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 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 11, 1889, and has sought in various ways to prevent the patenting of such lands to the State, which prior to 1913 had covered approximately 152,304 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., 1224) 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 280.90 acres in different sections of that State at a total cost of $8,848.90, 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
BY THE ACT OF MARCH 3, 1871, the State of Minnesota was divided into reservations, with a total area of 152,364 acres. This division was made in 1871, and was intended to provide the Indian tribes with lands reserved for their use.

CALIFORNIA.

1. An appropriation was made for the purchase of timber lands for the use of the Indian tribes. The appropriation amounted to $8,840,500.

2. A logging operation was conducted on the Kaibab Reservation in Arizona. The logging operation was contracted for by the government and was completed in 1923.

3. The logging operations on the Kaibab Reservation were successful, and the timber was sold for a profit.

SUPPRESSION OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

Since the coming of national prohibition, the Indians have not been able to obtain intoxicating liquors as easily as heretofore, and the result has 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 $50,000 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. Where 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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production of about 280 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 60 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 2,000 acres in the aggregate was abolished, as the danger of monopoly was considered to be 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, 1923, 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 Koyama 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 operators 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 in the part of operators in offerings of timber on Indian lands developed last year, due partly to improvement in
Indian Affairs.

The timber 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 favored by efforts of the previous year to dispose of timber on the Quinault Reservation, Wash., where the Mounts and the Quinault Lake units were sold. On the latter unit $5 per M was received for Douglas fir, amabilis fir, cedar, and white pine, and $8 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 $5 per M; and an equal amount on the Warm Springs Reservation, Ore., was sold for $2.50 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 $5.52 per M for yellow pine and $3.01 per M for Douglas fir and hemlock, and the smaller Big Arm unit brought prices of $4.55 and $3.50 per M for the same species. There were several smaller sales on this reservation. Prices of $3.50 and $4.50 for yellow pine were received on two sales within the Nez Perce timber reserve, Idaho, and a large unit within the Klamath Reservation, Ore., 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 $8,000,000 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 $160,000,000.

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 enlargement 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 willingnecessary. 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.
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 3,199 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. 692), 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 stumpage 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 brevicomis, 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,
The Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, whose membership roll is being corrected, issued a notice on March 31, 1928, by the depository agencies, recommending the enrollment of the tribe. The act also authorized the attorney for the United States to make allotments to individual Indians who are enrolled. The act also provided that the allotments consist of 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 Quinault territory in the near future might diminish competition, four large units comprising all unsold timber on the Quinault Reservation and known as the Quinault timberlands of the Quinault Indian Reservation, Wash., have been allotted to individual Indians. These lands are generally entirely utilized 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 Quinault territory in the near future might diminish competition, four large units comprising all unsold timber on the Quinault Reservation and known as the Quinault timberlands of the Quinault Indian Reservation, were advertised for a period of nearly three months with sealed bids opened on June 18, 1928. After the advertisements were issued, the Northern Pacific and Union Pacific Railroads had decided to submit an application to the Interstate Commerce Commission for the privilege of building a common carrier railroad across Quinault Reservation to the Holt 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 Del Norte 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 logs 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 $1,000,000 in one of the fire

The forest-fire situation on Indian lands was not as serious during the summer of 1928 as had been anticipated. A slight increase in the number of fire guards and the organization of additional fire-control units in the agencies having large forest areas to protect. Through the increased organization fires were suppressed. The expenditure of $300,000 for additional fire guards and extra guards probably saved 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 $32,000 was expended before the work was begun in September, 1928, continued in the spring of 1929, and will be completed in September, 1929.

An appropriation of approximately the same amount will be requested for 1930. 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 collection of 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 control. 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.
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

