

TOMAH INDIAN AGENCY, MARCH 1944

OVER-ALL PROGRAM

ONEIDA RESERVATION, WISCONSIN

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Commissioner of Indian Affairs
Chicago, 54, Illinois

Tomah Indian Agency
330 W. Walnut
Green Bay, Wisconsin
March 29, 1944

Attention: Mr. A. L. Wathen

Dear Sir:

Conforming with Office Circular No. 3514, dated July 9, 1943, we transmit herewith an Over-all Reservation Program for the Oneida Community. We are assuming that the Program in duplicate will provide sufficient copies for the Office since no specified number was indicated.

A Road Program was prepared by the District Road Engineer and submitted direct to the Roads Division.

Respectfully,

PY:gb
Enclosures.

Peru Farver,
Superintendent.

Name of Tribe Oneida
Minutes of meeting held by Executive
(State whether Executive Council or General Council.)
Date of meeting March 14, 1944
Place of meeting Sherman Skenandore's residence
Regular or special Special
Was a quorum present Yes
Visiting officials present Clarence W. Ringey

S U B J E C T S

The meeting was called to order at the home of Sherman Skenandore with Hyson D. Cornelius presiding. Those present were: Hyson D. Cornelius, Sherman Skenandore and Luella Cornelius.

It has been moved and seconded to have the secretary contact Jeff Cornelius about the Josuha Skenandore place.

It has been moved and seconded that we allow Steve Skenandore a loan of \$240.

Motion made by Sherman Skenandore that the Superintendent be instructed and authorized to demand all Oneida Tribal Treasury records and a resignation from Anderson S. Cornelius, Tribal Treasurer, for the Oneida Tribal Council, at once. If this is not accomplished, it is further moved that a General Tribal Council meeting be called to publicly vote the Treasurer out of office because of accrued shortages of funds. Seconded by Luella Cornelius.

Luella Cornelius made a motion that we accept the post-war program as read by Mr. Clarence W. Ringey, seconded by Sherman Skenandore.

It has been moved and seconded that the Supt., Mr. Peru Farver, notify the following clients by letter to make immediate arrangements to pay their rehab. loans or else collection will be placed in the attorney's hands: Phillip Summers, Mark Fowless, Walter House.

Meeting adjourned.

Luella Cornelius
Acting Secretary.

TOMAH AGENCY, MARCH 1944

PROGRAM

ONEIDA RESERVATION, WISCONSIN
PART ONE - BASIC DATA
SECTION 1 - RESOURCES

Location, Date Established and Area of Reservation -

The Oneida Indian Reservation is located in the east central portion of the State of Wisconsin, lying diagonally in Brown and Outagamie Counties. It is one of the best farming sections of the State with excellent transportation facilities and substantial growing markets.

The Oneida Reservation was established by treaties as follows:

- Treaty with Menominee Indians dated February 8, 1835.
- Treaty with New York Indians dated January 15, 1838.
- Treaty with Oneida Indians dated February 3, 1838.

The latter treaty provided for a tract of land which would be so designed as to include all the Oneida settlements and improvements already made in this district, and be of sufficient area to provide 100 acres for each individual.

The original area of the Oneida Reservation totalled 65,425.13 acres, of which all but 84.8 acres (reserved for school purposes) has been allotted to individual Indians.

Population and Trend -

The total enrolled Oneida population as of June 1, 1943 was 3,473; of which 1,710 were males and 1,763 were females. The following chart shows an analysis of the population by degree of blood, age, and sex groups:

Age	Age Distribution					
	% Total	No.	% Male	No.	% Female	No.
0-5 years.....	9.1	317	4.4	153	4.7	164
6-11 "	11.2	389	5.6	195	5.6	194
12-17 "	12.2	425	5.6	196	6.6	229
18-25 "	14.9	519	7.5	262	7.4	257
26-35 "	18.7	645	8.4	292	10.3	353
36-45 "	12.7	440	6.5	224	6.2	216
46-55 "	8.3	291	4.3	152	4.0	139
56-65 "	7.5	258	3.7	127	3.8	131
66-75 "	3.9	135	2.3	79	1.6	56
76 years and over	1.5	54	0.9	30	0.6	24
All ages	100.0	3473	49.2	1710	50.8	1763

Degree of Indian Blood

Degree	% Total	No.	% Male	No.	% Female	No.
4/4.....	76.3	2649	37.4	1298	38.9	1351
7/8.....	1.5	51	0.7	25	0.3	25
3/4.....	5.7	200	2.7	95	3.0	105
5/8.....	0.3	9	0.2	8	0.1	1
9/16.....	0.4	12	0.2	7	0.2	5
1/2.....	13.8	482	7.1	245	6.7	237
3/8.....	0.4	15	0.2	7	0.2	8
7/16.....	1.2	43	0.5	18	0.7	25
1/8.....	0.4	12	0.2	7	0.2	5
Totals.....	100.0	3473	49.2	1710	50.8	1763

Year	Births			Total	Deaths		
	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total
1939	35	33	68	:	15	7	22
1940	24	30	54	:	10	4	14
1941	28	32	60	:	21	3	24
1942	25	20	45	:	8	6	14
1943	15	15	30	:	3	1	4
Totals	127	130	257	:	57	21	78

Note: The difference between the total 0-5 year olds (317) and recorded births (253) is due to the inclusion of many without certificates when the roll was compiled.

