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NARRATIVE REPORT OF PROGRESS

on the

NAVAJO RESERVATION

During the month of September, 1937

For John Collier, Commissioner of Indian Affairs

Compiled from the Monthly Reports of Section Chiefs

By John C. McPhee

Exhibit and Publicity Assistant

THE ROUNDUP

With traditional Indian stoicism Navajos ignored buyers who vainly straddled a score of corral fences to plead with the tribesmen to sell their non-productive stock. (See Photo)

"No sell," rang in the ears of weary range riders who worked feverishly during September to flush from the canyons and mesas thousands of hungry horses. Less than 600 worthless horses had been sold when the reservation-wide roundup reached the October 1st stage.

"There isn't a poor ride once a year in any of those horses," one cowboy lamented.

He didn't know the potent place a horse occupies in the Navajo heart. To be without a large number of horses means lose of prestige and the Indian's most precious medium for barter. Horseflesh is akin to that which is sacred on the Navajo reservation.

The horse roundup has been completed in Units 5, 9, 11, 12, and 14. By December 1, it is anticipated that the field work on the roundup will be completed for all units.

The rate of voluntary stock disposal by the Indians has been extremely discouraging. Unit 14, counted out 20,000 sheep units in cattle and horses and only

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half of the total carrying capacity of a little better than 22,00 sheep units; in other words, the cattle and horses make up the entire carrying capacity of the unit. The Indians have disposed of practically no stock. There has been an attempt to have buyers contact the Indians at the time of the roundup but the Indians have shown practically no interest in stock buyers. They have been so reluctant to sell that in one instance a range rider was unable to buy a horse from the Indians in Unit 9, when an accident befell one of his own horses. It was necessary for the ranger to replenish his stock and he was forced to go to Farmington, a distance of 60 miles, to procure another horse when the country was filled with horses. There have been no sales of any consequence, although buyers have contacted most of the roundups and have met with little success.

It is certain reduction of horses can not be made through voluntary sales. Up to October 1st, the known sales, including sheep, cattle, horses and goats total only 3,370 head. Not more than a thousand head of horses have been disposed of. It is estimated that approximately 70,000 head of horses are roaming the Reservation.

ALLOTMENTS

A meeting was held at Window Rock for the purpose of arriving at some understanding with several Navajos who still retain their allotments outside the Navajo reservation boundary in Arizona as extended by the Arizona-Navajo boundary Act of 1934. The Boundary Act was passed on the strength of the commitment made by the Indian Office that all allotments outside the extended boundary would be relinquished by the Navajo allottees who would then be required to move back to the Reservation. Since the passage of the Act the allottees, who were affected by the commitment, have been unwilling to relinquish their allotted lands.

Attendance of about 150 Navajos and government officials and two or three White ranchers included Superintendent Fryer, Field Land Agent Symington of Albuquerque, Assistant Solicitor Harry Edelstein of the Interior Department, Rev. J. C. Morgan, leader of the Navajo rebel faction, Henry Taliman, Chairman of the

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J. C. Morgan, leader of the Navajo rebel faction, Henry Taliman, Chairman of the Navajo Council, and several members of the Navajo Council. Of the 17 affected allottees, only two failed to attend.

When Mr. Fryer had explained to the gathered Navajos that it was essential for the allottees to relinquish as soon as possible their allotments outside of the extended boundary, Rev. Morgan in his usual pompous manner endeavored to prevent the meeting from taking any favorable action on the question by claiming that there was no necessity for rushing the relinquishments. He claimed that more time should be given to the Navajos who are interested in the question. In the course of his argument he produced a newspaper clipping which stated that Senator Hatch of New Mexico had introduced a bill in the United States Senate proposing to extend the time to three years in which the right to use railroad lands acquired by the government may be relinquished. This created quite a stir among the Navajos. Some followers of Jake, such as Billy Goodluck, who had no interest in the allotments under consideration, tried to confuse the discussion by bringing up matters which had no bearing on the subject. However, before the meeting ended all of the allottees whose holdings were affected, lost interest in Morgan's contention and signed their relinquishments. It is interesting to note that the rebel faction left the meeting as soon as the Navajos began to express their willingness to relinquish their allotments immediately.

CLOTHING POLICY

Supt. Fryer met with several hundred Navajos at Leupp to explain the new clothing policy for school children which requires Navajo parents to assume the responsibility of furnishing clothing. The sudden announcement of this policy, which was a complete break of the long established practice of the Indian Bureau, had taken the majority of the Navajos by surprise. When the Superintendent gave them a frank explanation of the policy, the majority of the people agreed to

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send their children back to school. Most of the people accepted the new policy without comment.

