

INDIANS OF THE UNITED STATES  
INVESTIGATION OF THE FIELD SERVICE

HEARINGS

BY A

SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE  
COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SUBCOMMITTEE:

HON. HOMER P. SNYDER, New York, *Chairman*  
JOHN A. ELSTON, California  
BENIGNO C. HERNANDEZ, New Mexico  
MARION E. RHODES, Missouri  
R. CLINT COLE, Ohio  
CHARLES D. CARTER, Oklahoma  
CARL HAYDEN, Arizona  
JOHN N. THILMAN, Arkansas  
WILLIAM W. HASTINGS, Oklahoma

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Mr. PARKER. Not necessarily, Mr. Chairman. The Chairman. Then, if you are an Indian separated from one of the tribes—let us see if I do I understand that every one of the individual Indian and he becomes the Indian and there is no longer any moneys to be called Indian Bureau to be turned over to any that which might be in litigation?

Mr. PARKER. Yes. It means this: The only know of any Indian of the Five Civilized Tribes and not of person.

The Chairman. That is exactly what I have in mind in general is this: That when an Indian is separated from his tribal relation and from the Government and from all the tribe, but the tribe and himself, are still carried on by the Government, and moneys which accrue to him are handled with him as a member of the tribe. What I am asking is after the closing up of the Five Civilized Tribes that end it?

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Mr. CARTER. How were you appointed as superintendent? How was your appointment made?

Mr. PARKER. I was at that time Register of the Treasury of the United States.

Mr. CARTER. What was the procedure of your appointment?

Mr. PARKER. As superintendent?

Mr. CARTER. Yes; you are not in the civil service now?

Mr. PARKER. No; I am not.

Mr. CARTER. How was your appointment made?

Mr. PARKER. I was appointed by the President of the United States and confirmed by the Senate.

Mr. CARTER. The same as a Cabinet officer? You are appointed in the same manner as a Cabinet officer?

Mr. PARKER. Yes, sir.

Mr. CARTER. What position did you occupy when you were appointed?

Mr. PARKER. Register of the United States Treasury.

Mr. CARTER. Was that a civil-service position?

Mr. PARKER. It was not.

Mr. CARTER. What position did you occupy before you were appointed Register of the Treasury?

Mr. PARKER. Superintendent of Armstrong Male Academy.

Mr. CARTER. That was for Indians?

SRP000399

Mr. MITCHELL (interpreted by Henry Chee Dodge). I am one of the chiefs, one of the head men of the Navajo Reservation.

Mr. HAYDEN. Proceed in your own way.

Mr. MITCHELL. We have been wishing to see such a committee as you gentlemen for some years. I have a great deal to talk about. There are many of us here. We have come to see you, and I represent what they want.

Mr. HAYDEN. Proceed.

Mr. MITCHELL. Quite a number of Indians wish to state why they went poor. There is not enough here to support the full tribe; and if they had a little bit more of land than what they have now, it would probably support the whole tribe, but at present it would not. It is a good-sized tribe, and they have had the "flu" about two years ago, but it is a good-sized tribe yet. These people live off of the reservation. Some live outside on the railroad land and some inside and some off of the reservation. The Navajos have been here for years before the railroad came into the country. It is our home and has been allotted to us, and they want it for the Navajos to live here. That is because the reservation is not big enough to support those that live on it. Lots of these white people always fight the Navajos and run them out, and all that sort of thing. Of course that is why they would have more room. They have not all the room that they want. The Navajos were here before they came here and want to live here.

Mr. HAYDEN. The chairman wants to know from Mr. Mitchell whether the Navajo Tribe sends its children to school and why all of them do not go to school.

Mr. MITCHELL. We are in favor of the schools. We want our children to be put to school.

Mr. HAYDEN. Why do not more of them go to school?

Mr. MITCHELL. We want the school, and, of course, we want more room to put our children in the school.

Mr. HAYDEN. These schools are not big enough?

Mr. MITCHELL. That is what I mean.

Mr. HAYDEN. Why do not they send their children to Albuquerque and Santa Fe and such schools as that?

Mr. MITCHELL. We do. Lots of them have gone to other reservation schools.

The CHAIRMAN. Ninety-one of them.

Mr. HAYDEN. Do you want them to go to Albuquerque and Santa Fe and Phoenix?

Mr. MITCHELL. No; we want to have more buildings put up right here in our own country and have schools right at home.

Mr. HAYDEN. The Indian Service says that the places where they can put schools in this country are very few. They have not water enough to have a school.

Mr. MITCHELL. There are places where there is plenty of water, and you can put up fine school buildings.

Mr. HAYDEN. The Indian Service tells us also that they can not have a day school where the children could go back home to their parents at night, because the Navajos move around all the time with their flocks. [Applause.]

Mr. MITCHELL. That is the very point I want to talk to you about. We have day schools among us, but these day schools do not amount

to much, and they do not learn the Indians who go into the school in the afternoon where they get a little lunch and go off and probably come in the next day, and somebody else comes. In that way they do not learn anything. It just goes to waste. We want boarding schools. Ask these other head men if that is true, that that is what we want.

Mr. HAYDEN. That is the information we want.

Mr. MITCHELL. We have only one day school at Lukai Clukai. There is a creek in the mountains, and the creeks were high this spring. The creek between where the Navajos live and the school—quite a number of children could not get to the school on account of it. We have to carry the children across it.

Mr. HAYDEN. Have you any other statement you would like to make?

Mr. MITCHELL. About our stock, we would like to be helped—for the Government to give us help to improve our stock—improve our sheep, horses, and cattle.

The CHAIRMAN. You want them bred up?

Mr. MITCHELL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. This committee came all the way from Washington to talk to you and, through you, to your people. We are very much pleased with what you have told us. It is exactly the information that we wanted.

Mr. MITCHELL. Another thing I wish to state to you is that we should have more water developed on the reservation. There are places where the water is scarce, and we would like to have water wells put there.

The CHAIRMAN. All this information which you have given us will have very careful consideration.

Mr. MITCHELL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. That is all. We have not any more time, and those who desire to be heard further can submit their statements in writing and they will go into the record as having been personally heard at this point.

Mr. DODGE. The Indians would like the committee to help them on these matters.

The CHAIRMAN. We will do everything to help them if they will help themselves. The Government can not do anything for them by itself; it must have their help. The best way these Indians can help the Government to help them is to send their boys and girls to school. I am sure that the chairman and the committee thank them for their presence here to-day and are very glad to meet them, and now bid them good-by.

Mr. DODGE. Yes.

(Thereupon, at 11:45 o'clock a. m., the subcommittee adjourned.)

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Keams Canyon, Ariz., Tuesday, May 18, 1920.

The subcommittee met at 9:45 o'clock a. m., at the agency office, H. H. Homer P. Snyder (chairman) presiding.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentlemen of the committee being present, we will continue the hearings that have hitherto been held along

Mr. DANIEL. I do not believe it possible.

Mr. HAYDEN. So that you think a definite area of land should be set aside?

Mr. DANIEL. It should be a definite location and guarded until the Navajo understands that he must respect law and order.

The CHAIRMAN. How many Navajos would you have to drive out of this section if you adopted such a thing as that; if you put them back of a certain line?

Mr. DANIEL. To a definite location—50 per cent of them.

The CHAIRMAN. That would be half of the 2,500?

Mr. DANIEL. Yes, sir; it would be half of 3,000. Now, while we estimate that, and it was made by a man on this reservation, the Federal census gives them 2,500; the best that you can do in arriving at the census of the Navajos is an approximation. His approximation is 2,500, but I am satisfied it is 3,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose you had an imaginary line drawn to-morrow morning, how long do you think it would take to drive the 1,500 Navajos back over that line, and how many would you

Mr. DANIEL. There is nothing there that the Navajo wants, or he would go and get it.

Mr. CARTER. Are the Hopis a wandering tribe like the Navajos?

Mr. DANIEL. No, sir.

Mr. CARTER. They remain permanently in their villages?

Mr. DANIEL. Yes, sir.

Mr. CARTER. Do they drill wells?

Mr. DANIEL. To a limited extent.

Mr. CARTER. More than the Navajos?

Mr. DANIEL. I think so.

Mr. CARTER. The Navajos do very little farming?

Mr. DANIEL. Yes; but that may be due to the fact of their limited opportunities. They can only plant in sand deposits where there is adobe and very little in the line of moisture for about 90 days, only enough to make corn.

Mr. CARTER. Then the Hopis, according to SRP000400ent, must be now in possession of most of the land that is in cultivation on the reservation, if they are farmers and the Navajos are not

the line since we left Washington. This investigation is being conducted under authority of H. R. 2480, section 28, the Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920.

**STATEMENT OF MR. ROBERT E. L. DANIEL, SUPERINTENDENT AND SPECIAL DISBURSING AGENT, MOQUI INDIAN RESERVATION.**

The CHAIRMAN. Please give your full name and official designation to the stenographer.

Mr. DANIEL. Robert E. L. Daniel, superintendent and special disbursing agent, Moqui Agency.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the scope of this agency—the area of it?

Mr. DANIEL. Three thousand eight hundred and sixty-three square miles.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the nature of the tribes of Indians within that scope and what do they do?

Mr. DANIEL. The Indian population of the reservation is composed of Moquis or Hopis—Hopi is the correct name—and Navajos. Their principal occupation is, as to the Navajos, sheep raising and a few cattle. The Moquis raise sheep and cattle and undertake farming and agricultural pursuits, raise corn, melons, pumpkins, and a little fruit and chickens.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you state the estimated number of each tribe under your supervision?

Mr. DANIEL. There is estimated 2,500 Navajos. I am of the opinion that there are 500 Navajos representing an overflow from surrounding reservations continually on this reservation. There are 2,210 Hopis, I think.

The CHAIRMAN. Just what does the Government through you attempt to do for these Indians?

Mr. DANIEL. The principal activity by the Government is educational work. There is an effort to assist them in the care of their stock and sheep and handling and selling the wools and also selling the stock cattle.

The CHAIRMAN. In regard to the educational work, state what you do in the way of educating them, so far as schools are concerned, as well as other things.

Mr. DANIEL. There are five day schools on the reservation maintained for the benefit of the Hopis only. The children attend these schools over the age of six to about the fourth grade, and, I might say, have attended to the present time of that age and then they are sent to nonreservation schools to finish higher courses.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any schools maintained for the Navajos?

Mr. DANIEL. There are no schools for the Navajos, and never have been.

The CHAIRMAN. The reservations are the same?

Mr. DANIEL. The Navajos and Hopis occupy the Moqui reservation in common.

The CHAIRMAN. How is it that you operate schools for the Hopis and do not operate schools for the Navajos?

Mr. DANIEL. There has never been any provision made for the Navajos.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any reason for that of which you know?

Mr. DANIEL. The only reason that I can give for it is that the Navajos are a nonindie tribe and can not, in the nature of their daily habits, attend a day school. They follow their flocks from place to place wherever they can get water or grass and that is constantly changing in all the seasons of the year. They have no permanent homes, therefore, their children can not attend the school unless it be a boarding school, where they can be taken care of at day and at night.

The CHAIRMAN. Wherein do the Hopis differ from that?

