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ABSTRACT

An analysis of economic problems of the American Indian population in South Dakota is given in the document. The purpose of the study was (1) to characterize and describe Indian poverty and (2) to measure the impact of this poverty, in economic terms, on the economy of the state and to analyze some of the programs in operation to ease the Indians' economic distress. Current (1969) statistical information is presented on Indian population and manpower, employment, land use and ownership, income, health, and the number and type of Federal programs dealing with Indians in South Dakota. Chapters are devoted to background, characteristics of Indian poverty, reservation marketing systems in North Dakota and South Dakota, costs of poverty, evaluation of current programs, and summary and conclusions for the study. Each chapter gives conclusions independently; however, the overall conclusion was that, for example, due to lack of job opportunities, inadequate education, and poor health, the conditions of poverty for the Indian are deepened. It is noted that there is a need for rethinking the entire approach toward current programs so that they will contribute to a solution rather than to the problem of poverty. (AN)

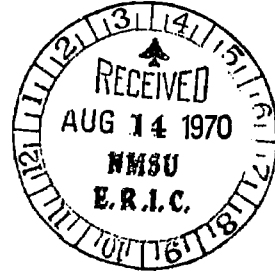
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INDIAN POVERTY

IN

SOUTH DAKOTA



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FOREWORD

Indian Poverty in South Dakota provides a thought-provoking analysis of the economic problems of an important segment of the population in South Dakota. These problems are of concern to the Federal, State and local levels of government, as well as to all other groups and individuals interested in the orderly development of the State's economy.

According to Professors Kent and Johnson, "Of the American poor there is no group more destitute than the American Indian. Yet his poverty has virtually been overlooked." The purposes of this report include: (1) to characterize and describe Indian poverty, (2) to measure the impact of this poverty, in economic terms, on the economy of the State, and (3) to analyze some of the programs in operation to ease the Indian's economic distress.

The monograph also provides a wealth of current statistical information. Areas covered include Indian population and manpower, employment, land use and ownership, income, health, and the number and type of government programs dealing with the Indian population in South Dakota.

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Spring, 1969

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INDIAN POVERTY IN SOUTH DAKOTA

CHAPTER I

BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY

Introduction

In 1962 Michael Harrington in his book, **The Other America**, dramatically focused the attention of the country on the problem of the one-fifth of the nation which, in the age of affluence, was ill-clothed, ill-fed, and ill-housed. Partially in response to Harrington's challenge, in 1964, President Johnson launched the country on its war against poverty. Previous to that time, the poor had indeed been the forgotten Americans.

While everyone knew that poverty existed, there was very little done to define its magnitude or to inquire as to its causes or what would bring about its alleviation. Since 1964, poverty has become one of the most widely discussed topics as well as one of the most thoroughly researched areas in American social science.

Indian Poverty

There is one group of American poor who have been strangely, but significantly, neglected in this analysis. That group is the American Indian. Yet Mamie L. Mizen of the Senate Appropriations Committee has noted. "The American Indian is the poorest of poor"¹ THE CHRISTIAN CENTURY in an editorial appropriately entitled, "Help the Neediest First," has commented,

His average annual income is one-half of the amount that has been determined to be the general poverty level for the poor in the United States. He can expect to live to age

¹Mamie L. Mizen, **Federal Facilities for Indians, Committee on Appropriations, United States Senate** (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1966), p. IX.

42. His segregation from the rest of society makes the Negro's degree of acceptance look good. The level of unemployment among his people is seven or eight times that of the nation's average unemployment. He suffers more from poor health, malnutrition, and ignorance than does any other group in the country.²

The editorial goes on to note that President Johnson told the American Indian Congress in 1964 that since the Indian poverty was the deepest of all poverty it would receive the nation's first attention. Vice-President Hubert Humphrey speaking before the same group also pledged the resources of the country to fighting the war against Indian poverty first.

It is accurate to say that the neediest have been helped neither first nor in proportion to their destitution. Most of the nation's attention has focused on the urban ghettos. To the thinking of most Americans, the problem of poverty is the problem of the negro slum dweller.

Purpose and Scope of the Study

In part, this is the fault of those who have investigated the problem of poverty for insufficient attention has been given by them to the American Indian. It is the purpose of this report to, in a limited way, contribute to the understanding of Indian poverty in a specific geographic area by investigating and delineating the extent of Indian poverty in the State of South Dakota and by determining and expressing the impact of Indian poverty upon the economy of that State.

In this chapter, the authors will endeavor 1) to point out the limitations of their study and 2) to discuss briefly the standards of poverty that have been suggested by various governmental and private agencies as yardsticks for defining poverty. In the second chapter we will characterize Indian poverty and determine its extent in South Dakota. The third chapter is a study done on the marketing environment of the South Dakota Indian counties and its relation to the Indian's well being.

The fourth chapter will concern the costs of poverty. We will attempt to establish the "poverty gap" for the Indians of South Dakota and, by using that "poverty gap" ascertain the actual loss of income to the State that results from Indian poverty. In addition, the

²"Help the Neediest First," *The Christian Century*, May 27, 1964, p. 693.

costs of the current Indian welfare programs will be noted. In the fifth chapter we will attempt an analysis of the current programs for the alleviation of Indian poverty that are in progress throughout the State of South Dakota by pointing out the impact of these not only upon the Indian but upon the economy of the State as a whole. The sixth chapter will provide a summary of our findings and recommendations. At the end we will include a bibliography of additional references that may be consulted by those who wish to pursue the problem of Indian poverty in particular, or the problem of poverty in general.

Limitations of the Study

There are two main limitations to this inquiry. First, by necessity our investigation has been confined to the Indians living on the reservations or near the reservations in South Dakota. This is because information on Indians living elsewhere within the state is not available. The second limitation is that the statistics which we do have are of questionable validity. Recording procedures on the reservations are not standardized and information obtained from two sources concerning the same problem has often been found to be in conflict. When conflict has arisen, the authors have attempted by personal investigation and inquiry to determine which set of statistics is the most accurate in its representation.

The study is also limited by the capacities of the investigators. We are economists and particularly well suited for statistical investigation. Not being social psychologists, we will leave out of the inquiry a comprehensive discussion as to the causes of Indian poverty. These investigations have been made by others more competent than we and in the bibliography the sources of these studies are noted.

A statistical inquiry of this sort is important for several reasons. First, it clearly states the magnitude of the problem and the benefits to be gained from its alleviation. Second, an inquiry of this sort provides the actuarial basis whereby the theories as to the causes and cures of Indian poverty can be tested.

Standards of Poverty

Before any discussion of poverty can begin, it must first be clearly stated what is meant by the term. Therefore, the rest of this chapter is devoted to a discussion of the various definitions of

poverty which have been used, pointing out the strength and the weaknesses of each.

The definition of poverty is important for two reasons. First, the need for programs to eliminate poverty is directly related to the magnitude of poverty within both the country and the State of South Dakota. Various standards of poverty yield various results as to the number of the poor, and the urgency of remedy is in direct relation then to the definition used.

Secondly, the composition of the poor is also dependent upon how the poor are defined. It is important that the composition of the poor be known if programs for the alleviation of poverty are to be worked out.

For example, some definitions of poverty yield a much larger percentage of the aged in poverty than do others. Therefore, programs designed to alleviate the distress of the elderly will be more important under some definitions than they would be under others.

Economists have developed two general approaches to the definition of poverty: the income and the consumption standards.

The Income Standard. This approach centers around the establishment of a base income and classifying those who are below it as poor. There have developed many base incomes for dividing those who live in affluence from those who live in deprivation. The most widely used standard was suggested in 1964 by the President's Council of Economic Advisors (C.E.A.). Using figures supplied to them by the Department of Agriculture and the Social Security Administration, they determined that a low-cost budget for a non-farm family of four would have a 1962 cost on the average of \$3,000. On the basis of this, the \$3,000 a year for a family of four and an income of \$1,500 a year for a single person was established as the statistical dividing line which would set off the poor in America. Figures for the percentage of all families in the United States living in poverty for the years 1947-1966 using the Council's standard are given in Table I-1.

Walter Heller, commenting upon the standard of the Council of Economic Advisors, has noted that "For such a family, \$3,000

would provide only \$5 per person per week for food, only \$20 a week for housing, and less than \$25 a week for all other purposes."³ Using this standard the Council found that approximately 20 percent of American families lived in poverty in 1962.

TABLE I-1
PERCENT OF FAMILIES WITH INCOME
LESS THAN \$3,000, 1947-1966
IN UNITED STATES
(1962 Dollars) *

Year	Percent of Families
1947	32
1950	32
1951	29
1952	28
1953	26
1954	28
1955	25
1956	28
1957	23
1958	23
1959	22
1960	21
1961	21
1962	20
1963	18
1964	17
1966	10.5

* All calculations are made on the basis of 1962 purchasing power. In 1966, for example, it took an income of \$3,335 to command the same purchasing power as a \$3,000 income in 1962.

Source: Bureau of the Census, **Current Population Reports**.

³Walter W. Heller, **Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 (Part 1) Hearings before Subcommittee on War on Poverty Program, Committee on Education and Labor, House of Representatives, 88th Congress 2nd session** (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1964), p. 27-28.

Criticism of the C.E.A. Standard

Criticism of the Council's income base has come in two forms. First, it has been suggested the figure of \$3,000 is too low. Leon H. Keyserling, formerly chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors under President Harry Truman, has indicated that a fairer and more just base income would be in the neighborhood of \$4,000.⁴ The reasoning behind the higher figure is that the \$3,000 standard does not provide a family with a sufficient enough income to allow it to fully participate in society. The idea here is that poverty has a sociological as well as a physical dimension. While the Council of Economic Advisors' standard does permit biological existence, it does not permit the individual a sufficient income to purchase the amenities of life which it is felt are necessary for him to have if he is to identify himself as a member of American society. By this standard a person is poor even if he is able to provide food and clothing and shelter for his family as long as he is unable to purchase the goods which the others around him in society are able to purchase.

If this higher income with its sociological dimension standard was employed, then as society becomes richer, the income level which sets the poor and the rich apart would be constantly increasing. It is possible to be somewhat skeptical of this standard on the basis of the fact that if an ever rising standard of poverty is employed, then by definition poverty becomes incapable of being removed. Oscar Ornati has made the point when he writes, "If we define the poor as making up some part of the bottom of the income distribution, some kind of lower fifth, eighth, tenth, or whatever fraction you will, their eternal permanence is guaranteed."⁵

The Council of Economic Advisors' standard though does indicate a limited acceptance of a rising level for the poverty line. In the late 1940's, the poverty figure was set at \$2,000. In terms of current buying power, this is equivalent to an income of \$2,500 today. What this means is the poverty income used by the Council of Economic Advisors has risen some 30 percent in the past 15 years, more than the income needed to purchase a physical subsistence has increased.

⁴ Leon H. Keyserling, *A FREEDOM BUDGET FOR ALL AMERICANS* (New York: A Phillip Randolph Institute, October, 1966).

⁵ Oscar Ornati, "Affluence and the Risk of Poverty," *Social Research*, Autumn, 1964, p. 337.

The Council of Economic Advisors' standard has also been criticized on the grounds that it gives an inadequate definition of who actually constitutes the poor. The Chamber of Commerce of the United States in their report on poverty has stated:

The formula advanced by the President's Council of Economic Advisors in its 1964 annual report is inadequate because of regional differences in the cost of living and other factors. The definition includes many Americans who are not poor by any standard and will be insulted to be identified as such. At the same time, it includes many American families, particularly large families, in large cities who cannot begin to reach minimum needs on considerably more than \$3,000 a year.⁶

The Flexible Income Standard

In response to their last criticism, Mollie Orshansky of the Social Security Administration has devised a flexible income standard which compensates for such factors as the size of families, the place of family residence, and the sex of family head. Using this revised standard, the line for poverty would range from \$1,100 for a farm family of two to almost \$6,000 for a non-farm family of more than five.⁷ This more flexible income standard produces about the same number of poor as were produced using the less flexible standard of the Council of Economic Advisors. But Table I-2 indicates the use of the new standard does significantly change the composition of the poor. The flexible standard gives much lower numbers to the rural and the aged living in poverty and does place a higher number of children as well as urban families in the poverty group. The poverty incomes for 1964, as calculated using the flexible income standard are listed in Table I-3.

This flexible standard has been criticized by the President's National Advisory Commission on Rural Poverty as underestimating the extent of rural poor. The flexible standard is based on the concept that farm families need only 70 percent as much income as non-farm families to maintain the same standard

⁶The Concept of Poverty (Washington: Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 1964), p. 16.

⁷Mollie Orshansky, "Counting the Poor: Another Look at the Poverty Profile," Social Security Bulletin, XXVIII (January, 1965), pp. 3-29.

of living due to the home-produced food and imputed rent from owner occupied dwellings which they receive. The Commission has indicated that the appropriate figure should be 85 percent of non-farm income rather than 70 percent. Quoting the Commission: "The fact that rural people must often travel great distances to buy necessities or to obtain medical services has yet to be allowed for."⁸

TABLE I-2
NUMBER OF PERSONS IN POVERTY
1963
(millions)

Unit	Social Security *		Number	C.E.A. **	
	Number	Percent		Percent	
All Persons	34.6	18	33.4	18	
Farm	3.2	25	4.9	39	
Urban	31.4	18	28.5	16	
Children	15.0	22	10.8	16	

* Using the Social Security's flexible income standard.

** Using Council of Economic Advisors Standard of 3,000 for family of four.

Source: **Social Security Bulletin**, January, 1965.

TABLE I-3
ANNUAL CASH INCOME THRESHOLD TO POVERTY*

Size	Non-farm	Farm
1	\$1,540	1,080
2	1,990	1,390
3	2,440	1,710
4	3,130	2,190
5	3,685	2,580
6	4,135	2,895
7	4,635	3,245
8	5,135	3,595
9	5,635	3,945
10	6,135	4,295
11	6,635	4,645
12	7,135	4,995
13 or more	7,635	5,345

* Income for family sizes from 1 through 6 are weighted average composites resulting from the range of thresholds estimated by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Incomes for family sizes larger than 6 are uniform: extensions of the thresholds for smaller families, by the OEO.

Source: **Dimensions of Poverty in 1964** Red. Ed. (Washington: Office of Economic Opportunity, December, 1965), p. 8.

⁸ President's National Advisory Commission on Rural Poverty, **The People Left Behind** (Washington: Government Printing Office, September, 1967), p. 8.

The Consumption Standard

While the income standard is generally used, a number of economists feel that a second approach to defining poverty, the consumption standard, is to be preferred. These economists feel that using an income standard over-estimates the amount of poverty in the nation due to the fact that income is not always tied to the level of consumption. There are those who receive an income below \$3,000 a year yet are able to consume in excess of their income because they have either accumulated assets in the past which can be reduced to pay for current consumption or they are capable of borrowing additional income on the basis of their anticipated earnings. Margaret G. Reid of the University of Chicago has pointed out that, "Outlays (of the poor) were \$126 for every \$100 of income."⁹

Criticism of the Consumption Standard

While the consumption standard is strong in that it does point out that it is consumption and not income which actually determines physical well being; it is weak in that it fails to realize that for most of the poor, consumption in excess of income is impossible.

Most of those who have sufficient assets to pad their incomes are the aged who were prosperous at some earlier time. Evidence indicates quite clearly that the distribution of assets among the aged is quite skewed in favor of a few. While there are a few aged which have rather large accumulations of assets, the majority of the aged have little. According to the Survey Research Center at the University of Michigan,

The persistence of poverty is reflected in the large number who have been unable to accumulate savings . . . (M)ore than one-half of the aged poor in 1959 had less than \$500 in liquid savings and they had not had savings above that figure in the previous five years. Less than one-fifth of all poor families reported accumulated savings in excess of \$500. The mean amount of savings used by poor families in 1959 was \$120 and only 23 percent of the poor drew on any savings at all. It is clear that for most families property income and savings do not provide buffer against poverty.¹⁰

⁹ Margaret G. Reid, *Economic Opportunity Act of 1964*, op. cit., p. 292.

¹⁰ Quoted in Hanna H. Meissner, ed., *Poverty in the Affluent Society* (New York: Harper and Row, 1966), p. 47.

Conclusion

For purposes of this paper, the standard of income set forth by the Council of Economic Advisors in its 1964 report will be used. Despite its inadequacy, the statistical data which is available on the Indian has been stated in terms of that standard. The discussion above has been included in this report for the purpose of clarifying the controversy which does exist over the definition of poverty income and for indicating that the figures used within this report are subject to both modification and clarification at future times.

CHAPTER II

CHARACTERISTICS OF INDIAN POVERTY

Indian Population and Manpower

As Table II-1 indicates, there were 33,904 Indians living in the State of South Dakota as of March, 1968. The Department of Public Health gives the 1968 population of the state at 698,000. Indians therefore constitute 6 percent of the state's population. The Indians are therefore becoming a slightly larger percentage of the state's population. Using the figures compiled by Francis Moul and Albert Farrell, Indians comprised 3.4 percent of the state's population in 1940 and 1950 and 3.7 percent in 1960.¹¹

TABLE II-1
SOUTH DAKOTA INDIAN POPULATION
1968

Standing Rock (South Dakota residents)	2,643
Pine Ridge	10,663
Cheyenne River	4,098
Rosebud	7,127
Sisseton	1,930
Crow Creek	1,150
Lower Brule	581
Yankton	1,244
Pierre, Fort Pierre, Flandreau	993
Rapid City	2,425
Other cities and towns (Sioux Falls, Aberdeen, etc.)	1,050
Total Number of Indians in South Dakota	33,904
Indians of South Dakota living on or near Reservations	29,479

Source: Based on March, 1968 "Report of Labor Force", Office of Reservation Programs, Aberdeen Area Office, April 1, 1968.

There are two possible explanations for this relative increase in Indian population. First, the population of the state has been almost stagnant in the past few years while the Indian population has grown slightly. Second, while the young people in the state, both Indian and non-Indian, have shown a high rate of out migration, there is a much higher return rate among the Indians. This return rate has been accentuated in recent years by the somewhat improved living conditions on the reservations.

¹¹ Population, Employment and Income in South Dakota (Pierre: State Resources and Planning Council, August, 1966).

Seventy-four percent of all South Dakota Indians live in the West Central section of the state creating an acute economic problem for that region.¹² If one includes the Crow Creek reservation which is adjacent to this region then 77 percent of the Indians are clustered in this the poorest area of the state.

Table 11-2 gives an extensive breakdown of the state's reservation population by location, age, and unemployment condition. Table 11-2 shows one major problem in the development of the reservations; the large percentage of the population which is in the "dependent" category. The "dependent" category includes those below 16 years of age and above 65. Thirteen thousand nine hundred ninety-seven of the total 26,789 reservation Indians (52%) were in these age brackets.¹³ If we include in the dependent category those who are in school, disabled or forced to stay out of the work force due to the unavailability of care for their children then the total rises to 21,050 or 78 percent of the total Indian population.

The fact that over three-fourths of the Indians are classified as unproductive places an inordinant strain upon the rest of the Indian labor force to support them.

