

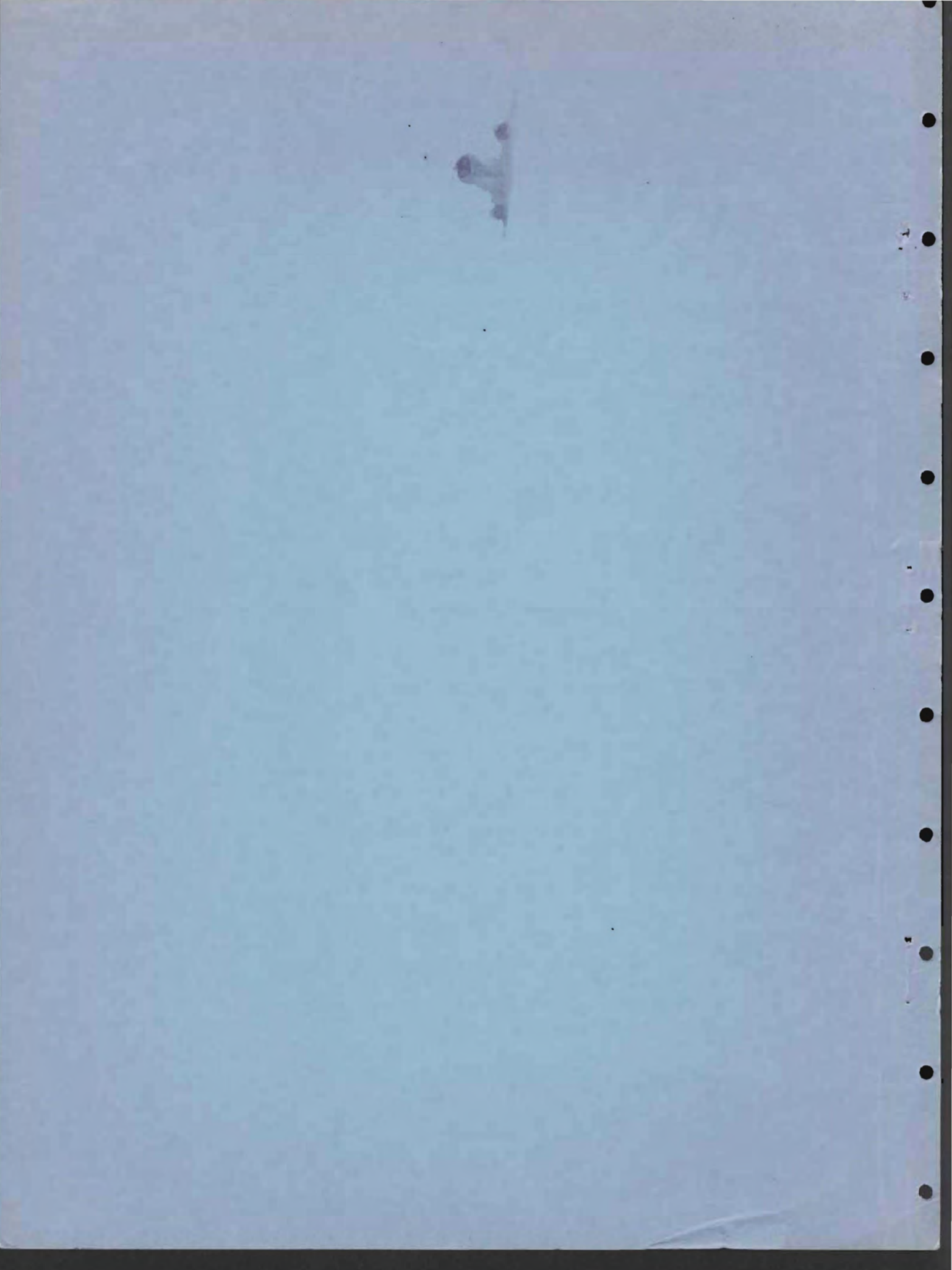
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REPORT NO. 153

SUGGESTED PROGRAM  
FOR USE OF OAHF FUNDS  
FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL BETTERMENT  
STANDING ROCK RESERVATION  
NORTH AND SOUTH DAKOTA

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
Missouri River Basin Investigations Project  
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This report was prepared by the Missouri River Basin Investigations Project staff. It is issued as part of the program of the Department of Interior for development of the Missouri River Basin.

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## Introduction

The United States is acquiring approximately 56,000 acres of Indian trust land on the Standing Rock Reservation for the Cahe Reservoir. Much of the best hay and pasture land and most of the timber owned by Standing Rock Indians are included. Approximately one-fourth of the resident families reside in the reservoir area. These families will have to move to other localities.

Acquisition of the reservoir area will necessitate extensive adjustments and cause losses beyond the market value of the properties in the reservoir. In consideration of these losses, Congress, in making settlements with Fort Berthold and Cheyenne River Indians, appropriated funds to cover the cost of moving buildings from the reservoir and to pay for indirect and intangible damages. It also appropriated funds for rehabilitation purposes.

In anticipation of similar settlements, the Standing Rock people are endeavoring to prepare effective means to promote economic and social betterment through constructive use of such funds. As an aid to determining specific needs, the Tribal Council arranged for MRBI to make a survey of conditions on the reservation in 1955. As a further help, the MRBI staff has prepared this report on suggested programs. In arriving at the kind and size of programs suited to existing conditions and needs, the staff constantly kept in mind the desires and capabilities of the people as well as the resources and opportunities available to them. The programs are merely suggestive. They are intended to show probable costs of accomplishing stated objectives and to serve as a basis for discussions directed to the formulation of better and more detailed programs.

### Conditions on Reservation, 1955

Before discussing ways to achieve economic and social betterment, a brief description of the present situation appears appropriate. Traditionally, Indians procured their livelihood directly from nature. Particularly after the buffalo were gone, their favorite haunts were along the river valleys. There timber was available for fuel, lodge poles and shelter; deer, fowl, and other game were most abundant; water was easily obtained; and women and children could conveniently gather berries, fruits and seeds for food.

Indians still supplement their meager cash incomes from nature's bounty. Timbered areas furnish building materials, fuel and natural shelter. Game are taken from the brush and timbered areas, beaver and other fur bearing animals from the streams and woods, water from the springs and streams. Sources of most timber, game and natural products are in the reservoir area.

The 1955 survey obtained specific information about conditions which long have been recognized in a general way. Important among these are the inadequacy of reservation land resources to support the present population; the limited use being made of land resources by Indians; deficiencies in education, technical training and skills; scarcity of employment opportunities on the reservation and consequent under-employment; need for cultural orientation and vocational training; and the debilitating effects of too great dependence on welfare payments.

The People. The survey encompassed practically the entire resident Indian population. It covered 963 family units having 3,057 members. There were 640 multiple-unit families and 323 single-unit families. Multiple-unit family heads consisted of 476 men, 115 widowed, divorced and separated women and 49 unmarried mothers. Single-unit families consisted of persons over 16 years of age who were not in school and who had no dependents. They included 217 males and 106 females, of whom 167 were 30 years of age or older.

The Indian population differed significantly from that of the rural white population of North and South Dakota in age distribution and in ratio between sexes. Persons under 20 years of age constituted 54 percent of the resident Indian population, compared with 39 percent in the Dakotas. Only 26 percent of the Indian residents were in the more productive age group, 20 to 44 years, compared with 34 percent for the two states. This low percentage of productive workers was further aggravated by the fact that disabilities of various sorts were greater among the Indian population ---only 47 percent of family heads were considered capable of full employment under existing circumstances.

Men generally are more numerous than women in the Dakotas. For the resident Indian population, however, there were fewer men than women in the 20 to 44 age group---the child bearing age. In this age group there were only 92 males for each 100 females in the Indian population, compared with 115 for the rural white population of the Dakotas. The resident Indian population is largely of Indian descent, 80 percent of the heads of family having three-quarters or more Indian blood.

Living Conditions. Housing generally was in poor condition and inadequate by commonly accepted standards. Houses with one room constituted 40 percent and houses with four or more rooms 14 percent compared with 3 and 81 percent respectively for rural dwellings in the Dakotas. The extent of crowding differed greatly among Indian families. More than eight persons per room were reported in nineteen houses. The average for the reservation was 2.5 persons per room or 87 square feet per person. Only 21 percent of the houses had electricity and 13 percent, mostly government quarters, had running water in the house. Sanitary conditions for a large number of the families were inadequate for minimum health standards.

Education and Cultural Orientation. Deficiencies in schooling and in understanding of and adaptability to the dominant economic and social culture add to the difficulty of obtaining and retaining satisfactory employment for many adults and to their reluctance to leave the reservation. Years of schooling completed by Indians has increased over the years from 3.3 for family heads over seventy to 9.2 for those under thirty years of age. The average for all was 7.6 years compared with 8.2 for the native white population over 25 years of age in the Dakotas.

Approximately four out of five resident family heads preferred to continue living on the reservation, but few objected to their children leaving the reservation to further their education and training, or to improve their economic position. Opinions regarding marrying whites differed---three out of five voiced no objection, a few thought it advantageous, but a considerable number, particularly among the full-bloods and older persons, objected. Two out of three of the family heads have traveled beyond the immediate vicinity of the reservation.

Most families participated in social activities. Family and kinship groups were the most important social contacts. Churches and veteran organizations were next. Only 13 percent of the family heads reported participation in activities of the Tribal Council.

There has been some improvement recently in the level of schooling, vocational training and job skills, and in accomodation of Indians to the dominant culture. Despite this improvement the general level still is low among resident adults and constitutes one of the handicaps to satisfactory permanent employment and economic independence.

Use of Resources. Natural resources owned by Indians are not large in proportion to tribal membership or to resident population. No extensive mineral or oil resources are known. Most of the timber land and some of the better ranch lands are in the Oahe Reservoir area. There are approximately 958,500 acres of Indian trust land, mostly grazing land. The reservoir taking will reduce this by 56,000 acres, and future sales to non-Indians will cause further reduction. Perhaps of even greater importance is the limited use of their lands by Indians---approximately 22 percent.

