

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN
AFFAIRS

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1922



WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1922

thereon to promote reforestation, as authorized by the act of May 23, 1908.

The commission designated for this investigation will aim to secure accurate and full information, to be submitted for your consideration with a view to having any legislation to which the Indians may be entitled brought to the attention of Congress at its regular session in December of this year.

This bureau has for many years held that the State of Minnesota has no valid claim to the swamp lands on Indian reservations within the State as they existed on January 14, 1889, and has sought in various ways to prevent the patenting of such lands to the State, which prior to 1913 had covered approximately 152,364 acres. On June 22, 1922, the Department of Justice was requested to institute an original action in the Supreme Court of the United States to determine the respective rights of the Chippewa Indians and the State to these lands and to about 37,000 acres that remain unpatented.

LAND FOR HOMELESS INDIANS IN CALIFORNIA.

By the act of March 3, 1921 (41 Stat. L., 1231) an appropriation was made for the purchase of land for various small bands of Indians scattered throughout the State of California who are without means of obtaining a home or of earning adequate subsistence, and options recommended by this office on June 24, 1922, were approved for the purchase of six tracts of land totaling 289.61 acres in different sections of that State at a total cost of \$8,846.50, which exhausted the available balance of the appropriation for the fiscal year. These tracts were carefully selected by field officials of the Indian Service, and are deemed especially suitable for the object in view. The title to the land is retained by the Government.

FINAL ROLLS OF INDIAN TRIBES.

During the year final rolls of the following tribes were made and approved under the provisions of the act of June 30, 1919 (41 Stat. L., 9), for the purpose of prorating the tribal trust funds:

Pawnee, Cheyenne and Arapahoe, Kiowa, Comanche, Apache, and Ponca, in Oklahoma; Rosebud Sioux, in South Dakota; Bannock and Shoshone, in Idaho.

TRIBAL CLAIMS.

Bills were introduced in the Sixty-seventh Congress proposing to authorize various tribes and bands of Indians to submit alleged claims against the Government to the Court of Claims for adjudication. Reports were made to the Committee on Indian Affairs of the Senate and House of Representatives on such bills relating to about 20 claims of this character.

FORESTRY.

Because of continued depression in the lumber market no large offering of timber was made during the first half of the year and the

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logging operations on areas previously contracted were much below normal. To meet the urgent requests of allottees of the Quinalt Reservation in Washington that they be permitted to realize funds from the timber on their allotments, a tract, designated as the Point Grenville logging unit, was offered and sealed bids received on March 30, 1922. This unit, comprising approximately 305,000,000 feet, was sold to the M. R. Smith Lumber & Shingle Co. Immediately after this sale another unit of 305,000,000 feet, designated as the Cook Creek logging unit, was offered. The market showed great improvement in the Grays Harbor region soon after the offering and a bid of \$4.35 per thousand for cedar, spruce, and Douglas fir was received.

In September, 1921, the logging operations of the J. S. Stearns Lumber Co. on the Bad River Reservation in Wisconsin were completed. From the commencement of logging operations in 1891 this company had cut from this one reservation 1,267,579,303 feet of timber, from which the Indians had received approximately \$7,000,000. A small amount of timber on this reservation sold to the Bell Lumber Co. has not yet been cut. During the year logging operations were conducted by contractors on the Lac Courte Oreille, Red Lake, Coeur d'Alene, Colville, Flathead, Spokane, Tulalip, Klamath, and Jicarilla Reservations and the Indian Service manufactured at the Menominee Indian mills in Wisconsin about 15,000,000 feet of lumber.

The losses from forest fires during the year ending June 30, 1922, were very small. Recent months have witnessed a renewal of logging activities on several reservations. An early recovery of the lumber market seems now assured and preparations are being made for the consummation of timber sales on reservations occupied by Indians needing funds for industrial development.

SUPPRESSION OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

Since the coming of national prohibition the Indians do not obtain intoxicating liquors as easily as heretofore and the results have been very beneficial to them. The Indians are doing better work, crime has decreased, and progress is evidenced by increased industrial activities. The liquor problem among the Indians now involves the illegal manufacture of dangerous and poisonous concoctions which are demoralizing and injurious to health. The protection of the Indians from intoxicants is now largely a problem distinct from national prohibition and is in need of special and direct attention from the Indian Service. The appropriations by Congress for suppressing the liquor traffic among Indians have been materially reduced each year, diminishing from \$150,000 in 1919 to \$35,000 for the past year. Such special officers and facilities as can be provided from the appropriation are distributed in localities where most needed. The prosecutions are principally against bootleggers and persons operating moonshine stills. Wherever possible the enforcement officers work and cooperate with the local and State officials, which has proven to be very successful. Many preparations ordinarily intended for medicinal purposes but containing a large percentage of alcohol are offered to Indians at enormous profits. Many illicit stills have been raided and the operators vigorously prosecuted in an effort to protect the Indians from the evils of the illicit traffic in intoxicants.

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GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1923

production of about 250 barrels a day brought in by the Midwest Refining Co. under an exploration lease approved last year. In view of the interest manifested and the frequent applications for leases on the Hogback and other structures, regulations were approved on April 24, 1923, outlining the method by which oil and gas leases on this reservation will be let. Leases on the Hogback structure in the neighborhood of the producing well will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder in tracts of not exceeding 640 acres each. On other structures, a single exploration lease may be granted and in case oil and gas develop, the remaining lands will be offered for lease at public auction. A similar plan for leasing lands on the Southern Ute Reservation in Colorado and New Mexico was adopted on May 24, 1923.

To promote better and more uniform administration of the affairs of the Navajo Tribe of Indians, particularly as to matters affecting their interests at large, such as oil, gas, and other mineral deposits, tribal timber and the development of underground water, regulations were approved January 27, 1923 (revised April 24, 1923), providing for the appointment of a commissioner to the Navajo Tribe and the organization of a Navajo tribal council with which administrative officers of the Government may directly deal in all matters affecting the tribe as a whole. Hon. H. J. Hagerman was appointed commissioner to the Navajo Tribe and the organization of a Navajo tribal council has been completed.

On November 7, 1922, the regulation limiting the oil and gas holdings of any one lessee on the Kiowa Reservation, Okla., to 9,600 acres in the aggregate was abolished, as the danger of monopoly it was designed to prevent is now eliminated by the remaining small area of restricted land and the active competition of oil operators in the field.

All existing regulations governing the leasing of restricted Indian lands for mining purposes were amended on April 10, 1923, so as to prohibit the making of such leases to employees of the United States Government, whether connected with the Indian Service or otherwise.

The ruling of November 9, 1922, prohibiting the making of mining leases to foreigners and noncitizens was revoked by the Secretary of the Interior on May 16, 1923, the decision being rendered in a case involving oil and gas leases to the Roxana Petroleum Corporation covering lands belonging to members of the Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma and in the Osage Reservation.

A cooperative agreement between the Bureau of Mines and the Indian Office regarding the supervision of operations for mining coal, oil, gas, and other minerals from leases on restricted Indian lands, except in the Osage Nation and the Five Civilized Tribes, was approved June 29, 1923. Under this agreement thoroughly competent engineers and practical men will be available for regular field service and it will be their duty to see that mining operations are conducted efficiently and economically.

FORESTRY.

A marked interest on the part of operators in offerings of timber on Indian lands developed last year, due partly to improvement in

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lumber market conditions, but quite largely to the special activity of our Forestry service in drawing public attention to the opportunities for successful logging and milling operations on Indian reservations. This reviving interest was favorable to efforts of the previous year to dispose of timber on the Quinaltut Reservation, Wash., where the Mounts and the Quinaltut Lake units were sold. On the latter unit \$5 per M was received for Douglas fir, amabilis fir, cedar, and white pine, and \$3 per M for hemlock. These were record prices for that region. Nearly a half billion feet of yellow pine on the Colville Reservation, Wash., were sold for \$3 per M; and an equal amount on the Warm Springs Reservation, Oreg., was sold for \$2.88 per M, which were satisfactory prices considering the relative inaccessibility of these units. Both contracts provide for increases in stumpage price after four years and each three years thereafter. On the Flathead Reservation, Mont., the large Valley Creek unit was sold at \$5.12 per M for yellow pine and \$3.01 per M for Douglas fir and larch; and the smaller Big Arm unit brought prices of \$4.55 and \$2.50 per M for the same species. There were several smaller sales on this reservation. Prices of \$3.80 and \$4.30 for yellow pine were received on two sales within the Nez Perce timber reserve, Idaho, and a large unit within the Klamath Reservation, Oreg., the Antelope Valley, brought \$3.75 for yellow pine and lower prices for inferior species.

The total value of the Indian timber sold during the year exceeds \$6,000,000 at the minimum prices, and the increases in price, for which provision is made in the contracts, together with the overrun of the estimates anticipated, will probably raise this amount very substantially. As the cost of administration will not exceed 8 per cent, the ultimate net return from the year's sales will exceed \$7,000,000, to be used exclusively for the benefit of the Indians holding the timber lands. Valuation surveys and land classifications were continued, and distinct progress made in the improvement of telephonic communication, lookout systems, and other means for adequate protection from forest fires. The losses from fire were very small when compared with the protected area of nearly 7,000,000 productive acres, with a value of approximately \$130,000,000.

SUPPRESSION OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

The continual reduction of the special appropriation for suppression of the liquor traffic among the Indians, now only one-sixth of what it was previous to national prohibition, has placed the responsibility for that duty more and more upon the superintendents in charge of reservations and the employees under their jurisdiction. It can hardly be admitted that the means for enforcing constitutional prohibition have made up for the consequent curtailment of the special force of this bureau for liquor suppression. The bootlegger is a sly, resourceful, and persistent offender who too often finds the Indian a willing accessory. Everything possible is done through our regular employees to aid the limited number of special officers allowed, and the results are believed to be commensurate with the available agencies for law enforcement.

Revised
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FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1929



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON: 1929

Dakota, Montana, and Nebraska, against the United States arising from failure to receive allotments of land or for loss of personal property or improvements where the Indian claimants, or those through whom the claims originated, were not members of any band engaged in hostilities against the Government at the time the losses occurred. Where such claims are found to be meritorious, the Secretary of the Interior is directed to adjust them under existing law; and where no such law exists meritorious claims are to be reported by him to Congress with appropriate recommendation.

Proper instructions were promulgated June 27, 1928, by the department, and the superintendents in charge of the respective agencies and Indians are now investigating the claims in the field. Approximately, 2,000 such claims have been transmitted to this office for review and action. It is believed there will be more than 5,000 such claims filed for settlement under the act cited.

TRIBAL ENROLLMENT

Preparatory to closing up the tribal affairs of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina, a final membership roll is being made under the provisions of the act of June 4, 1924 (43 Stat. L. 376), and the final report of the field enrolling official was submitted December 1, 1928. More than 12,000 applications for enrollment were filed and the tentative roll prepared contains 3,139 names, 1,222 of which were challenged or contested by the tribe. Nine hundred and forty-seven of the persons who were denied enrollment have appealed to the department. These cases are now being examined and will be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his final determination as required by the law.

