

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED  
AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1964

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HEARINGS  
U. S. CONGRESS, HOUSE BEFORE A  
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE  
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
EIGHTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS  
FIRST SESSION

SUBCOMMITTEE ON DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND  
RELATED AGENCIES

MICHAEL J. KIRWAN, Ohio, *Chairman*

WINFIELD K. DENTON, Indiana  
JULIA BUTLER HANSEN, Washington  
WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, Wyoming  
BEN REIFEL, South Dakota  
EUGENE B. WILHELM, *Staff Assistant to the Subcommittee*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

(except Bonneville Power Administration, Bureau of Reclamation, Southeastern Power Administration, and Southwestern Power Administration)

RELATED AGENCIES

(including Forest Service)

Printed for the use of the Committee on Appropriations

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Mr. REIFEL. Your territory covers roughly, or approximately, that of the entire United States?

Mr. GODING. That is correct.

Mr. REIFEL. I have no questions.

Thank you.

Mr. GODING. I thank you very much for your comments.

Mr. KIRWAN. That winds up territories.

We are glad you were here with us and we enjoyed your answers to the questions. You are doing a good job down there and I hope you continue to do a good job.

The people need aid in those islands and they need looking after.

Mr. GODING. We appreciate your assistance very much.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1963.

## BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

### WITNESSES

PHILLEO NASH, COMMISSIONER

JOHN O. CROW, DEPUTY COMMISSIONER

JAMES E. OFFICER, ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER

ROBERT E. VAUGHN, ASSISTANT TO THE COMMISSIONER

RODERICK H. RILEY, ASSISTANT TO THE COMMISSIONER

FRED H. MASSEY, ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, ADMINISTRATION

MISS SELENE GIFFORD, ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, COMMUNITY SERVICES

E. RESSEMAN FRYER, ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

A. O. ALLEN, ENGINEERING ADVISER

MRS. HILDEGARDE THOMPSON, CHIEF, BRANCH OF EDUCATION

EVAN L. FLORY, CHIEF, BRANCH OF LAND OPERATIONS

J. LEONARD NORWOOD, CHIEF, BRANCH OF BUDGET AND FINANCE

Mr. KIRWAN. The committee will come to order.

We have this morning the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Mr. Nash, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, do you have a statement?

### GENERAL STATEMENT

Mr. NASH. Yes, sir. We have this brief statement. With your permission, I would like to just file that with the committee but comment on it briefly before submitting to questioning.

Mr. KIRWAN. Please go ahead.

(The following statement was submitted for the record:)

#### STATEMENT OF PHILLEO NASH, COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I appreciate the opportunity appear before this committee for the purpose of presenting to you the Bureau of Indian Affairs request for appropriations for fiscal year 1964.

The budget estimate for the Bureau of Indian Affairs for fiscal year 1964 is \$210,656,000, an increase of \$14,410,000 over the adjusted appropriation for fiscal year 1963 of \$196,246,000. Of this increase, \$2,516,500 is for increased pay costs and \$11,893,500 is for increased program operations.

For education and welfare services the estimate is \$92,610,000. This estimate provides for a program increase of \$7,896,000 over fiscal year 1963. Program increases are included for additional costs to public schools educating Indian children under Johnson-O'Malley plans; additional grants for higher education; increased enrollments in Federal facilities; increased general assistance and child welfare caseloads; an expanded program of adult vocational training; additional adult education; and to take over law and order programs at those reservations where the tribes now administering law and order have been found to be financially unable to continue support of such programs.

For resources management, the Bureau is requesting \$39,402,000, a program increase of \$3,373,500 over 1963. The program increase requested under this appropriation item are for additional timber sales and forest management; additional credit staff to service the growing number of loans and financing transactions; improved road maintenance of school bus routes; additional real estate staff to handle the ever-increasing number of real property transactions; and the maintenance of newly constructed Federal facilities.

