

REPORT ON THE FIRST MEETING OF THE RURAL COALITION'S  
NATIVE AMERICAN TASK FORCE

June 12th to June 15th, 1986

June 12, 1986 Morning Session

The first meeting of the Native American Task Force began with a prayer by Judy Fairbanks.

Pat Bellanger agreed to chair the opening session of the meeting.

Task Force Members, Observers and RC staff present  
(\*including late arrivals)

Pat Bellanger	Andrew Reid
Pat Moss	Louise Watson
Lorelei Means	Deb Rogers
Judy Fairbanks	Gail Small
Madonna Thunder Hawk	Marla Painter
David Pourier	Mary Lee Johns
Al Dreamer	Syed Huq
Wayne Iteska	Bob Martin
John Mousseau	(*See attached participant list)
Susan Gordon	
Frank Petersen	
Hazel Umtuch	
George Coling	
Juan Montes	

The background and history of the formation of the Native American Task Force (NATF) within the Rural Coalition was given by Lorelei Means, a resident of the Pine Ridge Reservation who is on both the Coalition's Natural Resource Task Force and the Ad Hoc Native American Committee. Lorelei also gave a brief explanation of the Rural Coalition (RC), its membership, structure, and goals. The RC, with 130 member groups throughout the country, is divided into 4 task forces dealing with important rural issues, i.e. Jobs, Agriculture, Community Development, Natural Resources. The NATF originated from Native American members of the Natural Resources Task Force which in investigating groundwater contamination on Indian lands, found a need for a task force to follow through on Native American issues.

An Ad Hoc committee was established to identify, invite, and coordinate a meeting of Native American groundwater activists and experts which culminated in this meeting. Lorelei went on to say that she envisioned the NATF as a conduit for ideas and issues. She gave as an example the Gunnery Range where nitrates from gun powder had seeped into the ground and had resulted in groundwater contamination with high levels of nitrate.

In these cases, what can tribes do? Who is responsible? Where do we go for clean-up? What are the protections? How do you force the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to act? Lorelei also felt that the NATF together with the Rural Coalition may be able to advocate for Native American legislation. At the moment there are three important Indian amendments dealing or related with water quality, these are: the Safe Drinking Water Act, the Clean Water Act, and the Superfund Clean-up Act. Just recently, the Rural Coalition joined the National Congress for American Indians, tribes and others in lobbying on these Acts and several important pieces of legislation affecting Native Americans. Lorelei noted that Robert Martin would be speaking later in the day on pending environmental legislation. Involvement in the NATF was a positive way for Indian peoples to get involved, to share information so tribes won't be isolated. Lorelei explained that last May 1985, Mike Myers (Seneca), Gail Small and herself had challenged the RC Board of Directors to form the Native American Task Force and they had agreed and supported the effort, leaving the objectives to be determined by the NATF itself.

Lorelei went on to explain that the Rural Coalition's Natural Resources Task Force had been funded by the Joyce Foundation to do a groundwater project one-half of which was to be conducted on Indian lands and the other half on non-Indian lands. A study was to produce a profile on groundwater, its use and actual or potential contamination on all reservations in one state. The rationale was that when the pending legislation came through, tribal offices would be ready to act with the information provided by this study. Lorelei added that the NATF could also serve a watchdog function on improving enforcement once the drinking water and clean-up acts were passed. Technical assistance could also be provided to tribes on environmental issues. A good example was the spraying of Malathion around Cheyenne River. Malathion ultimately ends up in groundwater and poses serious health risks to people, especially pregnant women. In Pine Ridge, people were able to get a court injunction against the spraying of Malathion on the prairie but only after a high percentage of miscarriages had been documented.

George Coling, staff person of the Rural Coalition, gave a brief description of the Coalition. George stated that RC was a national group with a membership from over 100 rural organizations. The majority of RC funding comes from foundations and churches. RC has nine staff members in Washington, D.C. and Marla Painter in the West. In March 1985, the Natural Resources Task Force identified pending groundwater legislation with expanded coverage to include Indian lands as a priority issue on which to lobby. In on-going work, George has developed the Native

American Toxics Network which is a mailing list of about 100 people from across the country involved in groundwater issues. George stated that an example of the products produced by RC projects was the soon to be completed model graph of groundwater in South Dakota. Another example of RC work was done by Jenice View, Associate Director of the RC's Jobs Task Force, entitled "Native American Unemployment: Confronting a Distressing Reality". George concluded by stating that recruitment for NATF would be on-going with those listed or present representing a fairly good geographical distribution, with the Southwest and Southeast needing more representation.