Mr. DANIEL. The Hopis attend day school and return to their homes at night. They live in villages on the mesa, above the day school. Each band or each village has a day school and there are five schools and nine villages, all accessible to some one of the schools.

The CHAIRMAN. You have connected with the agency here a farmer?

Mr. DANIEL. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Any matrons?

Mr. DANIEL. We have four field matrons.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you have any stockmen?

Mr. DANIEL. One stockman.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the nature of the stockman's duty, and also the matron's duty?

Mr. DANIEL. The matrons make daily visits to the villages, look after the sick, teach them housekeeping, teach them cleanliness, and look after anything for the advancement of the Indians.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you say as to the amount of work they do, whether or not it is worth what it costs, etc.?

Mr. DANIEL. This is the only reservation in my entire service where I have found field matrons who were not only earning their salaries but infinitely more. They are doing a splendid work.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you have any system of checking up their work so that you know how many families they visit in a week or a month?

Mr. DANIEL. I can submit to you one of the reports, which would give you a better idea. They make weekly reports showing their daily activities.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there a record kept of that so that you can check it?

Mr. DANIEL. It is kept on file in the office.

The CHAIRMAN. These are kept on file, but do you carry that out to the extent of having a semiannual or annual report?

Mr. DANIEL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. So that you can show what they do the whole year through?

Mr. DANIEL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Their work is quite satisfactory, and you think that they are doing all of that work that is necessary on the reservation?

Mr. DANIEL. I regard the work that the field matrons are doing among the Hopis as valuable as the school work.

The CHAIRMAN. You say you have only one stockman?

Mr. DANIEL. Yes, sir.

Mr. CARTER. Would not the fact that these Hopis permanently live in the village militate against their being herdsman?

Mr. DANIEL. Yes; to a certain extent; but the Navajo, I think, is to blame for that. The Hopi does not attempt to graze his herds very far from the mesa. He gets out about 10 o'clock in the morning and makes it very sure to get back by 4 o'clock.

Mr. CARTER. What is the average value, Mr. Daniels, of this grazing land in the agricultural and grazing areas?

Mr. DANIEL. Per acre?

Mr. CARTER. Yes.

Mr. DANIEL. I could not undertake to say.

Mr. CARTER. What is its value in comparison to the land in cultivation? Is the land in cultivation worth more?

Mr. DANIEL. I should say it would require about 10 acres of land to feed one sheep.

Mr. CARTER. Now, what I am trying to get is the comparison of the land in cultivation with the grazing land. How many acres of grazing land would 1 acre of land in cultivation be worth?

Mr. DANIEL. I do not hardly know how to answer that.

Mr. CARTER. You spoke about assisting them in the sale of the wool and in the sale of his stock. Just what are you able to do with reference to that?

Mr. DANIEL. There has never been anything done in that respect until this spring. We have gotten the cooperation of the traders, and the system at present is to make the trader the market for the Indian wool. The wool heretofore has been sold in a way that I think represented one of the most infamous deals that was ever perpetrated on an Indian. The prices run—Boston prices—from about 23 cents to 28 cents for the lower grade, middle grade 35 to 45 cents, and other grades 50 to 60 cents a pound. The traders of the State, cooperating in the attempt to better conditions, are bidding as high as 40 cents a pound on this reservation now.

The CHAIRMAN. For some grades?

Mr. DANIEL. For the higher grades.

Mr. CARTER. What is the lowest?

Mr. DANIEL. The lowest will sell at about 20 cents to 21 cents a

The CHAIRMAN. Does he have any assistants?

Mr. DANIEL. He has an Indian assistant, which is equivalent to none.

The CHAIRMAN. Does he have any laborers who work with him in the line of the stock work?

Mr. DANIEL. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any assistant field matrons?

Mr. DANIEL. One. There is one Indian. She is at the first mesa; the assistant matron is at Polacca, which has the largest population of any of the mesas.

The CHAIRMAN. I know that there are several large school buildings near-by here which are not in operation at present. How long is it since that school has been in operation?

Mr. DANIEL. Five years, discontinued in 1915, I believe.

The CHAIRMAN. When that was in operation: was it operated as a reservation boarding school or a nonreservation boarding school?

Mr. DANIEL. Reservation.

The CHAIRMAN. What children did you attempt to educate there?

Mr. DANIEL. Principally Moquis and occasionally Navajos.

The CHAIRMAN. What could be done with those buildings now to good advantage?

Mr. DANIEL. They should be repaired and the school opened for the benefit of the Navajo Indians.

The CHAIRMAN. As a boarding school?

Mr. DANIEL. As a boarding school.

The CHAIRMAN. Would it then be operated as a reservation or a nonreservation school?

Mr. DANIEL. Reservation, for the sole benefit of the Navajo Indians.

The CHAIRMAN. What would be the capacity of that school?

Mr. DANIEL. Two hundred.

The CHAIRMAN. I neglected to ask you how many years you have been here at this particular station?

Mr. DANIEL. I assumed charge of this reservation in October, 1919.

The CHAIRMAN. How many years have you been in the service in all?

Mr. DANIEL. Twenty-eight years, I think. I have been here only since October, 1919.

The CHAIRMAN. Since October, 1919, you have been here only a short time?

Mr. DANIEL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you say you have heard sufficient to warrant you in making a statement at this time in the form of a recommendation of what you would advise is the best thing that could be done to improve conditions here with reference to the upbuilding of the Indian, both the Navajo and Hopi?

Mr. DANIEL. Yes; I think I can.

The CHAIRMAN. Go ahead in your own way and give your judgment on it.

Mr. DANIEL. I think the first step to take in the direction of improving the conditions among the Navajos and Hopis would be to establish a sufficient police force to inspire them with some respect for law and order. The Navajo has been neglected absolutely on

this reservation for years. He has no respect for law and order, and has never had it. Until you establish law and order among the Navajos, you can not expect to make very much advancement with them. The Navajo can be taught, and I believe can be brought with very little effort under control. He is a thrifty, self-reliant, and energetic Indian without any assistance whatever, and notwithstanding years of neglect he is self-sustaining, self-supporting by his own efforts.

I would at the same time open a school where his children could be taught the English language at least. That would give us the opportunity to reach the tribe in a way that we can not reach it through interpreters. It does not matter how good your interpreter is, you can not get to the Indians through an interpreter as you can and must by speaking English. The Hopi does not need much policing. You can take a brush and go out there and handle all the Hopis we have. He will talk you to death.

The CHAIRMAN. How many additional policemen would you think it would require to put into effect the recommendations you are making?

Mr. DANIEL. I do not believe it could be done with Indian police, for the simple reason that the Moqui policeman would not amount to any more than a pound of putty. He is afraid of the Navajo. He has had it pounded into him for 500 years. I do not know how long he has been here, but that is why he has lived on the mesa to get out of the reach of the Navajo.

Mr. COLE. You speak of the Moqui and the Hopi. Are they both the same?

Mr. DANIEL. Moqui is the name of the reservation. It means a dead one. Moqui is a Navajo word of contempt, designating contempt for the Hopi. Hopi is the correct name.

Mr. CARTER. Hopi is a dead one, but not when it comes to making a trade.

Mr. DANIEL. Naturally, he hangs on to his money.

Mr. CARTER. What type of policeman would you have?

Mr. DANIEL. I do not think you could do it with policemen.

Mr. CARTER. You spoke of having police facilities.

Mr. DANIEL. I said police protection. I believe in order to control the Navajo on this reservation and bring them practically within law and order that it will be necessary to establish a military cantonment on this reservation until you bring him to understand that he must obey the law. Troops have been sent in here numbers and numbers of times, and instead of having the desired effect it had, in my opinion, the opposite effect, for the reason that as soon as the troops were gone the Indians understood that the authority had gone with them, and it was not necessary to pay any regard to the marshals or the officials on the reservation; that there would be no more law and order until the troops were brought back.

Mr. CARTER. You have brought into the investigation an entire new phase, and, of course, I gather from what you say that your recommendation would be that we establish up here somewhere in the Navajo country a station of a Government military force.

Mr. DANIEL. A camp or cantonment.

Mr. CARTER. And leave it there indefinitely or for a long period.

The CHAIRMAN. Then after that does he go out and have his own free will about selling it at any price he sees fit?

Mr. DANIEL. The Navajo is peculiar. He will shear four or five sheep and ship that to one trader and get his price and sell it, and go back and shear some more sheep, three or four, and take it down here to another trader, 25 miles away, and sell it to him. He may go to another one with the same procedure to get the best price on the rest that he has got.

The CHAIRMAN. Where do you come in on that proposition?

Mr. DANIEL. In that I tell the traders that they must improve their methods of business with the Indians and pay him better prices. I intended to fix a minimum price.

The CHAIRMAN. What supervision have you over the trader? Can you tell him what he shall do?

Mr. DANIEL. The licensed trader has a \$10,000 bond to do business under the regulations.

The CHAIRMAN. What control do you have over him?

Mr. DANIEL. If the trader deliberately undertook to obstruct the Government in its efforts to better the condition of the Indian

have succeeded in establishing a motor-truck line between the reservation and Winslow, in order to get a better rate on Government freight and all freight coming this way. I asked for authority if authority can not be granted, to give them a back haul on coal. I would mine right here. You can go off on either side of this can 12 miles and start a coal mine every 50 yards. I can take you to the hospital 100 yards and show you a 20-foot vein of coal on both sides of the canyon.

Mr. CARTER. Who made the estimate of the number of tons?

Mr. DANIEL. I think that Mr. Gregory made the estimate.

Mr. CARTER. What prospecting did he do?

Mr. DANIEL. He is our only authority, and the very best authority on geological matters.

Mr. CARTER. That is not answering the question. What prospecting did he do?

Mr. DANIEL. He was here long before I came. I do not know. There are his maps and his STRIP 00402

Mr. CARTER. I do not doubt the authority; but I was trying to get at the facts, just what he did.

Mr. HAYDEN. That is your idea, that well drilling outfits should keep busy driving wells so as to have a water supply for every-

Mr. DANIEL. There has been.  
Mr. ELSTON. Any killings?

Mr. DANIEL. That would not only operate for the Navajos on this reservation but for the surrounding country. North of here, which is part of the western Navajo Reservation, you have a band of Navajos, some of them, I understand, have never seen a white man, and they are absolutely lost. They come into the post and trade and go back on Black Mesa, and unless you go there amicably and make it very plain that you are amicably inclined you perhaps would not come back. No body wants to go there. This reservation is, in fact, a dumping ground for the undesirable element from every reservation around it.

Mr. CARTER. Just amplify that a bit.

Mr. DANIEL. I said just now that I thought there were 500 Navajos on this reservation representing the overflow from the surrounding reservations.

Mr. CARTER. You mean from the surrounding Navajo reservations or from other reservations?

Mr. DANIEL. There are no Navajos on other reservations except the Navajo reservation.

Mr. CARTER. You said other reservations.

Mr. DANIEL. This is completely surrounded by Navajo reservations, except on the south.

Mr. CARTER. Is there more than one Navajo reservation?

Mr. DANIEL. Yes, sir.

Mr. CARTER. Then they come in from various Navajo reservations?