Human resources were greatly under-utilized. Only 41 percent of the available man-hours of the 452 family heads capable of full employment was used in economically productive pursuits. The time of 26 percent of the 452 was fully occupied; that of 24 percent was occupied more than one-fourth but less than full time; that of 35 percent was occupied less than one-fourth of the time and that of 16 percent none of the time. Fuller utilization of human resources in productive employment is a major requisite for improving the economic status and independence of most family heads on Standing Rock Reservation.

Income. Low earnings are to be expected with only 22 percent of rather meager land resources being used by Indians, only 47 percent of family heads capable of full employment, and only 40 percent of the available time of those capable of full employment given to productive pursuits.

Earned income averaged \$650 per family---wages \$499 and agriculture \$151. Lease income amounted to \$110, pensions to \$109, welfare payments to \$275 and other income to \$35, bringing the total average income per family to \$1,179. Only two groups received what would ordinarily be considered satisfactory incomes---livestock operators having 130 or more head of cattle, and 88 persons permanently employed. Less than 8 percent of the families had an income of \$3,000 or more in 1955 and three out of four had an income of less than \$1,500. Approximately 31 percent of the families received half or more of their income from wages, 30 percent received half or more from welfare, and 9 percent received half or more from agriculture.

None of the above income figures included the value of timber products, game, berries and other wild products used by the families, which amounted to approximately \$150 per family, nor surplus commodities furnished free.

Job Preference Versus Opportunity. The survey showed that more persons desire to make a living on the reservation than presently foreseeable reservation opportunities afford. The shortage in opportunities was estimated to be 57 livestock ranches, 59 permanent full time jobs for persons capable of full employment and 63 jobs for persons capable of employment after rehabilitation. This makes a total of 179 family heads who would like to remain on the reservation but who probably will have to seek jobs elsewhere if they are to make full use of their income earning capacities. These 179 plus 107 planning or considering relocation makes a total of 286 families who need to seek employment away from the reservation, or at jobs yet to be created on the reservation.

The number of family heads who indicated preference for specified occupational pursuits and localities, and the suggested number who might find satisfactory opportunities in these pursuits are:

	Preference	Opportunities
Livestock Operators	195	138
Subsistence Operators	107	107
Business Operators and Armed Service	28	28
Employment at Reservation Jobs	147	88
Employment away from Reservation	107	286
Unemployables	<u>379</u>	<u>316</u>
Total	963	963

## Principal Resources - Available and Anticipated

### Present Resources

There are on the reservation approximately 950,000 acres of trust land, 7,000 head of livestock, 600 houses and substantial amounts of machinery, vehicles and equipment which are owned by Indians. Details regarding ownership are available from the 1955 and 1956 surveys. Some of these assets are owned by members of other reservations and some by non-resident Standing Rock Indians, but most of them are locally owned.

A recently completed soil and range survey of the reservation procured and mapped up-to-date detailed information regarding the condition and carrying capacity of range land and the capabilities of land suitable for crop farming.<sup>1/</sup> These data provide the information needed to lay out suitable range units and to locate ranch headquarters in advantageous spots.

Much of the land is in fractionated heirship status and is checker-boarded with non-Indian land.<sup>2/</sup> This condition is continually worsening. Consolidation of land ownership is essential for effective use by Indians. The land program will do this. The individual's interests in land will be made more readily useable under the suggested program either by consolidation into suitable range and farm units or by conversion into cash through sale. The task of bringing agency land records up-to-date is nearing completion. When this is done the amount, location, and character of each individual's interest in trust property can be determined readily.

### Anticipated Funds

In addition to the assets remaining after reservoir properties have been acquired by the United States, the program assumes funds will be appropriated by Congress in settlement for Indian lands acquired and for rehabilitation purposes in the following amounts:

Payment for properties to be acquired by U. S. <sup>3/</sup>	\$1,840,000
Total indirect damages <sup>4/</sup>	<u>3,872,000</u>
Total settlement for taking	5,712,000
Rehabilitation funds	<u>4,243,415</u>
Grand Total	<u>\$9,955,415</u>

<sup>1/</sup>MRBI Report No. 146

<sup>2/</sup>See map at back of report

<sup>3/</sup>Appraised values presented in MRBI Report No. 134 adjusted for improvements removed since appraisal was made, for land and improvements not included in the original appraisal and for increases in values since November 1951.

<sup>4/</sup>Item 37 less item 24, table 1, of MRBI Report No. 138 rounded. This assumes that present owners will be allowed to remove or salvage buildings without repurchasing them.



### Use of Oahe Settlement Funds

When an individual wants to sell trust lands the usual procedure is for him to make out a program for the use of the proceeds from the sale. This program has to be approved by the agency superintendent. A similar procedure is suggested for funds received from sale of land in the Oahe Reservoir. Money from this source is expected to be used largely for purchase of replacement land, for housing, for investment in bonds, stocks or annuities, for health insurance, for farm and ranching purposes and for education, but a considerable amount will be needed for a wide variety of purposes such as payment of debts, medical expenses, and subsistence which are included under miscellaneous items in table 1.

The program suggests that the indirect-damages fund be used for various rehabilitation purposes. The total cost of moving improvements from the reservoir would be paid out of this fund and it will help finance livestock ranches, subsistence farms, housing programs, health and accident insurance, water supply systems, land purchases and tribal community projects.

All grants described below under basic assumption (4) would be drawn from the indirect-damages fund. These grants may be used for any of the purposes listed in table 1 except the last two items at the bottom of the table. Participation in educational or relocation grants would not affect the rights of the individual to participate in the \$300 grants.

It is assumed that all grants for educational purposes and for relocation will be taken from the rehabilitation fund. Grants to pay health services insurance premiums under specified circumstances would also be taken from this fund. The remainder of the rehabilitation money would be used to make livestock and business loans, for community development, and to encourage industrial developments on or near the reservation.

If the suggested program is carried out, funds set aside for grants would take approximately \$4,731,550 and payments to individuals for property \$1,546,000 (\$1,840,000 less \$294,000), leaving \$3,677,865 available for loans, for purchase of land by the tribe and for other tribal or community purposes.

Grant funds would be approximately as follows:

Removal of improvements from taking area - - -	\$ 277,450
Advanced education, preschool training and vocational training, exclusive of grants to relocatees - - - - -	1,500,000
Health services insurance - - - - -	155,000
Relocation - - - - -	1,209,100
Program grants, \$300 times 5,300 enrollees - -	<u>1,590,000</u>
Total	\$4,731,550

As livestock, business and other loans mature and are repaid over the years, the returned funds can be reloaned or used to extend various other grant features of the rehabilitation program.

TABLE 1. ESTIMATED AMOUNTS AND SUGGESTED USES OF OAHF FUNDS

ITEM	No. of UNITS	COST * ESTIMATED PER UNIT	ESTIMATED REQUIREMENTS	SUGGESTED SOURCE OF FUNDS		
				PROPERTY SOLD	INDIRECT DAMAGES	REHABILITATION FUNDS
		DOLLARS	DOLLARS	DOLLARS	DOLLARS	DOLLARS
MOVING IMPROVEMENTS FROM TAKING AREA			277,450		277,450	
EDUCATIONAL GRANTS						
FOR RESIDENT CHILDREN			1,000,000			1,000,000
FOR NON-RESIDENT CHILDREN			250,000			250,000
FOR ADULT AND PRE-SCHOOL TRAINING			250,000			250,000
EDUCATIONAL EXPENSES BEYOND GRANTS			100,000	50,000	50,000	
TOTAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING			1,600,000			
RELOCATION AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICES	286	700	200,200			
VOCATIONAL TRAINING SERVICES	225	1,000	225,000			
MAINTENANCE, SINGLE-UNIT FAMILIES	75	2,340	175,500			
MAINTENANCE, MULTIPLE-UNIT FAMILIES	150	4,056	608,400			
TOTAL RELOCATION	286		1,209,100			1,209,100
HEALTH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE			305,000	40,000	110,000	155,000
POTENTIAL LIVESTOCK OPERATORS,						
OWNING NO LAND	12	32,178	386,070			
OWNING LAND	45	32,958	1,482,880			
ESTABLISHED LIVESTOCK OPERATORS,						
OWNING UNDER 25 HEAD	13	25,575	332,475			
OWNING 25 - 49 HEAD	17	25,668	436,360			
OWNING 50 - 74 HEAD	17	19,097	324,665			
OWNING 75 - 99 HEAD	12	13,640	163,680			
OWNING 100 - 129 HEAD	10	9,600	96,000			
OWNING 130 OR MORE HEAD	12	2,225	35,100			
TOTAL LIVESTOCK RANCHES	138	29,603	3,257,230	125,000	2,131,915	1,000,315
ESTABLISHING AND OPERATING SMALL BUSINESSES			60,000			60,000
POTENTIAL SUBSISTENCE OPERATORS,						
OWNING 25 COWS AVERAGE	25	8,042	201,050			
GARDEN AND POULTRY	40	1,000	40,000			
GARDEN ONLY	42	450	18,900			
TOTAL SUBSISTENCE FARMS	107	2,186	259,950	100,000	159,950	
REHABILITATION OF REPAIRABLE DWELLINGS	451	432	194,645			
CONSTRUCTION OF NEW 1-ROOM DWELLINGS	125	1,050	131,200			
CONSTRUCTION OF NEW 2 OR MORE ROOM DWELLINGS	77	3,820	294,140			
ELECTRICAL WIRING FOR DWELLINGS	551	150	82,600			
PLUMBING AND OUTDOOR TOILETS			186,100			
TOTAL HOUSING ON RESERVATION			888,685	333,000	555,685	
HOUSING AWAY FROM RESERVATION			350,000	100,000	250,000	
TOTAL HOUSING			1,238,685			
COMMUNITY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT			350,000		131,000	219,000
ENCOURAGING INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT			100,000			100,000
PURCHASE TRIBAL LAND TO REPLACE THAT IN TAKING AREA			294,000	294,000		
LAND CONSOLIDATION PROGRAM WORKING FUND			206,000		206,000	
PURCHASE OF LAND, ANNUITIES, BONDS, STOCKS AND OTHER INVESTMENTS BY INDIVIDUALS			400,000	400,000		
MISC. ITEMS ASIDE FROM REHABILITATION PROGRAMS			398,000	398,000		
GRAND TOTAL			9,955,415	1,840,000	3,872,000	4,243,415

\* MOST OF THESE FIGURES REPRESENT THE AVERAGE OF UNITS HAVING A CONSIDERABLE RANGE IN INDIVIDUAL COST

## Principal Features of Program

This section describes briefly the main features of the suggested programs. The statements are not intended primarily as rules to govern the use of funds but rather as a means of indicating the thinking on which the programs were based. Although the programs are based on detailed information regarding individuals and families, their actual carrying out will require detailed plans geared to the desires, needs, capabilities and assets of each individual or family involved.