An analysis of the chart showing births and deaths for the past five years shows that there has been a net average increase in the population of 33.9 per year. Looking ahead for the next ten years, it can be expected that at that rate there will be a net increase of approximately 350 individuals, making a total population of 3,823.

Elevation and Climate -

The average elevation of the Oneida Reservation is 750 feet.

The climate is greatly influenced by the proximity of Lake Michigan, which has a marked effect on the temperature and humidity, causing cooler summers and warmer winters. As a result of this influence, rain frequently falls along the shore in winter while a snowstorm is in progress over the reservation district.

The following is a 47-year average of precipitation and temperature as kept by the Weather Bureau at Green Bay, Wisconsin:

Average Annual Precipitation	29.6 inches
Average precipitation during growing season	15.35 "
Average annual snowfall	32.9 "
Average temperature	45.9 degrees
Highest temperature recorded, July 1916	101 "
Lowest temperature recorded, January 1898	36° below 0
Average length of growing season	157 days
Average number of hours between sunrise and sunset during growing season	14 hours
Average date of last killing frost in spring	May 5
Average date of first killing frost in fall	October 2
Earliest recorded killing frost in fall	September 16
Latest recorded killing frost in spring	May 30
Prevailing wind is south.	

Topography -

This area is generally gently rolling and drains into the Fox River basin and thence into Green Bay. Prior to the development of farms, this area was densely covered by a hardwood and pine forest.

Geology and Soils -

The soils of this area are largely of a Lacustrine origin, followed by glacial action which modified the types and tended to produce a rich organic soil, underlain with Kronsau and Galena limestone. The soils are largely upper loams consisting of silt loam, fine sandy loam, and clay loam. The top soil, usually about eight inches deep, is loose, friable loam, rich in organic matter.

The subsoil is largely heavy red or pinkish clay which retains moisture and often tends to delay spring planting. Lower subsoil layers of all the important types are rich in lime; however, many of the top soils and upper subsoils are slightly acid or neutral in character.

Generally speaking, the soils of the Oneida Reservation are very good and lend themselves very well to cash crops and diversified farming. This area is not subject to erosion except in a few locations along the river banks.

Agronomy -

Dry farm lands total about 4,998 acres. The principal crops grown in this area and their average production are as follows:

Corn	39	bushels per acre		
Oats	31.5	"	"	"
Barley	27.5	"	"	"
Rye	19	"	"	"
Glover and Timothy	1.3	tons	"	"
Alfalfa	2.1	"	"	"
Potatoes	80	bushels	"	"
Peas (canning)	1,750	pounds	"	"
Beans (canning)	3,500	"	"	"

Other cash crops such as carrots, beets, cabbage, cucumbers and tomatoes are common and give correspondingly high yields.

Range Lands -

There are no range lands on the Oneida Reservation.

Timber -

There is no timber on the Oneida Reservation.

Oil, Gas, and Minerals -

There are none of these resources on the Oneida Reservation.

Wildlife -

No fish or wildlife are found on the Oneida Reservation.

Other Resources -

The Tribe, through IRA purchase, has acquired a limestone quarry which, if developed, has potential possibilities of supplying all Indian needs besides commercial needs for building stone and crushed rock.

The Oneida women have a reputation of being fine lace makers. They are especially proficient in making Dattenberg, Honiton, and Point lace.

SECTION 2 - PRESENT DEVELOPMENT & USE

Dry Farm Lands -

Twenty-two trust allotments, totaling 733 acres, fee patent lands of 2,308 acres, 130 acres of tribal lands, and 1,827 acres of IRA lands are being used by 399 Oneida families for purposes ranging from homesites to 80-acre farms. Two hundred eighteen of these families have some type of agricultural income ranging from a few dollars to \$3,000 per year.

The total acreage available for Indian use is 4,998 acres which provides an average of about 12 acres per family. Of this acreage, approximately 1,000 acres is waste land or bush land.

Successful Indian farmers are those having forty or more acres of land with livestock for a dairy enterprise. Those having smaller tracts specialize in cash crops and gardens to be supplemented by relief work or work in nearby industries or on farms. An estimate of 200 families receive some agricultural income averaging about \$50,000 each year.

The 1942 production of cash crops delivered for canning purposes by the Oneida Indians totalled 528,000 lbs. and the 1943 total reached approximately 700,000 lbs.

Eco patent lands are distributed among the population as follows:

<u>Number of Owners</u>	<u>Size of Farm</u>
65	Under 3 acres
15	3 to 4 "
28	5 to 9 "
19	10 to 14 "
13	15 to 19 "
8	20 to 24 "
10	25 to 29 "
8	30 to 39 "
7	40 to 49 "
3	50 to 59 "
2	60 to 69 "
1	70 to 80 "
Total	181
	2,308

Average per owner: 18 acres

Land in this category is rapidly being lost from Indian ownership. Each year tax sales take a toll and frequently a tract is sold by the owners or heirs. Liens created from Old Age Pensions are also common.

Generally speaking, the fertility of the soil on the Oneida Reservation is very good. However, the land many of the Indians own is the poorest land which was not desired by white farmers and for this reason came under Indian ownership.