A similar meeting was held at Chin Lee, where Mr. Fryer and Mrs. Adams, Director of Navajo Schools, gave a lengthy explanation of the school clothing policy. In the discussion that followed, it became apparent that some hostile opposition has been built up among the people by agents of Rev. Morgan. Of all the Navajos who spoke only one was in complete sympathy and accord with the policy. However, the efforts of the most outspoken critics to get the people to vote on it did not get far as the people flatly declined to take a vote by walking out of the hall.

As a result of these two meetings the outspoken opposition to the school clothing policy that had developed among the people over the reservation began to subside and the children began to return to their respective schools.

BOUNDARY EXTENSION

Navajo meetings were held at Star Lake, Jim Counselor's, Kinobito, and Carson's for a discussion of the proposed boundary extension in New Mexico. These gatherings were arranged by the Navajos themselves. Mr. Fryer had planned to attend, but he was called to Washington.

The people at Star Lake, Jim Counselor's and Kinobito were willing to fight for any proposed legislation in Congress which would provide for the extension of the Reservation in New Mexico to include all of the areas now occupied by them outside the existing reservation. It appeared that most of them had lost confidence in Morgan because of his affiliation with Senator Chavez, the stubborn opponent of the boundary extension. Their fighting spirit was strikingly shown when most of them mailed petitions asking President Roosevelt to help them get an extension of the Navajo Reservation in New Mexico.

The Navajos at Carson's were of similar mind but they decline to take any action until they had more time to discuss the question with their leaders.

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There is no doubt that these Navajos are turning away from Morgan with the realization that his association with Senator Chavez is doing their land struggle more harm than good. They are hopeful that some sympathetic individual, whether a government employee or not, will unite them and their energies in a ceaseless fight for their lands and the boundary extension.

CONSTITUTION FINISHED

The Navajo Constitutional Committee completed its work on the Tribal Constitution and by-laws during September. Their constitution and by-laws have been turned over to Mr. Fryer. The members of the committee were greatly relieved when they realized that their work, which began last April, was finished at last. (See Photo).

Supt. Fryer was called to Washington during the month on the matter of grazing regulations. Grazing Permit forms were drafted at Window Rock and preparations were made for issuance in the near future.

CCC-ID ACTIVE

CCC-ID activity spurted ahead during September as plans neared completion for the Chin Lee diversion and subjugation project. Improvement in organization, the near completion of camp construction and uneventful project progress made the month an outstanding period for this important development activity. (See Photos).

The land agreement has been approved and signed by local Indians for the development of subjugation at Lurachukai. Approximately 30 acres of land in connection with the 300 acre tract in the Tohtso Ditch Subjugation Area, which was started last month, have been carried to completion. The system developed by project managers and staff in the field is working effectively. In five working days, 10 acres of land was reclaimed from sage brush and juniper into a well leveled and bordered tract of subsistence farming land. This work is at a standstill until the Indian farmers remove their crops at which time a large scale subjugation program can begin.

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Work on the ditch to divert water from the Tohtso Wash to the farming area is progressing satisfactorily. Of the three flume sections required for this development, one is completed. The other two flume sections are on hand and construction is expected to start in the near future.

The repair job on the Upper Diverson Dam in Tohtso Wash has been completed. A 10-foot section across the base of this dam on the lower side has been grouted into place. The method employed in making these repairs was the use of large flag stones set on edge. Since this is a run-over type of dam, a good deal of difficulty has been encountered in stabilizing the structure. By using this method, it will be possible to completely grout in the section entirely across the lower side of the dam, which will act as a beam to stabilize the whole structure.

Plans are nearing completion for the diversion dam, structures and ditch at Chin Lee, which will provide water for the vast Chin Lee Valley area. It is expected that this project, located adjacent to the Chin Lee Camp, will get under way sometime during the month of October and will provide an ideal winter job for most of the enrollees and equipment when it is not feasible to work on projects located remotely from camp.

Work on the Upper Nazlini Project is awaiting the completion of plans. It is thought that this work can be started again in October and carried successfully throughout the winter.

The excavation necessary for the Lukachukai Creek Diversion Dam has been completed. Fine progress has been made on the construction of the masonry diversion dam and the shovel that has been used for this excavation will be released at an early date for ditch work on the Tohtso and Lukachukai Water development. The other shovel is working on road surfacing in Chin Lee Valley.