The estimate for general administrative expenses is \$4,312,000. This amount will finance this program at the same level as fiscal year 1963.

The estimate for construction is \$56,200,000 as compared with \$53,775,000 for fiscal year 1963. These funds will be used to construct and rehabilitate buildings, utilities, and irrigation systems required for Bureau programs. The major emphasis in this program is placed on the construction of school facilities. The 1964 program provides for the construction of 6,453 additional school spaces and the replacement of 665 spaces in some of the most hazardous, unsafe, and sub-standard buildings in the existing Bureau school plants. This item also includes funds to initiate construction of the Navajo irrigation project.

The estimate for road construction is \$16 million. This is the same amount as was appropriated for fiscal year 1963. These funds will be used to liquidate obligations incurred under the authority contained in the Federal-Aid Highway Act.

Under the revolving fund for loans the Bureau is requesting \$2 million. This is a decrease of \$2 million below the \$4 million appropriated for fiscal year 1963. The amount requested will fully fund the amount that has been authorized for appropriation. These funds will be used to make loans to individual Indians and Indian organizations to assist them in improving their economic well-being.

Pursuant to Public Law 87-432, approved April 4, 1962, we are requesting \$132,000 for payment to the State of Wisconsin for joint school district costs for the county of Menominee.

This concludes my statement, gentlemen. My staff and I will be pleased to answer questions or to supply any additional information the committee may request.

Mr. NASH. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, the prepared statement giving our dollar summary figures has been in the hands of the clerk for some days. What I would like to do, with your permission, is to summarize the dollar figures in general terms and to relate them to the programs and policies stated by Congress and the objectives we try to reach under them.

Our overall request for appropriations this year, fiscal year 1964, is \$210,656,000. Included in this amount is a net program increase of \$11,893,500. On top of this, of course, is an increase of \$2,516,500 to take care of salary increases for 1963 positions.

For the Division of Community Services, which is our largest program dollarwise, and which encompasses the programs of education, welfare, relocation, and adult vocational training, and law and order, we are requesting a program increase of \$7,896,000. Mr. Chairman, approximately half of this amount is of a built-in nature.

That I mean, when we have a program of school construction necessary to staff those schools as they are completed. Many of the schools we are building are in remote or isolated locations. The schools in Alaska are principally day schools, but for the Navajo the schools are principally boarding schools. When those schools open up they represent 24-hour-a-day, 7-day-a-week schools

## TRIBAL FUNDS

## Object classification

[In thousands of dollars]

	1962 actual	1963 estimate	1964 estimate
Direct obligations:			
11 Personnel compensation:			
Permanent positions.....	1,074	1,143	
Positions other than permanent.....	323	186	
Other personnel compensation.....	8	4	
Total personnel compensation.....	1,405	1,333	
12 Personnel benefits.....	98	104	
21 Travel and transportation of persons.....	45	43	
22 Transportation of things.....	10	9	
23 Rent, communications, and utilities.....	84	92	
24 Printing and reproduction.....	2	3	
25 Other services.....	2,364	684	
26 Supplies and materials.....	199	191	
31 Equipment.....	60	44	
32 Lands and structures.....	230	684	
41 Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....	34,764	40,873	
42 Insurance claims and indemnities.....	9	11	
44 Refunds.....	24,534	24,256	
Subtotal.....	63,794	68,327	
Deduct quarters and subsistence charges.....	26	26	
Total direct obligations.....	63,768	68,301	
Reimbursable obligations:			
33 Investments and loans.....	50		
Total obligations.....	63,818	68,301	

## Personnel summary

	1962 actual	1963 estimate	1964 estimate
Total number of permanent positions.....	222	220	
Full-time equivalent of other positions.....	73	42	
Average number of all employees.....	275	244	
Number of employees at end of year.....	271	251	
Average GS grade.....	5.9	6.1	
Average GS salary.....	\$5,506	\$5,853	
Average salary of ungraded positions.....	\$4,468	\$4,830	

Mr. KIRWAN. We shall take up "Tribal funds" and insert pages 242 through 254.

