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## REPORT

## of the

## MINNESOTA INDIAN AFFAIRS COMMISSION



to the Honorable Wendell R. Anderson Governor of Minnesota

and the

Members of the Minnesota Legislature

1973

STATISTICS AND

STATE OF MINNESOTA Indian Affairs Commission 117 University Avenue St. Paul, Minnesota 55155 Phone: (612) 296-3611

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### POPULATION

Minnesota's Indian population is estimated at 35,000 with substantiation of the 1970 census count which is included. Even though, a differential may exist in statistical information it has been officially challenged as being inaccurate based on voluntary declaration. Further implication is made on the basis of the lack of Indian census takers in obtaining the information both in sight and confidence achievement in the compiliation of data.

A further substantiation of this inaccuracy could be made on the basis of the tribal enrollment used in distribution of judgment claims and service eligibility.

A census distribution per county is included of the Indian count along with the identification of specific reservations.

The factor of a 50% distribution of reservations and offreservation, and urban seems to hold. While a certain stability may have been reached in the migratory movement of the Indian community no real basis can yet be accredited for this. With certain improvements in financial and economic stability at the reservation level, which have tended to attract reservation life other program cut-backs and terminated projects cause migratory moves to the urban areas for job development maintaining a balance.

It can be generally construed that insufficient development of economic resource and job development are key factors lacking at all reservation levels.

#### INTRODUCTION

The Minnesota Indian Affairs Commission continues in its role on the premise of orienting itself on a service base by demand. While embracing the legislative intent in its creation under Minnesota Statutes 3.922 the position changes, as demand increases for the advocacy role.

While status has had progressive improvement with a marked involvement of the Indian community in its self-determination it has been accomplished far too slowly. Many instances finds the Indian still filling token roles in advisory capacities without real authoritative responsibility.

While some appointments were accomplished at state and municipal levels on various boards and commissions a marked apprehension exists. This might indicate a two-sided problem which involves a lack of comprehension on a human relations level.

The Indian community, however, are making marked moves on their effort in penetration of the establishment. Some efforts as indicated are yet on a minimal token representation and serve to lack effective accomplishment.

This particular problem is not new in any case and has been a part of the complaint for a long time.

The Commission has found itself in an advocacy role attempting to mediate on a broad scale efforts to fulfill the Indians desire for equality. Acceptance by society, however is reluctant to grant this recognition. Many feel that aboriginal rights should be maintained by the system and not by Indian tribal government or organization representation of the community. A major development has been accomplished in the rendering of the courts decision acknowledging treaty or aboriginal rights. While negotiations are still in progress the fact can reasonably be assumed at this time that a real milestone was achieved. The mechanics of operation should not be any major obstacle. The real effort remains in the necessary legislative development needed to accomplish the controls, enforcement, and implementation in Indian control. The recognition must be made that the resistance made by the communities to the probable development of Indian controlled hunting-fishing and wild ricing reflects the degree of necessity for human relations comprehension.

The precedent of Indian control has a real factor of selfdetermination which was long overdue and remains a key accomplishment. While many of the same problems still plague the Indian community a positive outlook can be attained. Moves of the various programs have seen development of improved organizational involvement, representation, involvement, increased employment, educational improvement, housing and economic improvement, however, with a greater need for all of it then is being delivered.

Human resource development increases with each years harvest of the educational system. This is also reflected in the concern and involvement of the younger element in Indian politics. More people are now involved not only in key program management levels as direct input improves. There are also improvements as a result of special programs which provide for a degree of circumvention in Civil Service procedure. This is an area that definitely needs a greater degree of specialized procedure to allow a greater utilization of para-professional involvement if a true implementation of the affirmative action plan presently being implemented.

Corrections and Criminal Justice problems still loom as a major priority with the commission. A large percentage of the population still are experiencing a serious detriment to their lives largely due to encounters in the Criminal Justice system.

Much of this can be attributed to again a lack of comprehension to the Indian way of life, social standards, educational standards and economic stability all of which lead to economic influence. ESTIMATED ENROLLED INDIAN POPULATION-STATE OF MINNESOTA

Consolidated Minnesota Chippewa Tribe	24,500
Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians	5,500
Upper Sioux Tribe (Granite Falls)	
Lower Sioux Tribe (Morton) (Prior Lake,	
near Shakopee)	2,000
Migrant Residents from nearby states	3,000
TOTAL ESTIMATE	35,000

### ESTIMATED INDIAN POPULATION ON RESERVATIONS

Red Lake		5,200	
White Earth		3,600	
Leech Lake		4,000	-
Fond du Lac		750	
Mille Lac		350	
Grand Portage		225	
Nett Lake		350	
Upper Sioux		100	
Lower Sioux		225	
Prairie Island		100	
Prior Lake		100	
	TOTAL ESTIMATE	15,000	15.

#### TOTAL COLLMATE

15,000

## ESTIMATED URBAN INDIAN POPULATION

Minneapolis		6,500	
St. Paul		4,300	
Duluth		2,200	
	TOTAL ESTIMATE	13,000	13,000

Estimated off-reservation population living in nearby towns, villages, and cities and rural areas (ie. Detroit Lakes, Park Rapids, Walker, Bemidji, etc.)	5,000	5,000
Approximately 2,000 enrolled Tribal members have established residency outside of the state of Minnesota	2,000	2,000
TOTAL ESTIMATED INDIAN POPULATION-STATE OF MINNESOTA		35,000

COUNTY NAME	1970 COUNT OF ALL PERSONS	1970 COUNT OF PERSONS (INDIANS)
AITKIN	11403	89
ANOKA	154556	509
BECKER	24372	1224
BELTRAMI	26373	3021
BENTON	20841	39
BIG STONE	7941	18
BLUE EARTH	52322	26
BROWN	28887	6
CARLTON	28072	486
CARVER	28310	25
CASS	17323	1516
CHIPPEWA	15109	15
CHISAGO	17492	15
CLAY	46585	119
CLEARWATER	8013	461
COOK	3423	117
COTTONWOOD	14887	6
CROW WING	34826	103
DAKOTA	139808	277
DODGE	13037	14
DOUGLAS	22892	6
FARIBAULT	20896	12
FILLMORE	21916	9
FREEBORN	38064	42
GOODHUE	34763	132
GRANT	7462	16
HENNEPIN	960080	6722
HOUSTON	17556	25

COUNTY NAME	1970 COUNT OF ALL PERSONS	1970 COUNT OF PERSONS (INDIANS
HUBBARD	10583	169
ISANTI	16560	16
ITASCA	35530	821
JACKSON	14352	5
KANABEC	9775	15
KANDIYOHI	30548	16
KITTSON	6853	1
KOOCHICHING	17131	272
LAC QUI PARLE	11164	3
LAKE OF THE WOOD	3987	31
LAKE	13351	55
LE SUEUR	21332	36
LINCOLN	8143	8
LYON	24273	43
MAHNOMEN	5638	719
MARSHALL	13060	19
MARTIN	24316	10
MCLEOD	27662	10
MEEKER	18810	13
MILLE LACS	15703	410
MORRISON	26949	29
MOWER	43783	17
MURRAY	12508	17
NICOLLET	24518	12
NOBLES	23208	45
NORMAN	10008	14

COUNTY NAME	1970 COUNT OF AL	L PERSONS 1970 COUNT	OF PERSONS(INDIANS)
OLMSTED	84104	42	· · ·
OTTER TAIL	46097	57	
PENNINGTON	13266	34	· · · · ·
PINE	16821	234	
PIPESTONE	12791	44	
POLK	34435	88	
POPE	11107	2	
RAMSEY	476255	2146	
REDWOOD	20024	116	
RED LAKE	5388	19	
RENVILLE	21139	30	
RICE	41582	17	
ROCK	11346	2	
ROSEAU	11569	82	
SCOTT	32423	81	· · · · · ·
SHERBURNE	18344	111	
SIBLEY	15845	23	
STEARNS	95400	131	
STEELE	26931	11	
STEVENS	11218	5	
ST. LOUIS	22069 <b>3</b>	1531	•
SWIFT	6254	6	
TODD	22114	25	
TRAVERSE	6254	60	
WABASHA	17224	2	
WADENA	12412	17	

COUNTY NAME	1970 COUNT OF ALL P	ERSONS	1970 COU	NT OF	PERSONS	(IND
WASECA	16663			3		
WASHINGTON	82948			198		
WATONWAN	13298			11		
WILKIN	9389			2		
WINONA	44409			21		
WRIGHT	38933	· .		37		
YELLOW MEDICINE	14418		· ·	84		•
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#### INDIAN OFFENDER REHABILITATION PROGRAM & CRIMINAL JUSTICE

The Commission continues to serve the Indian Offender in a direct contract with the Bureau of Indian Affairs on a federally funded project. The basic effort continues to serve as a liason to the prereleasee and the release in a resource identification effort. The general effort is to give pre-release counseling and develop job programs, education, housing, alcoholism, family service, agency identification, and transportation counseling for the period of adjustment immediately following his release from the institution.

Much confidence in the entire program is achieved in the utilization of ex-offenders working with the project in developing a rapport with individual releasee. This perhaps serves to assist even further in serving as a resource liason with his or her case-worker and eventual probation officer where necessary. Many times this can be credited in preventing or lowering the recidivism rate of Indian Offenders from returning to the Correctional Institutions.

With the Institution population ratio of Indians remaining at the 10% level this amounts to a sizeable segment of the community yet in our institutions. This presents a factor which attempts are being made to produce programs which would serve to prevent, rather than just rehabilitate. A broad study of the total criminal justice system as it relates to the Minnesota Indian and where changes might be effected to provide a greater comprehension of the problem. The Commission has involved itself whenever possible in an advocacy role to provide support for the many institutional problems which have arisen. Many times with the threat of violence looming have been able to bring about some negotiation or adjustment to satisfy the needs. While many of the innovative changes presently being implemented are being resisted by the old line guard, the Indian has been able to achieve at least a position today of having his case heard. Frustration, however, remains a factor in many cases such as a lack of certain sociological and physiiological services. An effort is being made to recognize Indian religion after much delay and is yet being restrained at a level below all sectarian religions. Legislative relief seems to be the approach so that assurance can be relied upon to implement religious practices of the Indian Culture. Lack of comprehension seems to be the factor and failure to differentiate from traditional war dances or pow-wows in the implementation of religious ritual. However, some Indian oriented culture groups are being allowed to develop arts and craft projects when materials become available usually from inadequate funding sources.