Pat Bellanger then asked those present to discuss their situations at home and what they saw the task force doing.

Pat Moss, a member of the Native Americans for a Clean Environment (NACE), described how Kerr-McGee is converting "slightly radioactive waste" into fertilizer. Kerr-McGee has bought thousands of acres near Gore, Oklahoma to test their experiment of treated uranium waste fertilizer called "raffinate" by spraying fields used for grazing. Pat also described NACE's long standing challenge to Kerr-McGee's nuclear operations in Cherokee Country.

Hazel Umtuch, Tribal Council member of the Yakima Nation, spoke on the problems with a polluted food chain. How people, game, birds, animals, Indian medicine, water are all related and dependent on each other. Hazel noted that nuclear waste dumps were almost always situated close to Reservations, why do Indian people have to suffer? "There is nowhere to run to from the waste, this is where we come from, this is where we live. We as Native American people must bond together, unite, and be heard."

Susan Gordon explained that her tribe had never negotiated with the government and as such was not a federally recognized tribe. While traditional elders met and made decisions the government dealt with her people on an individual rather than tribal basis. She felt that this was an important point to consider when deciding the task force's relationship to established tribal governments and others.

Pat Bellanger, from Leech Lake Reservation, brought up the concern of an isolationist attitude displayed by some Tribal Councils, the feeling that everything can be done by themselves. She stressed that one of the goals for NATF would be to gather broad based support, and the dissemination of information to all. Another function of the NATF may be to act as a central location for documents to be submitted. For example Katsi Cook's

paper on polluted water and mother's milk; also Lorelei's paper on zeolite mining.

Frank Petersen, of the Confederated Tribes of Siletz, pointed out that the flow of information was not effectively reaching the people most interested and affected. He noted that NCAI is an RC member but that he had never heard of RC or its work. Frank spoke of the importance of letting people know. He used the example of big Northwestern timber companies, the Bureau of Land Management, and the Forest Service using chemicals for pest control and controlling undergrowth resulting in the contamination of nearly all streams with dioxins and people don't know. Frank stressed that "water is the element that determines whether human beings can live".

Madonna Thunder Hawk, of the Cheyenne River Reservation, stated that the bottom line for an organizer is to get the information to the tribes. Madonna stressed that what is needed are concise, readable fact sheets. She noted that Tribal Councils meet once a month, have too much to do, are crisis-oriented always responding to emergencies, and already have mountains of paperwork piled up. Madonna saw the role of the NATF as putting out fact sheets on important Indian issues. An example would be a fact sheet on radiation to tribes not yet affected. She would also like to see NATF involved in the forthcoming Water Rights Tribunal in Bismark since every tribe has pending water rights claims and there being no comprehensive documentation of Indian Tribal water rip-off. She saw the need for NATF get involved in the Water Rights Tribunal because there was brokering of water all over except for the benefit of Indians.

Lorelei stated that all developments take water. When tribes negotiate over water, they have to look far into the future and determine how this will affect the children to come. A major concern over the water quantification issue was that these were covered for only 30 years. Many smaller tribes in the Southwest ended up with only paper water rights and no real water. This is what can happen when tribes negotiate without information.

David Pourier, of the Oglala Sioux Tribal Council Land Committee, said that the Tribal Council is overburdened and is only interested in the bottom line, what is going to happen. He suggested that groups like NATF and NCAI aid Tribal governments in focusing on issues such as groundwater. He cited the problem of 65 new housing units built near an overflowing sewage lagoon which is contaminating wells and forcing people to transport clean water.

Lorelei noted that many tribes are becoming aware of water rights including groundwater, not only surface water issues. She noted that Wyoming and Montana industry are taking 20 million acre feet of water from the Ogllala aquifer directly affecting the Pine Ridge Reservation. How can the tribe have input to protect the aquifer?