Because of the marked tendency among Indians to lease rather than to operate their land resources and the continual decrease in acreage of trust land through sale to non-Indians, the suggested agricultural program contemplates Indian operation of only around 60 percent of the present trust land holdings. Lack of experience in operating ranches and insufficient debt-free assets to qualify for the necessary loans were additional factors in holding down the estimated number of livestock ranches. These coupled with the few jobs available to persons living on the reservation account for the emphasis on betterment through education and training for jobs away from the reservation.

The possibility of developing industries should be considered. Funds for encouraging industries to locate on or in the vicinity of the reservation are included in the suggested program. Unless increased opportunities for employment of reservation Indians are created there must be substantial movement of families from the reservation or the economic outlook for the residential population as a whole will remain rather bleak.

The suggested programs are directed toward economically productive pursuits and are intended, insofar as possible, to remove the need for welfare programs. It is not intended that funds should be used to provide subsistence, thus serving as a substitute for welfare assistance to persons incapable of earning a livelihood. It is realized that a number of persons will not become fully self-supporting. For the most part such persons will continue to be dependent on welfare for much or all of their livelihood but some Oahe funds would be utilized for improvement of their living conditions. Means for assisting persons to become partly self-supporting are included in the programs. The suggested programs offer relatively little to those who are unable to effectively contribute to their own betterment and even less to those who are unwilling to help themselves.

Along with descriptions of various programs are explanations of the basis on which cost estimates were made. Estimated costs include only those needed to supplement the present resources of the people involved. In the interest of clarity and brevity, some explanatory statements will be in the form of criteria or assumptions on which estimates were computed.

## Basic Assumptions Regarding Program

Important among the basic postulates are:

(1) that persons participating in the rehabilitation program will use all assets available to them from all sources to support their programs,

(2) that Oahe funds will be made available to resident and non-resident enrollees on the basis of approved programs prepared in accordance with their needs, capabilities and willingness to effectively carry out the programs,

(3) that funds for education, job training, relocation and for some health and accident insurance will be in the form of grants,

(4) that each living enrolled member of the tribe who was 14 years of age or older on January 1, 1957, will be entitled to a grant of \$300 to apply on his or her program and that each family will be entitled to a grant to apply on its program equal to \$300 for each enrolled dependent member who was under 14 years of age on January 1, 1957, and for each enrolled spouse,

(5) that all other advances to individuals will be in the nature of loans bearing 4 percent interest secured by assets of the borrower,

(6) that all advances to individuals will be made as required by their approved programs and will be contingent upon adherence to these programs,

(7) and that recipients will be assisted in obtaining their money's worth from expenditure of these funds along the lines employed by Bureau and Tribal personnel at Crow Creek and Lower Brule Reservations in 1955. (See MRBI Report No. 145).

## Moving Improvements from Reservoir Area

The estimated cost of \$277,450 for moving moveable improvements from the taking area and salvaging other improvements is from MRBI Report No. 138. It includes the cost of moving and of reestablishing moveable buildings in their previous condition and building replacements for structures or parts that could not be moved advantageously.

These estimates were based on experience in moving buildings from the taking area of the Garrison Dam at the Fort Berthold Reservation. The work at Fort Berthold was done under government contract. If arrangements are made to follow the more direct procedures used in moving houses from the Fort Randall Reservoir at Crow Creek and Lower

Brule Reservations this cost probably can be reduced by from 25 to 35 percent. The direct procedure also has the advantage of close participation by the individual in reestablishing his improvements and in selecting the mover. Under this arrangement, the individual would receive credit (payment) for work he does to the extent that such work reduces the cash cost of moving and reestablishing the improvements. He may also arrange to obtain some credit for other purposes if it is determined that abandonment of a building is more desirable than moving it.

Education and Training Program

In the 1955 survey of the Standing Rock Reservation 170 young people were interviewed to determine their desires for further educational training. Of these, 158 desired more training than can be obtained from the reservation schools. Their expressed wishes for training were:

	<u>No.</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Trade school - - - - -	45	29
Commercial - - - - -	41	26
Nursing - - - - -	29	18
Agriculture - - - - -	9	6
4 year college - - - - -	26	16
Veterinary - - - - -	4	3
Medicine - - - - -	2	1
Law - - - - -	2	1
	<u>158</u>	<u>100</u>

These individuals would like to attend institutions located in various localities, mostly in their home states. The desired training would require from a few months in a trade school to more than four years college for those who entered a profession.

Replies from non-resident Standing Rock enrollees, who constitute approximately 40 percent of the tribal members, indicate that a need for assistance in obtaining training beyond high school exists also for non-resident young people. More than one-half of the non-resident Standing Rock enrollees live on other Indian reservations or in communities near the reservation where opportunities for young people are quite as limited as for resident young people. Exclusion of the children of non-resident families from the benefits of this program would encourage non-resident families to return to the reservation and resident families to remain there.

As the relocation program progresses, the number of non-resident young people probably will increase in proportion to a decrease in resident numbers. It is estimated that there will be from 35 to 50 young people

now resident on the reservation and from 10 to 20 children of non-residents completing high school each year for the next few years who will desire further training. Few of these will be able to obtain adequate schooling or training without financial help.

It is suggested that an educational fund be established to assist the Standing Rock young people secure advanced education and training. It is estimated that a fund of \$1,250,000 in the United States Treasury bearing interest at 4 percent on the unexpended balance would be sufficient to provide grants for qualified students for a period of 18 years. It is estimated that about 50 young people would be capable and willing to take advantage of this fund the first year, and that after the project is under way there would be an average of 100 students participating each year. It is suggested that the amount of the grant be geared to needs but that it should be slightly less than total needs, thus making necessary some contribution by the student or his family. The estimate that a \$1,250,000 fund would take care of students of both residents and non-residents for 18 years is based on an average grant of \$1,000 per year per student.

Vocational and job training for adults and preschool training for children also are urgently needed. The relocation program provides for training of relocatees. The sum of \$250,000 is suggested for these purposes. Educational grants to adult persons remaining on the reservation, and to non-resident adults for vocational and job training are intended to include on-job training and cultural orientation courses for residents. The \$1,500,000 might be set up as one fund to cover education and training assistance for both young people and adults.

#### Relocation Program

The estimate of \$1,209,100 for relocation purposes is based upon cost estimates, furnished by Mr. Charles F. Miller, Chief of Branch of Relocation Services of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The estimate does not include the cost of administering the program. It is assumed that the Branch of Relocation Services will provide the staff for carrying out the program. The cost is based on the estimate that 286 resident families will choose to relocate. The cost estimate is based on a slightly larger portion of multiple-unit families than was shown by the 1955 survey because a number of persons who were single at that time will have married before the relocation program reaches them.

Relocation and employment services include such things as transportation to point of relocation, shipment of household goods, subsistence while traveling, health services, assistance in obtaining a place to live, and help in finding satisfactory employment.

Vocational and training services cover tuition and related expenses. Maintenance for single-unit families is for 18 months or 78 weeks at \$30 a week. Maintenance for multiple-unit families is for 18 months or 78 weeks at \$52 a week.

#### Health Services Insurance

A difficult adjustment for families moving away from the reservation is that of arranging for private hospital and surgical care. Many families are reluctant to leave the reservation and others return to it because of the security and convenience afforded by health and clinical facilities available to them on the reservation. Health services contracted by the Bureau of Indian Affairs to cover families who relocate cost approximately \$66 a year for single persons and \$205 for families. The Bureau's contract is well suited to the needs of Indian people. It covers hospitalization, surgical-obstetrical services, anesthesia, hospital medical expenses, home and office calls and out-of-hospital diagnostic X-ray and laboratory examinations.

It is suggested that the sum of \$155,000 be included in the rehabilitation funds for paying the cost of health services for families and single persons during the first three years of residence away from the reservation. This would be in the form of a grant during the period of adjustment to non-reservation living.

It is estimated that approximately 300 additional families and single persons, including non-residents, young people in school, and residents who prefer medical care in private hospitals, would elect to use money from property settlement funds or from the \$300 per enrollee grant for rehabilitation purposes to purchase medical services. The total for purchase of health service insurance is therefore estimated at \$305,000.

#### Livestock Ranching Program

In estimating requirements for the livestock program a number of assumptions were necessary. It is not intended that the actual program should adhere strictly to these assumptions. Actual operations of the program should be sufficiently flexible to meet various situations with which these livestock operators will be confronted. Nevertheless an effort was made to make the assumptions as realistic and sound as possible. The principle assumptions are:

(1) that the program will be directed toward livestock units of at least minimum size assumed to be 100 mature breeding cows on a cow-calf basis, or equivalent if other systems are used,

(2) that the program will be a loan program,

(3) that the operator will pledge his assets as security for the loan and will use all settlement funds from whatever source, as part of his rehabilitation program,

(4) that loans will be granted only to an operator:

- (a) who in the opinion of a committee, established to approve loan applications, has the experience, work habits, financial responsibility and managerial ability required to carry out successful operations;
- (b) who controls a livestock headquarters of at least 1000 acres in such a way that he can pledge it as security for the loan, or whose unencumbered assets equal at least one-fifth of the amount of the loan;
- (c) who has range under permit in addition to his headquarters at least sufficient for a minimum economic unit, and
- (d) whose headquarters and the prospective range combined have enough hayland to provide the necessary normal winter feed requirements.

(5) Present livestock operators meeting the above requirements would be loaned sufficient to bring their total head of cattle to the minimum economic unit.

(6) A beginning operator would be loaned an amount necessary to establish from a quarter to a third of a full unit the first year. Funds to increase his herd to the full size would be advanced as rapidly after the first year as circumstances warrant.

(7) In order to hold down the cost of livestock and equipment, procurement will be done by group buying to the extent that this method is found to be advantageous.