Mr. DANIEL. The reservations surrounding—from the Western Navajo, which covers two sides of this reservation. The Navajo reservation proper, which is Mr. Paquette's reservation, is on the east. Then there is a little reservation down in the southwest corner, "Leupp." That is a very small reservation, and the superintendent there has also charge of the public domain running entirely across the south border of this reservation, which practically means that this reservation is entirely surrounded by Navajo reservations.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you familiar with the condition of the Navajo Indians outside of your own reservation?

Mr. DANIEL. I have not been in the country long enough to express an opinion as to the conditions on other reservations.

The CHAIRMAN. Are the Navajo Indians on your reservation, in your judgment, as prosperous as those of adjoining reservations?

Mr. DANIEL. I am not in position to answer that question specifically. I am inclined to believe that they are not. That is, on the eastern side.

Mr. CARTER. Would you be able to say—or at least you can give your judgment as to whether or not you think that the Navajo, if he were in a more prosperous condition, would be more or less lawful?

Mr. DANIEL. No; I believe prosperity would improve the condition of any people.

Mr. CARTER. Then you think if the conditions were arranged here so that the Navajo could run his sheep and cattle in a more prosperous way that it would help your general situation?

Mr. DANIEL. Undoubtedly.

Mr. CARTER. Why would not that be the preferable way to go, at it!

Mr. DANIEL. That sounds like a practical way to go at it, but in practice I do not believe that it would work. You have got to control him at some time. You have that condition confronting you now; without any control he has encroached upon this reservation and the Hopi Indians until the Hopis only represent out of the 3,863 square miles about 600 square miles. In other words, the Navajo Indian is in control of every drop of water on this reservation and the grass around it. Now, there is a point involved there but perhaps you gentlemen have never heard or considered. The water on this reservation is so scarce that the herds and flocks are concentrated around the water supply to such an extent that the pasturage or grazing is being permanently destroyed. There are hundreds and hundreds of acres of good pasturage if they had water, and until you get water there is no use in considering the question of improving the stock or increasing it. I believe that I will be able to show very clearly to you to-morrow in crossing the reservation, what I mean by the permanent destruction of the pasturage by overstocking it. The only solution of that question is a more rapid development of stock water.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you recommend as a proper way to get more water on this reservation?

Mr. DANIEL. Money.

The CHAIRMAN. Of course, money gets most anything, but what method?

Mr. DANIEL. I believe that the present operations are practical and as scientifically correct as any that could be pursued. I believe that all the water has been developed and as economically as it is possible to do it with the funds at the disposal of the people in charge of the work.

Mr. HAYDEN. The method used in developing that water is what?

Mr. DANIEL. The method in use!

The CHAIRMAN. The method in getting water?

Mr. DANIEL. I would rather leave that to the reclamation people to answer.

Mr. HAYDEN. As a matter of fact, what they are doing is to drill wells and put in windmills.

Mr. DANIEL. Develop natural springs to conserve the flow and drilling wells.

Mr. HAYDEN. Are there any tanks for water stores?

Mr. DANIEL. The water is conserved by concrete and galvanized iron tanks.

Mr. HAYDEN. We have also what we call stock tanks.

Mr. DANIEL. Those are stock tanks.

Mr. HAYDEN. That is where a dam is thrown up across a gully where it will store water for the season.

Mr. DANIEL. The Indians make a good many natural tanks, that is, in the natural basins, but that is unsatisfactory and is not dependable. The work has not been developed to any extent by the reclamation people because they can do only so much, and a well is so much more valuable with what means they have to develop water, that it is more desirable and more practical to put it into wells than filling a tank that is going dry in 60 days or several months.

Mr. HAYDEN. That is your idea, that well drilling outfits should be kept busy driving wells so as to have a water supply for every part of the reservation?

Mr. DANIEL. Unquestionably so.

Mr. HAYDEN. That is the best thing for the Indians.

Mr. DANIEL. That is the only salvation for this reservation.

Mr. HAYDEN. That could relieve this irritation between the tribes which brings on trouble?

Mr. DANIEL. Not necessarily.

Mr. HAYDEN. Do you think it advisable to lay out a separate reservation for the Hopi Indians, which shall be theirs and free from further encroachments from the Navajos?

Mr. DANIEL. There are so many vital questions involved in that matter affecting both the Navajos and Hopis that I do not believe it should be left to the opinion of the superintendent.

Mr. HAYDEN. You certainly must have an opinion on it.

Mr. DANIEL. I think that the Navajos should be assigned to certain limits and the Hopis to certain limits. There is where the question of policing the reservation comes in.

Mr. CARTER. That is the question Mr. Hayden asked you exactly. That is what we are trying to find out.

Mr. HAYDEN. What size of military forces would it take to permanently keep here a force to sufficiently overawe the Indians?

Mr. DANIEL. A troop of cavalry.

Mr. HAYDEN. A troop of cavalry has a strength of 70. Would that do?

Mr. DANIEL. That is the only thing under heaven that the Navajo has respect for.

Mr. HAYDEN. There is water here and a good place for camping soldiers?

Mr. DANIEL. I would like to have it understood when I make a broad statement of that sort that I am speaking of the Navajos on this reservation.

Mr. HAYDEN. If they did that, Congress could request the Secretary of War to maintain a troop of cavalry here, just as two troops of cavalry are maintained permanently on the Apache Reservation for policing, to remain here as long as needed. Is there any place here that would be a good camp—plenty of water and a suitable location for a cantonment?

Mr. DANIEL. I think so; it would have to be developed, but there is no question about it.

Mr. HAYDEN. Located in this immediate vicinity of Keams Canyon?

Mr. DANIEL. There is ample water 8 miles from here at Jedito Springs.

Mr. EASTON. What is the nature of the lawlessness that you speak of here? As you mentioned that so much, I was just wondering what activities of that kind have to be repressed.

Mr. DANIEL. Well, the worst feature of it is that when the Navajo wants a Moqui sheep, horse, or steer he goes and gets it, and when the Moqui accidently sees a Hopi policeman out for that Indian he peacefully tells him to go to hell.

Mr. EASTON. Is there any personal violence of any kind?

Mr. DANIEL. There has been.

Mr. EASTON. Any killings?

Mr. DANIEL. Not that I know of.

Mr. EASTON. More or less petty larceny or grand larceny?

Mr. DANIEL. Yes.

Mr. EASTON. In other words, they steal?

Mr. DANIEL. You will find that the Navajo can fight. You can lead a Navajo, but you can not drive him.

Mr. CARTER. Along that line, you say you could lead but not drive a Navajo. If that be true, what good would a troop of cavalry do?

Mr. DANIEL. You can lead him just so far.

Mr. CARTER. If it is impossible to drive him, how could we expect to benefit by having a troop of cavalry on the reservation?

Mr. DANIEL. I did not mean quite that?

Mr. CARTER. You say you could lead but not drive a Navajo; that he will fight. If he can not be driven, what good purpose could a cavalry troop serve on the reservation, because the purpose of bringing them here would be to drive him.

Mr. DANIEL. You can lead a Navajo as long as he wants to be led. Whenever a Navajo makes up his mind to see red, all other considerations are off.

Mr. CARTER. That is why I ask you what good could the troops do if they were here, if that is the disposition of the Navajo—if he can not be driven, what benefit would troops be on the reservation?

Mr. DANIEL. We can not drive him, but the troops can. I have made arrests since I have been here of Navajos who had the reputation of being bad Indians and that the United States marshal and his force and police officers of Arizona were afraid to come on here and get. I went out with the stockman and warden of the penitentiary and got him. That man has been defying the laws for two or three years. The doctor in charge of the durain work among the horses, a veterinarian, went out here just a few days ago and rounded up a lot of horses to sample for durain and examined them, and the owner of the horses took them away from him. I sent for the Navajo, but did not get him, do not know where he is, and never will get him. If a Navajo kills or steals a Hopi's horse—I just got a horse back from San Juan and the Chin Lee country, the Navajo had taken it there and sold the horse. In this case we got the horse back and the Indian who had stolen it. The horse was stolen at Guizado and was the property of an Indian here. We got him and he is in jail. He belonged on this reservation. I am not in favor of calling on troops every time a simple question comes up, but you have a condition here that has been tried for years without troops and it is still unsettled.

Mr. CHAIRMAN. What you meant when you said that the Navajo could be led but not driven was that that did not apply to the United States troops, that the troops could drive them?

Mr. DANIEL. Why, certainly. I am of the opinion that United States troops can drive almost anything.

Mr. HAYDEN. If a separate reservation was established for the Hopi Indians, would it be necessary to have an agreement between them and the Navajos as to the limits of the reservation?

Mr. DANIEL. I believe that you will have to draw a line and tell the Navajo to stay on his side of it. There will be no trouble about the Hopi staying on his side.

No practical effort seems to have been made to introduce scientific dry farming in this country. The arduous efforts of the Indians could hardly be called agriculture and pursued. Due to the geographical and topographical formation of the reservation it is doubtful whether any practical amount of the reservation could be brought under irrigation, and if it could the cost would be out of proportion to the good results obtained.

## MINING RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT.

The geological survey of this reservation gives an estimated coal deposit of 1,000,000 tons. There are no indications of any other mineral resources. It is believed that this has not been investigated sufficiently to warrant the opinion that it exists on this reservation.

The department has been requested to appoint a competent commission to consider the advisability of developing the coal resources of the reservation. It is so far the superintendent has not been advised of any action in that direction.

It would seem that the only hope for an individual income for the Indians on this reservation is from wool and cattle and the development of these industries. It is believed that the cost from this reservation can be paid upon the market, thereby making these Indians independent of Government appropriations. I shall not consume your time with suggestions for the development of the reservation.

the past winter with the aid of every white person on the reservation and many Indians, many of whom gave their services free. A telephone line from Keams Canyon to Winslow, the most accessible railroad point, would cost, at present, about \$12,000. An annual appropriation of \$30,000 should be made for roads and bridges for at least four years.

Through the enthusiastic cooperation of the Chamber of Commerce of Winslow an election of Navajo County was recently held, at which the county highway commission authorized \$150,000 in bonds for roads and bridges, of which \$40,000 was for the Winslow-Moqui Reservation road. This will undoubtedly be followed by other appropriations.

Certainly the Federal Government can do no less than to appropriate a like amount to keep up the roads and bridges on the reservation to meet the county road at the reservation line. It is a challenge to Congress to do as much for the advancement of the Indians.

I desire to impress you with the fact that this splendid cooperation by the people of Winslow and Navajo County represents infinitely more encouragement to the superintendent of this reservation than has ever been received from the Government in this absolutely essential work.

Mr. HAYDEN. You think it will have to be an arbitrary line because you could not get any agreement out of the Navajo?

Mr. DANIEL. You can spend the next 100 years on that and they will agree to it, but the minute you are out of sight they will forget it.

Mr. HAYDEN. The reservation would not be very large. Supposing you fence the whole Hopi Reservation, would the Navajos respect the fence?

Mr. DANIEL. No; not until they had been subject to Federal troops patrolling it.

The CHAIRMAN. You spoke about 100 years. What effect will the schooling we are giving the Navajo have upon this situation within the next 100 years?

