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FINAL REPORT

LEECH LAKE RESERVATION YOUTH CENTER

Grantee Agency - Leech Lake Reservation Youth Center Inc.
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ACQUISITIONS

TITLE PAGE

TITLE: Alternative Approach to Reservation Youth Problems

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Service of HEW, Washington D.C. 20201*

Significant Findings, Implications and Recommendations

We have found that working with Native people using traditional (social work methods) methods has many drawbacks and will not enable the problemed individuals to achieve success on his or her own terms. The traditional methods require too much change in relation to the Native American cultural beliefs. There are too many pre-determined goals which individuals are expected to achieve. When these goals are not reached the general conclusion is that failure has been achieved rather than success.

In dealing with Native American youth, an agency should concern itself with an overall plan of achievement geared toward the Native American communities expectations of what they would like to see accomplished by the program and what types of measurements they would use to determine success.

We have also found that any organization attempting to encourage reservation youth to remain in school and to compete in the higher education process must provide strong relevant reasoning totally different from the typical Anglo incentive system as this system obviously doesn't work with native people.

We have tried and found success with various types of alternate reasons such as using sports as an incentive. We have also used the approach that native people need education to enable them to prevent the dominant society from exploiting native people. Perhaps the most successful method of keeping reservation youth in school has been the alternative learning approach. By offering to those who remain within the educational

system, the opportunity to learn through practical learning experience in after school situations we have seen much progress. We have used field trips related to culturally oriented events, with great success.

Another area which we have found to be significant in working with reservation youth has been in the types of facilities used to administer these programs. Again the traditional use of such facilities as the local school or the local recreation facility, we have found has not been very effective.

We were fortunate to have our own building available to the youth with whom we were working. This proved to be of great importance as these youth could identify positively with this setting and eventually come to consider it their own. This made our job easier as the youth involved felt much more free within the setting and spent all of their available free time there.

We have found that dealing effectively with reservation youth requires use of local Native American resource persons in staff positions. The hiring of non Indian personnel will allow the positive results of the program to be delayed at least six months to a year as this time will be spent establishing the needed trust relationship necessary to run an effective program.

Abstract Page

The problems that we have investigated have been:

- A. The juvenile delinquency rates throughout the reservation.
- B. The rate of high school dropouts and high school graduates throughout the reservation.
- C. The number of reservation youth entering higher education or advanced technical training.

The sample group tested, consisted of Native American youth within the boundaries of the Leech Lake Reservation area.

The hypotheses tested related to alternative methods of working with reservations based Native American youth. Our initial contention was that the current methods used to deal with these particular individuals was not feasible and the results that were showing up led us to believe that alternative methods could show more positive results in the areas of education, drugs and alcohol abuse and juvenile delinquency.

The results that we obtained are as follows:

- A. By using alternative methods rather than traditional or anglo methods the juvenile delinquency rate has decreased among the Leech Lake Reservation youth.
- B. By using alternative methods rather than traditional or anglo methods in stimulating Native American youth toward education the high school drop out rate has decreased within the Leech Lake Reservation.
- C. By using alternative methods rather than traditional or anglo methods we have been successful in interesting young Native American in a program of positive response toward the needs of the Native community.

We feel that by using the alternative methods which we state within this final report that greater services can be provided to reservation youth to assist them in achieving the goals which they set for themselves in life.

FORWARD

It is our intention to assist other groups who may be interested in making contributions to the Indian youth of this country. We feel that the youth of the Native American people are the most important resource that they have and any gains which can be made in developing this vast resource is ultimately important.

We have attempted to clarify some findings which we feel are relevant to insuring the integrity of programs planned for implementation by organizations, groups, or individuals. Our findings have proven true from our standpoint and will hopefully be taken into consideration by others in similar situations.

PREFACE

We would hope that in reading the following report that one would keep in mind that the overall results of any program dealing with human subjects, would require many years to determine the long final results. What we are actually reporting on are the short term findings which deal with what we considered the best methods to use in working constructively with reservations based Native American youth.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The only acknowledgement which can be given with any real meaning must be given to the Native American people solely on the basis of their endurance which has enabled them to survive this civilisation.

INTRODUCTION

Background

The Leech Lake Reservation Youth Center was founded May 18, 1967 as a non-profit organization. The Youth Center was established for the purpose of combating a high rate of high school dropouts and delinquency among young people of the area, and to create a common social and recreational meeting ground for Indian and non-Indian youth.