(The pages follow:)

## TRIBAL FUNDS

## HIGHLIGHT STATEMENT

Funds have been deposited into the Treasury pursuant to various statutes of the Congress to be made available for expenditure for the use and benefit of the respective groups. The source of these funds is largely from income derived from Federal management of tribal real properties, the title of which is held in trust by the United States for the tribes. Another significant source is judgments or awards made pursuant to either general or specific statutes or authorities enacted by the Congress.

In certain cases, the Congress has enacted legislation which provides the Secretary of the Interior with continuing authority to carry out the provisions of specific acts. Such authorities are referred to as permanent authorizations. Examples of such legislation are: Fort Peck Indians, Montana (68 Stat. 32); Minnesota Chippewa Tribe of Indians (58 Stat. 271), and the Navajo Indians (64 Stat. 44). Funds covered by permanent authorizations, however, are included in annual budget presentations to give the Congress an opportunity to review the activity conducted under the authorities extended to the Secretary of the Interior.

In the absence of permanent expenditure authorization, annual appropriation by the Congress is required to permit the use of the funds. Such authority is provided annually in the Department of the Interior Appropriation Act and covers two categories: (1) Annual definite; and (2) Annual indefinite.

Annual definite encompasses the use of funds, primarily, of those tribes who are not sufficiently organized to be represented by a recognized governing body. Funds programed under this type of authorization are not otherwise available for expenditure without congressional action and the \$3 million requested for fiscal year 1964 is to provide the Secretary of the Interior with expenditure authority for the execution of programs, including such items as education of Indian children attending public or private schools, purchase of land and improvement thereon, compensation and expenses of tribal officers, councils, committees, and for various other purposes benefiting the particular Indian tribes. Expenditures made under this authority are individually made through Treasury disbursing offices, subject to the same regulations and procedures as appropriations from the general fund of the Treasury.

The annual indefinite authorization in the Appropriation Act provides the necessary authority, on an annual basis for the Secretary of the Interior, for such purposes as are designated by a particular tribe, to withdraw from the Treasury accounts in the Treasury amounts which are to be advanced to bonded tribal treasurers of organized tribes to carry out programs approved by the Secretary for the conduct of tribal operations, including, but not limited to, management of tribal resources and other programs designed to improve the situation of the general membership.

Approximately 300 Indian tribes, bands, or identifiable groups have approximately 600 accounts in the U.S. Treasury which are used for the conduct of tribal financial programs, enterprises, businesses, and other tribal affairs. These funds are available for various purposes under various acts of Congress and are also subject to the provisions of tribal constitutions, bylaws, charters, and resolutions of the various tribes, bands, and groups.

Tribes who need their own funds which are on deposit in the U.S. Treasury are required to prepare budgets for approval. Tribal funds are programed under three categories; namely, Permanent authorization, Annual authorization, and Indefinite authorization.

Funds programed under the Permanent authorization are made available under various acts of Congress and can be disbursed either through the Treasury disbursing offices or advanced to a tribe for disbursement through the Indian Service disbursing agent's accounts or advanced to a tribe for disbursement by a bonded tribal treasurer under an approved plan of operation. These funds do not require annual approval by Congress but are reported annually in the budget schedules. Funds programed under the annual authorization are disbursed through the Treasury disbursing offices, subject to the same procedures and limitations as appropriated gratuity funds and require annual approval by Congress.

