1962 Annual Report: Extension Service Indian Program in South Dakota

Agricultural Extension Service

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1962 ANNUAL REPORT

Indian Program
In South Dakota

MOBRIDGE
Standing Rock Reservation

EAGLE BUTTE
Cheyenne River Reservation

CHAMBERLAIN
Crow Creek and Lower Brule Reservations

RAPID CITY
Special Services

PORCUPINE
Piné Ridge Reservation

PINE RIDGE
Rosebud Reservation

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE, SOUTH DAKOTA STATE COLLEGE
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, COOPERATING
Because of great differences in economics and people on each reservation area, it is not possible to set forth in this report the specific objectives of all programs conducted. Several broad objectives were therefore selected for major program emphasis. They are:

To strengthen and encourage adult responsibility in community living through leadership training.

To encourage through training programs greater utilization of the unemployed and underemployed human resources of the reservation population.

To teach better nutrition and food habits and to improve the uses of surplus food commodities distributed to welfare clients.

To teach sound ranch management principles to Indian ranch operators and assist those seeking to establish themselves in a ranching enterprise. To make wise use of available credit.

To encourage improved housing, water, and sanitation facilities.

To teach the home management aspects of family living that will help people better adjust to the complexes of modern day community life.

To encourage youth to take full advantage of all educational opportunities.

To prepare them to meet competition in adult living, fostered through career exploration in 4-H club work and other Youth programs.
EXTENSION work on a full time basis on Indian Reservations in South Dakota was initiated in 1955. A contract by the Bureau of Indian Affairs with the South Dakota State College Cooperative Extension Service was worked out at that time. The objective of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Cooperative Extension Service under this contract was to expand extension educational work with the Indian people of South Dakota, beyond that possible with existing Extension staff personnel.

The current contract provides for the employment of approximately fifteen additional extension workers, extending Extension educational work on the six largest Indian Reservations in South Dakota. Table 1 lists the personnel employed during 1962 under the contract with the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

This represents a total of 175 man months devoted to the program by field staff members. In addition to this work, recruitment and training of personnel, and administration and coordination of programs are supervised by district agricultural and home economics Extension supervisors. Each devote one-half of their time to this work. Additional support is provided by Extension subject matter specialists, involving over 200 man days during 1962 not covered by the contract.

The field staff maintain Extension offices on or near each reservation. Having Extension office facilities located near Tribal and agency headquarters is most desirable to best coordinate activities. The map on the cover shows the locations of Extension offices serving the reservations.

### TABLE 1. EXTENSION PERSONNEL EMPLOYED ON SOUTH DAKOTA INDIAN RESERVATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personnel</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Mos. of service</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dennis Petersen</td>
<td>Resource Dev. Agent</td>
<td>Standing Rock Agency</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lloyd Smith</td>
<td>Associate County Agent</td>
<td>Standing Rock Agency</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minda Berg</td>
<td>Home Demonstration Agent</td>
<td>Standing Rock Agency</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Francis F. Fielder</td>
<td>County Extension Agent</td>
<td>Cheyenne River Agency</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maureen Vig</td>
<td>Home Demonstration Agent</td>
<td>Cheyenne River Agency</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Mills</td>
<td>County Extension Agent</td>
<td>Crow Creek and Lower Brule Agency</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ottar Nervik</td>
<td>Resource Dev. Agent</td>
<td>Crow Creek and Lower Brule Agency</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Esther Frier</td>
<td>Home Demonstration Agent</td>
<td>Crow Creek and Lower Brule Agency</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grace Kline</td>
<td>Home Demonstration Agent</td>
<td>Crow Creek and Lower Brule Agency</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louie DeSmet</td>
<td>County Extension Agent</td>
<td>Rosebud Agency</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martha Goins</td>
<td>Summer Assistant</td>
<td>Rosebud Agency</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margaret Nelson</td>
<td>Home Demonstration Agent</td>
<td>Pine Ridge Agency</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bessie Cornelius</td>
<td>Home Demonstration Agent</td>
<td>Pine Ridge Agency</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illis Otis</td>
<td>Home Demonstration Agent</td>
<td>Pine Ridge Agency</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helen Barney</td>
<td>Home Demonstration Agent</td>
<td>Pine Ridge Agency (Rapid City)</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Edwards</td>
<td>County Extension Agent</td>
<td>Pine Ridge Agency</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. D. Allen</td>
<td>County Extension Agent</td>
<td>Pine Ridge Agency</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Planning and Management of the Farm or Ranch

All agriculture agents conducted an educational program with farm and ranch managers during 1962. Each agent received special training by attending a 3-day in-service workshop conducted by Extension farm management specialists.

