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An Economic History of the Mescalero Apache Indians

T.T. McCord Jr.

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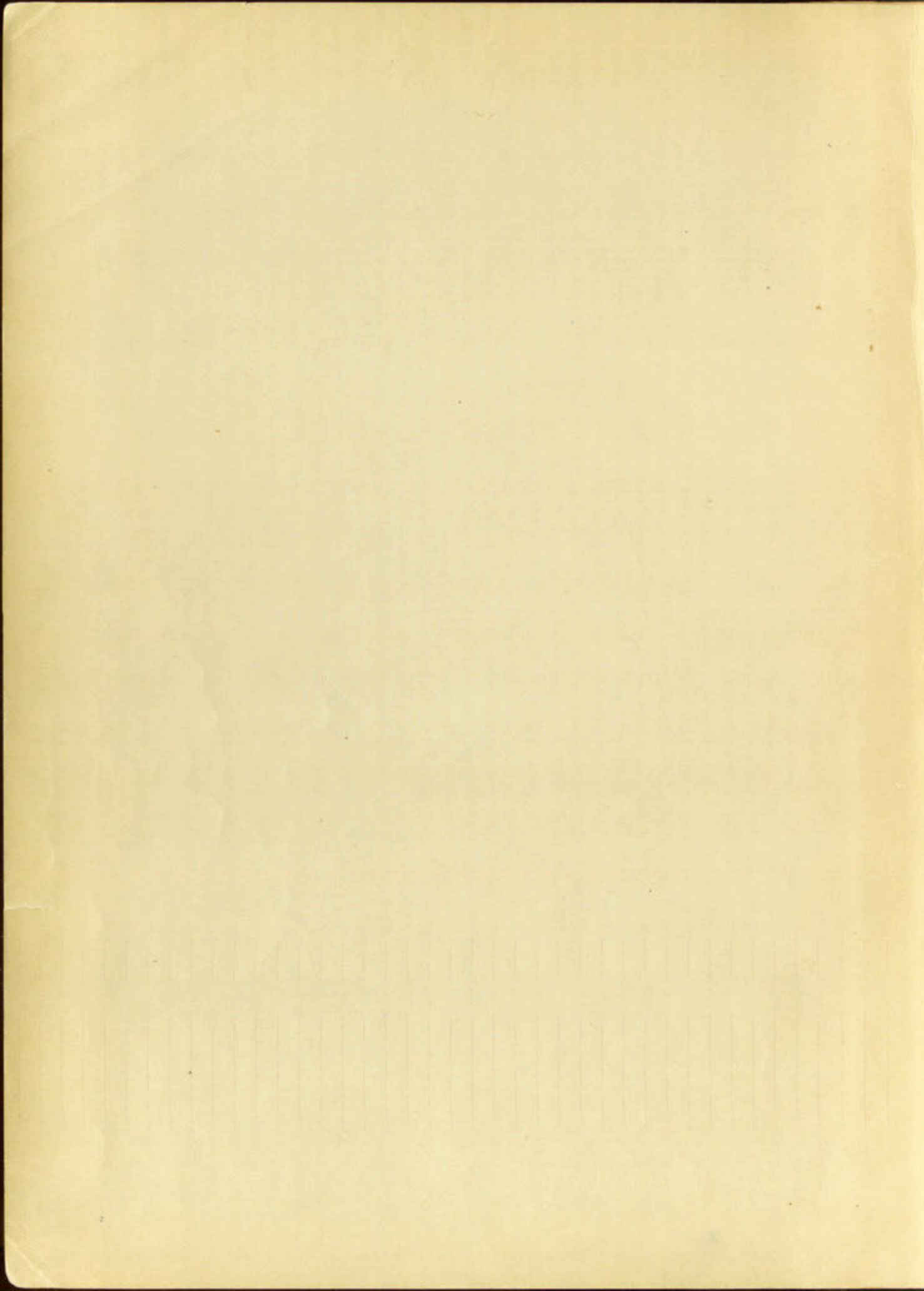
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AN ECONOMIC HISTORY OF THE MESCALERO APACHE INDIANS

By

T. T. McCord, Jr.

A Thesis

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the
Requirements for the Degree of
Master of Arts in Economics

University of New Mexico

1946

EXERCISE
MILITARY TALK
PAGE CONTENT

This thesis, directed and approved by the candidate's committee, has been accepted by the Graduate Committee of the University of New Mexico in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of

MASTER OF ARTS

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June 8, 1946
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

"Man as a social being, is the child of civilization and a product of history. His wants, his intellectual outlook, his relation to material objects, and his connection with other human beings have not always been the same. Geography influences them, history modifies them, while the progress of education may entirely transform them. This is the statement of two eminent economists who have added, "Sociology is interested in the origin and growth of social institutions of all kinds and in the influence which they have exerted upon one another."¹

It is fitting that these quotations should serve as introductory statements to this study. For, Indian or non-Indian, the facts and evidence of study still point to groups of men as social beings craving recognition, material benefits, and mental stimulation. From the Bavenda of the African Transvall, to the Navajo and Apache of our American Southwest, men are in association with one another and dependent upon one another for their economic, social and cultural security.

¹ Gide, C. and Rist, C., A History of Economic Doctrines (2nd. edition; New York: D. C. Heath and Co., 1913), p. 388.

In direct opposition to these factors of association, men and groups of men, because of their diversity of nature, wants or desires, have tended periodically to break from the central group and venture forth on their own. The present day American Indian tribal units serve as an excellent example of this type of dissociation.

According to authoritative sources,² the American Indian is a migrant of the Mongoloid racial group, whose original home centuries ago was the northeastern area of the Asiatic mainland. Slowly but progressively over a long period of time these people, now known to us as the American Indian, wended their way to their ultimate homes on the Plains, the Southwestern regions of the United States, and to all the other geographical reaches of the American continent. These new-found environmental surroundings have caused these people to adapt and to modify in order to obtain their material wants and desires. Transformation and adaptation of this environment are all a part of the educative processes within the tribal group, and in recent years it has been hastened much by their contact with outside groups and cultures.

The passing years usually modify the conditions by which men associate with one another and endeavor to wrest

² Boas, Franz, Race, Language and Culture (New York: The MacMillan Company, 1940), 647 pp.

a living from nature, but the degree of such modifications and adaptations may be colored by the particular tribes' former heritage and tribal outlook upon such changes as being consistent with their tribal way-of-life.

Statement of the problem. It is the purpose of this study (1) to indicate the origin and development of the Mescalero Apache Indian economy; (2) to show the reasons for its development; (3) to present the probable trend in the future for the Mescalero Apache Indian economically, as based upon past and present tribal economics.

Importance of the study. This study has been made in the belief that there is a definite need for a fuller knowledge of the too-little-known economic history of the Mescalero Apache Indians. The roots of their economic philosophy go back many centuries, and thus it is important to trace, analyze and evaluate the bases of the present-day Mescalero Apache economic activities and institutions upon the foundations of their past. It is of equal importance, also, to a better understanding of our Indian problem as a whole, that we should gain a clearer conception of the modifications, amalgamations and assimilations that have taken place within the Indian groups.

Definition of terms. For the purposes of this study an Indian shall be defined as "a male or female of native

a living free society, but the latter is the only one
and adaptation may be achieved in the future.
former position and looked at the future with a
being consistent with the new situation.

Summary of the study.

study (1) to indicate the background of the study
General and specific objectives (2) to show the
for the development of the study (3) to show the
the future for the study (4) to show the
as based upon past and present studies.

Background of the study.

in the belief that there is a need for a study
knowledge of the background of the study
General and specific objectives. The study is
philosophy to each new situation, and the study
to cause, analyze and evaluate the study
General and specific objectives. The study is
the foundation of the study. The study is
also, to a better understanding of the study
whole, that we should have a better understanding
notified, and the study is the study
taken place within the study.

Definition of terms.

an Indian shall be defined as a person of Indian

American Indian descent whose father and mother were native aboriginal Americans in whom the quantum of Indian blood predominated."³

The term Mescalero Apache shall refer to that tribal group of Apaches living within the confines of the Mescalero Indian reservation at Mescalero, New Mexico, and Apaches who have been in association with the Mescaleros either before or since the inception of the reservation proper in 1873.

The term economics as used in this study shall include all material and non-material items of culture in as much as they have, or have ever had, a bearing upon the economic history of the Mescalero Apache tribe from the past to the present.

For purposes of this study, a culture area is that region in which a particular state or stage of advancement in civilization is characterized by a particular group's distinctive attainments, beliefs, and traditions.

Review of the literature. In the past much has been written about the interrelationships among the various groups, clans, nations and tribes of Indians residing in

³ U. S. Department of Interior, Annual Report of the Board of Indian Commissioners. Washington, D. C.: United States Government Printing Office, 1928. p. 14.

the Southwest, and although some notable work has been done in regard to the anthropology of the Apaches, very little has been written about the Mescalero Apache as a specific unit of the Apache group. If economic history was included it was usually too general and too brief to give a full and accurate picture of the Mescaleros economic culture.

Outstanding among the books and articles about the Apache group are the works of Grenville Goodwin in his ethnological study, The Social Organization of the Western Apache, and E. F. Castetter's and M. E. Opler's, The Ethnobiology of the Chiricahua and Mescalero Apache. In addition to these, P. E. Goddard's, Indians of the Southwest, and M. E. Opler's, An Apache Life Way, have also proven invaluable sources of both general and specific information regarding the Mescalero Apache.

It is hoped that this study will add a more thorough, chronological and definitive analysis to the understanding of the Mescalero Apaches' economic history and probable trends in that field of culture.

Methods. For the survey of the actual economic conditions, resources, and trends of the Mescalero Apache economic culture, information has been gleaned from Indian Office records; The Mescalero Agency Program, as written and edited by the Agency's former superintendent, R. D. Holtz,

in 1942; old record books of the Agency activities from the office at Mescalero, New Mexico; and from original investigations and observations of recorded documentary material on the past economic history of the Mescalero reservation as contained in the reports of the former agents to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

From sources of information, both verbal and written, a factual survey has been made of the economic origins, similarities, developments and trends of the Mescalero Apache Indians. The approach has been through the historical analysis with a comparative frame of reference as evidenced in the various institutionalized culture patterns within the given group. It has been a definitive process, beginning with the range of Apache cultural groups, and gradually narrowing down to the Mescaleros.

Tabular material is offered to supplement the graphical plotting and descriptive data in relation to the Agency's history, and the economic status of the Mescalero Apaches.

Organization of the remainder of the thesis. Chapter II will be devoted to a survey of the socio-economic background of the Mescalero Apache before their confinement upon the Mescalero Apache reservation at Mescalero, New Mexico, in 1873.

In 1962, the first of the series of studies was conducted at the University of Washington, where the authors reported that the incidence of cancer of the lung was significantly higher in men who had worked in the shipbuilding industry than in men who had not. This finding was consistent with the results of other studies which had shown that exposure to asbestos and other dusts in the shipbuilding industry was associated with an increased risk of lung cancer.

These studies were followed by a series of studies conducted in other parts of the world, including Sweden, where the authors reported that the incidence of cancer of the lung was also significantly higher in men who had worked in the shipbuilding industry than in men who had not. This finding was consistent with the results of other studies which had shown that exposure to asbestos and other dusts in the shipbuilding industry was associated with an increased risk of lung cancer.

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In Chapter III, the economic history from the pages of Indian Service reports and from documents that now repose at the Agency, will compromise the factual material about the economic history of the Mescaleros from the inception of the Agency to 1934, the year of the Indian Reorganization Act.

Chapter IV will contain the economic history of the Mescaleros since 1934.

The economic functions of the Federal government as related to the Mescaleros will be treated with in Chapter V as basic in the study of these Indians.

The conclusions of the study are stated in Chapter VI.

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In Chapter III, the author discusses the role of the
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inspector of the Agency in 1911, the year of the
Reorganization Act.

Chapter IV will contain the author's
conclusions since 1924.
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INDIAN AFFAIRS
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CHAPTER II

SOCIO-ECONOMIC BACKGROUNDS OF THE PRE-RESERVATION ERA

Ethnic affiliations between members of the Apache groups are most common when referring to the Mescalero and Chiricahua Apache, and their not-too-far removed blood brethern the Lipan Apache.

The Chiricahua and the Mescalero are, along with the Lipan Apache, members of one of the most widespread linguistic families of North America, the Athabaskan language stock.¹ This linguistic stock has been separated into three major groups, a Northern, a Pacific and a Southern. The Navajo, together with the Mescalero, Chiricahua and Lipan Apache are to be found in this Southern Athabaskan group. Closest of any two in this group, linguistically, are the Mescalero and Chiricahua Apache.

Ethnic bonds of these two Apache tribes also point in the same direction, and even though there are tribal variations due to the influences of adjoining cultures, these two tribal units meet on common grounds in regards to mythology, social organization and beliefs. Historical facts and evidence tend to support the theory that these two tribes are representatives of a late differentiation of a parent stock.

¹ Goddard, Pliny E., Indians of the Southwest. New York: American Museum Press, 1931. pp. 205

Locale. Before history began to record in writing, the Mescaleros land lay mainly in what is now the state of New Mexico. Roughly their territory of operations lay in an area bounded by the Hondo in the east, Santa Fe in the north, the Rio Grande in the west and the northern Mexican states of Coahuila and Chihuahua to the south. The favorite of the Mescalero, however, was that area to be found in the Sacramento, Guadalupe and San Andreas mountain ranges.

The Chiricahua, on the other hand, roamed the western reaches of New Mexico, southeastern Arizona and south into Old Mexico. Their eastern boundaries were what is now the present White Mountain and San Carlos reservations, while to the north they reached the Laguna and Acoma pueblos.

Local band and group structure of the Mescalero was double, while that of the Chiricahua was triple in nature. Of the Mescaleros, the members who remained mostly in the vicinity of the Sacramento and Sierra Blanca mountains were known as the "Edge of the Mountains People," while the second band of the Mescaleros was composed of those people who often camped on the plains and flats, and hence the name, "Plains People." Though these two groups were for all purposes of study, one unit, they still had their respective leaders and recognized themselves as a single people.²

² Castetter, E. F. and Opler, M. E., The Ethnobiology of The Chiricahua and Mescalero Apache. University of New Mexico Biological Series, Vol. 4, No. 5. Albuquerque, New Mexico: University of New Mexico Press, 1936. p. 6

Localities. Before history began to be written

the Mesoamerican lands have been in the hands of the
New Mexico. Despite their knowledge of the history of
an area bounded by the Rio Grande in the west, the Rio
norte, the Rio Grande is the boundary for the Mesoamerican
states of Sonora and Chihuahua to the north. The history
of the Mesoamerican, however, the first step is to find
Socorro, Chihuahua and San Juan and Chihuahua. The
The Chihuahuan, on the other hand, is a very
region of the Mesoamerican, Chihuahuan and Sonoran
old Mexico. Their ancient civilizations have been in the
present Mesoamerican and Sonoran and Chihuahuan
to the north they reached the Chihuahuan and Sonoran
local land and group structure of the Mesoamerican
people, while that of the Chihuahuan was being in the
of the Mesoamerican, the Chihuahuan and Sonoran
vicinity of the Mesoamerican and Chihuahuan
were known as the "people of the Chihuahuan" and
the second part of the Mesoamerican and Chihuahuan
people who often came to the Chihuahuan and Sonoran
the name, "Chihuahuan people". The Chihuahuan and Sonoran
for all purposes of study, we would say that the
respective Indians and Mesoamerican people are the Mesoamerican

² Contreras, J. F. and others, *El Mesoamericano y el Mesoamericano*. Mexico: Editorial de la Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico, 1957.

The eastern-most band of the three bands of the Chiricahua lived in an area immediately adjoining Mescalero territory in the southwestern part of the state of New Mexico at the Rio Grande river. This band, which formerly was led by the great war chieftan, Victoria, was known to all as the "Red Paint People." The second band of the Chiricahua ranged through a portion of southwestern New Mexico and the Arizona southeast. It was this second band, which because of its habitat in the Chiricahua mountains, gave the whole Apache group associated with these people the name Chiricahua. The southern-most band of the Chiricahua stayed in what is now Old Mexico in the states of Sonora and Chihuahua. These are the members of that once-famous band of warriors lead by the great Apache chief, Geronimo.

The native Indian took more stock in the band's importance than that of the tribe, and this fact is reflected in the fact that neither the Mescalero nor the Chiricahua have true tribal names, but the bands to which they belong are named. This in turn meant that contacts between members of the tribe over an extensive area was limited, and the Apache's significant contacts were most likely as not to be confined to members of the band to which he belonged.

Cultural and Geographical Differences. In this Mescalero-Chiricahua Apache culture many items of culture and culture traits may be found, but differences did exist

The earliest part of the history of the
Chiricahua lived in an area located within the
territory in the southwestern part of the state of
Mexico at the Rio Grande river. This area was
was led by the first war chief, Victoriano, and
all as the "El Indio Viejo". The second part of the
Chiricahua ranged through a number of different
Mexico and the Arizona territories. It was the
which because of the Indian in the territory
gave the whole Apache name associated with the
the name Chiricahua. The Chiricahua name is
has stated in what is now the Indian in the
and Chiricahua. There are the names of the
band of warriors led by the great chief, Victoriano.
The Chiricahua band was led by Victoriano.
importance than that of the Chiricahua and the
in the fact that neither the Chiricahua nor the
have this tribal name, but the name of the band
was named. This in turn gave the name of the
band of the Chiricahua over the name of the
the Apache's significant contact with the Chiricahua
to be mentioned to members of the band of the Chiricahua.

Cultural and geographical differences
Hacienda-Chiricahua: The Chiricahua band of the
and culture traits are the same, but the Chiricahua band

and it seems probable that these divergences of culture may be summarized in the fact that the eastern position of the Mescalero culture made possible contact and association with the buffalo-hunting tribes of the southern plains. An example of this divergence is seen in the ritual life of the Mescalero and Chiricahua. The Chiricahua did not practice peyote ceremonials in connection with their ritual life, but the Mescaleros did. Other samples of divergence are to be found in the minor tribal stores of songs, rites, myths and folk tales.

The Apache, because they were a highly mobile group, present a problem in regard to the understanding of their geographical background. Also in the early days of Spanish penetration into their territory they were known by various names and confused with other groups. From their natural habitats and boundaries, however, one may deduce the general environmental setting of these people.

The territory through which they ranged had a variety of topographical and climatic features; ranging from the flat lowlands of the southwest, where Mormon tea, cacti, yuccas and mesquite abound; through the foothills of the mountains where juniper, pinon and sumac grow; to the higher elevations covered by western yellow pine, spruce and aspen. Climatically, this territory ran the gamut from the hot summers and mild winters of the lowlands to the severe snow-laden winters of

the mountain country. Wild life also varied with the geographic locale. The mountainous terrain abounded in deer, elk and mountain sheep, while the lowlands had prairie dogs, rabbits and antelope.

Natural Economics. The Apache was the master of all this variety of climate, terrain and wildlife, and moved with the seasons in order that he might be able to harvest his crop of nature's wild foods. When it became too cold in the mountains, he moved to a lower altitude, and vice versa when the summer's heat became oppressive to him in the lowlands. These people knew nature's calendar by heart, and no matter whether a grass seed ripened, mesquite, screwbean, hawthorn tips or a certain animal's fur or flesh was at its best at a certain season of the year, the Apache was present to share in the bountiful harvest.

Because his economy proceeded from, and almost entirely on a hunting and gathering level, it was of utmost importance that the Apache should be able to understand and utilize the forces and gifts of nature at the most opportune time. Although there was some attempt at sedentary agricultural pursuits, its influence upon the early pre-reservation history of the Apache economy always remained very slight. In short, the Mescalero-Chiricahua Apache's efforts were not directed toward improving upon nature's offerings, but rather upon the best utilization of the largest total number of natural goods.

A further note in relation to the Apache and the surrounding forces of nature is found in his reliance upon direct aid from the plants and animals with which he came into daily contact. He literally saw himself at the mercy of these forces, regardless of his seemingly arrogant and egocentric manner with his fellow Apaches, the Apache always remained entirely conscious and cognizant of this dependence upon nature for life itself. Therefore, whether he is praying, hunting, or acting the craftsman, the Apache realizes that he is dealing with nature's potent forces, and is duly concerned with the thought that these natural objects know well his own intentions and thwart or reward depending upon the intent behind the Apache's action.

(Living by hunting and gathering, the Apaches had little chance to develop much material culture. The search for food and shelter took up too much of their time.) Characteristically then, (the home of the Apache tribes was a dome-shaped structure which was covered with grass thatching, hides or bark. For use within the home, household utensils were at a bare minimum. Noteworthy however in this respect were the dippers and spoons of split gourds and the ladles fashioned from the split horn of the mountain sheep. To grind what little they had to grind, the Apaches made crude rock pounders, while occasionally an Apache woman would manufacture some clay pots. Basketry which could be carried

with them on the trail included the water jar, large burden baskets, and coiled basket trays. In connection with the war complex of the Apaches, they manufactured their own bows, arrows, shields, saddles for their war ponies, flint knives and war clubs of a number of types and sizes.)

Social Organization. The social organization of the Mescalero-Chiricahua Apache delineates from the tribe to the band to the group and thence to the final social entity of the Apaches, the extended domestic family.³ It is the extended domestic family which acts as the basic economic unit within the other three divisions. Residence was matrilineal with the married daughters and the sons-in-law living within the same cluster of houses, centered about the father and mother of the girls.

Marriage was arranged between the older kin of the man and woman involved. The young bridegroom-to-be would ask one of his kinsman to ask the girl's parents for her hand in marriage. If the emissary's presents--provided by the prospective groom--were acceptable to the girl's parents, the girl's mother and she would erect a dwelling in the vicinity of the parental home and the marriage union was official as soon as the boy took up his new residence.

³ Benedict, Ruth, Patterns of Culture. New York: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1934. p. 103.

