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UNITED STATES COMMISSION  
ON CIVIL RIGHTS

THE STATE ADVISORY COMMITTEE<sup>S</sup> to the United States Commission on Civil Rights in the Rocky Mountain Region met on Thursday, November 2, 1978, at the Stapleton Plaza Hotel, 3333 Quebec, Denver, Colorado, to discuss the topic: OUR FUTURE: WHAT DO WE WANT?

PANEL MEMBERS:

- Art Raymond
- Bill Muldrow
- Allyn Lockner
- Ann Charter

CCR  
3  
Meet.  
154.1

Adrienne Pollard Whitlow  
Certified Shorthand Reporter  
729 American National Bank Building

UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGIONAL OFFICE  
EXECUTIVE TOWER—SUITE 1700  
1405 CURTIS STREET  
DENVER, COLORADO 80202  
TELEPHONE: (303) 837-2211

January 17, 1979

Ms. Adrienne Pollard Whitlow  
729 American National Bank Building  
Denver, Colorado 80202

Dear Ms. Pollard:

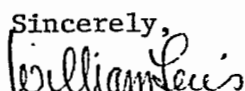
Our office has reviewed your transcript of the informal discussion group entitled "Our Future: What Do We Want?" We appreciate the work you did in transcribing that meeting. For the purpose of clarity, I have made the following corrections:

Cover page: "The State Advisory Committees"  
"Panel participants (add):

Maggie Aro  
Alberta Henry  
Chiz Ishimatsu  
Dwayne Ostenson  
Harriett Skye  
Ms. Etcitty"

Page 3, line 7 "Mr. Cose" ←  
Page 5, line 8 "Mr. Cose" ✓  
line 25 "Hill Witt"  
Page 8, line 9 "Coss and Watson"  
line 14 "Rock Springs"  
Page 9, line 8 "Cose", "Kahn" ←  
line 11 "Alberta (not Elanor)"  
Page 17, line 3 "century"  
Page 30, line 16 "Fort Yates"  
Page 33, lines 22  
& 24 "Murdo (not Burdock), S.D."  
Page 35, line 3 "particularly"  
Page 44, line 21 "minority descent"  
Page 47, line 22 "cast (not cost)"

Thank you again for your transcript.

Sincerely,  
  
WILLIAM LEVIS  
Regional Attorney

UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

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December 8, 1978

Ms. Adrienne Whitlow  
729 American National Bank Building  
818 17th Street  
Denver, Colorado 80202

Dear Ms. Whitlow:

On November 2, 1978, you transcribed a meeting of the Rocky Mountain Regional Advisory Committees to the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights. Although you agreed to submit a transcript within 10 working days of that meeting, we have not received it as of this date. Our office needs the document to write a report of the proceedings.

Please submit the transcript no later than December 15. If you have any questions, please call William F. Muldrow, Deputy Director of our office.

Sincerely,

*William Levis*  
WILLIAM LEVIS  
Regional Attorney

cc: Mabel Webber  
Purchasing

WL:elj

✓ Bcc: WFM

*Carroll Depante  
572-0570  
Called 12/20  
will mail 12/29 to us*

P R O C E E D I N G S

1  
2 MR. RAYMOND: Art Raymond from the State  
3 Advisory Committee of North Dakota. The other person sharing  
4 the duties of being moderator for this group is Bill Muldrow  
5 of the regional staff here in Denver. We have two resource  
6 people here with us this evening. We have Ann Charter with  
7 the Northern Plains Resource Council and Allyn Lockner of  
8 the South Dakota EPA. Ann is on my left and Allyn is sitting  
9 over there in that chair.

10 Adrienne Whitlow is recording these meetings  
11 here this evening.

12 To start this off, however, I would like to  
13 ask Ann and Allyn to make a few brief remarks of where you  
14 stand, keeping in mind that tonight's session is "Our Future:  
15 What Do We Want?"

16 I don't know from where you come, I have no  
17 idea what you want to say, but, we're all here to talk.  
18 These people have been wanting to talk now for two days and  
19 they haven't had a chance. Now, Ann, since you are closest to  
20 me, would you like to start?

21 MS. CHARTER: Okay. I'll start out by saying  
22 if the purpose of this conference has been to stir people up,  
23 it's done it, as far as I'm concerned. Because what I have  
24 seen so far, that the context has been in yesterday's thinking  
25 and not thinking for the future, and after attending the

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1 session today I tore up all the notes that I had carefully  
2 prepared, and I'm going to start over. I made a few more, but  
3 mostly what I can tell you if you want to hear. Because I  
4 think we've all been talked at enough and this is the chance  
5 for everybody to talk and I don't think you want me to tell  
6 you what you want your future to be any more than I appre-  
7 ciated Mr. Coast and Mr. Watson telling me that my future was  
8 locked up in more and more fossil fuel energy development.

9                   So I'll briefly try to tell you what I can  
10 tell you and if you're interested then you can answer me.

11                   I can tell you that our future is now and that  
12 we can shape it. I don't believe in the great American myth  
13 that escalating energy production and use produces prosperity  
14 and jobs. But just the opposite, that more production creates  
15 more use which creates automation which eliminates jobs and  
16 creates the chaos we've been trying to find solutions for  
17 today. Now I can tell you something about overcoming apathy,  
18 and I can give you an alternative to boom towns if you're  
19 interested.

20                   My background is I'm a rancher and the things  
21 that I can tell you come from firsthand grassroots experience  
22 of dealing with industry and government. My husband, who died  
23 this summer, but not before he had done his work and done it  
24 well, and not before he had become a legend and I were  
25 instrumental in starting the Bowmana Mountain Land Owners

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1 Organization which was the first area group to fight strip  
2 mining on ranch land, and we later helped form the Northern  
3 Plains Resource Council which is an umbrella group for many  
4 area groups such as the Bow Mountain Land Owners scattered  
5 all over eastern Montana. And just to let you know how we  
6 have to operate, we have a board of directors representing all  
7 these groups. We meet once a month and form policy, we have  
8 a very efficient staff that help us do research and carry out  
9 the policy, and most of us have to drive at least 200 miles  
10 to get there.

11 I can tell you that because we are highly  
12 motivated, highly dedicated and fighting mad and do our home-  
13 work, that we've become one of the most effective and re-  
14 spected citizen's groups. We not only fight "progress and  
15 unrestrained fossil fuel energy development," but we believe  
16 that there are viable alternatives that can be put into  
17 operation now and we're fighting equally as hard for them.

18 I can tell you why we're fighting to prevent  
19 their building coal <sup>Colstrip</sup> strip 3 and 4, and the reasons that it  
20 shouldn't be built and use it as a classic example of why we  
21 should not need any fossil fuel power plant in our future.

22 Now, my information has been based on my  
23 research material, has been "Amory Lovins' Energy Strategy:  
24 The Road Not Taken?" and his book "Soft Energy Paths:  
25 Towards a Durable Peace" and this pamphlet, "Jobs and Energy

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1 by Environmentalists for Full Development," and if there  
2 isn't time, I've got a whole list of facts and statistics  
3 here. If you ask the right questions and I could find the  
4 right card, I could answer them, but the alternatives to that  
5 would be for everybody to make this a must in reading and in  
6 passing around. It has the address here where you can send for  
7 it, only costs two dollars. To me it's one of the most impor-  
8 tant documents that is written. Mr. Coast said that he  
9 didn't find the theory in it substantial but, I think that can  
10 be challenged, and so I'll let it go at that, and if any of  
11 this interests you, then I'll try to go into further detail.

12 MR. RAYMOND: Ann, would you like to read off  
13 the address?

14 MS. CHARTER: Okay.

15 Guide to Jobs and Energy, Environmentalists  
16 for Full Development, Room 300, 1785 Massachusetts Avenue,  
17 Northwest; Washington, D.C., 20036. \$2.00.

18 MR. RAYMOND: Thank you very much.

19 Allyn Lockner is from my home state of South  
20 Dakota. I did not know Allyn there, of course, but he hails  
21 from Pierre and works for the Environmental Protection Agency.  
22 Is that right? So, Allyn, you're on.