The Commissions recommendation is that specific funding sources be established as part of the correctional facility operation and not be termed as extra-curricular activity. Since these projects are as essential to rehabilitation as farm work or other forms of Industrial operations are, they should receive equal consideration. Artistic development is as valuable to his or her rehabilitative development and would remain as a incentive for improvement and perfection of product.

Another recommendation which is perhaps the most comprehensive approach to the Indian correctional problem is the establishment of total Indian operated correctional facility. Recognizing the confidence and rapport established with Indians dealing with their own people with a program oriented toward educational rehabilitation a greater degree of development would be achieved. However, it will once again be viewed as a segregated separatist approach which seems to be the dominant societies hang-ups in program development which is again just a resistance to change of traditional philosophy. While methodology has not been definite with some proposals already developed, the prime intent would be to use Indian professional and para-professional in the most unique operation of a correctional facility. It is felt that it would definitely warrant a pilot operation with an evaluation period of development with the track record of the present system in doubt.

It is further hoped that once again a project of Human Relations training is warranted in all facets of government particularly in county levels adjacent to reservation areas. A proposal presently is pending consideration of the Governors Crime Commission for Law Enforcement Assistance funds in the Omnibus Safe Streets Act.

Change of attitudes again being an immeasureable situation looms as a difficulty. However, the real surfacing of the situation during the recent hunting, fishing and wild ricing decision by Judge Devitt favorable to Leech Lake Reservation should serve as a real barometer of the true attitude toward Indian control.

A real stalemate existed between the two communities Indian vs. non-Indian until a common ground could be achieved to base simple exchange of information. Once having that achieved a better understanding of each others problems then took effect and solutions were then reached mutually. Negotiations still continue with the Department of Natural Resources and the other reservations in a final code of enforcement. One must acknowledge the fact that during all of the duress the Indian community were always working on the side of the law and have actually provided for conservationism as well as the exercise of protection and enforcement. This is a credibility that was not always being considered in the resistance moves being made by so called sportsman groups and non-Indian vigilente actions.

With the background of these actions which with Human Relations development could have been avoided or at least minimized. Most of the problem it seems can be related to misconceptions, miscomprehension, lack of credibility and a stereo-type analysis which the Indian first must prove is wrong beyond any other measurable standard.

#### WELFARE

The Commission again served an advocacy role on many Welfare complaints where equality seemed to be in balance on either eligibility or the degree of service delivery was in question.

In most cases a procedure of participating with the complainant in hearings or by correspondence usually brought about a compromise, with either the Caseworker involved or with direct confrontation to the director of the specific county. One might note that there seems to be applied stringent regulations for eligibility that is not fully explained in arriving at living budgets. Most cases involve restrictive eligibility caused where catagorical programs or for food stamp implementation. These tactics are viewed as diminutive to any incentive the individual might achieve in improving his lot. While most cases have a similarity they remain unique in the fact that much of it remains a lack of understanding Indian values. Once again looms the necessity of Human Relations training for a sensitization of staff of Welfare agencies.

A further recommendation is that a need is seen for a liaison person on staff who should be an Indian if nothing else to establish a more complete rapport with the recipients living condition and render assistance in determination of what resources are actually available. The approach presently seems to take the view point of providing services on if requested and if backed up against the wall, so to speak. A lot of credibility can be given certain ADC - or Welfare Mother organization in providing necessary information about what is available.

Too many times in various agencies the evaluation tends to lean on the identification of a recipient as a classification rather than a condition necessitating assistance.

Much hope is given to the welfare legislation pending in Congress and the provisions for special consideration made for Indians. This in effect will assist many low tax base counties where large segments of Indian Community are involved. Essentially the factor would become a federal responsibility to pick up most or all of the burden therefore hopefully allowing eligibility based on a condition determined reasonable without the stigma of classification.

#### ARCHEOLOGICAL DIGGING

Archeological research became a very prominent topic during the biennium due to a resistance within the Indian Community to the artifact treasure hunts occuring in the many Indian burial mounds throughout the state. While there are also some justifiable studies being conducted under the direct supervision of Dr. Eldon Johnson, Director of State Department of Archeology they now proceed only upon consent and avoiding any direct invasion of the actual mound area. Further, where necessary when an area falls within an inevitable excavation the remains are removed and reburied in existant mound sites within the proximity of the original site. While some protests occurred they were primarily to bring about an awareness and concern existant in the Indian community. Indian burials were a very sacred ritual as everyone else would desire to protect their lost loved ones. However, after consultation and explanation some studies were allowed in previous village sites mainly to show the pre-existant culture of the Indian. Much can be and has been learned in the excavation of village sites establishing modes of life, food, culture, ritualism and cultural development, proving the fact that Indians once did actually dominate the area several thousand years ago. It has also proven valuable in determination of specific areas which were inhabitated by particular tribes.

It has been recommended and implemented for the establishment of direct consultation with a committee or tribal officials prior to any awarding of a permit for research excavation. We have also since requested to be informed whenever an excavation in a mound is observed. Control remains difficult since many pre-existant burial mound areas are found on private lands. However, cooperation has generally been good and most private landowners have also chosen to inform our office or the State Historical Society and the Department of Archeology prior to digging.

A review of existant legislation for the preservation of all burial mound sites seems to be in order and should be pursued.

There exists a very serious concern among the Indian community for the protection of their lost loved ones and caution must be exerted to anyone proposing to invade a burial mound of any kind. Most such areas are now known in one form or another and a comprehensive cataloguing is being made for better control.

#### EDUCATION

Education continues to hold the highest priority in the Indian world as a source of the greatest solution to all problems. While much has been accomplished, it remains as one of the greatest challenges in an overall factor toward the accomplishment of real selfreliant element for self-determination. Title IV of P.L. 92-318 the Indian Education Act of 1972 perhaps holds the greatest promise for relief of the education problem. However, once again stands as another great frustration in the many promises for Indian programs which never become a reality.

With administrative restriction funding has not been allowed on the office of management and budget level. Hopefully, sufficient support would cause eventual release of these funds.

It seems ironic to note that in spite of the emphasis the Indian Community has always placed on the necessities of education that the Bureau of Indian Affairs funding cut-backs of 50 million comes primarily from the programs in Education. Twenty-Two and one half (22.5) million of this is in education, 6.8 million from Welfare & guidance services, 4.5 million from buildings and utilities again primarily schools, public facilities and Housing.

Emphasis continues for legislative support on (1) Direct Aid, (2) Scholarships, (3) Human Relations in relationship to Minnesota Public school system Manual section 124.215. Johnson O'Malley control has been effected reluctantly by various governmental units with a greater Indian involvement than ever before. However, again surfaces the real attitude of society regarding how specific Indian programs are accepted. This can best be interpreted by a press article here in which depicts how school boards and administration deal with such a situation.

The Commission has continued in a cooperative atmosphere in support of the Minnesota Indian Education Committee and the Department of Indian Education within the State Department of Education. We would once again list the basic factors of concern expressed in Indian Education as a guideline of conclusions remain as problems needing attention.

- 1. Increase scholarship base with minimum criteria requirement.
- 2. More Indian involvement in administrative policy and procedure of per capita assistance being given Minnesota school systems.
- 3. Curriculum improvement given proper perspective to Indian History and the positive contributions that were made in development of Minnesota with Indian consultation.
- 4. Broaden the youth development programs to better conditions which youth participation could be encouraged.
- 5. Require local school systems to include Indian representation on school boards where per capita ratio indicates a high per centage of Indian students.
- 6. Recognition of Tribal government as units of municipal status with equivalency to townships or municipality.
- 7. Broaden and expand the department of Indian Education to better provide services to the Indian student.
- 8. Provide equivalent facilities for educational development and extra curricular activities for the Indian community.
- 9. Provide uniformity of policy in the use and control of Johnson O'Malley funds assuring proper use for the Indian student.
- 10. Develop community involvement with advisory boards to all parentteacher relationships as well as school administration.
- 11. Develop programs to entice a greater production of Indian educators and including school administration.

# School Board Has Mixed Emotions To Indian Humanities Program

Tentative plans for an Indian E ducation Humanities program for the Cloquet Junior High School ran into a serious road block at the Cloquet school board meeting on Tuesday evening when board member Bob Larson and Superintendent of Schools Lewis Finch sharply disagreed over the validity of the program.

Art teacher David Waite presented a program to the school board that would add a schedule to Indian Arts and Crafts to the Junior High School art program. Waite indicated that the program, through the use of outside talent and expertise, could develop into a humanities program including Indian music and history as well as the arts and crafts.

"The culture of the American Indian is an important segment of our American Heritage. Yet, very little of their culture is included in school curriculum," Waite said.

Ben Trochlil, Principal of the Junior High School, said he strongly felt that there is a need for such a program to encourage Indian students to stay in school (there is presently an 85 percent drop out rate amoung Indian students), to encourage understanding between the Indian and other students, to help the Indian student understand himself and give him a feeling of identity and dignity.

"We have got to find some answers to the problems of our Indian students. I am sick and tired of days of conflict. Something must be done, and this is a positive attempt to get the kids involved in school work." Trochill said.

work," Trochlil said. Dr. Finch, favoring the program, said, "This will provide an opportunity for Indian children to share their culture with other students instead of the reverse, that is, Indian students learning the whiteman culture. We have a real common bond in the arts and crafts field. We have 540 art students in the junior high art program with virtually all of the Indian students taking an interest in arts and crafts. This is not a division of culture but an opportunity for all students to study and understand the Indian culture together." argument was an artifical road block since the program would be funded with federal funds now available for Indian education programs. He

"There is no secret that we have a very serious problem with Indian children fitting into our education programs. This is one area where we are sure they will take an interest," Finch said.

School board member Bob Larson opposed the program. He said that the program would require one new teacher and an aide and he felt, with the hiring of two new Indian coordinators and the fact that the student population is dropping, the addition of the staff is not justified.

Larson disagreed that American Indian Culture is an important part of the American culture. "I realize we have a problem but I don't think this approach will solve it. Our object is not to teach Indian culture, but to teach the Indian student to live in today's situation. This isn't anything that will help them earn a living and not a solution to our problem."

Finch argued that it would create a better understanding between the two segments and held a definite place in the history and culture of our area in particular and the general history of the country.