These dependent groups require an abnormally large amount of public services (education, health care, etc.) which diverts funds that could be used elsewhere for economic development given a more favorable population mix.

This problem is one that affects the non-Indian population of the state as well. Moul and Farrell noted a net migration from the state of 10.4 percent for each decade 1910-1960.¹⁴ Most of these who have left have been the young more productive citizens. The problem does appear to be more intense on the reservations than in the state as a whole.

¹² See Calvin A. Kent, "The West River Indian Counties" in *The Economy of the West Central Region of South Dakota* (Vermillion: Business Research Bureau), pp. 34-51.

¹³ The average for the state in 1960 was about 44 percent. See Moul and Farrell, *op. cit.*, p. 10.

¹⁴ Moul and Farrell, *op. cit.*, p. 8.

TABLE II-2
POPULATION, LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
FOR SOUTH DAKOTA RESERVATIONS
March, 1968

Reservation		Indian Population			Under 16 Years Old	Indian Population of Working Age						
		Total	Within Reservation	Adj. to Reser- vation		Total	16-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-65	65+
Cheyenne River	Total	4,098	3,995	103	1,638	2,460	363	379	523	352	691	152
	Male	2,098	2,046	52	829	1,269	185	199	266	211	348	60
	Female	2,000	1,949	51	809	1,191	178	180	257	141	343	92
Lower Brule	Total	581	539	42	530	297	50	56	49	62	58	22
	Male	283	261	22	255	143	24	22	23	36	30	9
	Female	298	278	20	275	154	26	34	26	27	28	13
Pine Ridge	Total	10,663	10,266	397	4,866	5,797	892	853	1,250	965	1,246	591
	Male	5,419	5,216	203	2,454	2,965	464	424	621	502	649	305
	Female	5,244	5,050	194	2,412	2,832	428	429	629	463	597	286
Rosebud	Total	7,127	6,647	480	3,329	3,798	495	568	737	783	662	553
	Male	3,635	3,390	245	1,698	1,937	252	290	376	399	338	282
	Female	3,492	3,257	235	1,631	1,861	243	278	361	384	324	271
Crow Creek	Total	1,150	1,120	30	530	620	88	140	130	85	128	49
	Male	596	576	20	255	341	55	82	76	42	66	20
	Female	554	544	10	275	279	33	58	54	43	62	29
Yankton	Total	1,244	1,031	213	578	666	75	103	119	130	161	78
	Male	593	502	91	263	330	38	52	61	66	74	39
	Female	651	529	122	315	336	37	51	58	64	87	39
Sisseton	Total	1,926	1,538	388	961	965	149	129	165	142	260	120
	Male	960	757	203	484	476	69	62	78	67	125	75
	Female	966	781	185	477	489	80	67	87	75	135	45
Total	Total	26,789	25,136	1,653	12,432	14,603	2,112	2,228	2,973	2,519	3,206	1,565
	Male	13,584	12,748	836	6,238	7,461	1,087	1,131	1,501	1,322	1,630	790
	Female	13,205	12,388	817	6,194	7,142	1,025	1,097	1,472	1,197	1,576	775

Source: Bureau of Indian Affairs.

TABLE II-2 (Continued)
POPULATION, LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
FOR SOUTH DAKOTA RESERVATIONS
March, 1968

Reservation		Over 16, Not in Labor Force			Women With No Child Care	Disabled Women	Available Labor Force	Employed			Unemployed	
		Total	Students	Disabled Men				Total	Permanent	Temporary	Total	Seeking Work
Cheyenne River	Total	1,066	347	92	541	86	1,394	1,022	931	91	352	105
	Male	291	199	92	0	0	978	626	576	50	352	105
	Female	775	148	0	541	86	416	396	355	41	---	---
Lower Brule	Total	142	39	14	46	43	155	62	37	25	93	35
	Male	33	19	14	0	0	110	41	21	20	69	30
	Female	109	20	0	46	43	45	21	16	5	24	5
Pine Ridge	Total	2,735	446	698	1,172	419	3,062	1,562	955	607	1,500	599
	Male	915	217	698	0	0	2,050	946	580	366	1,104	461
	Female	1,820	229	0	1,172	419	1,012	616	375	241	396	138
Rosebud	Total	1,952	707	475	115	655	1,846	928	764	164	918	396
	Male	821	346	475	0	0	1,116	566	473	93	550	319
	Female	1,131	361	0	115	655	730	362	291	71	368	77
Crow Creek	Total	247	85	45	42	75	373	102	54	48	271	100
	Male	86	41	45	0	0	255	84	44	40	171	85
	Female	161	44	0	42	75	118	18	10	8	100	15
Yankton	Total	278	109	21	36	112	388	304	113	191	84	29
	Male	86	65	21	0	0	244	172	64	108	72	21
	Female	192	44	0	36	112	144	132	49	83	12	8
Sisseton	Total	633	273	121	165	74	332	181	95	86	151	60
	Male	256	135	121	0	0	220	111	49	62	109	40
	Female	377	138	0	165	74	112	70	46	24	42	20
Total	Total	7,053	2,006	1,466	2,117	1,464	6,632	3,997	2,349	1,966	3,369	1,324
	Male	2,488	1,022	1,466	0	0	4,423	2,453	1,427	1,196	2,427	1,061
	Female	4,565	984	0	2,117	1,464	2,209	1,544	922	770	942	263

Source: Bureau of Indian Affairs, Aberdeen Area Office, Industrial Development Branch, March, 1968

Location, Land Use and Ownership

The Indians of South Dakota are primarily located on seven reservations. Chart II-1 gives the boundaries for the reservation lands as administered by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Table II-3 gives the Indian acreages by ownership group for South Dakota counties.

There is considerable confusion over the precise boundaries of the reservations. At one time the entire West River section of South Dakota was part of the Big Sioux Reservation. During the 1870's the government assigned certain sections to the various tribes of the Sioux nation and opened the area for settlement to non-Indians.

The pattern of land ownership on the lands classified as reservation is quite varied with non-Indians often owning as much of the reservations as do the Indians. Some reservations are so completely owned by non-Indians (Yankton and Sisseton) that they have almost disappeared as separate entities. In a few areas land sales to non-Indians have been stopped.

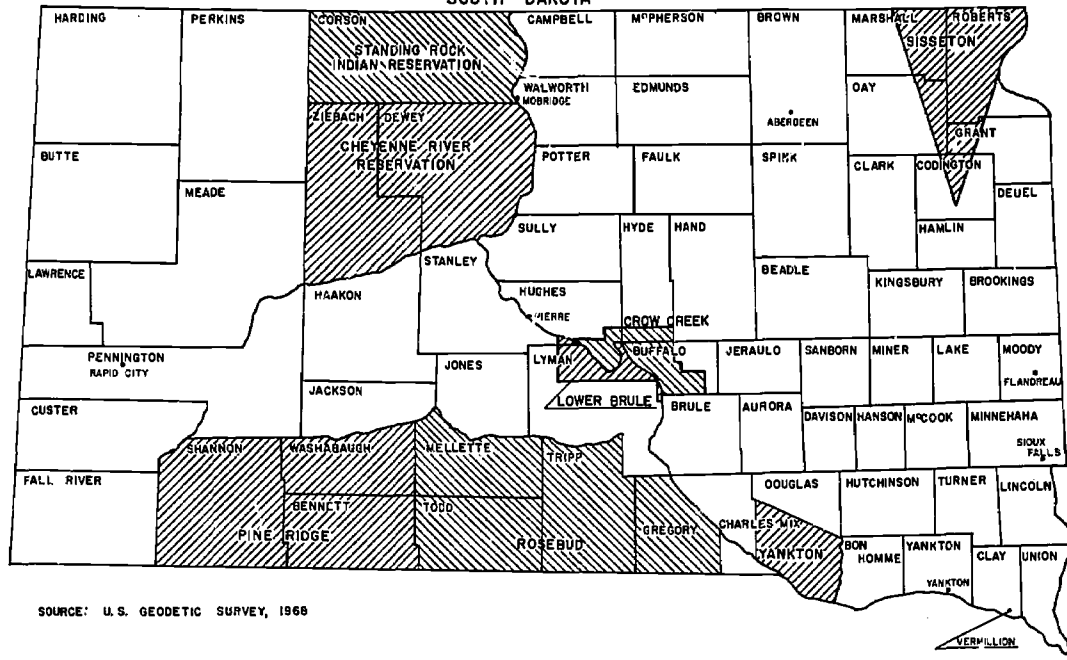
Since Standing Rock reservation is located in both North and South Dakota, it is included in this study only when data on the South Dakota portion is available. This is in keeping with the general practice of classifying Standing Rock as a North Dakota Reservation since it is headquartered at Ft. Yates.

Not all Indian owned land is used by Indians. In fact, the vast majority of land on all reservations is leased to non-Indians. The data for reservation lands by ownership groups and by users is given in Table II-4.

The fact that most Indians do not use their own land is a result of the parcellation of Indian holdings that has taken place in recent years. Most individual Indian holdings are too small to be farmed efficiently. Since Indians lack the capital to combine these small holdings themselves, they are leased to large ranchers, usually non-Indian, who can make effective combined use of them.

Lease income is not a productive source of individual income for two reasons. First, most Indians own very little land. Second, the land is not highly productive and, therefore, yields a very low rent. In addition, many Indians out of lack of knowledge rent their lands at too low a price. Still, as the data on Indian income shows, lease income is the major component of unearned income for the Indians.

CHART II-1
RESERVATION LANDS
SOUTH DAKOTA



SOURCE: U.S. GEODETIC SURVEY, 1968

TABLE II-3
SOUTH DAKOTA INDIAN LANDS BY OWNERSHIP
UNDER THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS BY COUNTY
June 30, 1967
(Acres)

	Tribal	Individually Owned	Government Owned	Total
Bennett	91,130.88	213,115.47	27,396.25	331,642.60
Bon Homme	40.00	-----	-----	40.00
Brule	-----	144.49	-----	144.49
Buffalo	17,265.24	43,078.16	8,378.24	68,721.64
Charles Mix	5,443.00	29,733.20	-----	35,176.20
Codington	-----	1,161.61	-----	1,161.61
Corson	219,450.02	325,280.80	6,407.28	551,138.10
Day	-----	9,358.81	40.00	9,398.81
Dewey	553,777.58	300,548.89	4,468.06	858,794.53
Grant	-----	600.00	-----	600.00
Gregory	5,960.00	23,600.00	-----	29,560.00
Haakon	850.46	910.85	-----	1,761.31
Hughes	8,910.03	19,078.36	6,667.93	34,656.32
Hyde	5,277.12	12,374.35	4,305.34	21,956.81
Lyman	56,486.64	34,346.95	12,889.22	103,722.81
Marshall	-----	27,411.22	-----	27,411.22
Meade	160.00	-----	-----	160.00
Mellette	104,350.00	185,920.00	-----	290,270.00
Moody	2,180.31	-----	176.00	2,356.31
Pennington	18.66	621.34	117.87	757.87
Perkins	-----	800.00	-----	800.00
Roberts	850.01	65,510.91	41.75	66,402.67
Shannon	133,216.57	612,836.33	15,930.32	761,983.22
Stanley	12,732.54	6,102.35	320.00	19,154.89
Todd	284,610.00	265,810.00	28,797.24	579,217.24
Tripp	12,610.00	72,550.00	-----	85,160.00
Washabaugh	147,893.08	271,905.59	4,840.00	424,638.67
Ziebach	351,627.81	220,379.75	86.00	572,093.56
South Dakota Total	2,014,839.95	2,743,179.43	120,861.50	4,878,880.88

Source: Annual Report on Indian Lands, Bureau of Indian Affairs.

TABLE II-4
OWNERSHIP AND USE OF RESERVATION LAND: 1967
(Hundreds of Acres)

	Pine Ridge	Rosebud	Crow Creek	Lower Brule	Cheyenne River	Yankton	Sisseton
Total Acres	2,785.5	3,343.0	261.2	218.8	2,811.5	431.4	845.3
Owned by:							
a. Tribe	372.2	426.0	31.4	65.4	909.4	4.4	.8
b. Individual							
Indians	1,097.9	599.0	74.6	35.9	524.1	27.7	105.3
c. Public Domain	24.9	0	0	0	0	0	0
d. Other							
Government	48.2	29.0	20.3	15.6	4.5	5.1	0
e. Non-Indian	1,027.3	2,289.0	134.9	101.9	1,372.5	394.2	739.2
Percent of Land							
Not in Indian Hands .	37	68	62	47	49	91	87
Percent of Land Not							
Used by Indians	55	86	85	54	55.5	92	99.5

Source: "Evaluation of Population Support Capacity" for the above reservations, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Aberdeen, South Dakota.

EMPLOYMENT

As was indicated above only 25 percent of the reservation population can be considered to be in the labor force. As Table II-5 indicates, 60.3 percent of the labor force is employed but only 35.4 percent on a permanent basis. When the totals are broken down by sex only 55.4 percent of the men are employed as compared to 69.9 percent of the women. The permanent employment rates are 32.2 and 41.7 percent for males and females respectively.

The fact that a higher percentage of the female labor force is employed than the male labor force is one of the contributing factors to the growth of the "matriarchial" system on the Indian reservations.

Table II-5 gives percentage breakdowns for each reservation. As can be expected, there is a great deal of variation from reservation to reservation. But there are consistent themes of widespread unemployment and better employment conditions for women than men.

So far as sources of Indian employment are concerned, the largest category is farming. While definite figures are again missing, it appears from the studies which have been done that slightly over half of all employed Indians work either as self-employed farm operators or salaried farm workers. As is the case in all under-developed economies, the farm employment statistics are swollen by large numbers of "disguised unemployed." The term means that many of those in farming are there only because no alternative employment exists. Their productivity is very low and the effect of their departure from farming on agricultural output would be slight.

By far the most important source of employment in terms of income generated is the various governmental agencies (Federal, state, local and tribal). Table II-6, II-7, II-8, II-9, II-10, II-11, and II-12 demonstrate this fact. In recent years governmental employment opportunities for Indians have been expanding due mainly to the presence of the Office of Economic Opportunity programs (C.A.P.). The types of jobs created have largely been for low and unskilled workers. Many of these have a "make work" aspect to them. In addition, many O.E.O. jobs are of a temporary nature and, hence, cannot be depended upon as sources of income in the future.

TABLE II-5
INDIAN EMPLOYMENT ON
SOUTH DAKOTA RESERVATIONS
BY SEX
March, 1968
(Percentage Distribution)

Reservation	Total Employed	Permanent	Temporary
Cheyenne River Total	73.31	66.78	6.52
Male	64.00	58.89	5.11
Female	95.19	85.33	9.85
Lower Brule Total	40.00	23.87	16.12
Male	37.27	19.09	18.18
Female	46.66	35.55	11.11
Pine Ridge Total	51.01	31.18	19.82
Male	46.14	28.29	17.85
Female	60.86	37.05	23.81
Rosebud Total	50.27	41.39	8.88
Male	50.72	42.38	8.33
Female	49.59	39.86	9.73
Crow Creek Total	27.34	14.47	12.86
Male	32.94	17.25	15.68
Female	15.25	8.47	6.77
Yankton Total	78.35	29.12	49.22
Male	70.49	26.22	44.26
Female	91.66	34.02	57.63
Sisseton Total	54.51	28.61	25.90
Male	50.45	22.27	28.18
Female	62.50	41.07	21.42
All Reservations Total	60.26	35.41	29.64
Male	55.46	32.26	27.04
Female	69.89	41.73	34.05

Source: Table II-2.

The importance of the government as an employer can be seen in the following quotation concerning the Pine Ridge Reservation:

Several respondents remarked that Indian dependence on the government for jobs would cause economic disaster if the government abandoned the Reservation. As one man expressed it 'the government is the economy.' This opinion is justified in light of the facts. In the sample Indian working force, (32.5 percent of all employed Pine Ridge Indians) 46.2 percent are working for a government agency. If one includes those working for the tribe, this raises the percentage . . . to 52.7 percent.¹⁵

¹⁵ "Employment and Income Among Indian Residents on the Pine Ridge Reservation", *Pine Ridge Research Bulletin*, June, 1968, p. 5.

Despite their limitations, these jobs have had a very positive effect on the living standards of the reservations. Not only have they provided jobs but needed public services and construction as well.

As Tables II-6 through II-12 show, very little employment is generated in the private nonfarm sector of the reservation economy. A list of all nonfarm enterprises on the reservations is given in Table II-13.

The few non-agricultural jobs outside the government are not of the type which are likely to create cumulative positive effects on the level of economic development. Most of the industries which have located on the reservations are attracted by the possibility of exploiting the inexpensive, unskilled Indian worker. In addition, these plants are more likely to employ women than men further eroding the position of the Indian male in the family structure.

TABLE II-6
INDIAN EMPLOYMENT
BY SOURCE ON THE CHEYENNE RIVER RESERVATION
1967

Source	Employment	
	Total	Full-Time
Manufacturing		
1. Tribal Enterprises	3	3
2. Individual Enterprises	0	0
3. Non-Indian Enterprises	0	0
Commercial		
1. Tribal Enterprises	6	3
2. Individual Enterprises	55	55
3. Non-Indian Enterprises	14	6
Service and Utilities		
1. Tribal Enterprises	24	16
2. Individual Enterprises	3	3
3. Non-Indian Enterprises	0	0
Federal Government		
1. B.I.A.	168	160
2. P.H.S.	35	34
3. O.E.O.	912	201
State and County		
Tribal	27	25
Other	18	5
Total	1,266	512

Source: "Evaluation of Population Support Capacity of Individual Indian Reservations," Bureau of Indian Affairs

TABLE II-7
INDIAN EMPLOYMENT
BY SOURCE ON THE CROW CREEK RESERVATION
1967

Source	Employment	
	Total	Full-Time
Manufacturing		
1. Tribal Enterprises	0	0
2. Individual Enterprises	0	0
3. Non-Indian Enterprises	12	12
Commercial		
1. Tribal Enterprises	0	0
2. Individual Enterprises	11	4
3. Non-Indian Enterprises	0	0
Service and Utilities		
1. Tribal Enterprises	3	3
2. Individual Enterprises	0	0
3. Non-Indian Enterprises	3	2
Federal Government*		
1. B.I.A.	22	14
2. P.H.S.	1	1
3. O.E.U.	72	35
State and County	2	1
Tribal	12	10
Other	4.5	0
Total	142.5	82

Source: "Evaluation of Population Support Capacity of Individual Indian Reservations," Bureau of Indian Affairs.

TABLE II-A
INDIAN EMPLOYMENT
BY SOURCE ON THE LOWER BRULE RESERVATION
1987

Source	EMPLOYMENT	
	Total	Full-Time
Manufacturing		
1. Tribal Enterprises	0	0
2. Individual Enterprises	0	0
3. Non-Indian Enterprises	11	7
Commercial		
1. Tribal Enterprises	0	0
2. Individual Enterprises	4	3
3. Non-Indian Enterprises	0	0
Service and Utilities		
1. Tribal Enterprises	1	1
2. Individual Enterprises	0	0
3. Non-Indian Enterprises	0	0
Federal Government		
1. B.I.A.	11	7
2. P.H.S.	1	1
3. O.E.O.	20	11
State and County	1	1
Tribal	9	6
Other	3.5	3.5
Total	61.5	40.5

Source: "Evaluation of Population Support Capacity of Individual Indian Reservations, Bureau of Indian Affairs.