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After marriage however the boy is prohibited by custom from ever seeing or speaking to his mother-in-law, her mother's sisters, and her sisters. The Chiricahua go a step further by having both mother-in-law and father-in-law avoidance practices. Whenever there was work to be done in the Apache group life, however, which involved the labor of more than one person, the men or women of the extended family, depending upon the nature of the task, assisted one another in its execution.

Ceremonial Life. Ceremonial life of the Chiricahua and Mescalero Apache is founded upon, and reflects, that close relationship which exists between immediate natural surroundings and the Apache. In the thought that supernatural powers do inhabit the world, the Apache through his deeds, actions and voice seeks to arrange matters so that he will be guided, warned or advised as to how best elude the many dangers and enjoy the many advantages. It is this personal relationship which is felt by the Apache man or woman with the forces of nature that is the key to the religious life of the Apache. When an Apache has had an encounter with nature, and has bested nature through prayers or actions, he feels that he really has something worthwhile to live by and for.

The Apache culture includes the use of shamans and the practice of shamanism in the art of curing the sick in

body and mind. Although curing power occupies the central place in Apache ceremonialism, power can be approached with other ends in view. ^{than curing} It may be, as it has been of old, used in locating the enemy, help in the hunt and for endeavoring to foretell the outcome of a given course of action.

Food. In the matter of hunting, the Apache's every move is governed by rule, and laden with beliefs and ritual observances both before and after the hunt.⁴ His hunting however provided much larder, for the Apache ate deer, antelope, elk, mountain sheep, rabbits, buffalo, and opossum. Bear was eaten only by those who were doing so by ritual implication, and while many of the Apaches did not eat fish or squirrel, some did. Universal distaste however was demonstrated by all Apaches in the manner of eating turkey, quail and dove.⁵ After contact with the White culture, many of the Apaches modified their meat diet to include fish, as well as horse meat, mule and wild steer.

Economically, the Chiricahua and Mescalero used many animals, but not for food. Beaver, mink, muskrat and weasels were sought after for their skins and body parts, as were also the turkey buzzard and the eagle for their feathers.

⁴ Gifford, E. W., Culture Element Distributions: XII--Apache-Pueblo. University of California Anthropological Records, Vol. 4, No. 1. Berkeley, California: University of California Press, 1938. pp. 8-9.

⁵ Ibid., pp. 9-10.

Social security was practiced by these Apaches in a very concrete sense in the pre-reservation era, in connection with hunting. It was inherent in the Apache life-way that the Apache hunter upon his return from a successful hunting expedition was not to take home any of his game until the widows and needy women throughout the camp had been given some of the flesh from the game he had killed.

Agricultural. Pre-reservation agricultural economics of the Apaches were both crude and miserly. It is doubtful if the Apache practiced what could be really called agriculture until recently. They obtained their maize from the Pueblos and Mexicans, but they raised so little of it, and expended so little care on it, that the practice did not interfere with their nomadic existence. (As with their material culture, the Apaches did little toward the fostering of any set sedentary system of agriculture, for they preferred to be on the move) and thus we find them raising only that which is practically self-cultivating, or not endeavoring to raise any product at all.

With this lack of accent upon the agricultural pursuits, it readily follows that agriculture never became important enough in the early pre-reservation days of the Apaches to be considered one of the manly arts. Even though both sexes took part in the planting, the weeding and harvesting--if they arrived back in time for harvest and the

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weeds had not choked out the product--was performed by the women of the group. As a follow-up to this we may surmise that agriculture has never exerted much of an influence upon the Chiricahua or Mescalero ceremonial or religious life.

(The culture picture of the early days in the life of the Mescalero and Chiricahua Apache would not be complete without a brief description of their ideas, taboos and beliefs in connection with death.

Death. Like most Indians, and specifically all Southern Athabaskans, these Apaches had the highest fear of anything and anybody connected with death. To hasten anything which might aid in allaying the evil effects of a death, the Apaches buried the corpse just as quickly as possible after death, burned the deceased possessions, abandoned the camp in which the death occurred, burned the clothes of the attendants at the funeral, and never mentioned the dead man's name again much less pay a visit to his grave. The close relatives of the dead one cut their hair short as a mark of homage and mourning, while the remainder of the Apache camp remained in fear for some time that they might hear an owl hoot, which meant, if the deceased was a sorcerer in real life, that he or she had come back in ghost form of an owl.

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From this very early pre-reservation socio-economic history we pass to the era in the pre-reservation history of the Mescaleros in which we may rely to a great extent upon the written records of that age.

The Government Takes Over. Beginning with the late 1850's we have a recorded history of the Mescalero's as a definite Mescalero Apache tribe, although it is granted that such tribe still retains many of the Chiricahua, and to a very minor extent, some of the Lipan Apaches, within what is now termed in government reports and records the "Mescalero Apaches."⁶ During this period the government was mainly occupied in trying to settle the Mescaleros in one place long enough to conduct peace treaty meetings, but it was not very successful, for the Mescaleros would come and go as they pleased. The government during this era practiced a policy of intermittent extermination and peace-making. All during this period the Mescalero was subsisting by means of his hunting and nomadic economy and was loath to give up the freedom, even if it meant he might eat more.

Prior to their formal reservation life at Mescalero, this band of Apaches had a taste of reservation life at the Fort Stanton agency located at Fort Stanton, New Mexico. This

⁶ Reeve, Frank, D., "The Federal Indian Policy in New Mexico," New Mexico Historical Review, XIII (July, 1938), p. 261-279.

From 1914 to 1918, the United States
has been at peace with Mexico, and the
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agency was just to be a temporary one until the Mescaleros could be put on a more suitable tract of land. They remained at this locality for two years, 1870-1872, during which time they farmed, raised considerable livestock and received rations in lieu of monetary payments in order to subsist.

With the confinement of the Mescaleros upon the Fort Stanton reservation in 1870, their population figure was approximately 350 Apaches. Two years later, remnants of the Kiowa Apache from Oklahoma and Kansas filtered to the reservation raising the total population to approximately 1900 people.⁷ All, and especially the latter group who had just come off the warpath, were more or less reluctant to settle down to a semi-sedentary life of farming and tending of cattle and crops, but even so some progress in this direction was reported by the agent in charge for the two-year period.

To supplement their meager supply of corn and beef rations, and their limited crop production, the Mescaleros took to the hunting trail again in order to derive enough in the way of food and materials for clothing.

⁷ U. S. Department of Interior, Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1872. Washington, D. C.: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1872. p. 41-138.

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Their economic security was further threatened time and again by the numerous raids of the bands of Navajos who periodically visited the area and drove off the stock and destroyed their growing crops. It was here that one may note that the history of the tribes' economic fortunes was closely tied to the lack of military protection and control by the government.

Because they were essentially not an arts and crafts people, as were the Pueblos and the more economic stable tribes, the Mescaleros did not have a source of income from handicrafts, either monetary or in barter. To add to this dilemma was the lack of educational facilities, which might have been employed to teach them in agricultural lines as well as academic ones. As a consequence, the Mescaleros at the beginning of the reservation era were in a state of indecision and semi-confusion due to the lack of understanding of the exact relationships between them and the government in matter pertaining, not only to their permanent location, but also to their economic and social status, and welfare.

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CHAPTER III

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE RESERVATION

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The Mescalero Indian reservation is located in the south central part of the state of New Mexico in Otero County. The reservation was established by Executive order of President U. S. Grant on May 27, 1873. As established, the reservation consisted of approximately 540 square miles or 288,000 acres on the east slope of the Sacramento and White Mountains. By presidential executive order on February 2, 1874, the boundaries as indicated in the original order were changed to add additional arable land and to make the area impler to survey. This executive order enlarged the reservation considerably, but it was later determined to be virtually impossible to locate the western boundary of the reservation as defined in the order because of the topographic conditions.

The reservation boundaries were again defined by an executive order dated October 20, 1875, and a survey in accordance with this order was completed April 10, 1876. The area of the reservation as thus first surveyed and marked was approximately 871 square miles, or 570,240 acres.

In April, 1877, gold, silver and other valuable mineral deposits were discovered in the northeast portion and along the west boundaries of the reservation. From then

until 1881, many appeals were made by miners, settlers and others for the restoration of these so-called mineral lands to the public domain. There followed an investigation conducted by the Office of Indian Affairs, and it appeared that the Indians were not adverse to having such lands withdrawn from the reservation. Then followed an Executive Order of May 19, 1882, for revision of the boundaries of the reservation with the attempt of accomplishing this purpose and of adding certain other lands to the southwestern boundary of the reservation, but because of an error in the Public Land Survey some lands which were intended to remain in the reservation were excluded. Executive Order of March, 1883, corrected the boundary description and the reservation was again surveyed and marked in accordance with the Order. There has since been no material change in the boundaries of the reservation. After 1883, the reservation had an area of approximately 741 square miles or 474,240 acres.¹

Although the government of the United States never specifically obligated itself by treaty or act of Congress to set apart a reservation for the Mescalero Apaches, the Executive Orders, with minor exceptions, set aside these lands for Indian use, and had specified the Mescalero Apache

¹ U. S. Department of Interior, Annual Report, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1897. pp. 604. *

and such other Indians as the Department might see fit to locate on this area of land. The reservation is therefore, solely, an established Executive Order Reservation. None of the lands has been allotted to the individual Indian and the few non-Indian holdings within the reservation are remnants of squatters' holdings, or of patents to land issued by the government prior to 1883. The exception to this latter fact is a fee patent covering some ten acres to the Board of Catholic Missions which was granted in 1929. The total area within the reservation boundaries, 7 according to the most recent surveys is 460,563 acres, which includes a tract of 266 acres purchased in 1939 and which adjoins the defined boundaries. Of the total area within the Executive Order boundaries, 446 acres are in non-Indian ownership. Of the net area of the reservation 1,371 acres have been classified as irrigable, 2,777 acres as arable, 195,061 as open grazing land, 249,402 acres of forest land, and 12,087 acres as waste and miscellaneous land area.²]

Elevation and Climate. The highest point within the Mescalero reservation is the summit of White Mountain which is 12,000 feet above sea-level. The lowest point is approximately 5,400 feet elevation, and is located twelve miles

² See Graph V, Appendix A and Table IV, Appendix B.

southwest of White Mountain near the exit of the Rinconada Canyon. Of the total area, slightly over 2 per cent, or approximately 11,000 acres, are above 9,000 feet elevation, and 30 per cent, or approximately 135,000 acres, are below the 7,000 foot level. The crest of the Sacramento and White Mountains extends through the western portion of the reservation in a general north and south direction. The lowest passage through these mountains is about 7,600 feet elevation, while the elevation at the Mescalero Agency is 6,600 feet, and each of the other principal communities, Carrizo, Elk-Silver, and Whitetail, is at approximately 7,000.

The climate of the reservation is that of the southwest desert ranges. The winter months, for the most part, are not severe, particularly along the eastern and western boundaries of the reservation. There is considerable freezing weather, snow, and rain over the reservation in general. In summer, the days are warm followed by cooler nights, and with numerous rain storms of short duration during the months of July and August.

Topography. The topography of the reservation is 7 in general mountainous with the east slope of the mountains draining into the Pecos river and the west slope streams draining into the Tularosa Basin, where the waters sink into the White Sands. Each mountain range is an uplift with a

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relatively steep, abrupt west face and more gently sloping east face, both cut by deep winding canyons. The west slope of the White Mountain range contains relatively short canyons, the heads of which are, for the most part, inaccessible, covered with dwarf pine, fir, pinon and juniper timber. Above the timber line of the White Mountain range is found a large area of open grass land which reaches to the summit. The eastern portion of the reservation is of rolling grass land type, with ridges having pinon and juniper intermixed with oak brush. The higher mountain areas are covered with a stand of pine and fir which provide excellent watershed protection.

Geology and Soils. The Sacramento and White Mountain ranges are uplifts of carboniferous limestone. The soils have derived from the limestone bedrock by disintegration and decomposition, forming a clay loam which is very fertile when protected from abnormal erosion. The soil on the steep slopes having a southern exposure is generally well protected and fertile. The soil of the valley bottoms in the higher elevations is well adapted for cultivation and usually produces good farm and garden crops. However, the soil erodes readily where it is not properly protected.

Range Lands. The reservation contains approximately 7 455,234 acres of land which may be classified as range lands.

The range lands are of two types--the summer and winter range. The summer range lies in the areas covered by timber and have the natural water supply of the higher elevations. The reservations' winter range area lies in the open grass land at the lower elevations. The reservation, as a whole, has a good covering made up of many grasses of high edibility. The range, both summer and winter, is well suited to the production of livestock.

Timber. The forest portion of the reservation is located in the higher elevations and contains approximately 261,255 acres of timber land. In general, the timber areas are from 6,600 feet to about 11,000 feet in elevation. The principal species of timber having commercial value are: spruce, western yellow pine, douglas fir, white fir and Mexican white fir.

Oil, Gas and Minerals. No important resources of this group have been discovered in commercial quantities within the reservation boundaries, although much prospecting has taken place. Evidences of deposits of gold, silver, and lead have been noted, but an ore body which would justify commercial development has not yet been discovered.

Wild Life. The high mountain ranges with extensive forest coverage and the adjacent areas of open grass land

The two main types of vegetation--the forest and the
 scrub. The forest zone lies in the north, covering the
 top and part of the mountain slopes. It is a
 natural. The vegetation, which grows here is the
 open grass land of the lower elevations. The vegetation,
 as a whole, has a rich covering made up of very numerous
 high shrubs. The range, 1500 meters and higher, is well
 suited to the production of livestock.

Maple. The forest portion of the mountain is
 located in the high elevations and consists of a
 201,200 acres of forest land. In general, the forest zone
 are from 2,000 feet to about 12,000 feet in elevation. The
 principal species of timber trees, commercial value are:
 spruce, western yellow pine, Douglas fir, white fir and
 western white pine.

Oil, gas and minerals. No important resources of
 this kind have been discovered in commercial quantities
 within the boundaries of the county. Although some prospecting
 has taken place, no amount of oil or gas has been
 and lead have been found, but no other valuable metals
 or commercial minerals have been discovered.

Wild life. The wild animals range from the extensive
 forest cover and the adjacent lands of open grass land

make up the natural habitat of numerous species of wild game, where the Mescalero Apache could hunt deer, antelope, quail and wild turkey. In more recent years, the wild game has provided some income to the tribe through the sale of hunting permits as well as providing a source of food for the individual Indian family.

The only permanent streams having fish are the Tularosa and Ruidoso creeks. In the past, these streams have abounded in trout and provided food for the Indians. More recently, the sales of fishing privileges on these creeks has provided a source of income to the tribe yearly.

The predatory animals which are common to the west are to be found on the ranges of this reservation. These include coyotes, bob cats, mountain lions and bear. Coyotes are one of the most common predators found, and have inflicted considerable damage to the livestock on the range.

The most common rodent is the gopher and these are found throughout the entire reservation, from the lowest to the highest elevations. Squirrels, chipmunks and field mice are also found, but damage done by them is negligible.

Economic History: 1873 - 1934. Even with the foregoing natural resources at hand, the Mescaleros, three years after the inception of the reservation, were in a destitute condition in regards to food and clothing. The 630 souls

comprising the tribal group at that time were receiving government rations of beef, cornmeal, coffee, flour and sugar every second week from the military agent in charge of the destinies of these people. They were living in crude pine bough wickiups in and around the agency headquarters situated at what is now known as Blazer's Mill. The corn crop for the year, the first which the Mescaleros had ever planted, was a fair one, but due to the summer's drought, the wheat crop was a partial failure. However, in order to educate the Indians, the agent decreed that they should go through the operations of threshing.³

Progressing into the fall and winter of 1876-1877, the tribe was forced, through lack of clothing and the intense cold of that winter, to trade some of their horses for blankets, shawls and leggings. The letters of the agent-in-charge at the agency at this time bear testimony to the exigencies of the situation, and the lack of governmental help for the Mescaleros at this time. Economically, they were forced to live as they had done before reservation life, by means of the trap-line, gun and raid. For although strenuous efforts were made to turn their minds and hands to agricultural pursuits early in the spring of 1877,

³ Original letters of Agent Stottler to Indian Commissioner for year of July 1, 1875, to July 1, 1876. These letters, written in the agent's own handwriting, comprise a notable collection at the Mescalero Apache Agency, Mescalero, New Mexico.

the Mescaleros remained adamant in their stand not to engage in work, and as a consequence they had no income, no livestock, no appreciable acreage under cultivation and no arts or crafts with which to barter for food and clothing. Rationing and the issue of supplies by the government was] their major means of subsistence.

Looking ahead some ten years to 1887 the picture of their economic and social conditions had not changed materially. They are described as being lazy, shiftless, and wandering by the government agent at that time. They were being wholly subsisted by the Federal government, and what clothing they did receive from the government-issue was usually gambled away to the nearby settlers. It seems that the main occupation of the old women at this time was the making of tiswin, which is an alcoholic derivative of corn fermentation.⁴ This was the main reason why the government forbade the issuing of corn to the Indians, and issued them cornmeal instead, in order to prevent the making of tiswin. Furthermore, according to the records of this period, much of the land formerly cultivated--of which there was very little--was now idle, and instead of progressing, the Mescaleros were retrogressing economically and socially to the means and methods of their past history in making a livelihood. Horse stealing, cattle thievery, and the murder of

⁴ This tiswin was comparable to the peyote craze which developed amongst the North-Central Plains tribes and still remains today amongst the Sioux Indians of South Dakota.

many settlers around and about the reservation area took place in the intervening years from 1877 to 1887. To give added impetus to this downhill trend of the Mescaleros during these years, an epidemic of smallpox broke out; and at the beginning of 1897, the total population of the Mescalero Apache tribe had been reduced to some 440 souls. ✓

With a change in supervision of the agency after 1887, and the establishment of a boarding school to educate the Mescaleros socially and economically, we find that conditions improved materially. Perhaps one of the major reasons for this improvement may be found in the gradual reduction of the government rations and issues to all those Indians deemed able, physically and mentally, to work. In this situation the Mescalero, as a last resort, turned to work as a means of livelihood, and raised more wheat and grain in the year of 1897 than in all previous years combined.

Forty-five log cabins had been completed to house the Indians, and 5,000 sheep had been bought by the Federal government to start the Mescaleros upon livestock economy based upon the production of sheep, which was to continue as the leading livestock economy of the reservation up until the early 1930's. In conjunction with sheep economy, the government at this time brought in from the Navajo country, Navajo women to teach their art of blanket and rug making to the Mescalero Apache women, in the hopes that an

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arts and crafts industry might be founded which would add to the income of the Apaches.

Agriculturally in 1897, the Mescaleros had some 700 acres under cultivation, and raised some 250 bushels of wheat, 715 bushels of corn, 5,450 bushels of oats and barley and some 200 bushels of garden vegetables. They had, under the tutelage of government supervisors and teachers, learned to operate the sawmill which the government had erected for use in sawing timber for the new homes upon the reservation. Although on the surface of things, and by the commissioner's reports for that year, it looked as if the Mescalero's were indeed practically self-supporting. Nevertheless, we find that probably as high as 50 per cent of them were still receiving direct aid in the form of rations or issues from the government in order to subsist. Some progress had been made by these Indians during the ten-year period from 1887 to 1897; however, for from this time on, we find that the actual monetary income increasing year by year.

A resume for the year of 1898 shows that the Mescaleros were cultivating 800 acres of land from which they sold \$1,000worth of products. Their freighting income derived from the hauling of government supplies and lumber from and to the agency had been reduced from \$1,500 the year before, to approximately \$900, as more and more emphasis

and create industry at the same time. It is to be the income of the Government.

Consequently in 1937, the Government has been

across under cultivation, and raised some 300 bushels of wheat, 715 bushels of corn, 2,100 bushels of oats and some 300 bushels of garden vegetables. They are, under the tutelage of Government experimenters and teachers, to operate the small station and to produce the results.

use in saving timber for the new house and the station. Although at the expense of timber, and of the

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A census for the year 1937 was taken, and the Missioner's report for that year, it is to be the

was laid upon the taking up of agricultural pursuits by the government in an effort to make these people self-supporting. However, hunting, root gathering, and issue of government rations still kept some 80 per cent of the Mescaleros in food and clothing. Notable in this year was the 118 pupils who were attending the boarding school at the agency, which had only been in operation since 1884, and the government's effort through education of the younger generation to bring about the will to work as well as to give the Indians the practical knowledge with which to use the resources of their reservation to earn their future livelihood.

The following year, 1899, the government deemed that the Mescaleros were doing so well economically that it would be a wise move to remove all Indians of the reservation from the rations rolls, except the indigent ones and those men serving on the police force. Some sixty Indians planted acreage around and about their own homes, of which the reservation now had ninety occupied by the Indian families. Eighty per cent of the total population of 440 were engaged in agriculture, while only 6 per cent were dependent upon hunting for a living, and the remainder upon the government for direct issue of clothing and food for subsistence. Those engaged in agricultural and livestock raising had some one-thousand acres of land under cultivation from which they derived corn, oats, barley, wheat, garden vegetables, and

potatoes worth approximately \$1,300 in sales to the government. The Indians engaged in stock-raising owned about 1,000 horses, 5,000 sheep, 600 goats and 10 milch cows. With the emphasis still placed upon the sheep culture, the Indians were directly and indirectly discouraged from raising cattle and horses in deference to sheep and goats. With the advent of a government-owned sawmill into the timber areas of the reservation, the Indians, with the help of the forester, marketed some 100,000 board feet of timber to increase their earnings by some \$900.

