

INDIAN AFFAIRS • 1964

*A Progress Report from the
Commissioner of Indian Affairs*

THE 12 MONTHS between July 1963 and June 1964 were a time of both tragedy and promise for the Indian people of the United States.

An earthquake and tidal wave in March 1964 destroyed or badly damaged six native villages in the area of Kodiak Island, Alaska, and 23 people were killed. A flood of unprecedented proportions struck the Blackfeet Reservation in Montana in June, killing more than 30 people and washing out roads, dams, and hundreds of homes. In both instances, Bureau emergency operating plans went into effect, with homes and food provided for disaster victims and funds channeled into reconstruction.

On the bright side, President Johnson's declaration of war on poverty, first enunciated in his state of the Union message to Congress in January, was followed by his assurances to tribal leaders that Indian poverty was to be a major target.

A meeting of reservation superintendents, officials of the Department of the Interior, and other top Government representatives and Indian leaders, was held in June 1964 in Santa Fe, N. Mex. On that occasion, Secretary Udall asked for submission of 10-year development plans for each reservation—and stipulated that he was seeking "the best, boldest, and most imaginative thinking" to help combat Indian poverty.

Meanwhile, much planning and effort had gone into the operation of Bureau programs that, during fiscal year 1964, showed measurable achievements in education, vocational training and job placement, housing, industrial development, and improvement of reservation resources.

Phillip Ross

Commissioner.

A PROGRESS REPORT

BUREAU PROGRAMS IN 1964

The Bureau continued in fiscal year 1964 to pursue the objectives set forth in Secretary Udall's Task Force report of 1961:

1. Maximum Indian economic self-sufficiency.
2. Full participation of Indians in American life.
3. Equal citizenship privileges and responsibilities for Indians.

To further these objectives, it has emphasized developmental programs in preference to custodial functions. The overall purpose is to educate or train an Indian to perform a skilled job while, at the same time, making sure that he can later find such a job.

The Bureau also recognizes that some Indians—like non-Indians—wish to work close to home, while others are lured by the attractions of city life. Its programs, therefore, are designed to assist both groups.

In general, Bureau programs may be divided under two headings:

- (a) programs for the development of *human* resources (i.e., people).
- (b) programs for the development of *natural* resources (like land, forests, minerals, and recreational or scenic attractions).

PROGRAMS SERVING THE PEOPLE

Accomplishments of 1964 in programs for the development of Indian human resources were:

FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Elementary and Secondary Education

An increasing Indian population and the frequent educational gap between Indians and the general United States population are factors strongly affecting current Bureau policy. Every program in the Bureau is to some degree oriented around education as a means to economic and social improvement.

Enrollment of Indian children of school age (6-18) increased 9.4 percent in fiscal 1964 as compared to the preceding year. Of the 132,654 enrolled, 59.8 percent were in public schools; 33.3 in Bureau schools; and 6.9 in mission and other private schools.

In fiscal 1964 the Bureau operated 263 schools with an enrollment of 46,142 including those under 6 and over 18 years of age. Compared to 43,435 students last year, this was an increase of 6.2 percent. In addition, dormitory facilities were provided at 19 locations for 4,147 students who attended nearby public schools. Often the dormitory staff included instructors for remedial

and enrichment programs related to classroom studies. Dropouts of high school age decreased from 7.5 percent in 1963 to 6.9 percent in 1964.

A long-range objective of the Indian education program is the development of a public school opportunity for all Indian children. In a number of States this objective has already been reached. In other States the number of Indian children enrolled in public schools continued to grow. During 1964 public school enrollment increased by 7,127 students. [Since 1960 Bureau reports have not included the number of Indian children enrolled in public schools in California, Idaho, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Oregon (except Warm Springs Agency), Texas, Washington, and Wisconsin, where all resident Indian children may attend public schools on the same basis as other children.] The Bureau provided \$7,423,676 in grants to public school systems in 18 States, under provisions of the Johnson-O'Malley Act of 1934.

English is a foreign language to many Indian students. An elementary school group at Intermountain School in Brigham City, Utah, has a "language lab" session.



