

OVERALL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

CITIZEN BAND OF POTAWATOMI INDIAN TRIBE OF OKLAHOMA

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

- I. History of Potawatomi
- II. Tribal Organization
- III. Socio-Economic Data
- IV. Tribal Land
- V. Tribal Development Goals and Priorities
- VI. Attachments: Identification Maps of Land

WHEREAS, the Citizen Band Potawatomi Indian of Oklahoma is interested in developing its Tribal Lands for industrial, residential, recreational, and other needs for the advantage of the Tribe and Tribal members, and

WHEREAS, the Citizen Band Potawatomi Indian Tribe does not have the financial capability to undertake actual development, and

WHEREAS, the United States Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration, provides financial assistance to American Indian Tribes whose lands are areas of of substantial and persistent unemployment and underemployment, and

WHEREAS, the Citizen Band Potawatomi Indian Tribe is undertaking an aggressive economic development program, now

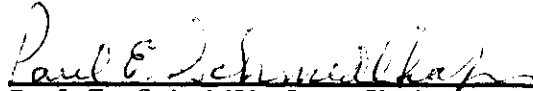
THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, the Economic Development Administration (EDA) is hereby requested to designate the Citizen Band Potawatomi Indian Tribe of Oklahoma Tribal Lands in the vicinity of the town of Shawnee, County of Pottawatomie, Oklahoma for EDA assistance,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the EDA be advised that the foregoing Overall Economic Development Program be implemented as the approved plans of the Citizen Band Potawatomi Indians of Oklahoma.

CERTIFICATION

We, the undersigned, Chairman and Secretary of the Citizen Band Potawatomi Indian Tribe of Oklahoma do hereby certify that a regular meeting of the Tribal Business Committee of the Citizen Band Potawatomi Indian Tribe of Oklahoma was duly noticed, convened, and held on June 20, 1978, at Shawnee, Oklahoma, and that the foregoing resolution was duly adopted at said meeting wherein the Citizen Band Potawatomi Indian Tribe's Overall Economic Development Program and its content was unanimously approved by a vote of five in favor of and none opposed.

  
Beverly I. Hughes, Secretary-Treasurer

  
Paul E. Schmidtkofer, Chairman

## POTAWATOMI HISTORY

According to native tradition the Potawatomi, Ottawas, and Chippewas reached the upper Great Lakes in company from a region farther east. The Potawatomi, as "keepers of the fire" or "Fire People", formed the vanguard and moved southward. These early Algonquian groups were closely related by blood and language.

The early home of this Algonquian unit was the northern shores of Lake Huron and the southern Michigan peninsula. During the southward movement, the Potawatomi were divided into two separate bands with distinct characteristics. These pseudomoieties are known as the Prairie Band and the Citizen Band Potawatomie. The separate traits and characteristics of each group caused a permanent split in the tribe during their Kansas residency and resulted in the Citizen Band accepting citizenship and settling in Indian Territory, which eventually became Oklahoma.

Because of their unfavorable location between the Iroquois in the east and Sioux in the west, the Potawatomi began a series of migrations southward from the Green Bay area. Between the 1680's and the 1700's the movement was concentrated between Green Bay and the St. Joseph River in Michigan, with settlements located near the present sites of Kewaunee and Manitowac, Wisconsin. This early period is often referred to by many writers as the French era.

"They freely welcomed French missionaries and French traders and were particularly attracted to French traders' goods. It is little wonder that French language was familiar to them many decades later in Iowa, Kansas, and even Oklahoma."<sup>1</sup>

The Potawatomi of the Lake Michigan era were hunters and fishermen, but used agriculture to supplement their food supply. They cultivated considerable quantities of corn. The women of the tribe did the labor of the fields. In addition

---

<sup>1</sup>Joseph Francis Murphy, Potawatomi Indians of the West: Origins of the Citizen Band (Norman, Oklahoma, 1961), P. 193

to corn, they also produced beans, peas, squash, and tobacco.