The act of May 18, 1928 (45 Stat. L. 602), authorized the attorney general of the State of California to bring suit in the United States Court of Claims on behalf of the Indians thereof, and directed the Secretary of the Interior to make a roll of those Indians who are entitled to share in any favorable judgment obtained. The act also required a roll of all other Indians living in California May 18, 1928, and while the official census shows about 20,000 of these Indians, it has been reported that there will be 50,000 applicants.

FORESTRY

The substantial improvement in the market that has been eagerly awaited by the lumber production industry during the past five years has not yet materialized. While there has been some advance in prices of logs and lumber since July 1, 1928, these advances have not been sufficient to afford the majority of producers of this basic commodity a reasonably adequate return on the investment, especially when consideration is given to the risks involved.

The policy of restricting sales of stumps on Indian lands to cases in which funds were urgently needed, or certain conditions indicated a loss of capital values through delay, has been continued during the year beginning July 1, 1928. However, the deprivations of the bark beetle, *Dendroctonus brevicornis*, on yellow pine of the Klamath Reservation, Oreg., to which reference was made in the annual report for the fiscal year 1928, though somewhat abated,

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Under the requirements of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of *United States v. Payne* (264 U. S. 446), the greater part of the timberlands of the Quinaielt Indian Reservation, Wash., have been allotted to individual Indians. These lands are generally entirely unfitted for agricultural use and the only means by which the allottees can secure any benefit from the allotments consists in the sale of the timber. Because of the need of many Indians for funds and indications that the removal of certain large timber operators from the Quinaielt territory in the near future might diminish competition, four large units comprising all unsold timber on the Quinaielt Reservation and known as the Lunch Creek, Joe Creek, Raft River, and Cape Elizabeth units, were advertised for a period of nearly four months with sealed bids opened on June 18, 1929. After the advertisements were issued announcement was made that the Northern Pacific and Union Pacific Railways had decided to submit an application to the Interstate Commerce Commission for the privilege of building a common carrier railroad across Quinaielt Reservation to the Hoh River. This announcement aroused great interest for and against the proposed sales. While bids were invited and received upon the four units mentioned, after the close of the fiscal year all of these bids were rejected.

In September, 1928, more than one-half billion feet of pondosa pine on the Defiance Plateau unit in the Southern Navajo jurisdiction was sold at the rate of \$3 per thousand feet. About 20 miles of railroad must be built from the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway to reach the edge of this tract of timber. As reproduction is very deficient in this area because of excessive grazing by sheep and goats, a very difficult problem in silviculture exists.

While operators on Indian lands have generally complained as to the inadequacy of profits, large investments in mills and logging equipment have practically forced them to operate on a fairly large scale each year. During the fiscal year 1928 contractors cut timber from Indian lands with a value of \$2,541,426, and, in addition to

this, timber with a value of \$140,472 was cut in connection with the timber operations conducted by the Indian Service on the Mescal, Pine and Red Lake Reservations. The detailed figures for 1928 are not available, but will be substantially the same or less for 1929.

The forest-fire situation on Indian lands was not as serious during the summer of 1928 as had been anticipated. A slightly increased appropriation enabled the forestry branch to place from two to five additional fire guards on duty July 1 at agencies having large forest areas to protect. Through the increased organization fires were quickly suppressed. The expenditure of \$10,000 for additional preventive organization and extra guards probably resulted in a saving of two or three times that amount in suppression expenditures. On the Hoopa Valley Reservation and on the Mission lands of southern California, where an adequate organization for detection and prompt suppression was not available, nearly \$12,000 was expended in suppression. Because of lack of funds for the meeting of such expenditures approximately one-half of this amount remained unpaid at the close of the fiscal year.

A deficiency act of May 29, 1928 (45 Stat. L. 908), appropriated \$25,000 for the resumption of the forest insect control work on the Klamath Reservation that had ceased at the close of 1924 because of lack of funds, and the Interior Department appropriation act of March 4, 1929, for the fiscal year 1930 (45 Stat. 1562, 1570), carried an item of \$25,000 for the continuation of preventive measures. Work was begun in September, 1928, continued in the spring of 1929, and will be resumed in September, 1929.

An appropriation of approximately the same amount will be requested for 1931. It is hoped that the work done under these appropriations and more favorable climatic conditions may result in a subsidence of epidemic conditions that have caused a loss of several millions of dollars to the Klamath Indians during the past decade. This infestation of forest insects has embraced an area in southern Oregon and northern California of which the Klamath Reservation is but a minor part and on some of the nonreservation areas the percentage of stand killed has been even greater than on the reservation. The experience in the Klamath Basin demonstrates conclusively the need for sufficient appropriations for the maintenance of a constant surveillance over this field of forest protection and prompt action when serious conditions are discovered by the forestry branch of the Indian Service.

PRINCIPAL IRRIGATION ACTIVITIES

The irrigation division of the Indian Service is charged with the initiation, construction, operation, and maintenance and collections concerning all irrigation and drainage projects on Indian reservations, including in numerous instances privately owned lands in conjunction with Indian projects; including also development of stock and domestic water and flood protection. The operations in the field are carried on under five irrigation districts, each in charge of a supervising engineer, who is responsible for conduct of the work authorized by the Indian Office on the various projects under each jurisdiction.

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UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON: 1930

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For 1929 the appropriation was \$200,000, and for 1930 and 1931, exclusive of subjugation work on the Pima Reservation in Arizona, \$325,000 has been appropriated. These amounts have been supplemented by appropriations from tribal funds of \$75,000 in 1929 and \$869,479.60 in 1930.

The total amount expended from all sources for reimbursable assistance to Indians is approximately \$6,408,143. Repayments to June 30, 1930, aggregate about \$1,124,270, leaving outstanding accounts of \$2,283,873.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

The progress of the Indians has been impeded by lack of improved roads. Two years ago Congress authorized appropriations for this purpose. Since that time appropriations have been made in the sum of \$250,000 each for 1930 and for 1931. This money has been distributed to the best advantage throughout the service, with the result that a good beginning has been made in the construction of improved local roads connecting the various Indian communities within many of the reservations. The main thoroughfares are built under the Federal highway act without cost to this service. The most extensive single project being constructed is the road within the Turtle Mountain Reservation, N. Dak., in connection with the consolidated school under construction at that place. About \$50,000 was used for this system of roads last year and a like sum will be supplied from our general road appropriation for 1931.

A special appropriation of \$15,000 from tribal funds was available for road work within the Red Lake Reservation, Minn., with which to continue the road-construction program inaugurated several years ago, which it is hoped will eventually provide the entire reservation with improved facilities of this nature. Where possible small amounts are taken from tribal funds appropriated for general uses and expended in the hiring of Indian labor engaged on minor reservation road construction and repair work.

ALLOTMENTS

During the fiscal year 504 allotments were made to individual Indians embracing lands within various reservations aggregating 103,314.99 acres, as shown in the following table:

Reservation	Number of allotments	Acreage	Reservation	Number of allotments	Acreage
Klamath, Oreg.....	4	640	Yakima, Wash.....	1	160
Fort Peck, Mont.....	259	77,094.08	Fallon, Nev.....	1	10
Morongo, Calif.....	1	5.20	White Earth, Minn.....	2	161.90
Crow Creek, S. Dak.....	4	450.85	Eastern Navajo, N. Mex.....	2	320
Fort Berthold, N. Dak.....	4	400	Moapa River, Nev.....	3	14
Fort Yuma, Calif.....	18	174	Leech Lake, Minn.....	1	80
Fort Belknap, Mont.....	1	519.06	Rosebud, S. Dak.....	1	160
Quinaialet, Wash.....	40	3,198.71	L'Anse and Vietux Desert.....	1	80
Colorado River, Ariz.....	38	580			
Cheyenne River, S. Dak.....	121	19,387.19			
Lower Brule, S. Dak.....	2	80	Total.....	504	103,314.19

In addition to reservation allotments shown above, 226 allotments were made to Indians residing on the public domain in various States, embracing 37,154 acres.

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There were issued upon application therefor 230 patents in fee to allottees and to heirs of allottees, releasing 28,530 acres, and there were granted 38 certificates of competency and orders removing restrictions, releasing 3,026 acres; 285 applications for patents in fee were not accorded favorable action.

Within many of the reservations a large part of the best agricultural land has been sold or fee patented, and we do not encourage sales except where old and indigent Indians, or those afflicted, need money for support and assistance, or where sales of a part of an allotment will result in the improvement of home conditions, and in cases of inherited lands where the heirs are numerous and the lands can not be advantageously partitioned. In cases where the heirs are less numerous (four or less) and where the inherited tracts are susceptible of a fair and equitable division, the policy is to encourage partition so that the younger and more able-bodied Indians, many of whom did not receive allotments, will have farming lands and home sites and thus be encouraged to remain on and improve their lands. In most partition cases, trust patents are issued to the individual heirs to whom lands are set apart. Many purchases are made for Indians who have industrial occupations in and around towns and whose children need to be near schools.

FORESTRY

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The representatives of the forestry branch will make the necessary reconnaissance of the range on each reservation to determine the most practicable grazing units, the carrying capacity of each unit, the class of stock best suited for the range, and other questions of this character. The supervision of all grazing by permittees or lessees on tribal land or on unfenced allotments will be exercised by representatives of the forestry branch under the general supervision of the superintendent whether the permittees or lessees be Indians or non-Indians. While the needs of individual Indians for range facilities will be given primary consideration, conservation of future grazing values must receive a greatly increased amount of attention in the administration of Indian lands. Through carefully planned and through studies of actual conditions on the range, it will be possible to relieve range depletion, gradually restore the native grasses, and check the erosion that has become, in recent years, increasingly destructive on Indian reservations in the Southwest. This erosion of soil on Indian lands must inevitably result in irreparable damage to lower lands and to reservoirs upon which the Federal Government, the States, and private interests have expended millions of dollars. The conservation, for future benefi-

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For 1929 the total annual appropriations for ordinary care and preservation of timber on Indian reservations, including expenses incidental to the sale of timber, but exclusive of fire suppression charges, was \$335,000. This sum was increased for the 1930 fiscal year by \$25,000 and for 1931 a further increase of \$130,000 has been secured. Deficiency appropriations have been necessary to meet obligations incurred in the suppression of many fires occurring on timbered areas, and a total of \$70,000 spread over a 3-year period has been made available from tribal moneys for insect-control work on the Klamath Reservation, Oreg.