Erosion is of such a nature and on such a small scale that community plans are not needed for its control.

Irrigation -

No irrigation is carried on.

Range Lands -

There are no range lands.

Timber -

There is no marketable timber.

Other Resources -

No development of the limestone quarry has been made either by sale or by quarrying for local use.

Lace making is not done for profit due to the competition with machine made lace and lack of thread formerly imported from France.

SECTION 3 -- CULTURAL & ECONOMIC CONDITIONS
& STANDARD OF LIVING

The Oneidas have social organizations on the reservation which have functioned for many years. These are: "The Oneida Welfare Society" and the "Oneida Helpers", which are based on the fraternal idea and carry insurance clauses for burial. They are local officered clubs with dues of 25¢ per member per month.

Churches of the reservation have and are playing an important role in the affairs of the community and look after much of the social activity as well as the morale of the Indian people.

These Indians pay taxes on their land and personal property, have complete citizenship under the Act of Congress in 1924, and are much a part of the community in which they live. A small class of this tribe is improvident, wasteful, and with little conception of money value. By these misfits we cannot condemn the majority who are a kind, sympathetic, constructive, church-going people. Many Oneidas obtain a livelihood through employment in industry and Federal positions. However, their background is principally agricultural, and when other work is not available, they fall back on agriculture.

Many of the Oneidas are painters, carpenters, mechanics, machine operators, welders, and electricians who draw fair wages during normal times. They are on the whole, an intelligent, English-speaking group of people who appreciate the better things of life but whose resources are inadequate to supply the necessities of present-day standards.

The Oneida annual income during normal years is estimated as follows for 400 local families:

Agriculture	\$ 50,000
Labor	110,000
Per Capita payments	1,800
Social Security	42,000
Relief	1,200
Total	<u>\$205,000</u>
Average per family	\$512

The standard of living among the Oneida Indians is far above the usual conception of Indian standards.

The Oneidas live in approximately 300 houses on the reservation, which are in various stages of repair. Ninety percent are of frame construction, and the balance log structures. Many of the houses need extensive repairs, paint and a general cleaning to make them more habitable and hospitable. However, upon inspection one finds many good, clean homes equally good as that of white neighbors. Good homes are not necessarily found among the high income groups but among those who spend wisely and are not likely to be frequenters of the many taverns on the reservation.

SECTION 4 - SERVICES PROVIDED BY GOVERNMENT

Social Services -

Child welfare and social service is provided through contractual agreement with the Wisconsin State Public Welfare Department at an annual cost of \$3600 to cover services of their social worker staff throughout the State. On a population basis, approximately 16% or \$576 would be chargeable to the Oneida Tribe. Foster home care is provided for dependant or neglected children who cannot qualify for State and county aid. This service is provided through contractual agreement with the State Public Welfare Department, the cost of which for a period of five years, 1939 through 1943, has been reduced from \$9,608 to \$6,392. This reduction reflects an improved attitude of county officials in assuming responsibility for child welfare among our Indian people. Through such contractual agreement with the State, we are obtaining whole-hearted support from the State in educating county officials that racial discrimination has no place in child welfare work. We anticipate that in time counties will assume responsibility for all cases of dependant and neglected children.

Our foster home care of dependant and neglected children is equal to and perhaps slightly lower than what is allowed by counties of the State. The cost of social service work is far below that of counties for the reason that through our contract with the State, we are able to obtain the services of any member of their staff, as well as county child welfare workers. Hence, a very valuable service is being rendered to our Indian people for a nominal cost to the Federal Government.

Education, including Adult -

Out of a total school population of 818, tuition is paid for 89 children; 72 grade and 17 high school. Transportation and hot lunches are provided for 65 children in grade school. Twenty-one children are enrolled in Government non-reservation boarding schools. The average annual cost of this service for a period of five years, exclusive of boarding schools, is \$6,948.

Adult education is sponsored by the agency through local organizations without cost to the Federal Government. At the present time, a great deal of interest in this work is being developed through P.T.A. organizations and a local welfare committee. The committee is known as the Oneida-Hobart Welfare Committee and is composed of both whites and Indians. It is promoting 4-H Club work and many other activities which it is believed will accomplish beneficial results.

We have no records from which to base comparative costs with that of local governments rendering a similar service. It is believed, however, that our tuition rate, both grade and high school, is the same as would be charged a non-resident of the school district; hence, we could safely say that the cost to the Federal Government for these services compares favorably with those of the local government rendering similar service.

Health -

Medical services are provided through the services of a contract physician and an Indian Service nurse. The latter devotes 1/3 of her time to the Oneida group. The contract physician makes domiciliary calls, holds a weekly clinic, and attends medical cases in the hospital. Hospital care is provided for the indigent by contract with a local hospital. Under this plan we have only one year's experience as to cost, which shows for the calendar year 1943 the cost was \$6,918.

Law and Order --

The State, county and local governments assume responsibility for all law and order problems without cost to the Federal Government.