According to an account of 1718, the Potawatomi lived in cabins of reed mats, the coverings consisting of a framework of saplings. During spring and summer, they set up agricultural villages. In the autumn they moved their dwellings into the woods for the winter hunting season. There they remained until spring when they returned to begin anew the planting of crops. These relatively ancient practices respecting shelters and the culture of the soil formed a very suitable preparation for a significant advancement in white civilization in the West during the nineteenth century.<sup>2</sup>

Many contemporary records show that intermarriages with neighboring Indian tribes were common thereby creating the great number of mixed-bloods found on record in later years. There was also a very pronounced early tendency for the Potawatomi women-folk to intermarry with the whites. This practice was an important factor in that it was, in later Potawatomi history, a direct link toward moving a large segment of the tribe in the direction of the white man's culture.

The treaties of Chicago, September 26 and 27, 1833, provided for the removal of all Potawatomi bands from their north-central homelands. Considerable disagreement as to the exact lands exchanged in the treaties resulted in segments of the tribe being located in both the Council Bluffs and Osage River Reserve areas. The Council Bluffs Potawatomi were later known as the Prairie Band and wanted only to retain the native way of life to which they were accustomed. The Osage River segment was interested in advancement in agriculture, education, religion, and the arts of civilization. Both segments of the Potawatomi faced a period of anxiety and uncertainty that always accompanies the settlement of a new land.

The desire for education was a continuing factor in the life of the Osage River Potawatomi in their consequent removal to the Kansas River settlement and ultimately into Oklahoma Territory.

"The impact of the Christian religion cannot be minimized. Some intense loyalties"<sup>3</sup> to both the religion of the white man and the missionaries were developed

---

<sup>2</sup>Murphy, P. 12

<sup>3</sup>Murphy, P. 149

during this time. The Baptists and the Jesuits worked untiringly among the Indians to Christianize and ultimately civilize the Potawatomi. Many of the missionary groups followed the Indian movement from Indiana to Oklahoma. Religion was not just an unfeeling motion, but an actual part of their daily routine. This was a great factor in the split of the two bands. The Citizen Band wanted religion and citizenship and to assimilate with the so called white society. The Prairie Band wished to remain in their primitive state and retain the old Indian culture and religion.

In 1870, the Citizen Band set up headquarters in Oklahoma. A business committee and tribal councils were organized and only since then have they had a unified history. The Business Committee, elected to serve by tribal vote, is still actively engaged in conducting tribal affairs. An elected chief also serves with the business committee. A small amount of land, approximately 260 acres, near Shawnee is still held in common.

The Citizen Band Potawatomi now number over 11,000 although only some 1300 live within the Shawnee Agency jurisdiction. A number of Potawatomi are found in south Pottawatomie County, where the old reservation was located. The Potawatomi of Oklahoma are well-integrated into community life. They are found in 50 states and several foreign countries.

## TRIBAL ORGANIZATION

The Citizen Band Potawatomi Indian Tribe of Oklahoma was organized under the Thomas Rogers Oklahoma Indian Welfare Act of June 26, 1939 (49 Stat. 1967). The tribe ratified its constitution and by-laws on December 12, 1938, for purposes of promoting the common welfare for the tribe and of securing for members of the Citizen Band Potawatomi Tribe and their descendents the rights, powers and privileges offered by the Thomas Rogers Oklahoma Indian Welfare Act.

The supreme governing body of the tribe consists of the Council of the Citizen Band Potawatomi Indian Tribe of Oklahoma. The membership of the Council is made up of all the members, 21 years of age or older, of the Citizen Band Potawatomi Indian Tribe of Oklahoma.

The officers of the tribe are the chairman, vice-chairman, secretary-treasurer, and two councilmen (councilwomen). The term of office of these officers is two years, provided that the present officers serve until the last Thursday in June or until their successors are elected and installed.

The tribes's Business Committee consists of the aforementioned officers and councilmen (councilwomen). The present Business Committee of the Citizen Band Potawatomi is comprised of the following persons:

Chairman:	Paul E. Schmidlkofer, Route 1 Box 128, Tecumseh, OK 273-3129
Vice-Chairman:	Sheila M. Hall, 7037 South Villa, Oklahoma City, OK 405-682-1596
Secretary-Treasurer:	Beverly I. Hughes, Route 2, Tecumseh, OK 405-275-3125, Tribal Secretary
Councilman:	C. Jim Tacker, Route 2, Tecumseh, OK 74873 405-598-5770
Councilwoman:	Priscilla L. Sherard, 5415 S. Shartel Apt. #636, Oklahoma City, OK 405-631-3072

The regular election of the secretary-treasurer and the vice-chairman for the tribe's Business Committee was held by the Council at its regular meeting on the last Saturday in June and will be held each even-numbered year thereafter, under

rules and regulations prescribed by the Business Committee, provided incumbent officers shall serve until their successors are duly elected and installed.