The cooperative projects with other activities are proving highly successful. Work on the Fruitland Project, being done cooperatively with the Irrigation Service and CCC-ID, is progressing satisfactorily.

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Another cooperative project with the Irrigation Service, Subjugation and Lateral construction at Round Rock, is going forward rapidly. Irrigation is furnishing equipment, supervision and transportation while CCC-ID is furnishing enrollees and part of the materials and supplies needed on construction.

The Dimobito Subjugation Project, in cooperation with Irrigation, which was started during the month, is proving a success. Irrigation is furnishing supervision and equipment while CCC-ID is furnishing the enrollees and some supplies as in other cooperative projects with Irrigation.

CCC-ID is furnishing enrollees, horses and necessary supplies for the reservation stock roundup.

A change in personnel has been made on the cooperative National Park Service job at Chaco Canyon. Mr. Harris who was in charge of this project has returned to school and Mr. Gordon Vivian is now in charge. His reports indicate that the job is being carried on in an efficient manner. This job consists of the rehabilitation of old Indian Ruins in the National Park Area. It is possible that this Mobile Unit will be transferred to Wupatki National Monument for the winter months. Wupatki is located adjacent to the reservation, the Little Colorado between Cameron and Flagstaff, Arizona.

The Chin Lee Valley Road is nearing completion. The crew following the grader on surfacing has encountered difficulty in locating sand and gravel suitable for stabilizing the surface. This job, however, is progressing satisfactorily, approximately 20 miles of gravel surfacing having been completed. The method of surfacing the last 10 miles of this road has not been decided upon. It is doubtful whether material can be located near enough to allow economical transporting.

The district road department pile driver is now on location at the Chin Lee Bridge site. This is an important link in the development of Districts 10 and 11, since it will provide an all weather road between Chin Lee and Lukachukai. The road location between Lukachukai and Round Rock is being completed and

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arrangements are being made to move enrollees from Lukachukai to a camp adjacent to the bridge to work on the road over the mesa during the winter months. When this camp is established, stockwater developments and other secondary developments on the north end of Districts 10 and 11, will be completed from this point of operation.

The drilling and maintenance crew have completed a well on Carson Mesa, erected a windmill and put the well into production. Another windmill, erected by the same crew, over a well in the upper end of Beautiful Valley, has also been put into production. Storage and water facilities will be provided at these wells. The drilling crew is now working on a well east of Balkai Mesa. The last report showed that they had reached a depth of 306 feet without encountering water. A well has been proposed southwest of Cameron which will furnish stockwater in lieu of Poverty Tank which failed during one of the recent heavy floods in that vicinity.

The CCC-ID recreation building at Chin Lee has been completed and Mr. Sutton, who is in charge of the enrollees program at this camp, is making plans to get under way the various enrollee activities at an early date. Weekly showings of movies on educational, safety and recreational subjects are planned. The construction crew located at the Sawmill is building the recreational hall for Lukachukai and it is expected that it will be erected early next month.

The construction camp at the Sawmill will be abandoned about the middle of October. Enrollees and personnel will go to Chin Lee and an effort will be made to start construction of two range riders' quarters at Lukachukai and Round Rock, as well as the completion of numerous structures in connection with the projects.

Thirteen CCC-ID projects have been completed since July 1, 1937. A summary of this work follows:

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DAM CONSTRUCTION

DESCRIPTION: Addition of old Indian Dam.
LOCATION: 109°15' - 36°00' 3-3/4" South 9" West
COMPLETED: August, 1937

DAM CONSTRUCTION (Tsailoe)

DESCRIPTION: Reconstruction of Dam constructed during 1934 by
Irrigation Division.
LOCATION: One-half miles up stream from Ft. Defiance--Lukachukai
road crossing.
COMPLETED: September, 1937

DAM CONSTRUCTION

DESCRIPTION: Raising dam and dyke four feet above original height.
LOCATION: Six miles Southwest of Chin Lee.
COMPLETED: September, 1937

STORAGE TANK ERECTION

DESCRIPTION: Erecting 50M gallon tank at Well No. 33.
LOCATION: Eight miles Southwest of Greasewood Spring Store.
COMPLETED: September, 1937

CONNECTING PIPELINE TO STORAGE TANK

LOCATION: Eight miles Southwest of Greasewood Spring Store.
COMPLETED: September, 1937