Instrumental in starting the center were Ann Ferguson, VISTA Volunteer; Arlo Bedock, clergyman; Pat Wenell, local housewife; local business people; Cass Lake Village Council; and the Leech Lake Reservation Business Committee, which is the elected governing body of the Leech Lake Indian Reservation. At the outset, many local people donated cash or building materials for the center. The building, an abandoned garage, was purchased for \$6,000. Renovation was done by teenagers and by skilled manpower made available by the Reservation Business Committee. Kitchen equipment came from the local school. Cass Lake organizations donated two used pool tables. Pinball machines, a juke box, candy machine and pop machines were put in on a percentage arrangement with the vendor.

At the beginning, management and supervision of the Center was provided by local volunteers and VISTA workers. The center began as a drop-in place for young people. The Center now has employed a full time director and assistant. About 800 youths are participating in the activities of the Center. The Center has served its initial purpose. It has succeeded in bringing together people from diverse backgrounds for recreation.

In 1973 we were fortunate enough to be awarded a grant from HEW to develop the youth center into a program oriented Center rather than a drop in Center. With this added advantage we began looking toward the problems the Native American youth were encountering throughout the reservation area. We then attempted to define these problems and set up the programs in such a way as to assist these youth in overcoming the difficulties which they were experiencing. The most acute problems appeared to be in the areas of educational systems, alcohol abuse and juvenile delinquency. This information set the stage for the development of our program.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

In order to more fully understand the problems involved, it is first necessary to briefly describe existing conditions on the Leech Lake Indian Indian Reservation. The economy of the whole area is depressed. Median family income was \$1,500 in 1972. Eighty percent of the Indian families had incomes below the \$3,000 poverty level set by the Federal Government. The per capita income from all sources for Indians on the Leech Lake Reservation in 1972 was \$559. This figure should be compared with the national average per capita income of \$3,420 and \$3,541 for the state. The unemployment among Indian people on the

reservation is about 47%, and in the winter months consistently rises above 50%. Although some new housing has been built, 70% of the Indian families are still in substandard housing; 50% without running water or sewage disposal.

The cost of Indian welfare has increased 333% over the last 10 years. The per capita welfare costs for Cass County are the highest in the state. The Indians share of welfare in Cass County is 38%, while the Indian population within the same county is only 8%. The school dropout rate is 30% according to a recent survey. Indians began school one point behind the non-verbal scores; by 15th grade they were 4 points behind. In the verbal scores, in the first grade they were 5 points behind, and in 15th grade 8 points behind. The average daily attendance at school was 56% in 1970. The health of Minnesota's Indian population is poorer than that of the general population. The Indian birth rate is more than double that of the general population. Infant mortality is high among Indians. The Indians die younger than most populations as a whole. In Minnesota, 64% of the Indian deaths occurred before the age of 65; but in the United States' population as a whole, only 30% died before 65. The number one killer of Indians is accidents and violence. Minnesota Department of Health statistics show that among Indians, accidents as a cause of death are more than three times as prevalent as in the general population, suicides are more than twice as prevalent, diabetes mellitus more than twice, and tuberculosis more than ten times as prevalent in causing death. Indian health problems are strongly affected by inadequate housing, poor nutrition, unsatisfactory water supply, and sanitary conditions and poor health practices. Alcoholism, acknowledged by the U.S. Indian Health Service as a problem for Indians, has been given as a reason

for the high incidence of traffic deaths and involvement with law enforcement officials among Indians. The juvenile delinquency rate exceeds the national average by 400%. (These facts and figures were obtained from Indians in Minnesota, copyright 1971, League of Women Voters of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota, Library of Congress catalog number: 77-123112.)

The rationale behind the objectives of converting the Teen Center into a program oriented center is based on the obvious fact that the conventional methods of academic, social, family, and environmental education are basically failed. The youth center is the one place in the community that the teenagers feel is theirs. Many teenagers spend more time at the Teen Center than they do in their own home. It is therefore fitting that the Teen Center assume some of the obligations that under normal conditions would be assumed by the family and school. Our proposed programs, will afford the Indian youth constructive, educational, recreational, and social alternatives which will hopefully change their life for the better.