23 MR. LOCKNER: Thank you very much, Art.

24 A few months ago Bill Muldrow and Dr. Shirley  
25 Hill<sup>with</sup>~~witz~~ stopped in the office here of the Environmental

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1 Protection Agency here and began talking about the impacts of  
2 energy development upon communities in South Dakota, but more  
3 specifically, minorities and women, and particularly senior  
4 citizens, Indian citizens, low-income people, et cetera.  
5 Then the short conversation grew into a much longer conver-  
6 sation, and I was asked at that time might I be interested in  
7 having a meeting of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission on this  
8 topic and I said sure, and about a week or so ago or ten days  
9 ago I received a phone call asking me to attend this meeting.

10           What I would like to do, if you would like for  
11 me to do it, is to build on what has transpired today in the  
12 morning and afternoon sessions, and I'm prepared to share with  
13 you the concept that I have about the life cycle of energy,  
14 or more specifically resource development facilities, and it  
15 goes beyond what I understand are some of the ideas that other  
16 speakers had today in our morning and afternoon sessions.

17           Secondly, I would like to share with you  
18 another concept, namely that of the decision-making brain  
19 work that we find ourselves in with respect to energy  
20 development. I think that these two concepts will allow us  
21 to get a better handle on the topic we have before us this  
22 evening: namely, "Our Future: What Do We Want?"

23           Then I would like to share with you what I  
24 believe to be some of the choices that we have before us  
25 without, at the same time, telling you what those futures



1 should be, but to point out to you the things that we must  
2 have in mind or be aware of if we are to make intelligent  
3 decisions to achieve the kinds of futures that each one of us  
4 might want to have realized.

5 Then fourthly, if you're interested, I would  
6 be in a position to share with you some of the concerns that  
7 we in South Dakota have, specifically with respect to energy  
8 development, and what we in the state are trying to do to  
9 steer that development in a direction and at a pace that is  
10 more acceptable to the people of South Dakota, both Indian  
11 and non-Indian alike.

12 I am prepared to speak and discuss with you  
13 and answer questions on any of those four general topic areas.

14 MR. RAYMOND: Thank you, Allyn.

15 We will now open this up to your comments, your  
16 remarks, anything you may want to say, anything that you've  
17 been holding within you all day long waiting for the time  
18 that you can say it, and now is the time.

19 As the moderator, I'm not supposed to say very  
20 much, but there are some things that I want to say too, but  
21 I'm going to wait awhile.

22 MS. ARO: I really want to hear what both of  
23 them have outlined.

24 MR. RAYMOND: You do?

25 MS. ARO: Maggie Aro, Colorado SAC Chairman:

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1 I can't wait to hear what you have to say as to some alter-  
2 native to the grim, bleak, awful projections that were  
3 proffered this morning and this afternoon.

4 MR. RAYMOND: Alberta?

5 MS. HENRY: Before I hear them, I have to say  
6 what I have to say. Alberta Henry, Utah SAC.

7 I'm disappointed, very disappointed and I  
8 wanted to say to Ann that I was sorry that she was not moved  
9 by Mr. <sup>Cose</sup> ~~Coast~~ and Watkins in Allyn's presentation, because  
10 they were right on target, but I guess it's very hard to see  
11 unless you've walked in their shoes, because they were talking  
12 about we as minorities and the impact of the -- that energy  
13 has made an impact for us and it hasn't been.

14 A case in point was Rock, <sup>Spring</sup> Wyoming, the man  
15 that made that one. All I asked was a simple question about  
16 Americans there and all the pictures he showed, there were  
17 not any of them present, and he told us nothing about the  
18 impact on them. So, I was glad to listen to Allyn because  
19 he's willing to tell us about -- in his presentation, he said  
20 about everyone, Native Americans and people, and I think he  
21 may have some information on what we want. If you notice,  
22 our subject says this consultation is on resource development  
23 in the Intermountain West, but let's not stop there. It adds  
24 something more. It says it's impact on women and minorities.  
25 And so since even, what was her name now -- Elma, when they

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1 made the study up in Colorado here and she started off by  
2 saying there was no minorities, you know, so where does she  
3 get her facts from? But she says also that, you know, from  
4 what other women that she has made the studies on, that it  
5 must have been doubly bad for minorities.

6 We want to know what do you mean doubly bad?  
7 We want to know what kind of impace, good, bad or negative,  
8 so I kind of say Mr. Coast and Mr. Watson and Cane are  
9 speaking because we know where we're at here and we know the  
10 impace that it's having on us or the lack of impact.

11 MR. RAYMOND: Thank you, Elanor.

12 MS. HENRY: And I'd really like to talk about  
13 that.

14 MR. RAYMOND: And I, may I speak? I really  
15 have a personal wish that we could get beyond hashing over  
16 what has been tonight.

17 MS. CHARTER: I don't think we can, though.

18 MR. RAYMOND: And stick to our subject, "Our  
19 Future: What Do We Want?"

20 Now if what Alberta is saying is what do we  
21 want is based upon how we get there, then her remarks are very  
22 apropos. But I don't want to sit here arguing tonight about  
23 what happened to the Indians in South Dakota and North Dakota.  
24 I could tell you about the battle of Fremont's Orchards here  
25 in 1868 right here in Denver and the terrible things which

1 were done, but what's the point, is what I'm saying. We're  
2 talking about the future.

3 MS. HENRY: Before you speak, I'm going to  
4 leave here, because I thought you asked me here to express  
5 what I needed to express; but if I've got a guideline and  
6 can't express that, then I can go find a committee that will  
7 allow me to be myself here, Alberta Henry speaking. And as  
8 the moderator, I thought you were saying "Our Future." We  
9 know we're going to discuss it. But if I can discuss it and  
10 what has been and what is still and hasn't changed. That's  
11 part of my future.

12 MR. RAYMOND: Whatever you wish.

13 MS. CHARTER: I'd like to talk about that.

14 MS. ISHIMATSU: Chiz Ishimatsu, I'm Utah SAC  
15 committee member.

16 I think the whole impact of this, at the dis-  
17 cussion stage, was to say that energy producing or mining  
18 industry has had an adverse impact for minorities and women  
19 both in employment and sociologically and psychologically.  
20 That was at the outset. To find those kinds of problems our  
21 history concerns the present time. Now, our concern was to  
22 take it from there and to make suggestions that if you are  
23 going to have, and whether it be a fossil fuel, whether it be  
24 a uranium kind of process, I don't think is as much the  
25 issue as there will be some kind of impact of industry upon a

1 community whether or not the community is ready to receive it,  
2 and I thought the whole impact here was to talk about what  
3 went over, maybe to talk about what went wrong, and to talk  
4 about the future kinds of impact. Maybe the recommendations  
5 we can make what direction we could possibly move to take  
6 away that kind of adverse impact on minorities and women.  
7 That's where I was coming out. That's what I expected to  
8 hear and not the kind of criticism -- I think you hear a  
9 whole lot of things that went wrong. From there surely we  
10 can take some recommendations, some kind of proposals and say  
11 what can a new town do if it, in fact, has to exist, and a  
12 lot of that is a projection.

13 MR. RAYMOND: Yes. Go ahead.

14 MS. CHARTER: Okay. Because this is the whole  
15 point, and I don't think I'm being understood, because my  
16 question fell absolutely flat when I said do we have to have  
17 boom towns. I'm not against solving the problems, but I see  
18 the problems as one that have existed for years, and I see  
19 that if we go on the same way we've been going with this big  
20 energy development, that we are not going to solve the  
21 problems, and the reason we're not going to solve them is  
22 because when the whole concept of the future is based on  
23 creating more energy, it's what I call the great American  
24 myth of more energy for prosperity and jobs. That is a com-  
25 pletely false assumption and it's thrown us into this present

1 state of chaos and everybody, as far as I'm concerned here,  
2 has been completely brainwashed by the combined energy govern-  
3 ment of line that has been going out for years. Our way is  
4 the only way, there are no alternatives.

5 Now, if you want me to, I can just give you a  
6 little example of the alternatives and how we can do it so  
7 that minorities can start from scratch on an equal basis, not  
8 as a minority group that is trying to crash the establishment,  
9 but that are starting on a equal footing, and one really good  
10 example of that is the Cheyenne Indians cooperation with us  
11 working together to present <sup>Colstrip</sup> coal strip 3 and 4 and they came  
12 out with a brilliant idea or the honest desire to have class  
13 one air on their reservation, and that's what's holding coal  
14 strip up right now. All the legal things and everything else,  
15 you can't do anything because the judges, the whole court  
16 system and everything else, our whole economy, our whole  
17 country is geared to energy.