Madonna stated that she was bothered by the fact that in attending an Indian Legal Conference on water rights, she noted that there were very few Native Americans present and most of those attending were either lawyers or representatives of big energy corporations. She felt that these people were the ones making the decisions that affect tribes. Behind the technical terms was the fact that money was the attorneys' goal, and it was rare that tribes would benefit from this money.

Hazel agreed with Madonna, saying that white attorneys are speaking for the tribes and these high-priced attorneys do not represent Indian people. She felt there was a need for the elders to speak because they are the ones with the knowledge. In spite of the technical terms used, the results were always that the Indian nations were never informed. Hazel said, "We are at a crucial time. We are standing on a teeter-totter and its dangerous because we are going to fall. Again, we must stand together and be heard. Indian people have knowledge because we are close to nature and know what it is about."

Lorelei summarized the meeting and asked if there was consensus on establishing the Native American Task Force. There was consensus among the participants. Several people had been invited to participate in the Native American Task Force but were unable to attend. Accordingly, it was agreed that Katsi Cook, LLOYD Powless, Larry Anderson, Jeneen Windy Boy, and Robert Holden would be considered task force members. Lorelei brought up the fact that two non-Indian Rural Coalition Board members, Wilma Warren of the Virginia Water Project and Kathryn Waller of the Rural Advancement Fund (and Rural Coalition Board Chair), had expressed interest in joining the Task Force during the negotiations at the May 1985 Annual Meeting. She also noted that the spirit of organizing the Task Force was that non-Indians could become members and recommended that the Task Force ask Warren and Waller to join it at October meeting in Washington. The Task Force agreed to to her recommendation.

Pat Bellanger and Judy Fairbanks led a discussion on establishing the goals and objectives of the task force and also a draft of a list of principles to be incorporated into a Statement of Purpose. The following goals and objectives and principles statement were agreed upon.

#### NATIVE AMERICAN TASK FORCE--GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

1. Lobbying for Indian Environmental issues (i.e. Black Hills,
2. Dissemination of Information--fact sheets
3. Clearinghouse for Research and Documentation (studies, tribal and governmental codes, etc.)
4. Networking
  - A. National, regional, local resource groups
  - B. Local/regional tribes and organizations
5. Identification of key people, groups, etc.
6. Outreach to Indian organizations, non-Indian organizations, corporations, governmental agencies
7. Technical assistance/resource development which protects the Earth
8. Watchdog, monitoring of agencies, legislation
9. Boilerplate Water Code (development of)

#### PRINCIPLES/STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

1. Insure a safe environment for our children and the future generations.
2. Survival of the Indian Nations.
3. Protection of our Land and Resources.
4. Uphold and enforce our treaty rights and the inherent rights of Indians.
5. Advocate Tribal Sovereignty
6. Educate and inform Indians and non-Indians.
7. Promote economic self-sufficiency without exploitation
8. International recognition of Indian Nations and inherent rights

JUNE 12th--Afternoon Session

Lorelei Means introduced Deb Rogers, an environmental scientist, contracted by the Rural Coalition to conduct a groundwater survey of nine Reservations in South Dakota. The purpose of the study is to provide the tribes basic information to be prepared to implement the groundwater Acts now pending. The study was made possible with a grant from the Joyce Foundation of Chicago, Illinois. An initial draft of the study was distributed to the meeting participants. Phase I of the study entails compiling existing information from governmental agencies and other sources. Deb Rogers is responsible for this phase. Phase 2 consists of verifying the information with the tribes, as well as identifying potential contamination threats. The final draft incorporating both phases will be given to the SD tribes to help implement the Acts immediately and monitor enforcement of these by EPA. The study is being developed as a potential model to be replicated in other states; Wisconsin, Montana, and Florida were mentioned as possible states ready for such a model. [Mary Lee Johns and Madonna Thunder Hawk were subsequently designated by the NATF to conduct Phase 2.]

The NATF appointed Pat Bellanger to sit on the Board of Directors of the Rural Coalition. Pat Bellanger and Pat Moss were elected as Co-chairs of the Native American Task Force. NATF would appoint a Secretary on a rotating basis. Madonna Thunder Hawk volunteered to enlist on RC's Rural Military Initiatives Project Advisory Group, Hazel Umtuch and Mary Lee Johns were interested in the Agriculture Task Force, and Frank Petersen signed-up for the Jobs Task Force--Economic Development Training Project. Dave Pourier requested that he be kept informed on the activities of the Agriculture Task Force. Louis Watson said that the Oglala Lakota Research Institute would probably also be interested in the Training Project, and she asked that the Institute be sent information.