The regular election of the chairman and two councilmen (councilwomen) for the tribe's Business Committee was held by the Council at its annual meeting on the last Saturday of June, and will be held each odd-numbered year thereafter, provided incumbent officers shall serve until their successors are duly elected and installed.

The Business Committee shall have power to appoint subordinate committees and representatives to transact business and otherwise speak or act on behalf of the tribe in all matters upon which the tribe is empowered to act, now or in the future, provided that acts of the said Business Committee relating to claims or rights growing out of treaties between the United States and the tribe shall not be effective unless authorized or approved by the Council.

The Business Committee meets the last Thursday of each month, unless specified otherwise. Special Business meetings can be called at the discretion of the Chairman.

The tribe's Overall Economic Development Program (OEDP) Committee consists of the tribe's Business Committee plus the Tribal Administrator.

The tribe's grievance committee is made up of three members elected by the Council and not included as members of the Business Committee.

Annual meetings of the Council are held on the last Saturday of June for the purpose of receiving reports and transacting any other business which may come regularly before the tribe.

Special meetings of the Council can be called at the discretion of the Chairman and can be called by him upon the written request of a majority of the Business Committee, or upon the written request of twenty-five members of the Council, provided that at least ten days notice be given in each instance.



## SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA

The Citizen Band Potawatomi Tribe has a total membership of 10,500 persons, with 1,360 of this total figure residing on or near the former reservation land. The Citizen Band Potawatomi are located in Pottawatomie County, Oklahoma, primarily in or near the towns of Shawnee, Tecumseh, Maud, and Wanette. This tribe's total population figure of 1,360 is compared to a total Pottawatomie County population of 43,134. Males represent 20,554 persons of this total population, and females compose 22,580 of this figure. All Indians represent 4.6% or 2,018 persons, of this overall population statistic. The growth trend for the years 1960-1970 in Pottawatomie County is a +4% change, with an increase of 1,648 individuals.

The population density of Pottawatomie County was established as 52 persons per square mile in 1960. This number increased to 54 in 1970 and is indicative of the area's sparsely populated character. This figure in comparison to a 1970 Oklahoma population density of 37 people per square mile and a U.S. average of 57.4.

Pottawatomie County's age composition is such that the largest per cent of the population, or 54.2%, is between the ages of 18-64 years of age. The City of Shawnee, with a total population of 25,075, claims the largest representation of Citizen Band Potawatomi Tribe members. The Indian population in Shawnee has been established as 1,162 or 4.6%. Growth potential for this city has been a +3.1% change in the period of time from 1960-1970.

Geographically, Shawnee is situated in the sandstone hills region of Central Oklahoma at an elevation of 1,025 feet above sea level. The terrain surrounding this area is that of gently rolling hills interspersed with pastures, open fields, and wooded areas. Temperate weather prevails with mild winters and occasional snow. Winter consists of a low of about thirty degrees and has an average annual

snowfall of 9.7. Rainfall is generally evenly distributed throughout the year with an average annual rainfall of 30.82. Summers can reach temperatures in the high nineties and usually include low humidity readings. Extreme temperatures are rare, as the average annual temperature is approximately 60°. Four seasons of weather are indicative of this area's climate, and this predisposes an average growing season of 210 days.

The average family size in Pottawatomie County is 3.7 persons. In 1970, this county's median income was \$6,979, with \$2,366 being the per capita dollar figure. Shawnee's per capita amount was slightly larger at \$2,584. This town's median income was established at \$7,255. The various income groups have been categorically broken down in the following manner:

	<u>Less than Poverty</u>	<u>\$5,999 or less</u>	<u>\$10,000 or less</u>
Shawnee	14.0%	40%	31%
	923	2,638	2,088
Pottawatomie County	17.2%	42%	28%
	1,989	4,865	3,274

The 1970 census shows that the total civilian labor force for Pottawatomie County was 13,125, and the total number employed in the County was 11,800. A survey conducted by the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission in August, 1973, reports 6,120 Indians for work within a 30-mile radius of Shawnee.