TABLE II-9
INDIAN EMPLOYMENT
BY SOURCE ON THE PINE RIDGE RESERVATION
1967

Source	EMPLOYMENT	
	Total	Full-Time
Manufacturing		
1. Tribal Enterprises	0	0
2. Individual Enterprises	1	1
3. Non-Indian Enterprises	390	390
Commercial		
1. Tribal Enterprises	4	3
2. Individual Enterprises	6	4
3. Non-Indian Enterprises	0	0
Service and Utilities		
1. Tribal Enterprises	9	5
2. Individual Enterprises	12	12
3. Non-Indian Enterprises	0	0
Federal Government		
1. B.I.A.	192	159
2. P.H.S.	65	64
3. O.E.O.	270	156
State and County	12	11
Tribal	76	64
Other	67	2
Total	1,104	871

Source: "Evaluation of Population Support Capacity of Individual Indian Reservations,"
 Bureau of Indian Affairs.

TABLE II-10
INDIAN EMPLOYMENT
BY SOURCE ON THE ROSEBUD RESERVATION
1967

Source	EMPLOYMENT	
	Total	Full-Time
Manufacturing		
1. Tribal Enterprises	21	5
2. Individual Enterprises	7	3
3. Non-Indian Enterprises	26	26
Commercial		
1. Tribal Enterprises	3	1
2. Individual Enterprises	7	4
3. Non-Indian Enterprises	11	5
Service and Utilities		
1. Tribal Enterprises	0	0
2. Individual Enterprises	5	3
3. Non-Indian Enterprises	9	6
Federal Government		
1. B.I.A.	97	85
2. P.H.S.	43	39
3. O.E.O.	354	294
State and County	38	29
Tribal	53	40
Other	59	50
Total	733	587

Source: "Evaluation of Population Support Capacity of Individual Indian Reservations,"
 Bureau of Indian Affairs.

TABLE II-11
INDIAN EMPLOYMENT
BY SOURCE ON THE SISSETON RESERVATION
1967

Source	Employment	
	Total	Full-Time
Manufacturing		
1. Tribal Enterprises	NA	NA
2. Individual Enterprises	NA	NA
3. Non-Indian Enterprises	NA	NA
Commercial		
1. Tribal Enterprises	NA	NA
2. Individual Enterprises	NA	NA
3. Non-Indian Enterprises	NA	NA
Service and Utilities		
1. Tribal Enterprises	NA	NA
2. Individual Enterprises	NA	NA
3. Non-Indian Enterprises	NA	NA
Federal Government		
1. B.I.A.	17.5	14
2. P.H.S.	28.5	28
3. O.E.O.	28.7	1
State and County	5.5	1
Tribal	0	0
Other	6	0
Total	NA	NA

NA = Not Available

Source: "Evaluation of Population Support Capacity of Individual Indian Reservations," Bureau of Indian Affairs.

TABLE II-12
INDIAN EMPLOYMENT
BY SOURCE ON THE YANKTON RESERVATION
1967

Source	EMPLOYMENT	
	Total	Full-Time
Manufacturing		
1. Tribal Enterprises	0	0
2. Individual Enterprises	0	0
3. Non-Indian Enterprises	12	8
Commercial		
1. Tribal Enterprises	0	0
2. Individual Enterprises	0	0
3. Non-Indian Enterprises	8	2
Service and Utilities		
1. Tribal Enterprises	0	0
2. Individual Enterprises	1	1
3. Non-Indian Enterprises	3	1
Federal Government		
1. B.I.A.	5	5
2. P.H.S.	19	19
3. O.E.O.	23	23
4. Other	3	3
State and County	1	1
Tribal	0	0
Other	34	27
Total	109	90

Source: "Evaluation of Population Support Capacity of Individual Indian Reservations,"
 Bureau of Indian Affairs.

TABLE II-13
INDUSTRIAL PLANTS ON SOUTH DAKOTA RESERVATIONS
RESULTING FROM INDIAN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM
As of June 30, 1968

Company Name and Location	Product	Date Estab.	Current Employment		Est. Add'l. Employmen New Plants and those less than 1 year old	
			Total	Indian	Total	Indian
Chalamar, Inc. Lower Brule	Electronic Components	6/65	7	6	—	—
Dakota Moccasin Co. Pine Ridge	Moccasins	12/66	75	56	—	—
Diversified Art Rosebud	Chemical Process of Lithoprint .. Reproduction	7/67	3	3	12	12
Electro Tech Educational Corp. Yankton	Construction and Assembling of .. Electrical Equipment	4/65	13	12	—	—
Jewelry Manufacture Rosebud	Jewelry Making	6/67	5	5	10	10
Pine Ridge Shopping Center Pine Ridge	Squaw Corn Commercial Retail	12/67	11	5	5	5
Products Miniature of So. Dak. Inc. Cheyenne River	Molded Plastic Products	8/65	12	0	—	—
Rosebud Electronics Rosebud	Cable Harnessing	7/67	38	38	12	12
Rosebud Housing Rosebud	Sioux "400" Homes	4/68	81	62	10	10
Rosebud Mfg. Co. Inc. Rosebud	Vanitories, Cabinets	11/65	37	35	—	—
Sioux Dairy Co-op Rosebud	Prehung Doors and Windows Cheese	1964	11	2	—	—
Sioux Mufflers, Inc. Crow Creek	Auto Mufflers	11/64	7	7	—	—
Stonecraft Industries Cheyenne River	Indian Craft Replicas	10/67	16	15	8	7
Wright & McGill Co. Pine Ridge	Snelled Fish Hooks	3/61	50	50	—	—
Total			366	296	57	56

Source: Office of Reservation Programs, Bureau of Indian Affairs, **Aberdeen Area Statistical Data**, p. 46.

Indian Income

It should not be surprising that the high levels of unemployment combined with the temporary nature of many jobs plus the low productivity of reservation agriculture have produced conditions of deprivation on the reservation. Tables II-14 and II-15 give breakdowns on the distribution of Indian income on the reservations. If the poverty income of \$3,000 is accepted, then 79 percent of all South Dakota Indian families have incomes below the poverty line.¹⁶

Not all Indian families are included as those who are living away from the reservations are beyond the data gathering capacity of either the Bureau of Indian Affairs or the I.C.A.P. Offices. Also included in the tables may be some Indian families living in Nebraska and North Dakota near the reservation borders.

Only the "closed" reservations (Cheyenne River, Crow Creek, Lower Brule, Pine Ridge and Rosebud) have I.C.A.P. programs in operation and as a result, comparable data for the "open" reservations (Sisseton and Yankton) is not available and hence the tabulations for these reservations are not given in Table II-15.

TABLE II-14
INDIAN FAMILY INCOME: 1967
(Numbers of Families)

Income	Standing Rock	Sisseton	Cheyenne River	Pine Ridge	Rosebud	Lower Brule	Crow Creek	Yankton
Under \$2,000 ..	585	216	965	965	753	50	124	165
2,000 to 2,999 :	165	158	151	387	170	29	51	43
3,000 to 4,999 :	102	66	65	365	119	20	34	30
Over 5,000	82	22	27	200	37	16	23	12
Totals	934	462	1,208	917	1,079	115	232	250

Source: Bureau of Indian Affairs, Aberdeen Office.

¹⁶These figures should not be accepted as completely accurate or representative for several reasons. First, the process of data collection employed by both the B.I.A. and the I.C.A.P. is not highly sophisticated. Second, these figures are now over a year old. The B.I.A. estimates that reservation income has been rising at the rate of 8-10 percent a year due to the impact of the O.E.O. programs. Therefore, the number of families below the poverty line may have decreased. On the other hand, the poverty income of \$3,000 has not been adjusted upward for inflation. How the effects of rising income and falling purchasing power offset each other is not known.

TABLE II-15
RESERVATION FAMILY INCOME: 1967

	Total No. of Families	Less Than \$3,000	Percent Less Than \$3,000	Less Than \$1,000	Percent Less Than \$1,000	From \$1,000-1,999	Percent from \$1,000-1,999	From \$2,000-2,999	Percent from \$2,000-2,999
Cheyenne River Sioux	660	646	97	230	35	318	48	98	15
Crow Creek Sioux	387	251	64	83	21	87	22	81	21
Lower Brule Sioux	223	187	79	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Oglala (Pine Ridge) Sioux .	1,773	1,272	71	569	32	376	21	326	18
Rosebud Sioux	1,099	95	87	634	58	219	20	102	4

NA - Data not available.

Source: Indian Community Action Program, Office, University of South Dakota, Vermillion, South Dakota.

As startling as these distributions are, they do overstate the level of well-being on the reservations. Data furnished to the authors by the I.C.A.P. and B.I.A. offices permit the calculation of the following mean family incomes: Cheyenne River, \$1,781; Crow Creek and Lower Brule, \$1,732; Pine Ridge, \$1,967; and Rosebud, \$2,572. This compares with a mean family income for the State of South Dakota as a whole of \$8,470 in 1967 according to the Census Bureau. Reservation family income is thus 23-31 percent of family income in the state taken as a whole.

While detailed income breakdowns for each reservation are not available, the Public Health Service did undertake a survey of the Pine Ridge Indians. The results of their survey were divided on the basis of full or mixed blood in Table II-16.¹⁷ When they compared these distributions to the U.S. White and Nonwhite family incomes the following resulted:

The low income level of Pine Ridge Indian households may be gauged somewhat by a comparison with U.S. White and Nonwhite family income for 1964. According to the report of respondents, 66.5 percent of Indian households had an annual income of less than \$3,000. This contrasts sharply to both U.S. White and Nonwhite families: 15.4 percent of the White and 37.3 percent of the Nonwhite families have an income of less than \$3,000. Even more alarming is the reported income for Full Blood households: 82.3 percent under \$3,000.

A lower percentage of Indian households than U.S. White and Nonwhite families had income of \$10,000 or more: 5.9

¹⁷ "Employment and Income Among Indian Residents of the Pine Ridge Reservation," Pine Ridge Research Bulletin, No. 3, June, 1968, pp. 1-12.

TABLE II-16
INCOME LEVELS OF HOUSEHOLDS BY ETHNIC GROUP (1966)
 (Percentage Distribution)

Income Level	Mixed Blood	Full Blood	All Indians
Very Low (Under \$1,000)	18.2	41.9	30.9
Low (\$1,000-2,999)	30.0	40.4	35.6
Below Average (\$3,000-3,999)	9.5	7.6	8.5
Average \$4,000-5,999)	15.7	5.3	10.1
Above Average (\$6,000-6,999)	7.3	1.7	4.2
High (\$7,000-9,999)	8.4	1.5	4.7
Very High (\$10,000-Over)	10.9	1.5	5.9

Source: *Pine Ridge Research Bulletin*, loc. cit.

percent of the Indian households in comparison to 8.3 percent of U.S. Nonwhite and 14.1 percent of White families.

In considering the percentage of individuals (adults and children) living in households in which the annual income was less than \$3,000, one finds that it is 63.7 percent, 80.8 percent of the Full Bloods and 47.0 percent of the Mixed Bloods.¹⁸

An idea of the sources of Indian income can also be gained from their study. They note that 43.4 percent of the Indians who responded to their study and who received a cash income had a completely unearned income. This meant that their entire cash income was from leases and/or welfare transfers.¹⁹ For full bloods 49.8 percent received only unearned incomes while 36.1 percent of the mixed bloods did. In addition 30.4 percent had both earned and unearned income and 26.1 percent received only earned income. (48.5 percent of mixed blood males)

For those receiving unearned income, leases are the primary source with 51.9 percent of all Pine Ridge Indians receiving income from this source. Eighty-two and seven tenths percent of those with land leased all or part of it. Thirty-five and one-tenth percent received welfare or pension payments. The breakdown for these welfare pension payments is given in Table II-17.

¹⁸ *Ibid*, p. 10.

¹⁹ A complete breakdown of all unearned income by source and reservation is given in Chapter IV, Table IV-7 and IV-8.

TABLE II-17
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF WELFARE
AND PENSION INCOMES

By Source: Pine Ridge Reservation, 1968

	Percent*
Aid to Dependent Children	31.6
Social Security	21.9
Other State (Aid to Disabled, Old Age, etc.)	16.2
Bureau of Indian Affairs Assistance	17.8
Veterans	9.2
Retirement	3.9
Foster Children	1.4
Other	4.3

* The percentage refers to those receiving welfare or pensions only and not to the entire population.

Source: Pine Ridge Research Bulletin, op. cit. p. 11.

They conclude their analysis by stating:

ADC is the most prevalent form of welfare or pension payment; 45.1 percent of women receiving unearned income (except lease payments) receive ADC, 35.5 percent among Mixed Blood women and 52.2 percent among Full Blood women. In the total sample population, one finds that 19 percent of the Indian women are receiving ADC. Welfare payments of some kind are received by 58.6 percent of those with unearned income (outside of lease payments). In the total sample population, 22.3 percent are receiving welfare payments of some kind. Here welfare is defined as ADC, other State Welfare and BIA General Assistance. ^{19a}

Table II-18 presents a summary of their findings.

The conclusions which can be drawn from this data are obvious. First, over three-fourths of all Indian families have below poverty level incomes. The vast majority of these families living in poverty have incomes nowhere near as high as the needed \$3,000. The commonly held idea that most of the poor have incomes clustered slightly below the poverty line is definitely not true in the case of South Dakota's Indians.

^{19a} Maynard and Mindall, op. cit. p. 12.

TABLE II-18
SOURCES OF INCOME AMONG INDIANS
 (Sample Population)
 Percentage Distribution

Sources of Income	Percent
Earned and Unearned	
Earned only	26.1
Earned and lease	19.3
Earned and welfare or pension	5.5
Earned and lease and welfare or pension	5.6
Unearned	
Lease only	14.5
Welfare or pension	11.0
Lease and welfare or pension	18.0

Source: Pine Ridge Research Bulletin, op. cit., p. 12.

Second, since these figures include all income received by reservation families from any service (employment, lease rental fees, welfare transfers, etc.), they dispel the contention that while the Indian's income from employment is low, he receives substantial amounts from leases, royalties, and the government.

Third, the situation while bad would be worse if there were no government transfers.

Finally, the economic position of the mixed blood Indian is considerably better than the full blood.

The Magnitude of Indian Poverty

Poverty effects an abnormally high percentage of the total population of South Dakota. The most recent attempt to determine the number of poor in each state was done in 1960 on 1959 data by the Census Bureau. Using their statistics, A. A. Volk calculated that in 1959 33.5 percent of all South Dakota families lived with incomes below the poverty level as compared with a national percentage of 21.4.²⁰

While precise figures for more recent years are not available, it is possible to estimate the current magnitude of poverty within the state granted certain reasonable assumptions. Two poverty populations will be calculated. The first is based on the assumption that the percentage of the population of the state in poverty has remained constant at 33.5 percent. The second is based on the

²⁰"Poverty in South Dakota", *Business Review Supplement*, August, 1965.

assumption that poverty has declined in South Dakota at the same rate it has declined nationally; one percent a year. The second calculation would put 26 percent of the state's population in poverty.

The 1967 population of South Dakota was estimated by the Census Bureau as being 674,000. The number in the state in poverty is therefore between approximately 225,800 and 175,200. In 1967 there were 33,904 Indians living in South Dakota according to the Bureau of Indian Affairs. As the figures in the section on Indian income given above indicate, 79 percent or 25,784 of these are poor.

These figures show quite clearly that South Dakota Indians represent a disproportionately large percentage of the total poor within the state. While the Indians comprised about 6 percent of the state's population, they accounted for between 9 and 13 percent of the total poor. While 33 to 26 percent of the total population of the state received an inadequate income, 79 percent of all Indians were in that unfortunate position.

Yet the figures also show that poverty in South Dakota is not predominately an Indian problem. Even if Indian poverty were eliminated, a considerable percentage of the state's population would still be below the poverty line.

Education

The education of Indian children in South Dakota is a shared responsibility. The primary purveyor of education on the reservation is the federal government which operates through the B.I.A. an extensive system of elementary and secondary schools. Enrollment and other pertinent data on B.I.A. schools in South Dakota is given in Table II-19. In addition, the federal government is now operating "Head Start" pre-kindergarten and kindergarten programs on all reservations as part of the Community Action Program (C.A.P.).

Table II-20 gives the school census for Indian students. As can be seen on all "closed" reservations, except Rosebud where the public and Bureau schools are integrated, most Indian students are in Bureau schools. Where Bureau and public schools exist together there is usually great opposition among both Indians and non-Indians to their amalgamation.

TABLE II-19
BIA SCHOOLS - 1968

Agency and School	Total Enrolled	Total Completions ¹	% of Total Completions To Total Enrolled	% Attended By Each Student ²	No. of Dropouts ³	No. of Transfers ³
Cheyenne River - Total ...	1,118	971	88	83	31	138
Flandreau Indian School ..	643	481	88	77	162	60
Pierre - Total	661	596	90	88	41	22
Pine Ridge - Total	2,405	2,001	83	70	134	239
Rosebud - Total	375	186	50	62	37	116
Sisseton - Total	86	75	87	87	0	6
Standing Rock - South Dakota Total	202	194			0	4
Total	5,490	4,454			405	585

¹ Total completions is the aggregate sum of students completing the school year.

² The aggregate attendance of all pupils in the school is divided by the number of days school was in session.

³ This contains the actual dropouts and transfers out. These figures do not indicate the difference between total enrolled and completed due to deaths, expulsions, in-transfers.

Source: Aberdeen Area Statistical Data, op. cit., pp. 53-54.

TABLE II-20
SCHOOL CENSUS OF INDIAN CHILDREN ¹
1967-1968

Agency	In School					Out of School				Ratio ⁶	Grand Total
	Total	Public	Gov't.	Mission	Other ²	Total	Valid ³ Reasons	Other ⁴ Reasons	Information ⁵ Not Available		
Cheyenne River	1,813	417	1,143	138	115	47	8	37	2	86:1	1,860
Flandreau	99	87	4	1	7	3	2	1	0	33:1	102
Pierre - Total	743	265	370	71	37	25	3	5	17	30:1	768
Pine Ridge	4,184	1,200	2,376	441	167	398	14	112	272	11:1	4,582
Rosebud - Total	4,029	2,677	471	735	146	251	56	120	75	16:1	4,280
Sisseton	1,081	875	155	4	47	44	0	44	0	25:1	1,125
Total	11,949	5,521	4,519	1,390	519	768	83	319	366	20:1	12,717

¹ All 6 to 18 years old in and out of school and all students over 18 in school.
² Consists of vocational colleges and special schools.
³ Consists of physically unfit, mentally unfit, and marriages.
⁴ Consists of other, unknown and invalid reasons.
⁵ Since this category was definitely **not in school**, they were grouped under not in school.
⁶ Ratio constitutes total known in school/total known not in school.

