Report on the Navajo Indians
of Arizona and New Mexico,
by Hugh L. Scott.

Chicago, Illinois.
October 11, 1921.

Sir:

In accordance with the wish of the Board I have lately traveled over a large part of the Navajo country, in Arizona and New Mexico, visiting the Agencies at Fort Defiance, Keams Canyon, Crownpoint and Shiprock, the school at Chin Lee and several day schools.

A serious drought prevailed there last year causing lack of grass and water and resulting in a reported loss of twenty per cent of the stock. Much of the increase was killed at birth to save the mothers, too weak to raise the young. Many white cattlemen realizing that the good years were not balancing with the bad were about to move their stock elsewhere in search of food and water but timely rains came to their rescue. The Indians say these rains have been more copious than in any season for the past thirty years, the grass, especially on the southern part of the reservation, is better than I have ever seen it in the southwest and the remaining stock will go into the coming winter in good condition. The Navajo are poor because of the low market for meat and wool, but they have meat to eat and wool from which blankets and clothing can be made.

There are four very evil conditions in the Navajo country that have been reported before the Board without alleviation and which cry aloud for instant remedy:

First. The condition of the nonreservation Navajo.

Second. Lack of school facilities for thousands of Navajo children.

Third. The prevalence of tuberculosis and trachoma.

Fourth. Inadequate support of hospitals.

The Nonreservation Navajo

The Navajo country lies in northeastern Arizona and northwestern New Mexico with a considerable area in southern Utah. It embraces the Navajo, San Juan, Western Navajo, Leupp, and Pueblo Bonito jurisdiction. The Moqui

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Reservation was set apart for the Hopi and Navajo Indians and a number of Navajo nonreservation Indians are under the supervision of the Superintendent of the Zuni Reservation in New Mexico and of the agent for the southern Pueblo Indians.

There are between three and four hundred Navajos living south of the Santa Fe Railroad near Ramah, close to the eastern boundary of the Zuni Reservation who are under the jurisdiction of Robert J. Bauman, Superintendent of the Zuni Reservation. I did not have time to visit these Indians but Mr. Bauman gave me the following statement concerning them.

"There are approximately 250 Indians in the Ramah band of nonreservation Navajo Indians. They live on the public domain adjoining the Zuni Reservation southeast of Ramah, New Mexico. These Indians have made this their home always. They were born and raised there. As this has always been their home they refuse to leave. They are an industrious, hard working people. Thus far they have been a self-supporting people. It will be difficult for them to continue to make a living under existing conditions. Many of them have applied for allotments of 160 acres but this will not afford them any relief. Most of the land applied for has not been acted upon yet, this making it so that the Indians have not clear title to it.

"They have been elbowed about from place to place by the whites ranging stock in the vicinity and have not been able to secure any railroad leases for the reason that these leases have already been taken by whites. They have practically no grazing land other than their allotments and even these are grazed to a considerable extent by whites because there are no herd laws applicable. As a result of the grazing being taken away their herds of sheep and goats have dwindled sadly and they now have perhaps about 500 head, and about 300 horses and ponies. No one thus far has succeeded in securing any relief for these Indians. Surely, for humanity sake, something should be done for them, and that very soon, otherwise they will degenerate into a band of beggars and thieves."

While at Gallup I received a letter from Mr. Evon Z. Vogt, a cattleman and president of the Commercial Club of Ramah and also a letter from Mr. Clark M. Carr of the Carr-Hamblin Land and Live Stock Co., of Albuquerque, New Mexico, whose range is on the west slope of the Zuni Mountains, which gave the views of the white stock men on the conditions obtaining in the Ramah district.

Mr. Vogt's letter in part reads as follows: "One of the most desparate group of Navajos in the tribe are those near

Ramah. They are fast approaching the poverty stage having lost nearly all their sheep and are being crowded out by the white homesteaders and stock men. They work a hardship on the white people and white range men make it hard for their little herds. They are wholly without schools and the time is right to do something, if ever."

In his letter Mr. Carr writes, "I would like to call your attention to and to ask you to investigate the condition of the Navajo Indians living off the reservation and their relation to the live stock raising in the vicinity of Ramah, south of Gallup, where we have had range interests for the past 35 years and where we are now running cattle on our own lands. These Indians are trespassing on our range, killing our calves, as some of them are in bad shape for food, grazing their sheep, goats and ponies on private land, cutting and damaging our timber, etc. I have brought these matters to the attention of the Department many times and to its agents and representatives, but with no results. Only recently we found an Indian herding 17 head of ponies in our pasture. I would like to have the opportunity of presenting this matter to you and to furnish witnesses to support our contention and we will be glad to do so at any time and place you may name."

There are approximately 4000 Navajo living outside the Navajo reservation. About 400 of these live in the Pueblo jurisdiction of Superintendent Leo Crane, near Magdelena, New Mexico, south of Albuquerque. I did not have time to visit these Indians but Mr. Crane is fully aware of their condition which is said to be bad. There are over 3000 other nonreservation Navajo north of the Santa Fe Railroad east and south of the Navajo Reservation in New Mexico and Arizona under the jurisdiction of the Pueblo Bonito, Navajo and Moqui superintendents, whose condition is said to be pitiable. These Indians are living on the land occupied by themselves and their ancestors for generations before a white man came into the country on which their ancestors were original settlers, a large part of which the Government, years ago, with complete disregard of Indian rights, granted to the railways which now own alternate sections of land for fifty miles along both sides of the Santa Fe Railroad and the school sections to the states of Arizona and New Mexico. This is a dry, rough country, partly mountainous, fit only for grazing, where forty and more acres are required to maintain one steer. Here white cattlemen have made a few homesteads of 640 acres each, have leased railway and school sections and they also run their cattle on the public domain, parts of which they have fenced. The cattlemen have developed some water.

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The Indians have many allotments of 160 acres each upon which no one is expected to make a living. They have developed some water, have leased some land from the railroad and have run their stock also on the alternate sections which are public domain. In some cases the cattlemen have included the Indians allotments in large fenced pastures with parts of the public domain. The Indians complain of the treatment of their stock by cattlemen, which treatment, everybody agrees, is driving them to the wall. On the other hand, the cattlemen complain that the Indians are trespassing on their land, killing their cattle and using their water.