The following chart includes the Consumer Occupational Characteristics:

<u>Occupations</u>	<u>Shawnee</u>		<u>Pottawatomie County</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Private Wage & Salary Workers	3,660	2,654	5,611	3,829
Government Workers	1,419	819	2,666	1,440
Local Government Workers	277	353	487	571
Self-employed Workers	632	181	1,331	296
Unpaid Family Workers	12	36	33	57
Agriculture	165	32	560	46

The analysis of participation in the Labor Force, by age and sex, is depicted in the following way:

Pottawatomie County

<u>Age</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
18 - 19 years old	56.4%	37.1%
20 - 21 years old	62.6%	53.3%
22 - 24 years old	88.4%	55.3%
25 - 34 years old	94%	45.6%
35 - 44 years old	93.9%	46.9%
45 - 64 years old	79.5%	42.6%

The following figures represent the local wage rates by occupation:

Average Weekly Earnings for Covered Employees 1972

All Industry Divisions	\$111.88
Mining	\$122.24
Construction	\$144.73
Manufacturing	\$140.59
Public Utilities	\$164.36
Trade	\$ 86.39
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	\$127.57
Service	\$ 94.09

In Pottawatomie County, 17.2% of all families have an income below the poverty level. Public assistance payments are received by 7% of the general population. 35.2% of all Indian families in Pottawatomie County have income below the poverty level.

There are 483,125 acres available for agricultural purposes in Pottawatomie County out of a total county acreage of 508,835. Forest land, mining and investment interests are included in this available land calculation. Major crops in the area are hay, peanuts, wheat, grain sorghums, soybeans, oats, cotton

and barley. The total value of these crops harvested and produced is \$3,218,979.00.

Primary minerals produced in Pottawatomie County are petroleum and natural gas, which have an estimated value in 1971 of \$8,692,000.00. At one time, the value of mineral production exceeded the value of both agriculture and manufacturing. Today, however, this relationship is in reverse; 1) manufacturing, 2) agriculture, 3) mineral production.

Pottawatomie County's school system is categorically broken down as is follows: 20 Elementary Schools (includes Kindergarten) with a total enrollment of 5,546; 6 Junior High Schools with a total enrollment of 1,722; and 11 High Schools with a total enrollment of 2,806. The Citizen Band Potawatomi are well represented within the public schools which comprise the area under the jurisdiction of the Shawnee Bureau of Indian Affairs. This fact is reflected by the estimated total number of Potawatomi, as compared to a total Indian calculation in this same area.

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total Number Indian Children 5 - 14</u>
All Potawatomi Children				
5 - 14 years of age	326	322	648	1,670
				<u>Total Number Indian Children 15 - 18</u>
All Potawatomi Children				
15 - 18 years of age	828	710	1,538	2,193

There are a total of 8 Colleges and Universities within a 59 mile radius of Pottawatomie County. St. Gregory's Junior College and Oklahoma Baptist University are in Shawnee itself. Oklahoma State University, lying at a distance of 59 miles, is the farthest one from Pottawatomie County. The Gordon Cooper Area Vocational Technical School, which began operation in 1970, is located in the southeast corner of the intersection of State Highway 18 and Interstate 40 north of Shawnee. Training is directed toward training new employees or upgrading present employees. Special schools designed to meet new or rapidly expanding industries' immediate

needs can be provided at no cost to the company at this Vocational Technical School.

The highway transportation system in the City of Shawnee includes Interstate 40 (2 miles north), U. S. Highway 177 and 270 and State Highways 3, 18 and 99A. Rail transportation incorporates the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad. Santa Fe has 1 freight train per day stopping in Shawnee, and Rock Island has 2 freight trains each day stopping in town. Bus transportation is that of the Oklahoma Transportation Company and Mid Continent Coach. There are numerous freight lines serving Shawnee, all of which have local terminals. In addition, there are 12 interstate carriers which have authority in Shawnee.

The nearest commercial airport is Will Rogers World Airport, 45 miles west. Shawnee does have a local airport, which has a 4,200 foot lighted asphalt runway, with charter air service available.

Water transportation is available through the Arkansas River Navigation Channel. The channel at the Port of Catoosa is located 237 miles from Shawnee. The Catoosa Port has 513 acres adjacent to the port channel and an additional 1,500 acres represented by an industrial park. Facilities include a 720' concrete dry cargo wharf, concrete transit building, and port-side crane which reached out 25' over the channel with a 200 ton lift capacity.