IRRIGATION ACTIVITIES

The lands of the several Indian reservations in the western part of the United States are for the most part desert like in character, and their utilization can come about only through irrigation or the artificial application of water to the soil. In a wider sense irrigation is taken to include the whole question of conservation and utilization of water in the development of the arid regions and to embrace a discussion of features of social and political importance arising from the reclamation of the arid lands of these reservations. In the early days the Indians in most instances where cultivation of the soil was carried on for the production of crops would divert in a crude way, by the placing of brush and rock in the stream, small quantities of water into a crudely constructed ditch for such purpose. These methods were uneconomical and resulted only in very limited irrigation. To obviate this condition and provide adequate irrigation facilities an engineering force was first employed in the Indian Service about 1913. The work has been the planning and construction of irrigation works to divert and carry water from rivers and streams for application to the lands. This involves construction of diversion dams, headgates, canals, flumes and pipes, tunnels, and lining of canals in order to facilitate economically the transference of the water from the streams to the land. Many of the streams are seasonal, and after the melting of the snows in the spring the run-off diminishes until the natural flow of the streams is inadequate to take care of the lands of the particular project. This condition has necessitated the construction of various types of dams, such as masonry, concrete, rock-filled, and earthen dams to create reservoirs in which to impound the flood waters of the streams that prior to construction of the reservoirs are to a large extent wasted. This method results in providing an adequate water supply, enables regulation of its distribution, and assures water for crop production throughout the irrigation season.

There are also constructed ordinary and artesian wells for the tapping of underground waters to provide irrigation where the surface flow is inadequate or entirely absent. Underground wells are also provided for drainage purposes, the water being used to supplement the surface supply. Such operations result in preventing alkali and seeped conditions which are bound to follow after lands have been irrigated for a period of years unless drainage facilities are provided.

Dr. Hester

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1930

Official File Copy
Enclosures Files
90-2-20
DEFENDANT'S EXHIBIT NO. 4-178
Court of Claims
Docket No.



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON: 1930

For 1929 the appropriation was \$200,000, and for 1930 and 1931, exclusive of subjugation work on the Pima Reservation in Arizona, \$325,000 has been appropriated. These amounts have been supplemented by appropriations from tribal funds of \$75,000 in 1929 and \$869,479.60 in 1930.

The total amount expended from all sources for reimbursable assistance to Indians is approximately \$6,408,143. Repayments to June 30, 1930, aggregate about \$4,124,270, leaving outstanding accounts of \$2,283,873.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

The progress of the Indians has been impeded by lack of improved roads. Two years ago Congress authorized appropriations for this purpose. Since that time appropriations have been made in the sum of \$250,000 each for 1930 and for 1931. This money has been distributed to the best advantage throughout the service, with the result that a good beginning has been made in the construction of improved local roads connecting the various Indian communities within many of the reservations. The main thoroughfares are built under the Federal highway act without cost to this service. The most extensive single project being constructed is the road within the Turtle Mountain Reservation, N. Dak., in connection with the consolidated school under construction at that place. About \$50,000 was used for this system of roads last year and a like sum will be supplied from our general road appropriation for 1931.

A special appropriation of \$15,000 from tribal funds was available for road work within the Red Lake Reservation, Minn., with which to continue the road-construction program inaugurated several years ago, which it is hoped will eventually provide the entire reservation with improved facilities of this nature. Where possible small amounts are taken from tribal funds appropriated for general uses and expended in the hiring of Indian labor engaged on minor reservation road construction and repair work.

ALLOTMENTS

During the fiscal year 504 allotments were made to individual Indians embracing lands within various reservations aggregating 103,314.99 acres, as shown in the following table:

Reservation	Number of allotments	Acreage	Reservation	Number of allotments	Acreage
Klamath, Oreg.....	4	640	Yakima, Wash.....	1	160
Fort Peck, Mont.....	259	77,094.08	Fallon, Nev.....	1	10
Morongo, Calif.....	1	5.20	White Earth, Minn.....	2	161.90
Crow Creek, S. Dak.....	4	470.85	Eastern Navajo, N. Mex.....	3	320
Fort Berthold, N. Dak.....	4	400	Mourne River, Nev.....	3	14
Fort Yuma, Calif.....	18	174	Leech Lake, Minn.....	1	50
Fort Belknap, Mont.....	1	519.06	Rosebud, S. Dak.....	1	160
Quinalt, Wash.....	40	3,198.71	L'Anse and Vieux Desert.....	1	80
Colorado River, Ariz.....	38	250			
Cheyenne River, S. Dak.....	121	10,387.19	Total.....	504	103,314.19
Lower Brule, S. Dak.....	2	80			

In addition to reservation allotments shown above, 226 allotments were made to Indians residing on the public domain in various States, embracing 37,154 acres.

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There were issued upon application therefor 230 patents in fee to allottees and to heirs of allottees, releasing 23,530 acres, and there were granted 38 certificates of competency and orders removing restrictions, releasing 3,026 acres; 285 applications for patents in fee were not accorded favorable action.

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profit has been realized

Administration within fairly comprehensive the reservation was study were summarized Forest Management This report presents which logging operators and demonstrates which have heretofore familiarity with tree

1,780 acres of logged land as the Quinalt 29 forestry employees old spruce seedlings of natural growth, per cent was secured. lodge of Hoquiam, scalars in planting s first demonstration y of forest planting arousing and main-

forest planting on a success, about 25,000 in the field in May, onated to the Indian n Minneapolis, who riment of this char- s ago had manufac- the Red Lake Res- pine forests on the ration of the broad ard to reforestation. er cooperation con-

ee Reservation was results attained will Menominee Indians s passing along the avorable one, being oximity to a main of the plantation

ire lookout erected through the cooper- r Co. who were log- eted by topping a nd and then build- uare with its floor pproximately two- ation, an extensive

area within the Olympic National Forest, and many square miles of private forest land, are visible.

For 1929 the total annual appropriations for ordinary care and preservation of timber on Indian reservations, including expenses incidental to the sale of timber, but exclusive of fire suppression charges, was \$335,000. This sum was increased for the 1930 fiscal year by \$25,000 and for 1931 a further increase of \$130,000 has been secured. Deficiency appropriations have been necessary to meet obligations incurred in the suppression of many fires occurring on timbered areas, and a total of \$70,000 spread over a 3-year period has been made available from tribal moneys for insect-control work on the Klamath Reservation, Oreg.

IRRIGATION ACTIVITIES

The lands of the several Indian reservations in the western part of the United States are for the most part desert like in character, and their utilization can come about only through irrigation or the artificial application of water to the soil. In a wider sense irrigation is taken to include the whole question of conservation and utilization of water in the development of the arid regions and to embrace a discussion of features of social and political importance arising from the reclamation of the arid lands of these reservations. In the early days the Indians in most instances where cultivation of the soil was carried on for the production of crops would divert in a crude way, by the placing of brush and rock in the stream, small quantities of water into a crudely constructed ditch for such purpose. These methods were uneconomical and resulted only in very limited irrigation. To obviate this condition and provide adequate irrigation facilities an engineering force was first employed in the Indian Service about 1913. The work has been the planning and construction of irrigation works to divert and carry water from rivers and streams for application to the lands. This involves construction of diversion dams, headgates, canals, flumes and pipes, tunnels, and lining of canals in order to facilitate economically the transference of the water from the streams to the land. Many of the streams are seasonal, and after the melting of the snows in the spring the run-off diminishes until the natural flow of the streams is inadequate to take care of the lands of the particular project. This condition has necessitated the construction of various types of dams, such as masonry, concrete, rock-filled, and earthen dams to create reservoirs in which to impound the flood waters of the streams that prior to construction of the reservoirs are to a large extent wasted. This method results in providing an adequate water supply, enables regulation of its distribution, and assures water for crop production throughout the irrigation season.

There are also constructed ordinary and artesian wells for the tapping of underground waters to provide irrigation where the surface flow is inadequate or entirely absent. Underground wells are also provided for drainage purposes, the water being used to supplement the surface supply. Such operations result in preventing alkali and seeped conditions which are bound to follow after lands have been irrigated for a period of years unless drainage facilities are provided.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

RAY LYMAN WILBUR, Secretary

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

CHARLES JAMES HUGHES, Commissioner

J. HENRY SCATTERGOOD

Assistant Commissioner

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN
AFFAIRS

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1931



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON: 1931

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. - - - Price 10 cents

Arizona 600 wells installed for sheep some 4,000,000 grazing land on the facilities continued development of stock a continuing and have been started use of the under-

Indian irrigation is 500,000 have been investment of the assessed expendi- These accumula- the fiscal year 1931 ration and main-overhead, a total vere \$140,000 and

the policy of build-work was directed asional temporary beginning in 1905 organization was ing the past year er the supervision th the State engi-ector of irrigation l in order to mere ncipally engineer- as adopted at the personnel of 5 in d at Denver, Colo., he districts. This ot to the director, headquarters in the eer at large, 4 dis-ant, 4 attorneys, ch other technical year district No. 1 number of districts

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keepers, shovel operators, mechanics, and laborers varying from 300 in the winter to 800 in the summer.

The total number of projects is 45—project being defined as “a large enterprise under a project manager or a group of separate units in a given region under one administrative manager.” The 45 projects are subdivided into 168 units. Of these units 117 are largely complete; 20 units are being completed under a definite program and 31 are to be examined as to their economic and social value. The management responsibility for operation and maintenance is shown in the following table—the irrigation service acting in an advisory capacity for statistical purposes and for inspection on all units.

Operating management	Number of units	
	Operated by	Maintained by
Indian irrigation division.....	71	84
Indian superintendents.....	14	7
Indians.....	69	63
Districts or associations.....	12	12
U. S. Reclamation Service.....	2	2
	168	168

It will be noted that the Indians themselves operate nearly as many projects as the irrigation division.

FORESTRY

On June 12, 1931, in an announcement indicating the purpose of the Interior Department to cooperate in every practicable way in the effort that was being made, under the leadership of the President, to restore confidence in the future of the lumber industry and to relieve the extreme economic depression that had for some time characterized this important source of national wealth, the general policy of restricting sales of timber on Indian lands was reaffirmed. In the annual report for the fiscal year 1925 attention was directed to the policy of restricting sales of timber on Indian lands to those cases in which the economic interest of a particular tribe demanded its sale or conditions were peculiarly favorable to a sale at advantageous prices. Both of these reasons were present on the Mesquero Reservation in New Mexico, and the latter one applied at the Klamath Reservation, where logging units were sold in 1926. In the report for 1926 reference was again made to the purpose of the Indian Service to achieve a sustained yield management at Klamath. A statement of this policy occupied the leading place in the report for 1927, with a reference to the declination of the service to accede to requests for offerings of large tracts on the Colville Reservation, Wash., the Fort Apache, Ariz., and the Klamath and Warm Springs, Oreg. In the reports for 1928 and 1929 the offering of large units on the Klamath because of forest insect infestations and on the

Quinniett because of the urgent demand of allottees for income from their allotments, was explained. The first and only sale yet made on Navajo lands was partly directed to the production of funds through which the land holdings of these Indians might be extended and consolidated to insure their economic success in the grazing industry.

Due to the general business depression the production of lumber from timber cut on Indian lands has suffered a great decline during the fiscal year 1931. The total volume of timber removed, exclusive of that used by Indians or others for domestic or administrative purposes, was only 311,527,819 feet, yielding \$1,238,814.08, as compared with 561,415,352 feet cut in 1930, for which the Indians received an income of \$2,313,644. These figures include the stumpage value of timber cut at the mills operated by the Indian Service on Menominee and Red Lake Reservations.

