

provided directly through Federal and state appropriations. Those taxes that Indians pay (income taxes, sales taxes off the reservation, automobile property taxes, etc.) go to county, state or Federal collectors.

The result is a fairly universal feeling among Indians that they have no personal involvement in their own government or in services available to them, and a tendency on the part of county, state and Federal administrators to feel that they are not really answerable to the Indians in the administration of their agencies.

(4) *Health*.—The health program for the Gila River Reservation, operated by the Division of Indian Health of the PHS, includes both preventive and curative services and facilities. At Sacaton a thirty-bed hospital provides maternity and routine hospital care. More complicated cases are treated either at the Phoenix Indian Hospital or in private hospitals under contract with the PHS. Outpatient clinics are operated at Casa Blanca, Sacaton, and Gila Crossing. All medical services for reservation Indians are provided without charge.

(5) *Education*.—Education has been, from the very start of the reservation system, the primary vehicle through which the Federal Government has attempted to prepare Indians for life in industrialized society. Although not openly resisted, as on other reservations, education for their children, prior to World War II, was not considered of great importance by most Gila River Indian families. Today many parents recognize the need for education, though a common complaint from school officials is that a number of parents do not make their children attend school regularly.

Reservation children attend schools operated by the BIA, Catholic mission schools and public schools. On the reservation itself there are four BIA schools, two mission schools and one public school. Almost one-third of reservation youngsters are transported to public schools in nearby off-reservation towns. The total 1965-66 enrollment of children living on the reservation or nearby, ages six through eighteen, was about two thousand. School enrollment of children up to age fourteen is nearly universal, and the dropout problem does not become serious until students have completed eight years of schooling. In the fourteen through eighteen age group about thirteen percent are dropouts. This compares with a non-Indian rate of something less than three percent for this group.

Another serious problem in Indian education is the grade retention rate. About sixty-five percent of the Gila River Indian children are behind grade in school. During 1965-66 nine percent in the second and third grades had been retained in the same grade, about three percent had been retained in the fourth through twelfth grades, and four and one-half percent had been retained in the ninth through twelfth grades. The retention rate for Indian children in the first three grades is much higher than for non-Indians, but the retention rate in high school is about the same as for non-Indians.

Between fifty and sixty Gila River youngsters living in southern Arizona graduated from high school in 1966. This compares with about 170 who finished the eighth grade this year. The percentage of high school graduates is far lower than the expectation among non-Indians but no study has been made to determine the principal causes for this difference.

(6) *Law and Order*.—Law enforcement on the reservation is directly under the supervision of the BIA, while the tribal government operates the courts. On the BIA payroll are a Chief Criminal Investigator, a Captain of Police, a Sergeant of Police, one policewoman, five policemen and a jailer. Employed by the Tribe are three judges, a court clerk, a prison work supervisor and a jail cook. In addition, the Tribe has eight part-time Rangers and eight part-time junior police. Among all of these people only the Chief Criminal Investigator is a non-Indian.

Arrests are mostly on charges of drunk and disorderly behavior (60%). Other causes are assault and similar crimes (20%), theft (10%), and major crimes (2%). Approximately four arrests are made each day and an average of thirty prisoners are confined in the Sacaton Jail at any given time.

(7) *Welfare*.—General assistance and child welfare cases on the reservation are under the jurisdiction of the BIA. Welfare cases in all other categories are administered through county offices of the Arizona Department of Public Assistance.

The magnitude of the reservation welfare program is not known exactly but it is estimated that one-third to one-half of reservation families receive financial assistance through welfare at least part of each year. BIA statistics show that 190 individuals received general assistance during fiscal year 1966 at a total cost of \$160,503, and that ninety-one children were cared for in foster homes or insti-