The water system in Shawnee which is supplied by Shawnee Twin Lakes is municipally owned. The capacity of the water plant is 4,500,000 gallons per day. There is a storage capacity of 250,000 gallons (ground) and 2,500,000 gallons (elevated). Oklahoma is projected to be able to meet the water needs of industries and municipalities, as well as agriculture, irrigation, flood control, conservation, recreation and power generation, for the next 100 years. This is substantiated by the fact that the state's storage of inland water is 12.7 million acres and ranks ninth in the nation. There are, in addition, 1,200 upstream flood detention

reservoirs.

Shawnee has a sedimentation sewerage treatment plant with primary and secondary filters. The total plant has a capacity of 3,600,000 gallons per day. The sewerage plant can accommodate a population of 42,000, while currently servicing 28,000 persons. The city utilizes a sanitary landfill to dispose of its garbage. Municipal garbage service is provided daily to businesses and twice weekly to residents.

Electric power is supplied to the community of Shawnee by Oklahoma Gas and Electric Co. A 69 KV transmission line circles the city, while a new facility (40 miles southeast of Shawnee) will be completed in 1975. The new facility will increase OG&E's generating capability by two-thirds. Oklahoma Natural Gas Co. supplies gas to Shawnee and has two rates for industrial purposes. "General Gas Service," first interruptible, is available to install and maintain standby fuel and fuel-burning equipment. The second rate, "Industrial Gas Service" provides service of a higher quality. Southwestern Bell Telephone Company services the community for communication purposes.

Shawnee has the city manager form of government represented by seven councilmen, whose terms are staggered at 2 year intervals. The mayor is elected from the councilmen at a city-wide election. There is a planning commission in the city, whose comprehensive plan is utilized for zoning and patterned growth purposes. The police force in Shawnee has a full staff of 50 personnel. In addition, the County Sheriff and his staff are located in town, along with 6 patrolmen. There are 4 fire stations in Shawnee with high-quality fire-fighting equipment.

The local banks are numbered at three and claim resources of \$130,089,230.00. The two savings and loan associations have reserves of \$6,100,695. (1972 figures) The principal local tax levied in Shawnee is the property tax on the assessed valuation of real estate and personal property.

There are a total of 78 Churches in Shawnee, seven of which are Protestant.

and one Catholic. Cultural attractions in the community include three indoor theatres and one drive-in theatre. Stage plays are produced at the Shawnee Little Theatre, Shawnee High School, Oklahoma Baptist University and St. Gregory's Junior College. In addition, starlite band concerts are held each summer.

For recreational purposes, there are 14 parks in Shawnee and 22 tennis courts. The city sponsors a summer recreation program which includes little league baseball, bowling, women's softball, arts and crafts and children's theatre. Water sports available at the Shawnee Twin Lakes are boating, fishing, and swimming. Shawnee also has two golf courses, one 19-hole and one 18-hole course.

Available medical and hospital facilities in Shawnee are 2 hospitals with 211 beds and 9 nursing homes with 640 beds. The State Hill-Burton Plan reports that the standard planning region in which Shawnee is located has a short-term excess of 78 hospital beds and 346 nursing home beds. Medical personnel includes 25 MD's, 1 DO, 13 Dentists, 5 Chiropractors, 5 Optometrists, and 1 Pediatric.

Potawatomi has .76 physicians per 1,000 population and .28 dentists per 1,000 population.

The Indian Health Center, which is located in Shawnee, gives service to all the indians in the surrounding area. This facility is an out-patient clinic, with the nearest in-patient hospital being at Lawton, Oklahoma. The Shawnee Health Clinic reports a total of 28,358 (first visits and revisits) visits during FY 1973 from the Oklahoma City Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area.

TRIBAL LAND

The Citizen Band Potawatomi have approximately 260 acres which they possess in fee simple. This land is located in Pottawatomie County within the boundaries of the original Potawatomi tribal reservation between Shawnee and Tecumseh, Oklahoma. Revenue derived from the present agricultural lease amounts to \$1,801.00. Additional income is procured from leasing a house situated on tribal land, which augments the revenue about 900 per year. The land is legally described as follows.