In accordance with the plan for a more conservative administration of grazing resources on Indian lands, a policy which was mentioned in the report for 1930, detailed instructions were issued on July 7, 1930, for a comprehensive survey of grazing resources, the existing policy of administration and for an inventory of all stock owned by Indians, permittees, and lessees which are grazing stock on Indian lands. Because of the magnitude of this task, the local forestry force was required to make the survey wherever such a force was available, and forestry men at large were required to cover reservations where an organization of the forestry branch had not previously been effected. The issuance of the detailed outline of July 7, 1930, resulted in the submission of fairly complete reports from about 40 reservations and has provided the Indian Service its first opportunity for the formulation of policies based on a detailed study of the variable and intricate grazing problems of the 40 widely separated units of administration.

Unfortunately the economic depression of the past year not only involved a large amount of special work in connection with timber sale administration, but also presented many special problems in grazing administration that interfered seriously with the formulation of general plans of administration. However, the initial survey and inventory were completed on practically every unit prior to June 30, 1931, and the general report, the preparation of which was assigned to the assistant director of forestry, was submitted immediately after the close of the fiscal year. During April and May the preparation of new grazing regulations and of a full set of forms for the administration of grazing and the conservation of grazing values was given the most careful study by a committee of experienced men at the Washington office, and the new regulations, control stipulations, contracts, bonds, and other forms approved by the department on June 4, 1931, became effective on July 1, 1931.

The task of insuring the use of more than 40,000,000 acres of Indian grazing lands in such manner as to secure a reasonably adequate current economic return without impending future possibilities of similar return has by no means been completed, but in accordance with the President's and Secretary's policy of conservation, steps have been taken toward the correction of overgrazing and other unwise practices disclosed in a general grazing investigation. With the en-

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time force of the Indian Service applying its energies to a cooperative effort to correct past errors and to move forward to new accomplish- ments the achievement of the desired goal may be hoped for with confidence.

The effective administration of forests requires roads that facilitate the reaching of forest fires promptly after discovery. In view of the necessary maintenance of a forestry organization and equipment for road construction and repairs, superintendents of reservations having important forest interests have generally considered it advisable that all reservation road work be under the supervision of the forestry branch of the service. The assignment of range management to forestry resulted in the employment of foresters on a number of reservations where the forests are of relatively small importance but where a close supervision of range activities is necessary. To secure closer coordination and a more unified administration of road work in the central office and in the field the responsibility for road construction and maintenance was given to the forestry division by an order of May 27, 1931. While experienced local men will continue to direct supervision of construction on reservations, a small engineering force at large will be developed to make preliminary studies, prepare estimates, advise local men of improved methods, inspect construction work, and generally improve and expand activities directed toward this important means of economic and social develop- ment in the Indian country.

The construction of another important means of communication, namely, telephone lines, has been vigorously continued during the past year. Over 100 miles of new copper circuit was built at the Southern Navajo jurisdiction, where work was carried out in close coordination with extensive road construction. Special attention was given to the survey of a permanent location for both road and telephone line. Main lines between the agencies and the railroad points were completely reconstructed at Colville, Hoopa, and Mescalero, and between the Spokane subagency and Reardan, Wash. The Sprague River-Betty line was entirely rebuilt at Klamath, and other lines extended and repaired. As the year closed work was beginning on a new standard line from Gallup, N. Mex., to the Zuni Agency, and on extensive reconstruction at Jicadilla. Marked progress has been made in telephonic communication in the service during the decade that the work has been under the skilled direction of the telephone supervisor, Mr. Clark M. Terry, who died suddenly on February 22, 1931.

A separate appropriation for forestry work was obtained in 1931, and the increased amount provided in this appropriation made possible the purchase of 13 lookouts, 10 of which have been erected, and the necessary roads and trails to them, and the purchase of new motor transportation to replace the trucks and cars that, through lack of funds, had been used far beyond the period of efficiency. While the appropriations available for forestry work on Indian lands are still far below the standard recommended by those most familiar with forest-protection problems, substantial increases have been made available for 1932; and it is confidently expected that with the return of more satisfactory economic conditions the Con-

gress will approve larger appropriations for the protection and improvement of the very valuable Indian timberlands, and that the legislation giving to these forests a permanent status, to which reference was made in our report for 1930, may be enacted.

Mr. J. P. Kinney, who has directed forestry work in the Indian Service for nearly 20 years, has been given the title of director of forestry; and Mr. Lee Mueck, who was educated in engineering and forestry at the universities of Wisconsin and Michigan, was made assistant director of forestry. Mr. L. D. Arnold, an experienced forester in the Indian Service and formerly superintendent of the Klamath Indian Reservation, and who also is a graduate of the Michigan University School of Forestry, was transferred to the Washington office as assistant to the director of forestry upon the death of Mr. William H. von Bayer, who had served in the Washington office for approximately 20 years.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC SURVEYS

During the fiscal year 1931 field representatives of the Office of Indian Affairs made basic social and economic surveys of the following jurisdictions: Yankton, Florida Seminole, Sisseton, Pima, Winnebago, Indians in Louisiana and Texas.

These surveys were made in order that we might have a clear picture of present conditions on and near the reservations. From these surveys we hope to evolve a program and policy for the future.

Other surveys will follow in other jurisdictions. Dr. Erl A. Bates, loaned to the Indian Service for a year by Cornell University, made visits to the majority of the field units and assisted superintendents and others in developing educational extension programs.

APPROPRIATIONS

For 1931 appropriations from the Federal Treasury aggregated \$21,723,199.25, including certain items carried in deficiency acts. This represents an increase of \$2,846,317.43 over the gross amount of \$18,876,811.82 available for the previous year. Authorizations from tribal funds for 1931 aggregated \$3,600,989.17, or \$1,125,800.69 less than the gross amount of \$4,726,789.86 available for 1930. The major portion of this decrease is accounted for through a large appropriation in 1930 for industrial purposes. The balance represents largely depletion of tribal funds usually available for support purposes. For 1932 the total sum chargeable to the Treasury is \$26,275,498.73, or an increase of \$4,552,297.48 over the amount for 1931. Included in this increase, however, is a total of \$1,243,000 for education and medical care for natives in Alaska, this work having been transferred to the Indian Service on March 15, 1931, pursuant to authorization contained in the second deficiency appropriation act approved March 4, 1931. Tribal fund authorizations were further decreased for 1932 by \$271,025.19, the gross total for the year being \$3,329,963.98.

The following comparison of appropriations for all purposes will be of interest:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

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OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

CHARLES JAMES PHOENIX, Commissioner

J. HENRY SCATTERGOOD

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WASHINGTON : 1932

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sions or alterations of existing lease contracts, we have endeavored to solve the problems in a manner that will not jeopardize the Indian lessor, and changes in lease contracts have only been made with his consent.

The reimbursable appropriations, amounting to some \$675,000, are made available by Congress as loan funds for assisting Indians in establishing themselves in self-supporting enterprises, including farming, stock raising, and other like industries conducted on their allotments, for educational loans, and to assist old and indigent Indians who have land they can not use. Such assistance has made it possible for a large number of Indians who otherwise would probably have spent much of their time in enforced idleness to become established in self-supporting enterprises.

An important factor in the use of the reimbursable fund is its educational value to the Indians in teaching them the proper use of credit and the importance of respecting agreements and obligations when once made. On the whole, the results obtained and the way in which the Indians are paying off their loans is very encouraging.

Special mention should be made of the helpful cooperation received from the agricultural extension services in the respective States, and other outside agencies.

EMPLOYMENT

During the year a full-time director of employment was appointed, an end toward which we have been working for several years.

A revised plan of organization, based upon a survey of the needs of the situation of the last three years, is being worked out by the new director. This plan contemplates more effective coordination of adult placement activities with the educational program of the Indian Service. It also contemplates coordinating the Indian Service employment activities with the various public employment offices operated by or in cooperation with the United States Employment Service and by certain cities and States.

The larger percentage of placements have been of seasonal or temporary character. Competition with white labor in many types of seasonal work has prevented Indians from obtaining employment. The total number of Indian placements during the past year was 2,497, of which 1,502 were seasonal or temporary and 995 were permanent. There were 2,627 follow-up visits to Indians and 3,558 visits to employers.

The director of employment has also completed an industrial survey of the Menominee Indian mills.

FORESTRY AND GRAZING

Most reluctantly we must again refer to the economic distress of the lumber industry. One year ago it was hoped the late months of 1931 would bring a definite improvement in the situation. Unfortunately the close of 1931 and the early months of 1932 witnessed a marked decline in commodity prices generally and a further liquidation of lumber stocks at sacrifice prices. The close of the fiscal year finds the lumber industry of the United States in the most precarious

condition of its forestry, which production at the lowest ebb it has reached in many years and price levels seriously below the cost of production.

This general state of demoralization has had a serious effect upon the substantial timber-sale business formerly conducted by the Indian Service and the income to the Indians from this source was very greatly reduced for the fiscal period ended June 30, 1932. However, the existence of diversified forest development on several reservations made operations possible at these units regardless of the limited demand for lumber, and the business created by reason of this diversification has assisted materially in maintaining income and providing employment for the Indians.

The general decline registered in the price levels of lumber and other forest products has finally manifested itself in the stumpage market, and although comparatively few reductions have been effected in connection with the price of timber on existing timber-sale contracts, there is every indication that future sales will reflect values considerably below those that obtained prior to June 30, 1931. Owing to the comparatively high prices which were established on the Klamath Indian Reservation during the postwar period, it is expected that any deflation which may eventually be sustained on Indian timber holdings will be confined principally to that competitive field.

What the future holds in this connection is largely a matter of conjecture. Very few important timber sales have been made by the Indian Service during the past several years. No new sales are anticipated for some time to come, as the forestry branch of the service will endeavor to maintain the national policy of timber conservation.

The fiscal year 1932 has served to advance materially the efforts to consolidate ranges, reduce trespass, improve supervision, and introduce conservation measures in grazing management on Indian lands. New regulations covering grazing were placed in effect on July 1, 1931. Considering the extent of the area embraced, the variability of factors involved, and the need of overcoming resistance to a change in policy and methods, the results attained in the last two years are very gratifying.

The expansion of the forestry branch of the service to care for the grazing work on various reservations where forestry men had not previously been required has imposed a heavy burden on the funds available for forest administration.

During the past year considerable study has been given to road improvement on Indian reservations in order that the available appropriation of \$500,000 and amounts provided in the future might be expended for improvements of a beneficial and permanent nature. Road work on Indian reservations serves the twofold purpose of providing employment for a large number of adult Indians who have no other opportunity for work and furnishing better highway facilities.

The 4-year period 1928 to 1931, inclusive, was one of unusual drought in the States containing the major part of all Indian lands; in fact, the average annual precipitation for those years in the Great Plains region and in the Pacific Northwest was little more than one-

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half of the normal precipitation. These successive years of drought culminated in a most abnormal forest-fire risk during the summer of 1931. The extreme dryness was accompanied by severe electrical storms and unusually strong and persistent air currents in the area between the Rocky Mountains and the Cascades. Thus, small fires were soon fanned into large conflagrations by hot, dry winds before men could reach them while they were yet of limited extent.

