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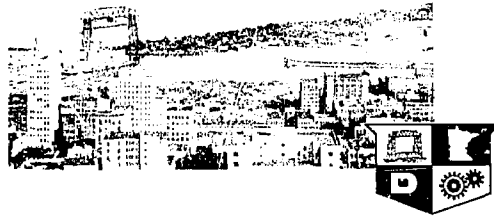
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ABSTRACT

The 1966 resident survey was conducted to gain definite information on the numbers and locations of Indian residents of Duluth, Minnesota. The report focuses on the socioeconomic conditions of the 160 Indian families surveyed. Lack of education was reported to be one of the main problems; only 7% of the city's Indian population had completed high school. In addition, Duluth Indians generally had poor work records as a result of part-time employment and/or personal problems. Substandard living conditions existed for the Indians due to the fact that the families surveyed had annual incomes of less than \$3,000. Statistics regarding the population are given in the areas of marital status, education, employment and income status, housing, and medical insurance. Recommendations for improved services for the Indians of Duluth are given, and the survey instrument is appended. (EL)

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CITY OF DULUTH

D U L U T H , M I N N E S O T A 5 5 8 0 2

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July 27, 1966

INDIAN RESIDENT SURVEY


The attached survey was conducted to gain definite information on the numbers and locations of Indian residents of Duluth. The additional information presented may be incomplete, but to the best of our knowledge represents a reasonably accurate picture of conditions as they exist at this time.

The survey was conducted by Mr. Eugene G. Peacock. He was hired by this Office to conduct the survey and is to be commended for the effort he put into the task.

As a result of this survey several preliminary steps have already been taken to assist the Indian residents in becoming better assimilated in the community. We hope that further constructive work can be done in the field. This Office will assist any other agencies or institutions in this work to the limit of our ability.

Robert H. Hoch

005129



INDIAN RESIDENT SURVEY

INTRODUCTION

A survey of this type is rather unique insofar as something like this has never been done before. In order to locate all of the Indian families in the City a referral system was used. Based on this, I started out with those families I already knew and continued to work out from there, securing referred leads from whichever family or individuals were able to help me in this way.

Not all of the families are enumerated in this report due to their personal wishes. The individual count is accurate with the exception of those out of town at the time and those children in foster homes. We assume the personal data in this report is correct, although in some instances the information requested was not known or was not exact. But these instances are so few that the over-all data is not noticeably affected.

The majority of the families interviewed had incomes of less than \$3,000 per year. All of the families under the \$3,000 per year income were those where the heads of households or working members of the family did not have permanent type employment. The income source consisted mostly of part-time or seasonal work. The problem here then is the lack of permanent type work for the family man. The boon of temporary employment with its accompanying high rates of pay in many cases has proved to be a curse instead of a blessing. The tendency of many is to pass up long-term employment opportunities at lower pay rates for the lure of high pay for a short time, always expecting that the temporary situation will become more permanent. The Indian does not stand a chance without a steady income. The single man does not have as much of a problem here because he can generally find enough employment to keep himself as well as he desires.

Lack of education is one of the main reasons why gainful employment is not secured; the poor work record also does not help. This poor work record could stem from a variety of reasons, for example, the man is probably a poor risk to begin with simply because he cannot pull himself out of the rut of part-time employment. He has to work in order to survive, the result, of course, is no work record to show prospective employers. Personal problems play a big part in causing his plight; alcohol is one of the biggest factors. Then there is the suspicious nature which could stem from unfulfilled promises and agreements that never seem to get the Indian anywhere. There are many problems, but how can they be solved? Many answers might be found in this survey, but not all of them. Whatever the case may be, something must be done in an attempt to solve these problems. The individuals involved, along with other organizations and groups can accomplish much in reaching the center of these problems and thereby create a better understanding between the Indian and other segments of our society.

A sample copy of the form used in the Indian survey is included in this report and can be located in the appendix section as Appendix 1.