<u>Pottawatomie County</u>	<u>Sec. T-N R-E</u>	<u>Acres</u>
E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	7 6 5	1.25
		57.99
NE $\frac{1}{4}$	35 10 4	202.10
		<u>261.34</u>

Tract Numbered 1

NE/4 NE/4; SE/4 NE/4; and SW/4 NE/4 Section 31, Township 10 North, Range 4 East, Indian Meridian, Pottawatomie County, Oklahoma, containing 120.000 acres, more or less.

Tract Numbered 2

That part of the NW/4 SE/4 Section 31, Township 10 North, Range 4 East, Indian Meridian, Pottawatomie County, Oklahoma, described as: Beginning at the southwest corner of said NW/4 SE/4; thence cast 1320 feet; thence north 1320 feet; thence west 1320 feet to the center of said section; thence south 167 feet; thence east 183 feet to the intersection with the west line of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad right-of-way; thence southwesterly along the east right-of-way line a distance of 856 feet to the intersection with a point in the west line of the NW/4 SE/4, said point being 983 feet south of the center of Section 31; thence south along the west line of the said NW/4 SE/4 a distance of 337 feet to the point of beginning, containing 38.29 acres, more or less.

Tract Numbered 3

That part of the SE/4 NW/4 Section 31, Township 10 North, Range 4 East, Indian Meridian, Pottawatomie County, Oklahoma, described as: Beginning at the northeast corner of said SE/4 NW/4; thence south 1320 feet to the center of said section 31; thence west along the south line of said SE/4 NW/4 a distance of 1255.4 feet to the intersection with the center line of Oklahoma State Highway Numbered 18; thence northwesterly along the center line of the highway a distance of 600.58 feet to a point on the south line of the NW/4 SE/4 NW/4; thence east 38 feet to the intersection with the east right-of-way line of Oklahoma State Highway Numbered 18; thence northwesterly along the east right-of-way line to a point in the north line of said SE/4 NW/4, said point being 58 feet east of the northwest corner of



said SE/4 NW/4; thence east a distance of 1262 feet to the point of beginning, containing 38.63 acres, more or less.

Tract Numbered 4

That part of the NE/4 SW/4 Section 31, Township 10 North, Range 4 East, Indian Meridian, Pottawatomie County, Oklahoma, described as: Beginning at the northeast corner of said NE/4 SW/4, said point being the center of section 31; thence south 167 feet; thence west 1302 feet to the intersection with the west line of the right-of-way of Oklahoma State Highway Numbered 18; thence northeasterly along the west right-of-way line a distance of 167 feet to the north line of said NE/4 SW/4; thence east along said north line a distance of 1297.4 feet to the point of beginning, containing 4.678 acres, more or less.

Tract Numbered 5

That part of the NE/4 SW/4 Section 31, Township 10 North, Range 4 East, Indian Meridian, Pottawatomie County, Oklahoma, described as: Beginning at the southeast corner of said NE/4 SW/4; thence north along the east line of said NE/4 SW/4 a distance of 337 feet to the intersection with the west right-of-way line of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad right-of-way; thence southwesterly along the west right-of-way line a distance of 367 feet to the intersection with the south line of said NE/4 SW/4; thence east along the south line a distance of 129 feet to the point of beginning; containing .498 acre, more or less.

Tract Numbered 6

The reserved mineral deposits, including the right to prospect for and remove the same, in and under lands described as: The S/2 of Lot 2 (SW/4 NW/4) and that part of the SW/4 SW/4 NW/4 lying west of the center line of Oklahoma State Highway Numbered 18 and adjacent to the S/4 of Lot 2; all in Section 31, Township 10 North, Range 4 East, Indian Meridian, Pottawatomie County, Oklahoma, and containing 19.87 acres, more or less, which lands were previously conveyed to Pottawatomie County, Oklahoma, by quit claim deed dated December 17, 1959 pursuant to the Act of June 4, 1953 (67 Stat. 71; 25 U.S.C. 293a), said deed appearing of record in Pottawatomie County, Oklahoma, in deed book 174 at page 367 of the land records of said county,

containing an aggregate of 202.10 acres, together with all of the improvements and any reversionary rights under existing grants thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining; subject, however, to any presently existing valid rights therein which are outstanding in third parties.

The rights, title and interest of the United State of America which are conveyed herein shall be subject to no exemption in the said Citizen Band of Potawatomi Indians of Oklahoma from taxation or restriction on use, management or disposition because of Indian ownership.