Post Secondary Vocational Education

Emphasis on strengthening such basic academic subjects as English and mathematics and stress on vocational education at the post-secondary level resulted in curriculum changes at Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kans.; Chilocco Indian School, Chilocco, Okla.; and the Institute of American Indian Arts, Santa Fe, N. Mex., and at some other Bureau schools. The objective is to give Indian high school students additional instruction in the "tool" subjects which will better prepare them for college studies, or for advanced vocational training in technical schools.

Summer Schools

Expansion of the Bureau's summer programs for Indian children and young people resulted in a total of 20,444 enrollees during June, July, and August 1963. This was an increase of 8,000 over 1962. The programs provided a wide variety of activities to meet the interest and needs of the participants. Academic activity ranged from kindergartens to remedial or accelerated studies for elementary and high school students. Work programs provided youngsters with opportunities to earn money. Games, camping, 4-H clubs, scouting, and field trips contributed to a summer of widening influences.

Of special significance in 1963 was a college preparatory program held at Haskell Institute for 77 academically talented high school and post high school students. This program provided academic help in the basic subjects, professional counseling services, and culturally enriching activities like attendances at University of Kansas lectures and concerts and visits to museums in Kansas City.

College Scholarships

Scholarships totaling \$2,300,000 were made available to Indian young people for higher edu-

cation in 1964 by organizations, schools, States, tribal groups, and the Federal Government. Approximately one-third of this amount was supplied by the Indian people themselves. The Bureau scholarship grant program assisted 1,327 Indian youths in 1964, at a cost of \$865,000.

Adult Education

Many adult Indians missed out on education in their youth and are handicapped in the use of the English language and basic scholastic skills. Through individual tutoring, formal classes, and many kinds of group activities the reservation adult education program caters to the needs of older Indian people. Indian adult concerns are centered about home and family life, civic participation, social understandings, employment, health and safety, tribal affairs, the education of children, and current events. This program served 183 Indian communities in 1964, with 30,868 adults participating.



Teacher Preparation

During 1964 the Bureau stressed the enhancement of the quality of teaching in its schools. A master teacher program was implemented in all areas. Plans for a nationwide teacher recruitment program and a centralized orientation and teacher training program were developed. Increased attention to the problems of teaching English as a second language resulted in Bureau participation in National conferences and workshops.

School Construction

During 1964 construction was completed on 43 school projects. Included were classroom spaces for 1,982 additional children and the replacement of 4,350 obsolete classroom spaces. In addition to classrooms, the projects provided new dormitories, kitchens, dining halls, shops, and other necessary school facilities.

The principal projects completed were the Rock Point School in Arizona costing about



\$1,200,000; an addition to the Kayenta Boarding School in Arizona, costing \$2 million; a 630-pupil elementary school at Tuba City, Ariz., costing \$3,100,000; and the Greasewood Boarding School in Arizona, costing \$3,200,000. All these were on the large Navajo Reservation where the constantly increasing school-age population has in recent years required a rapid expansion of school facilities.

The total cost of the 43 projects, which included many in other States, was more than \$30 million.

Vocational Training and Employment Guidance

For adult Indians the Bureau also has programs of vocational training, on-the-job training, refresher training, and direct employment assistance.

During 1964 several new services were initiated. An orientation center was established in Seattle, Wash., to provide counseling services and urban living experiences to Alaskan natives

Left—In a class for adults. One of many conducted in Indian communities by Bureau teachers engaged in the war on illiteracy.

Right—In the printshop at Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kans. Vocational education at the postsecondary level is offered in Bureau schools. Adults may also receive training under a special program which permits them to attend a wide range of public or private institutions throughout the country, all expenses paid.



Home construction on the reservations makes it possible for Indian families to enjoy some of the conveniences and comforts of present-day living.

(Eskimos, Aleuts, and Indians) en route to employment assistance offices of the Bureau located in eight major industrial centers throughout the country. This center was also used to provide 10 days of intensive orientation for 40 vocational trainees and their family members who were on their way to the RCA Institute in New York City, where special upgrading training was provided in electronics technology.

Contracts were arranged with universities for professional instruction in the general field of counseling and guidance to Bureau staff members assigned to employment assistance offices in industrial centers.