18 MS. ISHIMATSU: I find it very difficult to  
19 understand you because you're saying the basic assumption  
20 that we're working on is that there will be some kind of  
21 energy required and that energy is it's not the conventional  
22 type that we're now doing, that we would have to rely on some  
23 of our natural resources here in the United States. Mainly,  
24 in the western states. That, I think, is an underlying pro-  
25 cess we're saying. We're not taking on the issue, I don't

1 think, of whether or not we can go on an accelerated program  
2 to use energy. We're saying there has to be some replacement  
3 of the current energies that may have to be done other than  
4 the petroleum products, and from that I think is our concept  
5 that it's the western states primarily that have a natural  
6 resource, whether it be in the conventional fossil fuels or  
7 be in the shale-type or it can be in other types of forms,  
8 and so you're saying they can't be using -- maybe the alter-  
9 native is if we are using coal as a conventional means, maybe  
10 the processing is a problem, and I hear you saying that, but  
11 to deny the fact that we will have to use some form of  
12 energy, okay.

13 MS. CHARTER: Okay. Can I address that?

14 MS. ISHIMATSU: All right.

15 MR. CHARTER: Maybe I can give you an example  
16 of what would happen if three coal strips -- do you all know  
17 what coal strip 3 and 4 is? Maybe not. The coal strip in  
18 Montana was strip mined many years back but on a small scale  
19 so it didn't make a big impact and it's the first place that  
20 industry got its foothold in Montana and we opposed the first  
21 two power plants from the beginning, but a federal judge  
22 ruled that construction had been begun because they'd poured  
23 cement, that they'd poured it before they got permission, but  
24 anyhow, it was one of those doubtful decisions but they were  
25 built. They were built mostly to provide energy for Montana.

1 The question right now is whether they're going to build two  
2 more plants, but at the time when one and two were planned,  
3 there were government and industry projections in volumes like  
4 this that weren't supposed to be seen by the public until we  
5 unearthed them and made them best sellers.

6           Showing what the industrial development in  
7 eastern Montana was to be, they had plans that would have  
8 turned it into the biggest industrial site in the world and  
9 they had these brilliant complicated aquaduct exchanges of  
10 what they were going to do. Take all the water and put it  
11 into the plants and to heck with agriculture. Okay. We saw  
12 what that would mean to Montana and to the agricultural and  
13 the whole bit, and it disturbed us, and our first fight was  
14 to save our agricultural base, but we knew that in fighting  
15 that, and they told us we were fighting progress, that we  
16 were unpatriotic, that everybody would press to death in the  
17 dark if they went our way. We knew we couldn't just be nega-  
18 tive, that there had to be a solution. So, right from the  
19 very beginning one of our -- well, it started in our office  
20 and then became an affiliate organization, and I'd like to  
21 pass these around and have everyone have one to take home and  
22 read. We decided that there had to be another way to go and  
23 we started just doing grassroots of work on alternative  
24 energy. Well, since that we have become a great deal more  
25 sophisticated and we talk a great deal about net energy, how

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1 much you get out at the end, how much fuel you put into the  
2 beginning. Well, now on a pretty cold audience, it's kind of  
3 hard to know where to begin, but maybe it would be best if I  
4 just keep to this coal strip 3 and 4.

5           These two plants would supply 700 megawatts of  
6 electricity and it would cost 1.4 billion dollars to build  
7 them on a cost-plus basis and the plus is 12 percent built-in  
8 profit and four percent retirement of debt, I guess, and that  
9 12 and four percent goes to our electric rates in Montana.  
10 Actually, the electricity for three and four goes out of the  
11 state, although that really isn't pertinent. Okay. What does  
12 this do? It would create 4,000 temporary jobs for about one  
13 year, 1,000 jobs for several years, 90 permanent jobs in  
14 maintaining the plants, and as I've pointed out earlier today,  
15 the five major energy companies provide five and a half per-  
16 cent of the total jobs in this country. Okay. What would  
17 happen if they weren't built? One and four-tenths billion  
18 dollars worth of capital would be freed to use elsewhere.  
19 Take, for example, what could be done with it. For one-sixth  
20 of that amount you could put it into retrofitting housing,  
21 which means making old existing buildings more insulated so  
22 they don't lose the energy, better use of energy, use of heat  
23 pumps to put hot air from the hot side of the building over  
24 to the cold. The technology is there. The architecture is  
25 there. It's available for us. It could be used in the energy

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1 companies, the industries using coal generation, which means  
2 using the escaped steam or heat, cycling it back and using it  
3 for their own energy and they, industry, could provide half  
4 of their own energy by doing this. All of these things, and  
5 especially retrofitting, would produce probably twice as many  
6 jobs and they would be permanent jobs. They would mostly be  
7 local jobs, they wouldn't be as highly skilled and as highly  
8 specialized as the jobs for these mammoth industries. So,  
9 you would be creating jobs but you'd be creating them where  
10 you need them.

11 Now, let me give you just one thought that  
12 came to me and maybe illustrates this.

13 What could we have instead of a boom town?  
14 At some point I read about a government project, I think it  
15 was, where they went into a slum neighborhood. They used the  
16 neighborhood people to remodel their own houses. They had  
17 job training programs in training them in all these different  
18 skills. So, what they accomplished was they created skills,  
19 they improved their standard of living and they could live on  
20 a higher level because they could get jobs.

21 Well, now if you think of the money the govern-  
22 ment spends subsidizing the oil and gas industry or you just  
23 think of taking some of this freed capital for not building  
24 the power plants and put it into retrofitting, every building  
25 in this country we could save enough energy, and that's all

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1 the statistics have been worked out and are here. So we  
2 would have zero energy growth by this fabulous, you know,  
3 turn of the century, 2000.

4 Now, everybody said okay, then that means  
5 you're going to reduce your standard of living. Well, just  
6 one thing that kind of illustrates that, I don't know how well  
7 it would stand, but we use twice as much energy today as we  
8 did ten years ago. So, if we reduce, does that mean that ten  
9 years ago our standard of living was half of what it is now?  
10 That's just one way of looking at it. Another illustration  
11 of this is that the United States uses at least a third of  
12 all the world's energy. Countries like Sweden, Switzerland  
13 and West Germany who use just a fraction of the energy that  
14 we use have a high or higher standard of living. So, this  
15 is another one of the big American myths, that the amount of  
16 energy you use makes your standard of living.

17 Let me just make one more point, and that is,  
18 that if we went on the projection and all these projections  
19 of the energy that we're going to need and so we need this  
20 strip mining and the fossil fuel is based on this idea that  
21 our energy needs will double every year, and the reason  
22 they'll double every year -- I mean that's purely a company  
23 thing that that's the way the company had made their profits  
24 in the past, and in order to keep in making profits, that's  
25 what they have to do. But if we went on this projection to

1 the year 2000, the energy that would be wasted would be the  
2 same amount that we used in 1971 and the waste comes from  
3 when you turn coal into electricity you lose two-thirds of  
4 the BTU's that were in that coal and when you transport it  
5 over transmission lines, you lose another ten percent, and  
6 this is going into making electricity, and when an analysis  
7 has been made of our energy needs, only seven percent of the  
8 energy needs to be produced by electricity.

9 MS. ISHIMATSU: Could I interrupt at this  
10 point? I'm Chiz Ishimatsu: I didn't think the issue of this  
11 conference was on the use of energy or the kinds of energy.  
12 We're talking about, I thought, of those energy-producing  
13 industries or mineral industries currently in operation with  
14 maybe the projection that these are going to be long-term  
15 processes. I don't think that we're here to talk about the  
16 energy or the substitute for energies.

17 MS. CHARTER: Well, aren't you concerned with  
18 minorities and their getting jobs? Aren't you concerned  
19 about problems? Is that beside the point?