Reporting upon the economic and social situation of the Mescalero Apache reservation in 1901, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs had this to say, "They have a population of 450 industrious and self-supporting farmers and stockmen. There are 125 pupils attending the boarding school located at the agency, in which they are learning the agricultural and industrial trades and theory which will give them an opportunity to work on or off the reservation."⁵ In this connection, the farm agents were exerting more pressure upon the Indians and the government to increase the quality of breed and numbers of the sheep, goats and cattle upon the reservation. For, it was realized if the Mescaleros

⁵ U. S. Department of Interior, Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1901. pp. 281-283.

potatoes worth approximately \$1,500 in value to the government. The Indians engaged in the potato business were about 1,000 persons, 5,000 sheep, 500 goats and 1,000 horses. With the exception of the potato business, the Indians were strictly nomadic and their principal occupations were raising cattle and horses in the mountains and valleys. With the advent of a government-owned potato field in the Indian areas of the Department, the Indians, with the help of the Forester, purchased about 50,000 pounds of potatoes for the purpose of increasing their supply of food.

Regarding the Indians and their relations with the government, the Forester has reported in 1937 that the Indians of Indian Affairs had this to say: "They have a population of 150 Indians and are not self-sufficient in many respects. There are 150 people living in the Indian village at the agency. In order to get along they are dependent on the industrial market and they wish to get some opportunity to work on the reservation. In this connection, the Indian agent would like to know upon the Indians and the government to increase the number of bread and butter of the Indians. For a realistic view of the situation, it was said that the Indians

opportunity to work on the reservation. In this connection, the Indian agent would like to know upon the Indians and the government to increase the number of bread and butter of the Indians. For a realistic view of the situation, it was said that the Indians

Government Printing Office, 1937. No. 24-242.
 Department of Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs.
 Circular No. 10, 1937.

were to compete upon the open market in mutton, wool, beef, hides, mohair and chamois, the quality and quantity of the existing herds of sheep, cattle and goats would have to be raised. Total individual Indian incomes for the year was approximately \$10,000 from agriculture, stock-raising, timber and freight hauling. For, at this time, some 90 per cent of the Mescaleros were supporting themselves, while only 10 per cent were still on government ration issue.

The next year witnessed the opening up of another revenue-making project for the Mescaleros; that of leasing Indian lands to non-Indian stockmen for grazing purposes. This added revenue was about \$6,000 the first year. Significant, also, was the licensing of two trading stores upon the reservation, where the Indian could sell as well as buy his produce. It was hoped that these traders would buy and sell what little the Mescaleros were able to put on the market in the arts and crafts line, also. They cultivated some 1,000 acres of land in 1903 and raised a much larger percentage of small grains than in the years previous because of the additional amount needed to feed the stock, and also themselves. They had increased their goat herds from 50 per cent to 75 per cent over the former years' number, while on advice of the farm agent they disposed of some 500 head of Indian ponies in favor of the larger draft

horses to work their farms.⁶ It is to be noted that this year the Mescalero Apaches earned more than \$12,500 total income, with an anticipation of more in the future, for they were at last developing and tapping resources to their advantage, economically and socially.

In 1903 the Indian Office embarked upon a program destined to give the Mescalero Apaches greater economic and social stability. Some of the features of this program included: the per capita reapportionment of the farm lands, the building of frame homes for each family, the selling of all worthless livestock and the investment of these funds in good quality livestock, the encouragement of graded high quality truck garden vegetables, and the equipping of a second sawmill by which the Indians could obtain more income from the timber reserves. It was an ambitious venture to be embarked upon for the 450 Indians residing upon the reservation, but weather and traditional resistance to changes thwarted the majority of these plans.⁷

⁶ It was always a battle to get the Apaches to part with their ponies. Not realizing that the ponies used up too much range forage in proportion to their worth, the Apaches were loath to heed government orders. Part of this reluctance to heed orders was due to the Mescaleros inability to comprehend the English language.

⁷ Here the inherent "Apache de Navajo" attitude carried over to thwart and confuse the government authorities once again.

It was held that the older women of the tribe refused to become civilized and in doing so impeded the progress of the younger generation to benefits derived through education and teaching by government officials.⁸ With a very light rain and snow in the winter of 1903, the crops of 1904 were practically worthless. Tuberculosis had been ravaging the tribe for the past ten years, but it was thought that this year would find the final blotting out of the Mescaleros unless drastic measures were taken to protect the younger ones from this dreaded killer.⁹ In this latter respect, many of the authorities in dealing with the Mescaleros at this time noted that the in-breeding of the tribal members was contributing much to the high rate of diseases and lowered resistance to diseases; and, therefore, strongly recommended the encouragement to intermarry and mix with the non-Indians and mixed-bloods adjacent to the reservation.¹⁰ Many of the Indians took advantage of

⁸ U. S. Department of Interior, Report of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1904. p. 251.

⁹ The crowded conditions in the agency boarding school was blamed as the cause of so much disease, especially tuberculosis at this time, amongst the youngsters in attendance at the school.

¹⁰ This accounts in part for the present day names, and linguistic mannerisms of bi-linguistic tendencies, derived from Spanish and Spanish-American and Apache inter-marriage. Also, due to the inter-marriage with the Lipan and descendants of the Lipans.

the latter recommendation and inter-married with non-Indian
 and mixed-bloods.¹¹

In line with this policy, was the re-
 turn from Mexico of some thirty-five Lipan Apaches, who had
 been fighting since the early 1880's with Victorio's band,
 and had since been settled in the highlands of Mexico in
 the northern state of Coahuila. They were returned in the
 spring of 1904 and because they had lived for so long among
 the Mexicans, they had lost many of their Apache cultural
 characteristics. Especially notable was their willingness
 to work, which offset some of the apathy on the part of the
 residents of the reservation toward all types of work.

In the next five years, up to and including 1911,
 we find the Mescaleros industriously trying to gain back
 what they had lost during the early 1900's from crop failures
 due to climatic conditions, adverse practices on the part
 of the older women of the tribe, and from the ravages of
 disease within the tribal unit. Progress had been slow, but
 it had been substantial until in 1911 we find the 450 In-
 dians of the reservation earning some \$30,500 from all sources.
 They had 1,100 acres of land under cultivation; owned 14,000
 sheep, 200 head of pure-bred cattle and 1,200 horses. Their
 livestock alone was worth some \$68,000, while tribal property

¹¹ U. S. Department of Interior, Report of Commis-
 sioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.: U. S. Govern-
 ment Printing Office, 1906. p. 278.

the latter recommended and later secured for the
and also blood. In line with this policy, we have
been from Mexico at some thirty-five years ago and
been fighting since the early 1880's at the Indian's hand,
and had since been settled in the thousands of families
the northern state of Sonora. They were returned in the
spring of 1904 and because they had lived for so long among
the Mexicans, they had lost many of their Indian customs
civilization. Especially notable was their willingness
to work, which effected some of the change on the part of the
residents of the reservation toward all types of work.

In the next five years, up to and including 1911,
we find the Mexicans had apparently failed to gain back
what they had lost during the early 1900's. It was very obvious
due to climatic conditions, adverse conditions on the part
of the older women of the tribe, and from the fact that
disease within the tribal unit. Progress had been slow, for

it had been established until in 1911 we find the 1900
drama of the reservation amounting to 500,000 acres of land.
They had 1,100 acres of land under cultivation with 1,000
sheep, 200 head of pure-bred cattle and 1,200 horses.
Livestock alone was worth some \$40,000, while other property

of timber and range lands was evaluated by the government at approximately five million dollars. Although employment for wages was limited to the Federal government, either regular or irregular status, the Mescaleros were earning very nearly \$10,000 per year, for a per capita earning of some \$824 annually. The school population reached 109 in average daily attendance. Forty acres of farm land was attached to the school upon which the boys and girls were earning as well as learning, for they raised \$2,000 worth of vegetables and meat for boarding school consumption. Timber and lease rentals brought into the coffers of the Mescalero tribe some \$9,000, which was continually being expended upon the economic and social advancement of the tribe as a whole. But 114 families of the tribe still retained their old habits of living in tepees and wickiups of pine boughs near and about the agency.

In 1912 it was estimated that some 200 of the population could speak some English, 100 could both speak and write some English, while 150 could only use the Apache tongue and could neither read, write, nor understand the English language. In spite of this handicap to verbal and written communication, the Mescaleros economic status was improving year by year. In this year they sold \$8,731 worth of mutton and 30,500 pounds of wool at an estimated value of \$4,000. Out of the 9,000 acres considered to be arable, 1,120 were cultivated by the 91 able-bodied Indians engaged

in agriculture for a living. Hay, grain, vegetables and potatoes brought the total value of crops raised to some \$12,000, of which \$5,000 was sold on the open market. It was in 1912 that the first tabulation of these Mescaleros engaged in the arts and crafts as a means of making a living was made. Basketry, bead work, wood cutting and miscellaneous craft work engaged the time of fifty Indians, who produced \$1,100 worth of articles for trade or resale during the year. The government employed directly 200 Indians, of which number fifty-one were working for direct relief in the form of rations. The value of the Indian's property including tools, furniture, wages, stock, barns and homes was set at approximately \$84,000. The total income from all sources for all the Indians upon the reservation was \$43,330, which was divided among the following sources in the order of their monetary importance; crops, wages from employment, lease rentals per capita trust fund payments,¹² ration work, arts and crafts, and the individual proceeds of miscellaneous labor on or off the reservation.

In 1913, descendants of Chief Geronimo's band of warriors and their families who had been kept as prisoners-of-war at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, were returned to the

¹² Payments made to the Indian family heads from monies collected by the government from the sale of natural resources, timber, lease rights and hunting privileges upon the reservation, and deposited to the Apache account in Washington. It is paid out each year apportionately to the individual Indian.

Mescalero reservation and settled in the White Tail district, 183 strong. This raised the population of the reservation to 629 people, of which 350 could speak English, 200 could both speak and write English, and 79 could neither read nor write the English language. After settlement in the White Tail district this group of Apaches did much to foster and improve the agriculture and stock raising standards of the sparsely inhabited district. They were, as were their blood brothers, the Lipan, from Mexico, more industrious and less adverse to work, than the original inhabitants of the Mescalero reservation. They immediately petitioned the agent for a day school to be erected at the White Tail community, for they felt it was necessary to the social and economic life of themselves as well as to the advancement of the younger generation of that community. It was, indeed, a boon to the economic fortunes of the reservation as a whole to have these Fort Sill Apaches transferred to the Mescalero reservation.

During the year, 92 Indians were engaged in the cultivation of 1,120 acres of land, 98 in stock raising, 62 in arts and crafts, and 100 were employed by the United States government in wage work within the reservation boundaries. It was estimated at this time that 22 families of the tribe were entirely self-supporting, 110 individuals were not entirely self-supporting, and some 225, of which 75 per cent

Reservations reservation and settled in the Little Rock reservation.
185 census. This was the population of the reservation.
to 699 people, of which 450 were of the reservation and
each speak and write English, and 24 speak and write
write the English language. After settlement in the reservation
tell districts this group of people did much to better and
improve the agriculture and stock raising industries of the
upwards inhabited districts. They were, at their place
business, the Indian, from Texas, made industries and
adverse to work, than the original inhabitants of the reservation
census reservation. They immediately petitioned the Bureau
for a day school to be created at the Little Rock reservation.
for they felt it was necessary to the social and economic
life of themselves as well as to the advancement of the
younger generation of that community. It was, indeed, a
boom to the economic future of the reservation as a whole
to have these 450 people gathered to the reservation
reservation.

During the year, 22 Indians were engaged in the relief
action of 1,120 acres of land, 25 in stock raising, 25 in
crops and cattle, and 100 were employed by the United States
Government in wage work within the reservation community.
It was estimated at this time that 22 families of the reservation
were entirely self-sufficient, 15 families were nearly
entirely self-sufficient, and some 225, of which 25 were

were indigent and old, were in receipt of direct relief through the issuance of government rations. The total population of the now-enlarged Mescalero tribe earned from; per capita trust fund payments, crops sold, stock, direct wages, rations issued, lease rentals, individual labors, arts and crafts, and other miscellaneous earnings, the total of up from \$43,000. They owned 1,100 horses, 220 cattle, 14,150 sheep and goats, and cut an estimated 167,800 board feet of marketable timber at a resale value of \$960.

Two years later, in 1915, we find 85 self-supporting families and 121 still upon the ration list, of the latter of whom at least 85 per cent were considered unable to support themselves due to old-age or infirmities. Fifty-five families were in permanent homes, while 110 individuals of the Mescalero group still elected to remain in wickiups and tents much against the will and educational efforts of the governing officials of the agency. The population of the reservation was given at 626 Indians, and the school population as 105 out of a total of some 118 eligible to attend.

In the matter of changing economy, we find increased importance attached to the raising of cattle, and the de-emphasis of sheep and goat culture, for with World War I in progress every pound of beef which could be raised could be

sold on the market. Thus, we find some 2,000 head of cattle ranging the reservation in company with 850 horses and 7,000 sheep and goats to bring the total value of the livestock to \$84,700. The Indians cut their first timber for their own individual incomes to the value of \$460, or approximately 153,000 board feet. They cultivated 1,820 acres, grazed 46,110 acres, and leased close to 352,000 acres to surrounding non-Indian stockmen for grazing purposes. That year, 117 Mescaleros were engaged in tilling the land, 123 in stock raising, 236 employed by the Indian Service, and 65 engaged in making a living in the arts and crafts industry. Total tribal income came to approximately \$86,000, of which the greatest proportion, \$15,000, was agricultural produce sold and consumed by the Mescaleros.

During the remaining years of World War I, the Mescaleros were intent upon the agricultural, and material and social progress of their tribe. Through tribal agreement the use of lease monies was to be earmarked for increasing the quantity and quality of the tribal herd and not to be included for trust fund per capita payments. Facilities for irrigation were improved and some 400 acres of formerly non-arable land were now under irrigation and cultivation. The non-Indian cattlemen who were leasing land upon the reservation agreed to sink water wells if the leases could be extended to longer than one-year terms. Realizing the

importance of this improvement in respect to range management and utility, the government agreed to some five-year leases. With an increase in the tribal herd year by year, however, the government warned all non-Indian stockmen that upon the expiration of their leases the tribe would take over the land.

In 1914 the investment in the tribal cattle totaled \$65,000, but during the intervening years and through the increase in quality and quantity of the herd, the total value in 1920 stood at \$86,000. Cattle had for the first time assumed first place, with sheep and goat culture ranking second and third respectively. Nine hundred cattle were individually owned by the Indians, and were allowed to run with the tribal herd. It was also during this year that stock raising, and especially cattle raising, took the foreground in the economic and social life of the Mescalero Apache, and brought to them \$86,000 profit from both the cattle and sheep and goat enterprises upon the reservation, for they still owned some 6,000 sheep and 3,000 goats, and 2,000 Indian ponies and draft horses.

It is to be noted, again, that the chief retarding influence upon the Mescaleros, socially and economically, was the weight of old tradition and customs, as evinced by the old women of the tribe who influenced the young against the ways of the white man. This fact was especially borne

out in the instance of the Mescaleros at the agency, who were still content, in a majority, to remain in their tents and wickiups, rather than seek the comfort and cleanliness of their newly constructed homes. The recent arrivals at White Tail community, however, lived in homes built for them out of tribal funds. It was not until 1935, however, that this group of Apaches realized their ambitions of the establishment of an independent day school for their community.

The records reveal that the years between 1920 and the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934, which was adopted by the Mescalero tribe in 1936, were filled with both diverse, adverse and progressive traits and opinions in regards to the economic and social status of the Mescalero Apaches. Gaining impetus from the expedient handling of both their material and financial arrangements by the government officials, the reservation's herds grew and prospered, their annual individual income rose, the tribal holdings increased, and the facilities for education were taken to the Indian with the erection of day schools in four communities upon the reservation in place of the crowded boarding school. Little by little the infiltration of new ideas and methods to agricultural progress within the Indian communities upon the reservation took place.

Chapter Summary. The early economic history of the Mescalero Apache from the inception of the reservation era

in 1873 to the Indian Reorganization Act era beginning in 1936 has been one of confusion, destitution, disease, famine and resistance to change. These have been the material and non-material negating factors which have done so much to hinder this tribe's economic advancement in the face of so many of the natural resources which they have had at every hand, and coupled with the Indian Office's attempts to aid them in all economic and social endeavors which they have undertaken in the past.

Later, we see a gradual change from the nomadic to the semi-nomadic, and finally to the sedentary and pastoral life in the economy of the tribe down through the years. Modification and change has taken place in regards to the livestock economy; the first emphasis being placed upon the sheep and goat economy, but beginning with 1915 the accent was more and more upon the beef cattle industry with the resultant effect of changing occupations for many of the Apaches, from sheep herders to cattle owners and cowboys. Timber resources, at first practically undeveloped and forgotten, were exploited and much money has been made over the passing years from this natural resource with the intelligent management of forests and cutting cycles. We have witnessed, since 1873, also, the rise in the value of agricultural products not only as family subsistence, but also commercially. Further, it has been shown that from a 100

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comparatively. Further, it has been shown that from a 100

per cent dependency upon the government in 1873, the Mescaleros, through both their industry and government guidance, have reduced that dependency to less than 10 per cent in the beginnings of the 1920's, and to a lower percentage in the early 1930's. This reduction bespeaks much of the economic progress, and the history of the economics of the reservation. That the Mescaleros have made progress, economically and socially, from the inception of the reservation era to 1934 cannot be denied.

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per cent dependency upon the Government in 1970, the
 crisis, through both public industry and private industry,
 have reduced that dependency so that it now stands in the
 beginning of the 1970's, and as a result progress in the
 early 1970's. This reduction has been made of the economic
 progress, and the history of the country of the country
 tion. That the Government have made progress, especially
 and socially, from the position of the country in the
 1974 cannot be denied.

MEMORANDUM
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CHAPTER IV

ECONOMIC HISTORY OF THE RESERVATION SINCE 1934

The natural resources which are available on the Mescalero reservation for use of the Indians, consisting of good livestock range and agricultural land, provides for a livestock and subsistence farming program. For nearly fifty years tribal and individual ownership has been invested partly in livestock. The government assisted the Indians in obtaining sheep and cattle, and emphasis was placed on sheep production for many years. The reservation sheep industry was not a success probably due primarily to the failure of the Indians to have been sufficiently educated to the point where they desired to raise sheep. The individual sheep owners repeatedly failed to take proper care of the stock and the result was almost a total failure of the sheep program as far as the individual Indian was concerned.

In the years from 1934 to the present, the livestock industry has turned almost entirely to the production of beef cattle and at the present time there are some 150 Indian farmers owning cattle in their own name. With sufficient carrying capacity to provide approximately fifty head of beef cattle for each Indian having a land assignment, it is believed that the future program should be predicated upon the production of beef cattle supplemented

with subsistence farming.

Of course, some farming has been done by Indians for many centuries and many of the Indians had tracts of land which they claimed as their own, but it was not until 1936 that the present program of having Apache Indians take definite land assignments in the various farming districts¹ of the reservation and of having their homes built on these assignments was started. This program has been made possible and continued by the tribe obtaining government funds to provide a four-room cottage, a barn, and chicken house on each family unit. The construction of these homes was not completed until early in 1942, but during the period of construction the Indians began to occupy the homes and take a more active interest in farming the land. The Mescalero people are adapted to rural living and the present program gives them an opportunity to learn to use the resources available. The present standard of living has undoubtedly been reached with the use of agricultural lands and the income from individually owned cattle supplemented with wage work, and is equal to, or higher than that of many non-Indian farmers living in the area adjacent to the reservation. The standard of living has undoubtedly been raised considerably since the home building program was begun.

¹ The reservation is divided into four farming districts, or communities viz: Agency, Whitetail, Carrizo and Elk-Silver. See Map Number 2, Appendix C.

with substantial farming.

Of course, some farming has been done by Indians

for many centuries and many of the Indians and women of land
which they claimed as their own, but it was not until 1906

that the present system of having separate reservations

defined land assignments in the various Indian reservations
of the reservation and of having their lands held in trust

assignment was started. This system has been in force

since and continued by the Indian Bureau and the Indian

to provide a four-year course, a day, and other means

on each family unit. The reservation of land has been

not completed until early in 1906, but during the period

construction the Indians began to occupy the lands and have

a more active interest in farming the land. The

people are adapted to rural life and the present system

gives them an opportunity to learn to use the resources

available. The present standard of living has been

been reached with the use of agricultural lands and the

income from individually owned cattle, sheep and other

work, and is equal to, or higher than that of many

Indian farmers living on the same amount of land

time. The standard of living has been raised

considerably since the first building program was started.

1 The reservation is divided into four sections: the
tribe, as exemplified by the Navajo, Hopi, and
and the other. See the appendix, Appendix A.

The climatic, soil and range conditions found on the reservation are suitable for the production of beef cattle and subsistence farming, and the program should be continued with greater emphasis placed upon assisting the Indian to make fuller use of the land and to take more active a part in his personal welfare and livestock holdings.

With the timber resources of the reservation, it is also possible to provide wage work for a number of Indians in the logging industry, but this too is to be considered supplemental to their agricultural income.

Socio-Economic Conditions. Early attempts to get the Mescaleros to live away from the agency in the various farming areas of the reservation were only partially successful and also with the operation of the boarding school at the agency for children on the reservation, the tendency was for most all of the families to congregate in a small area near the agency headquarters. The Indians lived in tents, wickiups, disreputable shacks and other poor quality shelters. (The program, begun in 1936, of building homes for the Indians and on land assignments in various farming districts, succeeded in establishing these Indians in good homes and within easy range of day schools. The improvement in living conditions was very marked. The present economy of the Indian is not only on a higher plane, but also social conditions are better than when the Indians

The climate, soil and water conditions of the

region are suitable for the cultivation of such crops
and subterranean tubers, and the water supply is abundant
with greater capacity than any other. The climate is
more humid than of the land water, and the water is pure

in his personal water and the water is pure.

With the higher temperature of the region, it is

also possible to provide water with the same amount of water
in the region, but this is not to be considered
supplemental to their agricultural needs.