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON: 1930

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C. Price 10 cents
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 $6,108,143. 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reservation</th>
<th>Number of allotments</th>
<th>Acreage</th>
<th>Reservation</th>
<th>Number of allotments</th>
<th>Acreage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Klamath, Oreg.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>660</td>
<td>Yakima, Wash.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Peck, Mont.</td>
<td>259</td>
<td>77,694.08</td>
<td>Fallon, Nev.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morongo, Calif.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3.30</td>
<td>White Earth, Minn.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>161.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crow Creek, S. Dak.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>470.83</td>
<td>Northern Navajo, N. Mex.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Berthold, S. Dak.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>Moapa River, Nev.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Yuma, Calif.</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>Leech Lake, Minn.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Belknap, Mont.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>339.06</td>
<td>Rosebud, S. Dak.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quinault, Wash.</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>3,186.71</td>
<td>L'Anse and Vieux Desert.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado River, Md.</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>336</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheyenne River, S. Dak.</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>19,367.19</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>504</td>
<td>103,314.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Bruce, S. Dak.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
the President on tribes and bands: Seneca, Okla-Yankton. South Bands of Utes, 

FRAI1S

the year emphasis has been on reimbursing plan- ting of a total of 243 acres for leses total approxi- mately purchased at a manner.

2, 1928 (45 Stat. L. 1569), we from receipts for the 4,000, a portion of the tracts for these

USE

Public, No. 250, 71st were eliminated to the Western of the Little contiguous to the of approximately will in the future

LANDS

sales of 290 tracts for a consideration aggregating 72,742 id for a total con- however, a decrease red with the prior

FORESTRY

An office memorandum approved by the Secretary of the Interior on April 15, 1930, directed that grazing activities on Indian lands be thereafter administered through the forestry branch of the Indian Service. Immediate steps were taken toward a reorganization of grazing work in accordance with these instructions. It has been recognized from the first that the task is a difficult one, but with the cooperation of other units in the service, the forestry force should be able during the fiscal year 1931 to gather the information upon which a systematic grazing plan may be developed and gradually placed in effect.

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 benefit-
cial use of the agricultural, grazing, and forest resources of the Indians is a matter of the utmost importance to both the Indians and their neighbors.

At the first session of the Seventy-first Congress the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs reported favorably on bills for the creation of the Colville Indian Forest and the Klamath Indian Forest. The Klamath bill passed the Senate, but the Colville bill was returned to the committee. Neither bill was acted upon in the House of Representatives. At the second session of the Seventy-second Congress slightly modified bills as to the Colville and Klamath and similar bills for the creation of the Warm Spring and Yakima Indian forests were suggested by the Interior Department. All four bills were introduced in both the House of Representatives and the Senate. The Yakima bill was favorably reported by the House Indian Committee and was passed on June 23, 1930. The Yakima Indians have indorsed the proposed legislation. The Colville Indians have also expressed their approval of the creation of the Colville Indian Forest, but the approval of the Klamath and Warm Spring Indians has not been obtained. It is believed that their approval will be expressed when the members of these tribes come to understand the purpose of the bills. Legislation of this character is directed to the conservation of resources that may be made to yield a continuous income to the Indians and at the same time contribute to the welfare of the Nation as a whole. It is hoped that before the end of the Seventy-second Congress these four bills and similar ones regarding other Indian reservations, that will be suggested by the department, will be enacted into law. The definite establishment of a fixed forest land status for approximately 6,000,000 acres of Indian lands would contribute materially to the successful management of these forests and would mark a distinctive step forward in the conservation of national resources.

In April, 1930, changes in the allocation of a number of the more responsible positions in the forestry branch made it possible to pay salaries somewhat comparable to those paid for similar work in other branches of the Federal service and avoided the loss of several experienced employees who had seriously contemplated transfer to other departments or the accepting of employment with private corporations engaged in the lumber industry. With these increases it has also been possible to secure men with training in special lines of forestry work whom the service had been unable to obtain under the allocation formerly existing.

The act making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year 1931 contains the first specific authority for the payment of rewards for information leading to the arrest and conviction of persons setting forest fires in contravention of law. A substantial increase was also made in the appropriation for forestry work on Indian lands and this appropriation was separated from a general appropriation for several distinct lines of work. Twenty thousand dollars was appropriated for the continuation of forest insect control within the Klamath Reservation, for which two annual appropriations of $25,000 each had previously been made. It is hoped that hereafter this infestation may be controlled by the expenditure of much smaller amounts taken from the general appropriation for forestry work at Klamath.
Very unfavorable conditions resulted in substantial losses from forest fires at the Fort Apache, Ariz., and Hoopa Valley, Calif., jurisdictions and a large amount was expended for fire control under the Mission Agency, Calif. Although the drought was exceptionally severe in eastern Washington and heavy losses were sustained on adjacent forest lands, only minor damage was done on the Colville and Spokane Reservations. The expenditures for control and the fire losses were small on most reservations, due partly to increased efficiency secured by means of more adequate appropriations. Several additional steel stairway lookouts were erected, this system of detection having demonstrated its effectiveness.