GENERAL

The greater percentage of the Indian residents now living in Duluth are permanent dwellers with the exception of less than 6% who move in and out but make Duluth their headquarters. These are mostly lumberjacks and seasonal workers. The feelings that most of the families express are that their chances of gaining employment is greater here than at the reservations, even if it means just a small part-time job now and then.

Inquiries were not made of each individual as to tribal affiliations. Some were asked or volunteered the information. We can be safe in saying that most of the senior Indian citizens along with their children are enrolled on their specific reservations. The younger generation has more than likely not done this because the procedure is unknown to them or it is too much bother for the tangible results to be gained.

Most of the employed are engaged in part-time work. Very few have had the same type of job for any length of time. Some comments were given as to why there wasn't steady employment. Some individuals report they were unable to secure employment for various reasons; for example, the reputation of the Indian in regard to tardiness. Some were unable to secure employment because of repeated experiences between the employer and other Indian individuals in the past. Eventually he must resort to part-time work which does not provide a good work record. Education is another stumbling block as far as getting any permanent type work is concerned. The need for education is definite here along with reasonable cooperation from employing agencies. In some cases, the high school graduate is in no better an income bracket than the individual with hardly any education at all. In most cases, however, the lack of education is a barrier to full-time employment.

Most of the families, especially those who are economically insecure, are not aware of the many social services that are available to them. There is no single agency that can help them to get started at work and to acquaint them with the various services offered them in the City. Medical assistance is one of the big problems. Medicine is hard to come by due to lack of sufficient income. Living conditions are substandard in most cases because of the amount they have available for rent. Most of the people are satisfied with these conditions because they are usually better than the housing conditions on the reservations. They don't want to return simply because there is a chance to better themselves in some way here in the City. Most of the married couples and their families are striving to be on their own and welcome the chance for advancement. Most of the families still together are looking for a chance to better their economic standards, which is a prime factor in keeping the family together. Many of those separated, especially where the mother has the children, are trying to better themselves by taking advantage of the educational programs that are available today with hopes of being self supporting in the future.

To the Indian there is an enormous amount of prestige in moving off the reservation into the City, and, most important, finding a job and trying to keep himself and his family self supporting. To the Indian this is success in the City and something to boast about to his people back home on the reservation, but this is sometimes a hard chore. The Indian is a proud and sensitive person; he does not integrate as well as he should. At work he is taken for granted; out of work he is alone except where his money can change hands - then he is with friends. His weekends are spent visiting friends and relatives out of the City - if he has a car. If he does not have a car he has to find his company elsewhere, which may lead him to the bowery or a similar area where the Indians can congregate.

All of the interviewed families are due a considerable amount of praise and heartfelt thanks for their exceptional hospitality shown to the interviewer. Regardless of the situation this survey would not have been possible without the friendly attitude shown by everyone involved. The success of this program then is due primarily to these families and the cooperation they displayed.

POPULATION

The total number of individuals counted was 582 with a total of 160 families. Twenty-eight of these individuals are not enumerated in this report. Of the 160 families there are 55 families where no children are involved. These 55 families consisted of those single, separated, divorced or widowed. Those single would account for those moving in and out of the City quite frequently, such as pulp cutters or seasonal harvest workers. The population itself is divided quite equally between male and female with a variation either way of approximately five individuals. Approximately 57.4% of the entire population consists of those individuals between the ages one through 21. Thirty-nine point one per cent are those of ages 22 through 64 with the remaining 3.5% 65 years old and over. These percentages will vary slightly due to the absence of the 28 individuals not tabulated in this report. See Appendices 2 and 3

CHILDREN - SCHOOL AND GRADES

There are 174 children known to be attending school now with another 23 children not classified here as to whether they are of school age or not. Note the numbers attending in grades 11 and 12 as compared to those in grades 1 through 10. Out of the 38 public schools listed here, 21 have one or more Indian children enrolled. Twenty-three children are enrolled in parochial schools. Two children are in school at Red Wing Reformatory, one in Haskell Institute attending college and one married adult attending the senior year at UMD, who are not counted in the tabulation below.