An increased appropriation for 1931 had enabled the Indian Service to purchase trucks and other equipment to an extent never before possible, but the lack of roads and trails into the forest areas seriously limited the mobility of such equipment and in several instances, particularly at the Warm Springs, Oreg., and Flathead Reservation, Mont., prevented the reaching of incipient fires. The result was that the headway gained by the fires required large suppression crews for long periods and a greatly increased cost of control and loss of timber. The damage on the Flathead Reservation alone was estimated at \$50,000 and the cost of control was nearly \$100,000.

Few persons realize the extent to which the timber and grazing resources on Indian reservations have contributed to the economic welfare of the Indians and the importance of maintaining these properties in a productive state. Between July 1, 1909, and July 1, 1931, timber with a value of more than \$40,000,000 was sold from Indian lands and this income has aided materially in their economic, educational, and social advancement.

While equally reliable figures are not available as to the income from grazing resources, it is estimated that during the same period approximately \$20,000,000 has been received through the sale of grazing privileges, and the Indians have themselves utilized range with a total estimated value in 22 years of not less than \$20,000,000.

IRRIGATION

An audit and detail of assets and liabilities of Indian irrigation projects has been completed.

During the year revised rules of practices were adopted. These rules include the form of presenting technical, statistical, and other reports.

Upon the completion of a project, it is necessary to make a finding of the land which is subject to lien for the construction cost of the works; the irrigable, assessable land must be designated. Committees of designation have been engaged upon or have made reports on the Wapato, Blackfeet, San Carlos, and Wind River projects. Hydrographic records, beginning from 1925, when the United States Geological Survey discontinued measuring water on some of these Indian projects, are being edited and prepared for publication. About 50 abandoned measuring stations have been again put in service. Complete safe yield water-supply studies have been made of San Carlos and Fort Hall projects. Extensive hydrographic reports have been completed on water controversies affecting the Wapato project on the Yakima River, Wash.; the Fort Belknap project on Milk River, Mont.; and the Duck Valley Reservation project on the Owyhee River in Nevada and Idaho. Several hundred maps have been standardized and catalogued. A financial statement for the 110 projects has been prepared.

S. H. H. H.

Official File Copy

Enclosures Files
90-2-20

UNITED STATES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

DEFENDANT'S EXHIBIT NO. H-186

Courtesy of
Docket by
OFFICE OF
CHARLES JAMES RHODES, Commissioner
J. HEWITT SCATTERGOOD
Assistant Commissioner

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

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half of the normal precipitation. These successive years of drought culminated in a most abnormal forest-fire risk during the summer of 1931. The extreme dryness was accompanied by severe electrical storms and unusually strong and persistent air currents in the area between the Rocky Mountains and the Cascades. Thus, small fires were soon fanned into large conflagrations by hot, dry winds before men could reach them while they were yet of limited extent.

An increased appropriation for 1931 had enabled the Indian Service to purchase trucks and other equipment to an extent never before possible, but the lack of roads and trails into the forest areas seriously limited the mobility of such equipment and in several instances, particularly at the Warm Springs, Oreg., and Flathead Reservation, Mont., prevented the reaching of incipient fires. The result was that the headway gained by the fires required large suppression crews for long periods and a greatly increased cost of control and loss of timber. The damage on the Flathead Reservation alone was estimated at \$50,000 and the cost of control was nearly \$100,000.

Few persons realize the extent to which the timber and grazing resources on Indian reservations have contributed to the economic welfare of the Indians and the importance of maintaining these properties in a productive state. Between July 1, 1909, and July 1, 1931, timber with a value of more than \$40,000,000 was sold from Indian lands and this income has aided materially in their economic, educational, and social advancement.

While equally reliable figures are not available as to the income from grazing resources, it is estimated that during the same period approximately \$20,000,000 has been received through the sale of grazing privileges, and the Indians have themselves utilized range with a total estimated value in 22 years of not less than \$20,000,000.

IRRIGATION

An audit and detail of assets and liabilities of Indian irrigation projects has been completed.

During the year revised rules of practices were adopted. These rules include the form of presenting technical, statistical, and other reports.

Upon the completion of a project, it is necessary to make a finding of the land which is subject to lien for the construction cost of the works; the irrigable, assessable land must be designated. Committees of designation have been engaged upon or have made reports on the Wapato, Blackfeet, San Carlos, and Wind River projects. Hydrographic records, beginning from 1925, when the United States Geological Survey discontinued measuring water on some of these Indian projects, are being edited and prepared for publication. About 50 abandoned measuring stations have been again put in service. Complete safe yield water-supply studies have been made of San Carlos and Fort Hall projects. Extensive hydrographic reports have been completed on water controversies affecting the Wapato project on the Yakima River, Wash.; the Fort Belknap project on Milk River, Mont.; and the Duck Valley Reservation project on the Owyhee River in Nevada and Idaho. Several hundred maps have been standardized and catalogued. A financial statement for the 110 projects has been prepared.

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ANNUAL REPORT
of the SECRETARY
OF THE INTERIOR
for the FISCAL YEAR ENDING
JUNE 30 1898

no physician is stationed at Chitina and Yakutat. With a capacity of 20 beds into operation October 1,

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Wash.

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hospital at Akiak because of the following physician has been natives of this region.

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prevalent disease among the natives, care, and treatment made adequate. The Alaska Territory passed resolutions and the Service for combating

operation of at least 1 hospital, solely for the care and

which was destroyed by fire. The building is also urgently needed in northwestern

Due to the economy program, we are not requesting appropriations for this construction in our estimates for 1935, but the need should be kept in mind. There is also great need for additional traveling public-health nurses to instruct the natives in the prevention of disease, and in follow-up work on cases discharged from hospitals, in addition to the usual treatment of the sick and instruction in the care and feeding of infants and children, adoption of sanitary measures, etc.

Additional public-health nurses would afford greater protection to the Alaskan natives through preventive measures such as vaccination against smallpox and immunization against contagious and infectious diseases.

Concerning whole populations of natives in Alaska, it can be said: A modern health service must be furnished them if they are to survive. Only a beginning as yet has been made.

FORESTRY

The depressed lumber market of 1932 continued on into the fiscal year 1933 and practically stopped all timber sale activities on the Indian reservations. In the spring of 1933 the lumber market showed some improvement, and a feeling of hopeful anticipation was felt throughout the industry. Sales at the Menominee and Red Lake mills increased perceptibly, and the Cady Lumber Corporation at McNary made plans to commence logging on the Fort Apache Indian Reservation sometime during the summer of 1933. Logging operations on the Klamath Indian Reservation had practically come to a standstill, the lumbermen maintaining that the high stumpage rates obtained for the Klamath timber prevented them from carrying on any logging activities on the reservation. On March 4, 1933, public act no. 435 (72d Cong.) was passed. This act made possible a reduction of stumpage rates which, however, could only become effective if the Indians consented to a modification of their timber contracts. During the past summer a special committee of 15 Klamath Indians drew up a tentative, modified contract for approval by the Secretary of the Interior and the lumbermen. If this contract, or something resembling it, is agreed upon by all parties concerned, there should be a great stimulation of the timber business on the Klamath Reservation.

The Klamath Indian Reservation, which for many years has featured prominently in the fight against the pine beetle, reported that due to the severe winter weather a large percentage of the pine-beetle brood had been killed. Consequently, control operations were not considered necessary in the spring of 1933. However, it is important that we do not become too optimistic, for beetle attacks have waned many times in the past only to return with increased severity when

weather favorable to beetle development returned. Epidemic conditions also prevail on the Warm Springs and Yakima Reservations. On the former it is hoped that Indian-conducted logging operations will largely eliminate the infected trees. On the latter the infected stands are so remote that the cost of control measures would be almost prohibitive.

The fire situation in the fall of 1932 was less severe than during the early part of the season. However, fires in the early part of 1933 again forcibly brought to our attention the inadequacy of the forestry personnel. Before satisfactory results can be obtained in the suppression of forest fires it is imperative to build up an organization which will make it possible to meet conditions. It is misguided economy not to provide funds adequately to man our fire organization, for a single bad fire year has often caused damage many times greater than the cost of adequate protection for 20 years and has made impossible the organization of a self-sustaining forestry operations among the Indians.

A substantial allotment for road work on Indian Reservations was received during this fiscal year, and many of the roads so greatly needed on the Indian Reservations were constructed. The need to enlarge the road construction personnel in order to make the best use of the available funds made it necessary to use many of the timber and grazing men for road building. Consequently, as road building was one of the major projects of the year on many reservations, it generally required the full time of the forestry men to the exclusion of all other necessary forestry activities. The fact that timber operations were practically nil greatly aided in enabling us to do the road work without materially increasing the overhead. Many additional roads are needed on various Indian Reservations to help in making the day-school project a success. Proper recognition must be made of the fact that sufficient maintenance funds must be supplied in order to safeguard the initial investment in road construction.

The study of grazing conditions and methods to improve the ranges of the Indian Reservations has been carried on with the small force available for the purpose. However, it was not possible to give this very important phase of forestry adequate attention, due to our limited personnel.

One of the most serious problems confronting the Indian Service is that of range management and erosion control. Thousands of Indians are directly dependent upon the ranges for their livelihood, and therefore range management and erosion control constitute one of the primary problems to be solved in the attempt to bring about more satisfactory living conditions and living standards for the Indians. Our studies to date have indicated the great need for a grazing reconnaissance upon which to base a plan of range management which will

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improve the present range conditions, place the Indian livestock indus-
try upon a permanent basis, and avert the costly erosion-control
activities which would never be necessary with controlled grazing.

In the latter part of the spring 1933, the emergency conservation
work camps were started among the Indians. From the nature of
the work authorized by the President under the Emergency Conserva-
tion Act, practically all of our foresters were employed as project
managers and assistants to superintendents in laying out the work
on the various reservations. Forest improvements which had been
planned for years, but for which funds had not been available, were
suddenly made possible. From results obtained so far the benefits
of the emergency conservation works work have not only been material,
but have had a desirable influence upon the Indians themselves.
Many Indians are becoming much interested in the natural resources
on their reservations and a large number of excellent foremen are
being developed in the emergency conservation work camps. For
years it has been clear that forestry, with all its various activities,
such as grazing, road and trail building, telephone line construction,
lumbering, and fire protection, provided an ideal occupation for the
Indian youth. It is believed that with the emergency conservation
work an impetus has been given this thought and great hopes are
entertained for teaching and training the Indians along many forestry
lines.

IRRIGATION

The Indian irrigation service is moving in the direction of—

- (1) Cancellation of unjust and uncollectible reimbursable indebted-
ness on Indian irrigated lands;
- (2) The decentralization of responsibility for the maintenance of
Indian irrigation—increased responsibility therefor to be vested in
local superintendents and in the Indians themselves;
- (3) The readjustment of construction programs, to the end that
irrigable lands shall likewise be irrigated and cultivated lands.