The Cheyenne River Extension Service conducted six 1-day training schools on ranch management aspects, business record analysis, and the Extension Service sponsored electronic record keeping system. Demonstrations on systemic grub control is typical of the new techniques taught to ranch operators.

The Rosebud Extension Service assisted all tribal loan clients by giving counsel and in helping to draw up farm and ranch plans, for those requesting agricultural loans. These were developed cooperatively with the Credit and Loan Operators branches of the BIA, and the client. When loans are approved and put in operation, the client is visited regularly to discuss the operation and to suggest necessary modifications.

Similar assistance to loan clients was given by Extension workers on other reservations.

Beef Cattle Performance Testing

In recent years several South Dakota beef growers have cooperated in a quality improvement program with livestock specialists and county agents.

The program is known as Beef Performance Testing and involves ear tagging of calves within a week after birth. At fall weaning time calves are weighed. These weights are then adjusted to 190 days for the herd.

Armed with this information ranchers select top weaning weight heifers for herd replacements and cull cows with low weight calves. Over 3 or 4 years many ranchers have been able to raise their average weaning weights from 50 to 75 pounds per head.

County agents assist by taking a portable scale to a cooperator’s ranch and help take the weaning weights. A few Indian ranch operators on each reservation are trying this procedure.

Brucellosis is a primary disease problem getting full attention under the state and federal livestock disease control programs. Agents working with ranch operators arrange a schedule of visits to each cattle operator by a representative of the Animal Disease Eradication Branch of the Department of Agriculture. All calves between 4 and 8 months of age are vaccinated. When convenient, agents travel with the veterinarian and have an opportunity to visit with the rancher.

Antrax and black leg are also controlled by vaccination programs.

Organic phosphates in the form of “pour-on” systems are encouraged for parasite control. Most pre-Lloyd Smith, associate county agent on the Standing Rock Agency helps vaccinate calves in the reservation’s brucellosis, anthrax, and black leg control programs.
valent of the parasites are grubs, lice, hornflies, and a new pest, the face fly.

Livestock Disease Eradication and Control
All agricultural agents and Indian Extension workers have helped ranch operators carry out programs for livestock disease eradication and control.

Horticultural Production—Family Gardens
Emphasis was placed on home gardens during the past year. Extension agents have been strongly supported by Tribal Councils in the program. In most cases the councils have purchased bulk supplies of vegetable garden seeds and seed potatoes. These were distributed free of charge in communities where welfare and other clients could not afford the cost.

Rosebud reported 260 families received the seeds in 1962. A member of the tribe and the Extension agent visited the gardens and found them generally in good shape. Other agents reported from 90 to 170 families with gardens in 1962. One hundred thirty-six 4-H members also enrolled in a garden project this year.

Open class garden exhibits at tribal community fairs has encouraged garden projects. All agents report the garden produce has been well exhibited. Working with community leaders who advocate family gardens, agents have taught many of the cultural practices of good gardening—as adapted varieties, fertilizing, weed and pest control, etc. This resulted in demonstration gardens in several communities.

To encourage garden programs on the Crow Creek and Lower Brule Reservations, agents arranged for judges from the State College Horticulture Department. Family winners were awarded cash prizes by the tribe.

The Cheyenne River and Standing Rock Tribes stressed potato growing in their 1962 family garden program. Above average moisture during the year made this a profitable venture for several families who were able to market some of their surplus production through local stores.

Conservation of Soil and Moisture Resources
Extension agents worked with the local Soil Conservation Districts on soil and moisture management. Wind strip cropping, grassed waterways, and shelterbelt plantings were started by a number of families.

Top: Distribution of Extension literature on many agricultural and home economics subjects is one of the Extension agent’s jobs. During 1962, 10,000 bulletins, fact sheets and circulars went to Indian farmers, as well as about the same number to homemakers.