The question arose of RC's commitment and role in relation to the NATF. George responded that developing a fundraising strategy quickly is important since each task force and project staff must raise their own monies. At this time there is enough Joyce Foundation money to finish the groundwater study. He urged the Task Force to consider two horizons for staffing and funding. The first horizon was the Rural Coalition Annual Meeting October 8-12, 1986 and the second was the fiscal year beginning October 1, 1986 and on to the longer term. George said that between now and the Annual meeting, the Native American Task Force could count on about one quarter time from Juan, Pamela Wilson (a part-time fundraising consultant), and himself. This

staff, the groundwater consultants, and administrative staff at the Coalition could help carry out the program developed by the Task Force to take it through the Annual Meeting and help to develop a program and fundraising plan for the next fiscal year. There was consensus that a full time salaried position for the Task Force should be included in that budget.

#### JUNE 12th--Evening Session

Bob Martin, a Native American attorney working with a Washington, D.C. law firm representing several tribes, gave a status report on Indian amendments to (1) Superfund, (2) Safe Drinking Water Act, (3) Clean Water Act.

The Tribal Amendment to the Superfund Act, now in the House-Senate Conference Committee, would codify tribes as equals with states for all purposes. Under this amendment, clean-ups on reservations would be completely paid for by Superfund. The financial costs for transportation, disposal, and maintenance would be covered 100%. Tribes could identify and nominate sites for clean-up, as well as contract with EPA for remedial action giving employment preference to Native Americans. Under the amendment, EPA must conduct a study of all hazardous waste sites on Indian lands, with emphasis on program needs of tribes and encourage maximum tribal participation in the program. If EPA determines that relocation of tribes or individuals away from contaminated sites is necessary, that tribe must concur before any relocation can take place. Relocates would be paid under the EPA schedule and land of equivalent value, satisfactory to the tribe would be put under Trust. This clause has the potential of creating new reservations, a function abandoned by Congress 100 years ago.

The Clean Water Act Amendment, also in the House-Senate Conference Committee, gives tribes equal status and authority as states. The Amendment requires a study of tribal sewage treatment needs and recommendations on how unmet needs will be met. It also provides a resolution mechanism for conflicting water quality standards between States and tribes over the same body of water. To qualify, tribes must meet a 3-prong test; (1) they have to be a federally recognized tribe, (2) water must be within the tribe's jurisdiction, (3) the tribe must be capable and qualified, in the EPA Administrator's judgement, to administer the regulations.

The Safe Drinking Water Amendment mandates a survey of drinking water under all Reservations. The Amendment authorizes EPA to treat tribes as states for primary enforcement responsibility



for public water systems and/or underground injection control. Although there are no construction grants, there is authorization (3% of total T.A. allocation or \$280,000) for technical assistance to help tribes maintain or comply with safe drinking water standards. Bob Martin stated that as soon as Reagan signs (as this goes to print, he has) the amendment to the Safe Drinking Water Act, a Tribal Groundwater Protection Act with a tribal authority clause will be introduced in Congress. After an extensive question and answer period on details and status of the pending legislation, Pat Bellanger and NATF members thanked Bob Martin for an informative presentation and discussion.

JUNE 13th

Present:

Pat Bellanger	Susan Gordon	Gail Small
Frank Peterson	Louise Watson	Larry Wilson
Syed Hug	John Mousseau	Lorelei Means
Harold Odermann	Pat Moss	Deb Rogers
Andrew Reid	David Pourier	Mary Lee Johns
Paul Little	Marla Painter	George Coling
Juan Montes		

Deb Rogers concluded her presentation on the groundwater survey. The final draft will be distributed in about 2 months. Pat Bellanger thanked Deb Rogers and asked her to coordinate Phase 2 with Mary Lee Johns.

Larry Wilson of the Highlander Center spoke upon his travels in the East, Southeast, and the deep South. He used his own community struggle in Yellow Creek, Kentucky to exemplify the "horror stories" which abound in many rural areas. He urged the NATF to keep in touch with groups from the South and East who have already been through these struggles.