Use of these new techniques enabled the Bureau to serve, during 1964, approximately 9,400 Indian people in these related programs. Of this total, 1,800 individuals and heads of families were placed directly in employment while 1,700 entered vocational training courses at schools or institutes. On or near the reservations, almost 4,000 Indians were assisted in find-

ing either temporary or permanent employment, and 400 were enrolled in on-the-job training programs. In addition, more than 600 Indians were enabled to avail themselves of training opportunities under the Area Redevelopment and Manpower Development and Training Acts.

Housing

Decent living conditions are basic to an upgrading of human efforts and capabilities. In fiscal 1964 a significant start was made in improving the appallingly bad housing conditions on Indian reservations. Nine out of ten Indian families live in homes far below any acceptable standards.

In January 1964, President Johnson announced an earmarking by the Public Housing Administration of 3,200 housing units on Indian reservations in 17 States. About half of these homes are to be low-rent units similar to those

that have gone into many American communities in the past. The other half are to be built under a recently developed mutual-help program of home ownership, which is a cooperative plan developed by the Bureau and PHA. Under this plan, if the Indian participants will contribute their labor and agree to work together on the construction of their homes, PHA will advance funds for the purchase of materials and the employment of such skilled labor as is essential.

A pilot project of 10 mutual-help houses was started on the San Carlos Apache Reservation in Arizona in November 1963. Although this was an entirely new program, the enthusiasm of the participating families and the progress achieved evoked wide interest. Thirty-one other Indian tribes soon developed plans for mutual-help housing on their reservations.

Sixty-three Indian tribes have established local housing authorities comparable to those in cities and counties throughout America so that they can qualify for PHA programs. Forty-eight of these authorities have taken additional action and applied for the 3,200 units announced by the President. Some 400 of the announced units are either completed or under construction, and it is anticipated that the balance will be under construction during the coming year.

In addition, the Bureau experimented with a \$500,000 program to provide home improvement for families so poor or handicapped that they could not participate in the mutual-help program or be assisted through loan programs. Because of its limited resources, this program was initially confined to four reservations in the northern United States where climatic conditions were most severe and human suffering most likely to occur. It will be carried forward on about the same scale in fiscal 1965 so that patterns and

techniques can be developed to meet the needs of the more serious hardship cases on reservations.

The Bureau increased its efforts to help individual Indians obtain housing or home improvement loans from banks, loan associations, and other private sources as well as through the Federal Housing Administration, the Farmers Home Administration, and other Government agencies. Reports indicated that \$6,200,000 was borrowed by Indian families for housing and home improvements during 1963 in contrast with \$2,900,000 in 1962.

Welfare

Although employment opportunities on or near reservations increased in 1964, there were still considerable numbers of able-bodied Indians who were unemployed, underemployed, or not employable for physical or other reasons. The welfare program provided financial assistance to meet subsistence needs of those Indians for whom aid was not available through State or county programs.

Assistance needs vary seasonally. During the peak period of March 1964 general assistance was provided to 27,094 persons. Emphasis was placed upon providing counsel and guidance as well as assistance so as to help families to help themselves in coping with their problems. Counsel and guidance were also provided to many Indian families and individuals who did not require financial aid but had serious social problems.

Special services were provided to Indian children on reservations when such help was not available from State or local agencies. These included arrangements for the protection and care of dependent, neglected, and handicapped children through foster homes or appropriate in-

stitutions and planning for adoptive placements where possible. Tribal courts and tribal councils played a major role in services for Indian children, and Bureau social workers worked closely with these agencies to help develop plans for meeting the children's needs.

Technical Aid to Tribal Governments

Organized Indian tribes living on reservations are largely self-governing. A few tribes have considerable property; most have little or none. It is essential, however, that all tribes administer the resources they possess—land, income from mineral leases, claims awards, and other monies—as productively as possible for the benefit and development of their members. For that reason the Bureau works closely with the tribes in efforts to ensure effective, democratic government and wise business management of their resources. The increased availability of large sums of judgment money to some tribes through Indian Claims Commission awards has intensified this need.

In 1964 tribal groups expended more than \$17,500,000 for the development and protection of physical resources, including such activities as reforestation, timber harvesting, construction of fire lookout towers, roads and trails for fire suppression, forest disease eradication, range land programs, irrigation projects, water reservoirs, and recreation facilities.

In connection with human resources, \$22 million of tribal funds were expended to meet the individual needs of tribal members. These included expenditures for dividends or per capita payments, family plans, community centers, education, welfare, loans, law and order, sanitation, health, employment assistance, job training, youth camps, and recreational activities.



