellpinit, Washington 99040	AREA 137,000 acres total 102,411 tribal 34,532 allotted 33 govt.
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POPULATION 581 total 171 labor force 69% unemployed	CULTURALLY fishermen hunters basketry horsemen	GOVERNMENT Constitution approved in 1951 established a business council composed of elected councilmen 3, 2 and 1 yr. terms
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SOURCES AGRICULTURE 29,915 acres grazing land 5,209 acres dry farm land RANGE USE: Indian (grazing permits) 89,265 acres tribal 20,741 allotted leased to Indian operators; 1,285 Indian cattle and 1,590 Indian horses on this land; the land is 30% overstocked non-Indian operators 4,609 acres tribal and 1,174 acres allotted leased to Non-Indian operators who have 30 head cattle and 3,200 sheep 8,000 a year income from grazing fees	PRIMARY RESOURCE FISHING AND AQUACULTURE fishing limited to Indians only The Spokane receive no assistance from the Northwest Fisheries Project	BUSINESS Boise Cascade Ford Co. Wood Veneer, employ 50 Suntex Veneer Corp. Wood Veneer employs
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MINERALS extensive Uranium deposits and some Uranium mining on the reservation. probably small germania and tungsten deposits	RECREATION 3 lakes	TIMBER total forests 102,898 total acres of that 97,004 commercial with 484,258 total mbf Tribal 81,163 total 76,196 commercial 375,035 mbf Allotted 21,697 , 20,770 commercial with 109,037 mbf TIMBER CUTTING RECORD 21,103 mbf cut in 1974 valued at \$2,101,986 of that 579 mbf valued at 20,000 dollars cut by Indian operators
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RESOURCE INVENTORY

TRIBE AND RESERVATION	CONTACT	Calvin J. Peters	AREA	1,496 total
Squaxin Island Reservation	Chairman	+ Business manager		0 tribal
Squaxin Island Tribe	Squaxin Island Business Council			826 allotted
	Rt. #1, Shelton, Wa.	98504		668 non-Indian

POPULATION	CULTURALLY	GOVERNMENT
304 total	fishing	Council approved in 1965
102 labor force	wood-work	has 5 member elected to 3 yr.
47% unemployed	carving	terms
	basketry	

RESOURCES	PRIMARY RESOURCE	
AGRICULTURE	FISHING AND AQUACULTURE	BUSINESS
	Aquaculture project, using netts to rear fingerling salmon good results, good oyster production and tribal fishing operation The Squaxin receive only token assistance from the Northwest Fisheries Project.	tribal smoke and seafood outlet

MINERALS	RECREATION	TIMBER
small amounts of peat	located in Puget Sound	828 acres of commercial forest, with 1658 mbf no cutting in 1974

RESOURCE INVENTORY

TRIBE AND RESERVATION	CONTACT	AREA	
Swinomish Indian Tribal Community	Tandy Wilbur Jr. Chairman		7,063 total
	Swinomish Indian Senate		273 tribal
	Box 473		3,098 allotted
Swinomish Tribe	LaConner, Washington	98257	3,692 non-indi
POPULATION	CULTURALLY	GOVERNMENT	
337 total	fishing	organized under Indian reorgan	
177 labor force	hunting	act-governing body is the 11	
43% unemployed	wood	member senate, members elected	
		5 year terms, senate is sub-di	
		into communities	

RESOURCES	PRIMARY RESOURCE	
AGRICULTURE	FISHING AND AQUACULTURE	BUSINESS
	tribal fish traps,	<i>Retail outlet for fishing operation</i>
	oyster enterprise and marina	
	fish packing and processing plant putting out smoked fish	
	<i>cannery</i>	

MINERALS	RECREATION	TIMBER
several tons of strontium xxx	located on Puget	total forest
were produced during	sound	3,171 total acres-3,081 mbf
World War II		tribal
Possibility of peat		242 total acres - 75 mbf
		alloted
		2,929 total acres-3006mbf
		no cutting in 1974

TRIBE AND RESERVATION
Tulalip Reservation
Snohomish Tribe

CONTACT George Williams
Tulalip Board of Directors
3901 Totem Beach Road
Marysville, Washington 98270

AREA 8,878 total acres
5,171 tribal
3,707 allotted

POPULATION

630 Total
247 Labor force
68% unemployed

CULTURALLY

fishing
wood
basketry

GOVERNMENT

organized under reorganization
act

RESOURCES

AGRICULTURE

PRIMARY RESOURCE

FISHING AND AQUACULTURE

Tulalip receives only
token assistance from
the Northwest Fisheries
Project.