Funds programed under the Indefinite Authorization are made available under the annual Interior Department Appropriation Act under heading Tribal funds. These funds are advanced to tribes for disbursement by Indian Disbursing agents or by bonded tribal treasurers under a plan of operation. Some Indian tribes employ more than one of the above methods in conducting their affairs. The following proviso makes these funds available " \* \* \* Provided, That, in addition to the amount appropriated herein, tribal funds may be advanced to Indian tribes during the current fiscal year for such purposes as may be designated by the governing body of the particular tribe involved and approved by the Secretary, except that tribal funds derived from appropriations in satisfaction of awards of the Indian Claims Commission and the Court of Claims shall not be further appropriated until a report of the purposes for which the funds are to be used has been submitted to the Senate and House Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs and those purposes either have been approved by resolution of said committees or have not been disapproved by resolution of either said committees within 60 calendar days from the date the report is submitted, not counting days on which either House is not in session because of an adjournment of more than 3 calendar days to a day certain: \* \* \*"

In the last 10 to 15 years many tribes have progressed to the point that they have taken over the management of their affairs and the disbursement of their funds under a plan of operation previously approved by the Secretary and it is the policy of the Bureau to encourage tribes in this respect. Annual audits

made of tribal funds by certified accountants of commercial auditing firms are submitted to the Bureau for review and information.

EXPLANATION OF LANGUAGE CHANGE

The proposed change in language will provide for two things. First, the litigation expenses incurred in connection with the awards of judgments or claims may be paid immediately upon appropriation of the funds into the Treasury and receipt and approval of the billings for such services. Second, the proposed change dealing with the report that shall be submitted stating the purposes for which such funds will be used has been proposed for amendment to make this section of the language more operable.

Tribal funds

Appropriation 1962	\$3,000,000
Appropriation 1963	3,000,000

SUMMARY OF INCREASES AND DECREASES, 1964<sup>1</sup>

Net change, 1964	0
Budget estimate, 1964	\$3,000,000

<sup>1</sup> No increase or decrease in this appropriation.

Statement relating 1962, 1963, and 1964 programs

1962 appropriation (annual authorization)	\$3,000,000
1963 budget estimates (annual authorization including supplementals submitted to Congress)	3,000,000
<b>Total appropriations for 1963</b>	<b>3,000,000</b>

<b>Deductions:</b>	
Agricultural and industrial assistance	\$37,421
Soil and moisture conservation	1,375
Repair and maintenance facilities	5,976
Arts and crafts	10
Land acquisition	3,925
Equipment	4,226
Administrative expenses	55,131
Compensation and expenses of tribal attorneys	8,110
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>116,174</b>
<b>Additions:</b>	
Welfare	105
Law and order	4,631
Forest and range lands	9,213
Credit	70
Management of Indian trust property	13,389
Buildings and utilities	30,000
Tribal officers and council expenses	40,720
Miscellaneous tribes	18,046
<b>Total estimate for 1964 (annual authorization)</b>	<b>2,883,826</b>

Analysis of activities

Activity	Amount available, 1962	Amount available, 1963	Estimate, 1964	Increase (or decrease)
1. Education and welfare services	\$134,529	\$108,259	\$112,995	+26,740
2. Resources management	716,796	787,063	764,953	-22,110
3. Construction and land acquisition	310,081	394,307	416,156	+21,849
4. General tribal affairs	591,080	1,710,371	1,705,896	-4,475
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,752,486</b>	<b>3,000,000</b>	<b>3,000,000</b>	

Analysis of annual authorizations by activities

Activities	1963	Deductions	Additions	1964
1. Education and welfare services	\$108,259		\$4,736	\$112,995
2. Resources management	787,063	\$44,782	22,672	764,953
3. Construction and land acquisition (capital additions)	394,307	8,151	30,000	416,156
4. General tribal affairs	1,710,371	63,241	58,766	1,705,896
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,000,000</b>	<b>116,174</b>	<b>116,174</b>	<b>3,000,000</b>

Indian tribal funds

	1962	1963	1964
Permanent authorization	\$57,048,104	\$62,354,264	\$68,818,878
Annual authorization	1,752,486	3,000,000	3,000,000
Indefinite authorization	4,723,533	2,946,537	2,793,806
<b>Total</b>	<b>63,524,123</b>	<b>68,300,801</b>	<b>74,612,684</b>