Bottom: Family gardens have increased in number during the year, largely due to free distribution of seeds to welfare clients and others who could not afford them. Two hundred and sixty families had gardens during the year on one reservation alone.

The Todd County Soil Conservation District, a part of the Rosebud Reservation, hosted Secretary of Agriculture, Orville L. Freeman during 1962. County agents teamed up the Soil Conservation Service, American Soil Conservation Service and Bureau of Indian Affairs to conduct the event.
4-H activities

About one-third of the Extension worker's time in 1962 was devoted to youth programs. This was carried on through 68 organized clubs with 132 adult volunteer leaders assisting. Six agents assisted with summer programs for other youth which involved education, recreation, and camping. One older youth group, (above 4-H club age), was organized in the Porcupine community.

Much of the success of the 4-H club program depends on trained, enthusiastic adult volunteer leaders to work directly with boys and girls. To strengthen the work of 4-H club leaders, area leader training schools were conducted by the State 4-H Club staff in January and November. In addition, most agents held leader training programs at regular intervals, often monthly.

To further help the agents in their leader training program, club leaders who attended the November area-training school were given the material prepared by specialists in a single subject matter field. They then taught other county club leaders. These persons largely became project leaders on a county basis. While this form of leader organization remains in an experimental stage, successes of the past year dictates its use in 1963.

Provides Opportunities to Meet Other Youth

Participation in 4-H events and activities out of the county provide valuable experiences to boys and girls who have little opportunity to mingle with youngsters from other parts of the state. About 20% of the total enrollment attended a 3 day 4-H camp at either Camp Lakodia near Madison or Boxelder Camp near Nemo. They attended along with other club members from a two or three county area.

A teacher in the education branch of the BIA commented "I can pick out everyone of those boys and girls who have been away to 4-H camps. They have a broader prospective on many of the things we discuss in school."

The 4-H talent program is an opportunity for those inclined in music, dramatics, or gymnastics to compete on a county, district, and state basis. About 40% of the enrollment participate on the county level and 5% on the district level. Very few have yet reached the state level of competition.

Participation in 4-H judging schools and contests offers an opportunity to show what they have learned in their local program. Only in the past 2 or 3 years have they been eligible for regional and state competition. This is due to 4-H contest rules requiring at least 3 years of club enrollment in the project area they are judging.

Attend 4-H Club Week and State Fair

State 4-H club week is an opportunity for older boys and girls to meet with others for a week of workshops and recreational activities at South Dakota State College. Only a small percentage of the

Gaining a broader perspective on life is only one of the benefits of going to 4-H camp, Club Week, or State Fair. Last year about 20 per cent of the Indian 4-H'ers attended either Camp Lakodia or Box Elder, but few have yet been able to make it to the state events.
enrollment have been able to take advantage of this program in past years. Rules require they be 14, and have 3 years of club work before attending.

Exhibiting, judging, and giving demonstrations at the South Dakota State Fair is also limited in participation; however 5% of the enrollment attended at least 1 day of the 1962 State Fair 4-H program.

Each reservation holds a 4-H Achievement program in May, August, or both. Often these are combined with reservation fairs. This year, by combining the Cheyenne River Fair with 4-H Achievement Days, several hundred people visited the exhibits and watched judging and demonstration contests. All exhibits warranting a purple ribbon in reservation competition are eligible to go on to the State Fair. Achievement Day participation by club members ranged from 45 to 96% of the 4-H enrollment.

**Supper Club Meetings Teach Meal Planning**

Four-H Club girls were given special help in food preparation and selection as well as meal planning—individually and at club meetings. One outstanding example of this is the Supper Club Meetings held every two weeks at the Mother Butler Center for school girls in Rapid City. Using commodities and

TABLE 2. 4-H ENROLLMENT BY PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project or activity</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agronomy (crops and soils)…………………..</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horticulture (fruits, flowers, vegetables, landscaping)</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entomology and plant pathology……………</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conservation (soil, water, forestry wildlife)</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poultry………………………………..</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dairy…………………………………..</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beef…………………………………..</td>
<td>166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swine………………………………….</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horses………………………………...</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineering (electricity, tractor, automotive)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home management……………………….</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing……………………………..</td>
<td>261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food and nutrition……………………..</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home improvement and home furnishings</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family life education…………………..</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal development (public speaking, grooming)</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health……………………………….</td>
<td>405</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safety……………………………….</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recreation…………………………..</td>
<td>769</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community and public affairs……………</td>
<td>328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total enrollment in projects and activities</td>
<td>2,608</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The kinds of projects Indian boys and girls were enrolled in are reported in table 2.