*tribal fish-rearing
pond (one millia river
salmon per year)
commercial fishing
on puget sound*

BUSINESS

couple of small Indian
businesses

MINERALS

4 peat localities

RECREATION

on puget sound

TIMBER

Total forest
9,031 commercial acres
10,602 mbf
Tribal
6,065 acres commercial
6514 mbf
allotted

2,966 acres, 4,088 mbf

TIMBER CUTTING RECORD

18 mbf of tribal acres cut
by Indian operators valued
at \$1500

RESOURCE INVENTORY

TRIBE AND RESERVATION	CONTACT	AREA
UMATILLA RESERVATION	Leslie Minthorn, Chairman	245,799 total
CAYUSE, WALLAWALLA AND	Umatilla Board of Trustees	15,646 tribal
UMATILLA TRIBES	Pendelton, Oregon 97801	70,616 allotted
		159,537 non-Indian
		(non-Indian land checkerboarded land)

POPULATION	CULTURALLY	GOVERNMENT
873 total	fishermen	constitution approved 1949
242 labor force	hunters	9 member board of trustees elected
47% unemployment	basketry	by general council which consists
	horseman	of all tribal members. All actual
		power is with the trustees

RESOURCES	PRIMARY RESOURCE
AGRICULTURE	FISHING AND AQUACULTURE BUSINESS
40,882 acres open grazing	The Umatilla Reservation
28,661 acres dry farmland	receives only token assistance
360 acres irrigated land	from the Bureau of Sport Fisheries
tribe has a tribal farm operation	and Wildlife

Range Use- Indian (grazing permits)
 80 acres tribal, 5,240 allotted
 are leased to Indian operators
 154 Indian cattle on the res.
 Range Use-Non-Indian
 11,085 tribal and 22,000~~8~~ allotted
 acres of land permits issued to
 non-Indians. 1787 cattle and 20
 non-Indian horses on that land.
 Grazing fees collected:
 \$1,454 ~~xxx~~ from Indians
 \$8,425 from non-Indians

MINERALS	RECREATION	TIMBER
sand, gravel, and crushed rock are quarried and mined presently.	Columbia River on res. Fishing, hunting, good recreational land. Tribe owns a campground (primitive facilities)	Total lands 13,334 all forests, 11,114 acres of commercial forest 81,946 total mbf Tribal Lands 8,005 all forest, 5970 commercial forest 49806 total mbf timber Alloted lands 5249 all forest 5144 commercial 32,40 total mbf timber 312 mbf total cut 1974 292 mbf cut by Inian operat ors, value \$19,770 20 mbf total cut by non- Indian operators 1974 value of 300 dollars

RESOURCE INVENTORY

Tribe and Reservation	Contact	Area
WARM SPRINGS RESERVATION	Zane Jackson	564,330 total
Northern Paiute	Chairman	480,196 tribal
Shosone Confederated Tribes	Warm Springs Tribal Council	16 government
	Warm Springs, Oregon 97761	84,188 allotted

Population	Culturally	Government
683 total	fishermen	Tribal council with 8
510 labor force	hunters, gatherers	members, 3 elected
39% unemployment	basketry	chiefs who have life-time
	horsemen	tenure. 1938 constitution