Comparative statement of annual authorization activities

	1962	1963	1964
1. Education and welfare services	134,529	108,259	112,995
2. Resources management	716,796	787,063	764,953
3. Construction and land acquisition (capital additions)	310,081	394,307	416,156
4. General tribal affairs	591,080	1,710,371	1,705,896
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,752,486</b>	<b>3,000,000</b>	<b>3,000,000</b>

Plan of work.—No part of the funds contained in this estimate represents a charge upon the Federal Treasury. This item reflects the disbursement of funds to the credit of Indian tribes or bands under numerous special acts of Congress in compliance with the terms of the various trusts and for carrying out tribal programs recommended by the tribal governing bodies with the approval of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The budget schedule reflects under the permanent authorization, disbursements from the tribal trust funds authorized by permanent legislation, and under the annual and indefinite authorizations, amounts requested annually by the various tribes for carrying out various tribal activities. The estimate, therefore, is restricted to the funds requested annually as required by section 27 of the act of May 18, 1916 (39 Stat. 158).

STATUS OF PROGRAM

All amounts in the estimate have been requested properly by the Indians except the sum of \$1,130,878 shown for miscellaneous tribes in the following tabulation. The amount under miscellaneous tribes is required to provide for additional resolutions that can be anticipated during the fiscal year.

Comparative statement of annual authorization by subactivity

	1962	1963	1964
1. Education and welfare services.....	\$134,529	\$108,269	\$112,000
Health.....	60	500	600
Education.....	7,612	6,000	6,000
Welfare.....	2,072	9,645	9,645
Law and order.....	124,785	92,114	96,655
2. Resources management.....	716,796	787,063	764,000
Forest and range lands.....	288,024	243,471	260,000
Fire suppression.....	47	5,000	5,000
Agricultural extension.....	8,209	45,821	45,821
Credit.....	78,362	98,457	98,457
Soil and moisture conservation.....	33,292	34,075	34,075
Repair and maintenance of facilities.....	49,786	66,911	66,911
Management of Indian trust property.....	257,266	291,508	304,000
Arts and crafts.....	1,810	1,820	1,820
3. Construction (capital additions).....	310,081	394,307	414,000
Buildings and utilities.....	27,000	28,000	28,000
Roads.....	35,893	26,506	26,506
Irrigation.....	2,436	2,436	2,436
Land acquisition.....	218,226	323,925	323,925
Equipment.....	26,526	15,876	15,876
4. General tribal affairs.....	591,080	1,710,371	1,710,000
Administrative expenses.....	253,422	310,926	310,926
Compensation and expenses of tribal attorneys.....	99,311	151,970	151,970
Tribal officers and council expenses.....	238,347	175,363	175,363
Miscellaneous tribes.....		1,072,112	1,072,112
Grand total.....	1,762,486	3,000,000	3,000,000

Comparative statement of annual authorization by tribes

State-agency-tribe	1962	1963	1964
Arizona.....	\$99,152	\$57,300	\$57,300
Fort Apache Agency—White Mountain Apache.....	50,495	41,500	41,500
Pima Agency—Maricopa.....	5,089	5,800	5,800
Colorado River Agency—Hualapai.....	7,000	7,000	7,000
San Carlos Agency—San Carlos.....	36,568	10,000	10,000
California.....	194,996	211,097	211,097
Agua Caliente.....	49,724	91,252	91,252
Barona.....	184	525	525
Baron Long.....	1,106	650	650
Covejo Indian Community.....	7,001	8,000	8,000
Hoopa Valley.....	75,411	74,170	74,170
Tule River.....	57,862	36,500	36,500
Cabazon.....	50		
Santa Rosa.....	1,780		
Morongo.....	1,801		
Soboba.....	77		
Idaho.....	48,049	32,786	32,786
Northern Idaho Agency: Nez Perce.....	47,882	32,786	32,786
Kootenai (judgment fund).....	167		
Minnesota.....	97,267	101,131	101,131
Minnesota Agency—Red Lake.....	97,267	101,131	101,131
Montana.....	167,368	212,050	212,050
Blackfeet Agency—Blackfeet.....	10,923	12,050	12,050
Fort Peck Agency—Fort Peck.....	156,445	200,000	200,000
New Mexico.....	125,847	106,323	106,323
Jicarilla Agency—Jicarilla.....	40,260	51,594	51,594
Navajo and Ute Mountain.....	77,338	50,000	50,000
Zuni Agency—Zuni.....	8,249	4,729	4,729