11

Tract Numbered 7

12 That part of lot 1 (northwest quarter of northwest

13 quarter) and north half of lot 2 (north half of southwest

14 quarter of northwest quarter) and the part of the north

15 half of the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter lying  
16 west of the east right-of-way line of Oklahoma State High-  
17 way Numbered 18, all in section 31, township 10 north,  
18 range 4 east, Indian meridian, Pottawatomie County, Okla-  
19 homa, containing 57.99 acres, more or less, subject to the  
20 right of the Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Okla-  
21 homa, the Sac and Fox Tribe of Indian of Oklahoma,  
22 the Kickapoo Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma, and the  
23 Iowa Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma to use the Potawatomi  
24 community house that may be constructed and maintained  
25 thereon.

The Citizen Band Potawatomi tribal lands are within the city limits south of Interstate-40. Shawnee is also served by U.S. Highways 177 and 270 and State Highways 3,18, and 99A. The Potawatomi tribal lands, which are serviced by blacktop roads on all sites, are located within one mile of a 4 lane by pass system which is linked to the Interstate system. Available freight lines include H. A. Day Truck Line, Central Oklahoma Freight Lines, Inc., Rock Island Motor Transit, Santa Fe Trail Transportation Company, and Triangle Express Inc. In addition to these local terminals, 12 interstate carriers have authority to serve Shawnee. Bus line transportation in existence is Oklahoma Transportation Co. and Mid Continent Coach. Mistletoe Express and United Parcel Service pick up and deliver daily in town.

The Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe and the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railroads service Shawnee. The Santa Fe has one freight train per day stopping in Shawnee, while the Rock Island makes two daily stops. Potawatomi land is presently linked to the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe by two spur links that extend onto the property several hundred yards and can be further extended. The local airport at Shawnee offers charter air service and is 5 miles distance from

## TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND PRIORITIES

The overall goals of the Citizen Band Potawatomi Indian tribe of Oklahoma include the economic, cultural, and social growth of the tribe as well as the personal growth of each of its members. The final aim is self-determination, collectively for the tribe and individually for each tribal member.

In pursuing this final goal of self-determination, the Citizen Band Potawatomi Indians of Oklahoma have set up a list of priorities which includes industrial projects, non-industrial projects and administrative-service functions.

### INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS

Economic growth of the Citizen Band Potawatomi Indians of Oklahoma involves industrial development of the tribe's 260 acres located approximately one mile south of Shawnee, Oklahoma. A planned industrial tract on this property should inspire the tribe to significant industrial achievements in the future.

Individual industrial projects (listed according to priority) include: An Alloy Plant, a Golf Course, a Machine Shop, A welding shop, a carpet mill and an insulation company.

POTAWATOMI ALLOY PLANT - A feasibility study compiled by Chemical and Metallurgical Research Inc., documents the demand for ferrosilicon Alloy Plant to be located in Shawnee, Oklahoma.

The plant is a first phase of a three phase operation, which can be housed on an 80 acre tract. The first phase will employ between 50 to 75 persons.

POTAWATOMI GOLF COURSE - A feasibility study is being conducted by the Oklahoman for Indian Opportunity organization in Norman, Oklahoma. This Golf Course will be located on tribal owned land.

POTAWATOMI MACHINE SHOP - The tribe has conducted an extensive mail and telephone survey to determine different types of businesses to pursue. It was found that the Aerospace Industry is in need of

Minority Contractors that can produce percussion machine products. The tribe is setting up a meeting to discuss future associations with different Aerospace Contractors.

POTAWATOMI WELDING SHOP - During this survey conducted by the tribe we have been contacted by a combustion engine manufacturer to meet with them on the possibility of a future association. This will not only be a business for the tribe but could also be used to train tribal members for future employment.

POTAWATOMI CARPET MILLS - We have been advised that a carpet mill is available to purchase. The tribe will consider this purchase after a complete feasibility is completed on this project.

POTAWATOMI INSULATION COMPANY - Due to the minority requirements on all government contracts the tribe has an excellent opportunity to bid the insulation jobs on all housing and other government buildings.

POTAWATOMI CONSTRUCTION COMPANY-There has been a large number of changes made by the local Housing Authority toward who can bid on their new homes. They are going to try a 100 % set-aside for Indian tribes to bid and build homes for the Housing Authority.