Resources

Agriculture

211,801 acres of open grazing land
 14,300 acres dry farmland
 1499 irrigated acres farmland
 Range use-Indian (grazing permits)
 109,344 acres of tribal and 55,626 acres
 of allotted range land leased to Indian
 operators. 1854 Indian cattle, 1,590 Indian
 horses on this land. (the range is overstocked)
 Range use non-Indian:
 17,769 acres tribal land permits issued to
 non-Indian operators. 480 head of non-
 Indian cattle (slight understocked)

~~Fishing~~

Business

Large 110 unit resort
 (Kah-Nah-Tee) Tribally
 owned store. Tribe has
 other businesses

Warm Springs Assembly
 Plant (makes toys and
 electrical equipment)
 employs 50-100

Minerals

Perlite produced, building
 stone and volcanic scoria quarried.
 water from geothermal spring
 is domestically used locally,
 good potential for geo-thermal
 wells.

Recreation

mineral hots
 springs, fishing,
 hunting, resort
 has golfing, mineral
 baths, horseback
 riding

Timber

all lands
 acres forest: 402,092
 commercial ab. 366,139
 total mbf 4,850,533
 TRIBAL LANDS
 total forests 388,562
 commercial 366,139
 total mbf 4,734,402
 ALLOTTED LANDS
 total acres 13,535
 commercial 10,504
 total mbf 115,800
 TIMBER CUTTING RECORD
 Total 111,393 mbf 1974
 value: \$7,893,404
 by Indian Operators
 94,515 mbf 1974
 value: 6,556,296
 by non-Indian operators
 16,878 mbf
 value: 1,337,108

Fishing and Aquaculture

Warm Springs receives limited
 assistance from the Bureau of
 Sport Fisheries and Wildlife

TRIBE AND RESERVATION	CONTACT	Watson Totus Chairman	AREA	1,387,488 total 842,978 tribal
Yakima Reservation				274,988 allotted
Confederated tribes and bands of the Yakima Indian Nation		Yakima Tribal Council Box 367 Toppenish, Washington		249,416 non-Indian
				98948

POPULATION	CULTURALLY	GOVERNMENT
7,480 total	fishermen	general council represents
2,320 labor force	hunters	14 confederated tribes, tribal
12% unemployment	gatherers	

Indians are a minority
on their reservation here

RESOURCES	PRIMARY RESOURCE	BUSINESS
AGRICULTURE	FISHING AND AQUACULTURE	
548,737 acres grazing land		Mt. Adams Furniture Company
813 acres dry farmland		Northwest Hardwood Furniture Company
91,384 xxxx irrigated acres		Del-Monte Cannery
5,625 x idel acres		Utah-Ddabo Sugar
RANGE USE (grazing permits)		White Swan Lumber
Indian- 671,581 acres of tribal		Western Meat-Packing
and 121,987 acres of allotted land		Tribal construction company wh
permitted to Indian operators;		Tribe is about to go into
1,477 Indian cattle, and 640		wood production operation sin
Indian horses on this land		to Warm Springs
Non-Indian use; 134,725 acres		
of tribal and 11,302 acres allotted		
lands leased to non-Indian operators		
692 non-Indian cattle and 7,800 non-		
Indian sheep		

*tribally owned
employees 100, + 6.
Plant has been doing much better
since bought out by the tribe*

Range land is about 20% overstocked

FISHING AND AQUACULTURE
Yakima tribe fishes on
Columbia tributaries. Receive only
limited assistance from the Northwest
Fisheries Project - *has a tribal fish-rearing pond*
~~Common Alaskan fishing~~

MINERALS	RECREATION	TIMBER
band and gravle being produced from several sites		Total forest
volcanic rock has been quarried,		493,004 acres, 479,000 comm
good potential for		7,817,902 mbf total
diatomite, alum metal, sulfur,		Tribal
some potential for perlite, cinders,		430,902 acres, 420,500 comm
grinding cobbles and placer gold		7,086,000mbf
		Allotted
		62,102 acres 58,511 commerc
		732,436 tota' mbf
		TIMBER CUTTING RECORD 1974
		Total cut 168,040
		value \$11,558,460
		cut by Indian operators
		4839 mbf, valued at 30,861