Children in Grades	1 - 17	5 - 11	9 - 16
	2 - 17	6 - 11	10 - 13
	3 - 18	7 - 12	11 - 6
	4 - 11	8 - 16	12 - 5

Head Start 3 Kindergarten 12 Special Classes 5

Children by schools

Barnes	0	Jefferson	5	Riverside	0
Bryant	2	Kenwood	3	Stowe	12
Central High	7	Lakeside	0	Washington Jr.	15
Chester Park	0	Lester Park	0	West Jr.	7
Cobb	14	Lincoln Elem.	13	Woodland Jr.	1
Congdon Park	0	Lincoln Jr.	5	Salter Voc. Tech.	0
Denfeld High	9	Lowell	0	Rockridge	0
East High	2	MacArthur	0	Birchwood	1
Emerson	15	Merritt	1	Cathedral	3
Endion	0	Morgan Park High	5	Sacred Heart	3
Ensign	0	Munger	0	St. James	1
Fairmont	2	Mettleton	16	St. Jeans	3
Franklin	3	Ordean Jr.	2	St. Johns	1
Grant	0	Park Point	1	St. Clements	9
Irving	20	Piedmont	0	St. Peters	1
				St. Rose	2

ADDITIONAL EDUCATION

Most of the families answered "yes" to the question on additional education, not knowing what type was available or which type would most fit their needs. Further contact and study is necessary in order to pursue this matter to the point where it will prove most helpful. Those who answered "yes" wanted education especially for their children. Those who answered "no" were either too old and/or with no children or those who were secure in their specific vocations and were able to attain what was needed themselves. The type of education most desired was mechanics courses for the men with a few who desired business or drawing. The women were mostly interested in high school and homemaking, with many of them showing a desire for nurses' aide training.

Additional education "Yes" 119 "No" 41

SOCIAL AGENCY CONTACT

Out of the 160 families contacted, 113 stated that they had had some contact with one or more of the various social agencies in the City, the main ones being County Welfare and MSES (Minnesota State Employment Service). We must assume that this is accurate as far as the MSES is concerned.

RESIDENCE

Approximately 92% of the families in Duluth have been here for one year or more. Those that have been here for five years or more plan to stay here regardless of their present economic situation. Those who have moved in recently have moved because of the increase in employment opportunities and are either in the process of finding work or already are situated in employment of some sort. There are some newer families who have moved in to attend school either under MDTA or County Welfare programs.

Family residence data

0 to 1 year	12	25 to 30 years	9
1 to 5 years	26	30 to 35 years	2
5 to 10 years	25	35 to 40 years	1
10 to 15 years	38	40 to 45 years	3
15 to 20 years	18	45 to 50 years	3
20 to 25 years	22	Not reported	1

Total 160 families

TRIBAL AFFILIATIONS

As far as tribal affiliations are concerned we can assume that the majority of the individuals are enrolled on their specific reservations. The younger are enrolled too, but frequently their children are not. The known tribal affiliations are as follows:

Cass Lake	6	Grand Portage	4
Nett Lake	12	White Earth	4
Red Lake	13	Odanah, Wis.	5
Leech Lake	8	Hayward, Wis.	3
Fond du Lac	47	Red Cliff, Wis.	2

MARITAL STATUS

Approximately 51% of the families interviewed were married couples with families, except for one or two who were still together but their children were in custody of the Welfare Department. Approximately 24% of the families were either divorced or separated and 25% were widowed or single. See Appendix 4

Married	85	Divorced	20
Separated	16	Widow or Widower	15
Single	22		

EDUCATION

There are 244 individuals out of school and in the labor market. Of this number 61 finished the 8th grade, 33 completed the 12th grade, and 8 went on to college. Thirty-five per cent of the total dropped out of school in the ninth and tenth grades. See Appendix 4.