Estimates in the program are based on 100 producing cows, and a cow-calf operation in which the steer calves and cull cows and heifers are sold directly off the range in the fall. Land in the average size unit would consist of approximately 4,000 acres with sufficient hayland to harvest at least one ton of hay for each animal wintered. There should be sufficient water for domestic and livestock use, and shelter for the livestock.

In preparing a proposed livestock program the ranchers were classified into eight groups according to their circumstances.



These groups and the estimated amount they would need to borrow for specified purposes are shown in table 2. Estimates were based on the following assumptions:

(1) Cattle to be purchased are young bred Hereford cows valued at \$120 each and a \$300 bull for each 25 cows;

(2) The entire range unit would be fenced, each operator furnishing half of the outside fence.

(3) Each unit would require 12 miles of fencing at \$200 per mile, water reservoirs or wells at an average cost of \$2,000 per ranch, and artificial livestock shelters consisting of wing windbreaks attached to an open type shed enclosed on three sides with a covered roof at a cost of \$33 per cow unit.

(4) Surplus range would be subleased by the agency during the development period.

(5) A range unit would consist of approximately 4,000 acres of which the operator would own 1,000 and lease 3,000 at 30¢ an acre -- \$900 a year.

(6) Prospective operators owning no cattle and without experience as operators would be started with a quarter or a third of an economic unit. This would give the individuals an opportunity to gain experience in the actual operation of a small herd where mistakes would not be so costly as with a large herd. The minimum amount of machinery, shelter and water development would be provided at the start and part of his range would be subleased. Additional cattle, equipment and supplies would be provided as rapidly as the operator proved his ability to manage a larger unit. It would be necessary to lend the beginning operators subsistence and miscellaneous ranch operating expenses for the first two years. The amount of subsistence would depend on the size of the family not to exceed \$75 per month. The ranch operating expenses not to exceed \$10 per cow. The shelter necessary to protect the current herd would be constructed as needed.

(7) The total cost of power haying machinery and a pickup truck is estimated at \$4,700 for each operator. It was assumed that all beginning operators would need this amount when fully established and in addition, \$1,000 to purchase household equipment. The average estimated loan for each of these beginning operators is \$32,788.

(8) A similar policy is assumed for the 13 operators owning less than 25 head of producing cows. Since these operators have some experience in ranch management, their progress toward a full size unit should be faster but it is assumed that their loan requirements will be the same as for beginners except only enough cows will be purchased to complete an economic unit. The average loan to this group is \$25,575.

TABLE 2. PROPOSED AGRICULTURAL LOAN PROGRAM

GROUP	OPERATORS	LAND ACRES	COWS PURCHASED	BULLS PURCHASED	TOTAL LIVESTOCK PURCHASES	MACHINERY PURCHASES	OTHER RANCH CAPITAL	HOUSEHOLD AND SUBSISTENCE	RANCH OPERATING EXPENSES	AVERAGE LOAN TO LOAN OPERATORS
1	OWNING NO LAND									
	FIRST YEAR	48,000	300	36,000	12	3,600	48,600	22,800	19,920	159,120
	SECOND YEAR		600	72,000	24	7,200	31,350	10,800	20,160	168,710
	THIRD YEAR		300	36,000	12	3,600	7,800		15,840	63,240
	TOTAL FOR GROUP	48,000	1,200	144,000	48	14,400	87,750	33,600	49,920	386,070
2	OWNING LAND									
	FIRST YEAR	180,000	1,125	135,000	45	13,500	181,125	85,500	58,200	595,575
	SECOND YEAR		2,250	270,000	90	27,000	131,625	40,500	75,600	627,975
	THIRD YEAR		1,125	135,000	45	13,500	51,450		59,380	259,330
	TOTAL FOR GROUP	180,000	4,500	540,000	180	54,000	364,200	126,000	167,180	1,482,860
3	UNDER 25 HEAD									
	FIRST YEAR	52,000	325	39,000	13	3,900	52,650	24,700	15,080	172,380
	SECOND YEAR		325	39,000	13	3,900	25,500	11,700	18,460	122,610
	THIRD YEAR		142	17,160	11	3,300	5,325		11,700	37,485
	TOTAL FOR GROUP	52,000	793	95,160	37	11,100	83,475	36,400	45,240	382,475
4	25 TO 49 HEAD									
	FIRST YEAR	68,000	1,826	159,120	51	15,300	82,800	28,800	30,070	342,540
	SECOND YEAR						17,000	15,300	30,070	93,820
	TOTAL FOR GROUP	68,000	1,826	159,120	51	15,300	99,800	39,100	60,140	436,360
5	50 TO 74 HEAD									
	FIRST YEAR	68,000	1,020	122,400	34	10,200	102,925	0	26,840	324,665
	SECOND YEAR		528	63,360	24	7,200	54,600	0	16,320	169,680
	THIRD YEAR		280	27,600	10	3,000	40,000	0	6,900	96,000
	40 OR MORE HEAD	54,480	0	0	0	0	24,000	0	0	35,100
	TOTAL FOR GROUP	186,480	2,828	212,360	68	23,400	181,525	39,100	43,060	625,345
	GRAND TOTAL	138,558,480	9,597	1,151,640	384	115,200	1,266,840	285,100	392,540	3,257,280

1/ EACH FAMILY IN THE FIRST 3 GROUPS LOANED FULL QUOTA FOR MACHINERY INCLUDING A PICKUP---\$700, NEXT 2 GROUPS LOANED ONLY FOR FARM MACHINERY---\$3700, LAST 3 GROUPS LOANED HALF QUOTA FOR FARM MACHINERY---\$1850 EACH.  
 2/ COMPUTED AS FOLLOWS--FENCES AT \$2400 PER RANCH FOR ALL RANCHES; WATER DEVELOPED AT \$2000 PER RANCH FOR RANCHES IN FIRST 4 GROUPS AND \$1000 PER RANCH FOR NEXT 3 GROUPS AND NONE FOR THE LAST GROUP. LIVESTOCK SHELTER AT \$93 PER ADDITIONAL COW UNIT PLACED IN THE HERD.  
 3/ FIRST 3 GROUPS LOANED \$1000 PER RANCH FOR HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT, FOURTH GROUP LOANED \$560 EACH, NONE TO THE OTHER GROUPS. EACH FAMILY IN 4 GROUPS LOANED \$900 PER FAMILY YEARLY SUBSISTENCE. NONE TO OTHER GROUPS.  
 4/ EACH FAMILY IN FIRST 4 GROUPS LOANED \$10 EACH ANIMAL UNIT ADDED TO THE HERD FOR TWO YEARS, NEXT 3 GROUPS \$10 FOR EACH ANIMAL UNIT ADDED FOR ONE YEAR ONLY. THE LAST GROUP NONE. THE FIRST 3 GROUPS LOANED \$900 PER RANCH FOR 3 YEARS TO PAY PERMIT FEES, FOURTH GROUP \$900 FOR 2 YEARS, FIFTH AND SIXTH GROUP \$900 FOR 1 YEAR, SEVENTH GROUP \$450 FOR FIRST YEAR, AND THE EIGHTH GROUP NONE.

(9) Qualified operators in the other 5 groups would be loaned sufficient funds to bring their herds to 100 breeding cows. They would also be loaned funds for equipment and improvements needed for this size of operation. Otherwise the same general provisions will apply to these groups as others except that their loan requirements will be less.

#### Loans for Small Businesses

Twelve individuals indicated a desire to establish small businesses on or near the reservation. A sum of \$60,000 was the estimated loan requirements to assist these persons.

#### Subsistence and Part Time Operators

There are 107 families on the Standing Rock Reservation, who for various reasons, cannot qualify for occupations in which they would become entirely self-supporting. They include: (1) family heads who are past middle age and who receive outside income such as lease funds or pensions, (2) operators of small herds of cattle, who are too old or otherwise unable to manage larger units, (3) women with minor children who are not prospects for rehabilitation, most of whom receive welfare, and (4) partially disabled persons who receive pensions or welfare assistance.

These people want to supplement their present income with the aid of a subsistence farm unit. The type of unit will vary according to desire and physical ability of the individual. Some are established operators who can continue with a few cattle, but would not be able to manage a full herd. Some others with experience have enough land to support a small herd, but are unable to get started with their own resources. The wife and children in cooperation with relatives or neighbors in some instances have sufficient time and interest to care for a small project. These small livestock units are uneconomic for other than subsistence purposes and should not be encouraged except for such purposes. Where possible, the units should be located so they can be readily incorporated into full time units when the need for the subsistence unit no longer exists.

Some families are interested in a combination garden and poultry project, others only in a garden or a small flock of poultry. There were 40 prospective subsistence operators who indicated an interest in a combination garden and poultry unit. Such units require only a small plot of ground, equipment, shelter and yards for the poultry and garden tools to care for the garden. Another 42 indicated interest in small gardens. The purpose of the subsistence units is to supplement other sources of income and to help provide a more satisfactory level of living. Such projects may benefit the family by giving members of the family something to do.

The total amount required for the prospective subsistence operators is estimated to be \$259,950. Part of these funds would come from land settlement and part from per head grants. Small loans will be necessary for some. The income from subsistence units would supplement other sources of livelihood. Such projects should be established only where family heads are not able to work full time or as part-time enterprises.

#### Reservation Housing Program

The suggested program includes provisions for improving existing housing facilities and for building additional houses. In 1955 there were 963 families occupying 599 dwellings and 6 tents; a total of 3,037 residents. It is estimated that 286 families need to find employment away from the reservation during the next few years. It is assumed that they will find such employment. The housing program on the reservation was designed to accommodate the residual population of 677 families (2,237 residents).

In 1955 housing was inadequate as to floor area, number of units, and general condition. Not all Indian-owned houses were occupied, however. A 1956 survey of improvements in the taking area disclosed 42 such unoccupied dwellings, and quite probably there were others elsewhere on the reservation. These, together with the 599 Indian-occupied dwellings of all categories--Indian owned, rented from the Government, rented from Indian missions, or rented from other non-Indians, totaled 641. Of this total, 451 were Indian-owned dwellings in sufficiently good condition to be worth repairing and 24 were rented by Indians from the Government making a total of 475 suitable dwellings available to resident Indians. The balance were either in very poor condition, or were owned by non-Indians.