Water Supply Conditions. This is the first

the water supply is very pure and abundant in the region
forming most of the population with only a few scattered
and also with the operation of the water supply system
the water for children on the water supply, the water
was the most all of the water supply is a small
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is pure and abundant. The water supply is pure and abundant.

were all living in a concentrated area near the agency.

9 (The Mescaleros elected to come within the privileges extended by the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934. The constitution and by-laws of the Apache tribe of the Mescalero reservation was accepted by a majority vote of these people on February 29, 1936. The tribe adopted a charter and were incorporated in August, 1936. In November, 1937, the tribal Law and Order Code which provides for the operation of a Tribal Court was adopted by the Tribal Business Committee.)

With education facilities being available to the Mescaleros for over two generations, probably 90 per cent of the adult Indians are able to speak English, and about 50 per cent are able to read and write English. The present school pupils consist largely of the second generation of Indians attending school, while there are also some third generation pupils in school.

In dealing with the economic history of the Mescaleros from 1934 to the present time, it will be considered from the various aspects and factors of the resources involved in that tribes economic development; viz. dry farm lands, irrigation, range lands, timber, wild life, arts and crafts, cattle, and power developments.

34 [Dry Farm Lands. The tillable land of the Mescalero reservation comprises approximately 2,300 acres. Of this

area 90 per cent is dry farmed.] Practically all of the cultivated acres are located in the valleys of the Sacramento Mountains at altitudes ranging from 6,000 to 7,400 feet in elevation. The average annual rainfall at these altitudes ranges from 20 to 26 inches. In general no supplemental moisture is needed for the raising of cereal grain crops which is the main and best adapted field crop for this area. Although small grain farming has been practiced on the Mes-calero reservation since the early years of its inception, the average yields remain high proving the fertility of the soil and the adaptability of these crops to the land. The majority of the cultivated areas lie in four major farming districts. The Elk-Silver district which has 713 cultivated acres; the White Tail district which has 578 cultivated acres; the Carrizozo district which has 378 cultivated acres; and the agency district which has approximately 400 cultivated acres.

There are 2,190 acres of cultivated land and 163 individual Indian farms. The principal crops in order of their importance, oats, barley, wheat, corn, beans and hay. All farm land is tribally owned and is assigned to the individual Indians by the tribe. Since the land of the Mes-calero reservation is unallotted there are no heirship land problems.] There is only one agricultural lease on the reservation, but it is located at the extreme southwest corner

area 20 per cent is dry land. Practically all of the land-
 varied crops are located in the valleys of the mountains.
 Mountains at altitudes ranging from 8,000 to 9,000 feet in
 elevation. The average annual rainfall at these altitudes
 ranges from 20 to 25 inches. In general no supplementary
 moisture is needed for the raising of certain grain crops,
 which is the main and best adapted field crop for this area.
 Although small grain farming has been practiced in the
 entire reservation since the early years of its inception,
 the average yields remain high proving the fertility of the
 soil and the adaptability of these crops to the land. The
 majority of the cultivated areas lie in four major farming
 districts. The Big-Silver district which has 275 cultivated
 acres; the Little-Silver district which has 275 cultivated
 acres; the Agency district which has approximately 200
 cultivated acres.

There are 2,100 acres of cultivated land and 100
 individual Indian farms. The principal crops in order of
 their importance, are, wheat, corn, beans, and oats.
 All farm land is carefully irrigated and is adapted to the
 individual Indian by the tribe. Since the land is the
 entire reservation is irrigated there are no individual
 problems. There is only one governmental issue on the reservation,
 but it is located at the extreme northwest corner

of the reservation and is so isolated from all other settlements that its use by Indians has been considered impractical.

The soil fertility of the cultivated land is considered very high. The crop yield is not always an indication of soil fertility as there are many problems of farm management, farming practices, moisture distribution, and damage from storm, hail and encroaching livestock which have a direct effect upon the yields. The use of many types of fertilizer has not been practiced on the reservation and has not been considered necessary in the past, although if cereal grain crops are to be continued soil building will have to be followed to improve the yield. Due to the short season, altitude and the dual labor problem of crops and livestock, crop rotation has seemed impractical.

During the intervening years from 1934 to the present time, the Mescalero Apache has made exceptionally efficient use of the dry farm lands upon the reservation, and this use has yielded him much in the way of economic return, but it is also a recognizable factor, that, the full economic use of horses, milch cows, chickens, hogs, orchards, berries and gardens has not been attained. For, although the development of farm utility on the reservation is nearly unlimited, it has also been noted that as the home life of these Indians increases and the desire for a higher standard of living

of the reservation and is as follows: from all farms
except that the use of the reservation is not
allowed.

The soil fertility of the reservation is
slightly very high. The soil is not very fertile
and of soil fertility is high and very fertile
management, farming practices, and the
damage from above, soil and the reservation is
a direct effect upon the fields. The use of the
fertilizer has not been considered as the
not been considered necessary in the past, although
certain crops are to be considered and the
be followed to improve the soil and the
altitude and the soil is not very fertile
crop rotation has been considered.

During the wintering period from 1934 to 1935
time, the reservation is not very fertile
use of the dry land is not very fertile
has yielded his land in the very fertile
is also a reservation, and the
of horses, which are, and the
and gardens has been shown. The
part of the reservation is not very fertile
it has been shown that the use of the
increases and the reservation is not very fertile.

increases and becomes stronger, through education and encouragement from Agriculture Department field personnel, the more development should take place in the number of family-farming units.

Irrigation. Irrigation farming appears to have been practiced in the vicinity of Mescalero as early as 1846. Several tracts of land near the present site of the agency were irrigated by both white and Mexican settlers. These irrigated lands were supplied by waters of Tularosa creek, and apparently the Tularosa creek lands were the only areas under irrigation within the reservation until in later years.

The principal irrigated areas of the reservation are in the Tularosa creek valley, but some has also been carried on at Elk-Silver, Three Rivers, Carrizo, Nogal Canyon, Rinconada and in the Maruche Canyon in the southwest corner of the reservation.

It has been estimated that some 1,482 acres of land within the reservation could be irrigated. The area now irrigated, as developed during the past ten years mainly, is approximated at 330 acres, with some 1,000 acres of irrigation projects being considered for future development.

In conjunction with the economic history of the Mescaleros in connection with agriculture, irrigation in the dry and arid southwest plays an important part, and

the cost of the irrigation of these lands has somewhat stymied the government in their attempt to bring water to all Indian owned farm lands. In short, down through the years, the government policy has been one of awaiting the economic prosperity of the Indian to share the costs of irrigation projects. If, however, the Indian is to be expected to pay his share of the operation and maintenance cost of irrigation, he will have to improve his farming methods in order that he may increase his economic returns over and above that which the Indian using dry farm lands raises. Otherwise, the tendency may be to abandon the irrigated lands unless the tribe assumes the operation and maintenance cost from the tribal funds. This of course would not be entirely fair to all members of the tribe since only those having irrigation water available would benefit from the expenditure of the tribal funds. The success, therefore, of having individual Indians pay operation and construction costs for irrigation will depend on the success of an educational program in instructing the Indians to enable them to make more economic use of the irrigated land, and it is in this respect that all government personnel, schools and governmental agencies alike connected with the Indian service, have through the past years been bending every effort. For, as the population of the reservation expands, it is evident that more land will have to be

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should the government in their attempt to bring water to
all Indian owned lands. In short, over the past
years, the government policy has been one of assisting the
economic prosperity of the Indian to share the costs of
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schools and governmental agencies alike concerned with the
Indian service, have through the past years been making
every effort. For, as the population of the reservation
expands, it is evident that more land will have to be

brought into production by the use of irrigation.

Range Lands. There have been no individual Indian allotments of land on the reservation, and all lands are tribally owned. The grazing on the range lands is entirely by Indian-owned livestock, and no grazing leases have been issued for the past fifteen years. Approximately 90 per cent of the cattle, and all of the sheep and goats, are owned by individual Indians. The balance of the cattle is owned by the tribe as the Mescalero Cattle Growers' Association.² Carrying capacity of the range has been approved for 10,500 animal units, and during the past ten years this unit stocking has nearly reached the saturation point. The summer and winter ranges are checked annually by means of range checks to determine the condition of the forage and to ascertain if a revision of the carrying capacity should be made. Although no grazing permits are issued, crossing permits are granted to non-Indian stock owners to permit them to drive livestock across the reservation between their summer and winter ranges. This, needless to say, has proven a source of added revenue for the tribal fund.

² This is a voluntary association of Apache cattle owners who, under government supervision, buy, raise and sell cattle for an individual profit.

brought into production by the use of machinery.

Rangelands. There have been no rangelands in the

State of Iowa in the past, and all lands are

privately owned. The grazing on the range lands is entirely

by Indian-owned livestock, and no grazing has been

allowed for the past fifteen years. Approximately 50 per

cent of the cattle, and all of the sheep and horses, are

owned by individual Indians. The balance of the cattle

is owned by the State as the "Horse and Cattle

Association. Carrying capacity of the range has been ap-

proved for 10,000 animal units, and during the past 15

years this unit stocking has been maintained. The

point. The water and other ranges are checked annually

by means of range checks to determine the condition of the

range and to ascertain if a reduction of the carrying

capacity should be made. Although no grazing permits are

issued, grazing permits are granted to the Indians

owners to permit them to drive livestock across the range

between their summer and winter ranges. This method

to say, has proven a source of added revenue for the State

fund.

8 This is a voluntary association of range land
owners who, under government supervision, buy, raise and
sell cattle for as individual profit.

Of the 455,234 acres of range lands on the Mescalero reservation, 212,159 acres are classed as winter range and 243,075 acres as summer range. For the past ten years all the Mescalero range has been used entirely for the grazing of the tribal and individually owned livestock, thereby making it possible for the tribe to fully utilize their range resources. In order to protect their range from erosion, deterioration and drying-up, the Mescalero Cattle Growers' Association has been instrumental in the continuance of maintenance of deep wells, fences, earthen tanks and springs. Realizing the importance of the perpetuation of good range land conditions through the intervening years, has induced the Mescalero Apache to be more thoughtful of his stocking, range and management habits and his general conduct upon the range, for at last he is brought face to face with the realization that if his cattle and sheep fail, he will again be in dire economic straits, much like his father and grandfather in the era of the early 1880's. For, upon the condition of the winter and summer range lands depends the economic status of the majority of the Mescalero Apaches.

[Timber. Some agency-owned sawmills have been operated on the reservation in the past, prior to 1920. These, however, produced lumber only for local Indian and governmental uses.]

Of the 455,254 acres of range lands on the Mesquite
Reservation, 218,130 acres are classed as winter range and
247,075 acres as summer range. For the past ten years all
the Mesquite range has been used entirely for the grazing
of the tribal and individually owned livestock, thereby
making it possible for the tribe to fully utilize their
range resources. In order to protect their range from
erosion, deterioration and drying-up, the Mesquite Cattle
Growers' Association has been instrumental in the develop-
ment of maintenance of deep wells, fences, certain water
and springs. Realizing the importance of the preservation
of good range land conditions through the intervening years,
has induced the Mesquite Apache to be more thoughtful of
his stocking, range and management habits and his general
conduct upon the range, for as long as he is brought face to
face with the realization that if his cattle and sheep kill
he will again be in dire economic straits, much like his
father and grandfather in the era of the early 1880's. Now,
upon the condition of the winter and summer range lands
depends the economic status of the majority of the Mesquite
Apaches.

Editor. Some agency-owned sawmills have been operated
on the reservation in the past, prior to 1920. These, however,
produced timber only for local Indian and governmental uses.

In 1920, the first commercial timber sale was made, although before that time, sales of timber had been made to the local people adjacent to the reservation.

[The Mescalero forest is being administered on a sustained yield basis operating under the approved Forest Management Plan, which provides for the growing of saw timber, some poles, posts, and cordwood under a rotation of 150 years divided into five cutting cycles of thirty years each. The timber is being cut under the group selection system, utilizing on the average of approximately 43 per cent of the merchantable timber. In instituting this plan, the government is saving through the expedient use of this natural resource, enough timber for commercial use and income for the Mescalero Apaches in perpetuity.]

Prior to 1930 the proceeds from the sale of timber were periodically distributed among the Indians on a per-capita basis. Since 1930, and between 1930 and 1936, no timber was cut, and [since 1936 the proceeds from the sale of timber has been used to retire the loans obtained by the tribe from the government to provide home units for each family of the reservation who desired it. Under this system, and in conjunction with the forestry management plan, some 200 home units were constructed, and it is forecast that the income from the sale of timber will [retire] the entire debt by June 30, 1946.]

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[The Indians obtain employment in the logging industry the year round, and in the course of the development of the reservation many have taken advantage of this means of wage economy to earn their livelihood.] Many have developed, since the old buckboard freighting days,³ a cordwood and fence post wood market of their own in and about the environs of Mescalero. Of course the possibilities of this expanding into a major economic income depends in the main upon the general economic conditions in the surrounding areas.

[It has, further, been the policy of the government to employ where at all possible local Indians in connection with all types of forestry work. Each year several Indians are employed during fire season as look-outs, fire guards, and on trail maintenance crews, and on fire suppression] work.) This wage work opportunity is usually available from four to seven months out of each year, depending upon the moisture content of the forests.⁴ [In short, the timber resources of the government and Mescalero Apache tribe have performed a definite economic function down through

³ Referred to in Chapter III as "Freighting Income" and/or "Income from Freighting."

⁴ Moisture content of a forest area determines the potential fire hazard. If high, the hazard is low and vice versa.

The Indian Affairs Commission, in the investigation of the year 1904, found that the Government of the reservation had made a mistake in the matter of wages, and that the Indians had been misled. The Commission also found that the Indians had been misled in the matter of the reservation, and that the Government had been misled in the matter of the reservation. The Commission also found that the Indians had been misled in the matter of the reservation, and that the Government had been misled in the matter of the reservation.

It has, further, been the policy of the Government to employ them at all possible local jobs in connection with all types of forestry work. Each year several hundred are employed during the season on log-camp, fire-guard, and on trail maintenance work, and on fire suppression work. This work with opportunity is usually available from June to cover months out of each year, depending upon the nature of the work. In other words, the timber resources of the Government and local private lands have performed a valuable service. The Commission, however, have performed a valuable service.

⁵ Referred to in Indian Affairs Commission Report, 1904, and/or "Indian Affairs Commission Report, 1904." ⁶ Statement made by a local Indian official, who stated that the Government had been misled in the matter of the reservation.

the years in wage economy, forestal products,⁵ wild-life preservation and with it the consequent protection of the Indians game and wild-life food resources.

Wild Life. The reservation is well stocked with a few species of wild life which have been of some economic importance to the Mescaleros. Deer and antelope are the principal large game animals, and the Indians realize some food from hunting this type of game. For a number of years the antelope of the reservation were very few, but due to rigid protection measure which were undertaken in the early 1930's, they have increased to where they are believed to be in excess of the available range, and since they roam the cattle range, especially the winter range area, control measures are becoming necessary to prevent the antelope from becoming too numerous and thus causing a depletion of the range forage.

Deer are found throughout the timbered areas of the reservation and do provide a source of food to the Indians who hunt them. There has been no economic repercussions from the deer population, for they have not sufficient numbers to deplete the range forage, and some measures are in

⁵ Board timber, cordwood, post wood, telephone and telegraph poles, and freighting income from private sales of fire wood and other forestal products.

the years in wage economy, forested preserves, wild-life preservation and wild life is the conservation movement of the Indian game and wild-life forest resources.

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1930's, they have increased so much that they are believed to be in excess of the available range, and when they move

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from leaving the reservation and thus causing a damage to the range range.

There are found throughout the reservation areas of the reservation and the provide a source of food for the Indian

who hunt them. There has been no economic game law from the last population, for they have not been able to

to deplete the range range, and have been able to

of the wild and other forested preserves.

force in order to prevent the excess mutilation of deer herds during the hunting season. Wild turkey are prevalent throughout the timbered areas, which also provide considerable hunting for the Indians, and an added source of food.

The income to the tribe from the sales of hunting and fishing permits has averaged approximately \$1,000 annually during the past ten years, but it is not to be expected that this source of income can be materially increased due to the limited areas containing wild game, and because of the limited seasons open to the hunting of the reservation wild life by non-Indian parties.

Arts and Crafts. The Mescalero Apaches have not in the past been noted for their handicrafts, nor for any large amount of income they derived from the manufacture of them. For a good many years small amounts of rather crude baskets have been made by the Indian women, and these have been marketed at times. However, the weave of the baskets made is not particularly good and it has not been considered advisable to promote an extensive program. A few of the women can and do once in awhile make a basket to sell, also some of the women do a limited amount of tanning of deer and antelope hides from which they make

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Wares and Crafts. The Keweenaw Indians have not in

the past been noted for their handicrafts, nor for any
large amount of income they derived from the manufacture
of them. For a good many years mail-ordering of various
types handicrafts have been made by the Indian women, and these
have been marketed at times. However, the weave of the
basketry made is not particularly good and it has not been

considered advisable to promote an extensive program.
Few of the women can and do make a basket
to sell, and some of the women do a limited amount of han-
dling of deer and antelope hides from which they make

moccasins, jackets, gloves and similar articles for sale.⁶ These crafts are more of a hobby rather than a source of income to the Mescalero Apache Indian, and it is, therefore, not supposed that the development of such crafts would add materially to the tribal income, unless economic conditions forced them to materially increase the amount of such work.

(Arts and crafts do not play an important part in the present tribal economy. They probably could play a part in the earning of incidental monies to supplement their regular income from livestock and farming. In fact, there is a definite place for the putting of arts and crafts into the economic picture by providing a cash income during the winter months when the farm work is slack. However, history has borne out the fact, that the Mescalero Apache of late has had so much cash income that he has no desire to stretch himself by earning incidental monies. In short, until it becomes an economic necessity, which it hasn't as yet, the Mescalero Apache will not endeavor to make any great headway in the economics of an arts and crafts program.

⁶ Since the establishment of the tribal cooperative store in 1944, the manufacture and sale of "Apache Crafts" has taken on new life and importance. As an outlet for these products, the store is both near-at-hand and readily available for credit on craft articles manufactured, either in cash or merchandising credit.

From the esthetic or artistic point of view, the facts of history have shown, that the arts and crafts program would be acceptable, especially if the economic need existed, since the Apaches as a rule seem to be proud of the Apache crafts which do exist, and appreciate them when they are well done.

Power. The past history of the reservation has shown that the limited amount of water in the two principal streams of the reservation does not provide opportunities for the commercial use, or development for economic income, of the available water supply. The only existing power in use now is the one 35 kilowatt hydroelectric plant for supplying electric power for the agency.

Cattle. The net area of the Mescalero reservation is 460,177 acres. Small farms are fenced and used by individuals, the acreage of all farm land is about 2,217 acres, the balance being used for grazing purposes. Cross fences have been installed to divide the ranges. These fences separate the lower land from the higher lands, making it possible to have a summer and winter range of distinct forage types. Most of the summer range is timbered and this is a handicap in gathering cattle. It also makes it more difficult to control cattle infestations of many types which kill off many of them annually.

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 electric power for the agency.

Udalla. The new area of the reservation is
 12,500,000 acres. Small towns are located and used by
 individuals, the average of all towns is about 2,500
 acres, the balance being used for grazing purposes. Town
 ranges have been installed to divide the ranges. These
 towns represent the lower and the higher levels, making
 it possible to have a summer and winter range of distinct
 range types. Most of the summer range is timbered and this
 is a problem in gathering cattle. It also makes it
 difficult to control cattle installations of many types
 which kill off many of them annually.

Upon these acres of summer and winter range, used alternately, are run some 8,000 head of cattle, under the management of the extension division of the agency personnel. Livestock furnishes to the Mescalero Apache a substantial part of his income, and each Indian cattle owner receives about 75 per cent of his gross cattle receipts, while the remaining 25 per cent goes to the Mescalero Cattle Growers' Association for its expenses in handling the cattle.

This income is of immense importance to the Indian economy, but most of it in reality is unearned since the cattle are handled by the Cattle Association which actually is supervised by agency personnel. The Indians, since the inception of the cattle industry in the early 1930's, have not taken an active part in the actual work, except to perform the labor required of them by the Association, which is some thirty days per year to the herd. Many of the Indian cattle owners who are physically able prefer to remain at home or on some job earning daily wages than to go out on the range and do the work that is required, and would rather the Association hired some other person and charged for the labor to be paid from his cattle receipts. This method does not place individual responsibility on the individual owner, and considerable education is yet necessary to show the Indian the importance of looking after his own

economic investment. Again, although history has not had time as yet to prove it; it may be possible to bring about the Indian working his own cattle, but only if general economic conditions are such that the lack of wage work and low prices for agricultural goods will drive the Indian to his historic home on the range.

[Incidental to the cattle business is that of the sheep and goat industry,] which in 1944 had decreased to the size of 2,000 head of sheep and goats divided among six owners.⁷ Out of the six owners, two of them own goats exclusively. [The sheep are not under an association and are cared for by the owner, except the sales, which are handled by the extension department of the agency. Although in the minority, the sheep and goat industry does provide a comfortable living and income to the six Indian owners. Here again, we see the de-emphasis upon a once well-thought of economic program, until at present it is negligible in the total tribal income picture.]

Chapter Summary. During the intervening years from 1934 to the present, the Mescalero Apaches have developed their economic position from that of, primarily a sheep raising and subsistence farming economy. Government, in

⁷ Located in the warmer Rinconado district of the reservation. See Map Number 2, Appendix C.

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Chamber Summary. During the intervening years from 1934 to the present, the Navajo Indians have developed their economic position from that of, primarily a sheep raising and subsistence farming economy. Government, in

^V Located in the former Hineahs district of the reservation. See Map Number 2, Appendix C.

the form of Indian Bureau officials and personnel, have endeavored to bring about the reliance of the Indian upon himself through the development of his beef cattle herds, timber resources and his irrigable farming lands. Their economic progress has been closely linked with the educative efforts of the day schools in the four communities upon the reservation, by the teaching of the utilization of these resources to the best economic and social advantage of the Mescalero Apache. With the discontinuance of government rations to any Indian, the government has sought a lever by which they could increase the total number of self-supporting ones to 100 per cent of the population of able-bodied male members.