Out of school and years completed:

1	0	5	6	9	35	College	1	1
2	1	6	11	10	51		2	3
3	1	7	12	11	20		3	2
4	5	8	61	12	33		4	2

EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME STATUS

Approximately 24% of the total families consider themselves safe in their present employment since they have been working on their specific jobs for some time. Forty-seven per cent of the families are either seasonal construction workers, lumberjacks or work as longshoremen during the shipping season. Very few of these families have year-round steady employment. The remaining 29% are on ADC, Social Security, OAA, direct relief or Veterans' pension. See Appendix 4

Income brackets (per year)

0-\$1,000	44	\$1,000-\$2,000	46	\$2,000-\$3,000	24	Over \$3,000	46
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HOUSING

The housing conditions here could only be noticed from the outside. The people themselves showed very little dissatisfaction as far as the conditions were concerned. The big issue was rent, which was usually high as far as the conditions that prevailed. There were two families who voiced outright discrimination, with another reporting difficulty in obtaining adequate housing because of children.

Housing difficulties	Yes	3	No	157
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MEDICAL INSURANCE

Insurance of any type was confined mostly to those insured through work or their local union. Private insurance was confined to only about two very

small families. Again, hospitalization and medical care is a big problem due to the fact that most of the families are in a low-income bracket. Forty-five families have hospitalization and medical insurance. Out of the 113 that do not, 44 are on Social Security, OAA, ADC, direct relief or pension of some sort.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is apparent in this report that there is a definite need as far as the advancement of the Indian is concerned. The survey shows that approximately 74% of the Indian families are in the low-income bracket. Only 7% of the entire Indian population here in the City completed their high school education with about 1% of the entire population going on to college. The Indian children going to school average nine drop outs per year in the City.

The survey also shows that part-time and seasonal employment are some of the reasons for the low income status. Lack of medicine and medical care is due to insufficient income. All in all, the Indian situation is at its lowest in comparison with other segments of our society. Something can be done in order to improve the Indian situation in the City and with the many programs available at the present time, there is no reason why the situation should remain as it is.

If an information service were available the Indian would have someone to turn to and thereby clear up many questions he might have. This is essential especially for the new family or individual moving into the City. Many of the older ones, too, who have been in the City for quite some time are still unfamiliar with the many opportunities that are available here in the City. This service, then, could also provide continuous contact between the agency and the individual. Continuous contact must be maintained or the individual will quickly lose interest. Encouragement would mean a lot here; this is the reason why constant contact must be maintained. Throughout this survey the struggle for economic survival and the prestige that goes along with it is well noticed. Maybe the Indians aren't making much headway, but they are trying. Credit must be given to those who leave the reservation to start a life on their own, and if they can find someone who will guide and encourage them on the way they stand a better chance of making the grade, so to speak. They don't ask much, just a chance to fend for themselves. A little encouragement along the way from the white man, and from people of his own race, could mean the turning point of the Indian and his self respect.

A community relations program could be set up which would take care of most of the problems that face the Indian in the city today - program designed to reach out to the individual rather than wait for him to come in voluntarily. The Indian must be oriented in the ways of city life regardless of the length of time he has resided in the city. The program should be set up so the Indian can show interest in urban activities and make him aware of his duties as a useful citizen. He must be encouraged to take part in public affairs as well as various social affairs. Through community relations confidence could be built up in the Indian in a way in which many of the circumstances not usually brought forward could be recognized and eventually brought out into the open. Many of the problems that the Indians have today are never solved simply because they are never voiced; once these problems are out in the open, the proper procedure can be taken which will in some way alleviate this.

An Indian, as a contact man, is essential here simply because the individuals concerned would feel more at ease with someone of his own race. The contact man could be of much assistance with the individuals who have employment problems, which

is a matter of grave concern in this report. The feeling expressed by some individuals is that they would move faster if they had a "big brother" encouraging them. In many instances all that would be needed is verification of specific information, and to many this is all they want.

