

tutions during the same year at a total cost of \$84,085. Experience on other reservations would indicate that many more individuals are receiving help under categorical assistance programs administered by the State.

The BIA part of the program is administered by four social workers, two secretaries and one clerk. In addition to the administration of general assistance and child welfare programs, the office conducts family social work, provides consultants for the CAP Day Care Center, assists Indians in qualifying for state aid, and assists in the selection of young boys and girls for the Neighborhood Youth Corps.

(8) *Agricultural Extension and Home Economics.*—These programs are not administered by the State or reservations in Arizona but fall under the Land Operations Office of the BIA. On the Gila River Reservation there is one extension agent and one home demonstration agent. Extension work is almost entirely devoted to programs of group education, particularly among young boys and girls through 4-H and similar projects.

(9) *Community Development.*—Piped water to Indian homes is available only in Sacaton, part of Casa Blanca, and Coop. The system at Sacaton was installed and is operated by the BIA. Running water has been made available in the other towns under the auspices of the Public Health Service. The cost of installation is met by the Federal Government and the greater share of labor was to be supplied on a voluntary basis by village residents. This program has met with varying success because of small community participation.

Electricity and telephones on the reservation are owned and controlled by private utility companies. Except for state and Federal highways that cross the reservation, all roads are constructed and maintained by the BIA at an annual cost of about \$350,000. The BIA maintains about forty-six miles of paved road, twenty-one miles of graveled road, and 250 miles of unsurfaced road.

Highway facilities are adequate where main roads cross the reservation from north to south (Maricopa to Phoenix) and from southeast to northwest (Casa Grande and Coolidge to Phoenix). Highways connecting Indian communities from east to west are well developed. Reservation access to Casa Grande and Tucson on the south and southeast, and to the Salt River Valley on the north, will be greatly improved when the four-lane super highway connecting Tucson and Phoenix, now under construction on the reservation, is completed.

Economic development on the reservation is a primary interest of the BIA Office of Reservation Programs. The purpose of this office is to attract private industry to the reservation or to nearby communities and to coordinate various Federal programs, such as EDA, aimed at industrial development.

In addition, the BIA operates (1) an administration office headed by a superintendent and an assistant superintendent, (2) a realty office where records of individual and tribal land holdings and leases are maintained, (3) a financial office where rental and other payments for use of Indian land is collected and disbursed to individual Indian land holders, (4) a plant management section in charge of maintenance of all Federal property as well as the water and sewage system in Sacaton, (5) a coordinating office for self-help housing projects, and (6) a soil and moisture conservation program. The BIA operation involves employment of 140 individuals, about half of whom are Indians.

(1) *Tribal Government.*—The only organization on the Gila River Reservation through which Indians have been able to assume some control of their own affairs has been the Gila River Indian Community Council.¹ Made up of members of the Pima and Maricopa tribes, this community is a "domestic dependent nation." As an independent community under Federal protection, and thus not subject to state or local laws, it is entirely possible that the Community Council could not only be a self governing body but could assume complete control of all civil and criminal law schools, medical facilities, welfare programs and business activities on the reservation.

Three major obstructions stand in the way of this possibility: (1) Indian land transactions are subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior and Indian tribal land cannot be alienated without the consent of Congress; (2) the annual tribal budget must be approved by the Secretary of the Interior; and (3) Federal rather than tribal law applies to certain major crimes committed on the reservation (including murder, rape and arson).

In practice other Federal limitations on the powers of the community council

¹ The Tribal Council of Gila River Reservation.