Leather craft is one of the many 4-H activities. County agent Robert Edwards, located at Porcupine on the Pine Ridge Reservation, helps conduct a class with four of the more than 2,000 South Dakota Indian boys and girls enrolled in youth activities.
### Summary of Extension Teaching Methods

#### TABLE 4. SUMMARY OF TEACHING METHODS AND ACTIVITIES USED BY INDIAN EXTENSION AGENTS IN 1962

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Teaching method or activity</th>
<th>Home demonstration agents</th>
<th>County agents</th>
<th>State total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Farm, ranch, home or firm visits</td>
<td>1,454</td>
<td>2,165</td>
<td>3,619</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Office calls</td>
<td>1,142</td>
<td>2,957</td>
<td>4,099</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Telephone calls (received or made)</td>
<td>1,395</td>
<td>3,269</td>
<td>4,664</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Prepared by agents and released</td>
<td>285</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>423</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Prepared by state extension and agent released</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5A. Radio broadcasts made</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>317</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5B. Television programs presented</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Bulletins, circulars and fact sheets distributed</td>
<td>10,013</td>
<td>10,499</td>
<td>20,512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Circular and commodity letters written</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>268</td>
<td>446</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Meetings held for local leaders</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Adult work (1) Number</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Youth work (1) Number</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Meetings where agents or specialists presented</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Adult work (1) Number</td>
<td>323</td>
<td>362</td>
<td>685</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Attendance</td>
<td>8,777</td>
<td>15,835</td>
<td>24,612</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Youth work (1) Number</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>337</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Attendance</td>
<td>7,637</td>
<td>5,909</td>
<td>13,546</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Extension meetings held by local leaders</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Adult work (1) Number</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>314</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Attendance</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>2,056</td>
<td>2,314</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Youth work (1) Number</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>394</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Attendance</td>
<td>2,169</td>
<td>1,864</td>
<td>4,033</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Extension personnel work with people in many ways. Research shows the percentage of families responding rapidly increases as the number of contacts increase to five and six methods. Teaching methods may be grouped in three categories:

1. Individual contacts: farm and home visits, office calls, telephone calls, personal letters, result demonstrations, etc.
2. Group contacts: method demonstration meetings, leader training meetings, lecture meetings, group conferences, discussion group meetings, meetings at result demonstrations, tours, schools, and miscellaneous meetings.

Table 4 is a summary of the contacts and other activities of Extension agents in Indian work.

### Allocating Time to Extension Work

During 1962 Extension agents on Indian work divided their time as shown in Table 5.

#### TABLE 5. ITEMS OF PROGRAM EMPHASIS (1962)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Days devoted by county staff</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Days devoted by county staff</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Planing and management of the ranch</td>
<td>87.4</td>
<td>Home furnishings</td>
<td>118.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>business</td>
<td></td>
<td>Clothing selection and care</td>
<td>175.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field crops and range management</td>
<td>67.5</td>
<td>Clothing construction</td>
<td>149.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil management</td>
<td>21.2</td>
<td>Food preparation and selection</td>
<td>125.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horticulture, production and marketing</td>
<td>48.7</td>
<td>Food presentation</td>
<td>24.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forestry</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>71.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil and water conservation</td>
<td>46.6</td>
<td>Child care, human relations</td>
<td>108.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant pathology</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>Health</td>
<td>47.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entomology</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>Safety</td>
<td>40.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical residues</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>Recreation</td>
<td>122.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dairy</td>
<td>39.6</td>
<td>Outlook</td>
<td>14.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poultry</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>Community development and resource</td>
<td>261.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livestock</td>
<td>209.5</td>
<td>adjustment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animal and poultry health</td>
<td>75.8</td>
<td>Public affairs</td>
<td>154.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marketing and utilization</td>
<td>46.0</td>
<td>Leadership development</td>
<td>178.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural engineering</td>
<td>18.6</td>
<td>Extension organization and program</td>
<td>618.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dwellings and equipment</td>
<td>88.0</td>
<td>planning</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home grounds improvement</td>
<td>33.8</td>
<td>In-service training</td>
<td>267.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planning and management in the home</td>
<td>39.4</td>
<td>Miscellaneous (time not charged to above)</td>
<td>63.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family living economics</td>
<td>44.0</td>
<td>Total days worked</td>
<td>3,205.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Of the total days reported, a total of 2,344.3 days were devoted to adult work and 1,161.3 days to 4-H and other youth programs.*
Voluntary local leaders play an important role in carrying out extension educational programs. Local leaders served in varied capacities; such as organizational leaders, project or subject matter leaders. They serve on advisory councils or committees in planning and conducting educational programs.