It is apparent also in this report that some Indians must have guidance in some of the phases of urban living. Employment and education are two of our biggest problems. These eventually could be modified through the big brother procedure listed in the para. above. The alcohol problem is another issue that could be pursued through this same method. Progress can be made on all of these issues if only we could work this type of program. Our youth problem could be handled the same way. A follow-up procedure is needed especially where our children are having difficulties in school, dropping out of school, or are planning on graduating with no idea as to what can be accomplished next. Some could be seeking a special vocation or a college education, while others would just be seeking employment of some kind. Many of these children do not express themselves openly or to the right person; eventually they are caught up in the unpredictable stream of part-time employment with no future to look forward to but to struggle along as best they can in order to survive. Again, constant contact can play a vital part here, especially with our youth situation as it is today.

Regardless of the amount of problems that are facing the Indian today, some solution must be realized. Progress must be made in order to better the relationship between the Indian and the white mans' society. In order to do this, some of the distrust that has been bred through the years will have to be moderated now and eventually will have to be dissolved. Realizing that the situations here are the same regardless of race or color, it is well to note that the Indians' situation is still what it was well over 100 years ago. One of the statements made by our President of the United States at the swearing-in ceremony of Mr. Robert Bennett as Commission of the Bureau of Indian Affairs was:

"Your President thinks that the time has come to put our first Americans first on the agenda."

So if there is anything to be done about the Indian situation in Duluth, now is the time to do it.

Eugene G. Peacock

Eugene G. Peacock
Community Program Assistant

INDIAN RESIDENT SURVEY

1. NAME _____ 2. PHONE _____

3. ADDRESS _____ 4. HOW LONG IN CITY? _____

5. DATE OF BIRTH _____ 6. WHERE _____ 7. MARITAL STATUS _____

8. OCCUPATION _____ 9. PRESENT EMPLOYMENT _____

10. DATE BEGAN _____ 11. FULL OR PART TIME _____

12. FAMILY INCOME LAST YEAR 0 - \$1,000 To \$2,000 To \$3,000 Over

13. EDUCATION _____ YEARS 14. OTHER _____

15. MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD	D.O.B.	SEX	RELATION- SHIP	EDUC.	WHERE	EMPLOYED	
						YES	NO
1.							
2.							
3.							
4.							
5.							
6.							
7.							
8.							
9.							
10.							

16. Have you made any use of the various social agencies in the City? Yes No

17. If more educational programs were available, would you be interested in them?
Yes No

What type would be most helpful to you? _____

19. Have you had any difficulty in obtaining adequate housing? _____ If so, for what reason?

20. Do you belong to any clubs, groups, etc? Yes No

21. Hospitalization? Yes No

22. Medical care? Yes No

23. Hobbies? _____

Remarks:

*AGES OF INDIVIDUALS TO JANUARY 1967

<u>Year Born</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Year Born</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Year Born</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Number</u>
1966	1	2	1938	29	6	1910	57	2
1965	2	17	1937	30	7	1909	58	0
1964	3	23	1936	31	6	1908	59	5
1963	4	16	1935	32	6	1907	60	5
1962	5	27	1934	33	2	1906	61	3
1961	6	22	1933	34	1	1905	62	2
1960	7	11	1932	35	9	1904	63	3
1959	8	16	1931	36	2	1903	64	2
1958	9	17	1930	37	4	1902	65	3
1957	10	17	1929	38	7	1901	66	1
1956	11	13	1928	39	5	1900	67	3
1955	12	13	1927	40	6	1899	68	1
1954	13	9	1926	41	5	1898	69	1
1953	14	15	1925	42	4	1897	70	3
1952	15	14	1924	43	3	1896	71	1
1951	16	19	1923	44	6	1895	72	1
1950	17	17	1922	45	5	1894	73	0
1949	18	11	1921	46	7	1893	74	1
1948	19	9	1920	47	7	1892	75	2
1947	20	14	1919	48	6	1891	76	0
1946	21	15	1918	49	8	1890	77	1
1945	22	10	1917	50	6	1889	78	0
1944	23	7	1916	51	5	1888	79	0
1943	24	5	1915	52	2	1887	80	1
1942	25	6	1914	53	3	1886	81	0
1941	26	9	1913	54	6	1885	82	0
1940	27	9	1912	55	6	1884	83	1
1939	28	8	1911	56	1	1883	84	0