STORAGE TANK ERECTION

DESCRIPTION: Completing 50M tank erection at Well No. 32.
LOCATION: Three miles Northeast of Nazlini.
COMPLETED: August, 1937

CONCRETE TROUGH CONSTRUCTION

LOCATION: Three miles Northeast of Nazlini.
COMPLETED: August, 1937

STORAGE TANK ERECTION

DESCRIPTION: Erecting 14M gallon tank at Shallow Well developed
under Project 514.
LOCATION: Six and one-half miles Northwest of Nazlini.
COMPLETED: August, 1937

WELL DEVELOPMENT (Shallow)

DESCRIPTION: Drilling 14-foot well.
LOCATION: Six and one-half miles Northwest of Nazlini.
COMPLETED: August, 1937

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CONCRETE TROUGH CONSTRUCTION

LOCATION: Six and one-half miles Northwest of Nazlini.
 COMPLETED: August, 1937

WELL DEVELOPMENT

DESCRIPTION: Well w/pumping plant and storage.
 LOCATION: Nine and three-fourths miles Northwest of Rough Rock.
 COMPLETED: September, 1937

CHARCO DAM CONSTRUCTION

DESCRIPTION: Extending 10 feet below surface.
 LOCATION: Nine and one-half miles Southwest of Chin Lec.
 COMPLETED: September, 1937

DRAIN EXCAVATION

LOCATION: Fort Defiance.
 COMPLETED: September, 1937

SURVIVAL SURVEY

The survival survey on all planting which was started earlier in the season was completed during September and a report on survival prepared for the large areas where planting has been done.

In order to be assured of an adequate supply of seed for future planting, 1,500 pounds of Bromus Polyanthus seed was collected from an area located on the Lukachukai Mountains, which was previously planted to the grass.

Operations were continued during the month on the wheat planting program at Lower Rock Point project land preparation was completed and 216 acres of winter wheat were seeded. A part of this wheat was irrigated, and it is up to a good stand. At Fruitland 165 acres of additional land was prepared and 150 acres additional land was seeded to wheat. The greater part of the wheat seeded at Fruitland has been irrigated and is up to a good stand.

One of the farms in the Crystal area, which was reported as having been surveyed and plans made for terracing, was terraced during September and seeded to winter wheat. The farm contains 23 acres. The wheat was seeded during the first part of September and is now up to a good stand and in excellent condition.

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to go through the winter.

About the middle of September certain personnel were detailed to the collection of information on all of the irrigation projects in order to compile a complete and accurate crop report for this year. To date some of the largest projects have practically been completed, and the work is progressing satisfactorily. In addition to collecting information for the crop report, the men who are collecting this material are also making a physical inventory of the conditions on each tract of land visited. This is being done to work out a satisfactory plan of operation for each project and to make definite recommendations for improving each individual farm where improvement is necessary or desirable.

CONSERVATION SURVEYS

Conservation surveys were completed in Land Management Unit 7. The party members have reported to the Land Management office in Gallup and have been engaged in compilation of figures necessary for the completion of the report.

The survey of Land Management Unit 2, was nearly completed at the close of the month. Because of the inaccessibility of much of this area and lack of roads, the survey of the northern and western portions required the use of horses.

The survey of the Mexican Springs area has proceeded according to schedule. The field work will be completed in two weeks. A biological survey was completed on approximately 1,000,000 acres during September.

The rainy season has given many of the water retention and detention structures a severe test. Special investigations are being carried on to determine whether the failures which did occur were the result of the nature of the soil. The results of these examinations will be submitted to the Engineering Section for consideration in future plans.

FORESTRY

The field work on the Yellow-Pine survey has been completed. It is estimated that the field work covered in the neighborhood of 200,000 acres. This

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cannot be accurately determined until the acreage has been computed from the field sheets. The field work took in all of Fort Defiance Mesa and part of the Lukachukai-Chuska Unit. The men are now working in the office compiling the data and making maps of the area. It is anticipated that by December 1, the data will have been compiled, maps completed and the entire 200,000 acres classified on the basis of sylvical condition and the feasibility of logging. It will also indicate those areas that are in critical condition from a sylvical standpoint and make it possible to apply stand improvement methods where they are the most needed.

The woodland surveys have been completed on Unit 2 and are well started in Unit 12. Unit 2 embraces a little better than 1,132,000 acres and Unit 12 slightly over 1,317,000 acres. In other words, during the month of September the Forestry Division made their ultra-extensive survey of better than 1,500,000 acres.