Table 6 is a summary of the number of different adult voluntary local leaders assisting in the conduct of extension work, Indian program.

The development of leadership, initiative, citizenship and character of boys and girls 9 to 18 years of age, while teaching them subject matter is the primary purpose of 4-H club work. As a part of the Indian Extension Program during 1962, 439 boys and 587 girls enrolled in 68 4-H clubs. According to residence, 277 members were farm or ranch, 632 rural non-farm, and 117 urban. According to age groups 543 were under 12, 387 were 13 to 16, and 96 were 16 and over.

Table 3 indicates that the largest majority of the boys and girls are in first to third year of club work. The loss of youth in club work from the third year on indicates a problem of adult leadership. A stronger adult leader training program was initiated in the fall of 1962.

Extension workers are often called upon for assistance by other agencies. Within the Department of Agriculture the Cooperative Extension Service is the educational arm. Other branches of government, when carrying out programs closely related to agriculture and home economics, often request assistance of the Extension Service field and specialist staff. Table 7 is a summary of this cooperation educational effort during 1962.

About 375 volunteer local leaders work with Extension personnel to carry out various activities, and often have to learn ideas first-hand before they can work effectively with 4-H or other groups. These women, working with home demonstration agent Maureen Vig, located at the Cheyenne River Agency, are learning for the first time the use of patterns for making clothing.
home economics

Under the contract agreement with BIA, six full-
time, two half-time, and one summer home demon-
station agent worked on the reservations during
1962.

Goals for this project are to:

Help homemakers and girls help themselves by
becoming familiar with improved methods in foods
and nutrition, clothing, housing and management,
and family community living.
The following methods are used:

Home visits
Individual help
Local organized groups
Community meetings
Meetings with special groups
Use of available communication tools and mass media
This is a rather discouraging assignment, but

After 7 or 8 years work, 1962 has shown dividends
in almost every field.

Home Demonstration Agents report the follow-
ing: 1588 home and out-of-office visits, 1142 office
calls, 285 newspaper articles, 217 radio and 12 tele-
vision programs.
Agents report working with 47 organized homema-
ker and special interest groups, including 2,582
persons, under 187 leaders.
Agents wrote 178 circular letters and distributed
100, 113 bulletins (USDA, Extension, locally pro-
duced).

Food and Nutrition Project

In the foods area the agents worked on better
nutrition, food preparation, meal planning, and buy-
ing, all based on the basic 4 food groups—bread and
cereals, milk and milk products, vegetables and fruits,
and meats. They spent 198 days on this project, includ-
ing 10 days inservice training with specialists.

Surplus Commodities presented a big problem.
The people were receiving these but not utilizing
them to the best advantage. Food preparation work-
shops were set up in cooperation with the issuing
commodity agent and 89 meetings with 3118 persons
attending were held. The basic pattern followed by
all agents included:

A demonstration center was set up and those re-
ceiving commodities were asked to attend short dem-
onstrations while waiting for their supplies.
Community meetings were held with an invita-
tion sent to all receiving supplies. Workshops were
held for homemakers at which time they prepared a
meal, supplementing the surplus supplies with other
foods to give a well-balanced meal. The participants
were to repeat this in the home.
At all times the agent stressed the basic four food
groups and distributed bulletins with simple recipes.
In some cases agents worked closely with the
Public Health Nurse in furthering better use of sur-
plus supplies.
As a result of this activity, 3 agents report the grocers said, “You must have been teaching the women better use of foods—they are changing their buying habits.”