I held two meetings with the Navajo Indians. One was with a delegation representing the nonreservation Navajos living on the public domain in the vicinity of Leupp. This conference took place August 18, 1921, at Fort Defiance, Arizona. The other meeting was held at Crown Point, the headquarters of the Pueblo-Bonito Agency, with nonreservation Indians living east and south of the Navajo Reservation. At both meetings the Indians said that the cowboys and rangers are trying to drive the Navajo Indians out of the country; that the cow boys employed by the white stock men threatened children and older people and took cattle having Indian brands; that cow boys tore down hogans and Indian fences and that the cattlemen then took possession of springs and water holes so that the Indians could not get water for their sheep. A stenographic report of these conferences accompanies this report as appendices A and B.

So far as I have been able to learn, there are less than 20 white cattlemen and live stock companies who are grazing the lands involved in this controversy. The issue seems to be a sharp conflict between only a sco e of white men and several thousand Indians. When in that country I took every occasion to get the points of view and the claims of all parties interested in this important question and I here desire to give the side as presented by the cattlemen.

Mr. J. H. McCamant, Sheriff of McKinley County, in which many of the nonreservation Navajos live, is president of the McKineley County Stock Holders Association. At my request he got in touch with most of the executive board of the association and prepared a statement which sets forth their position in the matter at issue. In part, the statement reads as follows:

"As you know the Navajo Indians are scattered over more land off of the reservation than the acreage of the reservation contains and as the Government has not alloted more than 160 acres each you might call such allotments all

of the Indians holdings. In this county practically all odd numbered sections belong to the railroad company excepting what has been sold and is owned by the small American settlers. Most of the Government land has been filed on by the homesteaders so you can readily see that the Indian is in bad for grass and, in many instances, water for his stock. I am speaking of the Indians off of the reservation. So the Indian who is trying to run his stock off of the reservation is more times running his cattle on some one's land. The Indian does not know section 5 from section 15 and he is jerked up for trespassing and really he does not know what he is being tried for so he gets discouraged and goes back home and moves away from his american neighbor, made and sore because he was either made to pay a fine or was chastised by the judge. These conditions have continued so long that the Indians have only got possession of the most remote places which are so poor that an American does not care to lease or buy the land.

"We, the stock growers of this country, want the Indian Department to get the most correct data of the number of live stock owned by the Navajo Indians both on and off the reservation, and taking the number of acres now in the reservation, we believe that it will give more than ample room for all of the live stock that is now owned by the Navajo Indians. We feel that if the Government would develop the agricultural resources of the reservation that the Indians would be made a prosperous and thriving people and have room enough for more than double their number.

"It is a known fact that the Indians who live off the reservation are in a destitute condition and are getting poorer every year and it will only be a few years until their stock will be gone as those that live from their cattle will eat them up or the cattle will die from bad range conditions and drought. They cannot compete with the white settler who will raise some feed to carry his stock through the winter. This the Indians do not do. We strongly recommend that they be put on their reservation, under closer supervision and be instructed to raise feed and forage crops of all kinds to carry their stock through the cold months of the year. They have many thousand acres of the finest dry farming land that there is in western United States, practically all undeveloped at this time and the Government, by allowing these Indians to roam through the country, is making thieves and robbers out of them. It is a known fact that these Indians are stealing beef and all kinds of stock from the American settlers all the time and driving them from one Indian settlement to another. These Indians do not want to go back on to the reservation for each one watches his stock closely so that

the other fellow has no chance to steal it and he wants to stay off so that he can steal from the Americans, for he is taught that it is no harm to steal but he must not be caught.

"Now we feel that the best solution of this problem is to block this land if the Indian is not put back on his reservation. We do not know how this can be brought about but would suggest that where the Indians own the most allotments that an exchange be made with the railroad company and the individuals who own the odd numbered sections. These exchanges could be followed out as far as possible and then we would suggest that an appropriation be made to buy out the American settlers. While we will in every way help to get this appropriation we feel that the money could better be used to develop the resources of the reservation and in the end would be a great deal more help to the Indians. In fact, we believe that the Indians are land poor now and what he needs is closer supervision and more instruction as to how to compete with the American stock growers.

"Of course we know and can see that the Government is doing and has done wonderful work for the Indians, all of which we heartily endorse and commend the agents in this work, but we feel and know that the Indians are squatters over too much country. Many of the Indians do not see their agents once in three years and they are being driven from one place to another, as the land is bought or leased, until they do not really know whether they have got any rights or not. This of course makes bad feeling and they try to get even by stealing and cutting fences and doing other little depredations, in the end making a bad man out of a good Indian. We have many warrants in the sheriff's office today for Indians that we are unable to serve.

"We feel that the 160 acre allotments off the reservation are not good for the Indians but are certainly a source of trouble. These allotments have proved to be one of the greatest mistakes and nuisances that ever was pulled off in this country and has done more to set the Indians back and cause him to lose more stock than anything else. We would certainly recommend that the 160 acre allotments be abolished for they have done more to cause trouble and are of less good than anything we know of. The Indians as a rule, are not enlightened enough to try at this time to hold his own in an honest way with the Americans and should be placed in an area to himself with his own stock. The one thing that would be the most help is for the Indians to work for the American people, especially the American stockmen. They should be encouraged to go get work at anything they can do. But to run their stock they should be on a reservation and under the direct supervision of an agent and we would

ask you to consider this proposition."

Mr. Laurence F. Lee of the Fernandez Company of Albuquerque, which has ranches in the Navajo Country, wrote me a letter under the date of August 20, 1921, in which after describing the checker board arrangement of the public domain, he states:

"People engaged in the live stock business have developed water on their private lands, and made such improvements as are necessary or as they are able on the lands to which title has issued, and where it is feasible or possible fenced these lands, this development work representing expenditures of large sums of money.

"The Navajo Indians have been gradually drifting off of the reservation with their herds of cattle, sheep, horses and goats in order to take advantage of the water developed and the range which has been saved by these live stock growers and settlers. The Indian Department through its agents, has been locating these Indians on so called Indian allotments, which are chosen by the Indians in such localities as will give them the greatest advantage from the development work that has been done by the cattle men; that is, where a cattle man owns a majority of the lands within a certain township, and has developed water in two or three places on that township and there is Government land within reach of that water, the Indian will chose that section for his allotment, bringing his cattle and sheep, or horses, and turn them loose on the open range. Of course, it is necessary for a cattle man to keep his water open and accessible to cattle that are running at large upon the range, and the Indian stock waters along with the stock of the man who owns the water, the Indian thereby getting advantage of all of the improvements, the patented lands, and the forage thereon, which is privately owned and upon which the white man is paying taxes and for which the Indian pays nothing.