"Cooperative relations between Federal officials and Indians," pledged 4 years ago, are reflected in the increased efficiency and responsibility of tribal governments, many of which are establishing a wide range of community services developed with technical aid from the Bureau.

New or revised rolls were often needed to identify persons as tribal members in order to permit their participation in tribal programs. Work was completed on the rolls of 10 major tribes involving several thousand persons. Work continues on the rolls of approximately 40 other tribes.

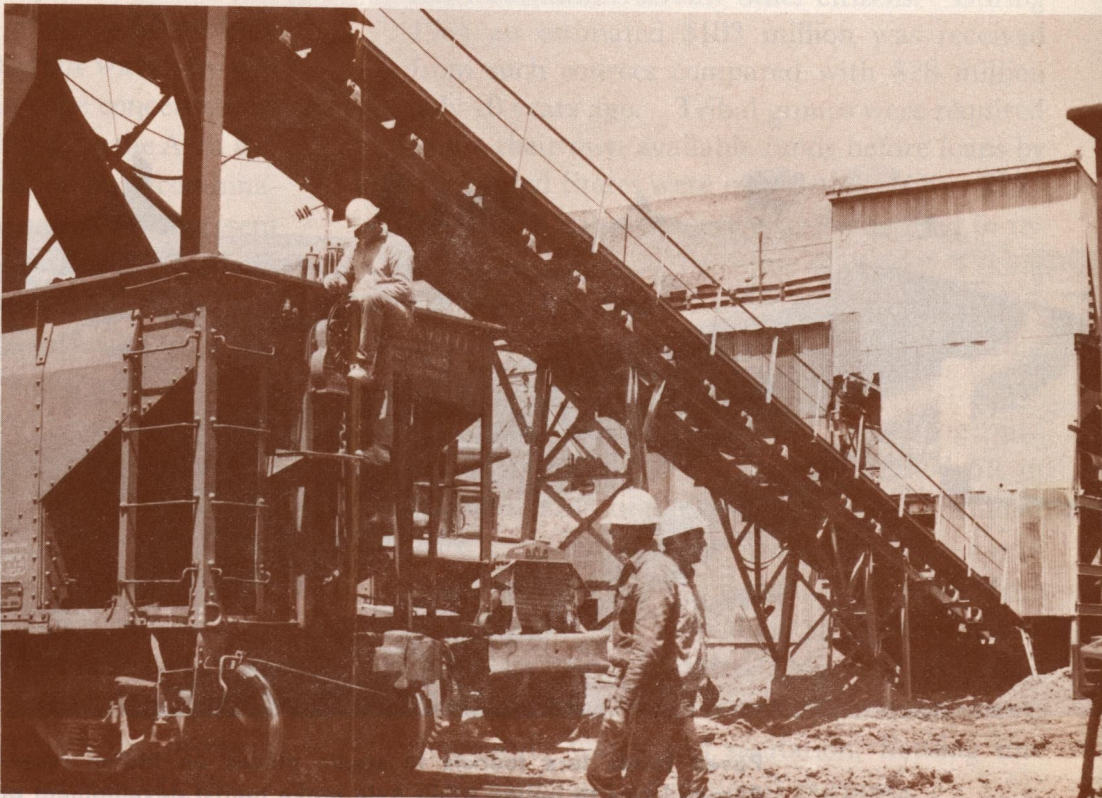
The ability to improve reservation resources, both natural and human, depends in large measure on the applicability of tribal constitutions. Bureau staff met with nearly 50 tribes to discuss methods and means of increasing the effectiveness of tribal organic documents. Changes in political instruments ranged from revised voting procedures to rewriting of a tribal constitution to implement a complex development program.

Fiscal 1964 saw the granting of over \$13 million in judgments to nine tribes or bands by the Indian Claims Commission. In addition, Congress appropriated over \$8 million to cover previous awards to five other tribes.

*Indian Claims Commission Awards
Fiscal Year 1964*

Tribes	Net award
Chehalis.....	\$754,380.00
Muckleshoot.....	80,377.00
Cheyenne, Northern.....	4,360,886.19
Duwamish.....	62,000.00
Klamath.....	2,500,000.00
Omaha.....	1,750,000.00
Otoe & Missouri.....	1,750,000.00
Chippewa, Red Lake.....	1,797,761.74
Chippewa, Pembina.....	237,127.82
Total.....	13,292,532.75

Mining — a job-creating enterprise which also provides tribal income to the Fort Hall Reservation Indians in Idaho.