Clothing

Problems in this area are lack of money to buy new clothing. Each agent geared her program to renovating and reclaiming old but good clothing. In working with adults, the following pattern was followed on all reservations:

1. Urge persons to secure good used clothing at small cost.
2. Urge attendance at make-over workshops. These were set up to teach planning of needs, selection and renovation, use of patterns, construction, and care.

Construction

One agent had the cooperation of the Home Demonstration Council in financing purchases of new material. This was used at workshops to make clothing for all members of the family.

The County Council and home agent set up an office file of useable patterns for loan. These were borrowed by women purchasing new material (each paid a small sum per yard), and after altering the pattern to fit, a new garment was made at a series of workshops, plus homework. This project resulted in 32 new dresses and many children’s garments were renovated, remodeled, or made over. This is a continuing project and will probably expand into small workshops conducted by local leaders. Seventeen adult training workshops using 210 work days were held by home agents.

Besides the actual sewing in workshops, considerable time was given to clothing care and selection. This seemed important because of the many new fabrics available.

Much needs to be done this coming year in selection and care of clothing. Specialists are preparing and presenting material in the field of “The Psychology and Sociological Aspects of Clothing.”

A total of 261 4-H girls carried the clothing project and concentrated on making skirts, aprons, and dresses.

Sewing Machine Clinics

More sewing machine clinics were held this year by both agents and specialists. Several old sewing machines were put into working condition. This was a “leader training” project and they all helped each other. Needless to state—more sewing machines work now. Men also cooperated on this project.

Home Furnishings and Management

Agents reported having spent 2396 days working in the areas of management, economics, and furnishings, with specialists spending 45 days in special help and inservice training to strengthen the program.

Management

This area is a difficult one in which to get a foothold, but a very important one. Agents find their clients are hesitant to discuss this until they can see a tangible benefit. Most work in this area has to be done by individual contacts.

Housing Project

The Public Housing Authority Project has made available a potential of 50 new housing units at Pine Ridge. To date 10 families have been placed. Extension’s responsibility is to prepare the new occupants for this transition.

The home management specialist and home agent have had a series of meetings with the applicants.

Management of time and money had priority and as a result of three meetings, an account book suited to the new tenant’s needs has been compiled by the specialist and agent. This is a trial project, but very usable. If it is accepted, the same procedure will be used with other groups on all reservations where P. H. A. housing is introduced. All ten families have started using this book.

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Inventory of available and usable furniture presented a problem. The Pine Ridge home agent set up an inventory sheet and worked with each individual family to learn its needs. With this as a
background, workshops in refinishing, remodeling, and reupholstering were set up. This was not a new activity on this particular reservation, but new emphasis was placed on it. By the time the ten homes were finished, the families had adequate furnishings.

In order to accomplish this the home agent reports: "We bought $300 worth of used furniture which consisted largely of couches, chairs, tables and chair sets for dining, some chests and some good clean used beds and mattresses. An additional $200 was spent for upholstery materials, coverings, cotton, tacks, moss, webbing, etc., plus paint remover, enamels, stains, and waxes. Then the ingredient we most needed was energy or plain elbow grease. The women and sometimes a husband came to work each day. It was wonderful to see the gradual transformation, the old dusty, broken down furniture taking on new life. Once the thing began the spirit was catching. Now, everyone wants to restore old furniture.

"Inexpensive curtains and draperies are being made so that each home will be equipped with curtains the day the families move in. Quilts are being made to serve as bedspreads. The women are budgeting or planning with their money so they will have sheets and bed linens. Some for the first time in their lives are thinking of such things. Rugs are being woven. With the beautiful hardwood floors, it was decided that small area rugs should be used for protection, but the lovely floors should show. We still don't know when most of the families will move, we don't know how they will live in the new houses, but from here, the picture is very cheerful and bright for some of our Indian families."

After the families were located, a commercial representative worked with the homemakers on care and use of home equipment.

This project has been a great challenge to all Extension personnel since it is the "learning tool" for new public and private housing which will be starting this year on all the other reservations.

On Standing Rock and Cheyenne Reservations Home Agents have spent considerable time helping homemakers manage their time and available resources to better their living conditions. Clean-up drives, and home renovation projects have been encouraged. Cleaner houses and windows, new curtains, repaired furniture, purchase of new and more equipment, water supply, and garbage disposal have been stressed. This is a constant program, and some progress has been made.
The little community of Wakpamni Lake (Pine Ridge) has been busy. With the help of the Public Health staff and Land Operations this group, helping each other, has rebuilt homes and, in a community workshop, have remade, reupholstered, and remodeled furniture under the guidance of the home and county agents. The women have now reached the point where they are on their own and are helping others or are working for pay.