PRESENT SERVICES PROVIDED BY GOVERNMENT

Social Services	\$8,315	annual cost
Health	9,318	" "
Education, including adult	6,948	" "
Law and Order	---	" "
Extension and Credit	1,300	" "
Land Administration	400	" "
Road Construction	" "
Administration	5,000	" "

TOMAH AGENTS, MARCH 1944

PROGRAM

ONEIDA RESERVATION, WISCONSIN

PART TWO - OVERALL PLAN

SECTION 1 - GENERAL

General -

The Oneida Reservation program is based on an agricultural economy for all families finding it necessary or desiring to farm for a livelihood. It was unanimously chosen by the Council as the only practical plan. The acquisition of land and homesteads are the primary needs of this program. When this has been achieved, the ultimate goal, of each family having a good home and a means to provide for it, will result.

Cultural, Economic and Social Conditions -

The Oneidas are a highly cultured Indian group of people who have for many years been without direct contact with the Government. They have been "on their own" and in this way adopted the general practice of the whites in the community. They attend the same schools, churches and organizations as the non-Indians. The majority can read and write English, all but very few can speak English. Generally speaking, the Oneida Indians are very socially minded in that they like doing things as groups for the benefits: life, health and happiness. They have fraternal organizations, are loyal to Church programs; however, there is a group that remains untouched that need social guidance very much. The community must develop a program and facilities attractive to this group--(primarily the younger generation), in an effort to center their interest away from the many taverns on the reservation. The primary needs are recreational centers or clean, respectable places to go and meet friends.

The normal-time income of the Indian people has been lower than that of the neighboring whites due to racial prejudice and inadequate land from which to make enough to live well. The Oneida Indian has been known throughout history as being agricultural, and it continues to be the primary interest of this group, according to their representatives working on this program. Very few Indians of the Oneida group could be found who were interested in a post-war reservation program. Most people are employed putting in overtime at high income and fail to foresee their probable plight if another depression strikes. They have learned that their needs will be met without effort on their part from past commodity issues and work relief. All but few old people read and write English.

Economic & Social goal -

The goal of this program is to provide each and every family desiring to farm on some scale enough land to either supplement the family income or provide the entire income needs to maintain a good living standard in a good home. Good home conditions will result in fewer social problems; however, youth organization and recreational centers must be sponsored and provided. Two such social centers are needed to meet the needs of this community.

In order to provide dependable and desirable markets for Indian produce, a cooperative marketing enterprise is requested by the Ojibwa farmers. This enterprise would constitute a general merchandise store, cheese factory, canning factory and general repair shop. This organization will necessarily grow with the community and not reach its completion for from five to six years. It will be financed by selling shares in units of \$25 to at least 25% of capital investment. Balance to be financed on a 20-year repayment loan from credit funds.

Cost of Program:

Land - - - - -	\$385,425 (grant)
Buildings - - - - -	382,500 (Treasury reimb.)
Community Recreational Center	20,000 (grant)
Cooperative - - - - -	50,000 (credit funds)
Total - - - - -	\$837,925
Cost per consumptive group (368)	\$2,277
" " family (400)	2,135
" " capita (1,525)	919

SECTION 2 - DEVELOPMENT BY FEATURES

Dry Farming -

Soils, markets and past experiences are conditions that will influence approximately 200 families to farm on small tracts of 20 acres or less where it is not practical for an individual to own a team of horses or machinery needed to do the work. A number of units of tribally-owned equipment is necessary for the success of this large group. Each unit is to include a small tractor (or army jeep) with plow, cultivator, spring drag attachment, and wagon. Unit cost, approximately \$1,000. Twelve units needed, total cost \$12,000. These units will be under control of the Tribal Council who will appoint a certain member of each unit ring, 10-20 families, to be in charge and responsible for proper maintenance and use. A small per hour charge will be paid by each user into a tribal maintenance fund. Large scale farming needs will be met through Credit Fund loans from the existing organization. It is estimated that 135 families will farm tracts of 40 to 60 acres on a diversified plan.

Projects

A. Land Acquisition:

Land needs: for 400 families - 1,525 individuals

Land now in Indian use:

29 tracts, I.R.A. - - - - -	1,826.92	acres
22 tracts, trust allotments - -	733.24	"
7 tracts, tribal land - - - - -	130.	"
1 tract, purchased restricted -	1.5	"
181 tracts, patent in fee (1940)	<u>2,308.37</u>	"
Total - - - - -	5,000	"

Land needs for 368 consumptive groups:

92 tracts of 60 acres - - - - -	5,520	acres
92 " " 40 " - - - - -	3,680	"
92 " " 20 " - - - - -	1,840	"
92 " " 10 " - - - - -	920	"
Total land needs - - - - -	<u>11,960</u>	"
Less I.R.A. & tribal lands - - -	<u>1,958</u>	"
	10,002	"
Less heirship land to be pur. - -	<u>733</u>	"
Alienated land to be pur. - - -	9,269	"

Purchases:

733.24 acres heirship land @ \$20 - - - - -	\$ 14,665
9,269 acres alienated land @ \$40 - - - - -	370,760
Grant needed for land - - - - -	<u>\$385,425</u>

1st year - - - - -	\$ 85,425
2nd " - - - - -	100,000
3rd " - - - - -	100,000
4th " - - - - -	100,000

B. Farmstead Needs:

150 dwellings @ \$1,500 - - - - -	\$225,000
150 barns & poultry houses @ \$800-120,000	
150 wells, domestic @ \$250 - - - - -	<u>37,500</u>
Trees, 20-year reimbursable needed for farmsteads -	<u>\$382,500</u>

1st year - - - - -	None
2nd " - - - - -	\$ 82,500
3rd " - - - - -	100,000
4th " - - - - -	100,000
5th " - - - - -	100,000

Grand total for land and buildings - - - - - \$767,925

The \$382,500 provided for the construction of buildings will be repaid to the United States Government in 20 years.