The fire detection personnel was laid off September 15. One man, acting as Chief Dispatcher, was retained until the end of the month. This man was used to make necessary repairs on towers and cabins and put them in condition for the winter. All windows on the cabins were boarded up and all equipment returned to the Forestry warehouse. No fires of any consequence were reported during the month.

There were 200 acres of yellow pine cut over during the month of September with an average yield of 5,000 B.F. to the acre. The cut, as heretofore, was strictly on a stand improvement basis and was from 50 per cent of the merchantable timber left on the area. Of the 1,000,000 feet of timber cut in the woods, about 250,000 feet were converted into lumber, leaving about 750,000 feet as a surplus to work on during the months when it will be impossible to log. Tentative figures indicate that there are now about 1,000,000 feet of surplus logs on hand. This surplus should make it possible to continue the milling oper-

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ation through the winter months. Lumber demands far exceed production capacity. It has been necessary to turn away orders that represented labor and profit to the Indians. The payroll for the month was \$3,345.40. This represents all Indian labor with the exception of three White men who received \$400.

There were 950 poles marked and cut for Indian consumption, 700 posts and 600 house logs. It is estimated that with proper production facilities it will be possible to manufacture and dispose of 6 or 7 million feet of lumber per year. This would represent wages paid to the Indians in the amount of \$50,000 to \$60,000 a year, not to mention the saving made to the Government because of the difference in price of building material.

IRRIGATION DIVISION

The Irrigation Division reported a new well at Rock Point day school. Water was reached at 127 feet, a pump was installed, and the test brought 35 gallons per minute. A pipe line ditch from the well to the school was 75 per cent complete.

A two-inch pipe line 1,000 feet long was installed at the Lukachukai School in connection with a 2,300-gallon tank. The Crystal School spring was conditioned during September. The irrigation section made plans for moving a rig to a Steamboat Canyon site next month. A new pipe line will be installed at the Rock Point School and a pump house will be erected.

Five field crews inspected 135 wells and springs. Repairs were made to 41 irrigation division wells; 28 CCC-ID and two school wells.

Irrigation activity was concentrated during the month on the following projects: Casamera, Ganado, Hogback, Klagetoh, Lower Dennebito, Lower Rock Point, Montezuma Creek, Nazlini, Round Rock, Segihotsoci, Toadlena, Tocito and Fruitland.

Approximately 200 acres of winter wheat was planted and irrigated during September on the Fruitland project. Subjugation of land was continued with

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three units of dirt moving machinery in operation. CCC-ID is furnishing a crew of 25 laborers and some materials for the subjugation work. Laterals, drop structures and turnout boxes are being built. Crops were harvested on the Ganado project during September. Yields were good and a ready market at Ganado absorbed all surplus crops. Livestock appeared in good condition due to improved range conditions. A number of Hogback project fields were planted in Fall wheat, and a good crop of corn was harvested.

Irrigation Division work was begun on a flume structure for the main Lower Dinnebito project canal. Lower Rock Point land was prepared for Fall wheat planting, bringing the total in this crop to 245 acres. Four miles of laterals were constructed at Lower Rock Point and a water line 1,800 feet long was excavated.

Important new construction work was inaugurated by Irrigation at Montezuma Creek, Nazlini and Round Rock. Surveys were made on several projects including the proposed farm area at Nazlini, subsistence tracts at Chin Lee and Lower Rock Point.

ROADS AND RAIN

Roads department maintenance during September was marked by brisk activity due to torrential rains in many sections.

Several rains of torrential proportions fell in the Tuba City area during the month, causing a great deal of damage to the roads. On September 29, two inches of rain fell in 12 hours, washing out a single span bridge on the road between Tuba City and the junction with Highway 89. It will take approximately 30 days to repair the damage done in this area.

Torrential rains fell in the Leupp area during the month, causing a great deal of damage to the roads. On September 29, a 12-hour rain caused washouts throughout the entire district. A fill recently placed, in cooperation with SCS, on the Tolani Lake road was seriously damaged as the water ran across the entire

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half-mile length of the fill.

Considerable rain fell in the Hopi area during the month of September, but caused no serious damage. The roads in this area were completely repaired and in operation at the end of the month.

Rain fell in the Southern highway area during the month of September but no serious damage was done except in the extreme northern portion. Quite a bit of work will have been done in the repair of minor washouts.