28 individuals are not tabulated here
*As of 4/66

AGE BRACKETS BY CENSUS TRACT - FEMALE AND MALE

Census Tract	1	3	4	10	12	13	15	16	17	18	19	21	23	25	26	27	28	29	31	32	33	34	37	38	Total
Male	3			1			1	6		7	1	5	2	2	5	2	1					4		3	41
Female	3			1			4	8	1	5	2	2	15					1		1		6		1	50
Male	3	1					4		3	10	2	1	5				1	2	1		9		4		46
Female	2						1	1	2	3	1	4	5			1		1			1	5	2		29
Male	1	1					1	1	1	6	1	1	6		1						1	8	4		32
Female	2	1					2	4	1	4	1	4	8			2		1	1			1	1	1	31
Male	3			1			2	2	2	4	4	6	3			2				2	3	3		3	39
Female	3	1		2			1	2	1	3	2	4	4					2	2	1	1	4		3	34
Male	2				1		2	2	2	3	1	3	2								1	2		1	18
Female	1	1					3	2	2	3	3	2	4								1	2			20
Male	2						2	2		1	4	4	5									2			20
Female	1						1	3	1	2	3	1	3	5		1				1		3			24
Male	1			1			1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1				1				1			12
Female	1		1				1			2	1	2	3				1								12
Male	1									1	1	2	1			1						1			8
Female							1	1	1	1	3	3	2								1	3		1	16
Male	2	1	1				1	1	1	3	2	2	1								1	2			15
Female				1			1		1	4	4	4	1			1						1		2	11
Male							1	1	1		2	6	1											1	15
Female							2	2	2	2	3	3	1			1			1			1		1	18
Male							1	1	1	1	2	2	1			1									6
Female							2	2	2	2	2	2	3			1									14
Male	2						1	1	1	1	4	4	2												10
Female	1						1		1	1	2	2	1							1	1				4
Male							2	2	2	1	1	3	1							1	1	1	1		8
Female							1	2	1	1	1	1	2							1	1				4
Male							1	1	2	1	1	3	1												5
Female							1	1	1	1	1	1	2												4
Male							1	1			1	1	1												3
Female							1	1			1	1	1									1			2
Male									1			1	1												1
Female									1			1	1												2
Total	32	13	2	5	3	1	22	50	14	62	36	79	9	36	2	11	3	6	5	7	13	60	1	32	554

28 individuals not counted by age

Appendix 3

CENSUS TRACT INFORMATION

Census Tract	Population		Education (Heads of Household)					Marital Status (Heads of Household)				Income in Thous.			
	Families	Persons	*K-6	7-8	9-10	11-12	12+	M	S	D	W	0-1	1-2	2-3	3+
1	7	32	1	0	3	2	1	6	1	0	0	1	0	1	5
3	5	13	0	4	1	0	0	4	1	0	0	1	1	0	3
4	2	5	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
10	1	5	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
12	2	3	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
13	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
15	6	22	2	3	0	1	0	2	1	3	0	0	2	1	3
16	16	50	4	7	2	3	0	6	4	4	2	3	8	2	3
17	4	25	2	0	2	0	0	2	1	1	0	1	0	3	0
18	13	62	1	5	5	2	0	5	3	3	2	3	5	2	3
19	21	35	4	9	6	2	0	8	3	7	3	14	5	0	2
21	34	78	7	9	12	6	0	8	7	12	7	15	11	5	3
23	1	13	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
25	18	87	1	7	7	3	0	17	0	0	1	3	7	5	3
26	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
27	2	10	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
28	1	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
29	1	6	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
31	1	5	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
32	2	7	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
33	5	20	1	1	1	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	1	2	2
34	11	62	0	3	6	2	0	8	1	1	1	2	1	2	6
37	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
38	4	32	0	2	1	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Total	160	582	25	52	50	29	4	89	23	32	16	44	46	24	46