These Indian allotments are being made among the patented sections in great numbers. The Indians do not improve them or develop water, and of course one allotment is insufficient to maintain a sufficient number of stock to be worth while considering even from the Indian standpoint.

"The Government is drilling a few wells at advantageous points where the Indian stock can water. However, in using this water from these wells, it is necessary for the stock to use the grass on the patented lands belonging to the cattlemen and settlers. There are several evils develop-

ing from this situation: The Indians using water and grass owned by settlers and cattlemen, which represent large investments and upon which the cattlemen and settlers pay taxes, which results in great hardships upon the settlers and cattlemen and breeds ill feeling and trouble. The Indian stock is diseased; practically all the horses are infected with dourine, and the cattle and sheep are scabby. When the Indians bring this infected and diseased stock from their reservation and turn it loose upon the open range among the American stock, the American stock is, of course, infected and it nullifies all the efforts of the American cattlemen to keep their cattle and sheep free from scabies, As soon as the dipping order goes into effect the Indian gather their cattle and sheep and go back into the wild countries of the reservation until after the dipping is over when they return with their stock. All efforts to get the Indian stock dipped have proven absolutely futile.

"After a very careful consideration and investigation the men who are informed relative to this situation have arrived at the conclusion that there are two things necessary in order to cure the condition as it exists: The first is to fence the reservation by running a drift fence along the east and south side of the reservation, and second to develop water upon the reservation for the Indians. A careful investigation has shown that the Indians have range greatly in excess of the amount of stock that they have to pasture. A liberal estimate as to the carrying capacity of the range in this vicinity is that forty acres is sufficient for one breeding cow; that is, 1500 head of cattle of all classes should have forty thousand acres of land. If water is developed upon the Indian reservation, which can be done as well as off of the reservation, the Indians will have more range than they have cattle, sheep and horses to pasture, and all of the Indians should be put back on the reservation and kept there."

The cattlemen ask that the Indians be "Put back" on the reservation. The feeling between the two interests has become very strong and both sides are well armed. Superintendent Stacher and Paquette have with great difficulty kept the peace with a diplomacy little short of miraculous but this situation any day may result in a serious clash because of the failure of the Department to settle the question equitably.

The Indians have lived on the land since before white men came into the country and they feel that the Government, which has assumed charge of their interests, should protect them instead of giving their land away to railroads, etc. The Department has known of these facts for years but has allowed the difficulty to run on from the

time there were no cattlemen in the country when it could have been equitably and easily settled, until now when there are about 18 cattlemen involved and the situation demands a remedy.

The cattlemen claim that there are 14,000,000 acres in the several Navajo Reservations which they hold is ample territory for all of the reservation and non-reservation Indians and they insist that the nonreservation Navajo should be made to reside within the reserved area. Whenever they speak of this they say the Indians should be "returned" to the reservation. While it may be true that a few of the Indians from the reservations have moved off, I am certain that a careful investigation would show that practically all the Indians now living outside the reservation boundary never have been reservation Indians.

The Navajo are generally called "nomadic," but it is well known in that country that the average Navajo never gets more than 50 miles from home. This is particularly true of the nonreservation Indians who were born where they now reside and whose forefathers, for generations, occupied the same territory. When the Navajo Indians, about 50 years ago, were returned to this country after they had been kept as prisoners of war at Fort Sumner, they naturally went to their former home lands. When the boundaries of the several Executive Order reservations were decided upon no effort was made to place within these boundaries the Indians who occupied other land, and such Indians are the present nonreservation Indians.

From the standpoint of the Indians on the reservations the Navajo living off the reservation have no more right thereon than would Indians of any other tribe and if occupation of the land and residence for many generations give the Indians any rights whatever, it certainly will be found that the rights of the nonreservation Navajo will rest where they now are - on the public domain.

But aside from this phase of the question, is the one of whether the present reservation is of sufficient area and has or can be made to have enough grass and water for the present occupants of the reservation, and several thousand Indians in addition, who have never been there before. If area, water and grass are sufficient to care for all these Indians the solution of this problem would be easier.

I have known this country for many years and my own opinion, based upon personal knowledge of conditions,

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is that today the range within the reservations already is overgrazed and that there is not enough land, water and grass, and there cannot be developed enough grass and water to take care of both reservation and nonreservation Indians. To be more sure of my ground, however, I requested Mr. H. F. Robinson, who is the Supervising Engineer of the Indian Service Irrigation Section for this country, and Mr. Alexander H. Womack, who is the local engineer, to give me data concerning area, population, sheep, cattle, grass, water, agricultural possibilities and irrigation projects. Both are men of wide experience; they know more about the Navajo country than any other men for their duties require them to constantly travel all parts of this country. They are not connected with the reservation administrations. Mr. Robinson gave me the following data:

"The figures in the 1919 report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs show the reservations consist of 11,887,793 acres. There are reported 1,063,635 sheep and goats; 36,010 head of cattle; 45,993 head of horses and mules; there are also a large number of burros but figures are not at hand for this.

"The Forest Service have determined that for most of this southwestern country where so much of the land is bare rock, and bare sand, that an average of forty acres is necessary for each cow or steer and eight acres for sheep and goats and I am assuming that horses need as much grazing area as a steer. On this basis the area needed for grazing purposes will be for cattle 1,440,400 acres; for sheep 8,509,080 acres; for horses 2,089,720 acres, or a total of 12,039,200 acres or a considerable greater area than the entire reservation.

"While these figures may not be absolutely accurate and the figures for stock may include some of the Indian's off the reservation and which graze off the reservation, it will be seen that the figures show that there is not much surplus land on the reservation which is open to grazing for additional stock. If these figures are true, it will also show that the Navajo and Hopi are already overgrazing their land.

"From the fact that such large areas are not being used for more than a short period of time each year as a proof of overgrazing, I would submit that fifteen years ago many of the washes in the Navajo country carried very little water at any time. For years the First Mesa or Polacca Wash, with which you became familiar the last few days, was merely a depression in the center of the valley and at no time

carried much water. The rainfall of this country has not increased but because of overgrazing and the denuding of the land of grass and shrubbery which retarded the runoff, the water which now falls on the land rapidly runs to the natural water courses making intense floods of short duration. The rapidly moving waters are cutting gullies and washes over large areas which increases the runoff with each recurring rainfall and as a result while the number of stock is increasing the area of available lands and the quantity of grasses and forage plants are decreasing.