Rainfall in the Eastern area was comparatively light and very little damage was done to roads by washouts.

Considerable rain fell in the Northern area during the month of September and especially around Demetso. It will take approximately 30 days to repair damage done by rainfall.

Heavy rains fell on Highway 666 during the month of September without serious damage.

One engineering crew was busy during the entire month on final location of the road between Chin Lee Wash Bridge and Round Rock.

Another engineering crew worked during the month, setting construction stakes on the Fort Defiance to Sawmill road and setting stakes on the sewer and drainage jobs at Fort Defiance.

An engineering crew was at work during the month on final location of the road between Cross Canyon Store, west to Ganado; also on the project from Ganado west to Lizard Springs. Two draftsmen were at work on plans for 1938 F. Y. construction.

A construction crew was busy on the Fort Defiance to Sawmill road. This project is approximately 50% completed.

The district pile drive moved to the Chin Lee Wash Bridge site during the month. (See Photo) Three truck and trailer outfits belonging to the Roads Department and four truck and four truck and trailer outfits of CCC-ID were at work

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during the latter part of the month, hauling bridge construction material from Chaco Wash near Burnhams, New Mexico, to the Chin Lee Wash Bridge site.

Ten carloads of culvert pipe were unloaded at Gallup and hauled to the central warehouse at Fort Defiance.

NAVAJO EMPLOYMENT

During September, 25 Indian employment applicants were interviewed. Fifty-five enrollees were placed with the CCC-ID camps, ten were placed in work with other departments, and approximately ten were placed in private employment. Several girls for housework were contacted and placed with employes requiring their services.

Provision was made for having CCC enrollees designate a dependent, either parent, wife, or immediate relative, to whom would be sent part of their savings. Heretofore, some criticism has been made by the families of the young men employed at the CCC Camps that they were not contributing towards the support of their families.

Due to reduction of funds for work projects, a considerable number of Navajos in need of work will be forced to devote more of their time to work at home. For those who have farms and some livestock this should work no great hardship for the next month or so, but during the Winter it is expected that there will be a heavy demand for relief assistance. With Roads employing 139 Indians; Irrigation 63; Soil Conservation Service 200; CCC about 600; there are approximately 1,000 Indians employed in construction work.

Last year at this time there were 2,600 employed, and in March of 1937, 3,400 were employed. Arrangements are being made with the educational supervisors of the CCC Camps for obtaining personnel and employment recommendations on those employed, showing whether or not they have made good in the various lines of work in which they have been trained, together with reports from foreman and recommendations from the camp supervisory personnel as to what types of work

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they will be best fitted for.

Although it is not expected that it will be possible to employ a majority of those discharged from the camps, it is planned to give work preference to those who have made good, when requisition is made for work for which they are fitted.

The report of August employment shows a total of 2,838 employed, 855 of whom were White and 1,983 were Indians. Work is about completed on the Fort Defiance Hospital. A few painters and carpenters are now employed there.

Seventy-eight Indians were placed in employment by the Gallup Indian Employment Office during September.

SOCIAL SECURITY

One hundred and twelve applications from Navajos have been taken by the Social Security workers in Apache County. Approximately one-half of these applications have been investigated and request for approval for cash benefits made. One approval has gone through at \$16.00 per month for Old Age Assistance which includes one dependent child. Several more have been approved, but no official notice has yet come to this office.

Progress in taking applications in Arizona and making the necessary investigation has been slow, and at the present rate it will take at least one year to enroll the Navajos who will be eligible in Arizona. Lists of eligibles were prepared for both Arizona and New Mexico as follows:

Needy Aged in Arizona, 450; needy blind, 45; crippled children, 55; dependent children, 300; making a total of 700 for all classifications.

Several meetings have been held with Department of Public Welfare officials in New Mexico relative to taking applications and making investigations of eligibles in New Mexico, but as yet no work has been started.

TRADERS

Application blanks for trading licenses under the new regulations were sent

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to all Traders. Several proposed changes were recommended by the Trader's Committee until the proposed changes were explained satisfactorily. The requests were withdrawn with the exception of the one which asks that a ruling be obtained from the Washington Office regarding the legality of Section 3, which requires all Traders within reservation boundaries to take out a license and pay a \$25, fee regardless of the status of the land upon which they conduct their trading business.

