



Another noteworthy development in fiscal 1963 was the restoration of ownership to the San Carlos Apache Indians of subsurface or mineral rights to an area in eastern Arizona known as the "San Carlos Mineral Strip." Once a part of the San Carlos Reservation, these lands were ceded to the United States in 1896 with the understanding that proceeds from disposition of the tracts under the mineral land laws would be credited to the Indians. Since 1932, however, the area has been withdrawn from all forms of public entry. Restoration to the tribe of the copper and other mineral potentials will open the area for development and should benefit both the Indians and the general economy of the State.

In the field of education, work was pushed forward on construction projects which added thousands of classroom seats and related dormitory facilities to the BIA school system. Operations began in the Institute of American Indian Arts in Santa Fe, New Mexico, combining a fully accredited academic program with special emphasis on the vocational implications of fine and applied arts; and the Concho Demonstration School, Concho, Oklahoma, was established to assist drop-outs and potential drop-outs to continue in school. Summer programs for students in BIA schools were expanded in fiscal 1963 to include pre-school sessions for beginners as a feature of the academic phase of the programs. School curriculum was revised and expanded, and increased attention was given to the improvement of English-language teaching and other types of classroom instruction. More Indians than ever before were provided with vocational training through the Bureau's program in this field and through training projects approved for Indian communities by the Area Redevelopment Administration.

Work was completed on two major roads spanning the Navajo Reservation, linking it with other principal highways of the Southwest, and more miles of road were constructed in the BIA road system than in any previous fiscal year.

Other important advances during the year included the opening of a new industrial plant at Laguna Pueblo and continuing negotiations looking toward establishment of additional plants to broaden employment opportunities on other reservations; 26 new studies to explore the feasibility of various types of economic enterprises on reservations; and expanded use of force account employment.

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