"I have read the statement given you by Mr. A. H. Womack and fully concur in all the statements made therein but for the reasons set forth herein and in his statement I am firmly of the opinion that the present area of the Navajo and Hopi reservations is needed for the Indians now on the reservation and their natural increase as well as the natural increase of their flocks and herds.

"The number of Navajos is not known. An effort has been made to make a census from time to time and figures are given, which in the report of the Commissioner above referred to show 29,672 Indians, but it is believed by those who are familiar with the country that these figures are woefully short of the total population. Personally I estimate the number of Indians on these reservations to be in excess of 35,000. Inasmuch as at the time of their return from Fort Sumner the Indians liberated by actual count numbered about 9,000 and the estimate of those not in captivity probably would not exceed another thousand it will be seen that they have increased from three to three and one half times in a period of a little over fifty years and there is no reason to believe that they will not continue to increase in a similar ratio as they are a young, vigorous race.

"There has been the question of exchanging lands in the railroad grant for other Government lieu lands so that the Indian might have additional lands and prevent the conflict between white lessors of railroad lands and the Indians occupying adjoining lands. If such action is contemplated it should be done as soon as possible. Each year increases the trouble and the cost of making the change and the sooner a solution and a settlement is arrived at the sooner will the Indians settle down, knowing what is his and the less the final cost to the Government will be.

"I have spoken of the lands along the San Juan Valley in which the water may be and will be further developed.

This tract of land which extends from the Black Mountain north to the San Juan river in Arizona and from the north limit of the present water development to the San Juan in New Mexico, will bring in a territory of about 2,880 square miles and to develop it with the least possible number of wells will require perhaps fifty good wells which may mean at least a fifty per cent greater number of holes drilled, as we cannot always determine before hand whether water will be encountered at a given point or not. The average cost for the good wells already developed that have been put down to the first water, which we term shallow wells, that is from a few feet to 200 feet in depth, is $835.00, not counting any overhead, or allowing for the latter, approximately $1,000.00 each. It is probable that most of the wells in the Arizona district will develop water at depths not to exceed 300 feet while those in New Mexico, judging from those we have already put down, will average 500 feet deep. Therefore, it is safe to estimate that to develop this area of land it will cost not less that $100,000.00.

"With the above estimated area this will give 1,843,000 acres of land made available that can now only supply water a small part of the time for the stock that might be placed on this land. This area of land, on the basis of eight acres to each sheep, will care for something over 230,000 sheep. This however, is not an argument for increasing the number of Indians on the reservation, but is simply showing what may be counted on to care for the natural increase in population and of the flocks and herds of the present Indians occupying the reservation.

"There is one more phase of the matter which has not been touched upon at all, and that is the developing farm land for the Indians by means of irrigation projects. If the Indians will take hold of farming on the lands already developed and those proposed, their conditions would be materially bettered and some of the increase in population will be cared for as farmers rather than herdsmen. We have on the Navajo Reservation at the present time three projects, Ganado, with about 1700 acres under ditch; Hogback canal near Shiprock with approximately 4000 acres; Marsh Pass project with about 1000 acres. With the few Indians living at any one locality owing to the necessity for large areas for grazing, the Indians in the immediate vicinity of any one of the projects are not sufficient in numbers to take up the entire area as the Indian Office is only giving approximately ten acres of the land to any one farmer. Owing to the fact that the Indian does not normally range over a great territory it is hard for him to move any great

distance to the irrigable land, especially without some kind of propoganda and advertising. The remote living Indians do not know that they may use these lands for farming purposes if they will only come in and take them. They need to be told so.

"In addition to these projects we have a few small ones and surveys have been made and estimates submitted to the Indian Office for two new projects along the San Juan River. One in the vicinity of Farmington, New Mexico, which will bring some 3,000 acres under cultivation and an extension of the Hogback project below Shiprock bringing in another four or five thousand acres of good land. Congress has not been asked for funds for building these last two projects on the grounds that as the Indians have not taken up the lands under the already constructed projects, Congress would be unwilling to give money for additional lands until they were shown that the other lands were taken up.

"No special effort has been made or is being made to bring the Indians onto these projects. If a man comes and asks for land it is granted, but no special effort has been made so far as I know, to go out among the Indians and encourage them to come in and take up land. No white project for the irrigation of land could successfully be put over by awaiting the coming of a purchaser without any effort being made to show him the advantage of the irrigated district or acquaint him with the fact that these lands were open for him to come in and settle, and it is believed that if some effort of this kind was made to acquaint the Indians with the situation, that within a very short time these irrigable lands would be taken up and to that extent relieve the grazing lands. This would materially add to the enrichment of the Indians as a whole and would help solve the problem of providing for the natural increase of these Indians, which in another generation, will be far in excess of the grazing lands available for their stock."

Mr. Womack's statement reads as follows:

"On the reservation, only about twenty per cent of the present population have herds of any proportion, and if it is the idea of the Government to improve the Indians and bring them to a higher state of civilization it will be necessary to increase the number of stock four hundred per cent and such an increase will be much greater than the lands of the reservation will carry at the present time and any such increase, whether from a greater number of stock being owned by the present popu-

lation or from increasing the population by bringing outsiders, would defeat the very end desired, for the reservation would soon be overgrazed and the Indian would be left in a worse condition than he is now.

"It would be easy to show by data collected by the Department of Agriculture, which is verified and extended by ten years of personal observation, that if the Indian is to be expected to develop from the proceeds of the Stock industry he will have to raise stock in sufficient numbers to satisfy future ambition, and not as it now is, only sufficient to barely provide meat for the family with a small amount which may be sold to the trader or bartered for a few groceries.

"The past eighteen months proves the fallacy of breeding herds up and increasing the number of stock on the reservation to the extent necessary to materially change the mode of living of the Navajo, until such time as more range and more water is available. It is the idea of the Indian Office to increase and better the quality of the Indian stock, which, of course, is right, but this can only be done if the development of water and grazing area can keep pace with such increase in herds, and this takes time, money and labor.

"The rain in this southwestern country runs in cycles covering a period of eight to ten years from dryest to wettest, and all of the increase during the better years over and above the minimum that the dry years will carry, have to perish, and this has been a source of discouragement, creating a lack of ambition among the Indians.