The policy of restricting sales of stumpage on Indian lands to cases in which funds were urgently needed, or certain conditions indicating a loss of capital values through delay, has been continued through the year for economic reasons as well as silvicultural ones. However, three sales have been made, one on the Bois Fort, or Nett Lake Reservation in Minnesota, comprising approximately 12,000 acres of allotted lands. The timber on these allotments consists principally of inferior species, being largely pulpwood, which should be removed now while a purchaser of adjoining timber has a logging railroad in that locality. A number of the allottees were also in need of the funds to be derived from the sale of the timber. In view of the market, the prices received were adequate. The second and third sales were within the Klamath Reservation in Oregon; one, the Calimus Butte unit, comprising only 3,500,000 board feet, could be most advantageously logged in connection with the Calimus-Mash unit, now being operated; the other, the Sprague Canyon unit, comprising about 17,000,000 feet, had been greatly injured by pine bark beetles and immediate sale seemed desirable because of the logging of adjacent timber. Satisfactory prices were obtained for both of the Klamath units.

Early in the fiscal year it appears that the lumber market was recovering from the depression that had existed for some time, but in November, 1929, conditions became exceptionally unfavorable and throughout the remainder of the year there was a marked curtailment of production by companies cutting timber from Indian lands. The total amount cut during the fiscal year was only 561,415,332 board feet, for which the Indians received an income of $2,313,644. This income was $504,671 below the amount received for the fiscal year 1929.

During the fiscal year the logging railroad on the Menominee Reservation in Wisconsin was extended approximately 13 miles across the Wolf and Oconto Rivers into the northeastern township of the reservation. By means of this railroad a rather narrow strip of timber, consisting principally of hemlock and hardwood, will be logged selectively and the timber brought to the Neepit sawmill for manufacture. This timber, which was left when the more valuable and floatable pine was taken out through the Wolf and Oconto Rivers over 30 years ago, is inferior in quality and its logging will necessarily be expensive. It is unfortunate that it should be logged when the market is so weak. However, plans directed to the concentration of logging operations in the future seem to demand the entering of this unfavorable territory at this time. Notwithstanding very ad-
verse conditions during the fiscal year 1930, a profit has been realized by the Menominee mills.

In furtherance of the general plan of forest administration within the Menominee Reservation, outlined in 1927, a fairly comprehensive study of forest growth on cut-over lands of the reservation was made during the past year. The results of this study were summarized in a report designated as A Preliminary Forest Management Plan for the Menominee Indian Reservation. This report presents in written form the guiding principles upon which logging operations at Neopit have been conducted in recent years and demonstrates clearly the possibilities of forest production which have heretofore been predicted by foresters from a general familiarity with tree growth in the Lake States.

An experimental forest area, consisting of 1,780 acres of logged and burned-over tribal lands, has been established as the Quinault Reservation in western Washington. Early in 1929 forestry employees of the Taholah jurisdiction planted 3,500 3-year-old spruce seedlings on a part of this area. Although these trees were of natural growth, pulp within the reservation, a survival of 99 per cent was secured. On Lincoln's Birthday, 1930, members of the Elks lodge of Hoquiam, Wash., assisted the Indian Service rangers and scalers in planting about 30 acres additional. It is hoped that this first demonstration in the Grays Harbor region of the practicability of forest planting for commercial purposes may be of assistance in arousing and maintaining public interest in this subject.

On the Red Lake Reservation, Minn., where forest planting on a small scale was first tried in 1929 with only fair success, about 25,000 Norway and white pine transplants were placed in the field in May, 1930. This planting stock was purchased and donated to the Indian Service by a prominent lumberman, resident in Minneapolis, who had expressed a desire to have a part in an experiment of this character. As members of his family about 30 years ago had manufactured millions of feet of virgin pine taken from the Red Lake Reservation, his interest in the rehabilitation of the pine forests on the Red Lake Reservation affords a striking illustration of the broad view that progressive lumbermen have with regard to reforestation. This gentleman has indicated a desire for further cooperation concerning this worthy project.