Source: Aberdeen Area Statistical Data, Office of Reservation Programs, Bureau of Indian Affairs, p. 52.

There were 11,949 Indian children in school. Of these 5,521 (46%) were in public schools, 4,519 (38%) in Bureau schools, 1,390 (11%) in parochial schools, and 519 (5%) in special schools or vocational programs.

The educational achievement of South Dakota Indians is well below the achievement for the U.S. population as a whole. The typical South Dakota Indian has completed 8.4 years of school.²¹ This can be contrasted with the national average of 10.6 in 1965. When the total population of the U.S. is divided along ethnic lines, the average number of years completed by white individuals is 12.0 and 9.0 for Negroes.

While only 20 percent of South Dakota Indians have completed high school, over 50 percent of the white and 27 percent of the Negroes in the country hold high school diplomas. The completion rate for Indian students bears an inverse relationship to age. Table II-21 which was prepared for only the Pine Ridge Reservation shows that over a third of those on Pine Ridge between the ages of 25-29 years had completed high school, while less than 15 percent of those over 55 had.

TABLE II-21
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF AGE GROUP
ON PINE RIDGE RESERVATION
Persons 25 and Over
Percent Distribution

Age Group	8th Grade Or Less	Educational Level 1-3 years of High School	High School or More
25-29 years	30.6	33.6	35.7
30-34 years	40.9	27.8	31.2
35-44 years	49.6	33.1	17.3
45-54 years	46.9	30.1	23.0
55-64 years	72.3	14.2	13.5
65-69 years	90.8	5.8	3.5
70 years and older	87.3	9.2	3.6

Source: *Pine Ridge Research Bulletin*, (April, 1968), p. 18.

²¹ All statistics used in this section unless otherwise noted, came from unpublished memoranda furnished to the authors by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

An excellent study of Indian education on the Pine Ridge Reservation has been completed by the Public Health Service.²² While experience on the other Indian reservations may differ from that at Pine Ridge, a brief summary of their findings appears to be instructive. It was found that educational achievement as measured by both school years completed and percentage of high school graduates was significantly better for mixed than full bloods. Mixed bloods averaged 10.1 years of school completed as compared to 8.2 years for full bloods.

When educational achievement was broken down on the basis of sex, there was no significant difference between male and female. But when sex and ethnic groups were combined, mixed blood females outachieved all other groups. Full blood males did outachieve full blood females.

Educational achievement was found to be greater for those living in communities than for those in strictly rural environments. Those living in a complete nuclear family did better than those from broken homes. Those who had lived off the reservation did better than those which had not.

One of the most significant findings of the Pine Ridge study was that the higher the level of educational achievement, the less the likelihood of the individual being bilingual. The report reads as follows:

The language pattern for persons in the high education category is as follows: 54.4 percent speak only English or speak a little Lakota, 45.1 percent are bilingual and 4 percent speak Lakota and a little English. Among those in the middle education category, 29.2 percent speak only English or speak a little Lakota, 67.6 percent are bilingual, and 3.2 percent speak Lakota and a little English. In the low education category, 10.4 speak only English or a little Lakota, 78.3 percent are bilingual, 10.7 percent speak Lakota . . .²³

These statistics may reflect the barriers to education created by the cultural environment of the reservation.

²² "Characteristics of the Indian Population by Educational Level", Pine Ridge Research Bulletin, (April, 1968).

²³ *Ibid.*, p. 9.

The dropout rate for Indian students in South Dakota is 50 percent greater than that for all U.S. students taken as a whole. On a nation wide basis the dropout rate for students for grades 8-12 is 22.7 percent.²⁴ In South Dakota the figure for all students (including Indians) is only 14.4 percent. The dropout rate for Indian students in South Dakota is 57.8 percent.²⁵ The national average rate for all Indian students is 47.7 percent. This clearly indicates that the Indian dropout problem is more acute in South Dakota than it is elsewhere.

There appear to be two dropout peaks; one at the end of the 8th grade and the other during the first year of high school. For the entire U.S. school population the dropout rate peaks around the end of the junior year in high school.

The reasons for the high dropout rates are discussed in Chapter V, but one of these merits mention at this juncture. On the reservations as elsewhere education and employment are positively correlated. The better education an Indian has, the greater the likelihood of his holding a good paying job. Yet, the rewards to Indian youth for obtaining more training are well below the returns to the rest of the U. S. population. Completing high school or even college does not insure the Indian a job. On the Pine Ridge Reservation for example, as Table II-22 reveals, 13.8 percent of those with high school education or better are unemployed. The employment rates by education group on Pine Ridge are given in Table II-22.

In addition, many of the jobs which are available to Indians are of such a nature that a great deal of education is not necessary. The menial jobs which characterize reservation employment opportunities do not challenge the Indian youth to stay in school. In addition, many government work-study programs such as the Neighborhood Youth Corp (NYC) are only available to dropouts; and hence, they are encouraging under achievement.

²⁴ The data above and which follows is taken from Alphone D. Selinger, *The American Indian High School Dropout: The Magnitude of the Problem* (Portland, Oregon: Northwest Regional Educational Laboratory, Sept., 1968), pp. 1-8 and 97-137.

²⁵ 51.7 percent for males and 63.3 percent for females.

TABLE II-22
STATUS OF PINE RIDGE INDIAN LABOR FORCE
BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL
Persons 25 Years and Over
Percentage Distribution

Educational Level	Employed Full-Time	Employed Part-Time	Unemployed
High (High school or more) . . .	76.3	9.8	13.8
Middle (1-3 years high school) . .	52.4	20.7	26.9
Low (8th grade or less)	42.5	19.1	38.4

Source: *Pine Ridge Research Bulletin*, (April, 1968), p. 18.

Living Conditions

As could be anticipated by looking at the income statistics, living conditions for most of the Indians on the reservations can charitably be classified as dismal. The most obvious reflection of the low incomes can be found in their housing. The data in Table II-23 indicates the condition of reservation housing as it was in 1967.²⁶ For a house to be considered above substandard by the Public Health Service, it must have electricity, running water, indoor plumbing and be of sound construction.

Sanitation is primitive. As Table II-23 shows, on the Cheyenne River and Crow Creek Reservations more than half the homes obtain their water from unsafe sources. Table II-24 reveals that running water is a privilege enjoyed in only a minority of homes. Most Indians obtain their water from rivers, creeks, or shallow wells. This water, for the most part, is stored in open containers until needed.

Waste disposal is handled in the most primitive of fashions. The vast majority of households, on the three reservations for which data is available, dispose of their garbage by either spreading it on the ground or pouring it into open trenches. Community waste disposal systems range from inadequate to non-existent.

²⁶ There has been great improvements in Indian housing since then as indicated in Chapter V. But conditions are still bad as can be seen from the studies of the Kyle & Wanblee communities cited below.

TABLE II-23
LIVING CONDITIONS IN INDIAN HOMES: 1967

	Cheyenne River	Crow Creek	Lower Brule	Pine Ridge	Rosebud
Number of homes ^a	312	399	124	1,900	NA
Number of substandard homes ^a	281	287	58	1,140	NA
% of all homes classified as substandard ^a	97	72	47	60	NA
% of all homes disposing of garbage on premises ^b	84	NA	NA	70	74
% of all homes obtaining water from unsafe sources ^b	53	50	40	39	21
% of all homes having unsatisfactory privies ^b	77	41	66	48	48

NA - Data not available

^a Data obtained from the ICAP Office, University of South Dakota.

^b Data obtained from Mizner, *Federal Facilities for Indians, op. cit.*

TABLE II-24
UTILITIES IN INDIAN RESERVATION HOMES: 1967

Percentage of All Homes With:	Cheyenne River	Crow Creek	Lower Brule	Pine Ridge	Rosebud
a. Running Water	15.7	15	NA	20	26
b. Electricity	35	NA	NA	12	20
c. Telephone	5	15	40	3	10
d. TV	3	75	75	5	90
e. Radio	100	>	>	25	>
f. Satisfactory sanitation facilities	16	17	35	26	26

Source: Mizner, *op. cit.*

Human waste is often disposed in the same manner as is garbage. As Table II-23 shows, large numbers of Indian families use unsatisfactory privies. What the statistics fail to show is that a significant number of these households use no privies at all. Table II-24 indicates that only a minority of Indian homes are equipped with total sanitation facilities that are above Public Health Service standards of minimum adequacy.

The statistics do not reveal the true magnitude of the housing problem. There are still numbers of Indian families enduring the South Dakota winters in tents and abandoned car bodies. A person driving off the main reservation roads is likely to find that Indian "houses" are sheet metal and tarpaper hovels.

Although public utilities are available to almost all Indian families, most are financially unable to take advantage of them. The data on utilities is presented in Table II-24. While electricity is universally available on the reservations, only a small number of Indian homes are users. Radio communications are also available to all Indian families and most have radios. Television is not available to many Indians due to the remoteness of some of the reservations from sending stations. Even when television is available, many families have neither sufficient income nor credit to purchase a receiver.

The following paragraphs taken from community studies of Kyle and Wanblee on the Pine Ridge Reservation confirm the points made above.

Communications is still a major problem in Kyle. Only a handful of families have a telephone. There is no 24-hour public telephone service in the community. The only public telephone is located in the Kyle Cafe which closes at 7:30 p.m.

Nearly every household (in Kyle) with electricity (50 percent of the Indians and 88 percent of the White households) has a television set. Families without electricity have at least one transistor radio. The favorite radio station of the teenagers is KIMM (Rapid City) during the day and KOMA (Oklahoma City) at night. Adults listen mostly to KEZU (Rapid City), and KCSR (Chadron) and KOBH (Hot Springs).

Because of the lack of water facilities and inadequate housing and the fact that garbage collection is infrequent (once a week in "the housing"), sanitation presents serious problems in Kyle. Only 29.6 percent of the Indian homes have water piped into the house. This is in contrast to 82.3 percent of the White homes. 26.1 percent of the Indian households have a well with a pump in the yard. The remainder (44.3%) must haul their water from neighbor's houses or from creeks or springs. The Full Blood households especially are lacking adequate water supplies: only 18.8 percent have water piped into the house in comparison to 42.5 percent of Mixed Blood households.

Communications is a major problem in Wanblee. Few families have telephones and there is no public telephone service in the community. The only telephone available for any public use is located in the BIA school and is actually intended for emergency use only during hours in which the school is in operation.

The majority of households with electricity (55 percent of the Indian and 96.3 percent of the Non-Indian households) have television sets. Families without electricity have transistor radios and listen to Rapid City, Chadron, and Hot Springs radio stations.

Health and sanitation problems are serious in the community of Wanblee. Only 19.4 percent of the Indian households have water piped into the home. This is in contrast to 85.2 percent of the Non-Indian homes. 39.6 percent of the Indian households have a pump in the yard, 35.5 percent receive their water from neighbors' houses or wells and 4.3 percent haul their water from a creek or a spring. Among Full Bloods, only 8.3 percent have water piped into their homes in contrast to 36.4 percent of the Mixed Blood households. Wanblee also does not have a laundromat which is available in some of the other communities.²⁷

These studies were done in April and September, 1968 respectively.

The conclusions from the above analysis are as follows. First, due to an insufficient income most Indians on South Dakota reservations live in inadequate homes. Not only is this deficiency widespread but a large percentage of the homes are nowhere near the adequate level. Second, sanitation in most Indian homes is practically non-existent. There is neither sufficient private or public facilities for the disposal of waste. Third, most Indians do not enjoy even the most basic of household amenities and utilities.

²⁷ Levi Mesteth, "Kyle Community," *Pine Ridge Research Bulletin*, April, 1968, p. 26.
Maurice Miller, "Wanblee Community," *Pine Ridge Research Bulletin*, October, 1958, p. 26.

Health

The presence of low incomes, sub-standard housing, inadequate waste disposal facilities, the isolation of many Indian families, and harsh winters creates severe health problems on the South Dakota reservations. Indian health is the province of the Public Health Service, which maintains hospitals on all but the Crow Creek and Lower Brule Reservations. The last two reservations are serviced out of Pierre and Chamberlain. There are Public Health Service Indian Health Stations at several locations on all reservations. Hospital care for Indian families at federal expense is available at most hospitals near the reservations.

Indians living on the five closed reservations have fewer medical services available to them than do those living near the urban centers. Table II-25 gives a breakdown on the availability of health services to those living in the Indian counties of the West Central Region. If the more populated counties with large non-Indian populations of Tripp and Gregory were excluded, the deficiency would be even more acute.

TABLE II-25
HEALTH FACILITIES FOR SELECTED INDIAN COUNTIES
(1965)

County	Physicians	Dentists	Hospital Beds	Nursing Home Beds
Corson	2	0	31	0
Ziebach	0	0	0	0
Dewey	0	0	33	0
Shannon	0	0	58	0
Washabaugh	0	0	0	0
Bennett	2	0	30	0
Mellette	1	0	0	24
Todd	0	0	52	0
Tripp	4	2	31	47
Gregory	5	2	27	52
Lyman	2	0	0	0
Buffalo	0	0	0	0
Hyde	0	1	0	0
Total	16	5	262	123

Source: Cooperative Extension Service, South Dakota State University and U.S. Department of Agriculture; **Some Guidelines for Organizing Economic Development Efforts in South Dakota Along Trade Area Lines**, p. 12.

The fact remains that quality medical care is available to the Indians usually at no cost. The major problem is getting the Indians to the sources of medical attention. Most reservation Indians live more than 25 miles from the nearest health facility. Distances of over 50 miles are not uncommon. In most cases the distance is magnified by the lack of all-weather roads. Private transportation to health centers must be depended upon since there are no ambulances or public transportation systems. Since most Indians do not own cars and since many privately owned cars are dilapidated and unreliable, the need for improved communications is obvious.

The following series of tables expresses the health conditions among South Dakota's Indians. Table II-26 shows a birth rate for South Dakota Indians twice the national birth rate. In addition, it is revealed that while the total U.S. birth rate has declined (from 24.3 to 21.7) the Indian rate has risen (from 45.7 to 50.5) in the period 1958-60.

TABLE II-26
BIRTH RATES FOR INDIANS
 State of South Dakota
 Indian 23 Federal Reservation States and All Races, U.S.
 By Specified Periods
 (Birth Rates per 1,000 Population)

3-Year Periods	Indian		All Races U.S.*
	State of South Dakota	23 Fed. Res. States	
1962-64 .	50.5	N.A.	21.7
1961-63 .	49.9	42.2	22.4
1960-62 .	49.5	42.1	23.3
1959-61 .	48.5	41.9	23.7
1958-60 .	45.7	40.9	24.3

* Single year rate centered at the midpoint year.

N.A. — Not Available
 South Dakota State Data for Entire Indian Population.

Source: Indian — Official N.V.S.D. Tabulations and 1964 Edition of "Indian Health Highlights."
 All Races, U.S. — "NEW TRENDS," 1964 Edition.

Most experts agree that the decline in the U.S. birth rate is due to the increasing use and efficiency of contraceptive devices and improved education. Family planning does not appear to be widely practiced or accepted on the reservations. The increase in the Indian birth rate is primarily due to the improvements in Indian health and housing which has increased the number of live births and complete-term pregnancies.

Table II-27 shows rather dramatic reductions in infant mortality rates among Indians. Even so, the South Dakota rate is above the Indian average and over twice the total U.S. average. When one looks at Table II-27 he notes that the disparity is primarily the result of the much higher death rates for Indian infants 28 days through 11 months old. The mortality rate for this age group is almost 5 times the national average. From birth through the first six days, the Indian infant mortality figures are quite compatible with the U.S. average.

Table II-27
INDIAN INFANT DEATHS PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS BY AGE GROUP
State of South Dakota
23 Federal Reservation States and All Races, U.S.
By Specified Periods
(1964)

TOTAL	1961-63	Indian State of South Dakota *				23 Fed. Res. States 1959-61	All Races U.S. 1961
		1960-62	1959-61	1958-60			
INFANT DEATHS	52.2	61.8	65.2	71.8	45.6	25.3	
Under One Day ..	10.5	13.8	13.0	11.3	10.2	10.3	
1-6 Days	6.4	7.5	9.0	10.7	6.7	6.2	
7-27 Days	3.3	3.9	5.6	6.5	4.2	1.9	
28 Days Through 11 Months	32.0	36.6	37.5	43.2	28.9	6.9	

*South Dakota State Data for Entire Indian Population

Source: Official N.V.S.D. Tabulations and 1964 Edition of "Indian Health Highlights".

It appears that the problem of infant mortality is one of inadequate home care after the child leaves the hospital. When one uses Table II-28 to compare the causes of death among Indian and non-Indian infants, this statement appears to be confirmed. The much higher death rates due to respiratory, digestive, infective, and parasitic diseases are probably due to the poor living conditions in many Indian homes.

TABLE II-28
FIVE LEADING CAUSES OF NEONATAL AND POSTNEONATAL DEATHS FOR INDIANS
 State of South Dakota
 23 Federal Reservation States and All Races, U.S.
 By Specified Periods
 (Death Rates per 1,000 Live Births)

	Indian State of South Dakota *		23 Fed. Res. States	All Races U.S.
	1961-63	1960-62	1959-61	1960
Under 28 Days (Neonatal)				
All Causes	20.2	25.2	19.2	18.7
Immaturity	5.6	7.8	4.0	4.5
Postnatal Asphyxia & Atelectasis	2.6	3.6	3.0	4.5
Congenital Malformations	1.8	2.3	2.3	2.3
Birth Injuries	1.0	1.0	2.3	2.4
Pneumonia of Newborn	1.0	2.3	1.3	0.8
28 Days - 11 Months (Postneonatal)				
All Causes	32.0	36.6	26.4	7.3
Respiratory Diseases	11.5	16.6	9.4	2.8
Digestive Diseases	5.4	5.5	5.6	0.7
Infective & Parasitic Diseases	3.8	3.9	2.1	0.3
Accidents	2.8	1.6	1.6	0.8
Congenital Malformations	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.3

* Rate based on 3 or less infant deaths in the 2-year period.
 South Dakota State Data for Entire Indian Population.

Source: Official N.V.S.D. Tabulations and 1964 Edition of "Indian Health Highlights".

The high birth rates among Indians may also be due to cultural tradition and economic necessity. In most underdeveloped cultures, a large measure of status is associated with a large family. This may be true for the Indians also. Large families also provide a measure of economic security. Not only are there a large number of potential contributors to the family income stream, but a large number of children serve as potential homes for Indian parents when they reach old age. For many, if not most, this is their only form of social security.