C. Community Recreational Centers:

2 buildings @ \$10,000	- - - - -	\$20,000
(Total grant needed)		
1st year	- - - - -	10,000
2nd year	- - - - -	10,000

D. Cooperative Enterprises:

General merchandise store	- - - - -	\$25,000
Canning factory	- - - - -	10,000
Cheese factory	- - - - -	10,000
General repair shop	- - - - -	5,000
Total loan needed	- - - - -	\$50,000

This loan will be repaid in 20 years, and to be advanced as follows:

1st year	- - - - -	None
2nd	" - - - - -	\$25,000 - store
3rd	" - - - - -	5,000 - shop
4th	" - - - - -	10,000 - cannery
5th	" - - - - -	10,000 - cheese factory

Total cost:

Land acquisition	- - - - -	\$385,425
Houses and farm buildings	- - - - -	382,500
Two community centers @ \$10,000	- - - - -	20,000
Cooperative enterprise	- - - - -	50,000
Total needs	- - - - -	\$837,925

20-year repayment funds:

Buildings	- - - - -	\$382,500
Co-op.	- - - - -	50,000
		\$432,500
Grant funds	- - - - -	\$405,425

SECTION 3 - SERVICES TO BE FURNISHED

Social Services -

Through a contract with the State Public Welfare Department we are able to secure the assistance of a social worker from that Department who supervises the county child welfare work. The State worker scrutinizes every case to determine the eligibility of a child to receive aid from the county. This, it is believed, will eventually place the entire responsibility upon the county or the State. So far, State at-large cases of dependent and neglected children have been placed on our program, but there is a general feeling among State officials that there should be no distinction as to racial groups in this work, and they are doing an excellent job of influencing county officials along this line. The big job just now is to see that dependent and neglected children are taken care of, and until counties become more conscious of the need of such services, it will be necessary that the Federal Government maintain a diminishing program looking to the time when the entire responsibility will be assumed by the local government. It is our feeling that this may be accomplished within the next eight or ten years. From the figures quoted in Part one, Section 4, it can be seen that a 33 1/3% reduction has been made in a period of five years. It is just possible that the Federal expense of this program may be eliminated in a shorter period than previously stated, although it is preferred to make a conservative statement and place the time at eight to ten years.

Education -

It will be necessary to continue the present program as outlined in Part I, Section 4, until the economic condition of the Onaida people is such that they can assume responsibility for this service. As indicated in that portion of the program above referred to, it can be seen that we are providing educational facilities for only a very small fraction of the educational program for this group. In other words, better than 99% of the educational cost for Onaida children is assumed by the local government. In view of a definite commitment made by the Department to the effect that the Federal Government would assume responsibility for educational costs for the children of families located on Government lands, it appears that there is no basis for believing that this cost can be reduced or eventually eliminated. In fact, if additional land is acquired for the Tribe, which we are recommending and which we believe is the only basis upon which the group can be rehabilitated, the cost of education will increase in view of the present policy of paying tuition for children of families located on Government-owned land. The only hope of reducing this expenditure would be to adopt a policy whereby Onaida families whose living standards are brought up to the common living standards of the tax paying citizens of the community be required to assume this responsibility themselves. It is our feeling that a good percentage of the Onaida people would be willing to accept such responsibility if and when their standard of living has been raised to a point that would justify their doing so. We base our opinion on the fact that all of the families now located on Government-owned land are paying personal property taxes to the local town government. Both the

Oncidas and the town officials realize that they could not legally collect such taxes, but we have been able to point out to these individuals that it is to their advantage to pay the taxes and place themselves on an equal footing with the rest of the citizenry. So far as we know, there has been little difficulty in local officials collecting these taxes. Such a plan is problematical, and we can therefore give no definite figures as to the decrease or increase of costs for this service. Whatever the cost may be, it is felt that this item of the program is basic to the success of rehabilitating the people and should not be neglected.

Health -

A continuation of the present program as outlined in Part One, Section 4 should be continued on a diminishing basis. As the economic condition of the group improves, they can assume responsibility for this service. For the present, however, health conditions among the Oncida people is far from desirable, and there is much need for public health work and education right in the home. We are not sure that the present services are accomplishing what could and should be done. It is our feeling that it might be wise to discontinue the services of a contract physician, eliminate the weekly clinics, and in place thereof provide a full time health nurse to carry on educational work by groups and in the homes. In addition to the services of a full time nurse, it would be necessary to continue medical and hospital care of the indigent. Through the services of a nurse, it would be possible to be more discriminating as to who is in need of such services. This plan would also make it possible for those who were extended assistance to use a physician of their own choice, which would be a far more humane way of extending such aid. Such a plan would eliminate the contract physician's salary of \$1200 a year and a clinic cost of approximately \$600 a year, making a total of \$1800. It is believed that if the services of a full time public health nurse were provided and a rigid rule of extending medical and hospital aid to strictly indigent cases, that the cost could be reduced to a point where the entire load could and would be assumed by the local government. It is not possible to furnish figures on a year to year basis over a ten-year period, although it is believed that the entire cost to the Federal Government could be eliminated in time without ill effects to the Oncida people.