Finch said the economy

argument was an artifical road block since the program would be funded with federal funds now available for Indian education programs. He commended David Waite for his efforts above and beyond the call of duty in trying to develop a program to improve the Indian education problems. He said that saying "no" to the program without an alternate suggestion was wrong, and it was false economy to turn it down for that reason.

Mr. Larson suggested that the same approach could be made by using staff already available.

The program would cost about \$15,000 to operate for one year. It could be financed entirely from federal funds.

Two members of the board favored trying the new program and two opposed it. Two board members were absent. Dr. Finch determined that further investigation into the possibility of adding Indian Arts and Crafts to the art department would be made and a more comprehensive proposal would be presented to the entire board for approval or rejection.

Dr. Finch said that the Cloquet Junior High School art department was considered in the top 20 in the state and is frequently visited and observed by administrators and teachers in the field.

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### Legal Services

It has always been one of the overriding considerations of the Commission to assist Indian people in solving their myriad legal problems.

Needless to say, since the large share of all Minnesota Indians are near or in the poverty levels of income, the incidence of involvement in the criminal justice system is quite high. Further, the availability of trained professionals is very small for low income persons.

We have made every effort to aid people in legal distress by providing an avenue to reach lawyers and counsellors. In this effort we have had considerable success in assisting persons in all courts both within and without the Twin City area.

There has been aid to reservation people as far away as the Nett Lake, Fond du Lac, White Earth, Leech Lake and Prior Lake (Sioux).

The principle area has been in finding lawyers and getting people in touch with them and for appearing with persons charged with crimes and in contract matters.

The Commission has sent people to deal on behalf of Indians in their problems with welfare departments and in the case of the Fond du Lac Reservation an extensive hearing was held in a welfare case and a school matter involving Indian children which had racial overtones. A considerable amount of time is spent using our WATS line phones to contact courts and agencies and much time and money saved thereby in not having to physically appear.

Continuing contact is maintained with the Department of Natural Resources in attempting to resolve game violation problems involving Indian people who are hunting, ricing, fishing both on and off reservations and thus save court appearances and legal assistance.

An unusual example of using the resources within our office arose when a person was assisted in having his deceased wife's remains returned for burial in Minnesota. She had been the unidentified victim of a homicide. Because of the knowledge of the Commission personnel, proper contact was made with the Nebraska sheriff, undertaker, County Attorney and the problem was resolved.

The greater problem confronting Indian people remains in that there is no adequate system of lawyers provided for indigents in Minnesota. Sporadically, individual groups obtain some seed money for stop gap help but it is only a drop in the bucket. There presently is only one Minnesota reservation with a legal services project and at least 4 more are desperately needed.

The Commission remains dedicated to finding legal resources for people in need and will continue to use whatever resource is available to further the causes of Indian people.

#### HOUSING

The Commission has had no specific programs in housing due to termination of the 701 funding by (H.U.D.) Housing & Urban Development. However a keen interest continues and services have been rendered whenever possible in providing referral information or technical assistance. The housing program has continued to proceed in construction for the Minneapolis Urban Indian Housing for 216 units of housing. Hopefully this will be available for occupancy in the very near future. Training has been made available for certain personnel to prepare for management procedures but again in a very limited amount.

This has been found to be one of the major problems, not only in Indian housing, is the lack of proper pre-training prior to the initiation of management cycles for housing projects. However, the Housing & Redevelopment Authority is expected to render assistance in the operational procedure. It is hoped that the self-determination aspect would prevail in the development with the maintenance of Indian preference in employment of personnel.

Selection of participants will be a difficult and important portion of the projects operation and much will depend on national legislation pending regarding rent supplement programs.

Another very important aspect in another H.U.D. project for the Indian community is the Minneapolis Urban Indian Center. Although it has had many hurtles to clear and faltering difficulty in City Council procedure it now proceeds in to ground breaking process. Site determination was one of the questions and again caused much delay. While it may not be where it had been preferred the prime factor is that the facility will now become a reality. Much can be expected from a centralization of services from a single facility. The side benefits of a common service facility will be the meeting rooms, recreational and educational development, and social service agency availability. The important factor is once again the fact that a certain rapport will exist and reasonable assurance established when a client-agency relationship is being initiated. Presently, many times due to certain social difficiencies or educational inability the Indian family is reluctant to present his problem for fear of rejection. Some cases where the air of beaurocracy is so prevailant he chooses not to present his case and thereby deprives himself or his family a benefit they are really eligible for. While this may not be the norm for these situations it never-the-less occurs far too frequently. The facility hopefully will house such agencies as the Bureau of Indian Affairs, certain neighborhood agencies of various social service and United fund program offices as well as educational programs which need a community relationship. As well as Model City and O.E.O. programs.

Much is anticipated in the improvement of all community involvement when a common facility is available in a facility by and for the Indian community.

#### HEALTH

Indian Health has always been a priority item and while improvement has been reflected in environmental, social and educational improvement the progress is always too slow. U.S. Public Health Service department of Indian Health have made certain moves to involve the Indian community in an effort toward self-determination. Tribal leadership now compose a regionwide committee in direct participation in policy and personnel determinations along with program development. While a vast improvement for the Indian community, the main detriment is funding availability to fully implement programs desired, Much of the actual delivery of health services continues to require welfare participation or eligibility. This is a major obstacle since the criteria becomes a very restrictive situation. Efforts to relax this criteria would seem to be an objective with the ultimate determination of eligibility being made by Tribal Control or a special committee function. Since many who are seasonal or self-employed forest product workers are not necessarily welfare recipients. In other words Health Service delivery should be on a flexible prevention measure along with a broad progressive advisory, referral treatment process to effect a total community upgrading.

With this measure in mind an effort was made legislatively to produce a type health delivery service in the form of a mobile health unit. This unit would serve remote regions where difficulty in reaching public health facilities was a factor. While the original effort was a worthy project and did pass the legislature the appropriations were cut drastically. It is now functioning but on a reduced program from its original proposal. Efforts in the meantime continue to seek a supplement grant from private and federal sources to up-grade the delivery of services. A general description of the function is included in this report. However, a recommendation remains for legislation to augment the appropriation for the improvement of the entire project.

Other efforts for the improvement of Indian Health have experienced a supportive development. An appropriation was developed congressionally which appropriated \$150,000 for a research development project for urban Indian health. A Indian Health Advisory Board is now functioning in Minneapolis with related staff in doing a comprehensive research and referral service of health conditions. While research may be one of the objectives a referral and resource identification becomes the prime intent.

Once again while a limited funding prevents actual delivery of needed services contacts are established to see that agencies available are fulfilling their responsibility or that case reviews are making available every resource.

Further documentation is then established for recommendation of improvement in specific programs or the necessity of certain areas not presently being serviced.

A recommendation would be for at least a continuation of the project with an expansion in the actual delivery of health services.

#### EMPLOYMENT

Minnesota's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in September, 1972 was 5.7 percent. This compares with a 5.8 percent rate in August and 5.6 percent in September 1971.

The 75,800 unemployed in Minnesota in September 1972 were 12,500 fewer than in August but 2,900 more than a year ago as reported by the Minnesota Department of Manpower Services.

The Commission would reflect upon the high Indian unemployment factor which has no comparability to these ratios above. Reservation areas would tend to still run as high as 35 to 40% during the same periods.

While programs have shown an obvious improvement, the fact remains that economic stability has not been achieved. Several programs have been cut back that were only beginning to show results.

Some specific improvements have been effected proving a point of specialized training in the Correctional Counselor field that the Commission advocated. It would be well to note that para-professional abilities can be developed to circumvent civil service restrictions. This type of specialized training needs to be expanded in every division of employment. Recruitment has definite improvement when the programs become specific or have a direct impact on Indian involvement. We would feel that this type of emphasis may be accomplished in direct legislation as an effort of implementations for the affirmative action plan. Indian employment, while they may lack academic achievement to meet civil service criteria, does not mean an inability for trainable skills of professionalism for para-professional involvement.

The real effort remains at a total economic development within the proximity of the reservation areas to develop a stable economy.

### HRD INFORMATION AID

## CRITERIA FOR IDENTIFICATION AND RECORDING OF HRD APPLICANTS

- DEFINITION: A DISADVANTAGED PERSON IS A <u>POOR</u> PERSON WHO DOES NOT HAVE SUITABLE EMPLOYMENT <u>AND</u> WHO IS EITHER (1) A SCHOOL DROPOUT, (2) A MEMBER OF A MINORITY, (3) UNDER 22 YEARS OF AGE, (4) 45 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER, OR (5) HANDICAPPED.
- 1. POOR:

Family receives cash welfare payments or

(B) Family annual "net income" does not exceed amount indicated in table below.

#### AND

2. Does not have suitable employment:

(A)

- (A) Unemployed
- (B) Underemployed
- (C) Hindered from seeking work

#### AND

- 3. Has one or more of the following characteristics:
  - (A) School dropout
  - (B) Member of a minority

(C) Under 22 years of age

- (D) 45 years of age or older
- (E) Handicapped

Family Size	Nonfarm Income	Farm Income
1	\$2,000	\$1,700
2	2,600	2,100
3	3,300	2,800
4	4,000	3,400
5	4,700	4,000
6	5,300	4,500
7.	5,900	5,000
8	6,500	5,500
9	7,100	6,000
10	7,700	6,500
11	8,300	7,000
12	8,900	7,500
13	9,500	8,000
Over 13	Add \$600 for each	Add \$500 for each
	family member over	family member over
	13 .	13

NOTE: THE ABOVE CRITERIA IS EFFECTIVE FEBRUARY 11, 1972 AND REPLACES THE INCOME THRESHOLDS TO BE USED TO DETERMINE "POOR" IN THE DEFINITION OF THE TERM "DISADVANTAGED INDIVIDUAL" (MAO 1-69). <u>Management</u> - Occupations requiring administrative personnel who set policies, exercise responsibility for execution of these policies and achieve work goals by directing or planning the work of others. Includes: heads of departments, divisions and programs; administrators; superintendents; executives; foremen; etc.

<u>Professional</u> - Occupations requiring high level <u>specialized</u> education (college or graduate school degree) or equivalent experience. Includes: accountants and auditors, architects, engineers, lawyers, natural scientists, workers, teachers, etc.