To finance this project (known as self-help housing) people sold hay. Another project this group did for themselves was to drain stagnant water. They are still working on water and drainage, but it is truly a self-help program. Some money came from the income earned by men working as carpenters on PHA in Pine Ridge.

Family Life

The specialist in this area worked with the Home Agent and management specialist at all meetings of the prospective occupants of PHA. They explained the structure of the family unit, the family as part of a community, and the needs of each age group.

Discussion groups explained each person’s responsibilities and contributions. This definitely helped new occupants better see the role they would have in making the project a success. Many of them are moving from the wide open spaces to a “close neighbor” situation.

The average adult in the PHA project is 37 and the size of the family varies from 3 to 10 members.

The cooperation of the Reservation Superintendent has proved invaluable in contributing to the success of this program. An average of 30 to 35 persons attended each meeting.

On all reservations individual assistance was given via home visits, conference, and group meetings in this area and the acceptance of the Extension program has definitely strengthened and grown.

At the close of the club year in October all counties conducted a recognition program (often taking the form of a potluck dinner or lunch) where club members, their leaders, and respective clubs were recognized. Seventy-five to 90 per cent of the members attended.

As boys and girls gain experience through the many 4-H club events and activities, they gain both competence and confidence in their abilities to participate and compete with others of their own age group.

Resource Development and Other Public Affairs

With both federal and state emphasis on resources development programs, Extension workers had a busy year in 1962 acquainting local leaders with new community development opportunities. Many worthwhile community projects have resulted. Educational work in most cases was closely coordinated with tribal, B.I.A., and Extension personnel. Local planning commissions were appointed by tribal councils to formalize the program.

The Pine Ridge Reservation took the lead in the nation to be the first with a low-cost housing project with the cooperation of the Public Housing Administration. Construction got underway early in the year and by the close of 1962, 50 of the 150 units were enclosed, 10 completed, and the first 10 families were moving into a completely new experience in family living. Extension educational work with these fami-
lies are reported in the home management section of this report.

**Other Housing Projects Getting Started**

During the year, four other reservations took necessary organization steps to participate in a public housing program. Construction started in the spring of 1963.

Few families will find the opportunities to move into the low rent housing and much consideration has been given to improving existing living conditions. Agents encouraged a clean-up, fix-up, paint-up program in the spring of 1962. This resulted in the removal of many truck loads of junk, both health and safety hazards. Several homes were painted, yards fenced, lawns established and flower and vegetable gardens planted. A resource development agent serving Standing Rock and Cheyenne River agencies prepared a community improvement bulletin. This was widely distributed. Three steps were stressed: (1) organization, (2) establishment of needs, (3) determining the communities economic and legal abilities for solving the needs.

**Manufacturing Plants Encouraged**

Industrial development activities dealt with whole milk processing plant at Selfridge, North Dakota, and Pollock, and Mission, South Dakota. A possible plastics manufacturing plant at Mobridge, South Dakota, is being encouraged. The establishment of commercial feedlots for cattle are also being studied. Extension agents assisted marketing specialists during the year to gather pertinent information for an economic analysis of feasibility reports.

Extension agents also helped set up and staff promotion booths for industrial products and Indian Arts and Crafts from South Dakota Reservations at the State Fair.

Civil Defense was stressed through the mass media and educational information was given with a slide series and a taped narration prepared at SDSC. Several agents reported using the latter material at as many as 12 meetings throughout the year. Most agents present information on this subject in conjunction with other educational activities.

Several agents participated in Student Government Days at local schools. High school seniors are appointed or elected for the day to one of the county offices. Part of the day is spent with county officials to learn the activities of each office and report back to other class members. The work of Extension agents is stressed with the participants.

Mrs. Athelia Yellow Boy is shown in the living room of the four bedroom house she rents in the new PHA housing development at Pine Ridge. The inserts at the bottom show the two extremes. The old house sheltered 16 people, including Mrs. Yellow Boy and her six children. The new home is one of about 50 completed in the project.