EXHIBIT LIST

1) Historic Background of Livestock Reduction and Range Control

1-a) Mr. William Zeh's Report

2) Resolution of November 1, 1933

2-a) Efforts to Coordinate Control of Rangeland and Stock Reduction

3) Secretary Ickes' letter of November 6, 1935

3-a) General Grazing Regulations

4) Resolution of November 24, 1936 - appointing a committee to promulgate Special Grazing Regulations for the Navajo and Hopi Reservations

4-a) Special Grazing Regulations

5) Method of Establishing Land Management Districts

6) Secretary Ickes' letter to Chairman Taliman, Navajo Tribal Council, August 2, 1937

7) Federal Range Code

8) Resolution of July 19, 1937 - approving removal of non-productive livestock

9) Resolution #CM-14-39 - fixing the responsibility in the Tribal Council for enforcing the Special Grazing Regulations and for the removal of non-productive livestock

10) Resolution #CJ-9-40 - renewing the pledge made in Resolution #CM-14-39, and extending same.

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EXHIBIT LIST (Continued)

11) Material from Senate Hearings, 1936:

a. Hostory of stock-reduction Program on Navajo Reservation;

b. Outline of Meetings Navajo Tribal Council:

1. Fort Wingate, July 7, 1933

2. Tuba City, October 30-31, November 1, 1933

3. Fort Defiance, March 12-13, 1934

4. Crown point, April 9-11, 1934

5. Keams Canyon, July 10-12, 1934

6. Washington, April 12, 1935

7. Fort Defiance, January 25, 1936

c. Resolutions Adopted by the Navajo Tribal Council:

1. Fort Wingate, N. Mex., July 7-8, 1933

2. Tuba City, Arizona, November 1, 1933

3. Fort Definace, March 12-13, 1934

d. Extract from Minutes, Navajo Tribal Council, Crownpoint, April 9-11, 1934

e. Resolution Covering Contract for Sale of Goats.

WR 5951

HISTORIC BACKGROUND OF LIVESTOCK REDUCTION AND RANGE CONTROL

In order that we may adequately consider the questions of livestock reduction, it is necessary that we study the factors which bear on the utilization of Navajo range and past efforts in stock reduction.

Old accounts indicate that as far back as 1630 the Navajos had a few sheep, which they ran in conjunction with their farming. In the early part of the 19th century their flocks were described as of fine quality, producing high grade wool. In 1868 the Navajo Tribe, which included approximately 10,000 people, was returned from Ft. Sumner to the Navajo Reservation, which was then about three and a half million acres in extent (though the Navajos were free to roam over a much larger area). At that time they were issued approximately [illegible]000 sheep and goats. During the intervening period to 1940 the human population of the Reservation has increased to almost 30,000 persons, the area of the Reservation has increased to almost sixteen million acres, and the livestock has increased to the present estimated range load of 832 000 sheep units. The increases in population, livestock and Reservation area have not been proportional, the increase in population and particularly livestock, being far in advance of the increase in area.

At the present time indications point to a continuing increase in population and a probable halt in the acquisition of additional land for Reservation needs.

WR 5952

PAST ATTEMPTS AT REDUCTION

With the increase in numbers of sheep, herds become concentrated around the relatively few available waters so that the range became severely depleted in these local areas. By 1893 the problem had become so serious that Congress finally voted an appropriation for the development of water resources, marking the first official recognition of the desirability of proper livestock distribution on the Navajo Reservation.

During the Leupp administration in the early part of the 20th century, concurrently with a nation-wide conservation movement, there was some further effort not only for the development of additional waters, but for control of grazing. This movement died out after a few years. From time to time there were reports advocating control of land use, physical deterioration of lands and economic deterioration of people would surely result.

One of the most important reports was submitted in 1930 by William H. Zeh, Indian Service Forester, pointing out that there was a distinct tendency toward the destruction of the range, upon which thousands of Indians were depending for present and future livelihood. He recommended that full recognition be given the importance and seriousness of existing conditions and that all future land plans be based upon a workable and sound foundation so that with unceasing effort each activity would point toward the desired goal. Zeh proposed a plan of procedure divided into two parts: (1) activities which will provide results in a comparatively short time, including rodent control, water development, etc; and (2) education in proper methods of handling livestock, which would not show results as rapidly.

WR 5953