The housing program assumes that a house will be needed for each of the 677 families including single-unit families. Inasmuch as the available supply is only 475, new construction must add 202 units. Existing units would provide an average of 116 square feet of floor area for each of 1,527 persons in families of three or more persons, and 190 square feet for each of 361 persons in families of one or two persons. The 202 new units would also provide 116 square feet for each of 361 persons in 77 multiple-unit families, and 150 square feet for each of 125 single-unit families. Total estimated cost of the 202 new units is \$425,340--table 3.

For the purpose of estimating requirements under the program, it has been assumed:

(1) that each family presently renting from non-Indians will purchase its own home;

Table 3. Estimated Cost of Construction and Rehabilitation of Housing

Rehabilitation of Repairable Dwellings

<u>Size and Condition</u>	<u>Number* of Units</u>	<u>Unit Cost</u>	<u>Total Cost</u>
One-room			
Good	17	\$240	\$ 4,080
Fair	45	450	20,250
Poor	85	525	44,625
Two-room			
Good	38	220	8,360
Fair	66	485	32,010
Poor	60	560	33,600
Three-room			
Good	27	200	5,400
Fair	39	550	21,450
Poor	12	640	7,680
Four-or-more rooms			
Good	48	210	10,080
Fair	11	450	4,950
Poor	3	720	2,160
Sub-total	451		\$194,645
 <u>Construction of New Dwellings</u>			
One-room (150 square feet each)	125	1,050	131,200
Two-or-more rooms (545 square feet each, average)	77	3,802	294,140
Sub-total	202		\$425,340
<u>Electrical Wiring for Dwellings</u>	551**	150	82,600
<u>Plumbing and Outdoor toilets</u>			186,100
Grand Total			\$888,685

\*Note: An additional 24 Government-owned houses occupied by employees brings the total number of units to 677.

\*\* 126 units are wired for electricity at present.

(2) that Government-owned dwellings, although not considered in estimates for rehabilitation (repairs), will continue to be available for Indian employees of the Government and their families;

(3) that presently unoccupied but repairable Indian-owned dwellings will be made available to fill needs;

(4) that existing, occupied Indian-owned dwellings, with the exception of those classed as very poor, will be rehabilitated and enlarged as found necessary.

Houses wired for electricity numbered 126 in 1955, of which 102 were Indian-owned. The cost of wiring the balance of the houses is estimated to average \$150 per unit, for a total of \$82,600. On the average, such wiring would provide approximately 15 "outlets" per house. An outlet in this instance is either a wall plug or a light socket. The figure does not include cost of bringing power to the house.

Houses with running water and other plumbing facilities numbered 41, most of which were Indian-occupied dwellings located at Fort Yates. Also, 39 others were equipped with running water only. The latter group had outdoor privies. The balance of the dwellings either had (1) no outdoor privies, (2) makeshift privies, or (3) adequate sanitary outdoor privies. It is estimated that 450 new sanitary privies will be needed for present and new dwelling units. Estimated cost per unit is \$65. It is anticipated that many residents, particularly those in relatively isolated locations and elderly people will not want to invest in plumbing facilities. Many others undoubtedly will be interested in betterment in varying degree, and a few may desire to have completely modern facilities including kitchen sink, bathroom and hot water tank.

Estimated cost of providing plumbing facilities consisting of septic tank, cold water piping and hydrant, kitchen sink and piping and floor drain for laundry use is \$300. The cost of an indoor or outdoor hydrant is estimated at \$15. Estimated cost of providing hot water tank and water closet as well as the above items, is \$450 per dwelling unit, and for completely modern facilities the cost per dwelling unit is estimated at \$650. The latter would include bath-tub, lavatory and bathroom cabinet in addition to above items. Both labor and materials are included in the estimated costs.

Rehabilitation of the repairable dwellings has been estimated on the following basis: Houses in the Oahe taking area, for which detailed information exists in appraisal lists, were considered representative of all dwellings, and estimated repair cost for each condition class was determined and the unit costs so obtained were

used for computing costs on a reservation-wide basis. In general these repairs included (1) roof replacement where sod-type roof is in use; (2) re-roofing with asphalt-roll roofing where needed; (3) replacement of old, warped shingles with roll roofing; (4) repair of reasonably sound shingle roofs to extent required; (5) new floor where none exists; (6) replacement of rotted sills and floor joists where required; (7) patching of foundations where needed; (8) re-painting of interior and exterior of frame houses where necessary; (9) construction of shelf and closet space where needed; and (10) miscellaneous rehabilitation of doors, windows, jambs, screens, chimneys, and other necessary repairs as needed. Total estimated cost is \$194,645.

These estimates do not contain the cost of purchasing lots or acreages for the dwellings. Central heating and basements are not included, although in some cases these may be desirable. A concrete basement for a dwelling may cost between \$2,000 and \$3,000; a central heating plant complete with duct system would cost around \$1,000.

#### Housing Away from the Reservation

The program calls for relocating 286 families away from the reservation, mostly in industrial and commercial centers. In addition there are many families already away from the reservation. A considerable number of these are on other reservations or in towns near reservations where housing for Indians is not greatly different than on Standing Rock Reservation. Some of these families might find it advantageous to relocate to industrial cities. Many non-residents are now trying to get established in places where satisfactory jobs are available, some of whom are precariously close to returning to the reservation.

It is highly desirable that programs be designed to induce more families to become permanently established in localities where jobs are available. Assistance in building homes or in purchasing homes will help do this.

A large housing loan program is not advocated. It is suggested that non-residents be encouraged to use money to be received from properties in the taking area, from sale of fractionated heirship interests and the \$300 per head allowance to make a down payment on a home or to otherwise invest in housing away from the reservations. The contemplated land program will enable non-residents to dispose of their fractionated heirship interest at a fair value.

## Community and Domestic Water Development

An important aspect of betterment programs is social development of the people. Sound social practices need to be brought to bear on the social problems disclosed by the 1955 survey. The attainment of constructive family life and community life is as important as success in economic activities.

Some aspects of social improvement can be approached best through community planning for existing communities by their members. Each community should have resources sufficient to meet basic social services in the fields of recreation, kindergarten, civic organization and basic municipal services such as street improvements, lights, sewage and garbage disposal, sanitary water supply and law and order. Arrangements for such services might involve construction of facilities to support the community program.

The suggested educational program will provide funds for certain aspects of social development but funds will be needed for other purposes. The program suggests \$77,000 for such community projects. It also includes \$273,000 for domestic water developments. Some of this is for community systems but the larger part is expected to be used to supply systems for single families or for small groups of families.

Only 13 percent of the Indian households were served by running water in 1955, or 80 out of 599. Most of these were Government-owned and Indian-owned dwellings served by the agency water plant at Fort Yates. The balance of the households either obtained water from wells located on the premises or hauled it from a community source, such as a well, spring or the Missouri River.

About one-fourth of the reservation, in the southeastern portion, is immediately underlain by Pierre shale, a formation that yields no water to wells. In the remainder the surface formations are the Fox Hills sandstone and the Hill Creek and Cannonball formations, modified locally by glacial remnants and interrupted by recent alluvial and terrace covers. The Fox Hills sandstone and the Hill Creek formation yield potable ground water, at reasonable depths of approximately 200 feet or less, in sufficient quantities for domestic and stock use. The Cannonball formation in the northwestern portion of the reservation is a source of ground water from shallower wells.

In the Pierre shale area the lack of a ground water level necessitates surface water development. For the purposes of this program it is assumed that the costs of such developments would be roughly the same as those for wells.



No serious problems would be encountered in development of domestic water supplies from the indicated sources, and with electric power made available, modern home water systems would be entirely practical. It is estimated that 273 individual wells or corresponding surface developments would serve the balance of the 677 residual households adequately. This would allow one well each for 130 livestock operators not now served, 53 wells for 107 subsistence livestock or farm operators, and 90 wells for 360 unemployables, pensioners and others. It is assumed that livestock operators will be domiciled on ranches and will need individual systems, costing approximately \$1,000 each, but savings in cost of installation, operation and maintenance for the others could be effected through joint use in some cases.

#### Land Purchase and Consolidation Program

In order to establish consolidated livestock ranch units, to decrease the number of tracts of trust land held in fractionated heirship status, to relieve the pressure for fee patents and the sale of trust land to non-Indians, and to make additional funds available for housing away from the reservation, a tribal land purchase and land sale program is essential. Legislation should authorize the Tribe to purchase and sell land at the appraised value through negotiated transactions. Sale of trust land by individual Indians to other Indians at the appraised value by negotiation should also be permitted. Authorization should include purchase in trust of both trust and fee land and sales to Indians in trust and to non-Indians in fee. This authority should not be restricted to funds from the taking, nor should sales to Indians be restricted to persons who had land in the taking area.

The suggested program assumes that the money received by the Tribe in payment for tribal properties in the taking area will be used to purchase lands to replace those taken. The estimated settlement for tribal properties taken is \$294,000. In addition to this a working fund of \$206,000 is included in the tribal land purchase program. In case this \$500,000 is not sufficient, arrangements should be made to permit drawing on other funds for temporary purchase of lands necessary to promote the land consolidation program. Only temporary use of funds will be required because it is not intended that the Tribe shall permanently increase its land holdings. The principal purpose of the tribal land program will be to consolidate lands into suitable units for sale to persons who want to establish efficient farm or ranch units. In addition to the tribal program it is estimated that individuals will use \$200,000 to purchase land. Most of this purchase is expected to be made by livestock operators who under the suggested program are required to have land to pledge as security for rehabilitation loans.

## Encouraging Industrial Development

Establishment of industries on or near the reservation to provide more employment opportunities for Indians is highly desirable. The Indian Industrial Development Program of the Bureau of Indian Affairs has assisted in establishing small industries in the vicinity of several reservations. Various tribes have invested money to attract industries to their localities.

The inducement may be in the form of facilities furnished rent-free for a period of a year or so then at a low rental of approximately 1 percent of the investment cost per month until the investment is returned either with a low rate of interest or without interest. It is estimated that each \$100,000 investment in such inducements would attract industry sufficient to provide permanent employment for approximately 100 people.

## Miscellaneous Items

It is recognized that a substantial amount of money received in payment for land in the taking area will be spent for items not listed in the regular rehabilitation program. The amounts programmed for such purposes as purchase of cars and pickups, payment of debts, ordinary living expenses, health improvement and a variety of personal items differed considerably among individuals who have received sizeable settlements for land acquired by the United States during recent years.