The forest planting of 1930 on the Menominee Reservation was made along State Highway No. 47, where the results attained will afford a constant object lesson, not only to the Menominee Indians but also to the hundreds of thousands of tourists passing along the road each season. The site is not a particularly favorable one, being very sandy, but was selected because of its proximity to a main thoroughfare and the probability of protection of the plantation from forest fire.

Mention should be made of a unique forest fire lookout erected within the Quinault Indian Reservation, Wash., through the cooperation of the forestry branch and the Hohi Timber Co. who were logging Indian timber. This lookout was constructed by topping a Douglas fir at a height of 174 feet from the ground and then building an observer's house approximately 5 feet square with its floor 170 feet from the ground. From this lookout approximately two-thirds of the entire area of the Quinault Reservation, an extensive
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 land 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 transfer 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. 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

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
TO THE
SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1930

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON: 1930

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C. • • • Price 10 cents
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 $659,479.60 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 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 $75,000 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reservation</th>
<th>Number of allotments</th>
<th>Acreage</th>
<th>Reservation</th>
<th>Number of allotments</th>
<th>Acreage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Klamath, Ore.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>610</td>
<td>Yakima, Wash.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Peck, Mont.</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>77,911.08</td>
<td>Fallon, Nev.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morrison, Calif.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5.20</td>
<td>White Earth, Minn.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>161.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crow Creek, S. Dak.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4.82</td>
<td>Eastern Navajo, N. Mex.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Hercholt, S. Dak.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>Mora River, Nev.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Yuma, Calif.</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Leech Lake, Minn.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Belknap, Mont.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>319.06</td>
<td>Hoquiam, S. Dak.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quinault, Wash.</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>3,192.71</td>
<td>L'Anse and White Desert</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado River, Min.</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>540</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Claveyenne River, S. Dak.</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>19,587.19</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>504</td>
<td>103,314.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Bridg., S. Dak.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In addition to reservation allotments shown above, 226 allotments were made to Indians residing on the public domain in various States, embracing 37.164 acres.
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 3,626 acres; 255 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 Indian, 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**

An office memorandum approved by the Secretary of the Interior on April 15, 1930, directed that grazing activities on Indian lands be thereafter administered through the forestry branch of the Indian Service. Immediate steps were taken toward a reorganization of grazing work in accordance with these instructions. It has been recognized from the first that the task is a difficult one, but with the cooperation of other units in the service, the forestry force should be able during the fiscal year 1931 to gather the information upon which a systematic grazing plan may be developed and gradually placed in effect.

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. Thoroughly 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-
cial use of the agricultural, grazing, and forest resources of the Indians is a matter of the utmost importance to both the Indians and their neighbors.

At the first session of the Seventy-first Congress the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs reported favorably on bills for the creation of the Colville Indian Forest and the Klamath Indian Forest. The Klamath bill passed the Senate, but the Colville bill was returned to the committee. Neither bill was acted upon in the House of Representatives. At the second session of the Seventy-second Congress slightly modified bills as to the Colville and Klamath and similar bills for the creation of the Warm Springs and Yakima Indian forests were introduced by the Interior Department. All four bills were introduced in both the House of Representatives and the Senate. The Yakima bill was favorably reported by the House Indian Committee and was passed on June 29, 1930. The Yakima Indians have indorsed the proposed legislation. The Colville Indians have also expressed their approval of the creation of the Colville Indian Forest, but the approval of the Klamath and Warm Springs Indians has not been obtained. It is believed that their approval will be expressed when the members of these tribes come to understand the purpose of the bills. Legislation of this character is directed to the conservation of resources that may be made to yield a continuous income to the Indians and at the same time contribute to the welfare of the Nation as a whole. It is hoped that before the end of the Seventy-second Congress these four bills and similar ones regarding other Indian reservations, that will be suggested by the department, will be enacted into law. The definite establishment of a fixed forest land status for approximately 6,000,000 acres of Indian lands would contribute materially to the successful management of these forests and would mark a distinctive step forward in the conservation of national resources.