Mr. DANIEL. It will teach him English if it does not teach him anything else and you can reach him directly.

The CHAIRMAN. Will it make any better Indian of him?

Mr. DANIEL. I believe so.

Mr. HAYDEN. Would Federal troops be useful in inducing the Navajo to send his children to school?

Mr. DANIEL. I do not believe there will be any trouble to get the Navajo children into school. They are sending them to school right now. I get applications every day of every week from Navajo Indians for school facilities.

Mr. HAYDEN. How much would it cost to remodel the building here so you could establish a school?

Mr. DANIEL. The supervisor of construction, who was here a few weeks ago, expressed the opinion that it would require \$60,000 to put this plant in condition to reopen it.

Mr. HAYDEN. Why were those buildings condemned?

Mr. DANIEL. The first impression was that part of the buildings rested on a stone ledge—on a ledge of rock—and the front portion was on the ground. The supervisor, who was here recently, is of the opinion that the small damage to the walls was caused from a slight earthquake shock, and I am inclined to believe that is true.

Mr. HAYDEN. You think that the buildings can be made habitable and safe?

Mr. DANIEL. No question about it. There is not a single wall in any of the buildings out of line.

Mr. CARTER. How many school buildings?

Mr. DANIEL. Five.

Mr. ELSTON. Five years has shown up great settling at all?

Mr. DANIEL. Absolutely none.

Mr. ELSTON. They could have been inhabited for these five years safely?

Mr. DANIEL. I do not think there is a particle of doubt about it.

Mr. ELSTON. What would be the value of the buildings if put into condition?

Mr. DANIEL. I think it would cost \$100,000.

Mr. CARTER. When were they built?

Mr. DANIEL. I would have to refer to the record.

Mr. ELSTON. They will cost twice that much now.

Mr. DANIEL. I think in 1900.

Mr. CARTER. What present value would you put on them?

Mr. DANIEL. Right now?

Mr. CARTER. That is, what would it cost to replace them?

Mr. DANIEL. You mean tear the buildings down.

Mr. CARTER. Just to build buildings like them. What would it cost to construct buildings like that at this place?

Mr. DANIEL. \$200,000 at the present cost of material and labor.

Mr. HAYDEN. We annually appropriate \$100,000 for the education of the children of the Navajo Tribe in accordance with the treaty with these Indians in which the United States agreed to provide them with school facilities. If my memory serves me well, almost every year for the past four or five years, there has been an unexpended balance of that \$100,000 which has been allowed to lapse back into the Treasury. Is there any reason why, under those circumstances at least, a part of that money should not have been used to put these buildings into condition to maintain that school which has been closed these last five years?

Mr. DANIEL. I have never understood why we do not get some portion of that appropriation. I asked a representative some time in January, a representative of the Indian Office, why we could not get some portion of that and he said it was used in other activities among the Navajos.

Mr. HAYDEN. Nevertheless, I may be mistaken as to the last annual report prior to that time, but during the eight years I have served in Congress there has been a portion of that money, a goodly portion of it, lapsed into the Treasury.

Mr. DANIEL. I am not in position to make a statement as to that, because we are not advised at the agency on those matters.

Mr. CARTER. You told Mr. Elston that the principal violation of the law perpetrated by these Navajos was horse stealing, and sheep stealing, etc.

Mr. DANIEL. And others.

Mr. CARTER. What are the others?

Mr. DANIEL. We have had previous to assuming charge here a number of rape cases. One is the case I mentioned where we sent an Indian back to the penitentiary who had raped a girl, a child of four or five years old.

Mr. CARTER. A Navajo child?

Mr. DANIEL. Yes; she died as the result of it.

Mr. CARTER. What was done with him for that?

Mr. DANIEL. He was sent to the penitentiary and escaped and roamed around here on this reservation for two or three years.

Mr. CARTER. What other violations of the law?

Mr. DANIEL. There was a Navajo woman tied up and raped; a married woman.

Mr. CARTER. By a Navajo?

Mr. DANIEL. Yes, sir. There was a murder committed on the border of the reservation just across the line, at Leupp; Mr. Hubbell was murdered by a Navajo. He was a brother to Mr. J. L. Hubbell.

Mr. CARTER. What other character of crime? We want to get them all into the record.

Mr. DANIEL. That would seem to cover about the whole category of it, since I do not know all the Indian does.

Mr. CARTER. Are they guilty of any imposition on the less warlike Indians on the reservation? Would they take their lands away from them?

I wish to impress you with the fact that my resort to this plain language is without political or religious prejudice and is based upon 30 years of daily contact with the Indian of this country, and his condition, many of which conditions among other tribes are similar to those under discussion, and I respectfully submit that the question involved is one of humanity and citizenship, and should be faced coolly and deliberately with the determination to meet and work it out to a logical conclusion, without the ever-present ghost of selfish political expediency.

The Indian problem is directly affected by the fact that, with all the protection and vast sums of money and the untiring efforts expended upon the education and development of the Indians of North America, there has never been developed among them a "Moses." It therefore devolves upon the stranger race to force them out of darkness, for the reason that no race of people who have never developed a leader have risen by their own efforts.

## HEALTH AND HOSPITAL.

Your earnest consideration is invited to the needs for an appropriation to maintain the hospital at Keams Canon. We have one of the finest hospitals in the service, with 20 beds. This hospital was built out of ~~the~~ and ends saved from various funds, gratuitous labor, and prison labor. It is run upon whatever money we can save from other appropriations. Not one cent for its support is taken from the ~~the~~

fixed by legislation except those of the Indian Service? Possibly a just consideration of this point might bring about a condition in the Indian Service which would make it equal to the task with which it is confronted. It is more than probable that at the beginning of the next school year on this reservation, out of 11 teachers' positions there will only be 2 filled, for the reason that their services are in demand outside of the Indian Service at a compensation commensurate with their abilities.

In conclusion, gentlemen, if anything I have said shall assist you in your labors to reach a satisfactory solution of one of the most complicated subjects for your deliberation in the discharge of your legislative duties, bringing to the Indian Service even a small benefit and improvement, I shall indeed feel that your visit to this reservation has been one of the most important steps in constructive Indian work, and I shall also feel that my humble effort has been rewarded.

Very respectfully,

ROBERT E. F. DANIEL,  
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

Employer, Moqui Indian Reservation, May, 1920.

Position.

Salary. Length of service.

SRP000405

Mr. DANIEL. Yes, sir; cattle stealing and sheep stealing.  
 Mr. ELSTON. You spoke about a general conspiracy of the Navajos here to finally appropriate all of this 3,600 acres, and said they had driven the Hopis in so that they occupy only 500 square miles of it. What are the rights of the Hopis as to enlarged acreage, and who has driven the Hopis in as a violation of their rights?

Mr. DANIEL. The reservation was created by Executive order for the Hopi Indians, and the usual jigger in all matters pertaining to Indian reservations slipped in in the form of "such other Indians that might belong on the reservation."

Mr. CARRER. That lets the Navajo in?

Mr. DANIEL. That lets the Navajo in. It happened at that time that there were practically as many Navajos on the reservation as Hopis.

Mr. ELSTON. Is that subject to regulation by the department without legislation by Congress?

Mr. DANIEL. I think not.

Mr. HAYDEN. No. Congress has recently passed an act to the effect that the President should no longer create or enlarge any Indian reservation without authority of Congress, so that the status of all reservations was thereby fixed, and to create a reservation out of part of another one would require a congressional act.

Mr. ELSTON. When this small reservation, especially for the Hopis, was created and with the "jigger," the status of all Navajos within this reservation was fixed, had they a right to be here?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes.

Mr. ELSTON. And there being no definite limit between the Indians except as they may between themselves enter temporary grazing areas, the more aggressive Navajos appropriated it.

Mr. HAYDEN. So that now in order to establish a reservation for the Navajo Indians it would be necessary for some agreement to be made between the two tribes amicably, or upon recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior if, in his opinion, certain areas of land might be set aside for the exclusive use and benefit of the Hopi Indians. Congress could enact legislation describing such lands, without any partnership between the two tribes. Would it be possible to describe such a reservation by natural boundaries, and arbitrarily line off certain detachments of lands, and say, "this is theirs"?

Mr. DANIEL. I am of the opinion that you would have to move the Navajos off of a large portion of the reservation now occupied by them for this reason: At the time this reservation was under the jurisdiction of the Fort Defiance office there was an Executive order which created the Moqui Reservation, and certain agents gave or allotted to the Navajo Indians title to certain water, some of it in the southern part of the reservation and some of it in the northern part of the reservation. In other words, by that permission (I used the word "title" inadvisedly) it was simply a permission from the agent that means that the Navajos at the time this reservation was created occupied the land north, east, and south. They just simply surrendered the mesas and practically encroached on the western side, leaving the Hopis with the mesas and a narrow strip of land around them. In order to make these lands a definite location you would have to move the Navajos from the northern reservation and put them on the southern part and move some back from the southern part and put them north. It would be perfectly satisfactory to

the Moqui Indians to have a line drawn across this reservation and tell the Navajo to keep on the north side of that line.

Mr. HAYDEN. The point is this: As a matter of justice between the two tribes, it should be ascertained, if possible, that scope of country which the Hopi occupied at the time the original reservation was created or at the time when they came under the jurisdiction of the United States, and approximately on those lines allowed him to have the land. It would not be right, to my mind, to go and take land away from the Navajo Indians, who had always occupied it, and give it to the Hopis, nor is it right to recognize encroachments by the Navajo Indians on the Hopi lands that they had a right to by prior use to the occupancy of.

Mr. DANIEL. I believe that you will find that the Hopis have the prior right. History does not record the entry of the Hopis upon this reservation.

Mr. HAYDEN. But there is a well-settled principle of law that justice lapses by time, and if, for instance, as you stated a moment ago, the Navajo came in here five hundred or a thousand years ago when this was a Hopi country and by their fighting qualities took the country away from the Hopis and drove them back on the mesas, where the Hopis lived surrounded by Navajos, occupying certain tracts of land for grazing purposes, then, if in recent years there has been encroachment, that recent injustice could be corrected. But you could not go back to the immigration of the Navajos into this country.

Mr. DANIEL. No.

Mr. HAYDEN. Is it feasible, or have you had opportunity to study the question enough, to say about what scope of country the Hopis formerly occupied? You state now that they control about 600 square miles out of the 3,600 on the reservation.

Mr. DANIEL. I believe I would be safe in saying that the Hopis occupied and used at least half of this reservation originally.

Mr. HAYDEN. How do they compare in numbers between the two tribes? Could you get at the matter of justice in that way?

Mr. DANIEL. There are 2,500 Navajos and 2,210 Hopis. It is fifty-fifty.

Mr. HAYDEN. If they all owned it and the area of the reservation was divided according to the number of individuals, then you would have to give the Hopis a larger area in square miles than they have actually used and occupied for a great many years?

Mr. DANIEL. You could not determine the rights of either the Hopis or the Navajos in square miles. You could not pick out the land that would be of some value to them. There are thousands of acres of sage upon this reservation that would not support a horned toad and would not do any one any good.