Under the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934, and with its subsequent adoption by the Mescalero Apaches in 1936, the resulting allotment of land to the individual Indian owners did much to bring about more satisfactory, clear, and defined economic and social goals. However, it is to be noted, that as the individual and tribal holding increased during this ten-year period, paradoxically the Mescalero's incentive to work decreased, and thus one may conclude that the history of this period from 1934 to the present was one of increasing government intervention and help, but likewise it was a period of economic and social advancement in the face of open and passive apathy on the part of the Apaches.

Support

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CHAPTER V

ECONOMIC FUNCTIONS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Historically the Federal government has had nominal charge of all Indian affairs since the inception of the War Department in 1789. More specifically, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, was established as a separate adjunct to the War Department in 1824. During these years of colonization and rapid westward movement, the newly created Bureau of Indian Affairs had its hands well filled with the recurring Indian disturbances east of the Mississippi river, as well as with the tribes immediately bordering the western reaches of Missouri, Iowa, Kansas and the Dakotas. The Bureau was mostly interested in the peaceful settlement of Indian quarrels at this time, and very little, if any economic functions were attached to its work.

In July, 1832, the War Department went a step further and created the office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs within the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Two years later the organic act for the organization of the Department of Indian Affairs, and the Department of the Interior was passed by Congress. It was not until 1849, however, that the Department of the Interior, with its adjunct the Bureau of Indian Affairs, was created to handle the internal policies of the nation. It was in this year the control of

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the Department of the Interior, with its adjunct the Bureau

of Indian Affairs, was created to handle the internal

policy of the nation. It was in this year the control of

Indian Affairs passed from the military to civil control. It was also in this year, that the War Department decreed that only those military men who had direct permission from the Department of the Interior could continue on in their present capacities as agents of Indian reservations or holdings.

The economic functions, therefore, of the Federal government in connection with the Mescalero Apaches have been in the main the control of and direction of the Apaches in their pre-reservation life toward a more peaceful group of Indians, and the curtailment by military means of their depredating and plundering raids upon the whites, Mexicans and other non-Indian, as well as Indian groups, which surrounded them from the time of their original break with the Apache de Navajo nation some 400 to 500 years ago. It was hoped that by gifts of cloth, trinkets and food, the Mescaleros could be made to lay down their arms against all men. It was the giving of these gifts which comprised the main economic function of the government before 1873.

After 1873, and the establishment of the reservation, the government undertook to care for the Indians. Beginning at this time through the succeeding years, one may see the true economic functions of the government. The government not only clothed and fed the Mescaleros, but gave them the tools, implements and seeds to plant, in an

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Apache de Navajo agents from 1860 to 1880, and the
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In order to best analyze and ascertain the economic functions of the Indian Bureau in its treatment of the Mescaleros, it will be deemed advisable, perhaps, to deal with each separate function and material resource as it effects the lives of the Indians; viz., social services, education, health, law and order, extension and credit, irrigation, forestry and grazing, soil and moisture conservation, roads and the tribal store development.

Social Services. Probably the largest single item pertaining to social services has to do with relief and direct assistance to those Indians who have been unable to provide for all of their own needs. Relief assistance has been granted to those who in the opinion of the agency staff were in need of assistance. The practice of issuing rations to all Indians was discontinued several years ago, but up until 1943, the government continued to purchase food and

effort to make these people self-sufficient. The Government provided military, medical, educational and social care for all the Navahos. From the inception of the reservation till the present time the main economic function of the Federal Government through the Indian Bureau, has been to provide the means, and methods whereby the Navahos would not suffer economically or socially in a situation into which they have been thrust--that of the Navaho-Apache Reservation at Navahos, New Mexico.

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clothing for issue to indigent Indians. Beginning in 1944, however, the issuing of rations and clothing was discontinued and relief to those persons requiring such was granted on a cash basis only, with the funds being provided by the tribe and after a special relief committee had reviewed and approved each application for assistance. For, as yet the Indians are not eligible for Old Age benefits under the Social Security program.

With the tribe assuming the cost of direct relief, a considerable reduction in cost to the government for supplying assistance to needy Indians has already been affected. Upon completion of payment to the government to liquidate the loans obtained for the home building program, the income from the sale of timber should be adequate to set up a sound system of pensions and relief to take care of old and indigent Indians on a permanent basis.

Continued participation of the Indians in specialized welfare services provided by the state of New Mexico can be expected as the need arises. The state has in recent years provided certain care for crippled children and it can be reasonably expected that the state will gradually assume additional services as the need for them arises, particularly those services of a welfare nature.

Education. For many years the school service provided on the Mescalero reservation consisted mainly of the

of the law to the Indians. Beginning in 1904, however, the law of the United States was applied and relief to these persons was given. The law was applied with the Indians and the tribe and after a special relief committee had been organized and approved each application for assistance. The Indians are not eligible for old age benefits under the Social Security system.

With the tribe assuming the cost of their relief, a considerable reduction in cost to the Government was effected. Upon completion of payment to the Government for the relief the loans obtained for the tribe were paid. The income from the sale of timber should be applied to set up a fund to be used for the relief of the tribe of old and indigent Indians as a permanent fund.

Continued participation of the Indians in special welfare services provided by the State of New Mexico was expected as the need arose. The State of New Mexico provided certain care for indigent persons and the State was expected to provide that the State will provide for the additional services as the need for them arises. Early these services of a welfare nature.

Conclusion. For many years the Social Security provided on the American reservation consisted mainly of the

boarding school at the agency. With the advent of the tribal home building program and the establishment of the new communities, the boarding school was abolished and four day schools were established. Each of these schools is the nucleus of the community and as such, acts as the center for the dissemination of agency policies, affairs and cultural and material items of interest to the surrounding area.

At present the government provides schools which teach children in the grades from one to eight. After completing the eighth grade, the children attend one of the boarding schools at Phoenix, Albuquerque, or Santa Fe. There are some Indian children attending the public schools of Otero County, and Federal aid in lieu of taxes is paid to these schools for the upkeep of the children.

(Formal adult education on the reservation is primarily the concern of the home economics teacher. She does not work in the schools, but in the homes of adults. Her function is that of carrying out the policy of the Indian Bureau in its effort to settle the Apaches in their new homes in the community in which they have chosen to reside. She has helped them make use of their new and unfamiliar surroundings and facilities, and has helped and instructed them in the art of canning, sewing and gardening.)

boarding school at the present time. With the removal of the
tribal boys during winter and the establishment of the
new communities, the boarding school was established in the
day schools were established. Some of these schools in the
vicinity of the community and as such, were in the center
for the dissemination of agency policies, activities and ex-
ternal and internal laws of the community to the surrounding
area.

At present the government provides schools which
teach children in the grades from one to eight. After com-
pleting the eighth grade, the children attend one of the
boarding schools at Lincoln, Albuquerque, or Santa Fe. These
are some Indian children attending the public schools of
New Mexico, and Federal aid is given to these schools to
these schools for the upkeep of the children.

Formal adult education is the responsibility of the
Bureau of the Interior of the Department of the Interior. This
work is done in the schools, but in the home of adults. The
function is that of observing and the policy is to instruct
the adult in the effort to bring the adult to a better
home in the community in which they live. The Bureau of
the Interior has helped them make use of their own and traditional
surroundings and facilities, and has helped and instructed
them in the art of weaving, sewing and embroidery.

In a sense the whole agency program has to do with adult education, and it is, therefore, difficult to draw the line as to who does the job. Certainly, the health department contributes, the extension workers, and the teachers in their individual dealings, guidances and supervision--to cite only a few of the instances.

The future development of the education system on the Mescalero reservation has several possibilities. Cooperation between the agency and adjacent areas could make a most satisfactory and real contribution towards raising the standards of not only the Mescalero Apaches, but of their neighbors, as well. In this instance the government has thought of the building of a small high school at the agency to take care of the surrounding areas. The Apaches want their children to attend high school at home, and it is entirely within the realm of possibility that the Federal government may deem this education so vital as to erect such an institution at the agency.

It is also a recognized fact, that Mescalero's approximately 250 school children are somewhat in the same predicament as their parents. They do not have traditions to fall back upon, nor do they have examples from their parents to show them the advantages of school attendance. Because attendance in school has been, in the main, non-compulsory the government's stake in the erection of a high

In a sense the whole agency program has to do with adult education, and it is, therefore, difficult to draw the line as to who does the job. Certainly, the various department contributions, the extension workers, and the teachers in their individual dealings, all contribute to the program--to offer only a few of the instances.

The future development of the education system in the Negro reservation has several possibilities. One operation between the agency and adjacent areas could bring a most satisfactory and well coordinated service relating the standards of not only the reservation people, but of their neighbors, as well. In this instance the government has thought of the building of a small high school at the agency to take care of the surrounding areas. The agencies want their children to attend high school at home, and it is entirely within the realm of possibility that the federal government may deem this education as vital as an event such as instruction at the agency.

It is also a recognized fact, that Negroes are approximately 350 school children are enrolled in the agency predicament as their parents. Many do not have traditions to fall back upon, nor do they have examples from their parents to show them the advantages of school attendance. Because attendance in school has been, in the past, compulsory the government's action in the erection of a high

school at the agency is enhanced by the fact that, the Apaches would go to high school and learn, if they had the facilities closer at hand than at Phoenix, Albuquerque or Santa Fe.¹

Health. The first hospital to be established at Mescalero was in 1914. Before this time contract physicians and army medical men took care of the diseased and ailing Mescaleros. This service has been traditional with the government, and has likewise been the free hospitalization which is offered to all resident Indians of the reservation in addition to any and all clinical services held in the various communities. The personnel of the health division consists of a physician, a field nurse, one head nurse, three staff nurses, one cook, five hospital attendants and two laborers. The present hospital building, with its thirty-one bed capacity, is now old and cannot be considered as a modern up-to-date unit.

Even so, it has been shown that the government has provided health facilities to the Mescaleros which are adequate, except for dental care, and although the hospital

¹ These three boarding schools located at Santa Fe, New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico and Phoenix, Arizona, are the only three recognized by the Mescalero agency as institutions of higher learning beyond the eighth grade for the young Mescalero Apache boys and girls.

school of the agency is conducted by the local health
Apaches would go to high school and learn. It was
facilities classes at home than at school, which was
Santa Fe.

Health. The health service is being organized
Mesquite was in 1934. Before this time health
camps and army medical was taken care of the district
along Mesquite. This service has been transferred to
the government, and has likewise been the first step
which is offered to all residents Indians of the
valley in addition to my and all other services
in the various communities. The personnel of the
division consists of a physician, a field nurse, two
nurses, three staff nurses, one cook, five medical
technicians and two laborers. The present hospital building
with the thirty-one bed capacity, is now being
considered as a modern up-to-date unit.

Even so, it has been shown that the government has
provided health facilities to the Mesquite area and
adequate, except for dental care, and laboratory and hospital

I These three working schools located at Santa Fe,
New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico and Los Alamos,
are the only three recognized by the Federal Government
institutions of higher learning having the right to
the young Mesquite Apache boys and girls.

is old, a more complete medical service is available to the Indians than to the surrounding communities on non-Indian population. In fact, the health status of the Mescalero Apache population compares most favorably with that of the general population of the state of New Mexico, and the tuberculosis rate is believed to be no higher than that of similar economic levels throughout the state.

Law and Order. This function of government, traditional wherever the Indian population was concerned, has been in the past twenty-five years carried on by the Indian police of the reservation under the direct supervision of the reservation superintendent. An estimated \$2,000 yearly is expended by the government in salaries to the two Indian police, one of which is the chief.

All cases since the Indian Reorganization Act and the formulation of the Tribal Court, have come within the jurisdiction of the tribal court. This court handles offenses committed within the reservation which are within the jurisdiction of the court. The fines as levied by the court against the offenders are deposited in an Individual Indian Money account and these funds are used to pay the salary of the judges and for the upkeep of the jail.

Assistance in enforcing law and order is rendered by At-Large Special Officers of the Indian Service who make periodic visits to the jurisdiction and to near-by

is old, a more complete medical service is available to the Indians than to the surrounding communities of non-Indian population. In fact, the health status of the Navaho and Apache population compares most favorably with that of the general population of the state of New Mexico, and the tuberculosis rate is believed to be no higher than that of similar economic levels throughout the state.

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towns. The activity of these officers is largely confined to the suppression of the sale of liquor to the Indians. For, it is hoped that with the tranquility of law and order prevailing, the Mescalero Apaches will be more amenable to pursue their economic endeavors upon the reservation.

Extension and Credit. The extension division as a division of the Indian Service was established on the Mescalero reservation in 1931 with the appointment of a Livestock Superintendent. Prior to that time there was employed a government farmer and two stockmen whose duties were to assist the Indians in their problems of developing homes, farming, livestock, and agricultural education. During 1943 there were three employees paid from extension funds and one from the educational funds whose full time was devoted to extension work.

The extension division is supposed to devote its time to agricultural education. It has in the past, however, devoted a majority of its time to supervisory work, overseeing tribal resources and the work of the individual Indian farmers. For, government policy since the inception of the reservation has decreed that those who work with the Indians must give encouragement to them in the assumption by them of responsibility and managership over their own economic resources and destinies.

Although not bothered by credit economics in the past, the present-day Indian has come face to face with our modern credit economy, and in this has been given invaluable assistance by the Federal government, both materially in loans, and by instruction in the use of credit devices by the extension and other agency personnel. The early programs of the reimbursable cattle loans were too limited in amount and often not very well understood by the Indians. As a consequence, the loans were not effectively planned and frequently caused dissatisfaction and resulted in delinquent payments. Following completion of the organization of the tribe under the Indian Reorganization Act in 1936, the Tribal Corporation borrowed some \$303,100 from the United States government from 1936 to 1941. These loans were obtained for the purpose of building homes for members of the tribe, for providing funds for loans to individuals, and for the purpose of financing the Mescalero Cattle Growers' Association in establishing a registered herd of Hereford cattle. From the funds borrowed 200 homes units were constructed for members of the tribe.

Included in the first loan was \$18,822 for the purpose of making loans to individual Indians to assist them in becoming established on their farms. At present any individual loans are limited only by need, willingness, and ability to repay. Extensive education work and planning

Although not hindered by credit economies in the past, the present-day Indian has come to face with the modern credit economy, and in this has been given assistance by the Federal Government, both materially in loans, and by instruction in the use of credit devices by the extension and other agency personnel. The early progress of the reimbursable cattle loans were too limited in amount and often not very well understood by the Indians. As a consequence, the loans were not effectively given and frequently caused dissatisfaction and resulted in delinquent payments. Following completion of the organization of the tribe under the Indian Reorganization Act in 1935, the Tribal Corporation borrowed some \$300,000 from the United States Government from 1936 to 1941. These loans were obtained for the purpose of building houses for members of the tribe, for providing funds for loans to individuals, and for the purpose of financing the Northern Cattle Growers' Association in establishing a registered herd of Hereford cattle. From the funds borrowed, 100 cattle were a restricted 25 members of the tribe. Included in the first loan was \$18,000 for the purpose of making loans to individual Indians to assist them in becoming established on their farms. All requests for individual loans are limited only by need, willingness, and ability to repay. Extensive education work and planning

has been done by the Federal governmental agencies in connection with this credit program. Delinquent repayments are very few and the program is getting the individual Indian borrower established with resources, income and homes at least equal to and often better than the non-Indian farmers living adjacent to the reservation. However, as much as Federal aid and education can be given to the Indians, there are a few who will not take the initiative in seeing that loan payments are made, and depend upon the agency to collect such payments from their cattle sales' receipts.

In addition to the credit funds obtained through direct application to the Federal government, the agency personnel has directed the course of the Mescaleros in the evolvment of the Tribal Rehabilitation Revolving fund. This fund was derived from the sale of tribal cattle to individual Indians, and was established in accordance with the terms of a Rehabilitation Grant of \$53,200 in 1936. The purpose of the grant was to provide improved housing conditions for needy Indians. The terms of the agreement provided that a sum of \$17,836 would be set up for loans to individuals for rehabilitation purposes only.

The Tribal Rehabilitation fund has proven extremely valuable to the Indians of the reservation as it has made possible numerous short-term seed loans, loans for farm

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past few years. The Federal Government has
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initiative in action. That is the greatest one, and it
pends upon the agency to collect and remove from their
cattle and horses.

In addition to the small farms mentioned above,
direct application to the Federal Government, the agency
personnel has directed the course of the Indians in the
evolution of the Indian Reservation. The
this fund was derived from the sale of Indian lands in
individual Indians, and was established in accordance with
the terms of a Reclamation Grant of \$2,500 in 1900.
The purpose of the grant was to provide the Indians
with a fund for the purchase of land. The grant was
provided that a sum of \$1,000 would be set up for the
to individuals for the purchase of land.
The Federal Government has been very generous
valuable to the Indians of the reservation as it has
possible numerous advantages and disadvantages for the

implements, loans for farm improvements, and purchases of furniture and miscellaneous items of comfortable living about the home and farm. The program has functioned very satisfactorily and has made possible the purchase of many items of farm machinery for the use of the individual Indian. On December 31, 1943, the Tribal Rehabilitation Revolving fund had cash on hand in excess of some \$23,000, and outstanding accounts receivable to the extent of \$30,000.

Irrigation. [The government has provided the irrigation works, supervisors, and repairs the existing irrigation structures and has been maintaining and operating measuring devices on the Tularosa creek. It also pays the Indians' share of the cost of a watermaster employed under the 1909 court decree, for the equitable distribution of the stream's annual flow.]

Allotments from the government for the operation and maintenance of the irrigation works were made for the amount of some \$2,500 annually. From this allotment, one-fourth of the salary of the reservation engineer is paid for his work in maintaining the water guage records, reduction of the charts, preparation of irrigation of reports and for engineering work in connection with maintaining the irrigation system. In short, if it were not for direct Federal aid in the form of appropriations, the Mescalero Apache

implements, loans for farm improvements, and purchases of livestock and miscellaneous items of considerable living about the house and farm. The program has furnished very satisfactorily and has made possible the purchase of many items of farm machinery for the use of the individual Indian. On December 31, 1945, the Tribal Rehabilitation revolving fund had cash on hand in excess of some \$25,000, and outstanding accounts receivable to the extent of \$50,000.

Irrigation. The Government has provided the irrigation works, supervisors, and repairs the existing irrigation structures and has been maintaining and operating measuring devices on the Klamath River. It also pays the Indians' share of the cost of a watermaster employed under the 1906 court decree, for the equitable distribution of the stream's annual flow.

Allocations from the Government for the operation and maintenance of the irrigation works were made for the summer of some \$2,800 annually. From this amount, one-fourth of the salary of the reservation engineer is paid for his work in maintaining the water gauge records, reduction of the charges, preparation of irrigation of reports and for engineering work in connection with maintaining the irrigation system. In short, it is not for direct Federal aid in the form of appropriations, the Klamath Agency

Indians would be devoid of any irrigation projects since the establishment of the reservation.

Forestry and Grazing. The services now rendered to the Mescalero Apache by the forestry and grazing division is largely of a nature which should be gradually taken over by the Indians themselves. Long time range and timber management plans have been made, taking into consideration the technical phases of forestry and grazing; and it is reasonable to suppose that with a minimum of technical assistance the plans could be carried out by a staff of local residents.

Range management, assuming that the range surveys and recommended stocking are correct, resolves itself largely into a job of proper distribution of stock to avoid spot grazing and thus assure a uniform use over the entire area. This tribe counts among its members many men who have had instruction from Federal range experts and a great deal of experience in handling stock on the range.

Fire protection will remain one of the major problems of forestry and grazing. However, it can be safely stated that all of the mature Indians have had training in suppression work and are probably ahead of other people in the realization of the danger of fire. The major consideration of the Indian Bureau will be with the organization of crews and the coordination of the scattered Indian population into

Indians would be afraid of any inspection or search of the establishment of the reservation.

Forestry and Grazing. The services are rendered to

the National Agency by the forestry and grazing divisions is largely of a nature which should be gradually increased by the Indian Service. Long time periods and other management plans have been made, making for consideration the technical phases of forestry and grazing work is responsible to suppose that at a minimum of technical assistance the plans would be carried out and that of local residents.

Range management, including both the range survey

and recommended adopting the correct, scientific method

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a force which can be mobilized quickly when the fire danger arises.

Forest management upon the reservation is actively handled by a trained forester with special emphasis placed on the maintenance of a healthy stand of timber in the cut-over areas. Roads and improvement of motor transportation make it possible to make sanitation cuttings to reduce the stand of dead, useless and infested timber, and these cuttings will become more and more important as the virgin stand decreases and the cut-over areas increase. As an adjunct to this sanitation cutting program, the Federal government has been interesting the Indians in the feasibility of making these sanitation-cut logs a marketable item in the form of fire and cord wood.

The tribe cooperating with the forestry and grazing department in the management of wild life and recreational facilities on the reservation. An amount has been designated by the Tribal Business Committee which pays for the employment of a forest guard at the Ruidoso Recreational area for several months each season. These funds are derived from the sale of fishing and hunting permits in the Ruidoso area.

Soil and Moisture Conservation. In an area in which every bit of water and moisture is utilized to the utmost,

a force which can be mobilized quickly when the time comes.
often.

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The tribe cooperating with the forestry and grazing
department in the management of wild life and recreational
facilities on the reservation. An account has been kept
nated by the Tribal Business Committee which pays for the
employment of a forest guard at the National Forest
area for several months each season. These funds are
derived from the sale of fishing and hunting permits to
the public area.

Soil and Water Conservation. In an area in which
every bit of water and soil is so valuable to the people,

it is of vital importance to conserve and retain as much of this moisture as possible in the soil. To this end, the Federal government has aided the Mescaleros by the establishment of an appropriation deemed sufficient enough to carry on this work.