<u>Technical</u> - Occupations related to professional category but requiring less extensive specialized education (usually in technical institutes or junior colleges) or equivalent experience. Includes: computer operators, draftsman, engineering aides, electronics technicians, dental assistants, personnel aides, practical nurses, etc.

<u>Clerical</u> - Occupations covering a wide variety of office skills, such as keeping records, processing paperwork, operating office machines and handling communications. Includes: bookkeepers, cashiers, file clerks, messengers, receptionists, typists, shipping clerks, telephone operators, etc.

<u>Craftsmen (skilled)</u> - Manual work involving craftsmanship gained through formal apprenticeship, vocational school or equivalent training. Exercises considerable judgment in work. Includes: carpenters, electricians, mechanics, plumbers, stationary engineers, welders, painters, etc.

<u>Operatives (semi-skilled)</u> - Manual work involving limited training and some judgment. Includes: deliverymen, laundry operators, machine operators, roofers, truck drivers, groundsmen, laborer 11's, etc.

<u>Laborers (unskilled)</u> - Manual work requiring no special training, such as digging, loading or wrapping. Includes: Laborer 1's, window washers, service workers, etc.

<u>Service</u> - Occupations which attend to the personal needs (as opposed to the production needs) of the public. Includes: cooks, barbers, guides, janitors, nurses aides, guards, watchmen, etc.



The following charts will reflect the catagories of minority involvement including Indians presently in State Civil Service for the State of Minnesota. The survey was conducted through the State Department of Human Rights and is included herein because it does reflect the minimum Indian involvement in employment. .

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## Table 1

Classified Employees by Location, Occupation, and Sex

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(January, 1972)

OCCUP.		TOTAL	MA			IALE
GROUP	LOCATION	EMPLOYEES	N	%	N	%
	1	718	609	84.82	109	15.18
	2	32	32	100.00		<b> </b>
MGMT	3	29	27	93.10	2	6.90
	4	231	190	82,25	41	17.75
	TOTAL	1,010	858	84.95	152	15.05
	1	2,802	2,140	76.37	622	23.63
PROF	2	190	170	89.47	20	10.53
THOL	3	239	209	87.45	30	12.55
	4	1,813	1,156	63.76	657	36.24
	TOTAL	5,044	3,675	72.86	1,369	27.14
	1	1,905	1,509	79.21	396	20.79
	2	290	274	94.48	16	5.52
TECH	3	246	203	82.52	43	17.48
	4	2,064	1,260	61.05	804	38.95
	TOTAL	4,505	3,246	72,05	1,259	27.95
	1	3,631	301	8.29	3,330	91.71
CLERICAL	2	122	6	4.92	116	95.08
OTHUT OUT	3	186	24	2.90	162	37.10
	4	1,180	92	7.80	1,088	92.20
	TOTAL	5,119	423	8.26	4,696	91.74
	1	234	232	99.15	2	0.85
	2	29	29	100.00		
SKILLED	3	59	59	100.00		
	4	532	531	99.81	1	0.19
	TOTAL	854	851	99.65	3	0.35
	1	821	788	95.98	33	4.02
SEMI-	2	104	104	100.00		
SKILLED	3	178	178	100.00		
	4	1,115	1,010	90.58	105	9.42
	TOTAL	2,218	2,080	93.78	138	6.22

Locations: 1 = Twin City (5-County Area) 2 = St. Louis County

3 = North Central (8-County Area) 4 = All other counties

## Table 1 -- continued

OCCUP.	[	TOTAL		MALE		FEMALE	
GROUP	LOCATION	EMPLOYEES	N	%	N	%	
	11	151	131	86.75	20	13.25	
NSKILLED	2	25	25	100.00			
	3	39	38	97.44	11	2.56	
	4	176	173	98.30	3	1.70	
	TOTAL	391	367	93.86	24	6.14	
~ <u>~~</u>	1	829	363	43.79	466	56.21	
	2	23	23	100.00			
SERVICE	3	285	128	44.91	157	55.09	
	4	2,953	1,158	39.21	1,795	60.79	
·····	TOTAL	4,090	1,672	40.88	2,418	59.12	
	1	11,091	6,073	54.76	5,018	45.24	
	2	815	663	81.35	152	18.65	
ALL MPLOYEES	3	1,261	866	68.68	395	31.32	
	4	10,064	5,570	55.35	4,494	44.65	
	TOTAL	23,231	13,172	56.70	10,059	43.30	
	1						
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	3					1	
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	TOTAL						
#### TABLE 2 CLASSIFIED EMPLOYEES BY LOCATION, OCCUPATION AND RACE (JANUARY, 1972)

Occupation		Total		ite .		Black		Indian	1 5	panish	C C	Ther
Group	Location	Employees	N	R	<u>N</u>	1	N	*	N	, <i>k</i>	N	¢
	1	718	703	97.91	10	1.39	5	0.70			· ·	
MGMT	2.	32	32	100.00								
•	3	29	28	96.55	·····		11	3.45				
•	<u> </u>	231	229	99.13			2	0.87				
-	Total	1,010	992	98.22	10	0.99	8	0.79				
	1	2,802	2,716	96.93	44	1.62	10	0.37	. 8	0.29	24	<b>0.88</b>
PROF	2	190	185	97.37	2	1.05	3	1.58				
	3	239	233	97.49			6	2.51				
	4	1,813	1,798	99.17	3	0.17	4	0.22			8	0.44
	Total	5,044	4,932	97.78	49	0.79	23	0.46	8	0.16	32	0.63
	1	1,905	1,822	95.64	58	3.04	14	0.73	9	0.47	2	0.10
TECH	.2	290	281	96.90	2	0.69	7	2.41				
	3	246	244	99.19			2	0.81				
	4	2,064	2,057	99.66	1	0.05	5	0.24	1	0.05		
	Total	4,505	4,404	97.76	61	1.35	28	0.62	10	0.22	2	0.04
	1	3,631	3,529	97 <b>.</b> 1 <b>9</b>	58	1.60	12	0.33	23	0.77	4	0.11
	2	122	121	99.18			1	0.82				
CLERICAL	3	186	183	98.39			3	1.61				
-	4	1,180	1,178	99.83	1	0.08			1	0.05		
	Totgl	5,119	5,011	97.89	59	1.15	16	0.31	29	0.57	4	0.08
	_1	234	233	99.57	1	0.43						
SKILLED	2	29	29	100.00								
; ;	3	59	59	100.00							<u> </u>	
,	4	532	530	99.62			l	0.19	1	0.19		
	Total	854	851	99.65	1	0.12	1	0.12	l	0.12		

Locations: 1 = Twin City (5 County Area) 2 = St. Louis County 3 = NorthCentral (8 County Area) 4 = All other counties

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Occupation Group	Location	Total Employees	Wh:	ite %	N	Lack	N	Indian %	N	panish g	Ot N	her g
Group	Locacion	I	1						1	1	 	<u>~</u>
·	1	821	806	98.17	6	0.73	1	0.12	8	0.97		<b></b>
Semi-	2	104	103	<u>99.04</u>	1	0.96						┣
Skilled	3	178	176	98.88			2	1.12		+	<b> </b>	
	4	1,115	1,114	99.91			1	0.09				
	Total	2,218	2,199	99.14	7	0.32	4	0.18	8	0.36		<u> </u>
	1	151	147	97.35	3	1.99	1	0.66				
Unskilled	2	25	24	96.00	1	4.00						
	3	39	39	100.00								
	4	176	176	100.00	1		1			1		
	Total	391	386	98.72	4	1.02	1	0.26	-			1
					<u> </u>					+		+
	1	829	783	94.45	42	5.07	3.	0.36			1	0.12
	2	23	23	100.00				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			╆	<u> </u>
Service	3	285	270	94.74	1	0.35	14	4.91		0.03	1.	0.03
,	4	2,953	2,950	99.90			<b></b>		1			1
	Total	4,090	4,026	98.44	44	1.08	17	0.42	1	0.02	2	0.05
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## Table 3

Classified Employees by Location, Salary, and Sex

SALARY	<b></b> ,	TOTAL		LE		IALE
LEVEL	LOCATION	EMPLOYEES	<u>N</u>	%	N	%
	<u> </u>	144	133	92,36	11	7.64
"	2	2	2	100.00		·
\$20,000+		3	2	66.67	<u> </u>	33.33
	4	54	43	79.63	11	20.37
	TOTAL	203	180	88,67	23	11.33
	1	638 <sup>-</sup>	600	94.04	38	5.96
\$15,000-	2	26	26	100.00		
19,999	3	29	28	96.55	11	3.45
	4	164	136	82.93	28	17.07
	TOTAL	857	790	92.18	67	7.82
	1	2,307	1,939	84.05	368	15.95
	2	200	195	97.50	5	2.50
\$10,000-	3	245	229	93.47	16	6.53
14,999 -	4	1,321	996	75.40	325	24.60
	TOTAL	4,073	3,359	82.47	714	17.53
	1	3,475	2,638	75.91	837	24.09
	2	529	504	95.27	25	4.73
\$7,000- 9,999	3	599	550	91.82	49	8.18
7,777	4	3,963	3,113	78.55	850	21.43
	TOTAL	8,566	6,805	79.44	1,761	20.56
	1	2.899	732	25.34	2,157	74.66
	2	151	91	60.26	60	39.74
\$5,000-	3	391	167	42.71	224	57.29
6,999	4	3.372	1.048	31.08	2,324	68,92
	ΤΟΤΑΊ	6,803	2,038	29.96	4,765	70.04
	1	1,749	139	7.95	1,610	92.05
	2	<b>+•</b> 7 <del>1</del> 2 56			56	100.00
UNDER \$5,000	3	114	12	10.53	102	89.47
*/,	4	1,036	137	13.22	899	86.78
	ТОТАТ	2,955	288	9.75	2.667	90.25

(January, 1972)

Locations: 1 = Twin City (5-County Area) 2 = St. Louis County

3 = North Central (8-County Area) 4 = All other counties

## Table 3 -- continues

SALARY		TOTAL	MAI	LE	FEM	
EVEL	LOCATION	EMPLOYEES	N	%	N	%
	1	11,202	6,181	55.18	5,021	44.82
ALL	2	964	818	84.85	1.46	15.15
PLOYEES	3	1,381	988	71.54	393	28.46
	4	9,910	5,473	55.23	4,437	44.77
	TOTAL	23,457	13,460	57.38	9,997	42.62
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Locations: 1 = Twin City (5-County Area) 2 = St. Louis County