Harold Odermann of the (North) Dakota Resource Council spoke of his experiences with the energy industry and accompanying exploration. He advised the NATF to continue gathering information on groundwater threats. His group has developed a Well Water Registry which documents the flow and quality for every well in the area. If contamination occurs, communities have the base line data necessary to hold energy companies liable for the damage.

JUNE 14th

Present:

Harold Odermann	Pat Moss	Larry Wilson
Deb Rogers	George Coling	Mary Lee Johns
Marla Painter	Pat Bellanger	Hazel Umtuch
Susan Gordon	Juan Montes	Gail Small
Frank Petersen	Syed Huq	

Syed Huq, staff member of the Rosebud Reservation Water and Mineral Resources Department, gave a presentation on the Rosebud Rural Water System and testing methods. He also spoke on problems with waste management systems, air quality monitoring proposals, and the Little White River Dam Project. NATF members felt that Rosebud was implementing a water systems project that could be considered a model for other Reservations to compare and perhaps use. Syed agreed to summarize his efforts in fact sheet form for the NATF.

Pat Bellanger thanked Larry Wilson, Harold Odermann and Syed Huq for their presentation and urged them to keep the NATF informed on their work. (These three people then convened a meeting of the Natural Resources Task Force--see below.) She then asked members to list issues other than groundwater, which NATF members would commit to work on. Pat stressed that this would be a working task force. Following is a list of issues which members decided that immediate attention and action should be given by the Task Force.

OTHER IMPORTANT NATF ISSUES--With fact sheet assignments in ( )

1. Indian Child Welfare Act --ICWA (Frank Petersen)
2. Tribal Sovereignty--Inherent rights  
Arbitration of disputes between tribes  
Hopi-Navajo Joint Use Area (Lorelei Means)  
Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation (Susan Gordon)  
  
Tribal Jurisdiction (Frank Petersen)  
Tribal Courts "  
Recodification of 25 USC "
3. Water Rights  
Bismark Tribunal (Madonna Thunder Hawk)  
Airspace/Military (Marla Painter)
4. Agriculture Problems (Mary Lee Johns)

5. Black Hills Legislation (Charlotte Black Elk)  
Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs July 16th  
Black Hill kit (Mary Lee Johns)
6. Education :  
Trust Responsibility (Frank Peterson)  
Study tribal rights/governments (Pat Bellanger)
7. Political Power  
Voter education for general elections (Pat B.)  
Traditional stand on electoral politics (Pat Moss)
8. Protection of the family and tribe  
Tribal population--Blood quantum (Mary Lee Johns)
9. Land Claims  
White Earth Anishinabe Akeeng (Pat Bellanger)  
No Go Road Case (Susan Gordon)
10. Taxation of non-Indians on Indian lands (Hazel Umtuch)
11. Health Issues (Lorelei Means, Judy Fairbanks, Katsi Cook)  
FAE/FAS
12. Endangered Plant Species  
Traditional Medecines becoming extinct (Pat Moss)
13. Identification of traditional and customary use of Natural  
Resources by tribes (Hazel Umtuch, Mary Lee Johns)  
Yellow Thunder Case (Madonna Thunder Hawk)
14. Return of Indian remains for reinternment (Pat Bellanger  
and Madonna Thunder Hawk)
15. Economic Development (Dagmar Thorpe, Pat Bellanger)  
Eco. Dev. Zones (George Coling)
16. Employment--TERO (Juan)
17. Tribal Government structure (Gail Small)
18. IIM accounts being taxed (George will ask Robert Holden)
19. Groundwater contamination (George Coling, Bob Martin)

Pat Bellanger emphasized that while this task force would not be able to change the world, it would be able to educate a whole lot of people, both Indian and non-Indian. These fact sheets would help the NATF clarify issues and begin the process of working toward the objectives listed earlier in the meeting.

Fact sheets should be sent to Juan who is responsible for disseminating these to all NATF members.