The programs for use of river funds received by people at Cheyenne River, Crow Creek and Lower Brule Reservations show that approximately 25 percent of the payments received were programmed for such miscellaneous purposes. The funds indicated for such purposes in table 1, amount to 26 percent of the total expected payments to individuals for properties to be acquired from the Standing Rock Reservation.

## Appendix

Attached are tables 3 and 3a and a number of charts and photographs from MRBI Report No. 151. The Central Office Branch of Welfare requested a further breakdown of family heads under 30 years of age. This information is given in table 3b. At the back of the report is a map showing ownership status of reservation land in 1954. A considerable amount of allotted land has gone out of trust through sale to non-Indians since 1954.

Table 3. Resident Family Heads, Standing Rock Reservation, 1955 <sup>1/</sup>

CLASSIFICATION	DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO PRESENT PREFERENCE OF FAMILY HEAD		SUGGESTED DISTRIBUTION MORE IN LINE WITH PROSPECTIVE OPPORTUNITIES	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
<b>SELF EMPLOYMENT</b>				
<u>Livestock Operators</u>				
Operating 130 head or more	12	1.2	12	1.2
Operating less than 130 head	82	8.5	69	7.2
Totals	94	9.7	81	8.4
<u>Prospective Livestock Operators</u>				
Owning land	66	6.9	45	4.7
Owning no land	35	3.7	12	1.2
Totals	101	10.6	57	5.9
All livestock operators	195	20.3	138	14.3
<u>Subsistence Operators</u>				
Owning land	89	9.2	94	9.8
Owning no land	18	1.9	13	1.3
Totals	107	11.1	107	11.1
<u>Small Business</u>				
	12	1.2	12	1.2
Total Self Employment	314	32.6	257	26.6
<b>EMPLOYABLES</b>				
Now employed, continue at present jobs	69	<sup>2/</sup> 7.2	88	9.1
Planning relocation	65	6.7	223	23.2
Considering relocation	42	4.3		
Do not want to relocate	78	8.1		
In Armed Service	16	1.7	16	1.7
Total employables	270	28.0	327	34.0
Employable through rehabilitation			63	6.6
Total Potential Employables			390	40.6
<b>UNEMPLOYABLES</b>				
Regular relief clients	270	<sup>3/</sup> 28.0	215	22.3
Pensioners	69	7.2	69	7.2
Prospective relief clients	40	4.2	32	3.3
Total unemployables	379	39.4	316	32.8
<b>Grand Total</b>	963	100.0	963	100.0

1/ SEE PAGE 5 FOR DEFINITION OF THE TERM "FAMILY".

2/ NINETEEN FAMILY HEADS WHO WERE FULLY EMPLOYED INDICATED A DESIRE FOR SELF-EMPLOYMENT OR RELOCATION.

3/ SIXTY-FOUR FAMILY HEADS WHO RECEIVED REGULAR WELFARE PAYMENTS WERE PLACED IN OTHER GROUPS BECAUSE OF THEIR EXPRESSED DESIRE AND APPARENT CAPABILITY TO BECOME PARTLY OR WHOLLY SELF-SUPPORTING, MAKING A TOTAL OF 884 FAMILIES RECEIVING REGULAR WELFARE PAYMENTS. TWO MEMBERS OF 40 FAMILIES RECEIVED SUCH PAYMENTS MAKING A TOTAL OF 374 REGULAR WELFARE CASES. IN ADDITION, 112 FAMILIES RECEIVED TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE.

Table 3a. Resident Family Heads, Standing Rock Reservation, 1955

CLASSIFICATION	DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO PRESENT PREFERENCE OF FAMILY HEAD										AVERAGE NUMBER IN FAMILY	AVERAGE AGE OF FAMILY HEAD	SUGGESTED DISTRIBUTION			
	MALE HEADS		FEMALE HEADS OF FAMILY		TOTAL		SEPARATED		UNMARRIED					NUMBER	PERCENT	
	MARRIED	SINGLE *	WIDOWS	DIVORCED	MOTHERS	SINGLE *	NUMBER	PERCENT								
<b>SELF-EMPLOYMENT</b>																
<b>Livestock Operators</b>																
Operating 130 head or more	2	8									10	1.2	4.0	53	2	8
50 or more years of age																2
30 - 49 years of age																8
Under 30 years of age	2										2		1.0	26	2	2
Total	12										10		3.4	40	12	1.2
<b>Operating less than 130 head</b>																
50 or more years of age	28		4								22		3.9	59	15	15
30 - 49 years of age	38		3				1				30		5.1	40	38	38
Under 30 years of age	16										13		2.1	26	16	16
Total	82		7				1				65		4.3	43	69	7.2
<b>Prospective owning land</b>																
50 or more years of age	6										6		4.5	52	5	5
30 - 49 years of age	54										48		5.9	39	36	36
Under 30 years of age	6										5		3.2	24	4	4
Total	66										59		4.4	40	45	4.7
<b>Prospective, owning no land **</b>																
50 or more years of age	6										5		4.9	32	2	2
30 - 49 years of age	29										5		1.5	23	10	10
Under 30 years of age	35										10		2.1	25	12	1.2
Total	195		7				1				144		2.1	25	138	14.3

Footnotes on Page 16

Table 3a. Resident Family Heads, Standing Rock Reservation, 1955

CLASSIFICATION	DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO PRESENT PREFERENCE OF FAMILY HEAD										AVERAGE NUMBER IN FAMILY	AVERAGE AGE OF FAMILY HEAD	SUGGESTED DISTRIBUTION				
	MALE HEADS		FEMALE HEADS OF FAMILY		WIDOWS		SEPARATED		UNMARRIED					SINGLE *	NUMBER	PERCENT	
	MARRIED	SINGLE	MARRIED	UNMARRIED	NUMBER	NUMBER	NUMBER	NUMBER	NUMBER	NUMBER							
<u>Subsistence Operators</u>																	
<u>Owning land</u>																	
50 or more years of age	50	43	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	4.5	55	63				
30 - 49 years of age	31	26	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	6.5	42	27				
Under 30 years of age	8	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2.4	24	4				
Total	89	73	9	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	5.3	48	94				
<u>Owning no land **</u>																	
50 or more years of age	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3.8	54	2				
30 - 49 years of age	6	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2.7	38	7				
Under 30 years of age	10	5	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2.0	23	4				
Total	18	10	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2.4	31	13				
<u>Small Business Establishment</u>																	
50 or more years of age	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3.0	58	2				
30 - 49 years of age	7	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4.6	37	7				
Under 30 years of age	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3.2	26	3				
Total	12	10	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4.1	38	12				
TOTAL SELF EMPLOYMENT	314	237	59	11	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	257	26.6				

\* Single means a one-person family. It refers to persons without dependents whether or not they were married at some time. All other categories have dependents. Unmarried males with dependents were included in the married group.

\*\* Some of these own undivided heirship interests

CLASSIFICATION	DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO PRESENT PREFERENCE OF FAMILY HEAD										AVERAGE AGE OF FAMILY HEAD	AVERAGE NUMBER IN FAMILY	NUMBER	PERCENT
	MALE HEADS		FEMALES HEADS OF FAMILY		SEPARATED		WIDOWS		SINGLE * MOTHERS					
	MARRIED	SINGLE *	SEPARATED	DIVORCED	WIDOWS	DIVORCED	SINGLE *	MOTHERS						
<b>EMPLOYABLES</b>	TOTAL	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	NUMBER	NUMBER	NUMBER	NUMBER	NUMBER	NUMBER	NUMBER	NUMBER	PERCENT	
<u>Now Employed</u>														
50 or more years of age	20	16	7.2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	4.1	20		
30 - 49 years of age	33	27		1							4.5	42		
Under 30 years of age	16	6		4	2	2	2	4	4	4	2.0	26		
Total	69	49		4	3	3	3	7	7	7	3.7	88	9.1	
<u>Planning to Relocate</u>														
50 or more years of age	1	1									3.0	20		
30 - 49 years of age	26	19									3.9	38		
Under 30 years of age	38	4									2.0	23		
Total	65	24	6.7							6	2.8	29		
<u>Considering Relocation</u>														
50 or more years of age	1	1									3.0	20		
30 - 49 years of age	15	9									4.9	33		
Under 30 years of age	26	3									2.0	25		
Total	42	13	4.3							11	3.1	29		
<u>Who Do Not Want to Relocate</u>														
50 or more years of age	4	3									3.0	51		
30 - 49 years of age	25	17									2.9	36		
Under 30 years of age	49	10									1.6	23		
Total	78	30	8.1							19	2.0	29		
<u>Employable through Rehabilitation</u>														
Total Who Should Relocate														
<u>In Armed Service</u>														
30 - 49 years of age	1	8									1.0	35		
Under 30 years of age	15	8									2.0	22		
Total	16	16	1.7							2	1.9	23		
TOTAL EMPLOYABLES	270	124	28.0	4	6	6	6	13	13	20		390	40.5	