3 = North Central (8-County Area) 4 = All other counties

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Table 4 Classified Employees by Location, Salary, and Race

(January, 1972)

		Total	Whi	te 1	RI	ack	Tn	dian	Sn	anish	07.	her
cupation Group	Location	Employees	N N	%	<u>N</u>	g/	N		<u>N</u>	2011 2011	N	
		144	132	91.67	2	1.39	1	0.69			9	6.25
20,000 +	2	2	2	100.00	······································						-	
20,000	3	3	3	100.00								
	4	54	50_	92.59							4	7.41
	Total	203	187	92.12	2	0.99	1	0.49			13	6.40
	1	638	629	98.59	3	0.47	3	0.47	:		3	0.47
15,000 -	2	26	26	100.00								
19,999	3	29	29	100.00								ļ
	4	164	161	98.17							3	1.83
	Total	857 <sup>.</sup>	845	98.60	3	0.35	3	0.35			6	0.70
	1	2,307	2,273	98.53	15	0.65	3	0.13	8	0.35	8	0.35
	2	200	199	99.50			1	0.50			<u> </u>	
510,000 - 14,999	3	245	239	97.55			6	2.45	 			ļ
±++ 9 / / /	4	1,321	1,311	99.24	3	0.23	6	0.45			$1$	0.08
	Total	4,073	4,022	98.75	18	0.44	16	0.39	8	0.20	9	0.22
	1	3.475	3,357	96.60	80	2.30	19	0.55	1/4	0.40	5	0.14
•	2	529	524	99.05	3	0.57	2	0.38			<b></b>	<u> </u>
\$7,000 - 9,999	3	599	595	99.33	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		4	0.67	<u> </u>	:	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	4	3,963	3,954	99,77	2	0.05	6	0.15	1	0.03	+	ļ
	Total	8,566	8,430	98.41	85	0.99	31	0.36	15	0.18	5	0.06
	1	2,889	2,768	95.81	92	3.18	10	0.35	16	0.55	3	0.10
	2	151	140	92,72	3	1.99	. 8	5.30		1		<u> </u>
\$5,000 - 6,999	3	391	378	96.68			13	3.32			<u>  </u>	
0,777	4	3,372	3,370	99.94			1	0.03	1	0.03		
	Total	6,803	6,656	97.84	95	1.40	32	0.47	17	0.23	3	0.04

Locations: 1 = Twin City (5 County Area) 2 = St. Louis County 3 = NorthCentral (8 County Area) 4 = All other counties

Table 4 -- continued

ccupation Group	Location	Total Employees	Whi N	te %	B1 N	ack %	Lr N	ndian %	Sp N	anish %	C <del>L</del> N	her g
	1	1.749	1,691	96.68	30	1.72	10	0.57	15	0.86	3	0.17
Under	2	56	56	100.00	2	<del></del>	<b>_</b>			V. 00		
\$5,000	3	114	108	94.74	11	0.88	5	4.39				
	4	1,036	1,032	99.61	11	0,10			2	0.19	<u> </u>	0.10
	Total	2,955	2,887	97.70	32	1.08	15	0.51	17	0.58	4	0.14
	1	11,202	10,850	96.86	222	1.98	46	0.41	53	0.47	31	0.28
	2	964	947	98.24	6	0.62	11	1.14				
All mployee <b>s</b>	3	1,381	1,352	97.90	1	0.07	28	2.03				
mbroleco	. 4	9,910	9,878	99.68	6	0.06	13	0.13	4	0.04	9	0.09
•	Total	23,457	23,027	98.17	235	1.00	98	0.42	57	0.24	40	0.17
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Locations	: 1 = Twin	City (5 County	v Area)	2 = St.	Louis County	3 = North	nCentral (8	County Are	a) 4 = .	All other	countie	5

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## Table 5

Unclassified Employee by Location, Occupation, and Sex

(January, 1972)

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·						
OCCUP.		TOTAL	MAI		the strength of the second sec	ALE
GROUP	LOCATION	EMPLOYEES	N	%	N	%
	<u> </u>	243	220	90.53	23	9.47
	2	13	12	92.31	11	7.69
MGMT	3	65	52	80.00	13	20.00
	4	279	236	84.59	43	15.41
<u> </u>	TOTAL	600	<u>520</u>	86.67	80	13.33
	1	857	643	75.03	214	24.97
	2	150	104	69.33	46	30.67
PROF	3	425	313	73.65	112	26.35
	4	1,650	1,346	81.58	304	18.42
	TOTAL	3,082	2,406	78.07	676	21.93
	1	62	40	64.52	22	35.48
	2	10	2	20.00	8	80.00
TECH	.3	14	1	7.14	13	92.86
	4	6	4	66.67	2	33.33
····	TOTAL	92	47	51.09	45	48.91
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1	240	53	22.08	187	77.92
	2	1			11	100.00
CLERICAL	3					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	4	18	2	11.11	16	88.89
	TOTAL	259	55	21.24	204	78.76
	l	14	14	100.00		
	2	3	3	100.00		·
SKILLED	3	1	1	100.00		
	4	3	3	100.00		
	TOTAL	21	21	100.00		
	1	5	5	100.00		
SEMI-	2					
SKILLED	3					
	4					
	TOTAL	5	5	100.00		

Locations: 1= Twin City

3 = North Central

2 = St. Louis County

4 = All other counties

## Table 5 -- continued

		mem +	<b>1</b>		FEMAL	
OCCUP. GROUP	LOCATION	TOTAL EMPLOYEES	MALE N	%	F EPIAL N	<u></u>
	1	9	9	100.00		·
	2	3	2	66.67	1	33.331
UNSKILLED	3					
	4	110	66	60.00	44	40.00
•	TOTAL	122	77	63.11	45	36.89
	1	48	44	91.67	4	8.33
	2	12	12	100.00		
SERVICE	3	3	3	100.00		
	4	80	63	78,75	17	21.25
	TOTAL	143	. 122	85.31	21	14.69
	1	1,478	1,028	69.55	450	30.45
	2	189	133	70.37	56	29.63
ALL	3	511	372	72.80	139	27.20
EMPLOYEES	4	2,146	1,720	80.15	426	19.85
	TOTAL	4,324	3,253	75.23	1,071	24.77
	1					
	2					`-
	3					
	4					
	TOTAL					
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	3			·		
	4					
	TOTAL					
	1					
	2					
	3					·
	4					
	TOTAL					
	Tocations:	l = Twin City		3 = 1	North Centi	ral

Locations: 1 = Twin City

3 = North Central

2 = St. Louis County

4 = All other counties

Table 6 Unclassified Employees by Location, Occupation, and Race

(January, 1972)

1 					(vanuary,					·····		
ccupation	·}	Total	Whi	te	Black		Indian		Spanish		Other	
Group	Location	Employees	N	×.	<u>N</u>	%	N	8/2	N	<i>d</i>	N	\$
	1	243	235	96.71		2,88	1	0.41				ļ
lanagement	2	13	13	100.00		·					·	<b>_</b>
' <b>į</b>	3	65	63	96.92			2	3.08			l	+
'	4	279	274	98.21	3	1.08					2	0.72
	Total	600	585	97.50	10	1.67	3	0.50		·	2	0.33
	1	857	826	96.38	14	1.63	4	0,47	2	0.23	11	1,28
	2	150	136	90.67			14	9.33	ļi	l		ļ
rofessional		425	390	91.76	1	0.24	33	7.76	11	0.24	L	ļ
۱ <u>ا</u>	4	1,650	1,618	98.06	13	0.79	2	0.12	5	0.30	12	0.73
	Total	3.082	2,970	96.37	28	0.91	53	1.72	8	0.26	23	0.75
	1	62	58	93.55	·		1	1.61	3	4.84		
	2	10					10	100.00			<b> </b>	
echnical	3	14	1	7.14			13	92.86				
۱ - <u>۱</u>	4	6	6	100.00			L				<u> </u>	+
	Total	92	65	70.65			24	26.09	3	3.26		
	1	240	233	97.08	3	1.25	3	1.25			1	0.12
	2	11	1	100.00		+	L			<b> </b>	·	+
lerical	3								+	<b></b>	<b></b>	
	4	18	18	100.00			ļ		+	<b></b>	+	
	Total	259	252	97.30	3	1.16	3	1.16				
	1	14	14	100.00					1			
Skilled	2	3	3	100.00			L				1	
	3	11	1	100.00			<b></b>		-+	<u> </u>		
	4	3	3	100.00								
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Total	21	21	100.00							1	·

Locations: 1 = Twin City (5 County Area) 2 = St. Louis County 3 = NorthCentral (8 County Area) 4 = All other counties

Table 6 -- continued

cupation	<del>.</del>	Total	Whi N	te	BL	ack %	Lr N	ndian %	Spa N	nish %	N N	her 5
Group	Location	Employees		70	<u>N</u>	/°		<u>⁄</u>		^		·····
	1	5	5	100.00	······································							
	2											
Semi- Skilled	3										<u> </u>	
ATTICA	4											
	Total	5	5	100.00								
	1	9.	9	100.00								
	2											· · · ·
nskilled	3	3	3	100.00	 			·	<b> </b>			
	4	110	110	100.00								
	Total	122	122	100.00								
	1	48	47	97.92	1	2.18						
н. 1	2	12	12	100.00				 	<u> </u>			
Service	3	3	3	100.00								
	4	80	80	100.00		l	[				·	<b></b>
	Total	143	142	99.30	1	0.70						
	1	1,478	1,427	96.55	25	1.69	9	0.61	5	0.34	12	0.81
	2	189	165	87.30			24	12.70				
A11 ·	3	511	461	90.22		0.20	48	9.39	1	0.20		
Employees	4	2,146	2,109	98.28		0.75	2	0.09	5	0.23	14	0.65
· ·	Total	4,324	4,162	96.25	42	0.97	83	1.92	11	0.25	26	0.60
	1								+			<u> </u>
	2										ļ	
	3		_				+	+	+			
	4					_ <u></u>	<u> </u>					
	Total							<u> </u>			ļ	<u> </u>

Locations: 1 = Twin City (5 County Area) 2 = St. Louis County 3 = NorthCentral (8 County Area) 4 = All other counties

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### Table 7

Unclassified Employees by Location, Salary, and Sex

(January, 1972)