Law and Order -

The Federal Government assumes no responsibility, and so far, the question of jurisdiction has not been raised. No effort is made to enforce the Indian liquor law, and the Oncida people submit to State jurisdiction without question. It is urgent that legislation be enacted to clarify the matter of State jurisdiction on Government-owned and tribal land before this question is raised, which would immediately destroy the accepted theory among the Oncidas and county officials alike that State jurisdiction does prevail.

Extension and Credit -

Extension and credit services will be necessary until the rehabilitation program is well under way. Extension work on a limited scale can then be carried on by the County Extension Service. It is estimated that approximately 300 credit fund loans will be required to meet our goals. After clients are well established in economic enterprises, credit work can be assumed by the tribal organization.

During the period of development, it will be necessary to greatly increase the personnel of field workers for a period of four to six years.

Financing - Loans and Grants.

<u>Purpose</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Treas. Reim.</u>	<u>Grants</u>	<u>Credit</u>
Individual Enterprises	300			\$150,000
Cooperative	1	\$50,000		
Rehabilitation (Bldgs.)	150 sets	382,500		
Land Acquisition			\$385,425	
Community Centers	2		20,000	
Totals		\$432,500	\$405,425	\$150,000
Grand Total				\$987,925

Land Administration -

In order to change 22 tracts of land from heirship to tribal status it will be necessary to purchase inherited shares at a cost of approximately \$14,665. An area of 9,269 acres of alienated land must be redeemed to properly rehabilitate the Onaida people. After the purchase and proper division of this land into economic units, it will be possible for the tribal organization to continue the land assignment program. This land program will require the services of additional personnel for a period of two to four years.

Administrative Facilities -

Administrative facilities on the reservation constitute a combination office space and garage building; formerly used by the CCC-ID, a shed for lumber storage, oil house with underground gasoline storage, and a drilled well. These facilities are adequate to meet the needs of a building program headquarters. Necessary space and administrative materials can be provided by the agency office for the Land and Extension staffs.

SECTION 4 - ESTIMATED COSTS BY YEARS & FEATURES

<u>Projects</u>	<u>Amount and Type of Funds</u>		
	<u>Treas. Reimb.</u>	<u>Treas. Non-Reimb.</u>	<u>Credit</u>
Land Acquisition		\$385,425	
Rehabilitation (Buildings)	\$382,500		
Individual Enterprises			\$150,000
Cooperative	50,000		
Community Centers		20,000	
Totals	\$1,322,500	\$405,425	\$150,000
Grand Total			\$987,925

Project Expenditures by Years:

1st Year

Land purchases	\$85,425
Rehabilitation buildings	none
Community center #1	10,000
Cooperative	none
Credit loans	20,000
Total	\$115,425

2nd Year

Land purchases	\$100,000
Rehabilitation buildings	82,500
Community center #2	10,000
Cooperative	25,000
Credit loans	25,000
Total	\$242,500

3rd Year

Land purchases	\$100,000
Rehabilitation buildings	100,000
Cooperative	5,000
Credit loans	30,000
Total	\$235,000

4th Year

Land Purchases	\$100,000
Rehabilitation buildings	100,000
Cooperative	10,000
Credit Loans	40,000
Total	\$250,000

5th Year

Rehabilitation buildings	\$100,000
Cooperative	10,000
Credit loans	35,000
Total	\$145,000

Project Expenditures by Funds:

	<u>Treas.</u>	<u>Ind.</u>	<u>Treas. Non-Reimb.</u>	<u>Credit</u>
1st year			\$ 95,425	\$20,000
2nd "	\$107,500		110,000	25,000
3rd "	105,000		100,000	30,000
4th "	110,000		100,000	40,000
5th	110,000			35,000
Totals - - - -	\$432,000		\$405,425	\$150,000

Grand Total - - - - - \$987,925

ADDITIONAL ADMINISTRATIVE NEEDS

1st year - Farm Agent - - - - -	\$1,800
Construction Foreman, 1/2 year -	1,200
Clerk, 1/2 - - - - -	720
Miscellaneous, car & supplies -	2,000
	<u>\$5,720</u>
2nd year - Farm Agent - - - - -	\$1,800
Construction Foreman - - - - -	2,400
Clerk, 1/2 - - - - -	720
Miscellaneous - - - - -	600
	<u>\$5,520</u>
3rd year - Farm Agent - - - - -	\$1,800
Construction Foreman - - - - -	2,400
Clerk, 1/2 - - - - -	720
Miscellaneous - - - - -	600
	<u>\$5,520</u>
4th year - Farm Agent - - - - -	\$1,800
" " , 1/2 time - - - - -	900
Construction Foreman - - - - -	2,400
Clerk - - - - -	1,440
Miscellaneous - - - - -	750
	<u>\$7,290</u>
5th year - Farm Agent - - - - -	\$1,800
" " - - - - -	900
Construction Foreman - - - - -	2,400
Clerk - - - - -	1,440
Miscellaneous expenses - - - - -	750
	<u>\$7,290</u>
6th year - Farm Agent - - - - -	\$1,800
" " , 1/2 time - - - - -	900
Miscellaneous expense - - - - -	450
	<u>\$3,150</u>

7th year - Farm Agent - - - - -	\$1,800
" " , $\frac{1}{2}$ time - - - - -	900
Miscellaneous Expense - - - - -	450
	<u> \$3,150</u>
8th year - Farm Agent - - - - -	\$1,800
Miscellaneous Expense - - - - -	300
	<u> \$2,100</u>
9th year - Farm Agent - - - - -	\$1,800
Miscellaneous Expense - - - - -	300
	<u> \$2,100</u>
10th year - Farm Agent - - - - -	\$1,800
Miscellaneous Expense - - - - -	300
	<u> \$2,100</u>
11th year - Assumed by tribe and county with minimum of supervision from Indian Service.	