The rationale behind our second objective, i.e. extending the facilities of the Teen Center to all Reservation youth, is based on our confident belief that the first objective will be successfully accomplished. The Leech Lake Indian Reservation is spread over 26,766 acres. There are numerous Indian villages throughout the reservation. Cass Lake is by far the most populous of any city on the reservation, and is the seat of many Federal programs and the Reservation Business Committee. It is therefore fitting that the Teen Center be located in this populous area. However, it is unfortunate that the facilities are outside the realistic use of the reservation youth. Because of the

small amounts of Indian youth located in numerous tiny villages throughout the reservation, it is impractical to have individual Teen Centers distributed among the reservation communities. Therefore, we hope to logically extend our existing facilities to the entire reservation.

Specific Aims

1. Program oriented center

- a.) To increase the academic, artistic, and social education of the Teen Center population.
- b.) To decrease the astronomical high school dropout rate.
- c.) To decrease the disproportionately high juvenile delinquency rate and offer viable alternatives to crime, alcohol and drug abuse.
- d.) To train and encourage useful acquisition of their own resources, thereby freeing them from the quagmire of welfare.
- e.) Provide and encourage structured programs which enable the youth to develop self-discipline and self-esteem.
- f.) Provide a repeatable center where individuals can complex and congregate socially.

2. Extension of the Teen Center Facilities to the Entire Reservation

- a.) Provide regular shuttle service from outlying communities to the Teen Center in Case Lake.

We proposed to combat all of the previous stated problems with the hopes that the results would be positive in relation to our specific aim 1-A thru F and 2-A inclusive with hopes that this information may be used by other groups or organizations in similar situations and dealings with similar clients.

C. Non-Applicable

3. Brief description of setting in which research was done

The youth center is located about 1/2 blocks off the main street of

Cass Lake, and only about 100 yards from the high school. The property includes four lots. The building is a two-story structure of cinder blocks. The main floor consists of two large, unseparated rooms, which form the recreation area, a kitchen, an office and two rest rooms.

Upstairs, there are three large rooms, a reception room and one bathroom. There is also an unfinished attic, which is presently not in use. In addition, there is a storage room in the basement, which we store some athletic equipment. Adjacent to the building there is an asphalt baseball court.

The upstairs rooms have been converted into a lounge area for the older youth. We have installed a sound system with Indian and popular music, a r.v. room, a study room and a fairly complete Indian resource library room. We feel that this type of setting has been conducive to our needs in dealing with Native American youth.

METHODOLOGY

The Project Program

The professional staff section of this part of our program is not totally relevant so we will provide a list of consultants used to assist in the overall program activities rather than report on the individuals and their roles in each specific program.

Staff

Our staff at the Youth Center is perhaps the most essential element in attaining success. We presently have a full time paid staff of four. All of these people are dedicated to youth and are never hindered by a forty hour work week as most weeks run more than 50 hours.

The staff at the Youth Center serve in many capacities as counselors, coaches, tutors and others. The staff is never too busy to listen to someone's problems or to intervene in crisis situations whenever necessary.

We are also in the process of hiring all Indian people on our staff when possible. This we feel will perpetuate self-determination and also bring economic security to people in the local area.

Boxing

Our boxing program has been an extremely important part of our overall programs and has enabled us to advance ourselves closer to our goals. We have had tremendous success keeping our boxers interested in the sport, plus adding many new faces to our team. We have also added a junior boxing team to our program and through the use of our vans have drawn 25 to 30 boys into the program from four other communities on the reservation.

The boxing program is perhaps one of the most time-taking of our programs. It requires a tremendous amount of travel plus a great deal of hard work both on the part of the boxers and on the part of the youth center staff. We have traveled as far as 260 miles in one night to attend a boxing match with 8 boys. Although our hours are long we feel that it is well worth our time. Boxing is a highly competitive sport, and a participant must be in top condition to compete. Our boxers train each day for at least 3 hours, and keep themselves in good physical condition. This of course means that they are keeping decent hours, abstaining from cigarettes, alcohol and all forms of drugs. These are generally problem areas with our young people and we are glad to have the opportunity to offer a boxing program as an alternation.

Our boxers have been awarded a good deal of acclaim both as athletes and individuals over the past year and we have been able to take young boys to higher levels of success through the discipline required by the sport.

Some of our participants have a lack of self confidence as well as a lack of self image. We believe that through our boxing program we are giving them a chance to develop both of those points. It is unfortunate that they are not able to find this self builder in the school setting but for multiple reasons they do not find these important growth factors in this environment so we try to provide it for them through our program. We have found that between 15-20 boys have stayed in school because of our efforts with boxing. This we believe is the real success to point at.