The wellnigh insurmountable handicaps on the use by Indians, and
the permanent retention by Indians of allotted irrigated lands, still
wait to be overcome, as does the handicap imposed by the absence of
a system of financial credit for Indian irrigationists.

Activities of the Irrigation Division of the Indian Service are pri-
marily concerned with locating, investigating, and developing a supply
of water for the irrigation of such of the Indian lands in the arid and
semiarid regions as are economically susceptible of successful culti-
vation by the artificial application of water and also the development
of domestic and stock water by the installation of various types of
wells, pumping plants, charcos, small reservoirs, and concrete tanks.
Supplementary to its primary functions the Division is charged with
the responsibility of protecting school and agency property from

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Commissioner of Indian Affairs*

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Timber Enterprise

The sale of Indian-owned timber reached an alltime high in fiscal year 1964, when 741 million board feet were cut under contract. Purchasers paid the Indian owners nearly \$11,400,000 for the right to cut and remove this timber.

Future returns from these Indian forests will be even greater under more intensive timber management. In the coming decade, it is estimated that the annual harvest of Indian timber will be increased by about 10 percent, with a corresponding increase in job opportunities.

The timber sale program was strengthened during fiscal year 1964 by enactment of legislation, sponsored by the Department, which reaffirms the objective of sustained yield manage-

ment and simplified the administration of timber sales.

Multiple use is a guiding principle in managing the Indian forests. Among these uses, in addition to timber production, are the grazing of livestock, maintenance of fish and wildlife habitats, mining, watershed protection, and recreational use. In total, the Indian forests are working forests in which the objective is balanced development of all values, for the benefit of the Indian owners.

Road Building

Today, highway transportation is practically the only type of transportation used in Indian country. The Bureau's road program is therefore a vital factor in the social and economic de-



Left—Creative conservation—first step in developing Indian lumber industries. The sustained yield principle in forestry management includes pruning and uprooting of undesirable specimens as well as nurturing of good stock to market.

Right—Water for desert land—an irrigation project on the Papago Reservation in Arizona.

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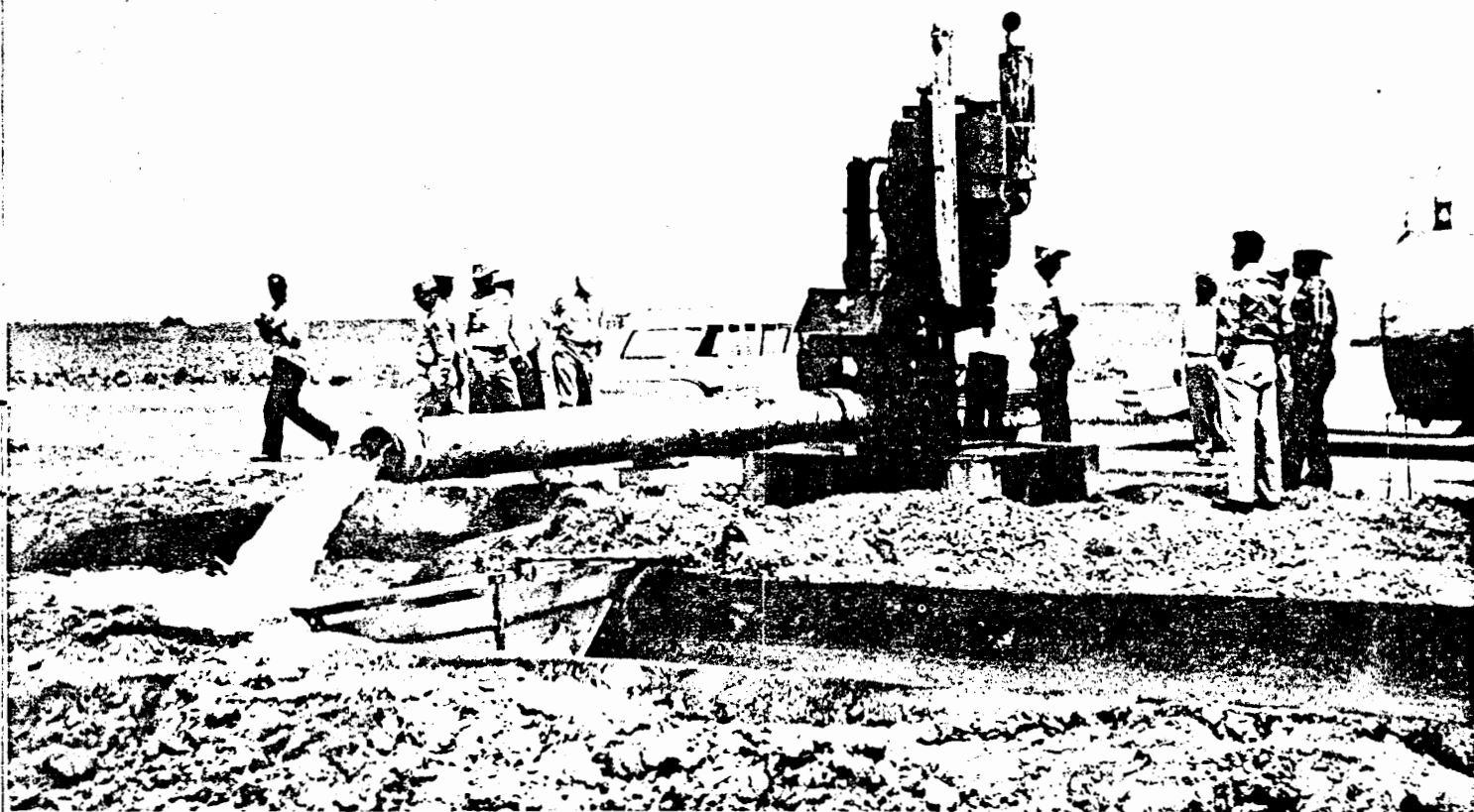
velopment of the reservations. During 1964, it continued to make it easier for Indians to get their children to school, to ship agricultural products to market, to remove logged timber from forests, and to maintain the social contacts to which an automobile-using people like the American Indians are now affectionately accustomed.

The program serves 160 reservations in 22 States. In 1964, the Bureau expended \$19 million on the maintenance of 15,794 miles of roads and for the grading and surfacing of 957 miles. In accordance with Bureau policy, Indian road workers were used wherever possible. In general, construction of main roads was done by contract, with Indians employed whenever feasible, while secondary or back roads were built under direct supervision of Bureau staff using Indian labor almost exclusively.

A major outlay was for the completion of the Toreva-Winslow road on the Navajo and Hopi Reservations in Arizona for which a \$1 million contract was awarded. This road extends south from State Highway 264 near Toreva on the Hopi Reservation to the south boundary of the Navajo. When completed, this 44-mile project will join a road leading north from Winslow, Arizona, and become a State highway providing quick access to both reservations.

Land Improvement

This program recognizes that agriculture can no longer be considered an occupation for the unskilled but one requiring efficient production, management, and marketing ability. Although the total income from all products from Indian-



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Office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs Washington, D. C. 20546	H-291
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Washington. A combined exhibit and sale in November, 1964, featured the work of 80 artists who represented tribal groups from Florida to Alaska.

The second exhibit was held in April, 1965, and contained priceless examples of Indian arts and crafts of all periods, many on loan from museums. This special month-long showing was held in conjunction with a 5-day American Indian Festival of the Performing Arts, with outstanding Indian dancers and singers presenting the dance, music, legend, and myth of the American Indian.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs cooperates with the Indian Arts and Crafts Board, which was established in the Department of the Interior to foster and promote authentic Indian arts and crafts. These activities include training for Alaska natives.

In the past year the Board assisted the Alaska State Department of Labor in establishing a Designer-Craftsman Training Project at Nome. The project, financed under the Manpower Development and Training Act, involved a selected group of 32 practicing Eskimo craftsmen, ranging in age from 16 to 65. The trainees were introduced to a wide range of materials, tools, and technologies, in a course aimed at teaching them new techniques in creating crafts that are in greatest demand. The excellent response of the pilot group of trainees and the public's acceptance of their work indicate the possibility of similar projects in the future.

Loans for Development

Success or failure of any business or industrial enterprise can depend on financing. Assisting

Indian enterprises to obtain credit and financing is an important Bureau activity.

Indian tribes and individuals are increasing their use of the financing services available to all citizens through banks and other lending institutions. Last year the total credit made available from these sources to Indian farmers, businessmen, and students reached \$157 million—an increase from approximately \$103 million the previous year, and from less than \$35 million 10 years ago.

Not all Indian financing comes from outside sources. Last year the tribes used \$52.7 million of their own funds to promote reservation development. This is more than twice the amount of tribal funds in use 10 years ago.

Loans are also made by the Bureau, but only if financing is unavailable from other sources. The loans are made from a revolving fund which is not sufficient to meet the Indians' needs.

At the close of the 1965 fiscal year, loan applications for over \$50 million were pending. Cash available for loans totalled less than \$1.5 million. Because of the unavailability of funds, loans totalled only \$2.2 million during 1965, compared with \$6.7 million the previous fiscal year. Legislation is pending to increase the authorization for this purpose.

About half the Bureau loans were to enable the tribes and cooperative associations to conduct businesses that provide employment for Indians. These enterprises included sawmills, canneries, stores, livestock herds, and tourist facilities. The balance was loaned to individual businessmen and farmers, and for educational purposes.

For the kind of accelerated expansion needed to alleviate unemployment in underdeveloped Indian areas, still more capital will be required. The Bureau in 1965 supported a legislative proposal that would establish a \$15 million loan guaranty and insurance fund to stimulate private lending, similar to loan provisions of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act. It would provide upwards of \$100 million annually in increased Indian credit.

Indian Forests

BIA goals for Indian forests are full utilization of the forest and its products, and sustained yield—yearly timber harvest balancing yearly growth. In helping the Indians manage their timber resources, the Bureau cooperates with a number of other agencies, including State agencies, the Interior Department's Bureau of Land Management, and the U.S. Forest Service in the Department of Agriculture.

Timber management for sustained yield creates jobs in logging, milling, and related processing operations, as well as increased tribal income. The receipts from Indian-owned timber stumpage continued to rise in fiscal year 1965, with tribes receiving nearly \$12.3 million in stumpage payments for the 750 million board feet of timber cut under contract. This is an increase of nearly 7 percent in stumpage value over the previous fiscal year, with a slight increase in volume.

In the language of the labor market, every million board feet of Indian timber harvested means from 5 to 10 man-years of employment. The annual allowable cut is now 1 billion board feet as

a result of a recent forest reexamination conducted by the Bureau. Therefore, when the new cut is achieved, it should provide employment for more than 5,000 reservation workers. Stumpage payments to tribes at that time should exceed \$15 million.