20 MS. ISHIMATSU: Could I finish my point? I've  
21 talked about alternatives to the current conventional energy  
22 and the usage of energy and I didn't think the focus of this  
23 conference was on that. The other one is not the creation of  
24 jobs per jobs' sake, but the fact that there are not  
25 minorities and women currently in mineral or the energy-

1 producing areas and also, we are talking about those kinds of  
2 industries as they currently are now operating with the pro-  
3 jections whatever industries are doing, should they come in,  
4 is there any way we can prevent the kinds of things that  
5 occurred before? And I don't think any, at least I'm not  
6 prepared to argue on the usage of energy, how you can decrease  
7 or increase that or jobs as jobs' sake for employment of  
8 minorities, but the fact is the current industry energy-  
9 producing areas and the mineral industry do not employ  
10 minorities or women in any significant numbers in any kinds  
11 of career-producing areas, and I think -- I thought our  
12 projection was to talk about those kinds of things and what  
13 has been done in the past, is there any way remediating?  
14 What it takes to go on that kind of process. I'm not going to  
15 sit here and argue with you how many per tons of cubic feet  
16 of coal is being wasted or that process, okay?

17 MS. CHARTER: Okay. Then I really haven't any  
18 input to this group, because my point, I mean the way I see  
19 it, is that that is such a short-sighted approach, that it's  
20 not going to accomplish anything. You aren't going to help  
21 your minorities, you aren't going to help your women as long  
22 as you are set and concrete in the way things have been going  
23 in the past, because whenever there's a shortage, who comes  
24 out the small end? It came out today. The women and the  
25 minorities, right?

1 MS. ISHIMATSU: I just want to ask one more  
2 question. Taking the alternative of energy-producing  
3 methods, and you're talking about -- how would you do that  
4 and have a viable impact on employment? Maybe those are the  
5 kinds of things you need to talk about.

6 MS. CHARTER: All right. Then, very simply,  
7 if you go into a program instead of encouraging using our  
8 non-renewable resources, that we go to saving waste. Now, the  
9 worst way I can spend a job dollar is to put it into the  
10 fossil fuel energy. The most you can get for your job dollar  
11 is to put it into conservation of energy and waste and that  
12 is where the United States fall so below the rest of the  
13 world. I mean, we think we're the great leaders and tell  
14 everybody else how to live. Every other country you look at  
15 has already gone way ahead of us in actual solar heating and  
16 so on, but a whole new concept is coming out and they were  
17 talking about the solar heating that was such a big flop, you  
18 know. The ones creating the panels and everything else.  
19 Well, solar heating has to come up to the same standards as  
20 fossil fuel in net energy avoiding waste. It has to show  
21 where it's efficient, and that has led people into the energy  
22 conservation, which, through conservation, you create mega-  
23 watts of electricity and so you don't have to build the power  
24 plants and the jobs are local jobs for minorities groups in  
25 their own neighborhoods. If we did this in our neighborhoods.

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1 Now, did I give you the example? Yes.

2 MR. OSTENSON: Point of fact, if I may.

3 Dwayne Ostenson, United Tribe, Bismarck, North Dakota.

4 I don't believe during today's discussion that  
5 they had indicated that it was a total flop, if I may, as far  
6 as solar energy. I think the area which they alluded to was  
7 the fact that at this particular point in time it is not  
8 economically feasible to get into the solar energy aspect  
9 because of the enormous cost until it has to be at a greater  
10 point.

11 MS. CHARTER: Because of the subsidy of the  
12 fossil fuel energy. If they were on an equal basis with the  
13 government, they'd be -- not only could compete, but they'd  
14 be ahead of it and cheaper, and that's what I can't under-  
15 stand. I can't understand a group of this, with their con-  
16 cerns in people, not being better informed. And to hear the  
17 same old company lines over and over, it's just terrifying to  
18 me.

19 MR. RAYMOND: Bill.

20 MR. MULDROW: There were several issues here  
21 that I think we're getting kind of confused. For one thing,  
22 some of the points that were brought out today concern what  
23 we might call conventional energy technology, production of  
24 fossil fuel, production of electricity from coal, trans-  
25 porting it while paralyzed and whatnot, and much of the

1 discussion today centered around the allegations or facts, I  
2 think we could say they are, that minorities and women have  
3 been left out of the jobs available in the sector of the job  
4 market. They are left out.

5 MS. CHARTER: Okay. Why?

6 MR. MULDROW: I don't know all the reasons  
7 why. I think the reasons why are complex, but they have been  
8 left out and it seems quite evident that for some time to  
9 come that this is going to continue in this area regardless  
10 of what alternative technology -- so, that remains a problem  
11 and that's the problem that Alberta -- problems to a lot of  
12 people that were left out of that area of the job market.  
13 That's a continuing problem and we want to know what the  
14 future is in that area.

15 The other thing, now perhaps you're talking  
16 about, some of the speakers are talking about, the possibility  
17 of alternative technology which would open up a whole new  
18 area in which there would be new jobs created and the conten-  
19 tion is that here is new opportunities for minorities and  
20 women can get in on the ground floor and fight for their  
21 share of a new technology rather than trying to break into the  
22 old. That's the second kind of issue that I see as  
23 developing, and people want to know how that can be done. And  
24 it doesn't seem to me that at this point in time it's an  
25 either/or kind of a proposition. It may be.



1 MS. CHARTER: For the present.

2 MR. MULDROW: For the turn of the century, it  
3 may be, but I think those are the two issues we have to focus  
4 on.

5 Then there's a third area which concerns  
6 states like South Dakota which do not have a large share of  
7 the natural resources available to Montana or North Dakota or  
8 Colorado. Their role is something different in the area of  
9 economic influence, a share of the job pie comes from another  
10 kind of job market and that is something which is also fairly  
11 new in the way of transportation. South Dakota doesn't have  
12 the resources, but they're going to be heavily impacted  
13 because of the spinoff of the production of power in Montana  
14 or wherever, because they're going to be the bridge state  
15 transporting this back to the eastern states. So, here's a  
16 relative new job market that is opening up in South Dakota  
17 which is equivalent to the alternative technology you're  
18 talking about. It would seem to me that minorities might  
19 have a legitimate claim to the share of the jobs to the  
20 transportation industry.

21 MS. ISHIMATSU: Could I just make a comment  
22 here? I thought whether or not the types of form of energy  
23 is not so much the process as it is how do we get them into  
24 those kinds of a thing and can it be a model for your future  
25 in whatever form it takes. That when these types of industry

1 come in, is there a vehicle or a recommendation or a process  
2 that says that we can be more -- to utilize more meaningful  
3 maneuvers, minorities and women into those kinds of jobs and  
4 what we set for convention fuel might take place in the alter-  
5 native energy thing and it might take place as a spinoff  
6 process, but maybe those are things that we need to address.

7 MS. CHARTER: Could I just make one more point  
8 and then I'll shut up and let someone else talk.

9 I want to answer you, but I agreed with you a  
10 hundred percent up to the either/or. I agree that there is a  
11 present problem with present industry and what is being done,  
12 but what I'm trying to say is let's stop it here. Let's  
13 solve our problems. I'm a hundred percent with you in trying  
14 to find solutions for what is existing now. But do we want  
15 to have those same problems go on forever so that we're always  
16 going to have to look for solutions? And my answer to you is  
17 when you way what can we do, we can use the capital, the  
18 government money or just plain people's ingenuity and start  
19 in the neighborhood, start back at a bright smooth thing.  
20 It's possible. It's happening. It's happening in Billings  
21 and in Roundup on a very small scale. It can be done, but it  
22 will take a lot of different kinds of thinking and a new view  
23 of the future and then we've got our future thing solved.

24 I agree right now with your problems and that  
25 something should be done. I'm not against that. Now, I've

1 had my say.

2 MR. RAYMOND: Allyn.

3 MR. LOCKNER: If we were to have a map of the  
4 northern plains Rocky Mountain region and if you were to  
5 locate the areas in which coal development, uranium develop-  
6 ment, oil and gas development is occurring, you would find,  
7 as is indicated by the discussions today and so far this  
8 evening, that it's occurring in eastern Montana, eastern  
9 Wyoming, southwestern and south central North Dakota. There  
10 is no coal mining or coal-fired electrical generating plants  
11 in western South Dakota. There are no uranium mines and mills  
12 in western South Dakota today, but does that necessarily  
13 mean that South Dakota is going to escape the kinds of impacts  
14 that are associated with energy development? I think not.  
15 South Dakota finds itself being impacted largely for two  
16 reasons. One, as has already been indicated this evening,  
17 South Dakota is a great state between the energy-producing  
18 areas and the densely populated industrial centers that are  
19 located to the east and to the south of those energy-  
20 producing areas. I'm thinking now of Chicago, Detroit, St.  
21 Louis, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, other areas, metropolitan  
22 areas to the east. That's where the market is for the energy.  
23 It has to be transmitted or transported from those energy-  
24 producing areas to those mass markets. How do you transmit  
25 energy? There are basically three or four ways.