PROGRAMS TO DEVELOP THE ECONOMY

The 50 million acres of scattered lands which still belong to the American Indians are doubly precious to them.

They are home to the 380,000 Indians who are legally under the protection of the United States, a symbol of the vastly greater lands which the tribes once roamed. Moreover, the lands are the Indians' principal, and sometimes only, possession.

Intelligent use of these lands is of prime importance to the Indians. Where the lands are inadequate to support a reservation's present population, new sources of employment and livelihood must be introduced.

Accomplishments of 1964 in programs for the development of the Indians' natural resources were:

Development Projects

Spearheading the Bureau's efforts to stimulate new, productive enterprises on the reservations has been its program, begun in fiscal 1962, to appraise realistically the economic opportunities existing on each reservation. This has involved not only exhaustive surveys of reservation resources, both human and natural, but constructive, imaginative efforts to mobilize all outside resources—private investors as well as Federal and State agencies—in the Indians' behalf.

In cooperation with the Area Redevelopment Administration, 43 reservation development programs have been prepared, and 75 feasibility studies have been started since 1962. Twenty of these were initiated in fiscal 1964. The studies deal with such economic development considera-

tions as tourism and recreation, public accommodations, wildlife development, agricultural production, food processing, forestry, sawmills and wood products industries, mineral deposits, industrial parks, and arts and crafts.

Many of these studies are bearing fruit. One on the Mescalero-Apache Reservation in New Mexico led to a \$1,500,000 tribal investment in a ski facility and hotel complex. Another on the Warm Springs Reservation in Oregon led to construction by the tribe of the Kahneeta Hot Springs Resort, an enterprise certain to attract many visitors and to employ a substantial staff of Indians.

Other research resulted in the creation of the Chippewyan Authentics Company on the Turtle Mountain Reservation in North Dakota for the

manufacturing of arts and crafts replicas. Training of Indians was begun at the plant in 1964 and eventually 200 are expected to be employed.

Industrialization

Since the mid-1950's a program has encouraged industrial concerns to open plants on or near the reservations and, where feasible, has aided tribes in organizing industrial enterprises of their own. Fiscal 1964 witnessed a quickening of the pace in plant establishment. Of 51 plants assisted by the program, 21 began operation during the year and negotiations were entered upon or finalized with another 12 companies.

The new enterprises include a charcoal company in Oklahoma; a furniture factory in North Carolina; a food-processing plant in New Mexico; a yarn mill in Arizona; a plywood factory in Idaho; and a woodworking facility in Mississippi. They were financed in numerous ways: by private investors, by the Indian tribe concerned, by the Bureau's revolving loan fund, by the Area Redevelopment Administration, or by a combination of such sources. In all cases they represent a cooperative effort on the part of the Indians, the Bureau, and the surrounding community.

The industrial development program also helped in creating nine new tourist enterprises on the reservations. The natural beauty of many of the reservations, combined with the opportunities they offer for hunting, fishing, and other forms of recreation, suggested in 1964 that the attraction and accommodation of visitors may soon become one of the Indians' largest resources of employment and income. As 1964 closed, industrial and tourist enterprises were providing jobs for over 1,500 Indians with the prospect that at capacity they would provide 6,000 jobs.