Mr. ELSTON. Why would not the chairman's suggestion apply here, Mr. Hayden, of drilling more wells so as to develop the outlying country for the Navajos so that they would be drawn away from the Hopis to relieve the pressure, and then have supervision in the way of designating the areas to be used?

Mr. HAYDEN. Right on that point, Mr. Daniel, do you think that the relationship between the two races is such that they could own any property in common without the Navajo taking advantage of the Hopi?

Employees, Hopi Indian Reservation, May, 1920—Continued.

	Position.	Salary.	Length of service.
Stockmen—			
Wallace C. Wilson	Superintendent live stock	\$1,200	3 years 11 months.
Allan Van Dyke	do	800	13 years 3 months.
Field masters—			
Marie V. Dodge	Field master	400	20 years.
Sarah L. Abbott	do	300	24 years.
Joseph A. Penley	do	250	6 years 8 months.
Walter Warner	do	200	2 years 8 months.
Harold Chongsooty (Indian)	Assistant field master	150	5 years.
Indian judges—			
Dwight Haysa (Hopi)	Judge	80	8 years.
Booth New (Navajo)	do	70	8 years.
Police—			
Robert O'Connell (Indian)	Chief police	150	15 years.
Conroy (Indian)	do	125	2 years.
Taapana (Indian)	Private	120	1 year.
Allan Van Dyke (Indian)	do	120	2 years.
Charles (Indian)	do	120	1 year 8 months.

Total number of positions

Reconciliation of registers.

Name of account	Moqui Agency, May 1920				Moqui Agency, April, 1920	
	Balance forward	Debit	Credit	Balance forward	Debit	Credit
Land and improvements				42.00		
Buildings and plant				10,000.00		
Equipment				26,224.10		
Live stock				3,753.00		
Stores				1,829.72		
Accounts payable					2,128.90	
Accounts payable					1,829.72	
Disbursement vouchers					1,643.00	
Transfer vouchers received						1,643.00
Transfer vouchers received						1,643.00
Operating expenses						1,643.00

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Mr. DANIEL. I do not believe it possible.

Mr. HAYDEN. So that you think a definite area of land should be set aside?

Mr. DANIEL. It should be a definite location and guarded until the Navajo understands that he must respect law and order.

The CHAIRMAN. How many Navajos would you have to drive out of this section if you adopted such a thing as that: if you put them back of a certain line?

Mr. DANIEL. To a definite location—50 per cent of them.

The CHAIRMAN. That would be half of the 2,500?

Mr. DANIEL. Yes, sir; it would be half of 3,000. Now, while we estimate that, and it was made by a man on this reservation, the Federal census gives them 2,500; the best that you can do in arriving at the census of the Navajos is an approximation. His approximation is 2,500, but I am satisfied it is 3,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose you had an imaginary line drawn to-morrow morning, how long do you think it would take to drive the 1,500 Navajos back over that line, and how many men do you think it would take, spending now of the Cavalry troop, with that in mind?

Mr. DANIEL. I imagine it would take four or five months to find them.

The CHAIRMAN. I am just asking for your judgment on it.

Mr. DANIEL. It would take you at least a year to effect the transfer of the Navajos occupying one part of the reservation to a definite location on another part of the reservation.

The CHAIRMAN. What would happen to these 1,500 Navajo when they went back and attempted to take the property of the other Navajos on the other side?

Mr. DANIEL. There would not be any trouble to amount to anything between them. They would simply drift back to the condition of the western Navajo in the Black Mesa.

Mr. COLE. Would the Navajos resist such a proposition with force?

Mr. DANIEL. They would not resist troops. They would resist any civil attempt.

The CHAIRMAN. Your judgment is that the only way this question can be cleared up is to draw a line and put the Navajos on the one side of that line or the other side of it, and in order to do that it would take a certain number of troops located here to bring that about?

Mr. DANIEL. Yes, sir.

Mr. CARTER. Do the Hopis live in villages? Have the Navajos driven them from any of their villages?

Mr. DANIEL. They live on top of the mesa. Nobody but a Hopi could live in the Hopi village.

If the chairman will permit me, I will make a definite suggestion about a definite location. Before you concentrate all these Navajos on a definite location you must provide water.

Mr. CARTER. You say the Navajos have not driven the Hopis away from their villages?

Mr. DANIEL. In years gone they have driven them from the low-land up on these inaccessible mesas.

Mr. CARTER. They have not been driven from the villages recently?

Mr. DANIEL. There is nothing there that the Navajo wants, or he would go and get it.

Mr. CARTER. Are the Hopis a wandering tribe like the Navajos?

Mr. DANIEL. No, sir.

Mr. CARTER. They remain permanently in their villages?

Mr. DANIEL. Yes, sir.

Mr. CARTER. Do they drill wells?

Mr. DANIEL. To a limited extent.

Mr. CARTER. More than the Navajos?

Mr. DANIEL. I think so.

Mr. CARTER. The Navajos do very little farming?

Mr. DANIEL. Yes; but that may be due to the fact of their limited opportunities. They can only plant in sand deposits where there is adobe and very little in the line of moisture for about 90 days, only enough to make corn.

Mr. CARTER. Then the Hopis, according to your statement, must be now in possession of most of the lands that are in cultivation on the reservation, if they are farmers and the Navajos are not.

Mr. DANIEL. No; they can not possibly have that. There is only about 600 square miles out of the 3,800.

Mr. CARTER. Are there more than 600 square miles out of the 3,800?

Mr. DANIEL. The Hopi can not have more agricultural land; only in that proportion on the reservation.

Mr. CARTER. I did not say agricultural lands; I said lands in cultivation.

Mr. DANIEL. All the land is in cultivation that could be used for that purpose except among the Navajos.

Mr. CARTER. The Navajos are not farming?

Mr. DANIEL. Not as much as the Hopis.

Mr. CARTER. Then, of the 2,200 Hopis and the 2,500 Navajos, you would find the Hopis, very likely, having most of the lands in cultivation on this reservation?

Mr. DANIEL. Yes.

Mr. ELSTON. But not all the land that is capable of cultivation.

Mr. CARTER. I am not talking about that; I am asking about the land in cultivation.

Mr. DANIEL. I think that the Hopis have the largest proportion of land under cultivation.

Mr. CARTER. That is what I asked. The Hopis are not so much herdsmen as the Navajos?

Mr. DANIEL. No.

Mr. CARTER. Would not the natural consequences be that the Hopis, being an agricultural people, would have the cultivation of the agricultural part and the land used by the herdsmen for grazing would not be in cultivation or only a very small part of it?

Mr. DANIEL. That is practically what is already being done.

Mr. CARTER. Does not that really fit into the scheme of the avocations of the two tribes—one is an agriculturist and has the agricultural land, the majority of it, and the one which has the herdsmen has the majority of the grazing land?

Mr. DANIEL. I think that the reason the Hopi is not more of a herdsmen than he is, is because he has been restricted to such an extent that he has not an area to care for his flocks.

The CHAIRMAN. We passed through to-day in this investigation about 100 miles of Navajo country. Much of it seemed to be very good grazing land for sheep, but we did not see many of these wells during the entire progress of that trip. Is the land we passed through such land as would be proper for the installation of wells?

Mr. ROBINSON. Small sections of it would. In going across at St. Michael, we find at such a high elevation that it would be impracticable to develop wells excepting in a few favored localities, such as low places along some of the dry watercourses.

The CHAIRMAN. Could wells be installed there at distances of 5 or 10 miles apart that would be accessible to those herds?

Mr. ROBINSON. In certain parts, yes; not the whole of it.

The CHAIRMAN. Would that be east, west, and north and south?

Mr. ROBINSON. Very likely.

The CHAIRMAN. Proceed.

Mr. ROBINSON. If we find that water could be gotten in the natural watercourses or depressions by developing wells there, we could conduct the water to the land for use.

The CHAIRMAN. How near could these wells be placed together in

Mr. ROBINSON. We put up a tank with a capacity of about 2,300 gallons, and, under ordinary conditions, that tank contains sufficient water for the stock that comes there at all times. There may be a short time at some time when the wind does not blow and the capacity of a well may run from 50 to 500 gallons an hour if it is pumped to its capacity. Of course, in the wells of that kind if they would be pumped to capacity for any considerable period of time it would lower the water that was going into the well and move it so slowly that there might be then a short period of time, while the water was flowing in it, that you might get none.

The CHAIRMAN. How many wells have you in operation to-day as nearly as you can estimate it?

Mr. ROBINSON. In the Navajo country?

The CHAIRMAN. In the Navajo country?

Mr. ROBINSON. I should say 120 or 130 wells.

The CHAIRMAN. And about how many sheep do you think these wells are supplying?

Mr. ROBINSON. I could not say.

The CHAIRMAN. Could you not estimate it?

Mr. ROBINSON. I think that the number of sheep that would be supplied by these wells would be many thousand.

Mr. CARTER. Would not the fact that these Hopis permanently live in the village militate against their being herdsmen?

Mr. DANIEL. Yes; to a certain extent; but the Navajo, I think, is to blame for that. The Hopi does not attempt to graze his herds very far from the mesa. He gets out about 10 o'clock in the morning and makes it very sure to get back by 4 o'clock.

Mr. CARTER. What is the average value, Mr. Daniels, of this grazing land in the agricultural and grazing areas?

Mr. DANIEL. Per acre?

Mr. CARTER. Yes.

Mr. DANIEL. I could not undertake to say.

Mr. CARTER. What is its value in comparison to the land in cultivation? Is the land in cultivation worth more?

Mr. DANIEL. I should say it would require about 10 acres of land to feed one sheep.

Mr. CARTER. Now, what I am trying to get is the comparison of the land in cultivation with the grazing land. How many acres of grazing land would 1 acre of land in cultivation be worth?

Mr. DANIEL. I do not hardly know how to fix a price of that sort, for the reason that an acre of land that is in cultivation to-day may be absolutely gone to-morrow.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there some production value?

Mr. CARTER. Is 1 acre of land in cultivation and raising crops worth 6 of desert land?

Mr. DANIEL. Yes; I should say so.

Mr. CARTER. The Navajos have land in about the proportion of 5 acres to 1 for the Hopis, then?

Mr. DANIEL. Yes; more than that.

Mr. CARTER. You said the Hopis had 600 square miles.

Mr. DANIEL. Six to one.

Mr. ELSTON. There is just one thing you forget. One-sixth of the land that is occupied by the Hopis is just as barren land as the land occupied by the Navajos, and possibly more so, because it is on the mesa. The Hopis do not cultivate that barren land.

Mr. DANIEL. As a rule, the Hopis has not desirable land.

Mr. CARTER. I want to ask you something, Mr. Daniel, about the supervision of the herds of the Indian. You say you assist him in the care of his flocks and in the sale of his wool.

Mr. DANIEL. We are supposed to assist him in the care of his stock, but one stockman can not be very much assistance in the care of 100,000 sheep, 30,000 cows, 15,000 head of cattle, and 10,000 horses.

Mr. CARTER. So, from your viewpoint the difficulty is you have not enough herdsmen or stockmen?

Mr. DANIEL. We have enough herdsmen and not enough stockmen to give the Indian any material assistance in the care of his stock or sheep.

Mr. CARTER. Just what supervision do you give them?