"A few of the Indians from residence and possession control a few permanent watering places of considerable size, and on this account are not dependent on the seasonal changes so much, and have, therefore, been able to increase their flocks and herds to a place where they have a surplus that they can market, and these Indians are the ones that are pointed to with pride as the progressive Indian, while in reality his success has been largely due to the fortunate circumstances that have placed him in control of good watering places adjacent to good grazing land.

"It would be foolish to say that all Indians could do this under the present conditions. This year many calves and lambs were killed at birth to save the mother cow or ewe. Had the stock been in bigger herds (and they would have to be to better the condition of the Indian mode of living), the losses must have been greater, as much of

the old stock would have been lost, and the discouragement of the Indian that much greater.

"I realize that it is much better for one to treat matters as optimistically as possible, but as I understand it, it is your desire to get at the bare facts regarding conditions as they are at present, and as the only resources of the Indian country at present depends directly or indirectly upon grass and water, we will not take into consideration any of the future possibilities such as the development of coal, etc.

"More water can be developed in areas not yet touched, and thus more grazing area brought in, but this will take time, and what is more to the point, increased appropriations by Congress for this purpose. There are large areas along the northern border where there is grass but no water, and where it is believed water can be developed by deep wells, and in time a large area may be developed, but no faster than the natural increase in population and increase in stock will call for."

The cold facts, as presented above by Mr. Robinson and Mr. Womack at my request, conclusively show there is not enough room for the nonreservation Navajo within the reservation where they have no rights and where they would be considered as intruders, as much so as if they belonged to an alien tribe. It might be thought that from purely selfish standpoint the reservation superintendents and the Indian traders would welcome a large increase in the Indian population of their reserves but superintendents and traders alike are opposed to the proposition to place within the reservations the outside Indians. They believe that if the nonreservation Indians are forced onto the reservations that disaster to all the Navajo will surely result. I am firmly convinced they are right.

Moreover, if 4,000 nonreservation Indians are compelled to move into the reservations not only will it cause the ruin of all the Indians but it will ruin the white business men who have settled along the Santa Fe Railroad and whose prosperity depends upon the welfare of the Navajo. These Indians are large producers of meat, wool, hides and blankets, all of which are handled by the storekeepers in that country. The Indians buy of the white men clothing, groceries, etc., which forms the larger part of the local business.

If the Navajo who live outside the reserves are

forced to move into them, the situation would be presented of a docile, well behaved, proud, self-supporting population driven by injustice and mismanagement to a life of crime in order to live, necessitating their support by the white people at great expense, largely in the jails and county institutions of Arizona and New Mexico. The wiser portion of the white community realize this plainly and are becoming anxious over it.

There seems to be but one way to settle this matter and I believe the method which I am recommending will receive the support of the cattlemen, the railways and all classes of the community. It is to exchange the alternate railway and state sections for an equal number on the public domain elsewhere, thus blocking the Government lands in solid form near the Navajo and Zuni reservation lines, blocking also the railroad lands elsewhere, according to the plans first suggested by Superintendents Stacher and Paquette and the late Father Weber, of St. Michaels Mission, Arizona. This exchange of lands has been authorized by Act of Congress. When this rearrangement of sections of land has bee made, then the Government blocks, near the reservations, should be withdrawn for the use of the Navajo from any sort of entry.

It would be necessary to purchase the homestead rights and improvements of homesteaders and cattlemen at a reasonable price. The balance of the $100,000 appropriation made to lease and buy lands for these Indians, could be used to buy the whitemen's interests. This balance amounts to $90,000.00 and the appropriation is a continuing one - that is, it is good until it is used.

This plan would enable the Navajo to be settled by themselves on lands of their ancestors, in the cheapest way. Not only would this be the right thing for the Government to do, but it would increase the value of the railroad lands because they would lie in solid blocks thus making more manageable the leasing of railroad lands to white cattlemen who, after leasing, could fence their lands in a solid body without interference, and friction between the whitemen and the Indians would be done away with. I urge that this be accomplished without further delay as there seems nothing needed but action by the Department, which long has been aware of conditions as numerous communications, petitions and reports, on file in the Indian Office, will prove.

WR 1942

THE NAVAJO RESERVATION

The Navajo Reservation, with its agency headquarters, school and hospital at Fort Defiance, Arizona, is the largest, and, in point of population and importance, the leading Navajo reserve. It is under the supervision of Superintendent Peter Paquette. I was sent on a special mission by President Roosevelt in 1908, to this reservation at which time Fort Defiance looked like a neglected portion of the desert. Since then Superintendent Paquette has made a complete change. One sees a sanitorium, good buildings, a well appointed and immaculate hospital, a profusion of grass, trees and flowers - a delightful vision in that dry and dusty land.

The heating and power plant is out of order; $5,000 has been allotted for its repair but the Department recently directed that some of this money be returned, presumably to make a saving. The school was about to open and the superintendent was in despair lest he should have to close the school later for lack of heat and light.

It has long been well known to the Department that there are over 6,800 Navajo children in the Navajo country growing up in savage ignorance for lack of school facilities. This is in violation of the treaty with the Navajo which provides among other things, that the children shall be educated by the Government and obligates the building of schools. The Navajo parents generally desire the education of their children. It everywhere is recognized as a great evil where such a mass of population is permitted to grow up in ignorance; a menace to any community which increases, year by year, when uneducated children, unable to compete with white people and whose living conditions are constantly being lowered, are added to the unschooled mass. And this condition is inevitably an inducement to crime.

The Government has been extremely negligent of its duty in permitting this condition to continue by not providing the facilities contemplated in the treaty ratified by Congress, as well as in not utilizing to the fullest extent the equipment now on the reservations. The school at Keams Canyon, formerly used by a number of Navajo children, has been closed since 1915, The new school at Ute Mountain, built by the funds of the Ute Indians will accommodate from 150 to 200 children but now has only 41 Ute and 17 Navajo children.

The Navajo boarding schools at Chin Lee, Fort

Defiance, Tohatchi, Shiprock and Crown Point can be enlarged to accommodate many children at comparatively slight expense. In fact, the lack of school facilities for so many Navajo children is nothing but a disgrace and a scandal. While I was chief of staff of the Army I recommended that Fort Wingate, not far from Gallup, New Mexico and in the Navajo country, be loaned to the Indian Bureau for school purposes. It became necessary to use this place for military purposes during the World War but it may be possible, now that the war is over, to have this old military post changed into a school for Navajo children.