HUMAN SURVEYS

Human dependency survey schedules during September were completed in Land Management Unit 7. Some opposition was encountered in the area and about 15 families refused to give the requested information. Most of the opposition was encountered in the vicinity of Cedar Spring. Schedule-taking was also continued in Land Management Unit 2, much of it on horseback, and the Unit will be completed early in October. Material obtained on the schedules is being tabulated as rapidly as office personnel will permit.

When Unit 2, is completed, the human dependency survey will have finished schedule-taking in all Units except 9, 12, 13, 15, 16, and a part of 8. For the most part this area is reported antagonistic to the Government program and definite refusal to give information to the field men has been met with in Units 8 and 12. The southern portion of Unit 12, as far north as Sanastee, has been reported cooperative. Investigators are being instructed to visit every hogan in the area, procure a schedule if possible and, if not, to procure hogan location and whatever other information they can.

Hosko Naswood, a schedule-taker, spent a day at the Shiprock Fair, talking with former schoolmates who are now closely associated with Jake Morgan, and reports that these former friends either refused to talk at all or stated that they would furnish no information until Morgan gave them orders to do so.

Work on the Traders' schedule, temporarily suspended last month because

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of personnel shortage due to resignation, has been resumed this month. With Traders' and human dependency schedules now well over half completed, several special studies suggested by the schedule material and the Land Management program will be formulated and presented for technical and administrative approval. It is hoped that a statement of procedure for some of these studies can be made during the coming month.

During the current month considerable time has been spent by the Section personnel bringing together Land Management Unit material on dependence for the use of the Planning Committee. This work will continue.

MEDICAL

Each year the American Hospital Association, American Medical Association, American College of Surgeons, Chicago Hospital Association, and University of Chicago, unite in conducting an Institute for hospital administrators. This year Medical Director Peter was given educational leave. He found 79 enrolled at this Institute from 25 states and four foreign countries. For ten days, sessions were held at the University of Chicago every morning and evening with afternoons devoted to visiting of hospitals. Most of the problems and situations discussed at the Institute concerned themselves primarily with non-government hospitals.

Examination and immunization of school children are being started earlier this year than last through more physicians being available this year. Another inauguration was an instruction to physicians and school principals to conduct a month sanitary inspection of schools, using a record prepared by Navajo Service, to take one more advanced step in conserving the health of school children. Regular analysis of water quarterly and raw milk monthly are included.

Through the auspices of Dr. J. G. Townsend, Director of Health, the services of Dr. A. A. Mack, (now deceased) were made available to extend the campaign against tuberculosis through pneumothorax. Dr. Mack had planned to go over x-rays

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of tuberculosis patients, clinical history, and physical examination of patients at Fort Defiance and Winslow to become familiar with the clinical manifestations of tuberculosis in the Southwest. Thereafter, he would have made an extended detailed tour of the area to confer with doctors and nurses.

The largest medical-nursing meeting ever held in Navajo-Hopi areas was attended by 21 physicians, 22 nurses, and 10 others at Winslow. (See Photo)

Under the leadership of Dr. Estella Ford Warner, who had conducted a three weeks survey during which time she lived and worked with the various field nurses, the subject of Public Health Nursing in Navajoland was discussed in terms of objectives, survey and future policy.

The American Medical Association-United States Public Health Service eight-reel sound film "Syphilis" was shown on Sunday morning as well as several other 16 millimeter films secured by Dr. Vietzke.

SCHOOLS OPEN

Navajo schools opened on September 7, with enrollment below last year. This was due to a change in policy whereby, as outlined in last month's report, able parents became responsible for providing clothing of school children. Much of the efforts of supervisors, teachers and Indian assistants throughout the month was devoted to home visits and to meetings to explain the program more fully. In many localities the policy resulted in closer contacts between the school and the parents and a greater appreciation of the educational program.

Enrollment has been increasing steadily but is still 300 below that of last year. On the whole, schools in the Klagech, Fort Defiance, Tuba City and Luepp areas are maintaining and have in some cases increased last year's enrollment. Schools along the Shiprock road and the Crownpoint area are experiencing difficulty in bringing up attendance, and the teachers are being called upon to combat many curious rumors.

Considerable amounts of produce, such as beans, corn, squash, pumpkins,

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melons, meat and wood are being brought into the schools, and much work is being done about school buildings in cleaning up yards, repairs, splitting of wood, and preparation of meals to pay for the clothing. More families than was anticipated are buying clothes from the traders. In two areas Navajos with no children of their own have donated work toward clothing needy children in the district and several families on relief, who are entitled to free clothing for their children, have insisted on coming in and doing some work in return.