POTAWATOMI PECAN INDUSTRIES:

A feasibility has been done on increasing our present 40 acres to a total of 100 acres for the production of pecans. We are presently looking for funding for the new pecan grove. We have contributed considerable time, manpower and money on developing our present pecan grove.

POTAWATOMI LOCAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION-In order to provide financial and technical assistance to future tribally-owned economic development projects, the Potawatomi Local Development Corporation was incorporated August 14, 1974, according to guidelines set forth in the U.S. Department of Commerce publications:

The Local Economic Development Corporation Legal and Financial Guidelines, compiled by the Practicing Law Institute under the direction of the U.S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration, and Office of Minority Business Enterprise.

#### NON-INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS

##### POTAWATOMI EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION

The Tribal Council has voted to set-aside some of their claims money to be invested and the revenue will be used to provide scholarships to those tribal members who qualify.

##### POTAWATOMI PROSTHESIS APPLIANCES FOUNDATION

The Tribal Council has voted to set-aside some of their claims money to be invested and the revenue will be used to provide prosthesis appliances to those tribal members who need them.

##### POTAWATOMI SENIOR CITIZEN DAY CARE CENTER

The Tribal Council has expressed a desire to build a building which will be a gathering place for our senior citizens. This building will house a game room, meeting hall and dance floor, arts and craft section, kitchen area, sewing room, and other areas of interest for our senior citizens.

##### POTAWATOMI CHILDREN'S CENTER

We have built a new building for our present private operating Day Care Center for Indian children. We have been in operation for 2 years and will continue to operate and serve up to 100 children per day.

##### POTAWATOMI CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT

The tribe is undertaking the project of developing an Indian curriculum for our Indian children. We will be surveying Indian people in gathering information to help develop this curriculum.

##### POTAWATOMI ARTS AND CRAFTS PROGRAM

We are committed to maintaining some or all of our tribal Hand Crafts. We therefore offer an Arts and Crafts program to train young tribal members these different crafts. This also provides additional income to many of our tribal members.

In addition the following activities are already in progress:  
Writing a book about Potawatomi history, the last chapter of which contains the Potawatomi family tree.

Getting into print a microfilmed bi-lingual (English and Potawatomi) dictionary, bi-lingual (French and Potawatomi) workbook and prayer book (Potawatomi).

Taping the Potawatomi language.

Compilation of Potawatomi songs,tales, legends, and literature.

Revival of a language fast becoming extinct will be given high priority during preparation for the Bicentennial.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE AND SERVICE FUNCTIONS

Some suggested uses of future industrial profits include: supplements to the BIA Home Improvement Program (HIP) for Potawatomi Indian people who do not qualify for home improvement under BIA regulations, college scholarships, long-range planning, accounting and business counseling for tribal members who wish to go into business.

## DATA SOURCES

1. "County Situation Profile", prepared by the State Office of Community Affairs and Planning
2. "Oklahoma Community Data Sheets", Department of Industrial Development
3. General Population Characteristics Oklahoma, PC(1) B - 38, August, 1971, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census
4. General Social and Economic Characteristics Oklahoma, PC(1) C - 38, March, 1971, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census
5. "Semi-annual Report of Employment and Unemployment", March 1973, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Anadarko Area Office
6. "County Employment and Wage Data", 1972, Oklahoma Employment Security Commission
7. "Oklahoma Labor Force Estimates" Volume 2, June 1972-June 1973, Oklahoma Employment Security Commission
8. "Oklahoma Labor Market", January 1974, Oklahoma Employment Security Commission
9. "Arkansas River Waterway", 1970, U.S. Army Engineer District
10. "1972-1973 Annual Report of the Oklahoma State Department of Education"
11. Oklahoma Directory of Manufacturers and Products, 1974, Oklahoma Department of Industrial Development
12. "Ranking Non-SMSA Counties of Oklahoma, Income 1971", U.S. Department of Commerce
13. County Economic Base Report, Community Employment Development, Oklahoma Employment Security Commission
14. "A Guide to Oklahoma Vocational and Technical Education", Oklahoma State Department of Vocational and Technical Education
15. Community Profile of Shawnee, Oklahoma, Industrial Development Department, Oklahoma Gas & Electric Company
16. Oklahoma Crop and Livestock Reporting Survey
17. Minerals Yearbook
18. U.S. Indian Public Health Service data reports