These funds are used to check erosion and to aid in building the soil back to its former level through approved erosion control practices by revegetation and by the use of mechanical structures. Approximately \$3,000 are expended each year by the Federal government to retain and reactivate areas of the Mescalero reservation, which without such controls would be lost to the tribe forever. These approved projects on which the Soil and Moisture Conservation funds have been expended cover the construction of flumes, spillways, concrete drops, fencing, and seeding.

Based on the acreage of tribal owned land within the reservation, approximately three cents per acre has been expended by the Federal government since the inception of the soil and moisture conservation program was started at Mescalero in 1941.

Roads. For eleven years, 1933 to 1943, inclusive, there were expended about \$222,000 of appropriated funds for road construction and maintenance on the Mescalero reservation. For each of the fiscal years of 1939 through 1942, \$25,000 was allotted for construction and maintenance

It is of vital importance to conserve and develop such a
 this nature as possible in the soil. To this end, the
 Federal Government has aided the Forestry Service by the establish-
 ment of an experimental station at Belton, Texas, for the study
 on this work.

These funds are used to erect structures and to aid in

building the soil back to its former level. Funds are
 proved erosion control projects by the Forestry Service and by
 the use of mechanical methods. Approximately \$1,000,000 was
 expended each year by the Federal Government to maintain and
 reestablish areas of the National Forest Service, and a large
 such controls would be lost in the time involved. Funds
 approved projects on which the Soil and Water Conservation
 Act funds have been expended since the enactment of the
 Act, including, among others, the following: (a) erosion
 control on the slopes of relief work land.

the reservation, approximately three hundred and fifty acres
 expended by the Federal Government since the enactment of
 the Soil and Water Conservation Act, including the following:
 Reservoir in 1931.

For other years, 1932 to 1935, 1936 to 1939, 1940 to 1943,
 there were expended about \$225,000 of Government funds
 for road construction and maintenance on the reservation.
 For each of the fiscal years 1932 through 1935, and in
 1942, \$25,000 was allotted for construction and maintenance

of roads and which was divided apportionally, \$22,000 for construction, and \$3,000 for maintenance annually. These expenditures have averaged approximately \$28 per person per year for road construction and maintenance. The expenditure by the Federal government of twice the average of national road expenditures is well justified by the mountainous topography, and the development of the areas and the access provided to the natural resources in these formerly isolated areas.

The road system of the reservation consists of twenty-one miles of graded and drained road, of which fourteen miles have been surfaced with crushed rock and gravel. Two reinforced concrete culverts, 124 metal culverts and four single span pile and timber bridges are also part of the road mileage of the reservation. Currently, an annual allotment of some \$15,000 is made for road maintenance; and during the 1943 fiscal year, 174 miles of road and trails were maintained. Because of the nature of the economic resources and the economic income of the Mescalero Apaches, the Federal government has deemed it most advisable to keep about 150 miles of horse and cattle trails open for stock work and fire protection needs.

Other Services. A word would not be amiss here of two other economic functions of the Federal government in

of roads and which was divided approximately \$22,000 for construction, and \$2,000 for maintenance annually. These expenditures have averaged approximately \$24 per mile per year for road construction and maintenance. The expenditures by the Federal Government of Cuba the average of \$24 per mile per year is well justified by the maintenance, safety, and the development of the roads and the access provided to the natural resources in these forests, which are areas.

The road system of the reservation consists of twenty-one miles of graded and drained road of which fourteen miles have been surfaced with crushed rock and gravel. The reinforced concrete culverts, 18x24, 24x36, 36x48, 48x60, and 60x72, and four single span pipe and timber bridges are also part of the road system of the reservation. During the annual allotment of \$22,000 in 1923 for road maintenance; and during the 1923 fiscal year, 150 miles of road and trails were maintained. Because of the nature of the economic resources and the economic income of the reservation, the Federal Government has donated its own resources to keep about 150 miles of roads and trails open for stock work and fire protection needs.

Other Services. A word would not be amiss here of two other economic functions of the Federal Government in

an effort to bring to the Mescalero Apache a better means, and more secure means, of earning his livelihood. Since 1940 the Mescalero Indian Cattle Growers' Association had participated in the program of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, in the developing water on the livestock range for the purpose of obtaining better distribution of the livestock and for better utilization of the range. Under this program, one range well was developed and put into operation and sixty-six earthen reservoirs have been constructed. The program has been beneficial to the reservation since it made it possible to provide additional water supplies for the Indians' livestock. During the calendar year of 1943, the Cattle Growers' Association participated in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration program and the funds derived therefrom have been designated for the construction of permanent range improvements.

A second service of the Federal government was the Civilian Conservation Corps which operated on the reservation from 1933 to 1942.² It was of immense benefit to the reservation, both for the physical and material benefits obtained, and also the help which it rendered the Apaches at this time. Many Indians through opportunities offered

² Formerly known as the Civilian Conservation Corps and in the Indian Service as the CCC-ID.

an effort to bring to the attention of the public the
and more secure means of carrying out livestock
1940 the National Livestock Administration was established
participated in the project of the National Livestock
Administration, in the livestock work in the livestock
range for the purpose of obtaining better livestock
the livestock and for better utilization of the range.
Under this program, one range well was developed and
into operation and six other ranges were being
constructed. The program has been beneficial to the
nation also it made it possible to supply the livestock
supplies for the livestock, livestock, livestock, livestock
year of 1945, the livestock program, livestock, livestock
in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration program
the funds derived therefrom have been allocated to the
construction of livestock range improvements.
A second survey of the National Livestock Administration
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obtained, and also the help which is rendered to the
at this time. Many livestock ranges are being improved

² Formerly known as the Civilian Conservation Corps
and in the livestock range as the C-C-C.

under the programs received experience in certain mechanical skills which has proven invaluable to the individual Indian as well as giving him a chance to earn a living while learning. The association with other Indians employed gave many of them new ideas and concepts of economic life, and is believed to have materially influenced their upward trend in the standard of living upon the reservation. The physical improvements to the reservation have afforded much increased use of the resources, made possible better forest fire protection, and many other general improvements.

Tribal Retail Store. In February, 1944, the Apache tribe of the Mescalero reservation acquired by purchase the store property of the Prude Company which had been operating a trading store at Mescalero since the early 1900's. The tribe purchased the residence of the trader and the store building and equipment for \$10,000 and purchased the Indians' accounts receivable at an appraised value of \$8,700. The plan of the tribe is to operate the general retail merchandise store, under the direct supervision of the Federal government, as a tribal enterprise.

This enterprise has long been under consideration by the tribe and has been quite thoroughly studied by both the Indians and the agency officials, alike. With livestock

under the program received experience in certain mechanical skills which has proven valuable to the individual Indian as well as giving him a chance to earn a living while working. The association with other Indians assigned gave many of them new ideas and concepts of economic life, and is believed to have actually influenced their approach toward the standard of living upon the reservation. The physical improvements to the reservation have afforded much increased use of the resources, and possible better forest fire protection, and many other general improvements.

Tribe Retail Store. In February, 1944, the

Tribe of the Mesquero reservation acquired by purchase the store property of the Trade Company which had been operating a trading store at Mesquero since the early 1900's. The tribe purchased the residence of the trader and the store building and equipment for \$10,000 and purchased the Indians' accounts receivable at an approximate value of \$8,700. The plan of the tribe is to operate the general retail merchandise store, which the direct supervision of the Federal Government, as a tribal enterprise. This enterprise has had been under consideration by the tribe and has been quite thoroughly studied by the Indians and the agency officials, alike. When livestock

sales, which have been exceeding \$100,000 per year in recent years, with the farm crops available for sale approaching the \$30,000 mark, and with the income from labor and other sources, it has been thought reasonable to expect that once the tribal store is established the tribe can expect a gross business of some \$100,000 annually. This tribal enterprise is financed completely by the use of tribal funds with no cost to the government, except administrative supervision of the enterprise as a whole.

In recent conversation with the store manager, it was disclosed that last year the tribal store grossed some \$60,000 in profits, but more than 75 per cent of this amount was still on the books as accounts collectible. It was further disclosed that the significance of the store lay in its convenience to credit accommodations, and convenience in respect to location upon the reservation.

Chapter Summary. The economic functions of the Federal government as carried out by the Indian Office have resolved themselves into certain services, material and non-material, which have done much to alleviate the hardship and meanness of the average Indian's life, socially and economically. The government at first was more or less a disciplinarian to the Mescaleros, while at the same time a benefactor who gave them food and clothing and the means and methods whereby they could earn at least a subsistence

sales, which have been excessive since 1931, and have been increasing
 years, with the large increase in the sale of automobiles.
 \$25,000,000, and with the increase in the sale of automobiles.
 however, it has been found that the sale of automobiles is
 the chief source of revenue for the Government.
 Gross business of over \$100,000,000 annually. This is the
 enterprise in the United States for the sale of automobiles.
 funds with its seat in the Government, and its chief source
 the supervision of the enterprise is a matter of
 In recent years, the Government has been increasing its
 was disclosed that last year the chief source of revenue was
 \$25,000,000 in profits, but the Government has been increasing
 was still in the hands of the Government, and the Government
 then disclosed that the chief source of revenue for the Government
 its convenience to avoid complications and difficulties
 in respect to the sale of automobiles.

Chapter Twenty. The economic situation in 1931.

Federal Government, as outlined out by the Federal Reserve Board
 received through its 1200 central banks, and the Federal Reserve
 material, and the Government has been increasing its sale of automobiles
 and business of the Federal Reserve Board, and the Government
 economically. The Government has been increasing its sale of automobiles
 designated to the Federal Reserve Board, and the Government has been
 purchased and sold in the Federal Reserve Board, and the Government
 and methods whereby they would have to be made a matter of

from the abundant natural resources which surrounded them.

Upon the inception of civil control of Indian affairs, we find the Federal government plunging deeper and deeper into the economic and social life of the Indian's life. In this respect, the Federal aid took on the form of services and benefits whereby it was hoped that through imitation and increased learning, the Indian little by little could assume some of these responsibilities.

Social services in the form of relief to the old and indigent Indians has been provided for by the Federal government, although it is hoped in time that the tribe, or at least the state, can take this burden off the Indian Bureau's hands. Closely connected with, and complementary to, are the educational and health services which have been furnished by the Federal government to the Mescaleros.

(They have been given schools in which to prepare themselves for a better economic and social life, but even before this schooling they have been advised that free medical care awaits the asking for it at the agency hospital; or if that be too inconvenient, they can avail themselves of the clinical opportunities provided by the government in the visiting nurse and doctor to the community in which they live.)

Law and order upon the reservation have been traditionally a matter for the Federal government, but more and

from the abundant natural resources which surrounded them.

Upon the inspection of their country by Indian officials,

welcomed the Federal Government planning to open and develop

for the economic and social life of the Indian people.

In this respect, the Federal aid took on the form of services

and facilities whereby it was hoped that through education

and increased learning, the Indian people by 1915 would

assume some of these responsibilities.

Social services in the form of relief on the part of

Indian people has been provided for by the Federal

Government, although it is hoped in time that the people

at least the state, can take this burden off the

Federal hands. Already established with the Government

for the educational and health services which have been

furnished by the Federal Government to the Indians.

There have been given schools in which to receive instruction

for a better economic and social life, and even better

education they have been advised that they should

avail the nation for it at the agency, especially in the

in the meantime, they are not yet able to do so.

Official opposition, provided by the Government in the

viewing of the people and their needs, is which they

live.

Law and order upon the reservation have been

officially a matter for the Federal Government, but now and

it is being taken over by the tribal police and court.

In the matters of extension and credit, it is to be noted that most of the Indians have had credit or can get credit. Most of them understand credit for they have been taught credit on the shorter credit loans of today. It is now, as it always has been, the duty of the agricultural extension division to advise, supervise and plan with and for the Indian in his agricultural and livestock economics.

Without the economic aid of the Federal government, the irrigation and moisture and soil conservation functions on the Mescalero reservation would have been naught. The government has during the past years financed and supervised the control of the waters deemed so necessary to give life to the soil in which the Indians have planted their seasons' crops. In this connection, the soil and moisture conservation program has been directly allied and has aided materially in the preservation of both water and soil for the use of the Mescalero Apache.

(The government has given both material and technical aid to the Indians in their forestry and grazing programs.) They have provided the Mescaleros with a timber cutting cycle which should be in perpetuity, and thus afford an economic income for all time and for all generations to come. The same yardstick may be applied to the government's work with range conditions and the stocking programs which it has

it is being taken over by the United States and Canada.
In the absence of agreement and of all other means,
noted that most of the Indians have had access to
credit. Much of this credit has been used for the
purchase of land on the border with the United States,
and, as it always has been, the duty of the United States
extension of credit to the Indians, a policy of credit and
for the Indian in his economic and social development.
Without the aid of the United States,
the Indian and his land and his property, and
on the Indian reservation would have been lost.
Government has during the past year increased its efforts
to the control of the water and the land, and the
life to the well-being of the Indian people.
economic, social, and political, and all other
conservation program has been directed at the
aided materially in the preservation of both water and land.
For the use of the Indian people.
The Government has also been successful in
and to the Indian people in the United States.
The Government has also been successful in
policy which should be in the interest of the Indian and
economic program for the Indian and all other
The same methods may be applied to the Government
with regard to the Indian and the economic program which is now

sponsored and educated the Indian to, and for.

On the basis that the person has to be able to get to the resources and be able to bring them out again, the government has given Federal aid in the form of road building upon the Mescalero reservation. Their program of a necessity has included the many trails which have to be kept up in order that the Indians may efficiently pursue their main economic source of livelihood, that of the cattle and lumbering industry.

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration and the Civilian Conservation Corps were but short-lived Federal aid projects upon the reservation, but both proved their worth. The former for the physical improvements which it made to the general stock ranges, and the latter for its material as well as psychical improvement in the Indians' desire for skilled work, and a consequent looking toward a better standard of living upon the reservation.

The tribal retail store, although not directly aided by Federal funds, can be considered as an indirect aid of the Federal government through the use of the Indian Bureau's administrative efforts and knowledge in the setting up and continuance of the activities of the store for the benefit of the Mescalero tribe.

Thus, it may be summarily stated, that the economic functions of the Federal government have been varied and

apportioned and allocated the Indian land, and for

in the belief that the Crown was a private person

to the Government and he was to bring them out of the

Government has given Federal aid in the form of a

building upon the National Government. That Government

a necessity has included the new Indian law, and to

keep up in order that the Indians may continue to

their main economic source of livelihood, that of the

and lumbering industry.

The National Government has been established and the

Civilian Conservation Corps have been organized to

aid projects upon the reservation, and to be

worth. The former for the National Government, and

made to the General effect to give and to be

material as well as practical improvement to the

desire for skilled work, and a more general

a better standard of living than in the past.

The Federal Government, although not directly

by Federal funds, has been authorized to

the Federal Government, and the Indian land

and the National Government, and the Indian land

continuation of the activities of the Indian

of the National Government.

Thus, it may be generally stated, that the

functions of the Federal Government have been

numerous down through the history of the reservation, but all these functions and services have been pointed to the final effort and goal of ultimately making the Mescalero Apaches realize the importance of self-government, self-support and self-control of their own lives as well as the economic destinies of the tribe as a whole.

MILITARY TRAINING
RESERVATION
HAG CONTENT

numerous down through the history of the nation, but
 all these functions and activities have been related to the
 final effort and goal of ultimately winning the American
 Indians the importance of self-government, self-
 support and self-control of their own lives as well as the
 economic activities of the tribes as a whole.

UNITED STATES
 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
 WASHINGTON, D. C.

CHAPTER VI

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The original economic culture of the Mescaleros was one of hunting and raiding wherever and whenever the mood suited, or his physical existence warranted. They were a nomadic lot, roving from one locale to another in the manner of their forefathers. With this background of freedom of action, thought and will, it is small wonder that the United States government in 1873 had trouble confining the Mescalero Apaches to any reservation. For they had developed during the intervening years from their severance with the other Apaches a reckless regard for all authority and any type of institutional government and direct domination over them. Naturally, such an attitude tended to remain and be reflected in the action and deeds of the early pre-reservation economics of the Mescaleros.

Following the inception of the reservation period in the lives of the Mescalero Apaches, the government through its military, and then its civil control, brought more or less order out of chaos by the alternating device of giving and disciplining. The Apaches were as yet not ready to farm for themselves, and they were continually resorting to their old tricks of running off and on the reservation whenever it pleased their individual or group fancy. This action,

CHAPTER VI

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The original economic culture of the Mesquitos was one of hunting and raiding wherever and whenever the need suited, or his physical existence warranted. They were a nomadic lot, moving from one locale to another in the manner of their forefathers. With this background of freedom of action, thought and will, it is small wonder that the United States Government in 1875 had trouble obtaining the Mesquitos' assent to any reservation. For they had developed during the intervening years from their severance with the other tribes a feeling of regard for all authority and any type of traditional government and direct domination over them. Naturally, such an attitude tended to react and be reflected in the action and deeds of the early reservation-life generations of the Mesquitos.

Following the inception of the reservation period in the lives of the Mesquitos, the Government through its military, and then the civil control, brought into less order out of chaos by the alienating device of giving and disciplining. The Mesquitos were as yet not ready to turn for themselves, and they were continually resorting to their old tricks of running off and on the reservation whenever it pleased their individual or group fancy. This action,

again, was of course a direct result of the former years of conditioning of the Apache group as a whole.

More and more, however, the government clamped down upon the whims and moods of the Apaches, and little by little progress was made in the social and economic standards of the Mescaleros' life. This progress was not due to the wholehearted agreement and with the wholehearted efforts of the individual tribal members, but was developed at the expense of many hours of toil and thankless labor on the part of government employees on the Mescalero Indian reservation. They developed an economy for the Mescalero Apache, they planned a social program of living for the Mescalero Apache, and then in climax they initiated step by step the processes by which the Mescalero Apache could attempt to adapt, absorb and fashion for his own use the economy of the period to his resources at hand.

[On the basis of the past and present economic history of the Mescalero Apache, the probable trend in the future for the Mescalero Apache would be a statement filled with many qualifications and suppositions. The Mescaleros have made considerable progress in recent years, but they have a long way to go before they can hope to handle their own affairs. They have not as yet learned the meaning of responsibility.]

For some seventy years now the Mescaleros have lived within a reservation and have been subjected to the influence

again, was an average of about twenty of each group in each year.

Now and then, however, the government changed over

upon the kind and mode of the system, and little by

little progress was made in the social and economic im-

provement of the reservation life. This progress was not due

to the enlightened government and its policy,

efforts of the individual Indian workers, but was developed

at the expense of many years of toil and sacrifice on the

part of government employees and the workers on the

reservation. They developed a system for the reservation

people, they planned a social system of living for the

reservation people, and then in 1887 they passed the

by which the reservation people were to be

subject to laws, taxes and tribal laws, and were to

enjoy of the rights of the reservation people.

At the heart of the past and present reservation life

lay of the reservation people, the people's right to the

future for the reservation people and the reservation life.

It is a very significant and important fact that the reservation

have made considerable progress in recent years, and they

have a long way to go before they can be made to

own affairs. They have not as yet learned to manage their

responsibility.

For many years past the reservation people have

within a reservation and have been subjected to the influence

of the White civilization; and for over fifty of these seventy years, they have had educational opportunities. The transition to a fixed agricultural economy has been slow and it is doubtful if 5 per cent of the present Indian farmers could succeed on a farm outside of the reservation. Granted, that a much larger percentage undoubtedly could adequately take care of themselves outside of the reservation on a wage economy basis, but even those in times of economic depression would probably be forced to return to the reservation because they could not compete against the non-Indian labor.

For a good many years to come the Mescalero Indians will probably need guidance and instruction in agriculture and other pursuits to assist them in becoming self-sufficient. The resources of the reservation are sufficient for the present population, if fully utilized, and there are possibilities of providing additional resources for some increases in population. It is further hoped that it will be possible for the Indians to become sufficiently trained in agricultural work so as to carry on farming and livestock work with very little supervision by the government. It probably will not be possible to materially increase the tribal income from livestock production as the ranges are stocked to capacity at the present time. It will be possible, however, to have a more equitable distribution of income from the livestock.

of the White civilization; and for over fifty years, they have had educational opportunities. The transition to a fixed agricultural economy has been slow and it is doubtful if 5 per cent of the present Indian farmers could succeed on a large scale of the present system. Granted, that a much larger percentage undoubtedly could adequately take care of themselves outside of the reservation on a wage economy basis, but even those at times of economic depression would probably be forced to return to the reservation because they could not compete against the non-Indian labor.

For a good many years to come the reservation Indians will probably need guidance and instruction in agriculture and other pursuits to assist them in becoming self-sufficient. The resources of the reservation are not abundant for the present population, it is fairly limited, and there are possibilities of providing additional resources for some increase in population. It is further hoped that it will be possible for the Indians to become self-sufficient in agricultural work as to capacity on land and livestock work with very little supervision by the Government. It probably will not be possible to make a large increase the tribal income from livestock production on the ranges are stocked to capacity at the present time. It will be possible, however, to have a more complete distribution of income from the livestock.

The Mescalero Apache Indian needs all the help and understanding that people associated with, and interested in, him can give, together with a long-time program which will give him the satisfying values of a sound home life and a belief in the sanctity and uplift of his family unit.

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The National Science Foundation has announced that it will give the National Science Foundation a grant of \$100,000 to support the research of the National Science Foundation. The grant will be used to support the research of the National Science Foundation. The grant will be used to support the research of the National Science Foundation.