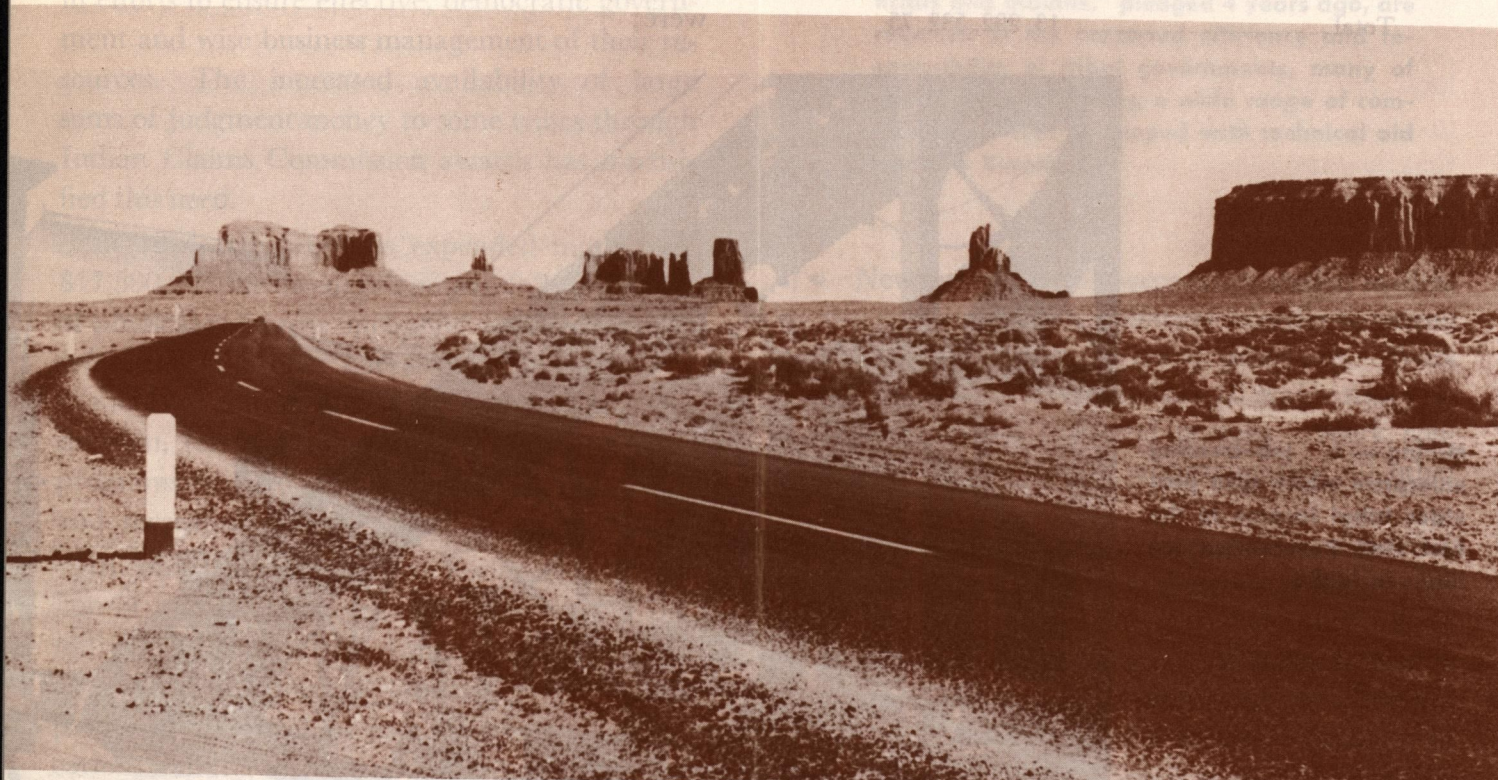
Loans

Economic development of the reservations requires extensive financing. The Bureau's credit program operates both as a lending agency and as a money-finding agency for development ventures by Indian individuals, tribes, or joint enterprises with non-Indian interests.

More than \$6,700,000 was advanced in new loans to Indian tribes or individuals from the Bureau's revolving fund in 1964. This compared with \$5,900,000 in 1963, and was more than was loaned in the first 11 years after the establishment of the fund in 1934. The loans outstanding as of June 30, 1964, totaled over \$23 million. Requests for loans on file on June 30 amounted to nearly \$42 million, far exceeding the cash balance of less than \$2 million.

Primary emphasis, however, continued to be placed on helping Indians to obtain financing from institutions serving other citizens. During 1964 an estimated \$103 million was received from such sources compared with \$28 million only 10 years ago. Tribal groups were required to use their own available funds before loans by the United States were considered. Over \$25,500,000 of tribal moneys were being used in resource programs at the close of 1964. Taking Bureau, tribal, and private loan sources together, it is believed that outstanding Indian financing exceeded \$151 million by June 1964.