In April, 1930, changes in the allocation of a number of the more responsible positions in the forestry branch made it possible to pay salaries somewhat comparable to those paid for similar work in other branches of the Federal service and avoided the loss of several experienced employees who had seriously contemplated transfer to other departments or the accepting of employment with private corporations engaged in the lumber industry. With these increases it has also been possible to secure men with training in special lines of forestry work whom the service had been unable to obtain under the allocation formerly existing.

The act making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year 1931 contains the first specific authority for the payment of rewards for information leading to the arrest and conviction of persons setting forest fires in contravention of law. A substantial increase was also made in the appropriation for forestry work on Indian lands and this appropriation was separated from a general appropriation for several distinct lines of work. Twenty thousand dollars was appropriated for the continuation of forest insect control within the Klamath Reservation, for which two annual appropriations of $25,000 each had previously been made. It is hoped that hereafter this infestation may be controlled by the expenditure of much smaller amounts taken from the general appropriation for forestry work at Klamath.
Very unfavorable conditions resulted in substantial losses from forest fires at the Fort Apache, Ariz., and Hoopa Valley, Calif., jurisdictions and a large amount was expended for fire control under the Mission Agency, Calif. Although the drought was exceptionally severe in eastern Washington and heavy losses were sustained on adjacent forest lands, only minor damage was done on the Colville and Spokane Reservations. The expenditures for control and the fire losses were small on most reservations, due partly to increased efficiency secured by means of more adequate appropriations. Several additional steel stairway lookouts were erected; this system of detection having demonstrated its effectiveness.

The policy of restricting sales of stumpage on Indian lands to cases in which funds were urgently needed, or certain conditions indicating a loss of capital values through delay, has been continued through the year for economic reasons as well as silvicultural ones. However, three sales have been made, one on the Bels Porf, or Kett Lake Reservation in Minnesota, comprising approximately 12,000 acres of allotted lands. The timber on these allotments consists principally of inferior species, being largely pulpwood, which should be removed now while a purchaser of adjoining timber has a logging railroad in that locality. A number of the allottees were also in need of the funds to be derived from the sale of the timber. In view of the market, the prices received were adequate. The second and third sales were within the Klamath Reservation in Oregon; one, the Calmus Butte unit, comprising only 3,700,000 board feet, could be most advantageously logged in connection with the Calmus-Yash unit, now being operated; the other, the Sprague Canyon unit, comprising about 17,000,000 feet, had been greatly injured by pine bark beetles and immediate sale seemed desirable because of the logging of adjacent timber. Satisfactory prices were obtained for both of the Klamath units.

Early in the fiscal year it appears that the lumber market was recovering from the depression that had existed for some time, but in November, 1909, conditions became exceptionally unfavorable and throughout the remainder of the year there was a marked curtailment of production by companies cutting timber from Indian lands. The total amount cut during the fiscal year was only 561,455,532 board feet, for which the Indians received an income of $2,313,441. This income was $504,671 below the amount received for the fiscal year 1909.

During the fiscal year the logging railroad on the Menominee Reservation in Wisconsin was extended approximately 15 miles across the Wolf and Oconto Rivers into the northeastern township of the reservation. By means of this railroad a rather narrow strip of timber, consisting principally of hemlock and hardwoods, will be logged selectively and the timber brought to the Neopit sawmill for manufacture. This timber, which was left when the more valuable and floatable pine was taken out through the Wolf and Oconto Rivers over 30 years ago, is inferior in quality and its logging will necessarily be expensive. It is unfortunate that it should be logged when the market is so weak. However, plans directed to the concentration of logging operations in the future seem to demand the entering of this unfavorable territory at this time. Notwithstanding very ad-
verse conditions during the fiscal year 1930, a profit has been realized by the Menominee mills.

In furtherance of the general plan of forest administration within the Menominee Reservation, outlined in 1927, a fairly comprehensive study of forest growth on cut-over lands of the reservation was made during the past year. The results of this study were summarized in a report designated as A Preliminary Forest Management Plan for the Menominee Indian Reservation. This report presents in written form the guiding principles upon which logging operations at Neopit have been conducted in recent years and demonstrates clearly the possibilities of forest production which have heretofore been predicted by foresters from a general familiarity with tree growth in the Lake States.