Comparative statement of annual authorization by tribes—Continued

State-agency-tribe	1962	1963	1964
North Dakota.....		\$12,000	\$12,000
Fort Berthold Agency—Fort Berthold.....		12,000	12,000
Oklahoma.....	\$450,542	493,160	454,480
Civilized Tribes.....	50,495	89,930	80,930
Cherokee.....	6,070	26,385	24,885
Choctaw.....	11,580	21,945	19,045
Chickasaw.....	5,474	8,500	8,500
Seminole.....	18,531	19,750	14,750
Creek.....	8,840	15,750	15,750
Osage Agency—Osage.....	400,047	403,230	373,550
Grand total.....	8,716	27,100	27,100
Warm Springs Agency—Umatilla.....	8,716	27,100	27,100
Washington.....	529,859	574,941	539,296
Columbia River Agency.....	167,421	171,168	142,985
Colville.....	153,076	128,243	124,985
Spokane.....	14,345	42,925	18,000
Western Washington Agency.....	4,844	21,410	7,300
Hobocanine.....		10,000	
Puyallup.....		1,000	1,000
Quinalt.....	4,594	9,910	5,800
Shoalwater.....		500	500
Yakima Agency: Yakima.....	357,594	382,363	389,011
Wisconsin.....	8,004		
Menominee Agency: Menominee.....	8,004		
Wyoming.....	22,686	100,000	100,000
Wind River Agency: Arapahoe.....	11,343	50,000	50,000
Shoshone.....	11,343	50,000	50,000
Miscellaneous tribes.....		1,072,112	1,130,878
Grand total.....	1,752,486	3,000,000	3,000,000

JUDGMENT FUNDS

Mr. KIRWAN. Explain the proposed language change in connection with the judgment funds.

Mr. NASH. Mr. Chairman, at this time last year when the Crow judgment was up, we discussed with the members of the Crow Tribal Council the way in which they proposed to program the approximately \$10 million that they received in their successful claim against the United States.

Subsequent to that, in the Appropriation Act of 1963, the Congress indicated that it desired us to consult with and lay plans before the committees of Congress before we paid out any further funds.

Mr. KIRWAN. You have not discussed it with the legislative committee yet?

Mr. NASH. No, sir.

Mr. KIRWAN. Do you expect to?

Mr. NASH. Yes, sir. It was cleared through the Bureau of the Budget.

Mr. KIRWAN. Off the record.  
(Discussion off the record.)

## TRIBAL FUNDS EMPLOYMENT

Mr. KIRWAN. Last year we were told that under these tribal funds there would be 185 permanent positions for the current year. We now find that you have increased this figure to 220 positions. We now find that you have increased this figure to 220 positions. Why was this change made over that appropriated last year?

Mr. MASSEY. Mr. Chairman, tribal funds are similar to what was discussed a little while ago. The tribal groups who have funds in the Treasury submit estimates for what they propose to do, just as the Bureau does. By the time this estimate goes through the budget and appropriation process, some of the conditions on the reservation change and they will, of course, want to readjust their programs to the current situation rather than what they had estimated 2 years in advance. This is the reason why some of these adjustments are made by object class. We, of course, work very closely with the tribal councils and groups, business committees, teaching them to try to do the best budgeting they can. Some of them are very good. Some of them are not so sophisticated and have a little more difficulty understanding the Government type of budget; that is, by object class, and being able to estimate with any fine degree of accuracy what this breakdown of expenditures will eventually be.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Denton.