The death rates by causes for South Dakota Indians, all Indians, and the total U.S. population are presented in Table II-29. Some striking comparisons can be made. The Indian death rate due to accidents (including motor vehicles) is over four times the national average; yet, the rate for heart disease is only slightly over half the U.S. average. The average for diseases associated with poor living conditions is in all cases much higher for Indians in South

TABLE II-29
INDIAN DEATH RATES FOR SELECTED CAUSES OF DEATH
State of South Dakota
23 Federal Reservation Status and All Races, U.S.
By Specified Periods
(Rates per 100,000 Population)

	Indian										
	State of South Dakota *								23 Fed. Res. States 1959-61		All Races 1960
	1961-63		1960-62		1959-61		1958-60		Rank	Rate	Rate
	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rate	
ALL CAUSES OF DEATH		1,251.6		1,305.9		1,338.1		1,302.3		899.9	954.7
All Accidents	1	227.3	1	219.8	1	224.5	1	217.1	1	155.8	52.3
Motor Vehicle Accidents		114.9		126.0		140.6		133.1		---	---
Other Accidents		112.4		93.8		83.9		84.0		---	---
Heart Diseases	2	210.7	2	195.4	2	191.0	2	182.2	2	141.6	369.0
Malignant Neoplasms	3	98.3	4	109.3	5	113.5	4	113.7	4	69.8	149.2
Pneumonia & Influenza (Ex. NB)	4	97.1	3	136.2	3	138.1	3	137.0	3	76.6	37.3
Certain Diseases of Early Infancy ¹	5	85.6	5	106.7	4	116.1	5	109.8	5	67.5	37.4
Vascular Lesions Affecting the CNS	6	47.3	6	63.0	6	64.5	7	58.1	6	50.1	108.0
Tuberculosis, All Forms	7	43.4	7	39.8	7	46.5	6	59.4	8	25.1	5.9
Diabetes Mellitus	8	39.6	8	29.6	10	24.5	9	27.1	11	16.0	16.7
Gastritis, Duodenitis, Enteritis, and Colitis (Ex. Diarrhea of NB)	9	26.8	9	29.6	8	38.7	8	49.1	7	36.5	4.4
Congenital Malformations	10	21.7	10	23.1	9	25.8	10	27.1	10	20.7	12.2
Homicide	11	14.0	11	19.3	11	19.4	11	19.4	12	14.3	4.7
Suicide	12	11.5	12	9.0	12	11.6	12	11.6		---	---

¹ Includes immaturity unqualified, postnatal asphyxia and atelectosis, birth injuries, pneumonia and diarrhea of newborn.

*South Dakota State Data for Entire Indian Population.

Source: Official N.V.S.D. Tabulations and 1964 Edition of "Indian Health Highlights".

Dakota than for the entire U.S. population. (For example, compare the figures for pneumonia, influenza, and tuberculosis.) What is interesting is that the death rates for South Dakota Indians are above the rates for all U.S. Indians in every case in the period 1959-61.

The incidence of selected diseases among South Dakota Indians, and the total Indian and U.S. populations are given in Table II-30. While the disease rate for South Dakota Indians for all diseases is higher than the U.S. averages, the disparity again is greatest for diseases associated with poor living conditions.

This statement is born out by the high incidence of Otitis Media (middle ear infection). This disease has been eliminated elsewhere in the United States for over 30 years. The presence of Otitis Media is looked upon by health authorities as a sign of primitive living conditions as it always disappears as living conditions improve. In almost all cases, the incidences are higher for South Dakota Indians than for all U.S. Indians. This suggests that living conditions on South Dakota reservations are below standard even when compared to other reservations.

Not included in these statistics is data on mental illness. While data is difficult to accumulate on all mental disorders the suicide and alcoholism rates do indicate a major mental health problem. While national statistics on attempted suicides are not available, James E. Willis found that on the Pine Ridge Reservation the rate of attempted suicides was twice the rate found in studies done among non-Indians.^{27a} Data conveyed to these authors by social workers on the reservations indicate that around 80 percent of all reservation Indians have a problem with alcohol.

While alcoholism is widespread, particularly among males, suicide attempts are more limited among the population. Willis found that the rate was highest among young people (16-29), particularly single females. In both suicide and alcohol problems the main cause appears to be a culture conflict with which the Indian is unable to cope, the Indian has through the education system, the activities of the government, and contacts with non-Indians been degraded; and as a result he feels inadequate and unimportant. His response to the aggression which arises from these feelings is to escape either through alcohol, somatic complaints, withdrawal, or suicide.

^{27a} "Suicide and Self-Destructive Behavior in the Oglala Sioux: Some Clinical Aspects and Community Approaches", *Pine Ridge Research Bulletin*, (January, 1968) p. 15.

Industrial Development. In recent years, particularly since 1960, industrial development has received considerable emphasis on all U.S. Indian Reservations. This point is illustrated in the following Table V-4. Credit for this development goes to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Area Redevelopment Administration, the Economic Development Administration, and the tribes. Paralleling this growth has been the general growth in economic activity during the same period as well as the growth in defense spending which supplements production of light-weight goods which normally will be found being produced on the reservation.

TABLE V-4
INDUSTRIAL PLANTS ON U.S.
INDIAN RESERVATIONS, 1957-68

Fiscal Year	Plants Established	Plants Closed Down	Plants in Operation (End of Yr.)	Labor Force	
				Indian	Non-Indian
1957-59	4	1	3	391	171
1960	3	0	3	525	156
1961	4	0	4	702	505
1962	5	1	4	887	600
1963	6	2	4	1,395	1,719
1964	14	7	7	1,668	2,286
1965	21	6	15	2,011	2,479
1966	21	4	17	3,044	3,244
1967	23	3	20	3,730	3,666
1968	36	3	33	4,112	4,375
Total	137	27	110		

Source: Data on plants established from U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs, "Summary Record of Plants Established As a Result of Indian Industrial Development Program," unpublished tabulation, August, 1968. Data on plant closings from U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs, "Summary of Plant Closings," unpublished tabulation, July, 1968. Data on Indian and non-Indian labor force from Bureau of Indian Affairs (no title), unpublished graph, given to author by Mr. Gordon Evans, Branch of Employment Assistance, September, 1968.

Delineation of a basic philosophy of industrial development on the reservation is difficult. Some 1,500 concerns move every year throughout the U. S. with cities and states from the entire nation vying for each to relocate with them. Many of these states and cities have highly sophisticated industrial development commissions. On most of the reservations this level of sophistication has not been obtained making it very difficult for them to compete for these firms.

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Hard realities dictate that very rigid limitations to development exist on the reservations. The first of these limitations is the locational factor. A potential firm must be concerned with its ability to transport its products out as well as transporting in the resources it will use. In addition, the road system must be such that if the firm is relying upon a local market, the populus must have easy access to points where the goods are sold.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs has the responsibility of providing the maintenance and improvement of Indian reservation roads since county road service is not provided. During 1964 for the nation as a whole the Bureau spent \$206 per mile on road maintenance and improvement, while the rural county road system for the nation as a whole spent \$415 per mile. Inadequate expenditures have led to inadequate roads.

As for railroads, none of the reservations in South Dakota has a railroad running through them nor is there one near. Airstrips which are available are far below aviation safety standards. The adverse location of South Dakota's reservations with inferior modes of transportation constitutes a very significant limitation to their potential industrial growth.

The second limitation worth mention is the lack of a market. The poverty conditions of the Indian precludes the existence of sufficient demand to support firms relying on local spending. Even if their incomes were raised, additional problems would arise due to the scattered nature of the population and the road system. One effect of these conditions would be that the type of firms which would enter the reservations is severely limited. Generally only lightweight industry would be possible since their goods could be produced on the reservations and shipped to an external market.

A final major limitation has to do with the qualities of the human resource. In the section of this report on education, it was observed that the level of education on the reservation is very low. In addition, very little vocational training has been provided. The result is, then, that there is a great deficiency of semi-skilled and skilled manpower.

A final comment concerning the human resource is the problem of absenteeism. On many of the South Dakota reservations, firms have indicated that the turnover has run as high as 200-400 annually. The result is that these firms have cut back

on the hiring of the non-white in an attempt to overcome the loss in production resulting from the turnover. This problem is particularly injurious to the small firms with limited resources who cannot afford these temporary lags in production.

Formidable as it may seem, progress has been made. Contributing to these successes are a number of factors. The first of these is the low labor cost. Table V-5 reflects the differentials between the average wages on the Pine Ridge Reservation and the remainder of the United States. Virtually all non-supervisory employees have a beginning wage equal to the minimum wage. Bureau of Labor statistics indicate that the average hourly wage in manufacturing is approximately \$2.80 per hour or well above the average wages paid on the reservations.

TABLE V-5
AVERAGE WAGE, VARIOUS OCCUPATIONS
Pine Ridge Reservation and United States
1966

Occupation	Pine Ridge	
	Indian Reservation	United States
Laborer	\$ 1.55 ¹	\$ 2.25 ¹
Truck Driver	1.80	2.35
Carpenter	2.80	3.10
Electrician	3.25	3.30
Painter	2.55	3.05
Bricklayer	3.30	3.35
Plumber	3.25	3.10
Crane Operator	2.00	2.60
Cook	1.80	—
Clerk	225.00 ²	440.00 ²
Secretary	200.00	425.00
Typist	175.00	350.00

Source: Bureau of Indian Affairs, Industrial Facts, Pine Ridge, South Dakota (mimeographed), February, 1968, p. 6; U. S. Department of Labor, "Wages and Related Benefits," Bulletin 1385-82 (Government Printing Office, December, 1964).

¹Per hour.

²Per Month.

Thus far, none of the existing plants are unionized. One of the goals of most unions is to eliminate regional wage differentials. Yet unionization on the reservations would likely retard increased industrialization. Likewise the increase in the minimum wage has likely decreased potential industrialization since the low labor costs constitutes one of the major reasons for firms selecting the reservations for plant location. Complementing the low labor costs is the virtual absence of fringe benefits. Those that are available are far below the ones on off-reservation settings.

Another factor contributing to the successes in industrial development has been the existence of certain tax advantages. Property located on the reservation is exempt from the high state property tax due to the public nature of the ownership. As a manager of one of the firms located on one of the reservations indicated, if it were not for this exemption his firm could not afford to locate on the reservation.

Further supporting industrial development on the reservation has been the activities of the Area Redevelopment Administration and its successor, the Economic Development Administration. The scope of the EDA activities in 1967 is reflected in Table V-6. As was the case under the ARA, the EDA will make loans up to 65 percent of the cost of land, machinery, equipment, and buildings. The interest rate in 1966 was 4 ¼ percent and the borrower has up to 25 years to repay. Also under its Business Assistance Program working capital guarantees of up to 90 percent can be obtained on the unpaid balance.

Table V-6
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION
GRANTS AWARDED IN FISCAL YEAR 1967
State of South Dakota
Indian Reservations

Development Facilities Grants	
Lower Brule Sioux Tribe	18,880.56
Crow Creek Sioux Tribe	58,400.00
Pine Ridge Reservation Development Co.	34,400.00
Rosebud Sioux Tribe	40,000.00
Planning, Technical Assistance and Research	
Rosebud Sioux Tribe	48,720.00
Total	\$264,150.56

Source: Department of Commerce.

Thus far the authors have indicated some of the limitations faced in continued development as well as noting some of the advantages of the Reservations. The obvious question then is what is the future for the development on the reservations. The section on income commented that the Indian is not the aggressive person that his counterpart in the remainder of American society is. In addition, he seems to be more oriented to the present than to the future. For effective planning for development visions of the future are necessary. This along with the problems earlier mentioned make development in the future seem remote. This is not to say, however, that it is impossible as has been demonstrated on the Rosebud Reservation. It can be suggested, however, that recognition must be made of the hard realities to be encountered.

Manpower Development

Because of the unskilled nature of the worker, manpower development must become a very integral part of any potential industrial development. This has become one of the major features of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Industrial Development Program.

As a part of their program, the Bureau will reimburse the employer one-half of the minimum wage while the employee is in the training stage. Since the productivity of many employees is well below the break-even point during the initial stages of their employment, this subsidy becomes highly significant.

Through the Bureau of Indian Affairs Employment Office and the local and state employment service, recruiting and screening of potential trainees is simplified. In recent years, standards employed in selecting trainees have been significantly raised in order to insure greater success. In addition, these grants for on-the-job trainees are not made unless the Bureau is relatively certain that the firm can successfully survive. As a point in fact they will actually discourage potential firms by refusing the grant if doubt exists.

Economic Development on Rosebud

From preliminary indications many of the barriers mentioned above appear on the way to being overcome on the Rosebud reservation. Table V-7 indicates the types of manufacturing plants currently on the reservation or in the process of locating there and the corresponding current and projected employment figures. It is estimated by the Economic Development Office at Rosebud that these 790 manufacturing jobs will produce 350 service oriented jobs or an increase in employment of 1,140.

TABLE V-7
MANUFACTURING ON THE ROSEBUD RESERVATION:
Current and Projected

	Employment		
	Current	1969	1972
Rosebud Manufacturing ¹	40	60	120
Rosebud Electronics ²	75	150	300
Rosebud Sign Techniques ³	5	30	80
Rosebud Diversified Arts	5	N.A.	35
American Foods	0	85	350
Firehawk Project ⁴	0	40	85
	125	365	790

¹Producers of laminated counter tops and cabinets

²Producers of harness cable for I.B.M. computers

³Manufacturers of reflectorized signs

⁴Commercial recreation

Source: Economic Development Office, Rosebud Reservation, November, 1968.

The first steps toward development on Rosebud have been taken. Rosebud is set apart from the other South Dakota reservations in two respects: First, there is something happening. A stable and progressive tribal government has been elected. A smoothly functioning C.A.P. is in operation and providing high quality services to the reservation population in addition to employing over 200 on its own staff. An Economic Development Office, headed by a non-Indian, has been established to recruit industry. The above mentioned statistics testify to its effectiveness.

Second, the people on the reservation have hope. This feeling of optimism is unique among South Dakota reservations. The improved job opportunities and better living conditions have contributed to this feeling. Unemployment on the Rosebud has fallen from 88 percent 5 years ago to an expected 35 percent this year. This achievement is even more impressive considering that the improved living conditions have swelled the Rosebud population.

This feeling of optimism appears to be well founded.

Why has Rosebud started to move? The authors suggest the following explanations.

1) Rosebud has a stable Tribal government. On many reservations tribal councils change so frequently that development policy has no chance of implementation. As tribal councils change so does policy toward existing and prospective firms. The movement of the fishhook factory from Pine Ridge to Rosebud

was the result of a capricious policy change by a new administration. The necessity of a stable government as a precondition for development has a long testimony in the literature of economic development. The case of Rosebud can be added to the list.

2) Rosebud has taken a realistic approach toward her abilities and limitations. She has sought industries which exploit the advantages listed above. The Rosebud Electronics makes use of the low cost labor pool available. The new food processing plant will supply such unusual but available items as pheasant and buffalo dinners to the airlines for their gourmet flights. The Firehawk project is designed to tap the tourist potential. These plans call for the construction of several low cost high quality "teepee" like motel units each with several rooms. In addition other tourist amenities will be provided. The Economic Development Office estimates that upwards to a quarter million tourist dollars will be trapped that now escape.

3) The Rosebud Tribal Council has adopted sound business practices in its dealings with existing and potential firms. In most cases the tribe serves as entrepreneur setting up the operation and entering into a long term contract with the firms. This is not always the case on other reservations. In addition the Council has availed itself of professional services in economic development.

The above is not to indicate that there are no problems on Rosebud and that a bright future of growth is assured. But the first steps have been taken. The experience of Rosebud may well serve as guidelines for the other reservations to follow.

Conclusions

The above analysis has been critical of most of the current programs designed to eliminate Indian poverty. It must be made clear that these are fundamental criticisms which stem from the philosophy adopted and followed by the government. The objections can not be overcome by adopting more programs and spending more money unless the whole approach currently used is abandoned and replaced. The service philosophy must be replaced with an income philosophy. Decentralization of decision making must come. The government's approach that the Indian must be protected from his own mistakes by centralized planning must be rejected. The Indians will make mistakes but this is an integral part of the process which will bring to them an understanding of their problems and ways of solving them.

The comment is frequently made that the solution to the reservation problem is the destruction of the reservations. It is true that the reservations are an artificial anachronism inflicted by the government on a defeated people. But there is impressive evidence that the destruction of the reservation would create more problems rather than less.

The culture of dependency which has been created by the government programs reinforced by the traditional cultural orientation of the Sioux means that the reservations will remain into the future and attempts to move the Indians from the reservations in large numbers will fail. Carl Eicher has put the problem this way:

This study suggests that the Rosebud Reservation will continue under federal jurisdiction into the indefinite future if the Rosebud Indians are allowed to make the decision. This research reveals that many Rosebud mixed blood ranchers wish to maintain the reservation as an economic privilege for tax advantages and income security whereas many full-bloods seek to perpetuate the reservations as an economic necessity for general welfare assistance, free board and room for children in boarding schools and free medical and dental care. Therefore economic privilege and economic necessity interact to reinforce the need to perpetuate the reservation system under federal control for at least another generation. ⁶⁸

⁶⁸Eicher, *op. cit.*

CHAPTER VI Summary and Conclusion

This last chapter is a summation of the conclusions reached in the previous chapters. Of the American poor there is no group more destitute than the American Indian. Yet his poverty has virtually been overlooked. The purpose of this report was threefold: 1) To characterize and describe Indian poverty in South Dakota, 2) to measure the impact of this poverty, in economic terms, on the economy of the state, and 3) to analyze some of the programs in operation to ease the Indian's economic distress.

Background

In Chapter I the groundwork for the study was established. The different concepts and definitions of poverty were discussed. The authors elected to follow the general practice and use an income standard of \$3,000⁶⁹ for a family of four. The authors did this fully recognizing that since the poor usually consumed or spent more than they earned, a consumption standard might be more appropriate. The income standard was selected because of the availability of data in that form.

Characteristics of Indian Poverty

In Chapter II the characteristics of South Dakota Indian poverty were detailed. The percentage of the states population which is Indian has risen in the past 18 years from 3.4 to 6 percent due to the relative stagnation of the states population and the higher outmigration rates for non-Indians and higher return rates for Indians who do leave.

The majority of South Dakota's Indians live on reservations in the west central region of the state. An inordinantly large percentage of the Indian population is too old, too young or too infirm to be productive members of the labor force. When these

⁶⁹ In constant 1962 dollars.

are added to the women who cannot work due to family care, then 78 percent of all Indians are in the "dependent" category. This places a great economic burden on the rest of the Indian labor force.

Although most Indians own some land most of them do not work it. Over the years the lands on the reservations have been sold to non-Indians or parceled out among the heirs of the original Indian owners. The resulting patchwork of small plots cannot be farmed or ranched efficiently. Since the Indians lack sufficient capital of their own to combine holdings, most lease their land to others. The fact that most Indian holdings are small and not highly productive means that income from this source is welcome but not bountiful.

Despite the fact that less than one-quarter of South Dakota's Indians are in the labor force, unemployment and underemployment are widespread. Almost 40 percent (39.7) of South Dakota's Indians in the labor force had no jobs of any nature in 1967-68. Only 35.4 percent held permanent positions. The unemployment rates for men were much higher than for women (44.6 to 31.1 percent). Many of those who were not listed as unemployed were "disguised" unemployed in that they worked on farms but added almost nothing to output and would take other jobs if they were available.