An experimental forest area, consisting of 1,780 acres of logged and burned-over tribal lands, has been established as the Quinault Reservation in western Washington. Early in 1929 forestry employes of the Taholah jurisdiction planted 3,500 5-year-old spruce seedlings on a part of this area. Although these trees were of natural growth, pulled within the reservation, a survival of 90 per cent was secured. On Lincoln’s Birthday, 1930, members of the Elks lodge of Hoquiam, Wash., assisted the Indian Service rangers and skaters in planting about 20 acres additional. It is hoped that this first demonstration in the Grays Harbor region of the practicability of forest planting for commercial purposes may be of assistance in arousing and maintaining public interest in this subject.

On the Red Lake Reservation, Minn., where forest planting on a small scale was first tried in 1919 with only fair success, about 25,000 Norway and white pine transplants were placed in the field in May, 1930. This planting stock was purchased and donated to the Indian Service by a prominent lumberman, resident in Minneapolis, who had expressed a desire to have a part in an experiment of this character. As members of his family about 30 years ago had manufactured millions of feet of virgin pine taken from the Red Lake Reservation, his interest in the rehabilitation of the pine forests on the Red Lake Reservation affords a striking illustration of the broad view that progressive lumbermen have with regard to reforestation. This gentleman has indicated a desire for further cooperation concerning this worthy project.

The forest planting of 1930 on the Menominee Reservation was made along State Highway No. 47, where the results attained will afford a constant object lesson, not only to the Menominee Indians but also to the hundreds of thousands of tourists passing along the road each season. The site is not a particularly favorable one, being very sandy, but was selected because of its proximity to a main thoroughfare and the probability of protection of the plantation from forest fire.

Mention should be made of a unique forest fire lookout erected within the Quinault Indian Reservation, Wash., through the cooperation of the forestry branch and the Hebei Timber Co., who were logging Indian timber. This lookout was constructed by topping a Douglas fir at a height of 174 feet from the ground and then building an observer’s house approximately 5 feet square with its floor 170 feet from the ground. From this lookout approximately two-thirds of the entire area of the Quinault Reservation, an extensive
area within the Olympic National Forest, and many square miles of private forest land, are visible.

For 1920 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 $330,000. This sum was increased for the 1930 fiscal year by $25,000 and for 1931 a further increase of $150,000 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 far 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 1915. 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.

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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
TO THE
SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1931

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
RAYMOND P. BURR, Secretary
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
CHIEF, JAMES E. NEWELL, Commissioner
J. HENRY SCHMITTGOOD
Assistant Commissioner

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON: 1931

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

Arizona 600 wells, all for sheep, and some 4,000,000
acres of grazing land on the
In the winter to 8,000 in the summer.

The total number of projects is 45—all 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operating management</th>
<th>Number of units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Operated by</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian irrigation division</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Reclamation Service</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indians</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District of association</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U. S. Reclamation Service</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>168</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 Forest 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 in those
areas 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 Mesqui
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 declaration 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

$1550—31
Quinniet because of the urgent demand of allottees for income from their allotments, was emphasized. The first and only sale yet made on Navajo lands was partly directed to the production of lumber 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 341,527,819 feet, yielding $1,238,148.08, as compared with 381,413,332 feet cut in 1930, for which the Indians received an income of $2,313,544. 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 forest management was required to make the survey wherever such a force was available, and forest men at large were required to cover reservations where an organization of the forest branch had not previously been effected. The instance 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 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-
In the Indian Service the reorganization of the forest division is now being carried out. The Indian Service operates under the supervision of the Forest Service. The Indian Service is responsible for the administration of the forest lands, including the conservation of the natural resources, the enforcement of forest laws, and the prevention of forest fires.

The Indian Service has been charged with the responsibility of forest management on Indian lands. This responsibility includes the establishment of forest reserves, the protection of forest resources, the prevention of forest fires, and the enforcement of forest laws.

In addition to these responsibilities, the Indian Service is responsible for the development of new forest lands and the improvement of existing forest lands. The Indian Service is also responsible for the maintenance of forest roads and trails, the construction of new forest roads and trails, and the improvement of existing forest roads and trails.

The Indian Service is composed of a number of different units, each responsible for a specific area of the country. These units include the Indian Service Bureau, the Indian Service Exceptional Units, and the Indian Service Exceptional Unit in the Indian Service Exceptional Unit in the Indian Service Exceptional Unit.