We have also found that our program is very well accepted in the Indian community. Approximately 80% of our paid attendance at boxing shows are Indian people from throughout the reservation. Perhaps the fact that Indian students are hindered from succeeding in the school setting, is the reason why their peers are eager to see them succeed in other ways.

In summation I feel that I must add that our boxing program has been very successful within the last year primarily because we have had tremendous input from Indian volunteers from our reservation. This is indeed the key to our success in the program.

Photography

In our photography program we have developed creativity in the participants. We have reached at least 15 young people on a regular basis and between 20 and 30 on a part time basis.

We have contracted a consultant from Bemidji State College to teach our young people the basic skills in photography. He has gone much beyond the aspect, however, and has brought some of our students into a whole new world of creativity.

This program is a unique one for our area as most of our young people would have no opportunity to get involved in such a creative field. We have found that photography has provided many young people with a form of release from frustration and also enabled them to express themselves in a very different way.

Our program has created quite a bit of interesting off shoots as well. By this I mean that due to our photography program 4 of our young people have received jobs as public relation people for other programs. We have 2 girls employed by our Leech Lake Reservation Parole and Rehabilitation Project as photographers and writers for their bi-weekly newspaper.

We also had a photographic show at the Youth Center in June, at which time we displayed our photography student's work.

Indian Culture

We have participated in numerous events that fit under this category and we feel that this is an area of extreme importance. Through the use of our books in our library the young people have really gotten a feeling toward self identification and have become more strongly connected with their heritage. Then we announce that we will be attending a Pow Wow we have an immediate response and all of our transportation sources are filled without haste. The interest is immense. We started going to Pow Wows the first weekend we obtained the vans and traveled to 9 before the summer ended. We finished the season off with a trip to Chicago for the American Indian Centers 14th Annual

Fall Pow Wow. We took 24 youths and from their reports it was the best Pow Wow of all. We also attended Pow Wows in North Dakota, Iowa, and Canada. We took our young people to many events held at Bemidji State College, Minneapolis, Duluth, as well as on other reservations in Minnesota. I believe that this program was perhaps the program that drew the most interest. We never had a problem packing our cars whenever we were traveling to a Pow Wow or to listen to someone speak on Indians. I feel that this fact is most significant and we will be pointing in this direction for 1978. We are planning to do a great deal more programming in the area of Indian Culture.

We have also worked at using local Indian people as consultants and we have had success with all of our programs run thus far. We have started a Youth Drum Class that is headed up by a local Indian man and have also started a Girls Dance Class that will incorporate Indian dancing and making costumes for Pow Wows.

We have brought in 7 Indian speakers to lecture at the Youth Center and four of these seven have been local men and women who have had something to offer our young people in the way of local history and story telling.

Possible one of the most interesting aspects of our Indian Cultural Program was that it enabled some youth who had not previously had an opportunity to travel anywhere, a chance to see other places and a chance to meet new people and an opportunity to see that their small community isn't all there is to this world. We had several young people in Chicago with us who had never been off the reservation.

Our resource library is growing in leaps and we eventually hope to have one of the best Indian libraries in the area. This would also open up possibilities for us to receive free books and learning packages.

For the first time some of our young people are picking up books that are about their history and about their situations and they are reading things that they can identify with and that make sense to them. The fact that this program opens up new horizons for our young people is where the real beauty lies.

Drugs and Alcohol Abuse

In the past year we have seen a significant change for the better in regards to these two deadly problems.

Our efforts in the area of drug abuse have made our young people aware of just how dangerous this problem can be. We ran a three day seminar on drugs at the Youth Center and had a remarkable turnout. We also were responsible for bringing our consultant into the school during his three day stay. He had contact with at least 500 young people both at the center and in the local schools.

Our area has also been fortunate in being awarded a grant for a Detoxification Center which is located in Cass Lake. We have used this facility extensively both as an alternative for jail and as a resource to inform our youth to the hazards of alcohol and drug abuse. We have had weekly sessions with the staff at the Detoxification Center discussing our young peoples problems as they arise and have been used by the Detoxification Center staff as contacts concerning youth.

The problem has certainly not disappeared from our area but through efforts we are sure that many young people have been made aware of the alternatives provided for them. Many hours of counseling by our staff have started to show signs of paying off as we have noticed a decrease of commitments to the Detoxification Center.