Table 3a. Resident Family Heads, Standing Rock Reservation, 1955

CLASSIFICATION	DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO PRESENT PREFERENCE OF FAMILY HEAD										AVERAGE NUMBER IN FAMILY	AVERAGE AGE OF FAMILY HEAD	SUGGESTED DISTRIBUTION				
	TOTAL NUMBER	PERCENT	MALE HEADS		FEMALE HEADS OF FAMILY		SEPARATED		UNWARRANTED					NUMBER	YEARS	NUMBER	PERCENT
			MARRIED	SINGLE *	WIDOWS	DIVORCED	SEPARATED	MOTHERS	SINGLE *	NUMBER	NUMBER						
<b>UNEMPLOYABLES</b>																	
<u>Regular Relief Clients</u>																	
50 or more years of age	163		60	43	20	5	1	34		2.2	68	165					
30 - 49 years of age	48		4	4	9	21	7	3		4.5	40	30					
Under 30 years of age	59		1	6	4	14	32	2		2.7	25	20					
Total	270	28.0	65	53	33	40	40	39		2.6	54	215				22.3	
<u>Pensioners</u>																	
50 or more years of age	48		27	1	8			12		2.3	64	49					
30 - 49 years of age	16		6	5	5					2.8	38	15					
Under 30 years of age	5		2	2	1					2.4	27	5					
Total	69	7.2	35	8	14			12		2.4	55	69				7.2	
<u>Prospective Relief Clients</u>																	
50 or more years of age	26		15	6	2	1		2		3.1	69	24					
30--49 years of age	4							2		4.0	37	4					
Under 30 years of age	10		2	8				1		2.2	23	4					
Total	40	4.2	15	8	2	4		5		2.1	54	32				3.3	
<u>Total Unemployables</u>																	
Total Unemployables	379	39.4	115	69	49	44	46	56				316					32.8
Total Employables	270	28.0	124	89	4	6	1	46				390					40.6
Total Self Employment	314	32.6	237	59	11	1	2	4				257					26.6
Grand Total	963	100.0	476	217	64	51	49	106				963					100.0
<b>AGE GROUPS</b>																	
50 or more years of age	353	36.7	198	61	38	6	1	49									
30 - 49 years of age	318	33.0	209	46	19	23	10	11									
Under 30 years of age	292	30.3	69	110	7	22	38	46									
Grand Total	963	100.0	476	217	64	51	49	106									
Percent of total		100.0	49.5	22.5	6.6	5.3	5.1	11.0									

Footnotes on Page 16

Analysis of Family Heads  
Under 30 years of Age in 1955

The survey included a total of 292 family heads under 30 years of age, of whom 179 were male and 113 female. Table 3b shows the ages of these 292 family heads in two-year intervals by occupational preference groups and also their marital status by age.

A total of 13 males and 61 females under 30 years of age were classified as unemployable and 13 males and 5 females classified as prospective subsistence operators who are not capable of full employment under present circumstances. Thirty-eight females classified as unemployable were unmarried mothers and 29 were widowed, separated or divorced and had minor children. For these 67 females, who were mostly dependent upon public assistance for the support of their minor children, provision for the care of children presented a major obstacle to their employment.

The need for vocational education and rehabilitation among family heads under 30 was great. Only 18 were established in agriculture and 16 regularly employed. There were 110 single male and 46 single female family heads without dependents, most of whom made their homes with parents and lacked sufficient education, training or experience, and often motivation, necessary for successful placement on jobs away from the reservation.

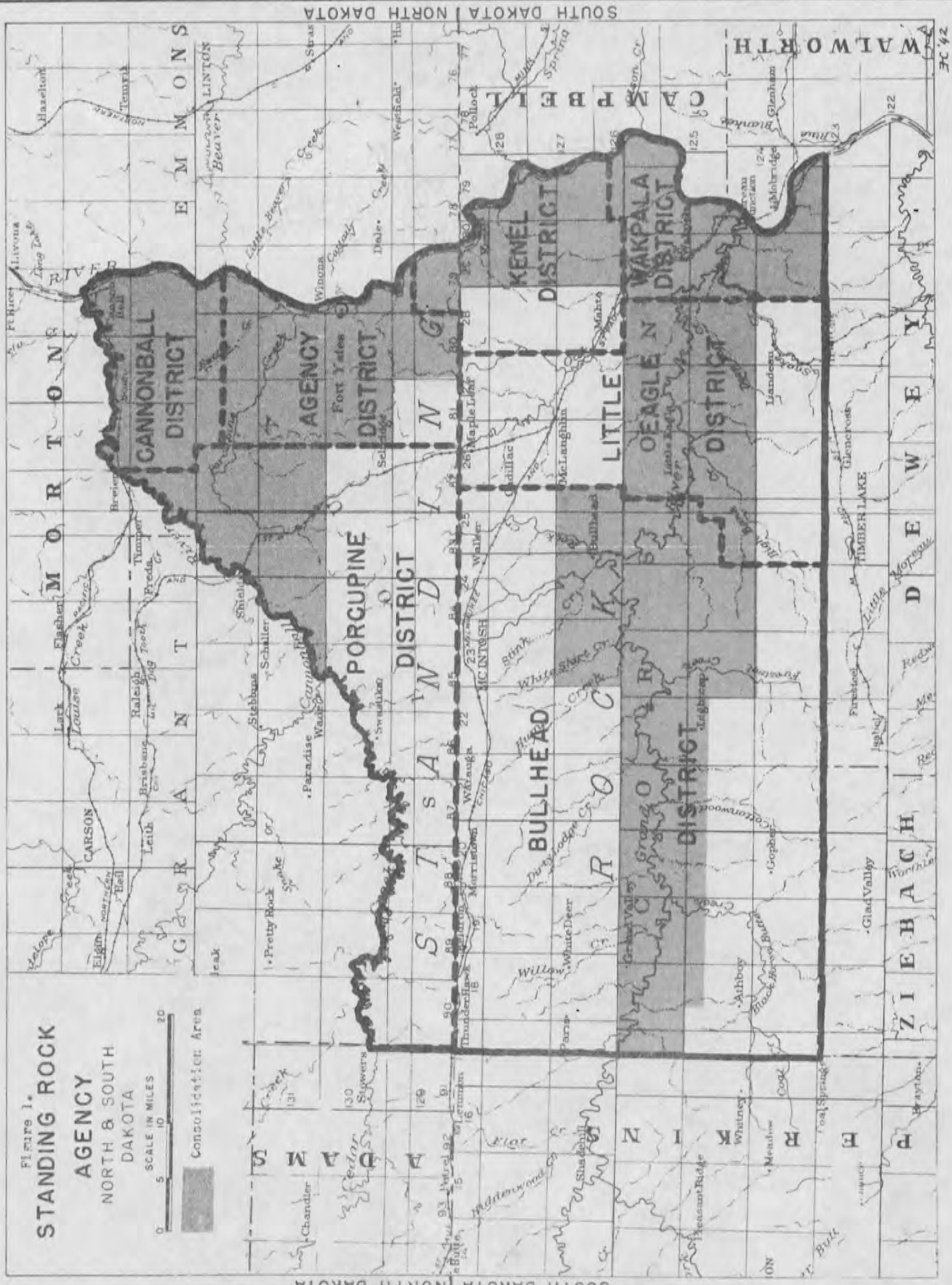
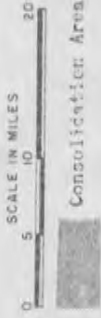
Ninety one of these young family heads were 21 years of age or less, of whom 64 were single and without dependents. None of these 91 family heads were engaged in agriculture in 1955 and none of them were regularly employed. Twenty-two of the females and seven males in this age-group were not fully employable under existing conditions and therefore were included as Unemployables or Prospective Subsistence Operators.



TABLE 3b FAMILY HEADS UNDER 30 YEARS OF AGE

OCCUPATIONAL PREFERENCE UNDER 1955 CIRCUMSTANCES	AGE AND SEX												TOTAL			
	YEARS 16-17		YEARS 18-19		YEARS 20-21		YEARS 22-23		YEARS 24-25		YEARS 26-27		YEARS 28-29		MALES	FEMALES
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE		
<b>SELF-EMPLOYMENT</b>																
LIVESTOCK OPERATORS																
OWNING 180 HEAD OR MORE OPERATING LESS THAN 180 HEAD																
PROSPECTIVE OPERATORS																
PROSPECTIVE SUBSISTENCE OPERATORS	2		3	8	1	2	7		4	8		5	4	16	34	1
SMALL BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENT																
TOTAL SELF-EMPLOYMENT	2		3	11	3	9	1	18	1	15		10	1	68	3	6
<b>EMPLOYABLES</b>																
Now EMPLOYED																
PLANNING OR CONSIDERING RELOCATION	1	2	1	7	6	4	11	2	10	2	9		9	47	17	6
WHO DO NOT WANT TO RELOCATE	2	2	5	3	3	6	8	6	2	3	3	1	4	27	22	1
IN ARMED FORCES			3	1	4	5	2	2						14	1	46
TOTAL EMPLOYABLES	3	4	9	11	13	10	26	10	15	6	14	1	18	98	4	46
<b>UNEMPLOYABLES</b>																
REGULAR RELIEF CLIENTS	1	1		6		9	1	4	3	12	1	11	1	7	52	1
PENSIONERS																
PROSPECTIVE RELIEF	1			3		1	1			1		2	1	4	1	8
TOTAL UNEMPLOYABLES	2	1		9		10	2	4	3	13	3	13	3	11	13	61
TOTAL	7	5	12	20	24	23	37	15	36	20	32	14	31	179	113	113
<b>MARITAL STATUS OF HEAD</b>																
MARRIED																
WIDOWS			2	1	5		10	1	16	2	16	1	20	69	2	7
SEPARATED-DIVORCED																
UNMARRIED MOTHERS	1			2		4	2	2		5		5	4	22	4	38
SINGLE	4	4	10	12	19	12	27	10	20	6	16	8	11	110	2	46