Of the 11,280 Indians who are under the supervision of Superintendent Paquette, 4,348 are children who are mentally and physically able to attend school and only 1,353 were reported as attending school. This leaves, 3,095 children of this reservation, or 69 per cent of the school age population, who are not in any school.. These are the figures in the 1920 report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. In the year covered by that report the total school capacity of the reservation day and boarding schools and missionary schools in that country, which the children of the reservation could attend, was but 1,136 and 117 of the children were sent to nonreservation schools such as Albuquerque, Phoenix and Sherman. Since 1920 additional capacity has been secured so that the total capacity of all reservation schools now is 1,540 which gives room to a few more children.

The schools and their capacity are as follows:

Navajo boarding, at Fort Defiance, 450; Chin Lee boarding, 200; Tohatchi boarding, 275; Cornfields day, 25; Lukachukai day, 60; St. Michaels (Catholic) boarding, 280; Ganado Presbyterian Mission, boarding, 200; (When completed); Rehoboth (Christian Reform Mission) boarding, at Rehoboth, New Mexico which takes children from this reservation, 50; total 1,540. I asked Supt. Paquette what could be done toward a solution of this most important problem. He replied:

"The Lukachukai day school should be converted into a boarding school with a capacity of 200 and there should be a boarding school plant at Wide Ruins with a capacity of 200. The Navajo school, at Fort Defiance, needs a new commissary and the academic building should be enlarged to accommodate our present enrollment. There certainly should be a gymnasium for the pupils and three new cottages are sadly needed for school employees. The present club or mess building, should be enlarged to take care of unmarried employees. The Chin Lee school needs a hospital for general purposes and three cottages for married employees and Tohatchi school should have

a general hospital and there is need of two cottages for married employees. With all these needs supplied, we would be able to accommodate all Navajo reservation children of school age."

One cannot traverse this country many days without a growing intensity of impatience at the neglect, or actual disregard by the Government of the absolutely essential needs of schools and employees which have been reported upon and action recommended by superintendents, inspectors, special agents and members of this Board, again and again. For instance, there is the water supply of the Chin Lee school, where 200 children and the school employees are required to drink water which comes from the Canyon de Chelly after the Indians have watered their stock in it. It is not filtered. The supply is limited. When dry times come the supply ends and it is then necessary to haul water from a distance to the school and this with 200 children in that institution. It is the opinion of the white people of Chin Lee that two six or eight inch wells, sunk to a depth of only 200 feet or so, would give an abundance of pure water.

The Indians of this reservation have 20,000 cattle, over 300,000 sheep and goats and about 24,000 horses and they occupy, approximately, 3,000,000 acres of which but 22,000 are classed as agricultural land of which about half is said to be susceptible of irrigation. In that country, at the accepted minimum, of required acreage for grazing, a steer or horse must have 40 acres and a sheep or goat eight acres. At these figures the 20,000 cattle, the 24,000 horses and the 300,000 sheep and goats of the Indians of this reserve would require a minimum total grazing area of 4,160,000 acres, exceeding the area of the reservation. When it is considered that a very large proportion of this country is absolute desert or simply picturesque scenery, worthless for any useful purpose, it readily can be seen that the superintendent's statement to me that "at present time the reservation has all the stock it can properly graze and a good portion of the reservation is overgrazed" is a most conservative presentation of the situation. Continuing, Mr. Paquette said:

"The digging of more wells would be of great benefit to the Indians for the watering of their present number of stock. The wells should be placed in a remote part of the reservation beyond Chin Lee and Round Rock. There, also, should be more wells in the Tohatchi Valley. The Indians have pretty well defined places where they graze during the winter and summer and very little trouble is experienced in this matter. They generally get together and decide where such a family shall graze with the understanding that

they are not to encroach on others. The Indians raised a little over a million pounds of wool last year. They received, on an average ten cents a pound for wool. For the sale of pelts and blankets they received something between $300,000 and $400,000. They get about eighty per cent of the price which traders receive for blankets sold off the reservation. I should say they received about $250,000 last year for blankets alone.

"The common breed of goats is the Navajo but about fifteen to twenty per cent are Angora. Of the number of sheep at least 75 per cent are Ramboulette. The quality of wool is medium to fine. As a rule the goats produce milk as well as meat and are also used for the motherless lambs in the spring. From the Angora goats they obtain mohair, which, however, is mixed with the wool.

"There are a number of Indians here who own large bands of sheep and a few head of cattle, but they are owned by the entire family and their relatives. It would not be good policy to reduce these large bands with the idea of making room for outside Indians for the reason that if they were distributed among the individual owners each would have but a very small number of sheep and cattle. I do not believe such a policy would help the Indians off the reservation by making room for them on the reserve, because, as the present reserve is overstocked I cannot see how the Indians, living on the public domain, can be brought in here and make a living by their flocks. If they should be placed in the reservation it would be necessary to decrease the size of their flocks. The digging of more wells would not help this situation at all.

"For the last ten or twelve years the nonreservation Indians under the charge of this agency have been leasing lands from the Santa Fe Road, paying the rental out of their own pockets. The last year and the present year the Government made an appropriation of $10,000 to assist the Indians, who have suffered severely because of the drouth, in leasing railroad land. The number of acres of land leased by these Indians is 135,430. To protect the Navajo on the public domain it is necessary to make an arrangement with the Santa Fe Railroad to lease all these lands. The Santa Fe Railroad Company has always given the preference to the Indians but if they cannot lease the lands then the railroad must lease them to the white stock men. If the whites get hold of the land they will proceed to make the Indians vacate the leased sections and this would cause a

great deal of hardship to the Indians and their stock. The leasing of these lands is necessary for the protection of the Indians.

"About 23,000 acres in this reserve are cultivated by the Indians. Nearly every family, on and off the reservation, has a small field in which is raised corn, squash, beans, potatoes, and some raise wheat which they use for their own purpose, selling the surplus, if there is any, to the traders."

Wherever I went over the reservation it was clearly evident that Mr. Paquette has the confidence and love of his people. He is maintaining order without friction and I feel certain that should anything happen which would cause his removal it would be a calamity to whites and Indians alike and would set back the progress of these Indians to a lamentable degree.

There is a good deal of tuberculosis, and also trachoma on the reservation. The agency physician informed me it was utterly impossible to treat any such cases away from the hospital and sanitorium, which are at the agency. The physician goes over the reservation in the performance of his duties and 948 patients were treated last year, in the hospital, and 215 in the sanitorium, a total of 1,163. Nevertheless, the proportion of Indians who seek treatment from the Navajo medicine men is greater than those who come to the agency physician.