Management of Indian forests for multiple-use provides not only timber but recreation, fish and wildlife propagation areas, and watershed protection.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs recently extended its forestry activities to Indian lands in the State of Alaska. Several companies have indicated interest in purchasing timber from the Annette Island Reservation in southeastern Alaska, as well as from individual Indian tracts elsewhere in the State. Increased timber sales could provide a needed lift for the economies of rural Alaska native and Indian areas.

Land Development and Conservation

Livestock grazing, traditionally an important factor in Indian life, continues to provide a major source of income. In the past fiscal year, 88 percent of the 40 million acres of Indian rangeland were in use by the Indian owners. The balance was made available through permits to non-Indians under competitive bidding. Cash grazing fees totalled more than \$3.7 million, more than \$1.8 million being paid by non-Indians. Livestock operations as a whole grossed more than \$25.5 million for the tribes and tribal members.

Conservation education programs continued to

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Thinning a stand of Ponderosa pine on the Yakima Reservation in Washington. New high records for harvest and sales of Indian-owned timber were set in fiscal year 1966.

could support an estimated 60,000 Indian families. Mineral resources alone are providing over \$44 million in tribal income from leases and royalties in some Indian areas.

(For statistics on Indian income from leases and rentals, see Table III.)

Indian Forests.—Timber harvest and sales on Indian reservations set new high records in the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1966. Annual receipts from stumpage sales totaled \$14.3 million, nearly \$2 million over the previous fiscal year. The volume harvested was approximately 848 million board feet, an increase of 100 million board feet over fiscal year 1965. Additionally, more than 100 million board feet were cut by Indians for personal use for fuel and home and farm use. Indian forests are managed for sustained yield—yearly timber harvest balancing yearly growth.

It is estimated that the timber cut created 6,000 year-long jobs in the woods and sawmills, plywood plants and other wood industries located on or near Indian reservations. Increasing numbers of these jobs are being filled by Indians.

Indian tribally owned sawmills are located on the Fort Apache, Ariz.; Navajo and Jicarilla, N. Mex.; and Blackfeet, Mont., reservations. The Indian-owned Red Lake Mill in Minnesota, which burned in December 1965, is being rebuilt with Bureau assistance and should be in operation early in 1967.

In the last 5 years, the volume of timber cut has increased 375 million board feet and stumpage receipts have increased by \$6.2 million. This year's increase included most Indian forested areas, except in California, where the cut has remained about the same for several years.

Real Estate Appraisal and Management.—With the assistance of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Indians are becoming better informed about the value of their complex land holdings. Real estate appraisals and planning reports prepared by the Bureau provide the landowners with the knowledge

needed to obtain equitable rates from leases and maximum yield from tribal enterprises. Information on values is furnished on both surface and sub-surface real estate transactions, and land use planning services to assure optimum use are provided for new and existing development areas.

As part of the Federal trusteeship responsibility, BIA furnishes real estate management services to Indian landowners. In fiscal year 1966 there were approximately 4 million acres under agricultural lease and over 4.4 million acres under mineral lease. The total of 54,656 leases in effect at the close of the year produced income in excess of \$60,000,000 for the Indians.

During 1966, property management seminars emphasizing modern concepts of real property management were presented to many tribal leaders, to help Indian landowners gain a better understanding of development opportunities.

BIA Road Program.—New and improved roads, built and maintained under Bureau contracts requiring Indian work crews, thread through much of Indian country. These thoroughfares bring schools, markets, and the outside world within reach of once isolated reservation residents. Bureau expenditures for road construction and maintenance on

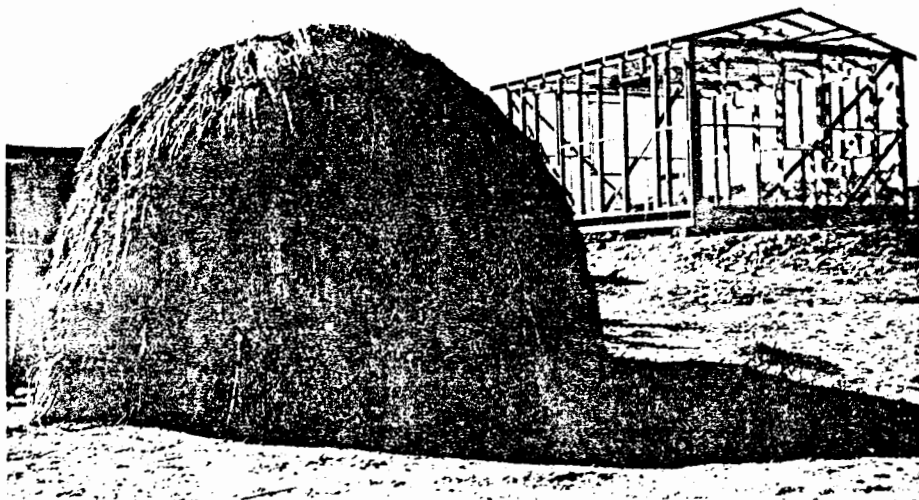
reservations during the fiscal year 1966 totaled more than \$19.8 million. Approximately 376 miles of roads were constructed by the Bureau and 18,000 miles were maintained.

Community Development

Indian Housing

Because housing is a problem for most low-income Indian families, the Bureau and the tribes have concentrated on developing public housing programs. Under an agreement with the Housing Assistance Administration (formerly the Public Housing Administration) of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, tribal governments and tribal housing authorities are aided in developing and managing public housing programs until they have the experience and staff to operate on their own.

The new ways and the old are often found side by side on Indian reservations. Here, the Apache wickiup, a mound-like thatched dwelling, will soon be overshadowed by the new ranch home under construction in the background.



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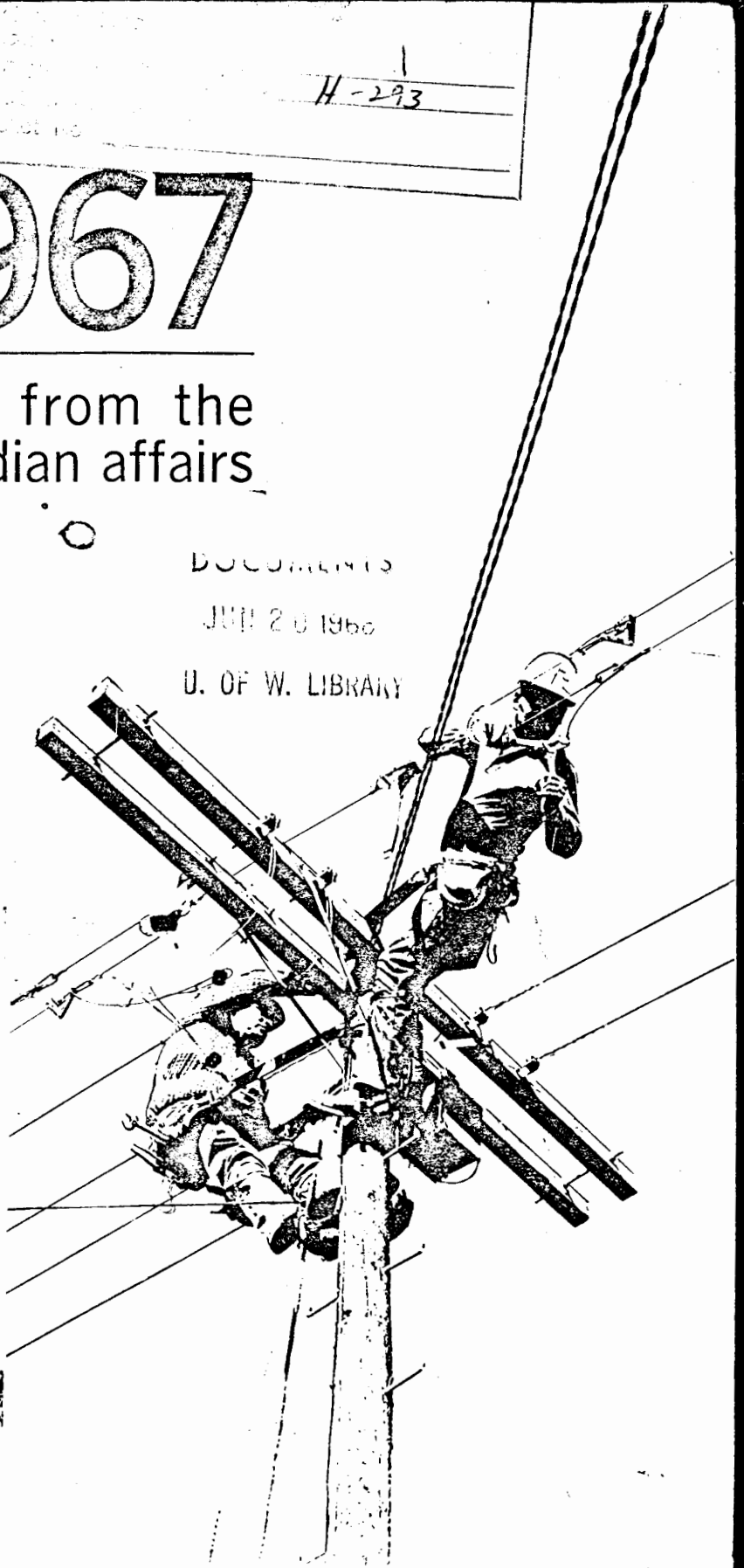
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Included in new industrial developments in 1967 were the opening of an electronics plant on the Seminole Reservation in Florida, the General Dynamics missile parts plant and the EPI-Vostron Assembly plant on the Navajo Reservation and an expanding Sequoyah Carpet Mills, Osage County, Okla.

At the end of fiscal 1967, 10 years after the program's inception, more than 100 industrial and commercial enterprises had been established in Indian areas, providing more than 9,000 job opportunities. In the last year Indian employment in these plants increased by more than 800 and an additional 1,400 jobs will become available as plants reach full production in the future. Many of these plants have large investments of tribal capital.

Development District Formed

A wide range of industrial and commercial development is the aim of the Indian Development District of Arizona (IDDA), formed in 1967 by 16 Arizona tribes and one in California to pool their energies with the Economic Development Administration on programs to create systematic plans for growth.

Valuable experience in business activities is being obtained by Indian groups under a Bureau policy of encouraging them to contract to perform services needed in Indian areas both by Government and by private parties. From painting to road construction, Indians are contracting for and completing jobs that require the planning, skills, and imagination typical of successful mid-century American business.

Individuals Start Firms

Many Indians are entering the business world. The Navajo tribal council issued 119 business leases to tribal members in 1967 as compared to 47 the previous year.

The businesses range from garbage collections to steel fabrication. Growth of Indian operated service industries helps keep Indian-earned dollars circulating in Indian hands, thus bringing the benefits

of the "multiplier effect" to Indian areas. In the past much Indian income quickly passed to non-Indian hands in non-Indian areas.

Natural Resources Developed

Important in the economic development of Indian areas is the development of one of the most important Indian assets—land. Although they have only approximately 3/10ths of 1 percent of the total population, Indians own over 2 percent of the Nation's land. While some of this land is too arid, mountainous, or remote for efficient improvement, many thousands of acres are still underdeveloped. The Bureau is working to improve the quality of this resource and to improve the Indians' utilization of it.