The Indian Service Exceptional Units are responsible for the administration of the forest lands within their respective districts. These units are composed of a number of different units, each responsible for a specific area of the country. These units include the Indian Service Exceptional Unit in the Indian Service Exceptional Unit in the Indian Service Exceptional Unit.

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The Indian Service Exceptional Unit in the Indian Service Exceptional Unit is responsible for the administration of the forest lands within its respective district. This unit is composed of a number of different units, each responsible for a specific area of the country. These units include the Indian Service Exceptional Unit in the Indian Service Exceptional Unit.
grants will approve larger appropriations for the protection and development of the very valuable Indian timberlands, and that the reference was made in our report for 1930, may be enacted.

Mr. J. P. Kimney, who has directed forestry work in the Indian Service for nearly 20 years, has been given the title of director of forestry at the universities of Wisconsin and Michigan, was made assistant director of forestry. Mr. L. D. Arnold, an experienced 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: Apalachee, 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. E. 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 $21,125,109.25, including certain items carried in deficiency acts. This represents an increase of $2,846,317.43 over the gross amount of $18,278,791.82 available for the previous year. Authorizations from tribal funds for 1931 aggregated $3,690,939.17, or $1,145,299.69 less than the gross amount of $4,836,238.86 available for 1930. The major portion of this decrease is accounted for through the 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 $25,275,367.76, or an increase of $4,592,304.95 over the amount for 1931. Included in this increase, however, is a total of $1,248,000 for education and medical care for natives in Alaska, this work having been transferred to the Indian Service on March 15, 1931, pursuant to a deficiency appropriation act approved March 4, 1931. Tribal fund authorizations were further increased for 1932 by $271,025.19, the gross total for the year being $26,357,392.98.

The following comparison of appropriations for all purposes will be of interest:
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
TO THE
SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1932
AFFAIRS

carry on a project of economic improvement was 3,377, consisting of 562 girls. Garden-estates 706. Other livestock 2,559; Indian arts, furniture, 44; canning, 181; dairy, 34; miscellaneous, 798.

In order to avoid the transfer of our own culture materials is in the hands of our agents in the entire field of food supply, the planting and storing of crops. The same reservations. On 5 tested; on 6 reservations, 110,711,000; on 6 reservations, 11,012,611,100. Meetings of agricultural extension agents were cleansed. These activities, prizing, production, and storage, e.

of agricultural land during the past year has attempted to deviate from the traditional acceptance of relief to those of drought. A request for relief were met with a great deal of reluctance, with a very small capital or financial resources covering companies. In

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

The reimbursable appropriations, amounting to some $875,000, 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 cannot 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 of 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 past 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 1,302 were seasonal or temporary and 1,195 were permanent. There were 2,497 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 timber, while production at the lowest job 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 timber, 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 timber 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 involved, 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 $100,000 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 these years in the Great Plains region and in the Pacific Northwest was little more than one-
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, accessible 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 1795, 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 cataloged. A financial statement for the 110 projects has been prepared.
ANNUAL REPORT
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TO THE
SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1932

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1932
In order to avoid our own culture materials in parts of our own life, we have endeavored to supply the food and storage needs of our own culture experiences of the Indian people in self-supporting enterprises, including farming, stock raising, and other 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.

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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-
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 Delknap 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.
no physician is stationed at Chitina and Yakutat. with a capacity of 20 beds to operation October 1, an natives by the follow-

urse aboard was operated 1932. Due to decreased the operation of this hospital at Akiak because of physician has been natives of this region.

A survey was made of changes during the for physicians and nurses, can secure appointment. of changing the village only, to traveling nurses, direct the medical work supervision. He has been situations among the natives

prevalent disease among, care, and treatment inadequate. The Alaska Legion passed resolutions au Service for combating operation of at least 1 solely for the care and

which was destroyed by building is also urgently fountain in northwestern.

SUMMARIES OF BUREAU REPORTS

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 condi-
tions 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 sup-
pression 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 opera-
tions 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 opera-
tions 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 there-
fore 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 recon-
naissance upon which to base a plan of range management which will
improve the present activities which now exist.

