

during one year perhaps; shallow well development the next; reservoir for a period of probably two years; and miscellaneous work to follow. If this plan could be adopted and carried out it would be far more beneficial to the range than to designate specific areas for development from year to year in that it would keep the Indians scattered over the entire Reservation and prevent their overgrazing a particular section of the Reservation in which water development had been completed. By this plan the control of the range and movement on the range would be automatic.

4. Only two dipping vats are required for this jurisdiction immediately. It is believed that as a result of the very effective work done last year scabies has been almost eliminated in this section of the Reservation; in fact, a careful check has been kept during the entire past year and not a single case of scabies has been found. If this situation remains unchanged there will be no need of an extensive dipping vat program. But we must have a new and efficient vat at Cameron in order to control the movement of sheep to and from the Reservation. This vat will have to be maintained for a period of perhaps many years since practically every sheep leaving the Reservation for the market has to pass through this port. And whether we have scabies or not, the state laws will probably require the dipping of sheep destined for points outside the State of Arizona. Another small vat should be constructed near Lee's Ferry for the same reasons given above. It is estimated that the cost of these two vats would be approximately \$4,000.

5. Due to their lack of experience and executive ability Indians cannot be relied upon or expected to do much in the way of constructing their own reservoirs. Furthermore the reasons given under paragraph No. "1" would prevent their accomplishing much along this line. They do a great deal of this kind of work, it is true, but it is on a small scale, and we encourage them and expect to continue to do so along this line as much as possible. This work should be handled chiefly by the stockmen and regular Reservation personnel.

I would not have you get the idea from the above comments that we are opposed to having the Indians do the reservoir work. On the other hand we are exceedingly desirous of having them do every bit of it they possibly can, but in formulating your general program we trust that you will not rely too much upon them for the reason that they positively cannot do the work. They can do all the hand labor and some occasional team work, and we want them employed in this manner everywhere it is possible, but what we are most interested in is getting water for them at the earliest possible date, and we feel that for their own good everything possible should be thrown into the work with a view to accomplishing it as soon as possible, for their range is rapidly being destroyed and there seems to be no possibility of their getting more except through the development of those areas that are not now available or accessible to them. To do this I think we should have heavy equipment,

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with plenty of funds to rush the work to completion as rapidly as possible. Under this plan there will still be about as much work for Indians to do as they will be able to do.

At this time I wish to say that the sketch submitted by Messrs. Womack and Zeh showing the proposed development work for this jurisdiction is very satisfactory to me in that there are approximately two hundred projects laid out. It is hoped that funds will be provided for carrying this program to completion.

Very respectfully,

(Sgd.) C. L. WALKER

C. L. Walker,  
Superintendent.

CLW-ph

cc-Mr. William Zeh,  
Mr. A. H. Womack.

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