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1                   Number one, using it to transport the coal  
2 from those energy-producing areas to the metropolitan highly  
3 industrialized areas, that means unit trains of some kind.

4                   Number two, you do it by means of electrical  
5 transmission lines, if there are coal-fired electrical  
6 generating plants built at the mouths of the lines and the  
7 electricity is transmitted and generated to the East.

8                   Thirdly, there may very well be coal gassifi-  
9 cation plants or liquifaction plants in which case there has  
10 to be pipelines that are constructed that would transmit the  
11 gas from the producing areas to the metropolitan areas.

12                   Those are three basic ways in which South  
13 Dakota may be impacted, in that those transportation  
14 facilities are going to be located across the state. Is there  
15 another way? Yes, there is. The northern plains states are  
16 an arid area. There is a lack of water not only from the  
17 standpoint of hydrologic scarcity of water, but also from the  
18 standpoint that there is a legal scarcity of water. That  
19 means that if you're going to have to have large amounts of  
20 water to generate the energy, and that water is not available  
21 in the Yellowstone River Basin that underlies the coal mining  
22 and uranium mining areas, you're going to look elsewhere for  
23 that water.

24                   One of the major sources of water is the  
25 reservoirs that are on the main stem of the Missouri River

1 which commences up in Montana and there's a series of reser-  
2 voirs that moved from Montana on down through North Dakota,  
3 South Dakota and then finally it enters Iowa, that's Sioux  
4 City, and then there are no reservoirs below that point. The  
5 largest single volume of unclaimed water in the northern  
6 plains states that's available for alternative uses is  
7 located in the Missouri River main stem reservoir.

8 Now, there are a lot of problems associated  
9 with that. Not only the question of hydrologic availability  
10 of it, but also the legal availability of it. There are  
11 claims by Indian tribes that have been made and have to be  
12 resolved. There are claims by the federal government,  
13 reserve rights, and then there are also the competition among  
14 the states in the Upper Missouri River Basin; namely,  
15 Montana, Wyoming, North Dakota and South Dakota. But never-  
16 theless, this is one possible source of water.

17 Now, either you transmit the water from the  
18 Missouri River reservoirs over into eastern Wyoming and  
19 southeastern Montana or you bring the electrical generating  
20 facilities and perhaps the coal gassifications plants from  
21 that area over into South Dakota, locate them on the reser-  
22 voirs and transport the coal from southeastern Montana and  
23 eastern Wyoming over into South Dakota.

24 Now, there are plans now. In fact, there is a  
25 feasibility study that is going to be completed this fall

1 that addresses the question about the technical and economic  
2 feasibility of constructing a pipeline that will draw water  
3 from the Oahe Reservoir, which is located, the dam itself is  
4 located at Pierre and the reservoir backs water up from that  
5 dam located at Pierre 250 miles up to Bismarck, North Dakota.  
6 They are going to be looking at the feasibility technologi-  
7 cally and economically of taking that water out of the reser-  
8 voir and transporting it, by pipeline, over into the Powder  
9 River Basin in Wyoming for purposes of using that water to  
10 slurry coal from the Powder River Basin down to a point in  
11 Arkansas. Now, that involves several thousand acre feet of  
12 water per year. Now, if that scenario is not possible, then  
13 if water is the most constraining resource that stands in the  
14 way of coal development in eastern Wyoming and southeastern  
15 Montana and to a lesser extent in southern North Dakota, then  
16 the possibility becomes of taking those power plants, locating  
17 them on those reservoirs in South Dakota and shipping the  
18 coal from eastern Wyoming and southeastern Montana over into  
19 South Dakota, generating the electricity there and then  
20 transmitting it by transmission line to the markets to the  
21 East.

22 Now, the point that I'm making here is simply  
23 this. That even though the large and very rich coal deposits  
24 are not underlying South Dakota, South Dakota stands to be  
25 impacted as well as the tribal governments in South Dakota

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1 stand to be impacted by the coal development that can occur  
2 in the states to the west and north and northwest of South  
3 Dakota.

4 Now, there is another aspect of the way in  
5 which coal development can affect South Dakota. That is,  
6 that if the electrical generating plants are, in fact, built  
7 and operated in Montana and North Dakota and Wyoming, then  
8 South Dakota is concerned for the reason that it is downwind  
9 from those coal-fired electrically generating plants. We are  
10 concerned about the air pollutants that will be emitted from  
11 those plants and what the effect of those pollutants will be  
12 upon human health and secondly, upon our agriculture and  
13 ranching industry in the state from the standpoint of the  
14 effect upon vegetation and the growth of vegetation, crops  
15 upon which our agriculture is heavily dependent. And we have  
16 established a monetary network in western and northern South  
17 Dakota to begin to collect baseline data so that we can  
18 demonstrate, if we need to in the future, of whether or not  
19 there's been any degradation of air quality in South Dakota,  
20 and if we need to, to be successful in going into court and  
21 alleging that there has been a deterioration of air quality  
22 in the state, if there is not sufficient air pollution,  
23 available equipment placed upon those power plants that be  
24 built in other states.

25 The point that I'm making here is that there

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1 may not ever be a shovel full of coal or a shovel full of  
2 uranium ore mined in South Dakota, but energy development can  
3 still have an effect upon the Indian and non-Indian in our  
4 state and we're very mindful of the possibility of the  
5 developments that I've just described.

6 MR. RAYMOND: I saw Dwayne's hand up first.

7 MR. OSTENSON: Dwayne Ostenson. You clarified,  
8 as you progressed, my immediate response was when you had  
9 indicated unclaimed water which brought to mind a number of  
10 things that as a result of those dams, the Oahe in South  
11 Dakota, the Garrison in North Dakota, the majority of the  
12 land which ended up flooding happened to be Indian land, and  
13 this is the point that I wanted to bring out, and if there is  
14 a claim to that land, I think that claim lies with the Native  
15 American Indian population in both states, North Dakota and  
16 South Dakota, because Oahe has flooded much of the Fort Gates  
17 Reservation, the Garrison Dam has flooded much of the Fort  
18 Berthold Reservation which we have in North Dakota, and it was  
19 just a point in fact that the fact that you had mentioned it  
20 was unclaimed, I think needed clarification, because I think  
21 there is claim to that water, and I think much of that claim  
22 lies with the Native American.

23 MR. LOCKNER: We've opened up another topic  
24 which is not too surprising in terms of a spinoff. We're  
25 talking about energy development which was spurred by an



1 energy crisis with the word quotes around crisis, and because  
2 of the semi-arid northern plains, the availability of water  
3 and the value of that water is very critical to any venture  
4 that utilizes water for carrying out that venture, whatever  
5 it might be.

6 Now, this gentleman over here has raised a  
7 very good question about the competing claims for waters in  
8 the Missouri River reservoirs. There are a number of parties  
9 that have and are and will continue to lay claims to that  
10 water. There are basically three ways of resolving those  
11 claims.

12 Number one is through litigation. If we ever  
13 pursue litigation, all of us in this room are going to be  
14 dead before that litigation ever decides who's got that water  
15 and to what use it can be put. You can write that on the  
16 wall over there, take a picture of it, take it home with you  
17 and show it to your children and your children's children and  
18 their children's children and it's true, I am convinced of it.

19 The second way is through congressional  
20 legislation that's going to be very time consuming particu-  
21 larly when you consider that the northern plains states have  
22 lost and are losing and will continue to lose its voting  
23 power, not such in the United States Senate, but certainly in  
24 the United States House of Representatives.