Of the sources of employment farming provided, by a slight margin over government employment, the most jobs. But government jobs (Federal and Tribal) provided by far the largest amount of aggregate income. On one reservation 46.2 percent of those employed worked for the federal government either with the Bureau of Indian Affairs or the Office of Economic Opportunity. When tribal jobs were included the percentage rose to 52.7.

Besides farming and government works there are almost no jobs available to the reservation Indians. The Bureau of Indian Affairs listed only 296 Indians employed in manufacturing in the state as of the middle of 1968.

The lack of job opportunities leads to conditions of deepest poverty. Over 79 percent of all South Dakota Indians had incomes below the government's poverty line. Per family incomes ranged from a low of 1,731 on Crow Creek and Lower Brule Reservations

to a high of 2,572 on Rosebud. This was from 23 to 31 percent of the average family income in the state taken as a whole.

The sources of Indian income were identified. Over forty percent (43.4) of those Indians on one reservation received totally unearned income; ie, income from leases, pensions, and/or welfare transfers. Lease income was more important as a source of unearned income than was welfare with over 50 percent (51.9) receiving income from this source. Eighty-three percent of those with land leased all or part of it. Thirty-five percent received welfare and/or pension payments.

The data presented concerning Indian income in South Dakota given in Chapter II indicated that most Indians had incomes well below the poverty line. Despite the notion to the contrary, the lease incomes and government transfers were not high. The contention that while Indian employment is low the Indian never-the-less received substantial amounts of unearned income was rejected. The income position of the mixed blood Indians was considerably better than that of the full blood.

When the figures on Indian poverty in the state were compared with the corresponding figures for the state as a whole, the following was indicated. The percentage of the state's population in poverty is between 33 and 26. This is one of the higher poverty incidences in the nation. Yet 79 percent of the state's Indians fell into the poverty group. Put a bit differently, Indians comprise 6 percent of the states population but comprised 9 to 13 percent of the total poor. Note must be taken of the fact that the figures show quite clearly that the poverty problem in the state is not predominantly Indian.

In the authors investigation of Indian education, it was found that educational achievement was well below the United States average. While the average American had finished 10.6 years of school (12.0 for whites and 9.0 for Negroes), the average South Dakota Indian had finished only 8.4. Only 20 percent held high school diplomas as compared to 50 percent of U.S. Whites and 27 percent of U.S. Negroes. The completion rates improved as the age of the reservation resident fell.

The factors which appeared to have the most bearing on failure or success in school can be summarized as follows. Mixed

bloods did significantly better than did full bloods with mixed blood females outachieving any other group. Those who had lived off the reservations did better than those who had not. The most significant factor appeared to be the language spoken in the students home. Those coming from homes where only English was spoken achieved the most. Those from homes where the major language used was the native Lakota achieved the least. This reflects the cultural barriers to educational success as well as the use of English in the schools.

The Indian dropout rate was twice the national average occurring primarily at the end of the 8th grade or during the first year of high school. One reason for this was the fact that there was little economic reward to staying in school. The few jobs available on the reservations required neither much training nor skill.

Living conditions on the reservations reflected the low incomes and poor education of South Dakota's Indians. Most Indians live in substandard homes. Sanitation is primitive with water generally being obtained from unsafe sources and waste disposal often being nothing more than the spreading of garbage and human waste around the premises. Many Indians still live in tents and abandoned car bodies.

Although public utilities are available to the Indians, most lack sufficient income to take full advantage of them.

The picture concerning Indian health is likewise discouraging. Despite the availability of free care furnished by the Public Health Service, health conditions on the reservations are very poor. The Health Services available to the reservation Indians are concentrated at one place. This creates problems in that the Indian is unable to negotiate the long distances which often must be traveled. The lack of ambulances or public transport systems intensifies this problem.

While the birth rate in the nation has been falling, the birth rate among South Dakota's Indians has risen. The increase in Indian birth rates is due to their rejection of contraception and the somewhat improved health conditions which have increased live births and full term pregnancies.

Comparing health figures for South Dakota's Indians with

Indians across the country and the population of the United States as a whole, it was found that the South Dakota Indians had higher disease and death rates than either other group. Particularly significant was the infant mortality rate which was 5 times the national average. South Dakota Indians had much higher death rates from those causes usually associated with poor living conditions; ie, respiratory, digestive, infective and parasitic diseases. Significant also was the finding that deaths due to accidents (motor vehicles included) were 4 times as frequent among Indians as the general population. Since disease and death rates for South Dakota Indians exceeded those for Indians on other reservations, it is appropriate to assume that living conditions are worse in this state for Indians than they are elsewhere.

The problems of mental health are also serious as reflected by the rates of alcoholism and suicide. The suicide rate may run twice the national average and up to 80 percent of the Indians have problems with alcohol. These psychological problems reflect the strains of the cultural conflict with which the Indian appears unable to cope.

The result of these health conditions is a life expectancy of 20 years less than the national average (43.5 to 63.3 years).

Reservation Marketing Systems

Phillip Fisher in Chapter III studied the marketing system in Indian counties and compared them to non-Indian counties of similar population density and family income. In order to get a large enough sample some North Dakota counties were included. Fisher found the marketing systems in reservation counties to be generally deficient. The deficiencies could not be explained by population density and income alone since the inadequacy was significantly greater for the Indian counties than for the non-Indian counties having similar characteristics.

Two reasons for this disparity were suggested. First, there is not sufficient indigeneous capital on the reservations to supply local businesses. Second, due to cultural differences the Indians appear less inclined to go into business than do their non-Indian counterparts.

Cost of Poverty

One goal of this study was to provide an idea of the impact

of the existence of this deprived group upon the economy of South Dakota. Chapter IV reveals the fact that a loss of aggregate demand to the state ranging from 6.9 million to 17.1 million was experienced depending upon the income base and the multiplier employed. Viewing the loss of aggregate demand as a loss in sales to the state it was also discovered that as a percentage of total taxable retail sales the loss amounted to .7 to 1.8 percent.

To the state as a whole this loss in sales must be viewed as a cost in terms of sacrificed income. This factor is particularly revealing when one takes cognizance of the multiple impact of an increase in aggregate demand as this increase is respent by the income receivers. This impact is revealed in Chapter IV through the use of the multiplier.

While revealing the costs in terms of the loss in aggregate demand one cannot help but discover the benefits experienced by the state due to the existence of this poverty stricken group. This paradox is revealed by the fact that sizable sums flow into the reservations and into the state through the government machinery designed to alleviate poverty. Public and General Welfare assistance paid to the Indians amounted to better than \$2.8 million for 1967 or \$486.78 per household. At the same time the Bureau of Indian Affairs has a budget of over \$22 million annually with a salary base of better than \$450,000 annually in the Aberdeen Area Office. These figures reflect vividly the fact that large sums flow into South Dakota solely for the purpose of overcoming the Indian poverty problem.

Evaluation of Current Programs

In Chapter V the authors evaluated those programs which have been established to eliminate the Indian destitution. Those programs evaluated are those administered by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Office of Economic Opportunity and the Public Health Service. These programs make up the bulk of the major programs currently in existence. These programs have been categorized by the services provided rather than individual agency.

In a survey conducted on the Pine Ridge Reservation by the Public Health Service, housing was found to be the major need expressed by those participating in the study. To meet this expressed need seven different housing programs have been designed and employed. Through these programs in a short span of

three and one-half years, 1,396 homes have been either constructed and occupied, put under construction, and/or repaired or are programmed for construction in South Dakota. In addition many more are projected for 1969.

The authors of this study have evaluated these housing programs quite favorably. Through these programs an environment of change has contributed to newborn enthusiasm for the fulfillment of new goals of higher standards of living. Through this environment of change the public housing authorities on the various reservations in coordination with the various granting agencies much can and is being accomplished in providing for adequate housing for the South Dakota Indian.

Included in the projects for the elimination of inadequate housing are the following programs.

The first program discussed is housing improvement. To repair, remodel, or relocate to meet acceptable standards of decent and sanitary housing has been the goals of this program. Assistance under this program has been provided for 285 units since the inception of this program.

Under the low rent housing program 476 units have been programmed and constructed. Rents in these units run from \$30-\$78 per month. The mutual help housing program provides through "sweat equity" a low cost form of housing renting for as low as \$7.50 per month. Approximately 180 units have been funded thus far with more projected for the future.

For the purpose of providing temporary housing until replacements may be provided transitional homes have been built under a program adopted on the Rosebud Reservation. Costs per month to the Indian is approximately \$5.00 per month. Currently 375 units in this category have been funded and nearly constructed.

To fill the gap of those Indians with incomes larger than accepted to occupy the low rent housing units and yet below the high income standards a middle income housing program has been developed on the Pine Ridge Reservation. Fifty units have been constructed.

One of the most promising categories of housing is the various Turnkey programs. Under these programs the development of low income housing by private developers is encouraged. In concurrence with the intentions of H.U.D. this program encourages the selling of the housing to the Indians. To finance these projects local housing authorities obtain funds from private sources who are encouraged to make the loans by the fact that the H.U.D. guarantees the loan. The difference between the various Turnkey programs (Turnkey I, II, III) lies primarily in the incident of the responsibility to manage the homes. Turnkey III being particularly favorable in that through "sweat equity" equity in the home may be gained by doing the maintenance work themselves and by helping pay for their homes as their income rises.

As suggested in Chapter V problems have been encountered in developing the various housing programs. To overcome some of these programs the authors suggest that consideration be given to the following proposals. The first proposal being that greater coordination between the various granting agencies should be fostered. The need for this being vividly reflected by the fact that with joint funding funds to provide the various components of the homes are not always provided concurrently the result being that homes are left idle.

A second proposal is that standards employed might temporarily be lowered in order that construction costs might be lowered sufficiently to enable construction of homes for which the rent will be low enough for the very poorest to obtain shelter. Rents of \$60 per month cannot be considered low for a household with incomes of less than \$1,000 annually.

Two final considerations are that inspection by agencies could be accomplished jointly and consideration might be given to furnishing the homes. With multiple cooperating agencies, each with the responsibility to inspect the facilities, excessive annoyance of occupants exists. Finally many homes have few furnishings and assistance in this area could provide for increased convenience in the homes.

Educational programs have not been evaluated as favorably as those programs related with housing. This feeling has grown after observing the level of achievement obtained by the Indian. Approximately \$350 per capita was expended by public and

private sources to educate the Indian while for the State of South Dakota as a whole only \$161 per capita was spent on education. This paradox of low achievement and high spending speaks poorly of the Indian education program.

Causes of this failure were found to be many. Students coming from poverty stricken homes could not be expected to do well in school. In addition even if the Indian were to complete his education the lack of rewarding and stimulating jobs on the reservation does little to encourage this attainment.

The schools provided by the government also must be faulted as contributing to the failure to educate the Indian. Indian young people many times felt that the teachers either did not like or understand Indians. Acculturation, traditionally a function of American schools, has led to resentment making the transition to an alien culture painful. This contributed further difficulties in the educational process.

Another cause has been the traditional methods of classroom instruction. As a non-competitively oriented member of society, the Indian refuses to compete in the classroom environment as does his non-Indian counterpart. Thus educational achievement cannot be measured in a comparative manner. This problem is further enhanced by his difficulty in communication when one recognizes that many come from homes where Lakotah rather than English is spoken.

Two final causes are witnessed by low teacher salaries, encouraging teacher turnover, and the lack of parental involvement in the schools.

To overcome the educational problems the authors have accepted those suggestions given by Dr.'s Mindell and Maynard along with two additional suggestions of their own. In summary Dr.'s Mindell and Maynard have suggested de-emphasizing acculturation of the Indian, greater parental involvement, orientation programs for those entering boarding school, increased efforts in adult education, placing N.Y.C. members into social service jobs and changing tribal laws to make it obligatory for Indian students to remain in school until they graduate from high school or reach 18 years.

The suggestion of the authors is that educational stipends should be provided for those who stay in school. Complementing this suggestion is a proposal that an education grant system should be instigated. The grant system is being designed to replace the current Indian schools.

The responsibility for providing adequate health services to the Indian has been accepted by the U.S. Public Health Services. In analyzing the various programs of the Public Health Service, two conclusions were reached. First, physical ill health among the Indians of South Dakota exists to a greater degree than it does for the U.S. Indian as a whole. Secondly, service centers which exist are not easily reached by all Indians. The reasons for these conclusions are that the health services are too highly concentrated and that communication and transportation are inadequate thus making it difficult for the Indian to avail himself of the health services.

To overcome these difficulties the following suggestions have been rendered by the authors. The suggestions take the form of decentralization of health care facilities, expanded programs of mental and dental care, a public relations campaign to further acquaint the Indian with available health services, and expansion of the health component of the Community Action Program (C.A.P.).

The core of these proposals are such that a new governmental philosophy towards Indian health would be necessary. The philosophy necessarily would change from a crisis-oriented philosophy to a philosophy of prevention and rehabilitation.

Maintenance of income has not been one of the primary goals of the governmental philosophy towards the Indian. The philosophy by and large has been one of service rather than income.

The result of this strategy has been that the Indian has been alienated from the market place. The operative functions of the market system have been rendered inoperative in the allocation of the human resource on the reservation. The system cannot allocate the resource and the resource has not been granted the privilege of reflecting his vote in the market place due to his low income level.

As an alternative to the service orientation of the government strategy some form of an income strategy needs to be established. This alternative strategy could take the form of a guaranteed annual income or negative income tax. Through such a proposal increased income could be experienced allowing the Indians to become an active participant in the market place.

This proposal is not to suggest that current programs should be eliminated. The Indian currently is not prepared to become a participant in the market place. For many years he has been alienated from the market place and time would be necessary to educate him in the expertise of this new experience. It can be said however, that a gradual conversion to such a philosophy would provide for the adaptation of the Indian to the new and desirable experience.

As has been experienced throughout the entire nation the dimension of the need to convert from an agricultural to an industrial economy is apparent on the reservations. This has been reflected by the fact that in 1967 better than 75 percent of all income was generated from non-agricultural activities on the reservations.

Tourism has been one alternative to which the Indian may turn. Spurred by the tourism potential of the state, the Indian, by cooperation in the state tourism plan may find potential which will complement his tradition as well as provide increased employment and income.

Recently industrial development has been given considerable emphasis as the primary alternative to agriculture. In Chapter V the authors have suggested that despite the progress which thus far has been experienced rigid limitations are in the path of industrialization of any great magnitude. These limitations consist of poor transportation facilities, lack of a concentrated market place, and the quality of the labor force.

As indicated progress toward industrialization has taken place, the reasons for this progress consist of low labor costs, lack of unionization, existence of certain tax advantages, and the activities of the Economic Development Administration in providing needed capital.

An analysis of these factors reflect the fact that industrialization at best depends on overcoming the primary obstacles of lack of capital, improvement of the human resource, and the providing of an adequate transportation system. Even with these obstacles removed the nature of potential firms will to a great degree be limited to lightweight industry which can ship the finished goods to external markets. It is doubtful that the internal market will grow sufficiently to support much industrialization on its own.

The most encouraging sign that there is a solution to Indian poverty is the Rosebud Reservation. The unemployment rate has declined from 88 to 35 percent in the last few years. New industry is coming in. The success of Rosebud is due to her stable Tribal government, her realistic approach to her abilities and limitations, and her use of sound business practices. Rosebud is a long way from having solved all her problems, but there is much to be learned from her accomplishment.

The authors of this study do not feel that the problem of Indian Poverty in the state defies solution. The authors do feel that some of the current programs contribute to the problem rather than to its solution. Throughout their investigation the authors have been impressed with the need for rethinking the entire approach. It is their hope that this report may contribute to this process.

Appendix A**Individual Reservation Summaries**

Source: South Dakota State Data Book, Public Health Service,
Bureau of Indian Health.

THE
RESERVATION

CHEYENNE RIVER RESERVATION,
SOUTH DAKOTA

LOCATION: The Cheyenne River Reservation is in north central South Dakota, encompassing most of Dewey and Ziebach Counties. In addition, some lands assigned to individual Indian families are located in Haakon, Meade, Perkins, and Stanley Counties.

Principal settlements - (1960 pop.) Eagle Butte (pop. 495); Cherry Creek (pop. 300); Promise (pop. 100); Red Scaffold (pop. 190); Thunder Butte (pop. 100); and White Horse (pop. 150).

Nearest off-reservation towns in South Dakota (1960 pop.) Dupree (pop. 548) 16 miles west of Eagle Butte. Aberdeen (pop. 23,073) about 170 miles northeast of Eagle Butte. Pierre (pop. 10,088) 116 miles southeast of Eagle Butte.

BIA Field Office - Cheyenne River Agency, Eagle Butte, South Dakota.

LAND: Over 1,500,000 acres about equally divided into tribal land and land in individual Indian ownership. About half of this acreage is non-Indian operated. Principally open grazing land, with some farm and timber tracts.

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THE
PEOPLE

TRIBE: Sioux

POPULATION: 3,400 estimated in PHS service area in 1965
5,810 enrolled tribal members in 1965

CHARACTERISTICS: **Blood quantum** - 47% fully Indian in 1950; 78% one-half or more Indian. (No more recent data)

Homes - Typical dwelling a 1-2 room frame or log house. Only 18% have electricity, 10% have refrigerators. Water must be hauled more than half a mile at 84% of homes, generally from contaminated surface sources. Most homes have unapproved-type privies for waste disposal.

Education - 74% of persons 14 years of age and over finished grade school (1960). 92% of persons aged 6 and older read and speak English (1950). 80% of children attended school in 1967, mostly BIA schools.

Livelihood - Average family income less than half that of all rural farm families in South Dakota. Source - Migrant labor; cattle sales; some small return from farm and grazing land leases.

CROW CREEK RESERVATION, SOUTH DAKOTA

LOCATION: The Crow Creek Reservation is in the central portion of South Dakota, mostly in Buffalo and Hughes Counties with holdings in Brule and Hyde Counties. It is separated from the Lower Brule Reservation by the Missouri River which flows between Pierre to the northwest and Chamberlain to the southeast. The Crow Creek Reservation lies to the north of the river.

Principal settlements: - Principal Indian settlement is Fort Thompson (1960 pop. 150). Smaller settlements at Joe Creek and Stephan.

Nearest off-reservation towns in South Dakota (1960 pop.) Chamberlain (pop. 2,598), 25 miles from Fort Thompson and Pierre (pop. 10,088), 65 miles away.

BIA Field Office - Pierre Agency, Pierre, South Dakota.

THE
RESERVATION

LAND: Around 150,000 acres, primarily grazing land. Much sub-marginal land. A large part of the most productive area is leased to non-Indians for grazing. Construction of the Fort Randall Reservoir has reduced the land base of this reservation considerably, particularly the timber along the Missouri River.

* * * * *

TRIBE: Sioux

POPULATION: 1,500 estimated in PHS service area in 1965
1,821 enrolled Tribal members in 1962

CHARACTERISTICS: Blood quantum - 50% fully Indian; most of the remainder are one-half Indian.