Roughly half of the Bureau's revolving fund loans in 1964 assisted tribes and individuals in developing natural resources. These included loans for land improvements, sawmills, cattle herds, and tourist facilities. The other half helped tribes and individuals to improve living conditions and increase job opportunities. These included loans for industrial development, community water and sanitation, housing improvement, and educational purposes.



Paved roads lure tourists to scenic places on Indian reservations. Bureau loans to Indian tribes help make tourist development possible.

Timber Enterprise

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

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

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

ment and simplified the administration of timber sales.

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

Road Building

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

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

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

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

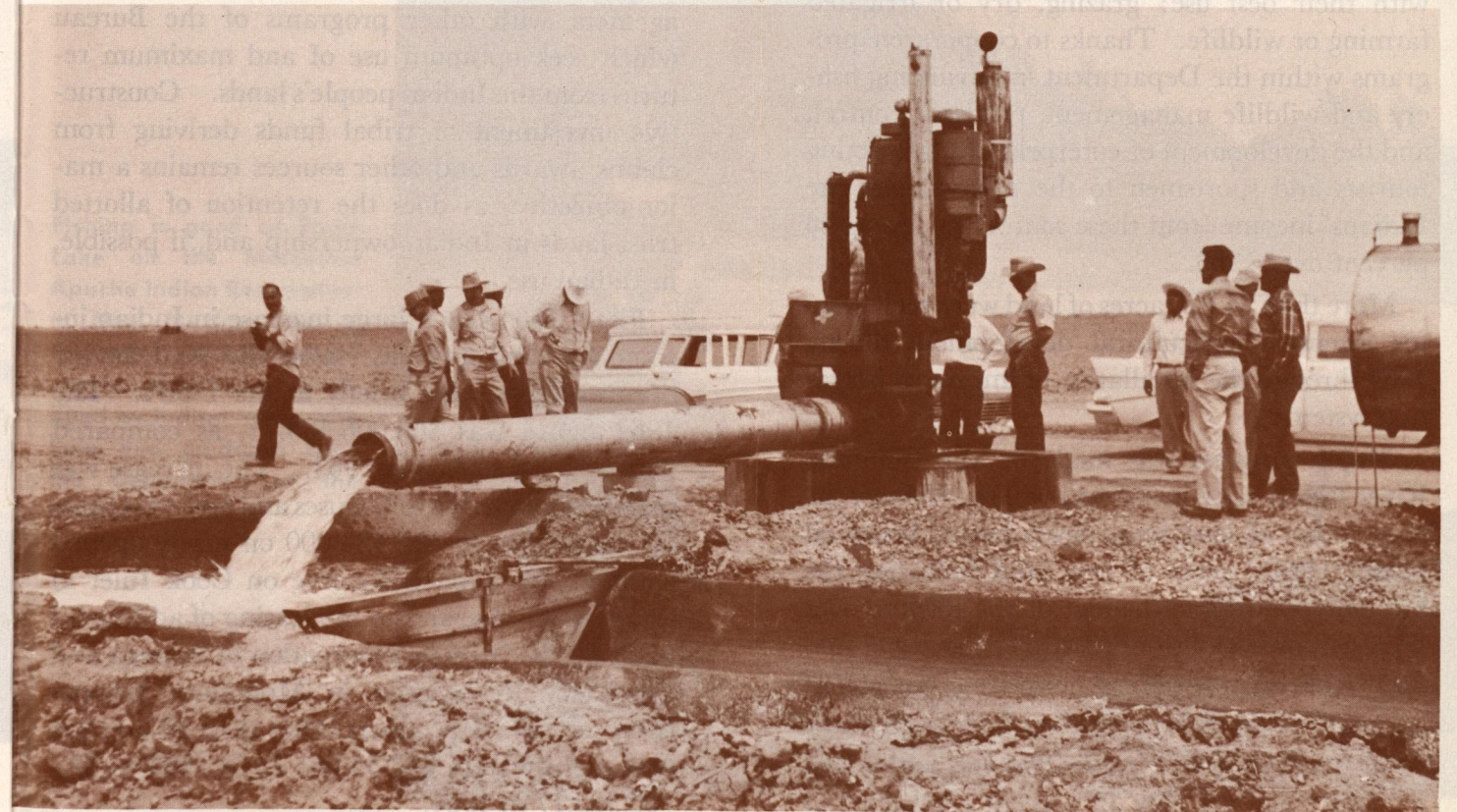
Land Improvement

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



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.



owned land dropped from \$168,780,000 in calendar 1962 to \$163,647,000 in 1963, largely because of the drop in the market price of cattle, the amount of Indian land used by the Indians themselves rose from 30,792,000 acres in 1962 to 31,278,000 in 1963, and the value of all crops grown by Indian people on Indian land increased from \$67,053,000 in 1962 to \$67,213,000 in 1963.