25 The third way of resolving these matters and

1 the preferred way is that non-Indians and Indians sit down  
2 and talk about these matters and negotiate these matters  
3 because I believe, speaking for myself and a lot of other  
4 people in South Dakota state government, that we need to use  
5 these water resources to the mutual benefit of Indian and  
6 non-Indian alike and we are not going to have the desired  
7 economic prosperity and economic stability until we begin to  
8 think about each other, and I would like to see that as an  
9 avenue that is utilized by South Dakota officials in sitting  
10 down with our sister tribal officials and Indian citizens in  
11 South Dakota, to lay out a strategy where we can use this  
12 water for the mutual benefit of Indians and non-Indians alike,  
13 and I think that's the way to go, and I think we can see the  
14 use of that water to the benefit of Indians and non-Indians  
15 alike in our lifetime if we have the wisdom of utilizing that  
16 approach and that may be for agriculture, it may be for  
17 energy, it may be for domestic use, like drinking water. It  
18 could be for livestock watering or any other possible bene-  
19 ficial uses including in-stream uses, fish and wildlife  
20 propogation.

21 MR. RAYMOND: Harriett, you had a question?

22 MS. SKYE: The comment was made this morning,  
23 I'm going to direct my comment to Mr. Lockner. I'm Harriet  
24 Skye and I'm the SAC Chairman of North Dakota.

25 The statement was made this morning in Mr.

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1 Sherman's opening keynote address that 56 percent of the --  
2 let me check my notes. I want to make sure that I'm right.  
3 Fifty-six percent of the land in western United States was  
4 federally owned. Eighty percent of that was high grade shale,  
5 that was in federal lands, 60 percent of the coal was on  
6 federal land. I went out and asked the gentleman if that  
7 included Indian reservations and he said no, he never included  
8 Indian reservations in any of his statistics because he felt  
9 that that was something that should be a part.

10 We Indian people have all be impacted already  
11 by the energy kinds of things that are happening close to or  
12 on the reservation, and I'm wondering, you're talking about  
13 sitting down and communicating with tribal governments. I  
14 think that one of the reasons that this is not happening is  
15 because of what Mr. Raymond said. Is because Indians have  
16 been screwed, and they're scared to death that they're going  
17 to get screwed again, only this time it's going to be royally.  
18 We're going to end up with nothing, with less than what we  
19 have now.

20 I understand, also, and correct me if I'm  
21 wrong, wasn't there a uranium mine that was just discovered  
22 on the Rose Bud Indian Reservation near Burdock, South Dakota?

23 MR. LOCKNER: There is a uranium mine that is  
24 planned for Burdock, South Dakota, but it is not on a  
25 reservation.

1 MS. SKYE: I think that's where the whole  
2 problem is, as I see it in talking to tribal chairmen, in  
3 talking to tribal councilmen, is that they want to declare  
4 the Indian reservations a class one, make them all wilderness  
5 areas because they feel that's the only way they can keep  
6 their land base.

7 My question is this. Is there that kind of  
8 involvement in South Dakota with the state talking to the  
9 Indian people and the Indian people talking to -- are you  
10 communicating?

11 MR. LOCKNER: Yes. I'm secretary of Environ-  
12 mental Protection and there are nine tribal governments in  
13 South Dakota. To date we have signed contracts with seven of  
14 the nine tribal governments for purposes of the tribal govern-  
15 ments going out and identifying, in this particular case,  
16 water pollution problems on reservations, and that we pay over  
17 to them certain amounts of money in return for them fulfilling  
18 certain provisions in the contract. We have sat down, we've  
19 negotiated contracts with seven of those nine tribal govern-  
20 ments. I think there's a good chance of getting the eighth  
21 one. The ninth one is going to take some time, but I think  
22 that is tangible evidence. I can't speak about what's  
23 happened in the past, but I have tangible evidence of what  
24 we've tried to do in the South Dakota Department of Environ-  
25 mental Protection with respect to working with tribal

1 governments in South Dakota, and it's taken a great deal --  
2 we've got a hundred percent plus of history and it hasn't been  
3 the best on either side and particularly on the white side, I  
4 recognize that, but we're beginning to deal with that. I've  
5 been secretary of Environmental Protection for a little over  
6 five years now and that's the record that I can point to, that  
7 we've tried to do it. We've sat down and we've said we don't  
8 want to tell you tribal governments what to do, you tell us  
9 what your water pollution problems are on your reservations,  
10 we'll help you solve those problems. You're in the driver's  
11 seat. We're not on top, you're on top. We're on tap. We're  
12 here to help you and we hope, over a period of time as we  
13 build up this trust and confidence, if somebody doesn't come  
14 along and mess it up, we'll be able to help them with their  
15 drinking water supplies, with their solid waste problems and  
16 their other environmental problems in the state.

17 MR. RAYMOND: Allyn, these are contracts with  
18 the seven tribes for water pollution control?

19 MR. LOCKNER: Right. The contracts are  
20 between the Department of Environmental Protection and each  
21 of the tribes and we approach each tribe individually, each  
22 tribe is a separate entity. They've got their own treaties,  
23 their own leadership and you do not try to negotiate with all  
24 tribes or any two tribes at the same time. They're indivi-  
25 duals and we've approached it that way and the purpose of it

1 is to identify water pollution problems on the reservations  
2 and to identify measures of correcting those problems and  
3 preventing similar problems from arising in the future.

4 MR. RAYMOND: But they are the contractor and  
5 if I may coin a new word, you are the contractee?

6 MR. LOCKNER: We're both parties to the  
7 contract, yes.

8 MR. RAYMOND: In effect, they are hiring you  
9 to do the job?

10 MR. LOCKNER: No, no. The moneys are paid over  
11 from the Department of Environmental Protection over to the  
12 tribal governments. They can use their own employees to do  
13 the work, they can go out and hire a consultant. That's their  
14 complete discretion in terms of identifying the water pollu-  
15 tion problem and measures to prevent and correct those  
16 problems from arising in the future.

17 MR. RAYMOND: But they contract with you to do  
18 it?

19 MR. LOCKNER: They contract with the Department  
20 of Environmental Protection.

21 MR. RAYMOND: That's my point. In the kind of  
22 negotiations in sitting down and talking with you about it  
23 wouldn't be that kind of a contract.

24 MR. LOCKNER: Contract.

25 MR. RAYMOND: It wouldn't be that kind of a

1 contract. Sitting down and talking that you mentioned  
2 earlier over water use.

3 MR. LOCKNER: Oh, I recognize the terms of  
4 who's got claim to Missouri River water. That's a different  
5 matter altogether.

6 MR. RAYMOND: A while ago out of the corner  
7 of my eye I saw a hand.

8 MS. ARO: Maggie, Aro, Colorado SAC Chair.

9 Speaking to Al, the long process that you went  
10 through to show us what they are planning on, I'm assuming  
11 you're talking about the government, to get energy from the  
12 mountain states that we are talking about to the large users.  
13 By the time you complain in South Dakota about the air pollu-  
14 tion, it would all be done, and at that point irrevocable in  
15 many people's minds. In other words, the plant will be built,  
16 the water is running the coal down or something, one of the  
17 alternatives. In other words, you can't complain about a  
18 problem until all of this is done. We have heard a whole day  
19 of facts about how bad boom towns are and the impact of this  
20 kind of energy development. I think that our lady from  
21 Montana has a very positive thing to say about alternatives  
22 and I think that we need to start thinking in this direction,  
23 for minorities, for women, for all of us. Evidently the  
24 large production of fossil fuels is damaging to the places  
25 that it is produced from. All of the facts seem to point in

1 this direction. They can't do it slowly, they cannot under-  
2 impact an area, they can't do it gently. It evidently is a  
3 rape of the land and I think we have to look at something  
4 that is easier on all of us. The reclamation or the -- you  
5 say then we could complain about air pollution. What would be  
6 done about it? Are they going to tear down the plants at  
7 that point? Are they going to stop this great big operation  
8 that is involving all of these people and millions and  
9 billions of dollars? I don't think so, and to do it before,  
10 what is the action toward not doing either of the alternatives  
11 of getting that energy from the mountain states to the big  
12 cities? There is none?

13 MR. LOCKNER: In my own mind the issue is not  
14 energy development versus no energy development. I can't  
15 accept that.

16 MS. ARO: I don't mean no --

17 MR. LOCKNER: I'm talking about energy produc-  
18 tion in the northern plains states. Uranium, coal, that's  
19 going to happen.