Homes - Typical dwelling a 2-room log or frame house. 4.6 persons per dwelling unit. 1.8 persons per room (median).

Education - 90% of persons aged 6 or older read and speak English (1950). About 90% of children aged 6-18 at Pierre Agency including Lower Brule, attended school in 1957. Majority were at BIA schools, but one out of four attended mission or other schools.

Livelihood - Average family income slightly above the median for all reservation Indian families in the State, but only two-thirds that of all rural farm families in South Dakota.

Source - Cattle raising, farming and wage work, supplemented by land rental payments.

THE
PEOPLE

THE
RESERVATION

FLANDREAU COMMUNITY, SOUTH DAKOTA

LOCATION: Scattered tracts of land in Moody County, east central South Dakota comprise the Flandreau Community. One large tract of government-owned land forms the campus of the Flandreau Indian Vocational School which is quite separate from the community.

Principal Settlement - A small group of Indians live near the school; others are scattered over individual tracts of land. **Nearest off-reservation towns** in South Dakota (1960 pop.) - Flandreau (pop. 2,129); Dell Rapids (pop. 1,863); 22 miles south of Flandreau.

BIA Field Office - Flandreau School, Flandreau, South Dakota.

LAND: 2,100 acres of tribal land and some 640 acres of land owned by the Federal Government. Tribal land is dry farm land with open grazing tracts. The tribal land is divided into tracts of 80 acres, each of which has been assigned to an individual Indian family. The government-owned land is devoted to the Flandreau Indian Vocational School attended by children from many Indian communities in North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, Montana, and Minnesota.

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TRIBE: Santee Sioux (Indian group exclusive of students at school).

POPULATION: 250 local residents in PHS service area in 1965
526 students at Flandreau Indian Vocational School

THE
PEOPLE

289 enrolled Tribal members in 1950
(No more recent data)

CHARACTERISTICS: Blood quantum - 21% fully Indian in 1956; 91% one-fourth or more Indian.

Homes - Typical dwelling a frame house.

Education - All persons aged 6 or older read and speak English. Most children attend school.

Livelihood - Average family income as low as that of the average family income at any other reservation in North Dakota or South Dakota. Far less than half the average of all rural farm families in South Dakota. Source - Wage labor; subsistence farming; livestock enterprise. Women supplement family income by working at garment factory in Flandreau.

LOWER BRULE RESERVATION,
SOUTH DAKOTATHE
RESERVATION

LOCATION: The Lower Brule Reservation is in the central portion of South Dakota, in Lyman and Stanley Counties. It is separated from the Crow Creek Reservation by the Missouri River which flows between Pierre to the northwest and Chamberlain to the southeast. The Lower Brule Reservation lies to the south of the river.

Principal settlements - Principal Indian settlement is Lower Brule (1960 pop. 150). Other, smaller settlement, LaRoche.

Nearest off-reservation towns in South Dakota (1960 pop.) - Chamberlain (pop. 2,598), and Pierre (pop. 10,088), 26 and 50 miles from Lower Brule, respectively.

BIA Field Office - Pierre Agency, Pierre, South Dakota

LAND: Almost 133,000 acres. Some farm and woodland, but mostly open grazing land. Over one-half of the farm land and one-third of the grazing land in operation are leased to non-Indian operators.

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TRIBE: Sioux

POPULATION: 650 estimated in PHS service area in 1965
926 enrolled Tribal members in 1965

CHARACTERISTICS: **Blood quantum** - 36% fully Indian in 1950; 71% one-half or more Indian. (No more recent data)

Homes - Typical dwelling a 3-room frame house. 5.2 persons per dwelling unit (median), 1.7 persons per room (median).

Education - 94% of persons aged 6 and older read and speak English (1950). About 90% of children aged 6-18 at Pierre Agency including Crow Creek attended school in 1957. Majority were at BIA schools, but one out of four attended Mission or other schools.

Livelihood - Although Indians here and at Crow Creek have somewhat better employment opportunities than other Indians in the Dakotas, median income is about one-half that for all rural farm families in South Dakota. Source - Labor, farming, cattle raising.

THE
RESERVATIONPINE RIDGE RESERVATION,
SOUTH DAKOTA

LOCATION: The Pine Ridge Reservation adjoins the Rosebud Reservation on the east. It is in southwest South Dakota, principally in Bennett, Shannon, and Washabaugh Counties.

Principal settlements (1960 pop.) - There are 20 to 30 Indian communities on this reservation. The best known are Denby; Kyle (pop. 350); Manderson (pop. 55); Oglala (pop. 200); Pine Ridge (pop. 1,256); Wanblee (pop. 900); and Wounded Knee. The main trade center is Martin (pop. 1,184) in Bennett County.

Nearest off-reservation towns - (1960 pop.) - Hot Springs, South Dakota (pop. 4,943), 63 miles northeast of Pine Ridge; Rapid City, South Dakota (pop. 42,399), 136 miles northeast of Pine Ridge; Gordon, Nebraska (pop. 2,223), 36 miles away; Rushville, Nebraska (pop. 1,228) 26 miles.

BIA Field Office - Pine Ridge Agency, Pine Ridge, South Dakota.

LAND: Around 2,000,000 acres, of which the part in Bennett County is owned by individual Indian families. Mostly hilly, uncultivated grazing land. Some farming and timber tracts. More than half of the acreage is leased to non-Indians.

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TRIBE: Sioux

POPULATION: 8,000 estimated in PHS service area in 1965
13,000 enrolled Tribal members in 1964

THE
PEOPLE

CHARACTERISTICS: **Blood quantum** - 51% fully Indian in 1950; 79% one-half or more Indian. (No more recent data.)

Homes - Typical dwelling a 1 or 2-room log or frame house. 4.7 persons per dwelling unit (median). 2.3 persons per room (median).

Education - 57% of persons 14 years of age and over finished grade school (1960). 4 out of 5 children aged 6-18 attended school in 1957, of whom about half were at BIA day and boarding schools.

Livelihood - Average family income low. Far less than one-half that of all rural farm families in South Dakota.

Source - Farming, livestock, and some seasonal wage work in agriculture.

ROSEBUD RESERVATION,
SOUTH DAKOTATHE
RESERVATION

LOCATION: The Rosebud Reservation adjoins the Pine Ridge Reservation on the west. It is located in south central South Dakota, mainly in Todd County with considerable trust land held in Mellette, Tripp, and Gregory Counties. Extends to the White River on the north, and to the Nebraska State Line on the south.

Principal settlements (1960 pop.) - Indian trading centers at Parmalee (pop. 200); Rosebud (pop. 600); St. Francis (pop. 421); White River (pop. 583); Winner (pop. 3,705); and Wood (pop. 267).

Nearest off-reservation town - Valentine, Nebraska, (1960 pop. 2,875), 48 miles southeast of Rosebud Agency.

BIA Field Office - Rosebud Agency, Rosebud, South Dakota.

LAND: Around 1,095,000 acres of which 78,000 acres in Todd County are tribally owned; remainder are in individual Indian family ownership and are leased to non-Indian operators. Checkerboarded with non-Indian land holdings. The topography is hilly, mostly suited to grazing, but there is some farm land in Gregory and Tripp Counties, and some timber.

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TRIBE: Sioux

POPULATION: 4,900 estimated in PHS service area in 1965
8,183 enrolled tribal members in 1950 (No more recent data).

CHARACTERISTICS: **Blood quantum** - 50% fully Indian in 1950; 77% one-half or more Indian. (No more recent data.)

Homes - Typical dwelling a 1-2 room log or frame house. 4.7 persons per dwelling unit (median). 2 persons per room (median).

Education - 58% of persons 14 years of age and over finished grade school (1960). 92% of persons aged 6 and older read and speak English (1950). At Rosebud Agency (which includes Yankton Reservation) 80% of children attended school in 1957, majority in public school.

Livelihood - Average family income low. Far less than half that of all rural farm families in South Dakota.

Source - Some land leases; farming and livestock; seasonal agricultural and unskilled labor.

THE
PEOPLE

THE
RESERVATION

SOUTH DAKOTA and NORTH DAKOTA

LOCATION: The Sisseton Reservation lies principally in the northeast corner of South Dakota, in Marshall and Roberts Counties. A small part extends northward into North Dakota. The reserved land is a pie-shaped wedge, with the broad northern boundary reaching from Rutland, North Dakota, on the west, to White Rock, South Dakota, on the east. The southern apex is just above Watertown, South Dakota.

Principal settlements - No Indian settlements as such. Indian families constitute part of the population of villages such as Sisseton (1960 pop. 3,218) and smaller communities such as Enemy Swim, Peever, and Waubay within the limits of the reservation area.

Nearest off-reservation towns in South Dakota (1960 pop.) - Aberdeen (pop. 23,073) about 100 miles to the west of Sisseton; Watertown (pop. 14,077) 57 miles away.

BIA Field Office - Sisseton Agency, Sisseton, South Dakota.

LAND: Over 111,000 acres remain in individual ownership today out of about 310,000 acres allotted and reserved. Only 650 acres are held by the tribe as a whole. Land in Indian hands is divided into tracts of 160 acres or less. Checkerboarded with non-Indian holdings. Lies in the heart of South Dakota's lake region.

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TRIBE: Sisseton Sioux

THE
PEOPLE

POPULATION: 2,350 estimated in PHS service area in 1965
3,672 enrolled in Tribe in 1950 (No more recent data)

CHARACTERISTICS: **Blood quantum** - 28% fully Indian in 1956. 70% one-fourth or more Indian.

Homes - Typical dwelling a 2-room frame house. Other data not available.

Education - 65% of persons 14 years of age and over finished grade school (1960). 88% of the 865 children enumerated here attended school in 1957; about equally divided between public schools and BIA schools, with 145 at mission schools.

Livelihood - Average family income equal to the median for Indian families in South Dakota, but less than half that of all rural farm families in the State. Source - Seasonal agricultural and wage labor in towns; work on construction projects when available. Some hunting, trapping, and fishing. Small returns from lease of land.

YANKTON RESERVATION
SOUTH DAKOTATHE
RESERVATION

LOCATION: Yankton Reservation is in southeastern South Dakota in Charles Mix County. The reserved land lies in the area north of the Missouri River above and below Fort Randall Dam, and centers roughly at Lake Andes between Choteau Creek on the east and State Highway 50 to the west.

Principal settlements - Lake Andes (1960 pop. 1,097) and Wagner (1960 pop. 1,586) are largest towns on reservation; Greenwood (1960 pop. 300). Smaller

communities (Indian population of 200 or less) include Dante, Marty, and Ravinia. Paved highway bisects reservation from east to west. Most Indians are now located south of this highway.

Nearest off-reservation town - Yankton, South Dakota (1960 pop. 9,279) is the nearest major city, 55 miles from Wagner.

BIA Field Office - Rosebud Agency, Rosebud, South Dakota.

LAND: About 44,000 acres of which some 40,000 are in individual Indian hands; the remainder are held as tribal land. Checkerboarded by non-Indian holdings. Principally range and timber land; farm tracts. More than half the productive land is leased to non-Indians.

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TRIBE: Sioux

POPULATION: 1,600 estimated in PHS service area in 1965
2,873 enrolled Tribal members in 1958

CHARACTERISTICS: **Blood quantum** - not known.

Homes - Typical dwelling a 2-3 room frame house. 4.5 persons per dwelling unit in 1953 (median). 1.7 persons per room (median).

Education - 58% of persons 14 years of age and over finished grade school (1960). Almost all persons aged 6 and older speak English (1950). Most of the children now attend public school, but

THE
PEOPLE

some are enrolled at St. Paul's Indian Mission School at Marty.

Livelihood - Average family income above the median for reservation families in South Dakota, but two-thirds that for all rural farm families in the State. Source - Lease of land, agriculture and unskilled wage labor.

APPENDIX B

Bureau of Indian Affairs
Appropriations in South Dakota
By Program and Agency, 1968

Source: Department of Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs,
Aberdeen Area Office.

Rosebud Agency

Appropriations and Activities	Amount
EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES:	
1. Educational assistance, facilities and services	334,826
2. Adult Education	12,735
3. Social Services	204,674
4. Housing Improvement	
5. Employment Assistance	39,508
6. Adult Vocational Training	
a. Administrative expenses	()
b. Program execution	()
7. Maintaining law and order	101,760
Total	<u>693,503</u>
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT:	
1. Forestry	3,456
2. Range lands	49,973
3. Fire suppression	
4. Agricultural extension	
5. Credit operations	29,317
6. Reservation programs	13,260
7. Industrial development	
8. Tribal operations	
9. Housing development	20,035
10. Soil and moisture conservation	127,716
11. Maintenance of roads	50,000
12. Real property management	61,843
13. Land records improvement	
14. Real estate appraisal	
15. General trustee service	42,272
16. Repair and maintenance of bldgs. & utilities	114,345
Total	<u>512,217</u>
CONSTRUCTION:	
1. Buildings and utilities	
2. Irrigation systems	
3. Land acquisition	
Total	
ROAD CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION):	
1. Road construction (Federal-Aid)	290,000
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT (Area Office)	
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT (Agencies)	51,190
GRAND TOTAL	<u>1,546,910</u>
REVOLVING FUND FOR LOANS	
Safety Management (Included in activity programs)	()
Plant Operations (Included in activity programs)	(109,916)

Pine Ridge Agency

Appropriations and Activities	Amount
EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES:	
1. Educational assistance, facilities and services	1,630,221
2. Adult Education	
3. Social Services	409,670
4. Housing Improvement	55,000
5. Employment assistance	
6. Adult Vocational Training	48,015
a. Administrative expenses	()
b. Program execution	(48,015)
7. Maintaining law and order	166,500
Total	<u>2,309,406</u>
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT:	
1. Forestry	3,126
2. Range lands	49,718
3. Fire suppression	
4. Agricultural extension	
5. Credit operations	37,816
6. Reservation programs	16,762
7. Industrial development	
8. Tribal operations	
9. Housing development	10,520
10. Soil and moisture conservation	103,395
11. Maintenance of roads	100,000
12. Real property management	87,698
13. Land records improvement	
14. Real estate appraisal	
15. General trustee service	26,042
16. Repair and maintenance of bldgs. & utilities	251,710
Total	<u>686,787</u>
CONSTRUCTION:	
1. Buildings and utilities	
2. Irrigation systems	
3. Land acquisition	
Total	
ROAD CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION):	
1. Road construction (Area Office)	
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT (Agencies)	<u>62,640</u>
GRAND TOTAL	<u><u>3,448,833</u></u>
REVOLVING FUND FOR LOANS	
Safety Management (Included in activity programs)	
Plant Operations (Included in activity programs)	(299,157)

Pierre Agency
(Crow Creek and Lower Brule)

Appropriations and Activities	Amount
EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES:	
1. Educational assistance, facilities and services	721,189
2. Adult Education	12,077
3. Social Services	214,231
4. Housing Improvement	10,700
5. Employment Assistance	19,840
6. Adult Vocational Training	
a. Administrative expenses	()
b. Program execution	()
7. Maintaining law and order	93,800
Total	<u>1,071,837</u>
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT:	
1. Forestry	746
2. Range lands	20,308
3. Fire suppression	
4. Agricultural extension:	
5. Credit operations	16,947
6. Reservation programs	12,620
7. Industrial development	
8. Tribal operations	
9. Housing development	33,880
10. Soil and moisture conservation	30,230
11. Maintenance of roads	45,000
12. Real property management	23,855
13. Land records improvement	
14. Real estate appraisal	150
15. General trustee service	
16. Repair and maintenance of bldgs. & utilities	87,721
Total	<u>271,457</u>
CONSTRUCTION:	
1. Buildings and utilities	
2. Irrigation systems	
3. Land acquisition	
Total	
ROAD CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION):	
1. Road construction (Federal-Aid)	200,000
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT (Area Office)	
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT (Agencies)	49,500
GRAND TOTAL	<u>1,592,794</u>
REVOLVING FUND FOR LOANS	
Safety Management (Included in activity programs)	()
Plant Operations (Included in activity programs)	(149,840)

Cheyenne River Agency

Appropriations and Activities	Amount
EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES:	
1. Educational assistance, facilities and services	907,278
2. Adult Education	11,814
3. Social Services	124,604
4. Housing Improvement	45,000
5. Employment Assistance	
6. Adult Vocational Training	21,374
a. Administrative expenses	()
b. Program execution	(21,374)
7. Maintaining law and order	13,580
Total	<u>1,123,648</u>
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT:	
1. Forestry	3,214
2. Range lands	49,909
3. Fire suppression	
4. Agricultural extension	
5. Credit operations	13,959
6. Reservation programs	14,160
7. Industrial development	
8. Tribal operations	
9. Housing development	14,960
10. Soil and moisture conservation	49,960
11. Maintenance of roads	50,000
12. Real property management	43,826
13. Land records improvement	
14. Real estate appraisal	
15. General trustee service	13,502
16. Repair and maintenance of bldgs. & utilities	148,475
Total	<u>401,526</u>
CONSTRUCTION:	
1. Buildings and utilities	
2. Irrigation systems	
3. Land acquisition	
Total	
ROAD CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION):	
.1. Road construction (Federal-Aid)	325,000
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT (Area Office)	
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT (Agencies)	<u>57,500</u>
GRAND TOTAL	<u><u>1,907,674</u></u>
REVOLVING FUND FOR LOANS	
Safety Management (Included in activity programs)	()
Plant Operations (Included in activity programs)	(167,140)

INDIAN POVERTY IN SOUTH DAKOTA

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Sisseton Agency

Appropriations and Activities	Amount
EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES:	
1. Education assistance, facilities and services	107,394
2. Adult Education	14,483
3. Social Services	126,368
4. Housing Improvement	42,800
5. Employment Assistance	
6. Adult Vocational Training	22,516
a. Administrative expenses	()
b. Program execution	(22,516)
7. Maintaining law and order	13,750
Total	<u>327,307</u>
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT:	
1. Forestry	
2. Range lands	
3. Fire suppression	
4. Agricultural extension	
5. Credit operations	
6. Reservation programs	14,995
7. Industrial development	
8. Tribal operations	
9. Housing development	
10. Soil and moisture conservation	28,644
11. Maintenance of roads	22,000
12. Real property management	22,354
13. Land records improvement	
14. Real estate appraisal	
15. General trustee service	
16. Repair and maintenance of bldgs. & utilities	20,055
Total	<u>108,048</u>
CONSTRUCTION:	
1. Buildings and utilities	
2. Irrigation systems	
3. Land acquisition	
Total	
ROAD CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION):	
1. Road construction (Federal-Aid)	60,000
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT (Area Office)	
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT (Agencies)	<u>41,430</u>
GRAND TOTAL	<u>636,785</u>
REVOLVING FUND FOR LOANS	
Safety Management (Included in activity programs)	()
Plant Operations (Included in activity programs)	(18,343)

APPENDIX C

Office of Economic Opportunity
Appropriations in South Dakota
By Reservation and Component, 1968

Source: Indian Community Action Project, University of South
Dakota.