SALARY	<u></u>	TOTAL	MAL	P,	R FM	ALE
LEVEL	LOCATION	EMPLOYEES	N		N	%
	1	112	110	98.21	2	1.79
	2	5	5	100.00		
\$20,000+	3	19	18	.94.74	1	5.26
	4	124	117	94.35	7	5.65
	TOTAL	260	250	96.15	10	3.85
	1	182	166	91.21	16	8.79
\$15,000-	2	52	47	90.38	5	9.62
19 <b>.999</b>	3	68	54	79.41	14	20.59
	4	464	393	84.70	71	15.30
	TOTAL	766	660	86.16	106	13.84
、 	1	571	422	73.91	149	26.09
	2	58	34	58.62	24	41.37
\$12;899-	3	240	192	80.00	48	20.00
	4	927	771	83.17	156	16.83
	TOTAL	1,796	1,419	79.01	377	20.99
	1	337	253	75.07	84	24.93
1	2	38	29	76.32	9	23.68
\$7,000-	3	67	43	64.18	24	35.82
9 <b>,99</b> 9	4	371	290	78.17	83	22.37
·····	TOTAL	815	615	75.46	200	24.54
, <u> </u>	1	114	67	58.77	47	41.23
	2	21	13	61.90	8	38.10
\$5,000-	3		11	36.67	19	63.33
6,999	4	79	68	86.08	11	13.92
	TOTAL	244	159	65.16	85°	34.84
	1	238	84	35.29	154	64.71
	2	15	5	33.33	10	66.67
\$5,000	3	89	56	62.92	33	37.08
¥ )-+-	4	188	92	48.94	96	51.06
	TOTAL	530	237	44.72	293	55.28

Locations: 1 = Twin City

2 = St. Louis County

3 = North Central

4 = All other counties

## Table 7 -- continued

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						·
SALARY LEVEL	LOCATION	TOTAL EMPLOYEES	MA. N	LE %	FEMA N	JE %
נואל עיניד		_ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			<u>-</u> ∮	
	1	1,554	1,102	70.91	452	29.09
ALL	2	189	133	70.37	56	29.63
EMPLOYEES	3	513	374	72.90	139	27.10
	4	2,155	1,731	79.95	424	19.58
	TOTAL	4,411	3,340	75.72	1,071	24.28
	1	· ·				
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	3					
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	TOTAL					
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	3					
	4					
	TOTAL					
	1					
	2					
	3					
	4					
	TOTAL					
	2					
	3					
	4					
	TOTAL					1
	1					
	2			-	1	
	2	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		1	11	
	4		<u> </u>		11	
	TOTAL			1	1	
	TOTYT			1		
	Teetdemak			ZN	Tonth Contra	<b>, 1</b>

Locations: 1 = Twin City

3 - North Central

2 = St. Louis County

4 = All other counties

Table 8 Unclassified Employees by Location, Salary, and Race

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		Total	Whi	te	Bla	ck		lian		nish		her
Salary Level	Location	Employees	N	%	N	<u> </u>	<u>N</u>		<u>N</u>	d p	N	<u>%</u>
	1	112	106	94.64	6	5.36						
F	2	5	5	100.00								
20,000 +	3	19	19	100.00								
Γ	4	124	121	97.58	1	0.81					2	1.61
	Total	260	251	96.54	7	2.69					2	0.77
	1	182	176	96.70	2	1.10	2	1.10			2	1.10
Ī	2	52	52_	100.00								
315,000 - 19,999	3	68	67	98.53				1.47				
-/,,///	4	464	454	97.84	5	1.08				0.22	4	0.86
	Total	766	749	97.78	7	0.91	3	0.39		0.13	6	0.78
	1	571	549	96.15	10	1.75	2	0.35	3	0.53	7	1.23
\$10,000	2	58	44	75.86			14	24.14				
14,999	3	240	213	88.75	11	0.42	25	10.42	1	0.42		
	4	927	907	97.84	8	0.86	2	0,22	4	0.43	6	0.65
,	Total	1,796	1,793	95.38	19	1.06	43	2.39	8	0.45	13	0.72
	1	337	330	97.92	3	0.89	3	0.89			1	0.30
	2	38	37	97.37			1	2.63				
\$7,000 -	3	67	61	91.04			6	8.96				
9,999	4	371	369	99.46	2	0.54		·			2	0.54
	Total	815	797	97,79		0.61	10	1.23			3	0.37
	1	114	109	95.61	1	0.88	1	0.88	2	1.75	1	0.88
	2	21	12	57.14		-	9	42.86			<u>  </u>	
\$5,000 - 6,999	3	30	17	56.67		ļ	13	43.33				
৾৾৽৽ৢ৾৾৾৾৴৾৾৾৴	4	79	79	100.00						<u> </u>		
	Total	244	217	88.93	1	0.41	23	9.43	2	0.82	1	0.43

Locations: 1 = Twin City (5 County Area) 2 = St. Louis County 3 = NorthCentral (8 County Area) 4 = All other counties

Table 8 -- continued

alary		Total	What	lte		lack		dian		nish		ther
Level	Location	Employees	<u>N</u>	%	<u>N</u>	%	<u>N</u>	de e	N	de P	N	<u></u>
	1	238	233	97.90	2	0.84	1	0.84	· ·		2	0.8
UNDER	2	15	15	100.00								ļ
5,000	3	89	86	96.63			3	3.37				ļ
,,	44	188	188_	100.00								<b></b>
	Total	530	522	98.49	2	0.38	4	0.75			2	0.38
	1	1.554	1,503	96.72	24	1.54	9_	0.58	5	0.32	13	0.8/
	2	189	165	87.30			24	12.70				<u> </u>
ALL MPLOYEES	3	513	463	90.25	1	0.19	48	9.36	1	0,19		<u> </u>
	4	2,155	2,118	98.28	16	0.74	2	0.09	5	0.23	14	0.6
	Total	4,411	4,249	96.33	41	0.93	83	1.88	11	0.25	_ 27	0.61
	1						·					
	2											ļ
	3											<b> </b>
	4											<u> </u>
	Total											<u> </u>
	1				~ <u>~~~~</u> ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~						ļ	<u> </u>
	2										<u> </u>	- <u> </u>
	3											
	4				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·							+
	Total		_								<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	1											
	2											- <b> </b>
	3			<u> </u>								
	4											
<b>\</b> _	Total											

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TABLE 2 LABOR FORCE AVAILABILITY BY OCCUPATION AND RACE

	1	WHITE		BLAC	ж	INDI	AN	OTH	ÆR	SPAN	ISH	TOI	TAL
Occupation Group	Loc.	N	%	N	<i>7</i> /2	N	%	N	7,	N	at 13	N	%
	1	67,205	99.05	459	0.68	104	0.15	83	0.12	303	0.45	67,851	100.00
Management	2	6,280	99.64	3	0.05	16	0.25	4	0.06	. 26	0.41	6,303	100.00
	3	3,786	97.70	1	0.03	86	2.22	2	0.05	12	0.31	3,875	100.00
	4	47,815	99.87	7	0.01	37	0.08	26	0.05	147	0.31	47,875	100.00
	Total	125,076	99.34	470	0.37	293	0.19	115	0.19	488	0.39	125,904	100.00
	1	106,731	98.02	1,359	1.25	442	0.41	355	0.33	598	0.55	108,887	100.00
Professional	-2	8,483	98.66	28	0.33	69	0.80	18	0.21	12	0.14	8,598	100.00
	3	4,545	92.21	9	0.18	368	7.47	7	0.14	20	0.41	4,929	100.00
	4	57,326	99.34	110	0.19	159	0.28	111	0.19	238	0.41	57,706	100.00
	Total	177,085	98.32	1,506	0.84	1,038	0.58	491	0.27	868	0.48	180,120	100.00
	1	29,971	98.18	310	1.02	137	0.45	110	0.36	269	0.88	30,528	100.00
Fechnical	2	2,407	98.73	4	0.16	21	0.86	6	0.25	36	1.48	2.438	100.00
	3	923	88.75	1	0.10	114	10.96	2	0.19	1	0.10	1,040	100.00
	4	15,763	99.43	8	0.05	49	0.31	34	0.21	14	0.09	15,854	100.00
	Total	49,062	98.40	323	0.65	322	0.65	153	0.31	320	0.64	49,860	100.00

Service: 1970 Census Locations: 1 =. 5-Co \*Spanish = White Subgroup

1 = 5-County Twin City Area 2 = St. Louis County

3 = 8-County North Central Area 4 = All Other Counties

TABLE 2 (Continued) LABOR FORCE AVAILABILITY BY OCCUPATION AND RACE

	+	1 ·····							<u> </u>			<del> </del>	*
Occupation		WHITE		BLAC	ς	INDIA	N	OTH		SPANI	SH*	TOTAL	·····
Group	Loc.	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
	1	161,548	98.25	2,207.	1.34	375	0.23	301	0.18	913	0.56	164,431	100.00
Clerical	2	11,143	98.94	46	0.41	58	0.52	15	0.13	5	0.04	11,262	100.00
	3	5,078	94.00	6	0.11	312	5.78	6	0.11	11	0.20	5,402	100.00
	4	70.728	99.57	76	0.11	135	0.19	94	0.13	140	0.20	71,033	100.00
······	Total	248,498	98.56	2,335	0.93	879	0.35	416	0.16	1,069	0.42	252,128	103.00
	1	93,17 <sup>4</sup>	98.57	948	1.00	223	0.24	179	0.19	731	0.77	94,524	100.00
Skilled	-2	13,614	99.57	15	0.11	35	0.76	9	0.07	32	0.23	13,673	100.00
JHTTTC C	3	5,853	96.82	2	0.03	186	3.08	4	0.07	16	0.26	6,045	100.00
	24	69,332	99.77	25	0.04	80	0.12	56	0.08	189	0.27	69,493	100.00
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Total	181,974	99.04	990	0.54	523	0.28	248	0.13	968	0.53	183,735	100.00
	l	79,393	96.66	2,163	2.60	338	0.41	271	0.33	1,169	1.42	82,138	100.00
Semi-Skilled	2	8,734	98.85	35	0.40	53	0.60	14	0.16	5	0.06	8,836	100.00
	3	3,998	93.17	5	0.12	282	6.57	6	0.14	21	0.49	4.291	100.00
	4	62,464	99.56	71	0.11	122	0.19	85	0.14	312	0.50	62,742	100.00
	Total	154,591	97.84	2,247	1.42	794	0.50	375	0.24	1,507	0.95	158,007	100.00