One of our staff members has also taken a training course at the University of Minnesota for drug abuse. This program was offered by the American Indian Alcohol and Drug Abuse Commission and dealt with problems of drug abuse in Indian communities rather than the typical middle class approach to the problem and the program was run by Indians for Indians.

We have also had an opportunity to work with the local law enforcement agencies on the problem and for the first time we have opened up a line of communication with these people. They used to just send these young people into the courts but now they are trying to find alternative methods for young offenders through our program.

Crime Prevention

One of our main objectives has been to provide alternatives to getting in trouble and we feel that we have shown progress towards our goal. The court system has had fewer youthful offenders from our area than ever before. We feel that because we are providing activity to occupy these youngsters time they are finding less time to get in trouble. We gear our program to those times when young people are most susceptible to breaking the law. This means weekends particularly, as this is probably when the young people have more free time. We try to fill the free time with cultural, educational and information programs aimed at making youth aware of their potential.

We have developed a good working relationship with our county probation officers and have been called in on numerous occasions to act as counselors in various situations.

Through our contact with various rehabilitation programs throughout the state we have been instrumental in placing many young people in programs after their release. The South Central Home School is also currently working with us to set up an Indian Cultural Program for its youth.

Through many of the existing programs on the reservation we have been able to carry the release of young offenders and place them in work programs on the Leach Lake Reservation.

We are now working with the Indian Parole and Rehabilitation Program to set up a group home on the Leach Lake Reservation to accommodate our own people as an alternative to institutions.

Vocational Counseling

Our program has implemented the resources of several existing agencies now operating in the area to bring some direct Vocational counseling to our youth. We have had 2 professional vocational counselors spend one full day per week at the Youth Center since September 1972. These counselors have helped our young people understand what programs are available to them and if they fit the criteria for these programs. We also have a professional accredited teacher spend one night a week tutoring students who are having problems academically. This service has enabled some of our more troubled students to obtain help in an atmosphere that is familiar to them and on a private basis.

Lounge

We have changed only the second floor of our building to accommodate the older youth as well. The upper story is completely red-painted people over sixteen years with a place to study, to relax, to listen to music, to watch television and to call their own.

They have use of our television, something many don't have at home, and a stereo system, complete with Indian and contemporary music tapes. Also there are many books in our library which is also located on the second floor, this is a big asset to them.

The rest of the building is also located upstairs and as described in another plan, providing adequate use.

Vans

Possibly, the one catalyst that has enabled us to bring all of our programs together has been the access to transportation that we have provided through the use of our vans.

The vans have also enabled us to take our programs to all communities on the reservation and to bring many young people to our Youth Center Building in Cass Lake for programs.

We feel that, without question, these vans are the key to our programs. They make us mobile enough to get to events and to bring events and people to us.

Little People Program

This last year we initiated a program for young people under thirteen years old. In addition to our Junior Boxing Team which was developed earlier we now, at least, one event per month only for

the children.

These today usually feature around each one and films aimed at a young audience. We usually have a few minutes and possible longer periods to the youth that are in need of it.

The little people program has been enormous success as reflected by the attendance of, at least, one-hundred children on each evening. There is normally no other activities provided for these children outside of school hours by any groups besides the Youth Center.

As previously mentioned in the Drug Program section we provide the same information we provide with such information about this problem and activities in the Case Lake Elementary School a program on drug use and abuse.

Film Program

Our films as often as possible, deal with an Indian theme.

Through the use of large film rental agencies we have been able to obtain many of the great film classics, in addition to more documentaries that tell the story of the dilemma that is faced by the Indian in white America.

We have also obtained movies through other Indian Agencies, throughout the United States, that were created by Indian people about contemporary Indian problems. We have also made use of library films dealing with the culture of the Chippewa and other tribes.

In addition to our Indian related films we also supply to our young people entertaining movies that deal with comedy and drama. The two years have made this program stronger also, in that we are able to take the people to movies in other towns and cities, that they would otherwise not be able to view.

General Information in Publications

The Office, Indian, Illinois, Language and Culture Center.

Paul D. ... member ... Federal ... Department of Indian Education.

Dr. ... Director of Indian Studies, University of Minnesota, ...

... candidate, ... Minnesota, ... teaching.

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Alcohol and Drug Abuse

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4. *Population and Sample*

The population from which the sample was drawn is as follows: all the students attending the secondary schools in the district throughout the school year in question. The general characteristics of the population would be described as poor, uneducated, with a high birth rate, with a low average education, high birth rate, high infant mortality, some average health problems and a high percentage of illiterate adults.