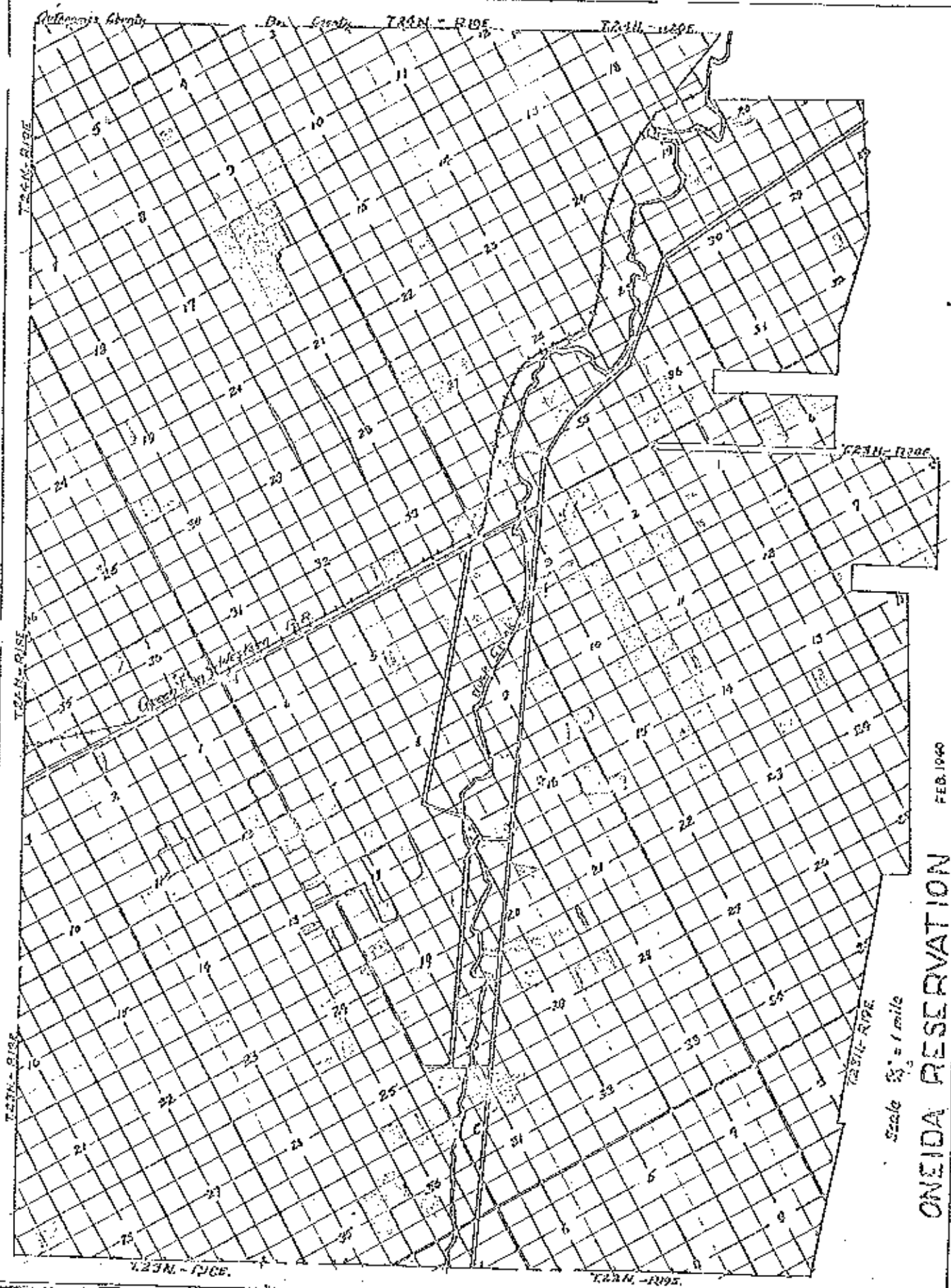
TABLE OF ANNUAL OPERATIONS AND ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS

Year -	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Social Service	\$8,315	8,000	7,500	7,000	6,000	5,000	4,000	3,000	2,000	1,000
Health	9,316	8,400	7,700	7,000	6,300	5,600	4,900	4,200	3,500	2,800
Education	8,448	8,448	8,448	8,448	(1)6,948	6,948	6,948	6,948	6,948	6,948
Extension & Credit	7,020	5,820	5,820	8,590	8,590	4,450	4,450	3,400	3,400	3,400
Land Administration	400	400	400	400	400	800	200	(2) 0	0	0
Roads	See program by Roads Division									
Office overhead and Administration	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	(3)4,000	3,500	3,000	2,500	2,000
Totals -	538,501	36,068	34,868	36,438	33,238	27,998	23,898	20,548	18,348	16,148

(1) Discontinuation of Educational Field Agent's position.