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RESEARCH

1935-1936

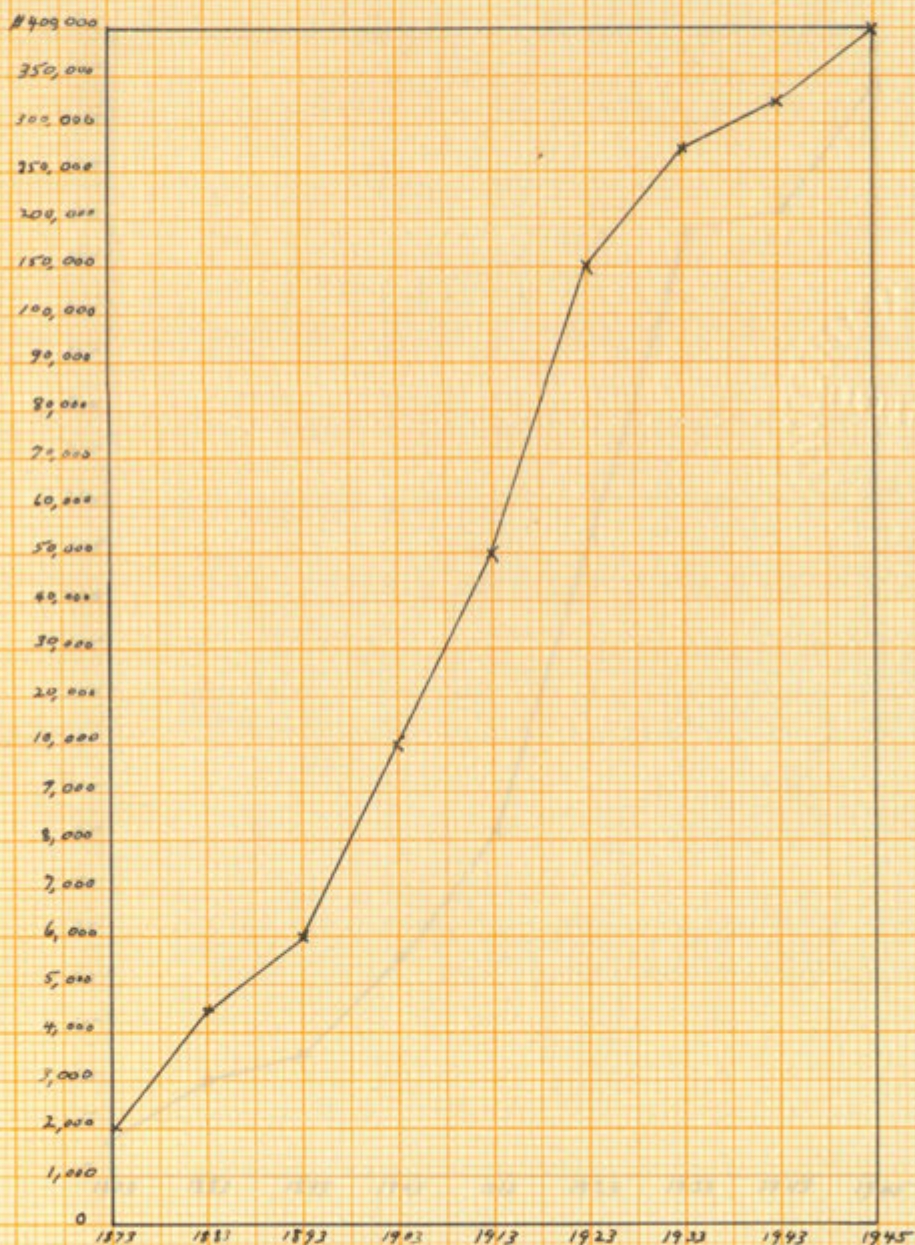
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GRAPH I

101

GRASS TRIBAL INCOME FROM ALL SOURCES FOR TEN YEAR PERIODS

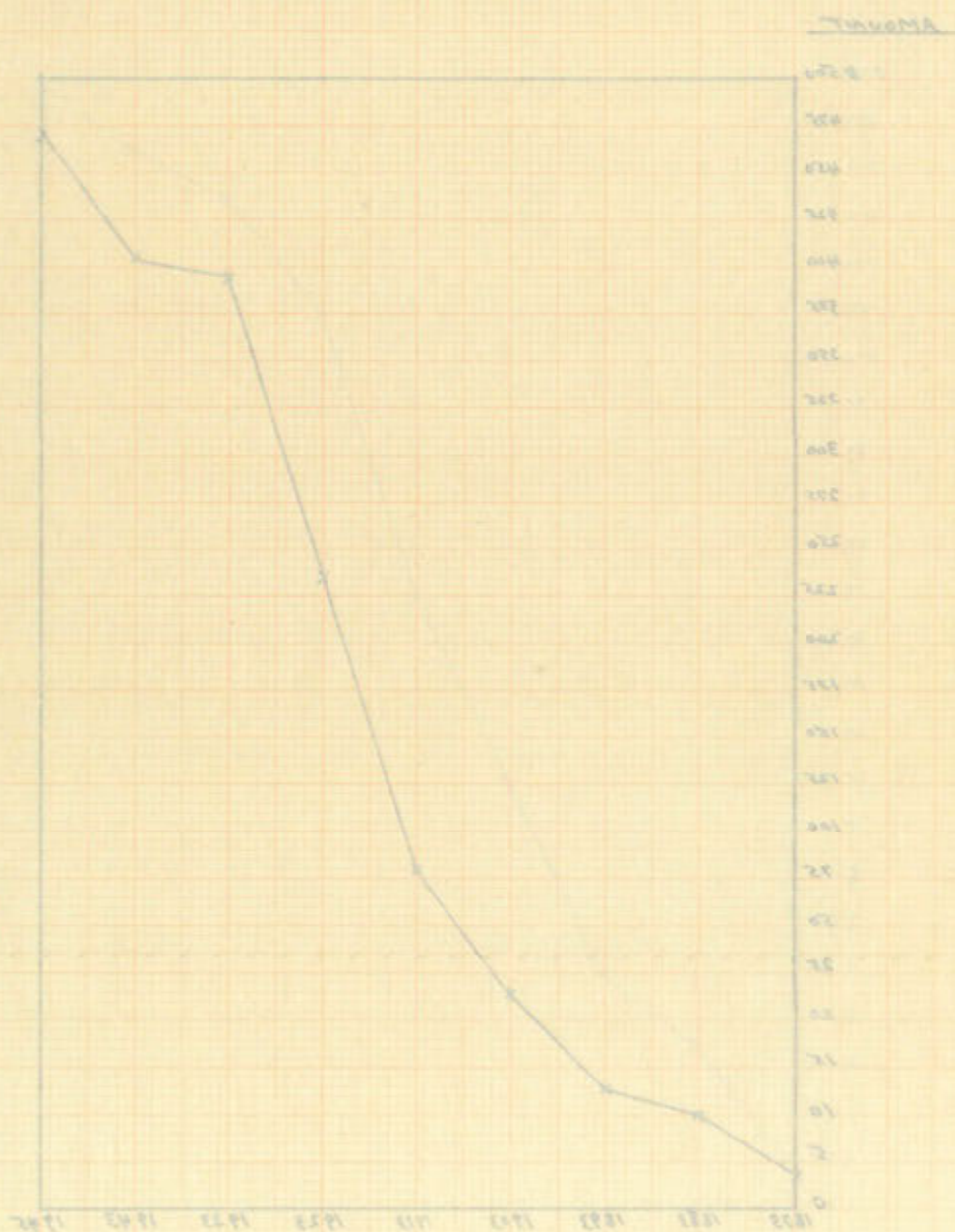
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GRAPH II

100

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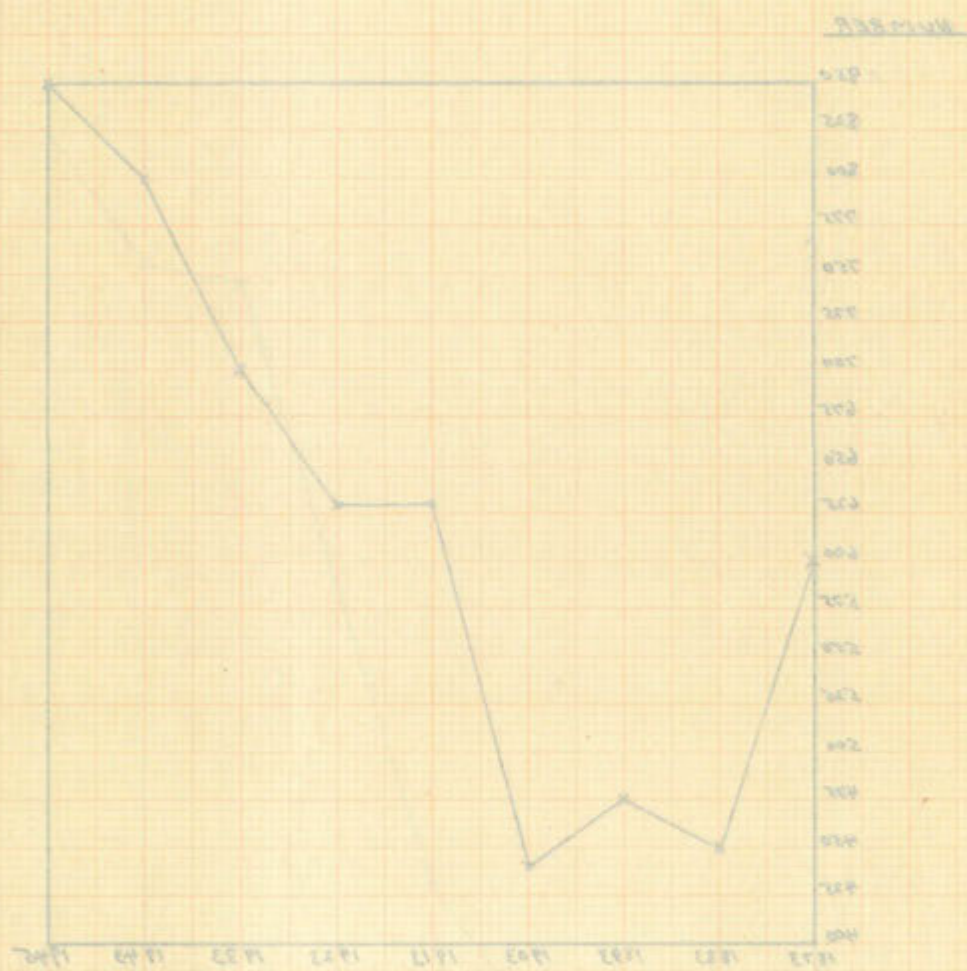
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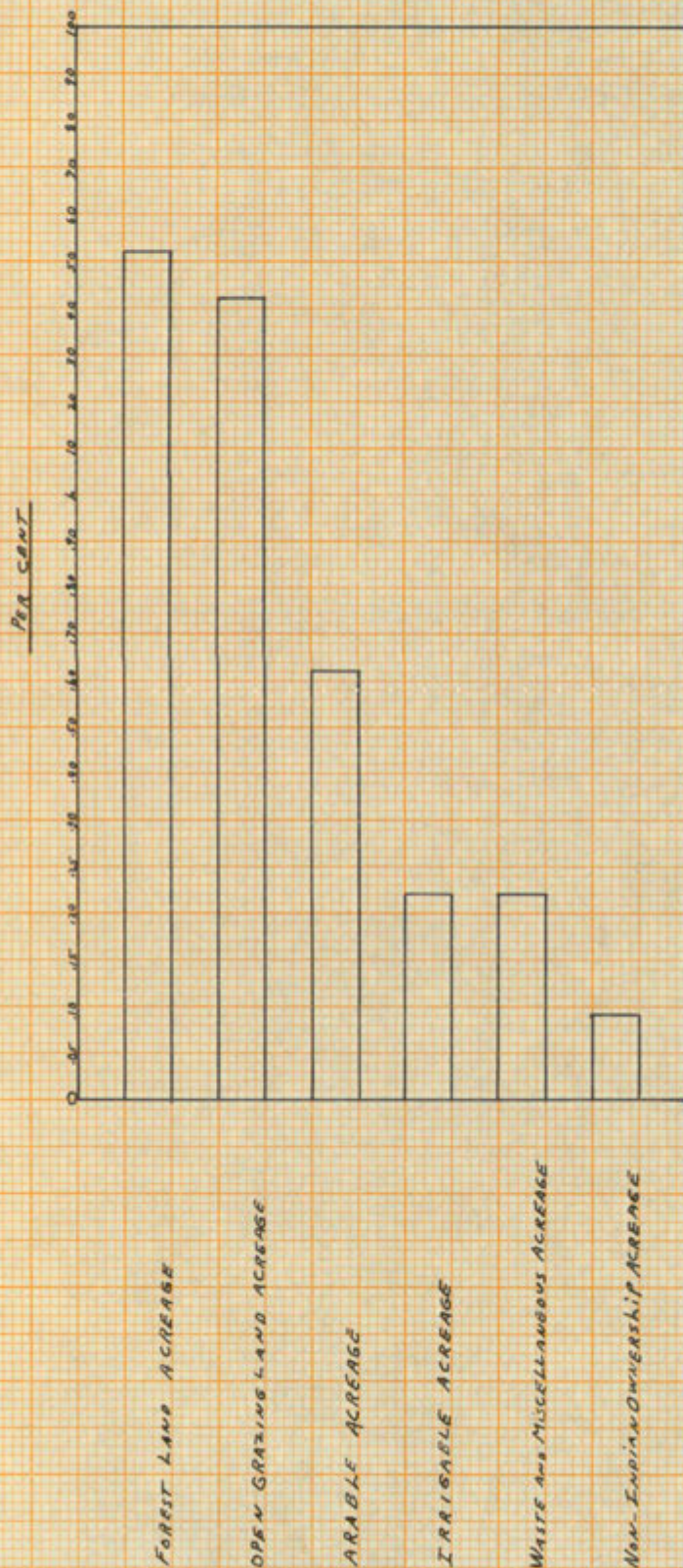
GRAPH III

101

GRAPH OF POPULATION TREND FOR TEN YEAR PERIOD - 1901-1912



GRAPH IV



LAND AREA DISTRIBUTION

1945

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APPENDIX B

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TABLE I

GROSS TRIBAL INCOME, ALL SOURCES,
1873 through 1945*

| Year | Income |
|----------------|-----------|
| 1945 | \$400,000 |
| 1943 | 324,000 |
| 1933 | 275,000 |
| 1923 | 150,000 |
| 1913 | 50,000 |
| 1903 | 10,000 |
| 1893 | 6,000 |
| 1883 | 4,500 |
| 1873 | 2,000 |

*Source of data: Commissioner of Indian Affairs Annual Reports for the various years cited.

MINNESOTA
EZERAS
CONTENT

TABLE II

PER CAPITA INCOME FROM ALL SOURCES
1873 THROUGH 1945*

| Year | Income |
|----------------|----------|
| 1945 | \$470.58 |
| 1943 | 405.00 |
| 1933 | 392.85 |
| 1923 | 237.46 |
| 1913 | 79.36 |
| 1903 | 22.72 |
| 1893 | 12.63 |
| 1883 | 10.00 |
| 1873 | 3.33 |

*Source of data: Commissioner of Indian Affairs Annual Reports for the various years cited.

TABLE II

PER CAPITA INCOME FROM ALL SOURCES
1878 THROUGH 1948

| Year | Income |
|----------------|---------|
| 1948 | \$47.75 |
| 1947 | 46.40 |
| 1946 | 45.25 |
| 1945 | 44.10 |
| 1944 | 42.95 |
| 1943 | 41.80 |
| 1942 | 40.65 |
| 1941 | 39.50 |
| 1940 | 38.35 |
| 1939 | 37.20 |
| 1938 | 36.05 |
| 1937 | 34.90 |
| 1936 | 33.75 |
| 1935 | 32.60 |
| 1934 | 31.45 |
| 1933 | 30.30 |
| 1932 | 29.15 |
| 1931 | 28.00 |
| 1930 | 26.85 |
| 1929 | 25.70 |
| 1928 | 24.55 |
| 1927 | 23.40 |
| 1926 | 22.25 |
| 1925 | 21.10 |
| 1924 | 19.95 |
| 1923 | 18.80 |
| 1922 | 17.65 |
| 1921 | 16.50 |
| 1920 | 15.35 |
| 1919 | 14.20 |
| 1918 | 13.05 |
| 1917 | 11.90 |
| 1916 | 10.75 |
| 1915 | 9.60 |
| 1914 | 8.45 |
| 1913 | 7.30 |
| 1912 | 6.15 |
| 1911 | 5.00 |
| 1910 | 3.85 |
| 1909 | 2.70 |
| 1908 | 1.55 |
| 1907 | 0.40 |
| 1906 | 0.25 |
| 1905 | 0.10 |
| 1904 | 0.05 |
| 1903 | 0.00 |
| 1902 | 0.00 |
| 1901 | 0.00 |
| 1900 | 0.00 |
| 1899 | 0.00 |
| 1898 | 0.00 |
| 1897 | 0.00 |
| 1896 | 0.00 |
| 1895 | 0.00 |
| 1894 | 0.00 |
| 1893 | 0.00 |
| 1892 | 0.00 |
| 1891 | 0.00 |
| 1890 | 0.00 |
| 1889 | 0.00 |
| 1888 | 0.00 |
| 1887 | 0.00 |
| 1886 | 0.00 |
| 1885 | 0.00 |
| 1884 | 0.00 |
| 1883 | 0.00 |
| 1882 | 0.00 |
| 1881 | 0.00 |
| 1880 | 0.00 |
| 1879 | 0.00 |
| 1878 | 0.00 |

Sources of data: Commission of Labor
and Statistics, Bureau of Census
and Bureau of Economic Warfare
for the years 1948 through 1941.
Years after 1941.

TABLE III

POPULATION TREND--TEN-YEAR PERIODS
1873 THROUGH 1945*

| Year | Population |
|----------------|------------|
| 1873 | 600 |
| 1883 | 450 |
| 1893 | 475 |
| 1903 | 440 |
| 1913 | 630 |
| 1923 | 630 |
| 1933 | 700 |
| 1943 | 800 |
| 1945 | 850 |

*Source of data: Commissioner of Indian Affairs Annual Reports for the various years cited.

1900

PAID TO ORDER OF THE
TREASURER OF THE
UNITED STATES

THE FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF THE NAMES OF THE

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE

UNITED STATES NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK

1900 1000

1901 1000

1902 1000

1903 1000

1904 1000

1905 1000

1906 1000

1907 1000

1908 1000

1909 1000

1910 1000

1911 1000

1912 1000

1913 1000

1914 1000

1915 1000

1916 1000

1917 1000

1918 1000

1919 1000

TABLE IV
DISTRIBUTION OF LAND ON THE RESERVATION
1945*

| Indian Land Use (Indian Ownership) | Acreage | Percentage |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| Irrigable | 1,371 | .22% |
| Arable | 2,777 | .62% |
| Open Grazing Land | 195,061 | 41.15% |
| Forest Land | 249,402 | 52.59% |
| Waste and Miscellaneous | 25,183 | 5.33% |
| Total Indian Land Use and Ownership | 473,794 | 99.91% |
| <u>(Non-Indian Land Use and Ownership)</u> | | |
| Non-Indian Lands Upon Reservation | 446 | .09% |
| | <u>474,240</u> | <u>100.00%</u> |

TABLE 1
STATE PROPERTY TO LAND OF THE INDIAN
1940

| Indian Land Use | | Federal Land Use | |
|-------------------------------------|---------|-------------------------------------|---------|
| (Indian Ownership) | | (Federal Ownership) | |
| Irrigation | 1,571 | Forest Land | 2,400 |
| Grass | 2,777 | Open Grazing Land | 12,200 |
| Open Grazing Land | 12,200 | Waste and Miscellaneous | 20,100 |
| Forest Land | 2,400 | Total Indian Land Use and Ownership | 478,700 |
| Waste and Miscellaneous | 20,100 | | |
| Total Indian Land Use and Ownership | 478,700 | | |
| (Non-Indian Land Use and Ownership) | | | |
| Non-Indian Land Use and Ownership | 490 | | |
| | 490 | | |
| | 490 | | |