The sample is a product of a multidimensional population. It is in fact a group of people who are not only low income, but also have low average intelligence, and the sample for the study is not a random one, but one that is selected.

As a result of the sampling method used in this study, some sample characteristics are statistically significant. These are: low income, low average intelligence, and the sample for the study is not a random one, but one that is selected. The sample is a product of a multidimensional population. It is in fact a group of people who are not only low income, but also have low average intelligence, and the sample for the study is not a random one, but one that is selected. The sample is a product of a multidimensional population. It is in fact a group of people who are not only low income, but also have low average intelligence, and the sample for the study is not a random one, but one that is selected.

The representativeness of this sample group is highly accurate and represents the population of the community totally.

The study sample involved analysis of the results of those individuals living in the same health conditions described above.

the traditional method of work. The traditional method of work is based on the idea of the worker's own initiative in his own work. The traditional method of work is based on the idea of the worker's own initiative in his own work.

In developing the physical and mental capacities of the worker, the traditional method of work is based on the idea of the worker's own initiative in his own work. The traditional method of work is based on the idea of the worker's own initiative in his own work. The traditional method of work is based on the idea of the worker's own initiative in his own work. The traditional method of work is based on the idea of the worker's own initiative in his own work. The traditional method of work is based on the idea of the worker's own initiative in his own work. The traditional method of work is based on the idea of the worker's own initiative in his own work. The traditional method of work is based on the idea of the worker's own initiative in his own work. The traditional method of work is based on the idea of the worker's own initiative in his own work. The traditional method of work is based on the idea of the worker's own initiative in his own work.

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Results

The data from this work, if not all, of the traditional method of working with adolescent youth are not adequate. The Native American youth also not have the same stimulus response that other people have. Native youth are not deterred from their behavior because of fear of consequences. Native youth do not believe

...of the... of things... native youth... personal recognition. These... to assist the... of... and....

...by providing... opportunity to... of local... do this by their... something... goal.

...of culture... strategy... and....

...of the nation... units... the nation....

Discussion and Implications of Results

Most of the implications of the results are self explanatory and to repeat them would be redundant.

We can however make some comment in regards to some often misrepresented or misinterpreted situations within the Indian community and perhaps point out some basic errors made by traditional attempts in dealing with native youth.

The poverty situations which many native people are presently living under are not of Indian origin or of cultural background, but they are rather the results of long term mistreatment, racism, and... of the dominant society.

Western bias of cultural identity suffered by the entire population is also perpetuated by their lack of a well developed and still being needed, legal doctrine, society.

The negative feelings toward education held by many natives and their non-availability by the missionaries and boarding methods used by the government's ability to educate native people is a major problem which we must address, presently.

Native Americans are capable of controlling their own affairs and making their own lives and are usually very successful at what they do if allowed to do this.

It is one of those statements may be well known to be true but they are not believed by many people. The educational institutions do not attempt to put their best effort forward which is why in the fact that the Indian drop out rates are still shockingly high. The law enforcement agencies and court system would apparently rather institutionalize native American affairs rather than provide programs aimed toward prevention.

Perhaps the most important implication that can be related to these findings is that there are ways and means of dealing respectfully with Native Americans problems. We have experienced this fact now we must convince others of it.

High School Drop out rates

Pine River High School

<i>Indian Enrollment</i>			<u><i>No. of grads.</i></u>	<u><i>No. of Defaults</i></u>
<i>Grades 7-12</i>	1971	83	12	15
	1972	85	11	17
	1973	92	16	10
	1974	126	21	7

Ramer High School

	1971	42	2	10
	1972	46	4	7
	1973	46	5	6
	1974	53	6	3

Cross Lake High School

	1971	170	7	15
	1972	172	9	20
	1973	180	8	10
	1974	181	12	6

Walker High School

	1971	20	2	7
	1972	22	1	4
	1973	29	3	6
	1974	27	6	3

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Number of Native Americans involved with juvenile court system in a five county area.

1971	125
1972	120
1973	105
1974	82

Number of youth placed in institutions

1971	73
1972	60
1973	60
1974	49

NOTE

We must apologize for the tardiness of this report. The final draft was completed in September but because of a lack of funds we could not have the final copy and the reproduction ready until November 23th. We hope that the information presented will assist your office.

Staff of the Leech Lake Reservation Youth Center

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