Service: 1970 Census

Locations: 1 = 5-County Twin City Area 3 = 8-County North Central Area

\*Spanish = White Subgroup 2 = St. Louis County 4 = All Other Counties

TABLE 2 (Continued) LABOR FORCE AVAILABILITY BY OCCUPATION AND RACE

o		WHITE		BLAC	<u>¥</u>	IND	ŢAN	OTH	<u>ER</u>	SPAI	IISH	TC	TAL
cupation Group	Loc.	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	<i>%</i>	N	%	N	%
	1	28,074	96.17	740	2.54	209	0.72	168	0.58	369	1.25	29.191	100.00
Inskilled	2	3,815	98.10	34	0.87	32	0.82	8	0.21	8	0.21	3,889	100.00
	3	2,575	93.47	3	0.11	174	6.32	3	0.11	11	0.40	2,755	100.00
	4	22,472	<b>99.</b> 34	23	0.10	75	0.33	52	0.23	93	0.41	22,622	100.00
i	Total	56.935	97.40	800	1.31	490	0.84	232	0.40	476	0.81	58,457	100.00
	l	85,370	96,18	2,530	2.85	478	0.54	384	0.43	899	1.01	88,762	100.00
ervice	-2	10,707	98.34	88	0.81	74	0.68	19	0.17	13	0.12	10,888	100.00
	3	6,048	93.62	. 6	0.09	398	6.16	8	0.12	18	0.28	6,460	100.00
	4	74,929	99.53	65	0.09	172	0.23	120	0.16	206	0.27	75,286	100.00
	Total	177,053	97.61	2,689	1.48	1,123	0.62	531	0.29	1,136	0.63	181,396	100.00
	l	651,466	97.77	10,689	1.60	2,306	0.35	1,851	0.28	5,246	0.79	666,312	100.00
ll Employees	2	65,184	98.93	253	0.38	358	0.54	92	0.14	137	. 0.21	65,887	100.00
	3	32,806	94.28	32	0.09	1,920	5.52	39	0.11	111	0.32	34,797	100.00
	4	420,818	99.58	386	0.09	. 829	0.20	578	0.14	1,338	0.32	422,611	100.00
	Total	1,170,274	98.37	11,360	0.95	5,413	0.46	2,560	0.22	6,832	0.57	1,189,607	100.00

Service: 1970 Census

Locations: 1 = 5-County Twin City Area 3 = 8-County North Central Area

\*Spanish = White Subgroup

2 = St. Louis County

4 = All other Counties

Labor Force Availability by Occupation and Sex

*							otal	=
Occupation	Location	Mal	.e	f	Female		DIGT	
Group		N	%	N	K	N	%	
	<u> </u>	58,333	85.9	7 9,518		67,851	100.00	
	2	5,307	84.20	996	15.80	6,303	100.00	
	3	3,134	80.88	3 741	19.12	3,875	100.00	
	4	40,410	84.4	. 7,465	15.59	47,875	100.00	
MGMT	Total	107,184	85.1	318,720	14.87	125,904	100.00	
	1	63,750	58.5	45,13	7 41.45	108,887	100.00	
	2	4,341	50.44	- 4,25	49.51	8,598	100.00	. I
	3	2,606	52.87	2,32	3 47.13	4,929	100.00	
	4	26,190	45.39	31,51	54.61	57,706	100.00	
PROF.	Total	96,887	53.79	83,23	46.21	180,120	100.00	
	1	24,898	81.56	5,63	18.44	30,528	100.00	
	2	1,913	78.47	52	21.53	2,438	100.00	
	3	939	90.29	10	9.71	1,040	100.00	
	4	12,414	78.30	3,440	21.70	15,854	100.00	
TECH.	Total	40,164	80.55	9,690	19.45	49,860	100.00	<u> </u>
	1	39,799	24.20	124,632	75.80	164,431	100.00	
	2	2,813	24.98	8,449	75.02	11,262	100.00	`~
	3	1,155	21.38	4,247	72,62	5,402	100.00	
	44	16,751	23.58	54,282	76.42	71,033	100-00	
CLERICAL	Total	60,518	24.00	191,610	76.00	252,128	100.00	. 

SOURCE: 1970 Census

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LOCATIONS: 1= 5 County Twin City Area 4= All other Counties 2= St. Louis County

3= 8 County North Central Area

#### Table I---continued

Occupation	Location	Male	e	<u> </u>	Female		Total
Group		N	K	N	%	N	%
	11	89,784	94.99	4,740	5.01	94,524	100.00
	2	13,259	96.97	414	3.03	13,673	100-00
	3	5.889	97.42	156	2.58	6,045	100.00
	4	66,215	95.28	3,278	4.72	69,493	100.00
KILLED	Total	175,147	95.33	8,588	4.67	183,735	100.00
	l	.49,228	59.92	32,910	40.07	82,138	100.00
	2	6,503	73,60	2,333	26.40	8,836	100-00
	3	3,345	77.95	946	22.05	4,291	100.00
	4	39,605	63.12	23,137	36.88	62,742	100.00
SEMI- JKILLED _	Total	98,681	62.45	59.326	37.55	158,007	100.00
	1	26.387	90.39	2.804	9,61	29,191	100,00
	2	3.643	93.67		6.33	3,889	100.00
	3	2,555	92.74		7.26	2,755	100.00
	4	20,317	89.81		10,19	22,622	100.00
UNSKILLED	Total	52,902	90,50		9.50	58,457	100.00
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1	36.751		52,011	58.60	88.762	100.00
	2	4,197	38.55		61.45	10.888	100.00
	3	2,184	33.81		66.19	6.460	100.00
	4	23,954		51,332	68,18	75.286	100.00
SERVICE	Total	67,086		114,310		181,396	100.00
	·	I		F			

SOURCE: 1970 Census

LOCATIONS: 1= 5 County Twin City Area 4= All other Counties 2= St. Louis County

.

3= 8 County North Central Area

#### Table I--continued

ccupation	Location	Mal	e		Female	Te	otal	 
roup		N	æ	N	×	N	Ķ	
	<u> </u>	388,930	58.37	277, 382	41.63	666, 312	100.00	
	2	41,976	63.71	23,911	36.29	65.887	100.00	 
	3	21,807	62.67	12,990	37.33	34,797	100.00	
ALL	44	245,856	58.18	176.755	41.82	422,611	100.00	
ALL EMPLOYEES	Total	<b>698.</b> 569	58,72	491,038	41.28	1,189,607	100,00	·
	1							
	2							
	3		<u> </u>					
	44		<u> </u>					
	Total							
	1							
	2							
	3							
	4							
	Total							l.
	1							
	2						·	
	3							
	4							
	Total							

SOURCE: 1970 Census

LOCATIONS: 1= 5 County Twin City Area 4= All other Counties 2= St. Louis County

3= 8 County North Central Area i.

#### BUDGET ANALYSIS BY ACTIVITY

## 1. Dept. Indian Affairs Commission

# 2. Activity Title Salaries & Expense

3. Personnel	Actu	al FY 71	Actu	al FY 72	Estima	ted FY 73	Requ	ested FY 74	Reque	ested FY 75
	<u>No.</u>	Cost	No.	Cost	No.	Cost	No.	Cost	No.	Cost
Management	1	15,000	l	18,644	1	18,900	1	19,356	1	19,356
Prof. & Tech.	1	6,704	1	8,744	l	8,832	3	35,652	3	35,652
Clerical	1	5,277	1	5,304	1	5,304	3	16,920	3	16,920
Labor & Service					•	1,000	•			
Total		26,981.95		32,692.27	• .	34,036		71,928		71,928
=							<u>_</u>		<u></u>	
4. Grants-In-Aid				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				·	· · ·	
5. Supplies & Expense	1	8,417.87	2	0,454.66	11,	555.34	3	8,446		46,652
6. Total Expenditures	4	5,399.82	5	3,146.93	45	591.34	. 11	0,374	1	18,580
	<u></u>								· · ·	
7. Account/Fund	Act	val FY 71	Acti	ual FY 72	Estimo	ated FY 7	Requ	ested FY 74	Requ	ested FY 75
10121:00-100	1	5,399.82	5	3,146.93	45.	.591.34	 11	0.374	<u> </u>	18,580

8. Totals	45,399.82	53,146.93	45,591.34	110,374	118,580	
9. Requested Deficiency			_0_		•.	
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#### WORK PROGRAM AND ANALYSIS OF DEPARTMENTAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS

INDIAN AFFAIRS COMMISSION: The Indian Affairs Commission is charged with the responsibility of information gathering by statute for the appraisal of the State Legislature, in the development of legislation for the Minnesota Indian.

The scope and operation of the Indian Affairs Commission has had to take on additional duties, in order to fill the needs and wants of the Indian communities, throughout the state and Urban areas, and still remain within the limitations of the statute. It may be well to note, that in response to the Indian communities, these efforts have been necessary with the new emphasis of Indian participation towards self-determination in deciding his own destiny. It is with this in mind, that the Indian Affairs Commission has chosen to satisfy the needs and wants, as expressed by the various Tribal Leaders, Tribal Councils, Community Organizations, etc. Emphasis of the difficult task we had with a very limited staff can be visualized in the great concern and attitude of the media and society as a whole regarding some of the recent court decisions favorable to the Minnesota Indian. Staff has been augmented minimally by the implementation of the Emergency Employment Act. However, with funding cutbacks already occuring and the loss of one of these positions, a very limited future for the continuation of that program seem inevitable.

At present the commission is operating with only one federal program in direct contract with the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA). This is the Indian Offender Rehabilitation Project serving in a resource identification and counseling assistance to correctional institution releasees. The Commission staff directs its emphasis in a service oriented agency. While we no longer have specific program in Housing, Indian Crime Control, it has had to continue these services by the demand in these areas of service. Legal Service seems to remain as perhaps one of the highest priorities by popular demand and it is a fortunate situation to have had an association with an Attorney being available on staff in another capacity. The dedication of this service cannot be overlooked and every effort is being made to continue this service in some aspect or another.

Emphasis continues in the form of travel, with the many meetings throughout the State and nationally with the many meetings, conferences, and seminars for leadership involvement and increased program development, legislative development, requiring representation in attendance. With the various new philosophy in promotion of self-determination it carries a direct responsibility for the commissions involvement.