APPENDIX C

MILERS PAINT
ERASE
PAGE CONTENT

MINERS TALK
EZEKIEL
FOR CONTENT

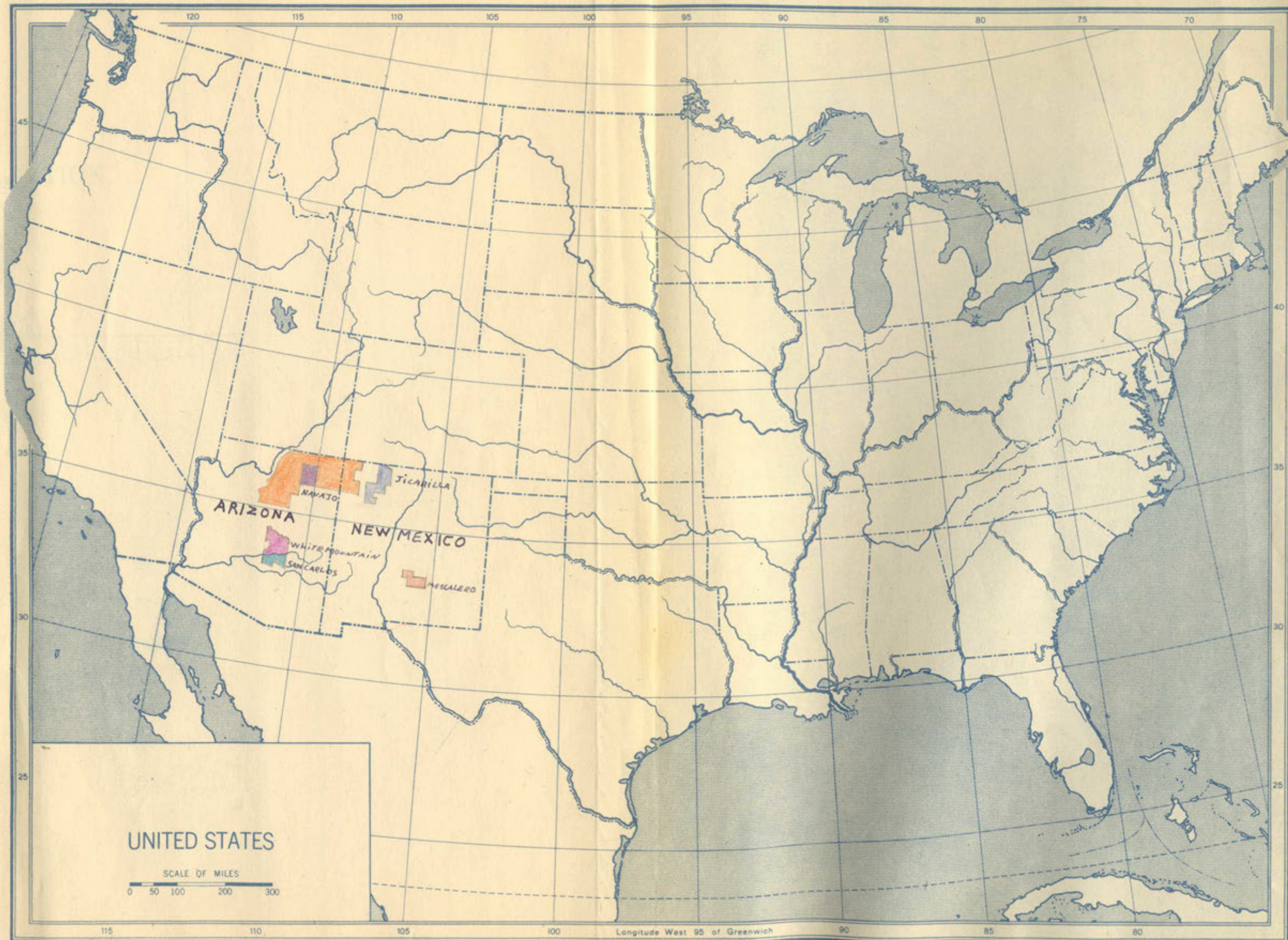
LIST OF MAPS

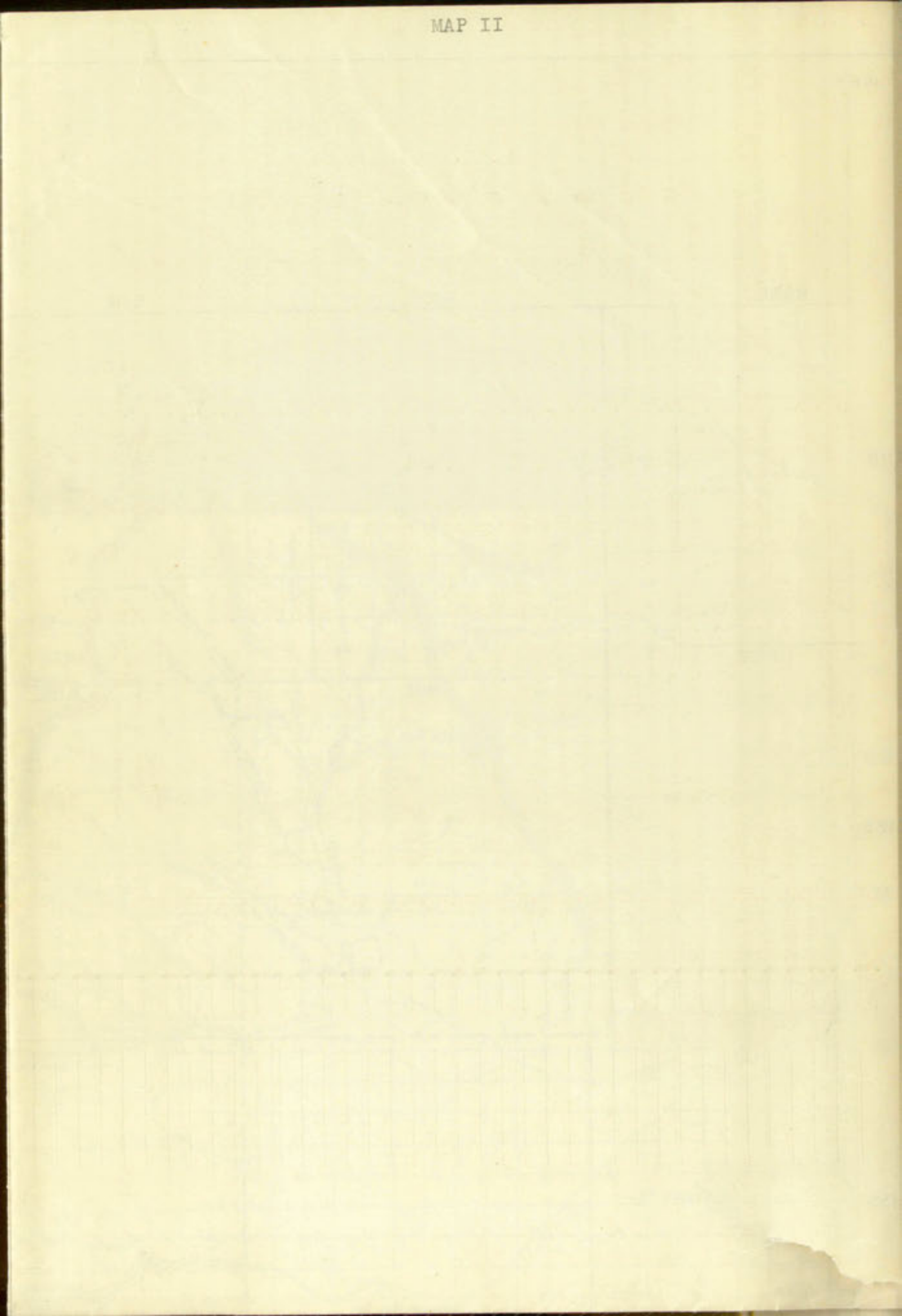
| MAP | PAGE |
|---|------|
| I. The Navajo and Apache Indian Reservations . . . | 113 |
| II. The Mescalero Apache Indian Reservation | 114 |

MILLERS HALL
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HAB. CONTENT

LIST OF MAPS

| PAGE | MAP |
|------|---|
| 113 | I. The Navajo and Apache Indian Reservations . . . |
| 114 | II. The Mesquite and Apache Indian Reservations . . . |





AN ECONOMIC HISTORY OF THE MESCALERO APACHE INDIANS

By

T. T. McCord, Jr.

An Abstract

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the
Requirements for the Degree of
Master of Arts in Economics

University of New Mexico

1946

AN APPROPRIATE PLACE IN THE HISTORY OF THE

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It is the purpose of this study (1) to indicate the origins and development of the Mescalero Apache Indian economy; (2) to show the reasons for its development; (3) and to present the probable trend in the future for the Mescalero Apache, as based upon the history of their past and present tribal economics. The justification for such a study is based on the belief that there is a need for a fuller knowledge of the too little known economic history of the Mescalero Apache Indians.

The method is the historical survey based upon records of the Mescalero Agency at Mescalero, New Mexico; books and Indian Service publications and first-hand observations in recent years.

Organization of the thesis is that of an inverted pyramid, in that the study begins with the wide area of the Apache groups and from there with a chapter by chapter survey of the Mescalero Apache economic history exclusively. Most of the study is concerned with the economic history of the Mescalero Apache, from the time of their inception as a definite Apache group to the present-day economic policies and practices upon the reservation.

Because of the vital and activating influence which the government has exercised upon the Mescalero Apaches at all times, and more specifically since the inception of the reservation era, the role of government in the life of the

It is the purpose of this study to

analyze and compare the historical and
contemporary situation of the American Indian
and to present the results of the study in a
comprehensive manner, as well as the history of the
Indian people in the United States. The study is
based on the best available sources and is
intended to provide a basis for a more
thorough knowledge of the Indian people and
of the American Indian.

The purpose of this historical study is to
present the results of the study in a
comprehensive manner, as well as the history of the
Indian people in the United States. The study is
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thorough knowledge of the Indian people and
of the American Indian.

Mescaleros is highly significant. Dealing with this phase of the Mescaleros economic destinies, it is to be noted that the government down through the years has ever tried to understand the Indian mind so that they may be better able to serve the Indian. This they have not as yet fully accomplished and neither force or the bestowal of gifts has entirely succeeded as a control method.

The data presented in the paper point to the following conclusions:

(1) The origin of the Mescalero Apache Indian economy as a strictly Mescalero Apache economy took place after their break and differentiation with proto-historic the larger Apache grouping. The origin of Mescalero economic, and social practices, and beliefs, however, is founded in, and has been nurtured by their close association as part of this group.

(2) The development of the Mescalero Apache economy as we know it today is chiefly the result of government policy. The Federal government curbed the original tendencies and traditions of the Apaches when it made them reservationists. On the reservation, the government exerted its monetary, benevolent and disciplinary powers to mold the Mescalero Apache into a farmer and stockman. Much against their traditional hunting ways, the Mescalero Apache did develop a system of economy under governmental pressures.

Mescaleros is highly significant. In fact, it is the only one of the Mescaleros economic activities, as far as is known, that the Government has ever tried to understand the Indian mind as to why they may be better able to serve the Indian. This they have not yet fully accomplished and neither force or the removal of gifts has entirely succeeded as a control method.

The data presented in the paper point in the following conclusions:

(1) The origin of the Mescaleros Apache Indian economy as a strictly Mescaleros Apache economy took place after their break and differentiation with proto-Archaic the larger Apache grouping. The origin of Mescaleros economic and social practices, and beliefs, however, is founded in, and has been nurtured by their close association as part of this group.

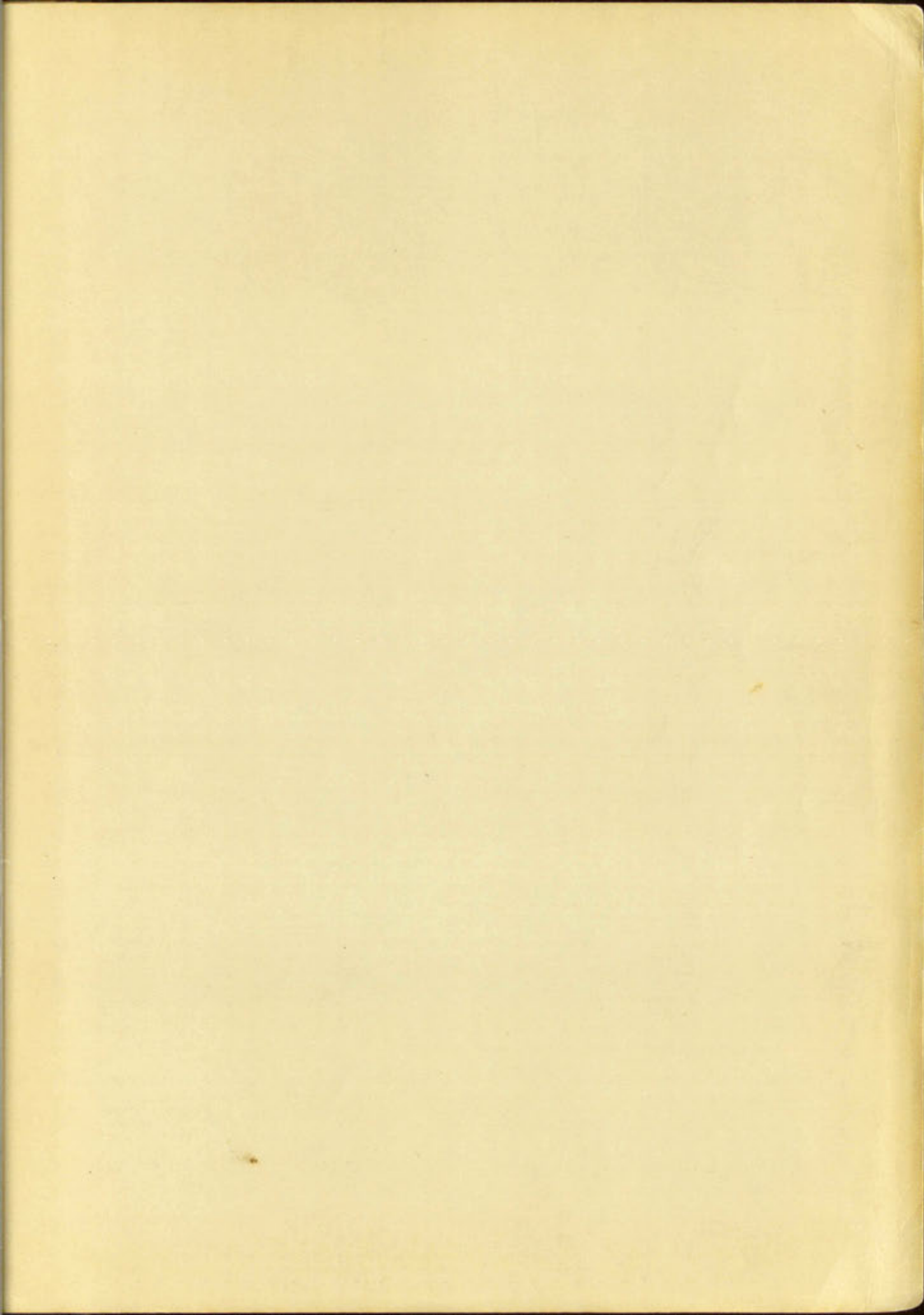
(2) The development of the Mescaleros Apache economy as we know it today is chiefly the result of Government policy. The Federal Government ended the original nomadic and traditional of the Apaches when it established reservations. On the reservation, the Government ordered the Mescaleros, however, and consequently forced to fold the Mescaleros Apache into a further and accelerated, and against their traditional hunting ways, the Mescaleros Apache did develop a system of economy under governmental pressure.

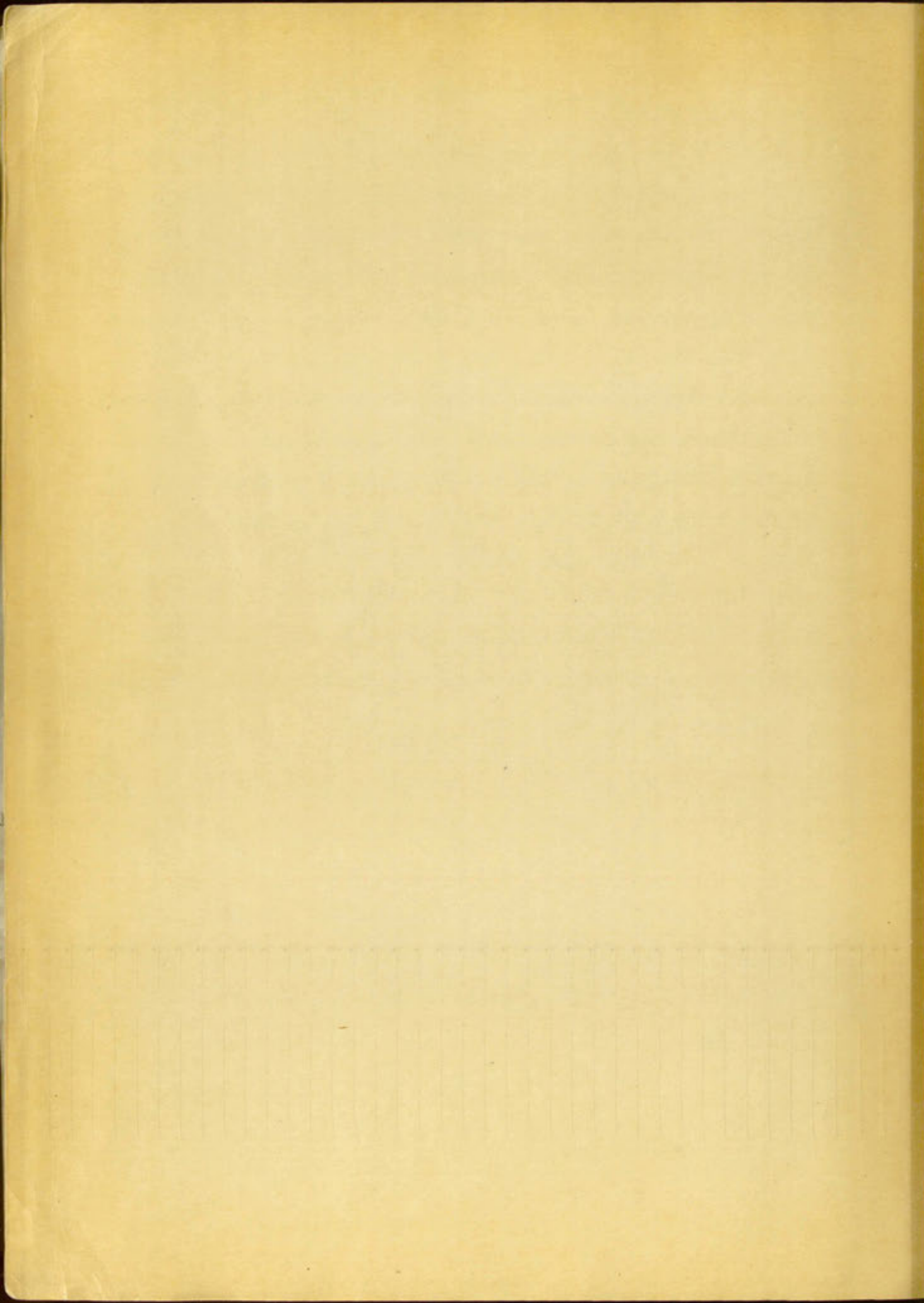
The probable trend in the future for the Mescalero Apache, as based upon the history of their past and present tribal economics, will be toward a more stable and secure way of life, both economically and socially. It is evident that they are not as yet capable of managing their own economic affairs without the help of the Indian Bureau, but it is hoped that in the future this dependence may be lessened as little by little the Mescalero is increasingly proven to be able to fend for himself in the ways and methods of a non-Indian economic world.

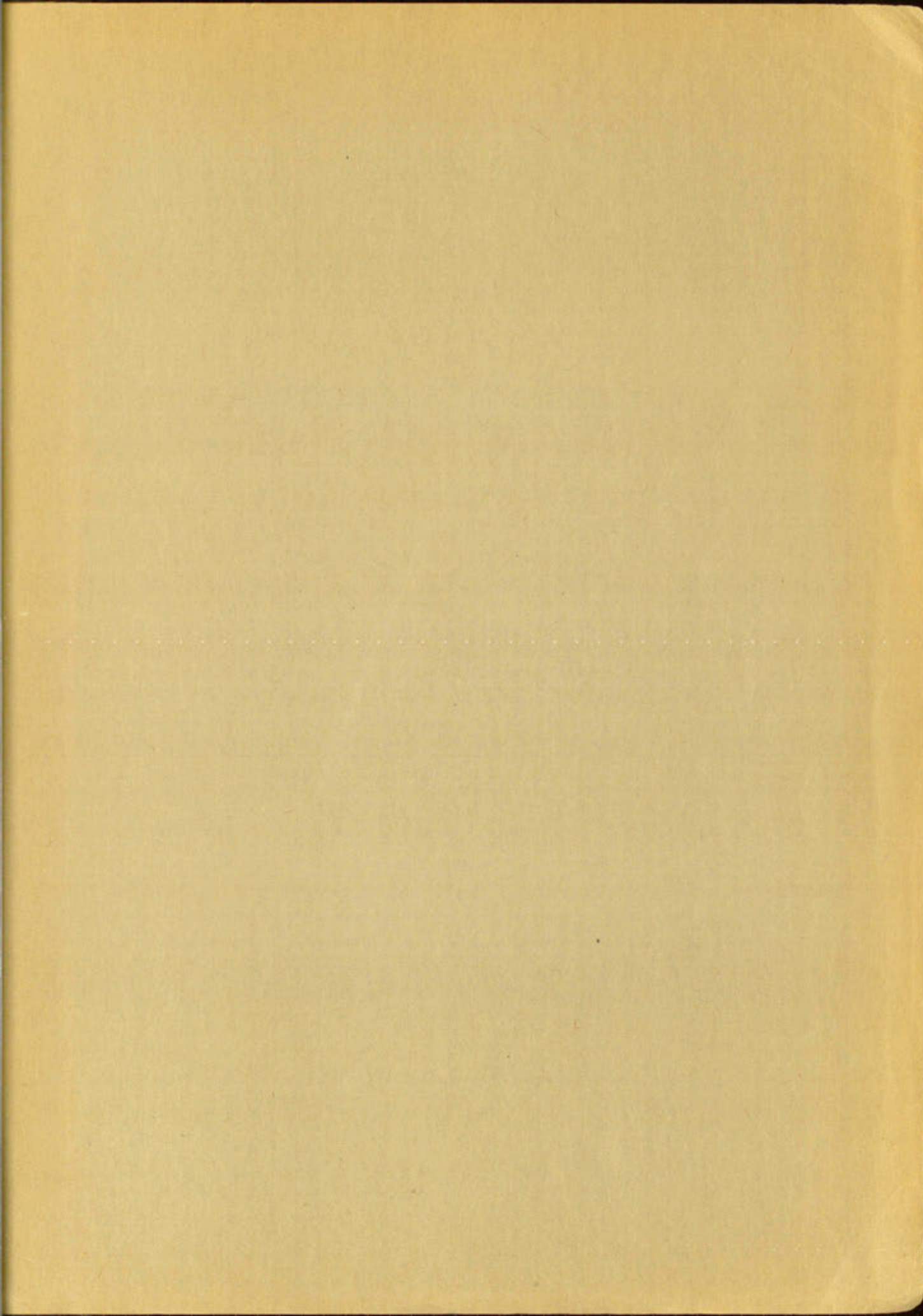
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PAC CONT







IMPORTANT!

Special care should be taken to prevent loss or damage of this volume. If lost or damaged, it must be paid for at the current rate of typing:

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