Mr. DANIEL. This one man is on the reservation most of the time giving them advice wherever he can. He supervises the dipping of the sheep in the shearing.

Mr. CARTER. Do they dip pretty well.

Mr. DANIEL. No; not all of them. We have not the facilities.

Mr. CARTER. You spoke about assisting them in the sale of the wool and in the sale of his stock. Just what are you able to do with reference to that?

Mr. DANIEL. There has never been anything done in that respect until this spring. We have gotten the cooperation of the traders, and the system at present is to make the trader the market for the Indian wool. The wool heretofore has been sold in a way that I think represented one of the most infamous deals that was ever perpetrated on an Indian. The prices run—Boston prices—from about 23 cents to 28 cents for the lower grade, middle grade 35 to 45 cents, and other grades 50 to 60 cents a pound. The traders of the State, cooperating in the attempt to better conditions, are bidding as high as 40 cents a pound on this reservation now.

The CHAIRMAN. For some grades?

Mr. DANIEL. For the higher grades.

Mr. CARTER. What is the lowest?

Mr. DANIEL. The lowest will sell at about 20 cents to 21 cents a pound. The Indian will get that price.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you sell any for that price to-day?

Mr. DANIEL. The traders are bidding for it to-day.

The CHAIRMAN. Any day within the last few days?

Mr. DANIEL. I think so.

Mr. CARTER. Just what do you do? Let us know what your method is in assisting in the sale of that. You do not attempt to fix the price when the Indian attempts to sell his wool?

Mr. DANIEL. I am attempting to teach the Indian and make him understand what his wool is worth. The result is that he will now bring in wool that is already assorted or graded.

Mr. CARTER. Bring it in to the trader?

Mr. DANIEL. Yes.

Mr. CARTER. But that does not pass through your hands?

Mr. DANIEL. It does in a way that I supervise the operations of the traders.

Mr. CARTER. He does not bring it in to you?

Mr. DANIEL. No.

Mr. CARTER. Is it necessary for you to restrict the Indian in selling to say when he shall sell the wool, etc.?

Mr. DANIEL. No.

Mr. CARTER. He sells the wool when he wants to, when he has it?

Mr. DANIEL. Yes.

Mr. CARTER. When is that?

Mr. DANIEL. In the clipping season.

Mr. CARTER. Would you have the right to restrict him as to the time at which he could sell it under the law?

Mr. DANIEL. I do not think so.

Mr. CARTER. You say he consults you about it before he sells?

Mr. DANIEL. No; I do not mean to say that he consults me before he sells any of his wool. He comes in at any time during the week, any day, and asks me what wool is worth on that day, and I tell him what I think the wool is worth on that day.

The CHAIRMAN. Does he present you a sample of the wool?

Mr. DANIEL. No. That represents the wool on this reservation. The Navajo will come in and ask me what that wool is worth.

ditch was completed, or by the time that they could have used the water, the Indian Office set aside several hundred acres of that land to be held in case a boarding school was built there, which they thought might be possible. They cut out the best area of the land that came under that ditch. Of the balance of the land, the Indians did not desire to get any of it as it takes a great deal of work to get it in shape for cultivation. The Indian Office has given no authority up to the present time, that I am aware of, to allot that land, giving the Indian any kind of title to the use of that land at the present time.

The CHAIRMAN. They will not give title to anybody else to the use of it?

Mr. ROBINSON. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any suggestions to make that would relieve that situation and get the land under cultivation? Since money has been spent for the water, it would seem that something ought to be done with it. Would the Indians be willing to go on if there was some arrangement made with them whereby if they developed the land they would become the owners of it?

Mr. ROBINSON. They are very anxious to go on it.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose it could be leased so that a trust period of 10 years could be arranged?

the Government come in and make a large project under which he could get some of the privileges. He turned over to the Government his existing ditch and all his water rights in exchange for the small reservoir right for the amount of land he would have under cultivation, and also entered into an agreement that he would maintain—that is, the annual cleaning of this ditch from the reservoir down—free of all charges to the Government. He pays in cash and has the right under that agreement with the Indian Office to 400 acre-feet of water per year for his land.

Mr. HAYDEN. What does it cost him to keep the ditch clean?

Mr. ROBINSON. I do not know.

Mr. HAYDEN. How much money has the Government spent on that project?

Mr. ROBINSON. \$122,000.

Mr. HAYDEN. Is there any more money appropriated for it that could be expended this year or the coming year?

Mr. ROBINSON. I think \$60,000, but that can be expended during the coming year for operation and maintenance and other work that we can squeeze out of that fund. The ditch is not quite completed. Excavation has been done, but a number of structures are not yet in. We estimate that we could maintain a ditch there during the coming

The CHAIRMAN. Then after that does he go out and have his own free will about selling it at any price he sees fit?

Mr. DANIEL. The Navajo is peculiar. He will shear four or five sheep and ship that to one trader and get his price and sell it, and go back and shear some more sheep, three or four, and take it down here to another trader, 25 miles away, and sell it to him. He may go to another one with the same procedure to get the best price on the rest that he has got.

The CHAIRMAN. Where do you come in on that proposition?

Mr. DANIEL. In that I tell the traders that they must improve their methods of business with the Indians and pay him better prices. I intended to fix a minimum price.

The CHAIRMAN. What supervision have you over the trader? Can you tell him what he shall do?

Mr. DANIEL. The licensed trader has a \$10,000 bond to do business under the regulations.

The CHAIRMAN. What control do you have over him?

Mr. DANIEL. If the trader deliberately undertook to obstruct the Government in its efforts to better the condition of the Indian in any way, his license would not be renewed.

Mr. TILMAN. I would like to bring out one point that has not been touched upon yet. This reservation does not look valuable upon top of the ground. Has it been ascertained that there are vast deposits of particularly valuable coal under the ground?

Mr. DANIEL. It is estimated that there are 49,000,000,000 tons of coal on this reservation.

Mr. TILMAN. It has not been developed?

Mr. DANIEL. No.

Mr. TILMAN. Should not the proper authorities take steps to develop the coal at once in a proper way and sell it and market it in order that the Indian should get the benefit of it?

Mr. DANIEL. I believe if they will develop the coal on this reservation that Congress and the United States Government will be relieved from any further appropriations for either the Hopi or the Navajo Indians.

Mr. TILMAN. That is very gratifying information.

Mr. DANIEL. I communicated some time ago with the department on that point. I suggested that a commission of three men, a transportation man, a coal expert, and a business man be appointed to canvass the question and see what might be done along that line. That was just previous to the passage of the act by Congress authorizing the leasing of coal.

Mr. HAYDEN. There is no law that authorizes the leasing of coal on Indian reservations as yet, and I have introduced a bill to make applicable to Indian reservations the law which Congress has enacted with respect to the leasing of coal on the public domain, with this condition, that no patent shall be issued, but that all the rentals and royalties shall go to the Indians. Whenever that legislation is passed it might be possible to develop the coal, but there is no law at the present time whereby a pound of coal can be mined on any reservation in Arizona.

Mr. DANIEL. I made this suggestion. I asked the department in a communication to allow me to mine coal on this reservation for the purpose of giving the transportation company an adequate haul. I

have succeeded in establishing a motor-truck line between the reservation and Winslow, in order to get a better rate on Government freight and all freight coming this way. I asked for authority or, if authority can not be granted, to give them a back haul on coal that I would mine right here. You can go off on either side of this canyon 12 miles and start a coal mine every 50 yards. I can take you back of the hospital 100 yards and show you a 20-foot vein of coal on both sides of the canyon.

Mr. CARTER. Who made the estimate of the number of tons?

Mr. DANIEL. I think that Mr. Gregory made the estimate.

Mr. CARTER. What prospecting did he do?

Mr. DANIEL. He is our only authority, and the very best authority on geological matters.

Mr. CARTER. That is not answering the question. What prospecting did he do?

Mr. DANIEL. He was here long before I came. I do not know. There are his maps and his works.

Mr. CARTER. I do not doubt the authority; but I was trying to get at the facts, just what he did.

Mr. HAYDEN. What success did you meet with this back haul of coal?

Mr. DANIEL. I have not heard from it.

Mr. HAYDEN. It might be possible for Indians on the reservation owning the coal to mine it and sell it, but there is no authority for it.

Mr. DANIEL. Letting the mining company in?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes.

Mr. DANIEL. But my idea was at the time that the Government had the authority to sell that product for the Indians, just as any other reservation where they give business permits to take stone and sand.

Mr. TILMAN. Aside from that fact, ought not Congress to take steps immediately to pass Mr. Hayden's bill on that subject, and set some force in motion by which this property can be developed and money paid into the Treasury for the benefit of the Indians?

Mr. DANIEL. It seems to me an inexcusable waste of valuable deposit not to develop it.

Mr. TILMAN. Is it true that on the Navajo Reservation there is a vast quantity of valuable pine timber?

Mr. DANIEL. Not on this reservation.

Mr. TILMAN. On the Navajo Reservation. We are broadening out from this reservation. We are investigating the whole Indian question. Is it true that there is valuable timber on the Navajo Reservation?

Mr. DANIEL. I happen to know that there is a large quantity of fine timber on the Navajo Reservation proper.

Mr. TILMAN. Is it true that much of the timber has reached a point which timber men call ripe, and that if it is not sawed up in a short time it will begin to deteriorate?

Mr. DANIEL. I have only been through that portion of the reservation once, but it appeared to me that there was mature timber that should be cut.

Mr. TILMAN. Is it true that steps should be taken to market that timber and have that money paid into the Treasury for the benefit

Indian Pueblo grants. Their lands are as badly in need of drainage as that of their white neighbors. Of 200,000 acres in this middle valley only 49,000 acres are under cultivation, the balance being swamps, marshes, or badly alkali lands. The water table continues to rise and in a few years much less of the area will be susceptible of cultivation, and that part that is cultivated will be less productive.

The State engineer estimates the cost of drainage will average about \$22 an acre. Good land in the valley is worth to-day \$150 per acre. The water-logged land is almost valueless—most of that outside of the Indian grants would go begging at \$10 per acre. Much of the cultivated land is now producing half or less than half the crops that the good land does. It looks like good business to spend \$22 or \$25, or even \$30, to increase the value of the land from \$10 to \$150 an acre; to increase crops on present farmed lands 100 to 200 per cent and incidentally increase the productive area of the Indian lands not less than 300 per cent.

This matter has been brought before the department, and in the Indian appropriation bill for 1921 (Public 141, 66th Cong.) the necessities were recognized and the following section was enacted:

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to provide for the drainage of Pueblo Indian land in the Rio Grande Valley, New Mexico, in connection with operations for the drainage of lands in white ownership, \$6,500, the total cost of draining the Indian land not to exceed \$120,000, reimbursable in accordance with rules and regulations which the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior shall enter into arrangements with the proposed drainage districts, or other body which may be organized to carry

out the completion of the Hogback project as planned and authorized, and this has now practically been done.