In the latter part of the year work camps were set up upon the work authoriza-
tion Act, practical managers and foresters being stationed at the various
places planned for work. Many Indians are being developed; in
years it has been possible to give this kind of work and to entertain them
Indian youth. It is work an important factor in making Indian
lines.

The Indian irrigation problem on Indian reservations is
(1) Cancellation of local superintendents
(2) The decrease in irrigation
(3) The reduction in irrigable lands

The wellheads have been temporarily
wait to be overhauled. It
Activities of the
primarily concerned
the semiarid region
vation by the art of the
of domestic and
wells, pumping,
the responsibility

Epidemic confined the latter the infected of measures would be severe than during the early part of 1933 adequacy of the forestry obtained in the supervisors up an organization. It is misguided man our fire organization damage many times for 20 years and has training forestry operations.

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g the Indian Service is. Thousands of Indians livelihood, and there constitute one of the to bring about more lands for the Indians.

Activities of the Irrigation Division of the Indian Service are primarily 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 cultivation 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, chacos, small reservoirs, and concrete tanks. Supplementary to its primary functions the Division is charged with the responsibility of protecting school and agency property from
Timber Enterprise

The sale of Indian-owned timber reached an all-time 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 management 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 development of the country.

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.
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-
INDIAN AFFAIRS • 1965

A Progress Report from the
Commissioner of Indian Affairs

APR 25 1966
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
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 subsurface 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.
indian affairs 1967
a progress report from the commissioner of indian affairs
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
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 million. 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.
indian affairs 1968

a progress report from the commissioner of indian affairs
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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tribe</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Colville</td>
<td>$3,500,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hualapai</td>
<td>2,950,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kickapoo</td>
<td>771,441.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kickapoo</td>
<td>540,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache</td>
<td>6,000,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ottawa of Grand River</td>
<td>932,620.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sac and Fox</td>
<td>899,408.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shoshone-Bannock</td>
<td>15,700,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sioux, Eastern or Mississippi</td>
<td>12,250,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wea</td>
<td>33,262.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$43,576,722.73</td>
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</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MINERAL LEASES:</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oil &amp; gas</td>
<td>11,327</td>
<td>3,691,529.23</td>
<td>$32,304,422.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Minerals</td>
<td>1,005</td>
<td>819,905.86</td>
<td>5,845,239.52</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>12,332</td>
<td>4,511,435.09</td>
<td>38,149,662.40</td>
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<tr>
<td>SURFACE LEASES:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>33,514</td>
<td>4,059,612.71</td>
<td>$14,413,116.11</td>
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<tr>
<td>Business</td>
<td>3,080</td>
<td>81,985.04</td>
<td>3,320,537.72</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>5,895</td>
<td>183,498.53</td>
<td>387,612.17</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>42,489</td>
<td>4,325,096.28</td>
<td>18,121,266.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>54,821</td>
<td>8,876,531.37</td>
<td>$56,270,928.40</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appropriation and Activity</th>
<th>F.Y. 1968 Actual</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational assistance, facilities and services</td>
<td>$96,651,423</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community development and adult education</td>
<td>1,048,644</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Welfare and guidance services</td>
<td>20,200,308</td>
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<tr>
<td>Relocation and adult vocational training</td>
<td>21,454,231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintaining law and order</td>
<td>3,078,180</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>142,432,786</td>
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<tr>
<td>RESOURCES MANAGEMENT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest and range lands</td>
<td>5,618,472</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire suppression</td>
<td>868,443</td>
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<tr>
<td>Agricultural and industrial assistance</td>
<td>8,626,583</td>
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<tr>
<td>Soil and moisture conservation</td>
<td>5,594,122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance of roads</td>
<td>4,103,460</td>
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<tr>
<td>Development of Indian arts and crafts</td>
<td>540,040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management of Indian trust property</td>
<td>7,354,263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repair and maintenance of buildings and utilities</td>
<td>14,969,826</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operation, repair, and maintenance of Indian irrigation systems</td>
<td>1,079,728</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONSTRUCTION</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buildings and utilities</td>
<td>25,970,585</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irrigation systems</td>
<td>11,041,209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>37,011,794</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROAD CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION):</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal-Aid Highway roads</td>
<td>16,755,336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES</td>
<td>4,745,006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>$249,719,859</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

*Incomplete due to the lack of some component items.*