There are five sub-stations in this jurisdiction, at Cornfields, Chin Lee, Lukachukai, the saw mill and at the agency. All but the Lukachukai station have telephone connections. I was somewhat impressed with the number of "temporary" employees on the staff. There were twenty-two when I was there and I learned it is exceedingly difficult to fill positions with temporary appointments for the superintendent cannot give definite assurances as to length of service. This situation, it appears, is general in the field service and undoubtedly is responsible for much of the lowering of service morale.

There are but three conditions that need remedy on this reservation which are of high importance; that presented by the nonreservation Indians, lack of school facilities and the urgent requirements of the schools and agency which I have set forth above.

PUEBLO BONITO AGENCY.

The 2,800 Indians of the Pueblo Bonito Agency, in

northwestern New Mexico, are all nonreservation Navajo under the supervision of Superintendent Samuel F. Stacher, who is eminently fitted for the position he so ably fills, both by temperament and experience. The agency headquarters and boarding school are located at Crown Point. The buildings are comparatively new and in excellent condition. A coal mine nearby supplies fuel cheaply; Mr. Stacher, by growing plants, trees and flowers, has developed a garden spot which, in this dry land, affords much pleasure to every one and is a credit to the Indian Department.

A large proportion of the Indians, and nearly all of the townships involved in the problem of the nonreservation Navajo, which I have presented at length elsewhere, are within the Pueblo Bonito jurisdiction. This agency is not a reservation; it has no well defined boundaries but, in a general way, its area includes over a hundred townships which lie north of the Santa Fe Railroad, east and south of the Navajo Reservation and the country is adaptable only for rough grazing. A steer or cow requires from twenty to forty acres, and in some parts 100 acres is none too much. A sheep or goat needs from five to twenty acres. Much of this land is absolutely useless for any economic purpose.

In common with the whites, the Indians of this jurisdiction use nearly 2,000,000 acres of public domain and railroad lands and allotments, for grazing. Superintendent Stacher told me the Navajo owned 100,000 sheep, 25,000 goats, 2,500 cattle and 10,000 horses. They are a self-supporting people, and, with any sort of real encouragement from the Government, would develop into good citizens and tax payers. On the other hand, if the Government permits the white cattlemen to monopolize this range, these Indians will become a charge upon the Nation or State or both.

The shipping point for the agency is Thoreau, on the Santa Fe Railroad, twenty-five miles south of Crown Point. A very bad wagon road which crosses the Continental Divide and, for part of the way, occupies the bed of a stream which sometimes becomes a mountain torrent, connects the two places. When I was there the superintendent was engaged in working the road with the insufficient amount of money at his disposal and which does not go very far. If he were given more it would be returned in the lower cost of hauling the agency freight.

There is a large amount of tuberculosis and trachoma among the Indians. A makeshift hospital is maintained in a building intended for other purposes. If a

regular hospital were provided this building could be used to largely augment the school facilities. Doctor Ganaway, the agency physician, has a large field to cover, practically destitute of roads. His car is worn out and should be exchanged for a new one to enable him to visit his patients. A car lasts a much shorter time here than where there are good roads, which fact should be taken into consideration by the Department in allotting automobiles. A doctor ought not to be left practically afoot.

The agency records show there are 800 boys and girls of school age this jurisdiction and that 394 attend school. The agency boarding school at Crown Point has 254 pupils; 15 attend Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kansas; 30 are at Sherman Institute, Riverside, California; one is enrolled at Santa Fe nonreservation school and 20 at the Albuquerque nonreservation school; 17 attend the Farmington Mission and 57 the Rehoboth Mission school. There are 496 children who do not attend any school, which is more than 50 per cent of the school-age children.

When I was at Crown Point the children were gathering for the fall term of school and it was delightful to see the loving care with which each child was received, washed and dressed, and the little wild ones made to feel at home. All the members of the school force seem to vie with each other in their tender care and solicitude for the welfare of the children, for whom the clothing did not appear to be adequate.

Several times I have called attention to the fact that most of the shoes bought by the Indian Service for the school children are of an improper shape and of poor material. They are more expensive in that they soon wear out, whereas a shoe of proper shape will allow the great toes to touch throughout their length, of oil tanned leather water-proofed with a standard leather preservative, though having greater first cost, would, besides keeping the child shod comfortably and presentably, make for economy through added durability.

Superintendent Stacher has the confidence and respect of his people. He is standing manfully for their rights against opposition that tends to harm them. He deserves and needs all the support and assistance he can be given, the most important being the prompt settlement of the land question, as he recommended. He has maintained peace and order by his firmness and diplomacy in a most remarkable degree. He should be backed with all the force of the department, whose battles he is fighting.

WR 1949

SAN JUAN RESERVATION AND AGENCY

The San Juan Reservation was set apart for the Navajo Indians who live in northeastern Arizona and northwestern New Mexico. Shiprock, the agency site, is situated in northwestern New Mexico on the west side of the San Juan River over which there is a good bridge. Shiprock is named after a very prominent rock which is visible, in some directions, for a hundred miles. The agency is best reached by automobile from Gallup on the Santa Fe Railroad, 104 miles distant. This reservation and agency is under the capable supervision of Mr. E. W. Estep, the superintendent.

I was sent to this agency by President Roosevelt in 1903 when Mr. Shelton, then the superintendent, was laying the basis for the present improvements which are all together a monument to his foresight, taste and constructive ability, and which have made this one of the show places of the Indian Service; former superintendent Shelton took, for improvement, the first bench of the San Juan River, dusty and bare of everything but a grove of cottonwoods, which he wisely preserved and which gives Shiprock an appearance of ripeness. After bringing water out of the river, with infinite labor he constructed an agency plant with wide avenues of trees, broad cement walks, large alfalfa fields, a profusion of flowers and gardens, a veritable oasis in this desert, a thing of usefulness and beauty. It is being kept up by his able successor, Superintendent Estep, but owing to the lack of assistance, this task is accomplished with great difficulty.