The first steps in coordinating the school curriculum more closely into the land management program have been taken at Shiprock. Instruction of upper grades is being organized around the study of Navajo problems, and the Reservation program for meeting them. Classroom teaching is being combined with agriculture and a farm mechanics course for boys, which includes the assignment of independent plots to more mature students. There are now ten students working their own plots, harvesting and marketing products and taking the profits, after the initial loan by the school has been repaid.

The tanning course at Wingate, which has been acclaimed as one of the three or four outstanding vocational experiments in Indian schools, has created widespread interest on the Reservation and several assistants have introduced tanning in the day school centers. The units of instruction developed in tanning and the use of native dyes for Navajo rugs at the Wingate School are now being revised in the Washington Office for publication.

FISCAL DIVISION

More than 9,000 pieces of mail were received at Navajo Central agency during September, according to the report of the Fiscal Division.

The Fiscal Division prepared statements during the month showing conditions of funds allotted to various hospitals and general health. This practice will be followed monthly in the future. Simplification of inter-unit transfers in the

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Education and Health departments was welcomed by the Fiscal section. The system now enables inter-unit transfer of an employee on the initiative of Window Rock without approval of the Indian Office, provided that the number of positions which have been allowed is not exceeded.

LANDS

Out of more than 400 Indian allotment applications in New Mexico which have been held suspended in the Indian Office since 1930, 200 were recommended for patenting during August and September. The applications had been held pending passage of the Boundary Bill.

TRIBAL OIL

The Continental Oil Company, which holds the Rattlesnake and Table Mesa leases at Shiprock, have made application for additional oil leases in this area comprising a total of over 25,000 acres. As all production on the Rattlesnake, Table Mesa and Hogback leases have been developed from shallow drilling to the Dakota sand, the Continental Company proposes to obtain the additional acreage in order to determine the possibilities of oil and gas production from deeper sands or horizons underlying structural areas in the Navajo Reservation. Such wells would probably be in excess of 7,000 feet in depth. However, consent of the Tribal Council must be had before the Secretary of the Interior can open the land for bids and sale for leasing, and it is not known at this time when the Council will convene or the attitude they will take with respect to the granting of additional oil leases.

The agency has received a tentative allotment of \$40,000 for Rehabilitation projects which have been submitted to the Indian Office for approval.

SAFETY COMMITTEE

The Navajo Service safety committee met during September. Among safety matters discussed were the following:

Condition of the sewer at the Fort Defiance hospital; signs for trans-

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former stations; fire escapes; transportation of Indian workers in trucks improperly equipped for hauling passengers; plans for an intensive Reservation vehicle safety drive; incompetent drivers of school busses to be supplanted by a certified list of operators; maintenance of buildings (lamenting lack of maintenance funds); reorganization of all safety committees and plans to enliven safety meetings to increase interest and attendance.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

Sixty-six Navajos wandered from the straight and narrow path during the month into jails and courtrooms where they faced stern judges who handed out 57 convictions. Liquor and domestic troubles vied for first place among the list of misdemeanors. There were 28 liquor charges and 14 cases involving domestic disputes. Four Indians were charged with theft; three with assault and battery; three for adultery; two for contempt of court; one for bootlegging and two for escaping from jail. (See Photo)

EXHIBITS AND PUBLICITY

The Department of Exhibits and Publicity continued the release of progress stories to the press and personal Reservation contact with a number of free lance writers. Exhibits were shown at the San Juan County (New Mexico) Fair and the Indian Fair at Shiprock, New Mexico. (See Photo) A photographic exhibit of Reservation medical scenes was shipped to the conference of the American Public Health Association in New York City.

Eight water color paintings by Andy Tsinajinnie, Navajo boy artist, were sent to the American Indian Exposition at Tulsa, Oklahoma, for exhibition.

A topographical survey was made of the proposed Navajo Tribal Fairgrounds at Window Rock and a visit was made to the site by an official of the Department of Plans and Designs of the United States Park Service, who has been loaned to the Agency to prepare a comprehensive plan of the plant. CCC-ID made a project

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of the first structure to be erected (exposition hall) and plans were made to move a suitable CCC-ID log building from Washington Pass to the Fairgrounds site.

Night Chants and Mountain Chants, most elaborate and popular of Navajo ceremonies, are being performed throughout the Reservation, following the first frost of the Fall season. Navajo interest will be focused in these rites until the end of November when chill weather will halt outdoor gatherings.

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