INDIAN POVERTY IN SOUTH DAKOTA

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ROSEBUD RESERVATION

COMPONENT	AMOUNT FUNDED	FEDERAL SHARE	NON-FEDERAL SHARE
Nelson Amendment	\$137,164	\$134,977	\$ 2,177
Administration	108,785	101,285	7,500
Adult Education	60,380	55,772	4,608
Study Centers	40,750	36,910	3,840
Education Workers	31,790	31,790	0
Legal Aid	65,173	62,743	2,430
Credit Union	29,580	28,580	1,000
Community Dev.	105,904	99,904	6,000
Totals	\$579,516	\$551,961	\$ 27,555

PINE RIDGE RESERVATION

COMPONENT	AMOUNT FUNDED	FEDERAL SHARE	NON-FEDERAL SHARE
Head Start	297,821	278,075	19,746
Home Management	53,512	52,365	1,174
Administration	99,597	93,371	6,226
Home Improvement Program	102,578	102,578	0
Community Dev.	62,482	60,860	1,622
Ranger Corp	112,789	109,505	3,284
Community Health Aides	117,268	112,982	4,286
Vista	110,000	110,000	0
Totals	956,047	919,736	36,338

CROW CREEK AND LOWER BRULE RESERVATIONS

COMPONENT	AMOUNT FUNDED	FEDERAL SHARE	NON-FEDERAL SHARE
Administration	\$ 65,180	\$ 61,804	\$ 3,376
Home Making	66,300	59,080	7,220
Legal Aid	28,581	27,693	888
Home Repair	68,199	50,567	17,632
Mutual-Help Housing	70,060	70,060	0
Totals	\$295,320	\$269,204	\$ 29,116

CHEYENNE RIVER RESERVATION

COMPONENT	AMOUNT FUNDED	FEDERAL SHARE	NON-FEDERAL SHARE
Home Management . . .	\$ 76,763	\$ 66,133	\$ 10,620
Administration	50,615	42,371	8,144
Small Business *	19,370	17,500	1,870
Physical Education	(Not Funded)	0	0
Legal Serv. Center	47,078	42,168	4,920
Nelson Amendment	152,884	137,800	15,084
Health Education, Sanitation to the Aged	114,140	110,000	4,140
Adult Education & Voc. Training	112,560	99,749	12,801
Totals	\$573,270	\$515,711	\$ 57,559

* This has been changed to Credit Union and Consumer Services.

APPENDIX D
South Dakota Department
of Public Welfare Expenditures
for Indians by Reservation
and County, October,
1967

Source: South Dakota Department of Public Welfare.

INDIAN POVERTY IN SOUTH DAKOTA

**TOTAL NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS AND AMOUNTS
BY PROGRAM AND INDIAN RESERVATION
OCTOBER 1967**

Reservation and County	OAA		AB		AD		ADC	
	Received	Amount	Received	Amount	Received	Amount	Cases	Amount
Cheyenne River		\$		\$		\$		\$
Dewey	26	1,745.00	—	—	4	126.00	77	10,412.00
Ziebach	23	1,354.00	1	90.00	5	264.00	62	7,318.99
Total	49	\$ 3,099.00	1	\$ 90.00	9	\$ 390.00	139	\$17,731.00
Rosebud								
Todd	44	\$ 2,575.00	4	\$313.00	23	\$1,340.00	172	\$22,066.00
Charles Mix ..	37	2,279.50	3	165.00	18	1,276.00	74	10,189.00
Mellette	26	1,878.00	4	378.00	6	473.00	58	8,053.00
Total	107	\$ 6,732.50	11	\$856.00	47	\$3,089.00	304	\$40,308.00
Pine Ridge								
Shannon	147	\$ 9,220.50	2	\$145.00	33	\$1,802.50	287	\$40,975.00
Washabaugh ..	17	976.00	—	—	8	342.00	50	6,460.00
Subtotal	164	10,196.50	2	145.00	41	2,144.50	337	47,435.00
Bennett	15	1,198.00	—	—	9	582.00	60	9,550.00
Total	179	\$11,394.50	2	\$145.00	50	\$2,726.50	397	\$56,985.00
Standing Rock								
Corson	35	\$ 1,918.00	2	\$138.00	13	\$ 613.00	127	\$17,362.00
Total	35	\$ 1,918.00	2	\$138.00	13	\$ 613.00	127	\$17,362.00
Sisseton								
Roberts	56	\$ 3,922.50	7	\$443.00	19	\$1,531.00	157	\$26,776.00
Marshall	4	295.00	1	79.00	2	169.99	2	149.00
Day	5	416.00	1	80.00	6	460.00	21	3,025.00
Total	65	\$ 4,633.50	9	\$602.00	27	\$2,160.00	180	\$29,950.00
Crow Creek Lower Brule								
Buffalo	31	\$ 2,134.00	2	\$105.00	2	\$ 147.00	64	\$ 7,526.00
Hyde	3	194.00	—	—	—	—	2	265.00
Lyman	8	517.00	—	—	2	148.00	31	4,676.00
Total	42	\$ 2,845.00	2	\$105.00	4	\$ 295.00	97	\$12,647.00

APPENDIX E
South Dakota Department of Public
Welfare Expenditures for Indians
by County and Program, October, 1967

Source: South Dakota Department of Public Welfare.

**RECIPIENTS AND AMOUNTS BY PROGRAM
OCTOBER 1967**

County	Cases	Indian Recipients			Total Recipients		
		Recip.	Amount	% of Total	Cases	Recip.	Amount
AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN							
Bennett	60	237	\$ 9,550.00	94.2	64	247	\$ 10,142.00
Buffalo	64	204	7,526.00	98.1	65	206	7,671.00
Dewey	77	283	10,412.00	96.8	78	296	10,755.00
Hyde	2	7	265.00	17.5	10	34	1,514.00
Lyman	31	118	4,676.00	77.7	41	154	6,015.00
Ziebach	62	196	7,319.00	99.7	62	196	7,344.00
Shannon ...	287	1,103	40,975.00	97.9	292	1,110	41,844.00
Todd	172	604	22,066.00	96.2	180	644	22,946.00
Washabaugh .	50	160	6,460.00	100.0	50	160	6,460.00
Total	805	2,912	\$109,249.00	95.3	842	3,047	\$114,691.00

STATE PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

RECIPIENTS AND AMOUNTS BY PROGRAM
OCTOBER 1967

County	Number	Amount	% of Total	Number	Amount
OLD AGE ASSISTANCE					
Bennett	15	\$ 1,198.00	41.0	39	\$ 2,922.00
Buffalo	31	2,134.00	100.0	31	2,134.00
Dewey	26	1,745.00	48.5	54	3,600.00
Hyde	3	194.00	15.5	19	1,250.00
Lyman	8	517.00	31.4	30	1,644.00
Ziebach	23	1,354.00	75.3	28	1,799.00
Shannon	147	9,220.50	93.1	151	9,902.50
Todd	44	2,575.00	82.1	56	3,137.00
Washabaugh	17	976.00	100.0	17	976.00
Total	314	\$ 19,913.50	72.8	425	\$ 27,364.50

AID TO THE BLIND

Bennett	—	\$ —	0.0	1	\$ 297.00
Buffalo	2	105.00	50.2	3	209.00
Dewey	—	—	0.0	1	162.00
Hyde	—	—	—	—	—
Lyman	—	—	—	—	—
Ziebach	1	90.00	100.0	1	90.00
Shannon	2	145.00	100.0	2	145.00
Todd	4	313.00	100.0	4	313.00
Washabaugh	—	—	—	—	—
Total	9	\$ 653.00	53.7	12	\$ 1,216.00

AID TO THE DISABLED

Bennett	9	\$ 582.00	100.0	9	\$ 582.00
Buffalo	2	147.00	100.0	2	147.00
Dewey	4	126.00	30.0	10	420.00
Hyde	—	—	—	—	—
Lyman	2	148.00	55.0	4	269.00
Ziebach	5	264.00	87.4	6	302.00
Shannon	33	1,802.00	92.8	36	1,942.50
Todd	23	1,340.00	97.5	26	1,375.00
Washabaugh	8	342.00	74.8	10	457.00
Total	86	\$ 4,751.00	86.5	103	\$ 5,494.50

SOURCE: Department of Public Welfare, State of South Dakota.

APPENDIX F
South Dakota Department
of Public Welfare Expenditures
For Child Welfare to Indians
October, 1967

Source: South Dakota Department of Welfare.

**SOUTH DAKOTA
CHILD WELFARE PAYMENTS FOR INDIAN CHILDREN
OCTOBER 1967**

Foster Care	Total	Non-White	Percent
Children receiving board			
Total	964	531	55.1
Paid by the State	683	303	44.4
Paid by BIA	203	203	100.0
Paid from other funds ..	78	25	32.1
Days Care			
Total	27,446	15,804	57.6
Paid by the State	19,517	8,758	44.9
Paid by BIA	6,180	6,180	100.0
Paid by other funds	1,749	866	49.5
Amount a/			
Total	\$ 63,981.43	\$ 30,244.65	47.3
Paid by the State	42,229.23	15,665.64	37.1
Paid by the BIA	12,999.63	12,999.63	100.0
Paid from other funds ..	8,752.57	1,579.38	18.0
Unmarried Mothers			
Number	47	1	2.1
Amount	\$ 9,104.71	\$ 741.61	8.1

**Comparison of Percentages
1958 - 1967**

Year	Percent of Indian Children Receiving Boarding Care Paid From						Percent of Indians Receiving UM Care	
	Total Funds		State Funds		Child Care Funds		UM's	Payments
	Children	Payments	Children	Payments	Children	Payments	UM's	Payments
1958	NR	45.6	NR	31.1	NR	17.6	NR	NR
1959	50.2	49.1	34.9	31.6	66.7	47.8	11.1	14.3
1960	50.2	45.9	36.7	30.8	26.1	30.9	0	0
1961	44.7	42.7	28.5	34.1	13.1	12.6	3.0	2.4
1962	53.7	48.3	37.2	42.7	71.4	19.1	15.0	13.1
1963	58.7	52.9	46.6	38.4	43.1	16.0	3.3	2.4
1964	63.3	45.7	48.2	40.0	34.4	16.0	3.3	1.6
1965	57.5	45.7	41.9	32.4	41.9	16.0	2.8	1.0
1966	55.0	50.8	43.7	36.8	37.0	43.2	0	0
1967	55.1	47.3	44.4	37.1	32.1	18.0	2.1	8.1

a/ Does not include expenditures for medical care.

APPENDIX G**INDIAN WELFARE RECIPIENTS
IN SOUTH DAKOTA, 1960**

Source: Department of Public Welfare, State of South Dakota.

INDIAN WELFARE RECIPIENTS IN SOUTH DAKOTA

Population (1960)	Total	Non-White*	Per Cent
Total	680,514	27,416	4.0
Under 18 years	262,163	13,748	5.2
18 - 64 years	346,838	12,216	3.5
65 years or over	71,513	1,452	2.0
Old Age Assistance			
Number of recipients	7,221	512	7.1
Amount, money payments ...	\$499,382.00	\$25,090.50	5.0
Average per recipient	\$ 69.16	\$ 49.00	
Recipients per 1,000 aged ...	101	353	
Aid to the Blind			
Number of recipients	123	35	28.5
Amount, money payments ...	\$ 8,471.00	\$ 1,776.50	21.0
Average per recipient	\$ 68.87	\$ 50.76	
Recipients per 100,000			
Persons 18 - 64	35	287	
Aid to Dependent Children			
Number of recipients	10,416	4,792	46.0
Adults	2,542	108	43.6
Children	7,874	3,684	46.8
Number of families	2,788	1,329	47.7
Amount, money payments ...	\$331,227.00	*143,199.00	43.2
Average per recipient	\$ 31.80	\$ 29.86	
Children per 1,000 under 18 .	30	268	
Aid to the Disabled			
Number of recipients	1,086	168	15.5
Amount, money payments ...	\$ 75,304.00	\$ 8,915.50	11.8
Average per recipient	\$ 69.34	\$ 53.07	
Recipients per 1,000			
Persons 18 - 64	31	14	

* Non-white population in South Dakota is 94.1% Indian.

APPENDIX H
Expenditures by Federal
State, Local, Tribal and Private
Agencies on Pine Ridge Reservation, 1967

Source: Marshall Kaplan, Gans, and Kahn; Research Associates, San Francisco, California.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE** **EXPENDITURES**
**AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND
CONSERVATION SERVICE:**

Administration	22,100
Commodity Credit Corporation	275,030
Conservation	32,570
Production Adjustment	353,250

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION	43,000
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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE**OFFICE OF EDUCATION, BUREAU OF ELEMENTARY
AND SECONDARY:**

Curriculum Enrichment and Reduction in Class Size (BIA Schools)	27,698
Kindergarten (BIA Schools)	157,000
Teacher, Health, Attendance Aides (BIA Schools)	62,000
Textbook Acquisition	6,740
Title III Program (BIA Schools)	NA
ESEA Projects Administration (Shannon County)	170,000
Cultural Development (Shannon County)	170,000
Developmental Reading (Shannon County)	170,000
Library Project	170,000
Special Education	170,000

FEDERALLY AFFECTED AREAS:

Impacted Areas	164,489
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE, DIVISION OF INDIAN HEALTH:	
Community Mental Health	150,000
Contract Medical Care	195,100
Field Health	125,000
Hospital	729,510
Sanatorium	370,000
Sanitation Facilities Corporation	75,000

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION:

Payments	308,000
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DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT**HOUSING ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION:**

Felix Cohen Memorial Home	SS
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Middle Income Housing	825,000
Oglala Sioux Housing Authority	NA
Turnkey Low-Rent Housing	825,000

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS:**

Pine Ridge Agency Administration	3,682,835
Branch of Employment Assistance	48,238
Branch of Housing Development	10,687
Home Improvement	55,000
Mutual Help Housing	550,000
Branch of Land Operations	3,000
Forestry and Fire Suppression	3,000
Outdoor Recreation	None
Soil Conservation, Agricultural Engineering and Soil Science	113,000
Range Management	51,242
Branch of Law and Order	204,843
Branch of Plant Management:	
Plant Operation	313,090
Repair and Maintenance	251,710
Branch of Real Property Management	207,000
Branch of Reservation Programs	14,000
Branch of Social Services:	
Social Services	68,079
Aid to Blind and Deaf	None
Child Welfare	120,801
Commodity Food Surplus	328,733
General Assistance	243,000
Group Care Contract	10,000
Individual Monies Account	None
Institutional Care Contract	None
Miscellaneous Welfare Services	3,500
Temporary Child Protection	None
Division of Education:	
Allen Day School	110,289
Little Wounded Day School	179,689
Loneman Day School	168,367
Manderson Day School	126,118
Oglala Community School	955,706
Porcupine Day School	126,105
Wanblee Day School	128,923

INDIAN POVERTY IN SOUTH DAKOTA

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Haskell and Flandreau Summer Programs	1,370
Higher Education: Grants	61,630
Summer Program	41,000
Division of Roads	532,816
Branch of Credit	90,000
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY:	
Pine Ridge Project	35,000

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUREAU OF APPRENTICESHIP AND TRAINING:	
Manpower Development and Training	89,925
BUREAU OF WORK PROGRAMS:	
Neighborhood Youth Corps	246,120

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:	
Central Office Administration	99,597
Community Development	62,482
Community Health Aides	117,268
Head Start	297,821
Head Start Model School	
Home Improvement	102,575
Oglala Sioux Ranger Corps (Conservation)	112,789
Oglala Sioux Ranger Corps (Arts and Crafts)	
Home Management	53,542
UPWARD BOUND	NA
VISTA	110,000

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

LOAN PROGRAMS:	
Business Loans	41,500
Small Loan and Economic Opportunity Loan Program	16,000
State and Local Development Loans	73,000

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

Payments	343,000
Sub Total	\$16,201,476

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS

STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA

CHADRON STATE COLLEGE, SUMMER WORK	NAp
COMMISSION OF INDIAN AFFAIRS	4,000
DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY	136,242
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	2,000

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS:

District No. 4 164,871
 District No. 5-B 166,626

**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
 DIVISION OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION:**

Employment Education 66,757

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE:

Bennett, Washabaugh and Jackson Counties 213,540
 Shannon County 599,325

DIVISION OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION 16,000

SERVICES TO BLIND AND VISUALLY HANDICAPPED . None

STATE EXTENSION SERVICE 9,000

UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE OF INDIAN STUDIES 41,000

UNIVERSITY MOBILE SPEECH AND
 HEARING CLINIC 8,000

COUNTIES

Bennett County Public School Districts 53,229

Shannon County:

Independent School District No. 1 379,000

Mobile Book Unit 7,000

Washabaugh County Public School District 5,664

Sub Total \$1,904,078

TRIBAL PROGRAMS**ADMINISTRATION**

General Administration 184,742

Assessment Account 15,603

GOVERNMENT

District Councils None

District Planning Commissions None

Sub-Community Councils None

Pine Ridge Town Council None

Pine Ridge Utilities Commission 24,000

Community Utilities Commissions (Excluding
 Pine Ridge NA

LAND

Soil Conservation Service 13,848

LEGAL

Tribal Court 33,217

Municipal Center Operation 38,843

Honor Farm	15,243
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SERVICES

Billy Mills Hall	1,000
Surplus Commodity Program	26,733
Sun Dance	5,000
Sub Total	\$ 358,229

PRIVATE SOCIAL SERVICE PROGRAMS**COMMUNITY**

American Legion Post No. 251	NA
American Legion Post No. 365	NA
Boy and Girl Scouts of America	500
Crazy Horse Club No. 1	None
4-H Youth Development Program	1,000
Pine Ridge Community Swimming Pool Ass'n.	NA
Pine Ridge J.C.'s	NA
Pine Ridge Lions	1,200
Pine Ridge Reservation Parent-Teacher Ass'n.	NA
Pine Ridge Teen Klub	8,000
Sioux Club	NA
Veterans of Foreign Wars Post No. 6597	NA

EDUCATION

Episcopal Mission Schools	
Pine Ridge Educational Society:	
Holy Rosary Mission School	225,000
Our Lady of Lourdes Grade School (Porcupine)	53,500

LAND

Oglala Sioux Stockgrowers and Landowners Association	NA
Pine Ridge Reservation Development Company	NA
Rural Electric Association	NA

RELIGIOUS

Christian Children's Fund	36,000
Episcopal Supply Program	40,000
Episcopal Used Clothing Sales	NA
Faith Mission, Pine Ridge and Kyle	NA
Lutheran Social Services	NA

INDIAN POVERTY IN SOUTH DAKOTA

Ministerial Association	NA
Mutual Improvement Association	NA
Presbyterian Church Recreation, Pine Ridge	NA
Seventh Day Adventist School	NA
Sub Total	<u>365,200</u>
Total	<u>\$18,828,983</u>

Appendix I

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INDIAN POVERTY IN SOUTH DAKOTA

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