20 MS. ARO: You feel that is inevitable? There  
21 is absolutely no alternative to that fact?

22 MR. LOCKNER: Oh, yes, there is an alternative.  
23 I'm saying the choice is not between energy development of a  
24 type that we all fear and no energy development. When I say  
25 energy development, I'm talking now about coal development

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1 and uranium development principally in the northern plains  
2 states. The choice that I think that we've got to explore is  
3 that being able to manage this development.

4 MR. RAYMOND: Alberta, you haven't spoken for  
5 a long time.

6 MR. LOCKNER: I'm prepared to talk about that,  
7 if you want to talk about it.

8 MS. HENRY: Albert Henry. I'm good at  
9 throwing out phrases and starting an argument and then  
10 sitting back and having a good time and enjoying it. So, I'm  
11 getting tired of this one, so I'm going to bring us back on  
12 track.

13 Still concerned about the future, what impact  
14 and that's what will the future be. My statement is going to  
15 be we did not rape the land. The minorities or the women. I  
16 know that the Native Americans didn't. Now, this I know,  
17 right? And I know that we, the blacks didn't. I can't speak  
18 for anybody else. We did not rape it. We did not reap the  
19 benefits or the money benefits from it. So, I'm looking  
20 toward the future and you say you think Ann has it, but she  
21 has not showed me where any blacks is helping make the plans  
22 for these future in what she's planning to do in the alterna-  
23 tive. How do I know they're not trying to rape us in another  
24 kind of way and blame it on us? I want to know how we, the  
25 women and minorities, in the -- I want you to hear me real

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1 good so you don't jump on me. How we can be in the planning  
2 stages of it so it doesn't get raped again and we are included  
3 in it and the impact will be the same on us as anyone else?  
4 What is the future?

5 MR. RAYMOND: Is that a statement or a  
6 question?

7 MS. HENRY: That's a question. How can we,  
8 and I'm not talking about yesterday and today, beyond the  
9 planning for the future that we're going to plan for, the  
10 next 20 years or 30 years for our grandchildren?

11 MR. RAYMOND: Another aspect of that same  
12 question, and I'll put it out.

13 MS. HENRY: Mr. Chairman: I'd like it to be  
14 answered without your superseding me.

15 MR. RAYMOND: All right. Very good. I  
16 appreciate your point. Who chooses to answer that?

17 MS. HENRY: I'll direct it to Ann.

18 MS. CHARTER: Okay. I'm a woman and I'm a  
19 minority. I became a minority in a hurry --

20 MS. HENRY: I can't buy that. No. A majority  
21 can be a minority. But go ahead.

22 MS. CHARTER: And I'm doing something about the  
23 problem and we first have to start in knowing what the other  
24 half is and then we have to do it. And what I have seen in  
25 the past three or four years where we have attended every

1 government gathering and hashed these questions, is that it's  
2 all being kept safely in the realm of theory. What can be  
3 done and what can't be done, and I really have to disagree  
4 with you in that we have to continue with fossil fuel energy  
5 development because it's there and we've got it in the past.

6 Now, where you can do something is, read this,  
7 and then do something about it. Take one neighborhood in one  
8 place, take it in Denver where you have high crime rate, low  
9 employment and women on the streets and get them on a neigh-  
10 borhood basis in one job to put one of these experimental  
11 things to work. Improve the neighborhood, job train the  
12 people to do it themselves, bring in all the government  
13 resources and you've got a beginning, and we have to start  
14 somewhere and we've got to start in our heads and then we've  
15 got to start in a concrete way.

16 MR. RAYMOND: Dwayne.

17 MR. OSTENSON: Dwayne Ostenson, United Tribes,  
18 Bismarck.

19 Again, if I may, I appreciate your views. I  
20 do, however, think they're very idealistic, and I've got a  
21 bit of a problem, in that right now, today, I've got approxi-  
22 mately 50 percent un- or under-employment on the reservations  
23 of North Dakota. I don't have, but the state does have this  
24 criteria. We have approximately 29 percent of the Native  
25 Americans in the state of North Dakota that has an income of

1 under \$2,000, and what I'm hearing from you is basically  
2 what we can look at down the road approximately two or three  
3 or four or five years. If we stop what is here and if we go  
4 to this particular system, what, pray tell, am I going to do,  
5 or what, pray tell, am I going to be able to tell those people  
6 about a productive future if I can say in about five years  
7 you might have a chance to probably do something but in the  
8 meantime you're going to be stuck with \$2,000 income. Now,  
9 this isn't the answer. What I'm looking for in this particu-  
10 lar conference, in this particular session, is what can I  
11 do for those people that are in desparate need at the  
12 present?

13 MS. CHARTER: I think you're going to get it  
14 from industry.

15 MR. OSTENSON: This is why I'm here, but I do  
16 know that the possibility of the industry are there at  
17 present. Now, if we don't take advantage of them as  
18 minorities and as various female groups that have these  
19 possibilities to avail us at this present time, pray tell if  
20 we let this bypass us and it develops anyway, what are we  
21 going to be doing then? We will not have people trained, we  
22 will not have people in the industry and as you know, most of  
23 the large corporations advance and progress within their own  
24 structure. So, what are we going to be doing down the road  
25 three years if we wait for your idealistic -- I love it. I

1 love the land probably just as much, if not more than you,  
2 but for crying out loud, we're sitting here with poverty,  
3 we're sitting there with distress, we're sitting there with  
4 frustration. Now, how can I solve that today, not five years  
5 from today but today?

6 MS. CHARTER: Okay. Get your government money  
7 or whatever, capital, and put it into training the Indians to  
8 be leaders in the use of solar energy. They're the most  
9 logical people to do it. Get them interested in beginning to  
10 study it and find out about it and see where it's used before  
11 and how it can be used effectively. Challenge them to solve  
12 their own problems. Get help in doing it and the government  
13 should help because if they're going to subsidize the fossil  
14 fuels they should be subsidized solar and solar is competi-  
15 tive. The best thing to do would be to take off all subsidies.  
16 Then it would really become competitive. Why don't the  
17 Indians start small scale industry of some kind? Solar lends  
18 itself to community on the spot, small enterprises. We have  
19 dozens of them starting all over Montana. People that are  
20 afire with the idea and they go in, they start with nothing  
21 and they're going to be the big guys two or three, four or  
22 five years down the line. Why can't the Indians do it? It's  
23 something that would really fit in with their cultural and  
24 initiative and everything else. They could be independent and  
25 do it.

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1 MR. OSTENSON: Culturally speaking, I tend to  
2 speak with you because this is one of the basic philosophies  
3 of Indian people, is not to as was stated before, rape the  
4 land, and I agree with you 100 percent. However, at the  
5 present time the economic feasibility of something like this  
6 I cannot quite see for the mere fact that if I have an  
7 individual Indian person who is making approximately \$2,000  
8 a year, it's going to take them five years just to pay for  
9 the initial individual unit in their particular home. Now,  
10 if you're going to take five years from that and during  
11 which time most of them kind of prefer to eat, and that  
12 \$2,000 which they are having as an income is basically  
13 expended for the necessities of life. Now, how are you going  
14 to take something and make something out of nothing? And as  
15 far as federally funding programs in North Dakota, I would  
16 like to sit down and talk with you at length as to what  
17 federal funding in North Dakota gets. We have tried on  
18 numerous occasions to get federal funding for various pro-  
19 jects, one of which was OMBE, but we haven't even been able  
20 to get an OMBE office in North Dakota and there are businesses  
21 of minority dissent in the state, as a matter of fact, some-  
22 where around 15. But what I'm saying is that I love your  
23 idea, I truly do, but is it feasible, at this point in time  
24 is it feasible with what we have?

25 Now, we know good and well that if we are

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1 going to start talking about the rape, how about talking about  
2 the American dollar? Now, what has happened to the American  
3 dollar overseas -- now we're supposedly coming out of the  
4 inflation which is going to make the American dollar more  
5 scarce. For crying out loud, it's going to be impossible for  
6 the whites to get a loan much less a person of Indian descent.