As for Program accomplishments, we look to our involvement in several developments present in the system which have recently improved employment, education, housing, health service delivery, Correctional program improvement, organizational development, community service improvement, Human and civil rights, governmental recognition, Treaty accomplishments, and legislation development. While no plateau has been reached in any one of these areas, a positive sign of improvement indicates that with direct involvement certain gains in making society respond to some of the inequities the Indian community has been subjected to are now being realized. However, the job still remains as a great challenge and progress has, in most cases, been far too slow.

#### WORK PROGRAM AND ANALYSIS OF DEPARTMENTAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS CONT.

The commission remains today as an advocate in attempting to see equality in the delivery of services by the various agencies serving the Indian community and has further continued in an educational role of Human Relations improvement in attempting to remove the long situated stereo-type analysis society has had regarding the Indian. Legislative development, educational improvement, economic stability, environmental improvement, and self-determination remain as the areas to focus continued effort.

Page 4-A Agency Indian Affairs Countssion

Account Title

Index: Item-Fund 10121-00-100

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#### BUDGET ANALYSIS BY ACTIVITY

# 1. Dept. Indian Affairs Commission

2. Activity Title Recommending Legislation

21.

3. Personnel	Ac	tual FY 71	A	ctual FY 72	Estin	mated FY 73	Re	quested FY 74	Requ	Jested FY 75
. Personnel	No.	Cost	No.	Cost	No.	Cost .	No.	Cost	No.	Cost
Management Prof. & Tech.	l	7,500.00	1	9,450.00	Ĩ	9,828.00	3	23,238.00	3	24,040.00
Clerical	2	5,952.00	2	6,468.00	2	6,727.00	4	13,972.00	4	14,853.00
Labor & Service Total	3	13,452.00	3	15,918.00	3	16,555.00	7	37,210.00	7	38,893.00
Grants-In-Aid	·									
. Supplies & Expense		9,247.91		10,655.46		6,240.67		17,977.00		_20,397.01
5. Total Expenditures		22,699.91		26,573.46		22,795.67	v <u>nem 10</u>	55,187.00	<del></del>	59,290.00
• Account (Fund	A	ctua! FY 71	4	sctual FY 72	Est	imated FY / _	Re	equested FY 74	Req	uested FY 75
10121:00-10		22,699.91		26,573.46		22,795.67		55,187.00		59,290.00

8. Totals	22,699.91 26,573.44	6 22,795.67	55,187.00	59,290.00
9. Requested Deficiency		_0_	•	

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#### Recommending Legislation

The purpose of this activity is recommending remedial legislation for Minnesota Indian citizens to the state legislature.

The Minnesota Legislature is provided with information in the fields of employment, housing, civil rights, education, health and welfare, and law and order so that adequate legislation may be enacted for the benefit of Indian citizens.

## 1. Dept. Indian Affairs Commission

2. Activity Title Referral Services

3. Personnel	Ac	tual FY 71	Actual FY 72 No. Cost		Estimated FY 73		Requested FY 74 No. Cost		Requested FY 75	
	No.	Cost								
Management Prof. & Tech.	l	7,500.00	1	9,450.00	1	9,828.00	3	23,239.00	3	24,041.00
Clerical Labor & Service	2	5,952.00	2	6,468.00	2	6,727.00	4	13,972.00	4	14,853.00
Total	3	13,452.00	3	15,918.00	3	16,555.00	7	37,211.00	7	38,894.00
4. Grants-In-Aid _			<u> </u>		<del>.</del>			; 	. •	
5. Supplies & Expense _		9,247.91		10,655.47		12,240.67		17,976.00		20,396.00
5. Total Expenditures =		22,699.91		26,573.47	<del></del>	22,795.67	<u></u>	55,187.00		59,290.CC
7. Account Fund	Ac	tual FY 71	Ac	tual FY 72	Estir	nated FY ,	Requ	ested FY 74	Req	uested FY 75
10121:00-10		22,699.91		26,573.47		22,795.67		55,187.00		59,290.00

8.	Totals	22,699.91	26,573.47	22,795.67	55,187.00	59,290.00
<u></u> .	Requested Deficiency	,		-0-		

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#### Referral Services

The purpose of this activity is referral of Minnesota Indian citizens to appropriate federal, state or private agencies.

The activity is much in demand by the Minnesota Indian citizenry to provide them with names and locations of appropriate governmental or private agencies to serve their needs in the areas of housing, employment, human rights, education, welfare and law enforcement.

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1. Dept. \_\_\_\_\_Indian Affairs Commission

2. Activity Title Indian Offender Rehabilitation

De se	Actual FY 71 Actual FY 72				Esti	mated FY 73	Requested FY 74		Requested FY 75	
Personnel	No.	Cost	No.	Cost	No.	Cest	No.	Cost	No.	
Management Prof. & Tech. Clerical	1	5,084.00	1	4,307.00	2 1	21,583.34 3,208.34	2 1	22,000.00 3,300.00	2 1	22,000.00 3,300.00
Labor & Service - Total	l	5,084.00	1	4,307.00	3	24,791.68	3	25,300.00	3	25,300.00
								<u> </u>		
Grants-In-Aid -				<u> </u>	<b>.</b>					
Supplies & Expense		844.23	<u></u>	1,431.77		4,490.55		4,200.00		4,200.00
. Total Expenditures		5,928.23		5,738.77		29,282.23		29,500.00		29,500.00
							•		·	
Account Fund	Ac	tual FY 71	Ac	tual FY 72	Est	imated FY ,	Re	quested FY 74	R	equested FY 75
0121:15-69 .0121:12-40		5,923.23		5,738.77		29,282.23		29,500.00		29,500.00
								. •		
								•		•
5. Totals		5,923.23		5,738.77		29,282.23		29,500.00		29,500.00
9. Requested Deficiency	,					-0-		<u></u>		
0100 50 8 70 07 220		• •								Ada
\$100-5m-8-72-0f-320-msp										

#### Indian Offender Rehabilitation

The purpose of the Indian Offender Rehabilitation activity is to reduce the recidivism rate among the Indian offender population of the state and to meet and counsel with Indian inmates of correctional institutions within the state for the purpose of changing attitudes toward society and discussing the Indian tradition and heritage with correctional personnel so that they can better understand the Indian offenders.

This activity was originally funded with federal funds funneled through Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., and treated as a Gift account. The project expired in November 1971 through exhaustion of funds.

During the current fiscal year the activity was revived and is federally funded by the Bureau of Indian Affairs uncer Contract No. K51C14200667 and hopefully will be continued in Fiscal Years 1974 and 1975.

37402-50M-7-70-0#-H8P-map

Index: Item-Fund

## BUDGET ANALYSIS BY ACTIVITY

## 1. Dept. Indian Affairs Commission

2. Activity Title Urban Indian Housing Services

Personnel	Acti	ual FY 71	Acta	ual FY 72	Estimated FY 73 Requested FY 74			Requested FY 75		
3. Personnel	; No.	Cost	No.	Cost	No.	Cost	No.	Cost	No.	Cost
Management Frof. & Tech. Clerical Labor & Service	1 2,683.00 2 5,517.00 1 2,898.00							•		
Total	<u> </u>	2,683.00	3	8,415.00	· ·	-0-		-0-	_	0-
Grants-In-Aid	<u> </u>				•			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		·
5. Supplies & Expense		2,883.00		3,782.08		·				
6. Total Expenditures	<u></u>	5,566.00	12,197.08		-0-			-0	_0_	
					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	<u> </u>				
Z Accounty Fund	Act	ual FY 71	Act	ual FY 72	Estima	ted FY 🥍	Reques	sted FY 74	Request	ed FY 75
10121:04-40		5,566.00		12,197.08	-	-0	•	-0	_	0-

8.	Totals	5,566.00	12,197.08	-0-	_0_	_0_
9-	Requested Deficiency	•		-0-		

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#### Urban Indian Housing Services

The purpose of the Urban Indian Housing Services activity was to assist Minnesota Indians in finding adequate housing, and home improvements throughout the state with emphasis on the urban areas.

This activity was federally funded through the State Planning Agency under Contract No. M9590, Grant No. Pl73, during Fiscal Year 1971 and 1972.

Funds for the project were exhausted in April 1972 and has been dormant since with no new funding foreseen.

32-5

Agency

#### BUDGET ANALYSIS BY ACTIVITY

## 1. Dept. Indian Affairs Commission

# 2. Activity Title Indian Crime Control

3. Personnel	A DESCRIPTION OF THE OWNER OWNER OF THE OWNER OWNER OF THE OWNER	ua¦ FY 71	Actu	al FY 72	Estimo	ated FY 73	Reque	sted FY 74	Request	ed FY 75
	No.	Cost	No.	Cost	No.	Cost	No.	Cost	No.	Cost
Management Prof. & Tech. Clerical Labor & Service	1 13,000.00 1 10,834.00 1 6,500.00		11,083.001903.001542.00							
Total	3	30,334.00	3	2,528.00		-0-	• •	-0	-	0-
4. Grants-In-Aid			· · · ·						<u> </u>	
5. Supplies & Expense	· ·	15,425.00	/	2,557.00					· ·	
6. Total Expenditures		45,759.00	· ·	5,085.00	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-0-		<b>-0-</b>		0-
•				•				·······		
7. Account Fund	Act	ual FY 71	Actu	al FY 72	Estimo	ated FY ,	Reque	sted FY 74	Request	ed FY 75
10121:10-40		45,759.00		5,085.00		-0-		-0-		0-
					•					
		 	•		2 Å .				. •• •	
8. Totals		45,759.00		5,085.00		-0-	·	-0-	· •	0
9. Requested Deficiency		· ·		· · ·		-0-			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	

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#### Indian Crime Control

The purpose of this activity was to develop understanding of Indians by law enforcement personnel and the reduction of criminal offenses by Indians.

The Indian Crime Control activity was federally funded under the Safe Streets Act of 1968, P.L. 90-351 through the Covernor's Crime Commission under Grant No. 70-DF-251 during Fiscal Year 1971 and 1972.

This activity involved meetings and discussion on Indian culture and heritage with law enforcement personnel in an effort to sensitize them to Indian feelings and meeting with Indian groups to discuss attitudes of non-Indian law enforcement agencies.

The project was for a thirteen month period that ended August 31, 1971.

####