The major portion of the land under this ditch has been reserved to be allotted only to Indian students, that they may have a chance to get a good start when they complete their education. The small balance of the land is being settled by the uneducated or so-called "wild Indian," and they are taking the opportunity with such avidity that there is now no more land left for them under this project, and a large number are anxious to get land with water. Surveys have been made, and it has been demonstrated that with a reasonable expenditure of money the canal can be extended for a distance of 10 miles and 7,000 additional acres of good land brought under water. There is no question in my mind that with the construction of this extension, within a year or two after the completion of the work practically the entire area would be settled upon by the so-called "wild Indian." Complete estimates of this extension will be submitted to the Indian Office in time for the consideration of Congress for the next fiscal year.

There is also another large project possible, and preliminary surveys have been made by private parties (which I desire to verify later) and, if found practicable, will submit to the office plans for the irrigation of the large amount of land on the south side of the San Juan River on the Navajo Reservation. This will be a very large project of necessity, and the canal would head on the San Juan 20 or 25 miles east of the reservation and the amount of acreage of land of the reservation. Reconnaissance surveys would seem to indicate that while, perhaps, the project would be impracticable, it would

of the Navajos, to educate their children and to use properly in their own interests?

Mr. DAVIEL. I should think that would be a good thing. That would apply only to the Indians on the reservation.

Mr. FULMAN. I understand that. We are investigating all the Indians, not on this reservation alone.

The CHAIRMAN. If there are no further questions, I would like to call Mr. Robinson as the next witness.

Mr. FULMAN. That is all.

(Statements submitted by Mr. Daniel are as follows:)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,  
MOQUI INDIAN AGENCY,  
Kecams Canon, Ariz., May 21, 1920.

Hon. H. P. SNYDER,

Chairman Committee on Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. SNYDER: I am inclosing, herewith, a statement concerning the funds allotted this jurisdiction as requested by your committee at the hearing held at Kecams Canon, May 18, 1920.

This statement was not submitted at the time of the hearing owing to the limited time allowed for its preparation and is, therefore, forwarded to you for insertion in the records of the hearing of the committee, and to complete the statement submitted by me at that time.

Very respectfully,

ROBERT F. L. DANIEL,  
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

Statement of Funds, 1920

	Amount.	Annual estimate.
Indian schools and agency buildings	\$2,007.67	\$307.67
Indian schools support	26,401.36	8,131.36
Industrial work, pelone, timber (A and S)	2,706.39	500.39
Industrial work, and care, timber (F N)	5,197.46	1,287.46
Pay of Indian police	2,417.09	317.09
Support of Indians in Arizona and New Mexico	21,996.65	3,976.43

Under the appropriation "Indian schools and agency buildings" \$2,007.67 was allotted this jurisdiction, of which \$307.67 was allowed for materials on the annual estimate as follows:

Agency buildings	\$251.04
Police buildings	39.65
Second mess buildings	85.21
Chiniquap buildings	13.33
Ornith buildings	39.65
Hotelly-Evash buildings	68.79

507.67

This allotment of \$2,007.67 is allowed to cover the upkeep of 80 buildings on the reservation, \$307.67 being allowed on annual estimate and the balance of \$1,700 to cover all labor and additional materials that might be needed. This sum is entirely inadequate for the necessary repairs and upkeep of such a large number of buildings, with the result that they are rapidly deteriorating. An appropriation sufficiently large to insure the repair of all buildings on the reservation should be made.

The appropriation "Indian schools support" is used entirely in the operation of day schools for Hopi Indians.

No appropriation is made for Navajo Indians, as far as schools are concerned.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,  
MOQUI INDIAN AGENCY,  
Kecams Canon, Ariz., May 18, 1920.

Hon. H. P. SNYDER,

Chairman Committee on Indian Affairs,

Inspecting Moqui Reservation.

MY DEAR SIR: In conformity with your committee's request I herewith submit for your serious consideration an enumeration of conditions on the Moqui Reservation which urgently need the attention of the Government. That you may better comprehend the needs of this reservation, I am taking up the subjects under the following heads:

AREA.

The area of the reservation is 3,363 square miles, amounting to 2,472,320 acres.

ALLOTMENTS.

There are no approved allotments. There was an attempt at one time to allot the Indians of this reservation. This, however, is absolutely impracticable, because of the lack of water and grazing and because of the immense areas of rock formation and sand deposits, entirely bare of vegetation of any kind and upon which it will never be possible to develop water. For these reasons the reservation must be held and used in common by the Indians. If allotted 400 acres, he might make a living for one year and starve with his flocks the next four, if confined to the limits of his allotment.

SURVEY.

The reservation has never been surveyed, except a small portion which was subdivided some years ago with the intention of allotting the entire population. This work was abandoned and the few allotments then made were never approved, for the reasons stated under "Allotments." The boundary lines of the reservation have never been surveyed and fixed. An attempt has been made, but never completed. This is an important work that should not be delayed longer.

POPULATION.

A correct census of the Hopi Indians shows 2,210, of which 667 are children of school age. The estimated census of the Navajos on the reservation shows 2,500. This is taken from the Federal enumeration and is believed to be approximately correct. There is good reason to believe that in addition to this number there are 500 more Navajos, overflowed from the surrounding reservations, who have drifted in, following water and grass. This gives us practically at all times a population of 5,000 Indians using the water and pastureage of this reservation.

AGRICULTURE AND STOCK.

There is estimated to be on this reservation 100,000 sheep, 30,000 goats, 15,000 cattle, 10,000 horses, and 2,000 burros. The limited supply of water derived from springs and wells developed by the irrigation service is not sufficient to properly supply this number of stock. The unfortunate results of the limited number of wells and the slow development of others because of the Government's failure to provide sufficient funds for a more rapid development of wells is the concentration of stock, far in excess of the pasturage capacity around the sources of water. This means permanent destruction of pasturage and the forcing of the stock so far from the water supply that great loss from starvation and lack of water is the result. It also decreases the quantity and quality of the wool production, the quantity and quality of beef production, and prohibits the practical work of improving the stock by better breeding.

Agricultural efforts are confined to crude methods of raising corn, pumpkins, beans, and melons on scattering sand beds along the washes where moisture in limited quantities accumulates in the sand resting on clay bottoms.

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north of Kecams Canon and south of the Black Mesa there is a population of 50 families, each with their flocks of 100 or more horses. They occupy an area of about 600 square miles and there are but a half dozen springs in this whole district, the largest of which flows only 12 gallons an hour. It can readily be seen that with such a limited supply of water only a limited amount of live stock can exist even though there is ample feed for many times that number.

Since the commencement of the well drilling eight years ago there has been expended approximately \$100,000. This includes the cost of equipment, supplies, and labor. To show for this we have 117 good wells, 7 of which are Artesian, also 111 dry holes, 22,200 feet of 11 1/2 inch good wells and 13,820 feet of dry holes, a total of 250,000 feet or about 7 miles, scattered over an area of 2,000 acres combined. At Coconino, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, etc., etc. are all being equipped with wells, 7 1/2, 10, 15, and 20 inches. We have considerable material on hand for future work and three good well-drilling outfits.

It is possible that these costs may seem high, but as there are some 35,000 to 40,000 Indians on these two reservations, the cost has only been 10 cents per capita for annum, on the average. In addition there has been expended about \$25,000 on the same.

By the construction of this system we have increased the watered area of the reservation one-fourth of five times. The Indians have received about \$2,000 of wages for labor.

The flocks and herds of the Indians have increased fully 200 per cent in the districts we have covered, and in these days of high cost of living the value

The sum annually set aside for this work, \$25,000, is insufficient. This year the entire sum was absolutely exhausted by the 1st of May and the entire outfit had to go until the money for the next fiscal year is available.

There is no question in my mind nor in that of anyone who has thoroughly investigated the matter that this well drilling and maintenance is the most important work done in the Southwest on any of the reservations and the greatest results in improvement for the Indians is resulting. We should have not less than \$40,000 a year for the next five years at least.

Reimbursable funds.—The Indian Appropriation Bill for 1921 (Public Law 111, 68th Cong.) on page 2 provides that "The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to require owners of irrigable lands under any irrigation system heretofore or hereafter constructed for the benefit of the Indians and to which water for irrigation purposes can be delivered, to begin partial reimbursement of the construction charges, where reimbursement is required by law, at such times and in such sums as he may deem best." All of the money appropriated for irrigation purposes in this district, including also the money appropriated for well drilling, has been made reimbursable and by the act of Congress effective August 1, 1914, all sums that heretofore had been authorized for such purposes, having been appropriated as gratuities, were also made reimbursable. It is doubted whether it is within the powers of Congress to pass a law which is retrospective in its effect, but however that may be, I would like to call your attention to the fact that none of the Indians in this district, other than the Southern Utes of Colorado, have any irrigable lands. I would also call your attention to the fact that the Indians are very poor; that they have very little property of any kind and while the figures showing the

No practical effort seems to have been made to introduce scientific dry farming in this country. The crude efforts of the Indians could hardly be called agricultural pursuits. Thus in the geographical and topographical formation of the reservation, it is doubtful whether any practical amount of the reservation could be brought under irrigation, and if it could the cost would be out of all proportion to the good results obtained.

#### MINE RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT.

The geological survey of this reservation gives an estimated coal deposit of 40,000,000,000 tons. There are no indications of any other mineral resources, unless it be oil, and that has not been investigated sufficiently to warrant the statement that it exists on this reservation.

The department has been requested to appoint a competent commission to consider the advisability of developing the coal resources of the reservation; but so far the superintendent has not been advised of any action in that direction.

It would seem that the only hope for an individual income for the Indians of this reservation is from wool and cattle and the development of these immense coal deposits. It is believed that the coal from this reservation can be placed upon the market, thereby making these Indians independent of Government appropriations. I shall not continue your line with suggestions as to how development of the coal deposits should be made further than to suggest that it be placed on the market as fuel or if be converted into electricity on the ground and supplied to the surrounding country, which needs and will be glad to purchase the power.

#### EDUCATION AND SCHOOL FACILITIES.

There are 607 Hopi children on the reservation, all of whom above the age of 5 are in agency or nonreservation schools. There are estimated 600 Navajo children on the reservation, not one of whom is in school or has ever seen the inside of a school. There are five Government day schools on the reservation, with an average enrollment of 478 pupils. These schools are maintained for and attended by Hopi children.

There was a boarding school, with a capacity of 200 pupils, formerly located at Keams Canyon; but five years ago, because of damage to the walls of the buildings by a Government supervisor of construction, a recent inspection of the buildings by a Government supervisor developed the fact that the damage to the buildings was probably caused by a slight earthquake shock and was not sufficient to warrant their being abandoned. He was of the opinion that, owing to deterioration because of the building being unoccupied, it would require from fifty to sixty thousand dollars to repair it and reopen the school.

This school should have never been allowed to remain closed, and should by all means be opened for the accommodation of at least 200 of the 600 Navajo children growing up in ignorance and lawless savagery. The Navajo Indians are persistent in their pleas for school facilities. They must have a boarding school where water and pasturage can be found at different seasons of the year. It is impossible for their children, like the Hopi children, to attend a day school and return to their homes at night. These Navajos, if appears, have always been treated as outlaws and have never been accorded an opportunity to learn the difference between an outlaw and a human being living under the protection of law and order. The Navajo is intelligent, self-reliant, and thrifty. The Hopi is timid and the victim of hopeless persecution.