(2) Assumed by Tribe.

(3) Reduction based on administrative matters being assumed by Tribe.



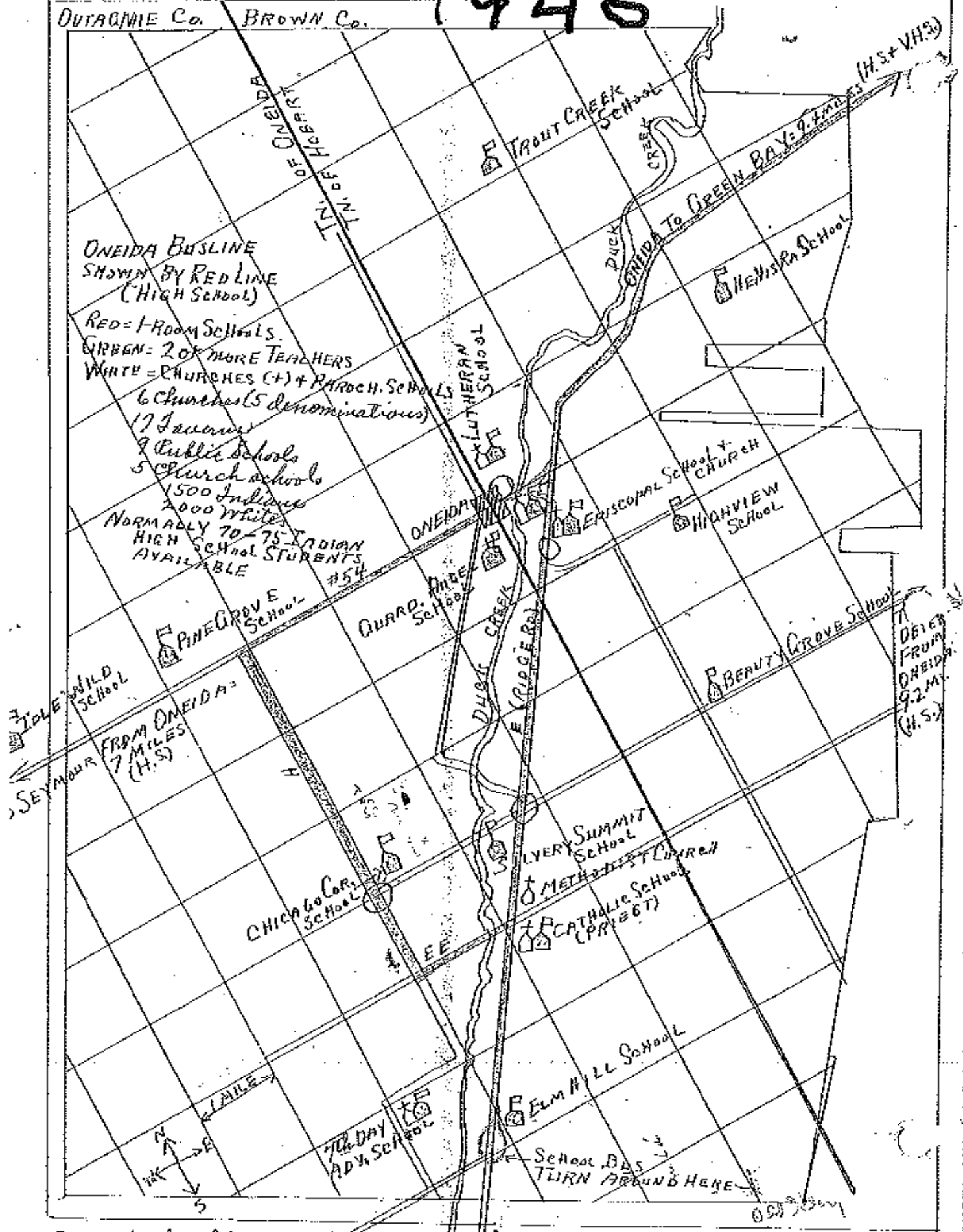
ONEIDA RESERVATION

FEB. 1940

Scale 1" = 1 mile

OUTAGAMIE Co. BROWN Co.

1940



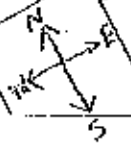
ONEIDA BUSLINE
SHOWN BY RED LINE
(HIGH SCHOOL)

RED = 1 ROOM SCHOOLS
 GREEN = 2 OR MORE TEACHERS
 WHITE = CHURCHES (+) + PAROCH. SCHOOLS
 6 Churches (5 denominations)
 17 Farms
 9 Public Schools
 5 Church schools
 1500 Indians
 2000 Whites
 NORMALLY 70-75 INDIAN
 HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS
 AVAILABLE

TOLEWILD SCHOOL
 SEYMOUR FROM ONEIDA =
 7 MILES (H.S.)

TO DEER FROM ONEIDA =
 9.2 MILES (H.S.)

1 MILE



O = Major loading places, H.S.

TO FREEDOM FROM ONEIDA = 10 MILES (H.S.)