



Congress, however, provided reestablishing the Indian families affected and for rehabilitating all members of the tribes. The goal was to develop community, individual and family plans and to relocate, establish, and provide other assistance designed to improve the economic and social conditions of all recognized members of the tribes.

Today, improvements are visible in the many new housing units established on the reservations, the better furnishings and modern conveniences in the homes, improved water supply and sanitation facilities, and the neat and orderly appearance of home sites.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs said there is growing evidence of a changing attitude among many people, reflected in the increasing participation in all phases of the rehabilitation program. Tribal councils also are taking the initiative and assuming greater responsibility in promoting better tribal enterprises, the Bureau added.

The Government, attempting to ease the burden of relocation and to preserve the culture of the Indians, has attempted to record and salvage valuable data concerning notable Indian historic sites to be affected by the inundation. The National Park Service, in cooperation with the Smithsonian Institution, conducted a program of photography and an archeological excavation of the many ancient Indian villages in the reservoir area.

The Bureau said road building is only part of the large long-range program designed to aid the Indians of Standing Rock and Cheyenne River Reservations, whose lives were disrupted by the Government's comprehensive plan for developing the Missouri River Basin. At a time when the Indians are striving to improve their tourism and recreation industry, new and better roads leading to the reservations will be a definite asset, the Bureau explained, adding that continued improvement projects along these lines are planned for the immediate future.

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