7 MS. CHARTER: Okay. It doesn't help us, but  
8 you have to start somewhere. Well, very briefly, new  
9 minorities are being created all the time through this and  
10 recently I went to Minnesota, Glenwood, Minnesota and I met  
11 with the transmission line people, the ones that are being  
12 made minorities through transmission lines. There were 200  
13 people from 21 different states. They're fighting and they're  
14 fighting mad and something has to be done.

15 Now, you have to fight for something and you  
16 have to have a plan and you have to have a workable plan and  
17 there's just as much chance you're going to get help to do  
18 something constructive and new and innovative as there is --  
19 you said what are we going to do? You don't know. You're  
20 looking for answers. You're not going to find the answers  
21 going along the same way that we've always been going because  
22 the answers haven't been there, but there are answers. So,  
23 you start the idea and get the government to use you as a  
24 model project. This is what can be done, and you demand  
25 equal subsidy with the fossil fuel thing. Okay. I'll admit

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1 that working with the present government approach, it looks  
2 very hopeless, but there's one thing that we have learned and  
3 we have come a long way and we have done the impossible in  
4 Montana and we're going to continue to do it because we don't  
5 assume that government or industry or anybody else has the  
6 answers for our problems, and we don't sit down and let them  
7 tell us what we should do or what we shouldn't do. We think  
8 still before that outside industry money comes in and takes  
9 our politics over completely and we still have a little say,  
10 we're going to go in there and we're going to map our future  
11 and that's what we're supposed to be doing today. And in  
12 mapping it, you've got to think new thoughts. You can't think  
13 the old ones, and the Indians can do it maybe better than  
14 anyone else, I think.

15 MR. RAYMOND: Give me your name, please.

16 MS. ET CITY: I'm with the Utah International,  
17 Inc. Corporation out of Fruitland, New Mexico.

18 All of this time I've just been listening  
19 back and forth on all these things we've all been talking  
20 about. Well, a few years ago my family went through quite a  
21 bit of a shock because a certain strip mining company went  
22 through our homes without us knowing about it. No one, not  
23 from the tribe or the government came to our home to tell us  
24 that they were going to do this. So, being frustrated and  
25 without a home suddenly we didn't know how to approach this.



1 We tried to be radical, we demanded answers, we wanted pay-  
2 ment of some sort, but all that wasn't enough. So, one day,  
3 feeling very bad about everything, we got together and  
4 decided why don't we just enter these certain companies and  
5 start within. So, that's how I happen to be with the Utah  
6 International. I'm inside now but I find new problems inside  
7 the company.

8 I came here simply to find out whether or not  
9 you all might have some answers to the problems we have  
10 within the company. I find that there's a lot of discrimi-  
11 nation, of course, everywhere, but to the women where I work  
12 some of them have worked there for years and have never  
13 advanced past clerk typist and we have a clause in the con-  
14 tract we have with this company that there is an Indian  
15 preference clause in it and that's the only reason why they  
16 hired Indians. But once an Indian gets into a certain  
17 position, especially in management, well, the person just  
18 stays there. In that one small position. And I came here to  
19 find out, first of all, the title is "Our Future: What Do We  
20 Want?" Well, what I figure I want out of this consultation is  
21 how can -- maybe you all have some experience in this, but  
22 how can women get better pay when the cost is basically all  
23 male and their thinking is completely male? I'm the only  
24 woman that's ever gone on any of these trips simply because  
25 I raised so much Cain and I hope to take something back over

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1 there so that I can help the women that have been there for  
2 years who have just lost hope. Some of the things you were  
3 bringing out made a lot of sense to me. I think the Indians  
4 should start within the companies and start -- although we  
5 are, I guess, the ones that are raping the land, but that all  
6 happened because the main decision makers weren't Indians,  
7 and I feel that if we get in the company, then we can say no,  
8 we cannot do this or we cannot do that.

9 MS. CHARTER: I would say you have the answer  
10 to your own question right in yourself, because I think the  
11 very fact that you are interested enough to come to the  
12 meeting and to look for answers, that you aren't going to  
13 stay on that level. You aren't going to stay there, you're  
14 going to go up, and you can take the message back, I really  
15 believe it, to your coworkers. The thing that we found our  
16 strongest asset as an organization, was to have a goal, and,  
17 if possible, a constructive goal to stick together and to  
18 never cringe in the face of authority and to never give one  
19 iota.

20 Now, that was the first advice that we had and  
21 at times, I'll admit, it's hard for me to live up to it  
22 because I'm a compromiser by heart. I just found myself,  
23 it didn't sound like it, but I am. All right. You don't  
24 believe me, but I'd rather compromise, I'd rather have every-  
25 body happy and everything else, but you can't do it during

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1 this time of the battle, and if you just get together, form  
2 a steady group on other ways to do things or whatever your  
3 group is interested in, become informed on something, a  
4 better way to improve your company or something you can do in  
5 the company that's better than you're doing and make an impact.

6 Now, my husband, he likes to say he had a  
7 fourth-grade education. I think he went through the tenth  
8 grade, but maybe he still had just a fourth-grade education,  
9 the way things go, but he didn't back down from anybody for  
10 any authority or anybody telling him what to do, and as a  
11 group of people we stuck together although our only interest  
12 was in our fight to preserve our land. That was the one  
13 thing that we agreed that we would always stick together on,  
14 and every time a company man or a government man came to  
15 talk to any one of us, we said wait a minute, we don't talk  
16 until a neighbor comes in and the neighbor comes in and we  
17 finally got it to if you want to talk to us, you come to our  
18 next monthly meeting. That ended it. We never saw a consoli-  
19 dation coat again after that. We were a bunch of inex-  
20 periented ranchers. We'd never done anything before except  
21 roam our ranches. In a way we had very selfish, self-centered  
22 lives, you might say, and we weren't really too interested in  
23 what went out in the outside world, but when we got our backs  
24 out, we found that we had power and I truly believe that you  
25 have the same power, but our whole thinking, I mean you

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1 didn't have a chance, you see. We saw it in time to get in  
2 there, and you really have to be one step ahead of the game,  
3 but it's never too late. And I think just your interest is a  
4 wonderful beginning. I put my faith and you could go out and  
5 help find the answers and they're there and they're new ones  
6 of doing things and don't let anyone tell you that they  
7 aren't.

8 MR. RAYMOND: We're going to have to take a  
9 short break in a few minutes. There's just one thing I want  
10 to say before we take that break.

11 The coal development on Indian lands is  
12 inevitable. It already has started and the main difference  
13 between the other 56 percent Indian lands or federal lands  
14 and Indian lands and privately owned or state lands is that  
15 the federal law on coal mining is much more lenient than are  
16 the state laws. I served in the North Dakota state legi-  
17 slature for six years. I was a part of that so I know what  
18 that is all about. So these big coal companies come in and  
19 they go right immediately to the Indian reservations. Now,  
20 because they can get a much better deal there, and that is  
21 something this commission ought to address itself to and we  
22 haven't even talked about that here today. It's not been  
23 mentioned one time. The Indian people owned those lands and  
24 they also are going to provide the bulk work of the employ-  
25 ment when that time comes. So, we've got a different set of

1 problems and that coal development, Dwayne approached it for  
2 another reason, but that coal development is inevitable there.  
3 It already has started. It's already ongoing, so we're going  
4 to make the best use of what we can here and now. What you're  
5 talking about maybe was good, I'm not even telling you my  
6 position on it. I'm just saying it may be well and good, but  
7 that's not the problem which faces us today.

8 MS. CHARTER: We've been working with your  
9 problem with the Crows.

10 MR. RAYMOND: We'll take a break and we'll be  
11 back.

12 (Whereupon, the panel discussion was then  
13 closed.)

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C E R T I F I C A T I O N

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2  
3 I, ADRIENNE POLLARD WHITLOW, Certified  
4 Shorthand Reporter and Notary Public within Colorado,  
5 appointed to take the panel discussion of "Our Future: What  
6 Do We Want?" certify that the panel discussion was taken by  
7 me at 3333 Quebec Street, Denver, Colorado 80207, on  
8 November 2, 1978; then reduced to typewritten form, consisting  
9 of fifty-two pages herein; that the foregoing is a true  
10 transcript of the proceedings had.

11 I further certify that I am not related to  
12 any party herein or their counsel, and have no interest in  
13 the results of this panel discussion.

14 IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my  
15 hand this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 1978.  
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