The Native American Task Force then received a report from the Groundwater Work of the Natural Task Force which convened simultaneously with the NATF because of overlapping members and the necessity for joint planning. This Work Group (Wilson, Odermann, Small of the NRTF, joined by Syed Huq of the Rosebud Tribal Office; Deb Rogers, consultant; George Coling of the Rural Coalition staff) reported that they had reached a consensus on a three point plan to involve Rural Americans in the enforcement of groundwater laws. The first step is the groundwater enforcement scorecard where the Coalition would issue an annual scorecard based on the data and experience of citizen's organizations on the enforcement of federal and state groundwater laws. In 1986-87 the Coalition would seek funding for and implementing a series of peer exchanges of leaders of organizations participating in the Scorecard project. During this time the Coalition will issue a call for case studies and strategy papers and make plans for a national conference addressing the impact of groundwater contamination in poor rural communities. The conference would bring together Southern Blacks, Native Americans, Appalachian whites, Chicanos and others to plan a strategy to protect the groundwater resource and their health. The Native American Task Force received this report favorably and agreed to coordinate their efforts and programs with the Three Point Plan.

JUNE 15th

Present:

Pat Bellanger	Frank Petersen	Marla Painter
Pat Moss	Hazel Umtuch	George Coling
Susan Gordon	Gail Small	Juan Montes

Pat Bellanger called for the group to address issues which require immediate attention by NATF members and RC staff.

#### IMMEDIATE ISSUES

1. Bismark Tribunal--October (Madonna Thunder Hawk)
2. Black Hills legislation--July 16 (Mary Lee Johns)
3. Hopi-Navajo Joint Use Area (Lorelei Means)
4. 2415 Land Claims (Pat Bellanger)
5. Indian Child Welfare Act (Frank, George, NCAI)

An action plan was developed for each issue with those listed above responsible for follow-up.

Fundraising was designated as a priority to hire a fulltime staff person to implement the action plan listed above and to be developed. NATF members are interested in approaching the Campaign for Human Development, which was also identified by

staff as a likely source. Lorelei and George will pursue continued funding from the Joyce Foundation. Specific projects such as the protection of traditional herbs and medicines could be made to organizations like the Wallace Genetic Foundation. George agreed to send a memo identifying potential sources of funding and outlining a fundraising strategy.

There was a consensus that it would be inappropriate at this time to invite people without a statement of principles. An oversight committee consisting of Pat Bellanger, Lorelei Means, and Gail Small would establish recruitment criteria. Frank Peterson volunteered to draft a statement of principles within a traditional concept. This statement will be mailed to several people who were identified as potential members joining the next Task Force meeting in October in Washington. The Co-chairs and George would confer by conference call to assess the response to this mailing and determine who, if anyone, be invited to sit on the NATF beginning in October. [The present Native American Task Force membership list is attached.]

The Task Force discussed the question of a tribe becoming a Rural Coalition member. Several people noted that a tribal council resolution would be necessary. Some who are directly involved said they would bring membership in RC to the attention of others in their respective Councils. George Coling agreed to clarify this issue with RC staff and, if necessary, Board of Directors by the October Annual Meeting.

A synopsis of the meeting would be drafted by Juan Montes and distributed to Co-chairs for final drafting. A press release was drafted by consensus so that members could inform the local media as well as encouraging tribes to participate.

The meeting was adjourned with members committing themselves to carry out assigned tasks and to maintain close communication with one another.

--prepared by: Juan Montes and George Coling  
July 3, 1986

--approved by NATF Co-Chairs Pat Bellanger and Pat Moss  
July 28, 1986



Participants of the Founding Meeting  
of the Rural Coalition's  
Native American Task Force

Rapid City, South Dakota  
June 12-15, 1986

Hazel L. Umtuch  
Yakima Tribal Council  
P.O. Box 151  
Toppenish, Washington 98948  
509/865-5121 ext. 348

Frank L. Petersen  
P.O. Box 294  
Siletz, Oregon 97380  
503/444-2532

Susan Gordon  
P.O. Box 313  
Klamath, California 95548  
707/482-5235

Pat Moss  
Native Americans for a Clean  
Environment  
P.O. Box 612  
Tahlequah, Oklahoma 74465  
918/458-0837

John Mousseau  
Natural Resources Office  
Oglala Sioux Tribe  
Box 338  
Pine Ridge, S.D. 57770  
605/867-5624

Wayne Iteska, Natural Resources  
Coordinator  
Oglala Sioux Tribe  
Box 338  
Pine Ridge, S.D. 57770  
605/867-5624