Mr. DENTON. I want to congratulate you on making a very good presentation of your case. I have no questions.

Mrs. Hansen?

## HIGH SCHOOL COURSES

Mrs. HANSEN. I just want to ask a question going back to your schools. Do you equip all the high schools or even the junior high type activity that you build with home economic laboratories and other vocational training shops, et cetera?

Mrs. THOMPSON. We require home economics and general shop in the 9th and 10th grades and in all high schools.

Then additional work in shop or home economics may be taken as an elective in the 11th and 12th grades. We do not attempt any more to try to develop a salable skill at the high school level for employment purposes. We hope to encourage them to go on for additional training beyond the high school in a technical or vocational school for skill development.

## BENEFITS OF DAY SCHOOLS VERSUS BOARDING SCHOOLS

Mrs. HANSEN. I want to ask something. This is because for many years I have observed the students who came from Chemawa and the students who attended day schools. For the sake of the child, which do you believe makes the better progress as a citizen or skilled individual or fits in better as a result of the day school, living at home, or the boarding school?

Mr. NASH. I wish I knew the answer, Mrs. Hansen. I do not think I do, but I would make this one comment. We have fewer dropouts, the dropout rate is far higher than it ought to be, but it is better in the boarding situation where there is more counseling and, we think, a better school system generally.

Mrs. HANSEN. The reason I ask is that we, for many years, have had some Indian young people attending Chemawa. Maybe they did not stay there too long but they came back, and were very proud of the skills learned. Most of them were excellent housekeepers and their standards of living were high.

I am interested to know your thoughts.

Mr. NASH. I may say, Mrs. Hansen, I came into this job feeling there was something inherently wrong in taking children away from home and sending them to boarding schools. The first thing I found out is that the Indian people themselves prefer the boarding schools. Those who have graduated from them are intensely proud. There is a lot of school spirit which we find even among the older people. They are very attached to the schools to which they went as young people.

I am beginning to feel, in addition to this, that the dropout rate is very closely connected with the amount of counseling, and we just cannot provide that in the immediate day school situation.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

Mr. DENTON. Mr. Harrison.

Mr. HARRISON. No questions.

Mr. DENTON. Mr. Reifel?

## CONSTRUCTION COSTS

Mr. REIFEL. Maybe Mr. Allen can explain this question on construction. You have the Belcourt School at \$15.28 per square foot and the Wappeton at \$11.92. How much of this is due to the conditions of the particular location of the two buildings rather than the difference in design?

Mr. NASH. I do not know the answer, but I imagine Mr. Allen does.

Mr. ALLEN. I could not tell you how much is due to difference in location. However, there is a difference in the kind of building. The Belcourt building has the dining room, kitchen, and gymnasium as part of it, whereas, the Wappeton School does not have the kitchen and dining part in the school itself. That makes some difference in the cost.

Mr. REIFEL. Giving a speculative answer to my next question, would one of these six plans fit these two different situations?

Mr. ALLEN. I doubt it very much because in those two cases you have to fit something to the site with an existing school. Therefore, you do not have the maneuvering room to lay out a campus plan that you would if you started from a virgin site.

Mr. NASH. Mr. Reifel, I would not want to let the record stand, particularly after my visit to Alaska, and let it appear that I thought we could take one of these six designs and automatically have a building for any given location. Tailoring these designs to the site is very difficult and very important and may result in very substantial modifications, and if you do not do it, you do not have a useful building.

Mr. REIFEL. I thought you should have an opportunity to point that out. I do not believe that in six plans you could fit one to each situation you face.