The San Juan Reservation contains 6000 Navajos of whom half reside in Arizona and half in New Mexico, north of the Chusca and Lukachukai mountains on both sides of the San Juan River. This is the most barren part of the Navajo country where thousands of square miles contain no grass, even after the heaviest rainfall of thirty years. The land is part stony and part bare alkaline clay that supports nothing but scattered salt weeds and even these are few and far between. The low price of wool and the high price of necessities of life are bearing heavily upon all Indians as well as upon all inhabitants in the Southwest, but these Indians are much better off than are the Utes to the north of the San Juan River who have but little stock and who are short of food.

The most important question at this agency is raised by the lack of school facilities for 1000 children. The number is increasing and the neglect to provide school facilities is a violation of the Navajo treaty of 1868, article six of which reads as follows:

"In order to insure the civilization of the Indians entering into this treaty, the necessity of education is ad-

mitted, especially of such of them as may be settled on said agricultural parts of this reservation, and they, therefore, pledge themselves to compel their children, male and female, between the ages of six and sixteen years, to attend school; and it is hereby made the duty of the agent for said Indians to see that this stipulation is strictly complied with; and the United States agrees that, for every thirty children between said ages who can be induced or compelled to attend school, a house shall be provided, and a teacher competent to teach the elementary branches of an English education shall be furnished, who will reside among said Indians, and faithfully discharge his or her duties as a teacher."

This school as well as other reservation boarding schools can be enlarged at much less expense than will be incurred in building new ones. They have sufficient overhead and there would be no additional cost for pumping and heating plants, walks, roads and grounds which already exist. The buildings here are generally in good condition. The children are happy, bright-eyed and well clothed, except for their shoes in which particular they are in the same condition as the Crown Point children commented upon elsewhere.

It is estimated there are about 2,000 children on this reservation between the ages of five and eighteen and that of this number from 1,500 to 1,800 are in physical condition to allow them to attend school. There are two boarding schools in the reserve; one at Shiprock and the other at Toadlena. The San Juan children attend the following schools: San Juan Boarding (Shiprock), 211; Toadlena boarding; 90; Sherman Institute 80; Santa Fe nonreservation, 1; Haskell Institute, 2; Phoenix nonreservation, 3; Navajo Mission (Farmington), 30; Ute Mountain school (Towacc) 17; Total attending school, 434.

From this statement it will be noted there are approximately 1,000 children in this section with no school facilities who should be in school. I am informed that there are a number of other children who are within school age who should not be brought into school for the reason that there is nothing to be gained in bringing in sixteen and seventeen year old boys and girls to attend school only for a year or two. That is to say, the Government has permitted boys and girls to grow up in this reservation until they are too old to go to school and this means that a number of children who have all the rights of any American child to an education have been cheated out of one. It is time

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this violation of a trust, assumed by the Government, came to an end. Both reservation schools are crowded above their rated capacity. The Shiprock school has a rated capacity of 180 and the enrollment is 211. The Toadlena school has a rated capacity of 75, and the enrollment is 90. The latter institution is being enlarged and by the first of December will have a capacity of 150, and probably will have an attendance of 160 or 170. But even with this increase in capacity there is a crying need for additional school facilities.

An epidemic of typhus occurred here last spring caused, it is thought, by infection from the Mexican population of Durango and resulted in the loss of twenty lives, two of them doctors. The Indian Department took action in the most swift and commendable manner, appropriating $10,000 to stamp out the disease before it got under headway. No cases have occurred since June and the medical officers are confident that all danger is over for this occasion.

The health of these Indians is said to be bad so far as tuberculosis is concerned, one-fifth of them being afflicted with that disease. There are probably the same number of trachoma cases. Doctor Perkins has treated many cases of the latter and has gone on to Keams Canyon, but the treatment should proceed until the disease is stamped out. There is a mission hospital at Red Rock erected at a cost of $11,000 by the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church with headquarters in New York. The building has never been supplied with drugs, furniture or help; there is a resident physician without facilities, although the need for a hospital is urgent. The Board of Home Missions should be interrogated as to their intentions about this hospital. The Shiprock plant is adequate but the Department does not allow sufficient money for maintenance and a number of patients it would otherwise treat are not turned away to die, or get well as best they may. This allowance should be promptly increased.

Doctor T. J. Butler, the agency physician is interested in his work and active in his duties. He is of the opinion that fully 2,500 to 3,000 of the Indians in his charge have trachoma. He told me that the general health of the Indians on the reservation and in school is satisfactory, at present, but that tuberculosis and trachoma presented a situation which only can be met by adequate allowance for hospital needs and medical requirements.

He is making every effort to build up the physical condition of the school children.

The system of physical exercises carried on last session by Mr. Campbell, disciplinary officer, has resulted in such great benefit to the boys at the school that it is being given this year also to the girls. His discipline is enforced quietly and easily but with marked efficiency with the result that everything moves promptly and quietly like a well oiled machine. The grounds present a most unusual neatness and altogether the impression made on a visitor is most favorable. The band trained by Mr. Campbell, who is a musician of marked ability, composed of Indian children of various ages, is very commendable and adds much to the interest and pleasure of the school. The harmonious relations of the employees to each other show a well conducted plant. The hundreds of melons given freely to the children, the profusion of flowers, the vegetables put up for winter use, the quality of alfalfa stacked all show the effects of water and good farming. Altogether Superintendent Estep's management is quiet and efficient and one of sympathy for the needs of the Indian.

The Navajo are generally well spoken of by those who deal with them, well-behaved and persistent workers. Superintendent Estep reports that although 3000 of his Indians live in Arizona, he has had to go to court in cases against them in that state but once in four years, which speaks well for any community.

GENERAL

There is a general feeling of uneasiness among the agencies visited about the intentions of the Department toward the tenure of office of employes which react against efficiency. The Department has five trained officials in Superintendents Paquette, Stacher, Estep, Faris and Johnson who should be held at all costs with assurances as to their tenure of office. The loss to the service of any one of them would be a real calamity for the Indian, the white man and the Indian Service generally.

WR 1953

Tuberculosis and trachoma conditions are bad everywhere and no real progress will be attained until the Indians are gotten up out of the infected dust of the floor and made to sleep in bunks in well ventilated hogans of proper size as recommended in my reports on the Ute Mountain and Jicarilla Apache reservations. This has been preached to these agents who are in thorough accord but these recommendations should be ordered by the Department wherever the facilities exist, and I am confident an improvement in health will result.

Respectfully submitted,

Hugh L. Scott,

Member, Board of Indian Commissioners.

Hon. George Vaux, Jr., Chairman,
Board of Indian Commissioners.

WR 1954

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