Lorelei Means  
Oyate Resource Center  
Box 99  
Porcupine, S.D. 57772  
605/867-5655

Louise Watson  
Oglala Lakota College Research  
Institute  
Box 490  
Kyle, South Dakota 57752  
605/455-2321

Pat Bellanger  
611 3rd Street, S.E.  
Bemidji, Minnesota 56601  
218/335-2223

Harold P. Odermann  
Box 151  
Belfield, N.D. 58622  
701/575-4771

Deb Rogers  
Technical Information Project  
Box 682  
Pierre, South Dakota 57501  
605/224-7293

Syed Y. Huq, Director  
Water and Mineral Resources  
Rosebud Sioux Tribe  
Box 430  
Rosebud, South Dakota 57570  
605/747-2559

Paul J. Little  
Oglala Sioux Tribe Land Committee  
Box 155  
Oglala, South Dakota 57764  
605/867-5821

Andrew B. Reid  
Broken Plow Law Office  
HC 75, Box 33B  
Chadron, Nebraska 69337  
308/432-4259

Larry Wilson  
Highlander Center  
Route 2, Box AA68  
Middlesboro, Kentucky 40965  
606/248-8218

Marla Painter  
Western Military Issues Project  
6205 Franktown Road  
Carson City, Nevada 89701  
702/883-5151

Bob Martin  
Hobbs, Strauss, Dean and  
Wilder  
1819 H Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20006  
202/483-1500

Al Dreamer  
Oglala Sioux Tribe  
Councilman, White Clay District  
Box 468  
Pine Ridge, S.D. 57770  
605/867-5821

Madonna Thunder Hawk  
Dakota W.A.R.N.  
Box 3386  
Rapid City, S.D. 57709  
605/343-5058

Judy Fairbanks  
Box 3386  
Rapid City, S.D. 57709

David Poirier  
Oglala Sioux Tribal Council  
Land Committee  
Box 468  
Pine Ridge, S.D. 57770  
605/867-5821

Gail Small  
P.O. Box 667  
Lame Deer, Montana 59043  
406/477-6771

Mary Lee Johns  
830 Quincy Street  
Apartment #9  
Rapid City, S.D. 57701  
605/342-6007

George Coling  
Rural Coalition  
2001 S Street, N.W.  
Suite 500  
Washington, D.C. 20009  
202/483-1500

Juan Montes  
Rural Coalition  
2001 S Street, N.W.  
Suite 500  
Washington, D.C. 20009  
202/483-1500



NATIVE AMERICAN TASK FORCE  
June 1986

Hazel Umtuch  
Yakima Nation  
P.O. Box 151  
Toppenish, Washington 98948  
509/865-5121

Gail Small  
P.O. Box 667  
Lame Deer, Montana 59043  
406/477-6771

Lorelei Means  
P.O. Box 99  
Porcupine, South Dakota 57772  
605/867-5655

Katsi Cook  
301 South Geneva Street  
Apartment #1-E  
Ithaca, New York 14850  
607/273-0168

Jeneen Pease Windy Boy  
Little Bighorn College  
Crow Agency, Montana 59255  
406/638-2228

Robert Holden  
National Congress of American  
Indians  
804 D Street, N.E.  
Washington, D.C. 20002  
202/546-9404

Larry Anderson  
P.O. Box 948  
Fort Defiance, Arizona 86504  
602/729-5104

Madonna Thunder Hawk  
Dakota Women of All Red  
Nations  
P.O. Box 3386  
Rapid City, S.D. 55709  
605/343-5058

Isaac Dog Eagle  
Little Eagle, S. D. 57639  
701/854-7215

Pat Bellanger (Co-Chair)  
611 South 3rd Street, S.E.  
Bemidji, Minnesota 56601  
218/335-2223

Pat Moss (Co-Chair)  
Native Americans for a Clean  
Environment  
P.O. Box 612  
Talequah, Oklahoma 74465  
918/458-0837

Susan Gordon  
P.O. Box 313  
Klamath, California 95548  
707/482-5235

Lloyd Powless  
Oneida Executive Committee  
P.O. Box 365  
Oneida, Wisconsin 54155  
414/869-2771

Frank Petersen  
Confederated Tribes of Siletz  
P.O. Box 294  
Siletz, Oregon 97380  
503/444-2532