Today more than 30,000 Indians get all or part of their income from Indian-owned farms and ranches. That figure could be doubled if the lands were fully developed and if Indian management capabilities were increased so that the practice of leasing some of the best Indian lands to non-Indians could be reduced.

Natural resource income, excluding minerals, increased by more than \$20 million to a total of \$180 million in fiscal 1967. Mineral leases bring in another \$30 million annually. Bureau real estate and appraisal programs helped contribute to this increase by assuring that Indian landowners were aware of the full potential of their land and could obtain the best leasing arrangements for it. In many cases, lease agreements provide for permanent improvements to the land, which become the property of the Indian owner when the lease expires.

Farm Products Up

Indian farmers and ranchers are improving production and potential through a variety of programs under the Department of Agriculture's Agricultural Conservation Program. This year, for example, a Navajo rancher—through fencing, fertilizing, and seeding—so improved the animal grazing capacity of his rangeland that the Tribal Council granted him the first increase in grazing permits in the



Ponca Indians near Anadarko, Okla. learn to handle honey bees during a swarm.

Tribe's history. Previously, constant reductions were necessary, in order to preserve what remained of an eroding agricultural resource.

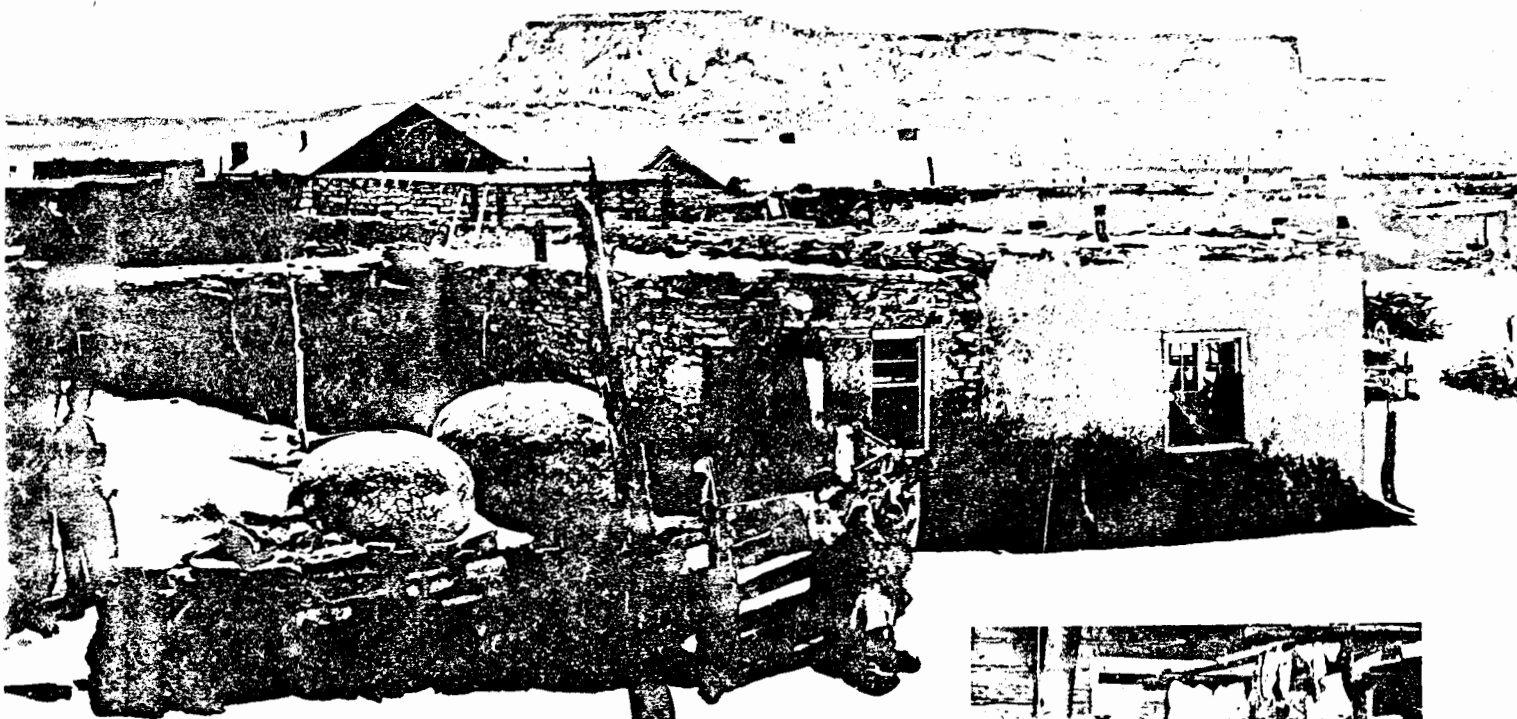
Improved irrigation systems increased irrigated cropland income by \$8.8 million in fiscal 1967, for a total income of \$84.6 millions. Typical of this kind of development was creation of productive irrigated potato fields from what had been low-production grazing land on the Fort Hall (Idaho) Reservation.

Timber Harvested

A major source of natural resource income on many reservations is timber. The tribes are taking

an expanded role in the harvesting of this resource. In 1967, for example, the Warm Springs (Ore.) Tribe established a forest products complex which allows the Tribe the direct benefit of its timber stands, from the earnings in logging operations to the production of finished lumber and plywood. The Navajo Tribe added a cut-stock mill to its own modern sawmill complex, further increasing the diversity and income of this tribal operation.

In fiscal 1967, cash sales of Indian timber yielded \$17.9 million, a record annual total that was nearly \$1.6 million higher than the previous year. All Indian timber is cut on a sustained-yield basis so that the resource will be maintained for future generations.



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in timber-sale contracts to provide local employment.

In fiscal year 1968, the gross production from farming, ranching, and outdoor recreation amounted to \$204,000,000. Over 23,500 Indian families used their agricultural resources to earn all or part of their livelihood. More than 103,000 Indians earn all or part of their livelihood from agriculture and related businesses. Indian-owned outdoor recreation activities provided nearly 9 million visitor-days of use to the general public that year.

forest management helps yield

The Navajo Forest Products Industries (NFPI) are persistently searching for better use of mill wastes. They have established a bark conversion plant, a cut-stock plant to use wood wastes and poorer grade materials, and are considering a sawdust processing plant to produce a soil conditioner and fertilizer. These enable use of every part of the Indian timber resource and at the same time provide new job opportunities.

A forest management plan has been started on the Fort Apache Reservation which would increase production from 62 to 92 million board feet per year. Two hundred additional jobs are created in developing the increased harvest. Another step being taken by the Fort Apache Tribe with Economic Development Administration and Bureau assistance

is a \$150,000 economic study of the reservation's forests.

timber sales up

In fiscal 1968, cash sales of Indian timber yielded over \$21 million, a record annual total nearly \$5.2 million higher than the previous year. These sales created 6,500 job opportunities for Indians. Indian owners of timber land work closely with the Bureau of Indian Affairs to improve forestry practices in the harvest of timber, including replanting of cut areas and regulation of the amount of the cut to insure their tribes a sound economic base on which they can draw indefinitely.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs road system contains 18,000 miles of road on 165 reservations in 22 states. The system serves Indians and Indian lands which are not served by tax supported local governments. Although the road system is still far below the standards in non-Indian rural America, the Bureau objective is to furnish reservation road transportation facilities that will enable the Indian people to be on a par with other citizens in education and social and economic development. Some of the work on Indian roads is done by Indian contractors who hire Indian labor. About half of the construction and all of the maintenance work is performed by force account whereby the Government furnishes equipment and materials, and hires and trains Indian equipment operators.

Crow Indian Tribal Family Plan funds made possible the purchase of the hens which laid the eggs the Crow youngster shows. The family farm is located on the Crow Reservation, Pryor, Mont.



**Table I.—AWARDS BY INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION
(Fiscal Year 1968)**

Tribe	Amount
Colville.....	\$3,500,000.00
Hualapai.....	2,950,000.00
Kickapoo.....	771,441.26
Kickapoo.....	540,000.00
Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache.....	6,000,000.00
Ottawa of Grand River.....	932,620.01
Sac and Fox.....	899,408.54
Shoshone-Bannock.....	15,700,000.00
Sioux, Eastern or Mississippi.....	12,250,000.00
Wea.....	33,262.92
Total.....	\$43,576,732.73

**Table II.—INCOME FROM MINERAL AND SURFACE
LEASING OF INDIAN LANDS (Fiscal Year 1968)**

	Number of leases	Total acreages	Total income
MINERAL LEASES:			
Oil & gas.....	11,327	3,691,529.23	\$32,304,422.88
Other Minerals.....	1,005	819,905.86	5,845,239.52
	12,332	4,511,435.09	38,149,662.40
SURFACE LEASES:			
Agriculture.....	33,514	4,059,612.71	\$14,413,116.11
Business.....	3,080	81,985.04	3,320,537.72
Other.....	5,895	183,498.53	387,612.17
	42,489	4,325,096.28	18,121,266.00
Grand Total.....	54,821	8,876,531.37	\$56,270,928.40

**Table III.—BUDGET, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS (Fiscal Year 1968)**

Appropriation and Activity	F.Y. 1968 Actual
EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES:	
Educational assistance, facilities and services.....	\$96,651,423
Community development and adult education.....	1,048,644
Welfare and guidance services.....	20,200,308
Relocation and adult vocational training.....	21,454,231
Maintaining law and order.....	3,078,180
Total.....	142,432,786
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT:	
Forest and range lands.....	5,618,472
Fire suppression.....	888,443
Agricultural and industrial assistance.....	8,626,583
Soil and moisture conservation.....	5,594,122
Maintenance of roads.....	4,103,460
Development of Indian arts and crafts.....	540,040
Management of Indian trust property.....	7,354,263
Repair and maintenance of buildings and utilities.....	14,969,826
Operation, repair, and maintenance of Indian irrigation systems.....	1,079,728
Total.....	48,774,937
CONSTRUCTION:	
Buildings and utilities.....	25,970,585
Irrigation systems.....	11,041,209
Total.....	37,011,794
ROAD CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION):	
Federal-Aid Highway roads.....	16,755,336
GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.....	4,745,006
Grand Total.....	\$249,719,859

**Table IV.—FEDERAL FUNDING OF INDIAN RESERVATION
PROGRAMS (Fiscal Year 1968)**

Agency	Amount
Agriculture, Department of.....	\$12,124
Commerce, Department of.....	18,542
Economic Opportunity, Office of.....	35,203
Health, Education, and Welfare, Department of (except IHS).....	21,642
Housing and Urban Development, Department of.....	¹ 2,573
Interior, Department of the (except BIA).....	2,813
Labor, Department of.....	1,845
Small Business Administration.....	380
Total Other Agencies.....	¹ 95,122
Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA).....	249,719
Indian Health Service (IHS).....	103,552
Total Federal funding.....	¹ \$448,393

¹ Incomplete due to the lack of some component items.