Tribal governing bodies and individual Indian users are increasing expenditures for improvements that contribute to greater production, better management and marketing. Corporate types of livestock management are being developed, such as those of the Mescalero and Uintah and Ouray Tribes.

During fiscal year 1964 soil and range inventories were made on more than 4,300,000 acres of Indian land. These inventories furnished facts by which lands were classified in accord with their best use: grazing, dry or irrigated farming or wildlife. Thanks to cooperative programs within the Department in advancing fishery and wildlife management, predator control, and the development of enterprises for attracting tourists and sportsmen to the reservations, the Indians' income from these sources increased 26 percent over 1963.

More than 36,000 acres of land were reclaimed for intensive agricultural development during 1964 through the installation of improved irrigation systems.

Major progress was made on the Colorado River Reservation in Arizona where 1964 saw the completion of long-term development leases on nearly 11,000 acres of new land following the Supreme Court's settlement of the dispute over diversion of water from the Colorado River and the Department's ruling permitting leasing of agricultural lands for periods as long as 25 years. That reservation's irrigation project, authorized a century ago yet only 35 percent completed at

the outset of 1963, has now begun to move rapidly forward. Long-wasted resources of the mighty Colorado River now promise a brighter economic future for this reservation.

Real Estate Management

Fiscal 1964 marked the culmination of a basic change in the Bureau's program of managing the Indians' lands, a change initiated in 1961. The custodial approach to the Bureau's trusteeship function was supplanted by an active program to help Indian individuals and tribes find the best possible use for their lands.

Education in land management principles and techniques is fundamental to this program. In 1964 this took the form of a series of seminars which brought together more than 250 Bureau technicians. This educational process is continuing with emphasis on coordinating realty management with other programs of the Bureau which seek optimum use of and maximum returns from the Indian people's lands. Constructive investment of tribal funds deriving from claims awards and other sources remains a major objective, as does the retention of allotted trust lands in Indian ownership and, if possible, in Indian use.

Fiscal 1964 saw a large increase in Indian income from oil and gas leases, the total having been exceeded only briefly in the 1950's. The 1964 figure was \$66,006,435.71, as compared with \$37,408,177.22 in 1963. The increase was mainly attributable to bonuses and first-year rentals amounting to \$12,424,000 on newly opened fields in the Tyonek Reserve on Cook Inlet in southern Alaska, and to the leasing of additional lands on the Navajo Reservation in Arizona and the Crow Reservation in Montana. Income from subsurface products other than oil and gas rose slightly from \$2,733,661.79 in 1963 to \$2,760,385.17 in 1964.

Real Estate Appraisal

This program, recently emphasized by its establishment as a separate branch, provides Indians with professional evaluations of their lands. Where full appraisal reports have been available, the result has been an increase of income from range unit permits of about 22 percent, and an increase in income from agricultural lands of 45 percent. During 1964, the program prepared 20 real estate planning reports covering whole reservations or large parts thereof. These reports were designed to point out the prudent and practicable agricultural, industrial, commercial, residential or recreational use which would, over a period of time, produce the greatest net return from the land.

Accelerated Public Works

Public works projects, financed through legislation administered by the Department of Commerce, began in November 1962 on 89 reservations in 21 States. They have provided more than 30,000 man-months of temporary employment during the 20-month period ending in June 1964. An investment of \$21 million was made in many projects long deferred because of lack of funds. Projects included road construction, forest preservation, soil and moisture conservation, recreational development, and the construction or improvement of community centers and other community facilities.

Fishing is good at Eagle Lake on the Mescalero Apache Indian Reservation in New Mexico—one of the many recreational resources now being developed by Indian tribes with help and guidance from the Department of the Interior.





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR • Bureau of Indian Affairs

Stewart L. Udall, Secretary

Philleo Nash, Commissioner