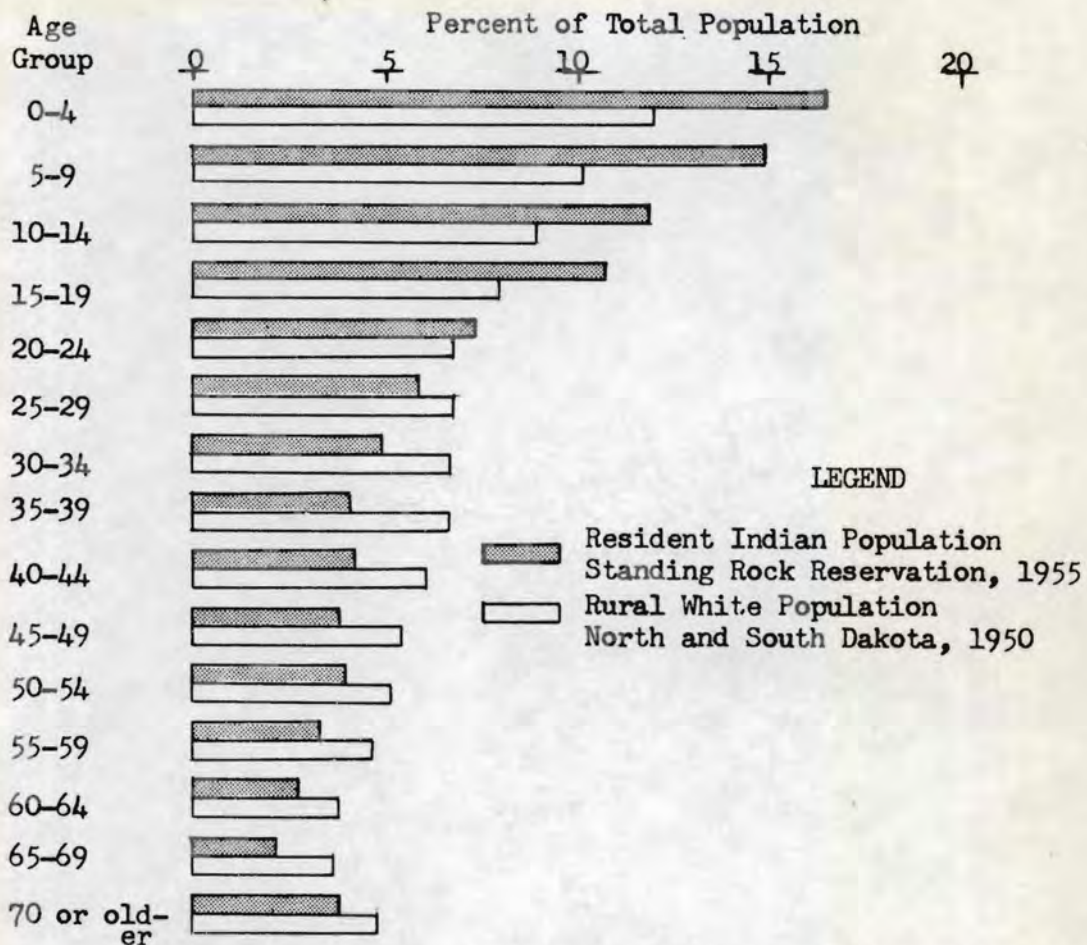
Figure 1.  
**STANDING ROCK AGENCY**  
 NORTH & SOUTH DAKOTA



SOUTH DAKOTA | NORTH DAKOTA

SOUTH DAKOTA | NORTH DAKOTA

Figure 2. Distribution of Population by Age and Sex



LEGEND  
 [Hatched Bar] Resident Indian Population Standing Rock Reservation, 1955  
 [White Bar] Rural White Population North and South Dakota, 1950

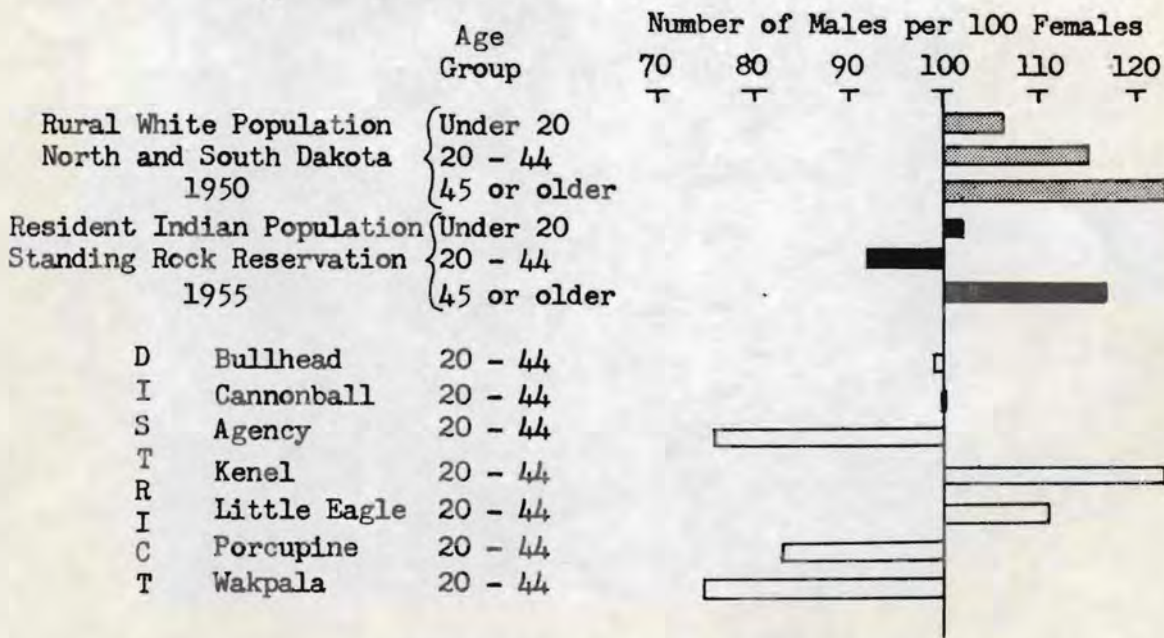
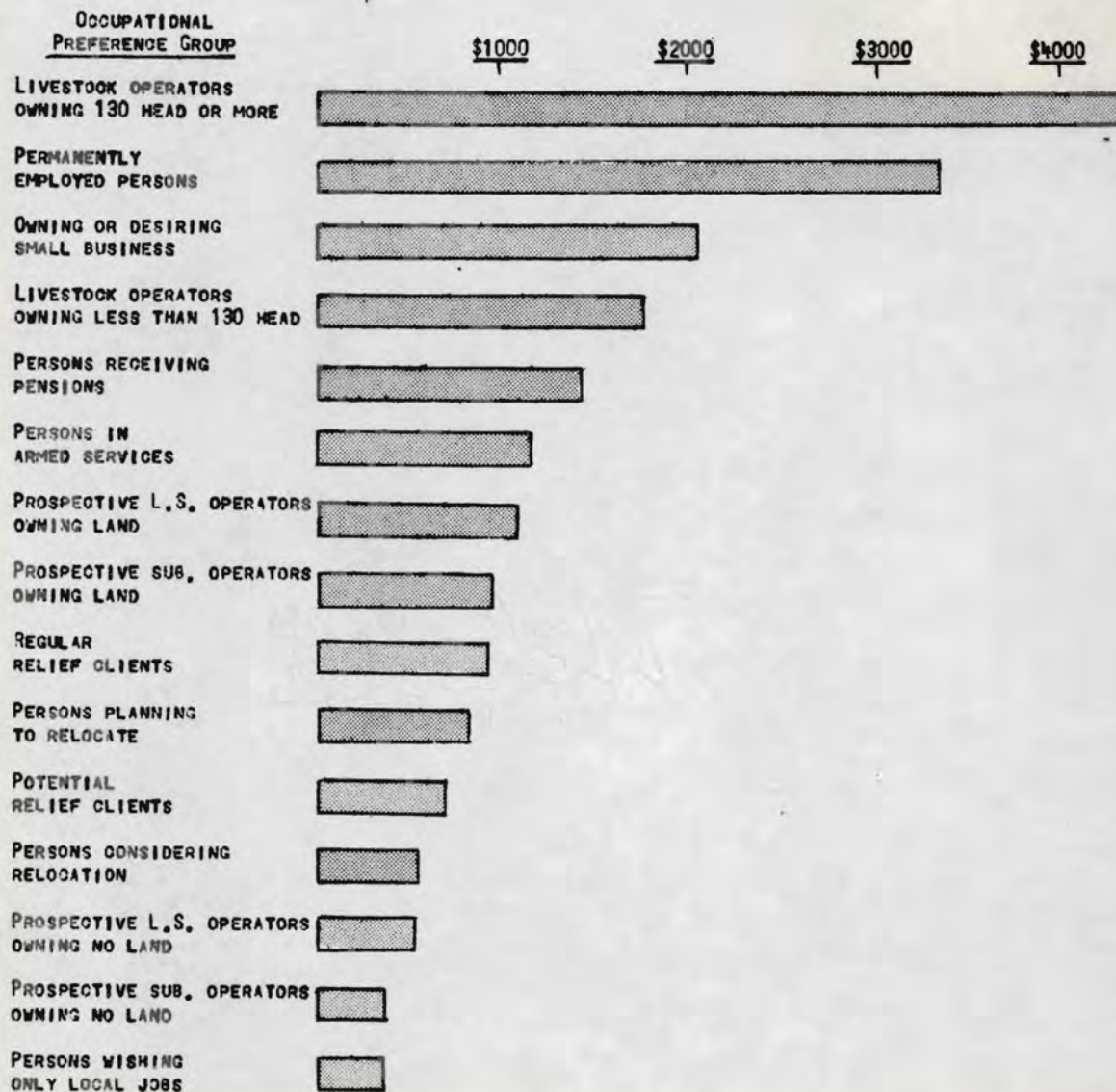


Figure 3. Income per Family by Occupational Preference Groups  
Standing Rock Reservation, 1955



RANCH SCENES WITHIN THE TAKING AREA  
Standing Rock Reservation



Native hay land along the Missouri River.



Livestock being fed in sheltered  
area along the Missouri River.



Timber affords winter shelter,  
summer shade, fuel, posts and logs.

Photographs courtesy J. Kimball Hanson

RANCH SCENES ON UPLAND RANGE AREAS  
Standing Rock Reservation



Indian ranch headquarters  
showing lack of timber areas.



Stock reservoirs are necessary  
to make effective use of range  
resources.



Poorer quality range area.



Better quality upland range  
with some natural shade.

Photographs courtesy J. Kimball Hanson

INDIAN OWNED HOMES  
Standing Rock Reservation

Houses Classified as Good



Houses in this class are generally satisfactory in their present condition.

Houses Classified as Fair



Houses in this class need repairs or minor improvements to place them in satisfactory condition.

INDIAN OWNED HOMES  
Standing Rock Reservation

Houses Classified as Poor



Houses in this class need major repairs and improvements such as replacement of roofs, flooring, or general rehabilitation.

Houses Classified as Very Poor



Houses in this class are not worth repairing and should be abandoned or used for purposes other than family living quarters.



## FAMILIES WITHOUT PERMANENT HOUSING



Tents, poor quality shacks rented from non-Indians, doubling up either by moving in with others or attaching a temporary lean-to to the house of another person are common make-shift arrangements. New homes will be required for families without permanent housing.

## EXISTING SANITATION CONDITIONS ARE OFTEN INFERIOR



A limited supply of domestic water of questionable quality, poor sanitary facilities, and crowded houses are not conducive to maintenance of good health.

