

rights. And even though a tribe may say that they offer protection of sorts to its people, this does not offer the opportunity to protect that right in court, and that is why we are 100 percent for this legislation. And to prove that, we have affidavits here signed by election officials from the Rosebud Reservation and I would like to be able to submit other affidavits from the Cheyenne River-Sioux Reservation as soon as I get home, because, in this case, the people were deliberately denied their right to vote with no due process of law in any court—tribal, State, or Federal.

We have documented cases also at home which I would like to submit later to the committee where people have been killed very negligently, people have been assaulted and nothing can be done about this in tribal courts as far as recovery for a family that may be left behind after a death.

So we are very concerned that the committee's legislation does not reach far enough in the civil rights field of the Indian people. The right to vote is not fully covered, although in some ways probably this bill does cover it. But it should be specifically legislated so that we know where we stand. The Sioux people from the State of South Dakota are in a great uproar. I have a petition here to the Secretary of the Interior demanding a referendum to abolish the entire constitution of the Rosebud-Sioux Tribe. This will be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior.

We have also—I will submit to the committee—a copy of the Rosebud-Sioux Herald in which our tribal attorney recommends that non-residents not be allowed to vote, and this also concerns us because it is a charge that those people who are living off the reservation would not be given the right to vote even though they own property and are, in fact, owners of the tribal property and have relatives there on the reservation and have a vested interest.

This I would like to present to the committee, along with the documents that I have requested to submit later when I get home. If I knew this I would—

The CHAIRMAN. These documents will be received and they will be made a part of the record or the file, as determined by the chairman of the subcommittee, Mr. Haley, and the ranking member on the minority side, Mr. Berry.

Mr. MEEDS. Pardon me, Mr. Chairman. What is the criteria for whether they be part of the record or the file?

The CHAIRMAN. We don't have the documents at this time, so we will have to—it will have to be up to the chairman and the ranking member according to our custom and our procedure on this committee. This is precedent in this committee, Mr. Meeds.

Mr. BURNETT. I would also like to state for the information of the committee that the people out in our area are quite shocked at the fact that Indians do or should have, at least, civil rights, and civil rights were kind of shoved off and shunted aside because they were always identified with the Negro people, and now that they have found out that they do not have civil rights, they are on the move, and they are going to continue to move until they are fully covered by civil rights.

The CHAIRMAN. You have used up your time, Mr. Burnett.

Mr. BURNETT. Thank you very much for this time.