#### ROADS AND BRIDGES.

These Indians have been here for 500, maybe 1,000, years. The Government has been maintaining this reservation and schools since 1882, but the records do not show that any earnest effort has ever been made to build roads or connect the agency by telephone with the outside world.

We have 50 miles of land/telephone line connecting every school and mission and all but two trailers on the reservation with the agency office. The farthest outlying school is 40 miles from the agency. This line was put in

the past winter with the aid of every white person on the reservation and many Indians, many of whom gave their services free. A telephone line from Keams Canyon to Winslow, the most accessible railroad point, would cost, at present, about \$12,000. An annual appropriation of \$20,000 should be made for roads and bridges for at least four years.

Through the enthusiastic cooperation of the Chamber of Commerce of Winslow, an election of Navajo County was recently held, at which the county highway commission authorized \$150,000 in bonds for roads and bridges, of which \$50,000 was for the Winslow-Moqui Reservation road. This will undoubtedly be followed by other appropriations.

Certainly the Federal Government can do no less than to appropriate a like amount to keep up the roads and bridges on the reservation to meet the county road at the reservation line. It is a challenge to Congress to do as much for the advancement of the Indians.

I desire to impress you with the fact that this splendid cooperation by the people of Winslow and Navajo County represents infinitely more encouragement to the superintendent of this reservation than has ever been received from the Government in this absolutely essential work.

#### WATER.

As previously stated, the present supply of water is inadequate. The appropriation for the work on the Moqui Reservation is only a makeshift, and development, due to this fact, is so slow that grazing areas contiguous to the wells and the springs are being permanently destroyed by overgrazing by the sheep and cattle that should be distributed over larger areas, but can not be until a wiler and more rapid development of stock water is pursued. The present policy is development of water at the expense of grazing, and without the water the pasture would be worthless. It must be speeded up by an accelerated development. This can be done only by appropriation of funds sufficient for irrigation work.

The supervising engineer and his assistants in carrying of this work are all able men, have done and will do all that technical ability and loyalty to duty can do with the meagerly appropriations. There are 5,000 human beings and 180,000 dumb brutes dependent on water that can not be had unless Congress wakes up to the stern necessities involved. These necessities do not contemplate the expenditure of one cent for irrigation.

#### SEPARATE RESERVATION.

The Navajo Indians have become so much a part of this reservation that it will be impossible to restrict them to any lines without troops. They have entrenched on the Hopi Indian until they control approximately four-fifths of this reservation. The subject is serious and demands prompt action, but there are so many points of vital importance to both the Navajo and Hopi Indians that the question of segregation should not be left to the superintendent alone.

It would seem to be the wiser course to appoint a commission of from three to five men from the Indian Service, familiar with local conditions, with full authority to recommend action. I am of the opinion that when the attempt to segregate the two tribes is made it will be necessary to establish a military cantonment on the reservation to control the Navajo until the segregation is complete, and the Indians understand it must not be disregarded. It is said that many of the Navajo Indians, living in almost inaccessible places, rarely ever see a white man and are strangers to law and order and resent attempted enforcement of State or Federal statutes.

The pleas of the Hopi Indian against the depredations and encroachments of the Navajo date back as far as the year 1870, but, as far as I can ascertain, the Government's effective action during these 70 years is represented in paper only, by sending the files of the department, and relief is an unknown quantity on the reservation.

The reservation comprises 3,000 square miles. It allows eight policemen, two at \$30 and \$25 per month and six at \$20, to maintain law and order among 5,000 lawless Indians. We are intended to make this poorest economy it is, in fact, the most inequitable failure to meet a primary condition of maintaining respect for law and order.

It is within your province, gentlemen, to apply the remedy or repudiate the responsibility.

I wish to impress you with the fact that my report in this plain language is without political or religious prejudice and is based upon 30 years of daily contact with the Indian of this country, and his condition, many of which conditions among other tribes are similar to those under discussion, and I respectfully submit that the question involved is one of humanity and citizenship, and should be faced coolly and deliberately with the determination to meet and work it out to a logical conclusion, without the ever-present ghost of selfish political expediency.

The Indian problem is directly affected by the fact that, with all the protection and vast sums of money and the untiring efforts expended upon the education and development of the Indians of North America, there has never been developed among them a "Mowat." It therefore devolves upon the stronger race to force them out of darkness, for the reason that no race of people who have never developed a leader have risen by their own efforts.

HEALTH AND HOSPITALS

Your earnest consideration is invited to the needs for an appropriation to maintain the hospital at Keams Canon. We have one of the finest hospitals in the service, with 30 beds. This hospital was built out of cash and endorsed from various funds, gratuities labor, and prison labor. It is run upon whatever money we can save from other appropriations. Not one cent for its support is being specifically appropriated except about \$1,000 for drugs and subsistence, and the salaries, and not enough in this way to provide sufficient help.

The hospital is crowded all the time, patients coming in to 30 miles voluntarily for treatment, and Indians come from adjoining reservations. It would take too much of your valuable time to undertake to give statistical information of the general operations, medical treatments, and maternity cases performed and cared for in this hospital. It is one whose work is being done in fact, without broadcast advertisement. We need for operating expenses an annual appropriation of \$12,000 and \$3,000 for extension and repairs. You make annual appropriations for other hospitals, why neglect this one? It is needed more by these people than some maintained elsewhere.

SALARIES AND EMPLOYEES

There is inclosed herewith a tabulated statement showing the employees of this reservation, their designation, race, compensation, and length of service. I desire especially to fix your attention to the matter of compensation of every employe on this reservation except that of the superintendent; that position I will leave for some one else to comment upon.

Congress, because of the protracted advance in prices, every necessity of life for the past 10 years, has for the past two years appropriated \$240 additional compensation for every employe in the Indian Service to meet the increased demand upon their incomes.

In all legislation concerning the Indian business there seems to be a peculiar fatality, inasmuch as invariably there will be found the "jokers." In this connection the "joker" comes up in the fact that by special legislation you increased the compensation and cut down the general appropriation, which includes basic salaries, to a point where the Indian Office now deems it necessary to change certain regular or temporary positions to per diem employment, which, in plain English, means that such employes will not receive the benefit of the increase of compensation allowed by special authority.

For some years, because the salaries of the Indian Service have been so insignificant and unjust, the work has lost the services of hundreds of its old, trained, and experienced employes, and present prospects of further curtailment means further disintegration of the organization.

This, not say, this simply for an argument in favor of better pay, but with the idea of placing before you the cold fact that the service tending to please because intelligent, efficient, and competent people will not accept or continue service at your prices. This has no connection whatever with the nation-wide dissatisfaction existing between employes and employes.

This continued withholding of appropriations for the maintenance of the Indian Service has been in action so quick that it is up to Congress to provide sufficient funds to enable the work to retire from the Indian business, and then pay the penalty for the Government's failure to discharge its obligation.

I desire to ask if it is not a fact that every salary of the Government is

fixed by legislation except those of the Indian Service? Possibly a just consideration of this point might bring about a condition in the Indian Service which would make it equal to the work with which it is confronted. It is more than probable that at the beginning of the next school year on this reservation, out of 11 teachers' positions there will only be 2 filled, for the reason that their services are in demand outside of the Indian Service at a compensation commensurate with their abilities.

In conclusion, gentlemen, if anything I have said shall assist you in your labors to reach a satisfactory solution of one of the most complicated subjects for your deliberation in the discharge of your legislative duties, bringing to the Indian Service even a small benefit and improvement, I shall indeed feel that your visit to this reservation has been one of the most important steps in constructive Indian work, and I shall also feel that my humble effort has been rewarded.

Very respectfully,

ROBERT E. F. DANIEL,

Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

Employees, Menal Indian Reservation, May, 1930.

Name	Position	Salary	Length of service
Robert E. F. Daniel	Superintendent	\$2,500	29 years
Charles Young	Chief Clerk	1,200	1 year 9 months
John G. Hunter	Clerk (property)	1,000	3 years 3 months
Wm. A. Fisher	Physician	1,000	2 years 3 months
Elmer Young	Clerk	800	7 years 9 months
Rivers Sumner	Assistant	800	2 months
Hugh D. O. Hammond	United States Foreman	4,200	1 year 3 months
William A. Olds	General mechanic	4,200	6 years
Edmond A. Olds	Physician	2,000	7 years 3 months
Elizabeth P. Wain	Janitor	800	3 years
Margaret Fisher	Cook (hospital)	400	7 months
Mattie Taylor	Cook (temporary)	400	7 months
Bert Vancetta (Indian)	Laborer	700	2 years 9 months
Hankley Dooch (Indian)	Laborer and acting interpreter	340	3 months
Paul J. Lecroy (Indian)	Laborer	600	9 months
Red Setawa (Indian)	Laborer	720	1 year 11 months
Frank Kavama (Indian)	Assistant engineer	400	1 year 8 months
Carlton (Indian)	Laborer	400	2 years
Peter Nuvama (Indian)	Carpenter	400	1 year 7 months
Howard (Indian)	Laborer	800	Do.
Robert Day School	Principal	1,100	9 years 6 months
George L. Leaming	Teacher	800	2 years 3 months
Edgar H. Warner	Teacher	800	10 months
Marjorie (Indian)	Teacher (temporary)	600	1 year 3 months
Wm. Coohvossima (Indian)	Do.	600	9 years 3 months
Sam Leaming	Time-keeper	320	1 year 3 months
Grace Curtis (Indian)	Sanitary	250	3 months
Harold Paulson (Indian)	Assistant	250	3 months
Alban (Indian)	Do.	250	3 months
Chapman Day School	Teacher in charge	1,000	3 years 3 months
Elizabeth Jones	Disburser	800	Do.
Edo Nuvama (Indian)	Sanitary	300	4 years 3 months
John Nuvama (Indian)	Assistant	300	Do.
Second Mesa Day School	Principal	1,000	8 years
John H. Kirkland	Teacher	800	1 year
Bertha Kirkland	Teacher (temporary)	600	3 months
Ned Loma (Indian)	Do.	600	1 year
Allen Hopson (Indian)	Sanitary	300	6 years
Joseph Coohvossima (Indian)	Cook	340	11 years
T. Florence (Indian)	Assistant	120	9 months
David English	Do.	120	1 year 6 months
Ottawa Day School	Principal	1,000	7 years
Emory A. Mark	Teacher	720	1 year 1 month
Grace Gillin	Teacher (temporary)	600	1 year 9 months
Allice Thompson Cook	Do.	600	9 years
Ida Marks	Housekeeper	500	11 years
Stella Neeshonwa (Indian)	Sanitary	300	1 year 3 months
Milly Hope (Indian)	Assistant	300	2 years
Jim Neeshonwa (Indian)	Do.	300	2 years
Haskell Day School	Principal	1,000	3 years 3 months
John E. Anderson	Teacher	720	1 year 6 months
Grace S. Coekin	Teacher	720	8 months
Ida R. Kinney	Teacher (temporary)	600	3 years 2 months
Ella Anderson	Housekeeper	500	8 months
Florence Manner	Sanitary	300	8 months
Grace Gashwa (Indian)	Assistant	120	3 months
Walter Tuischawa (Indian)	Do.	300	4 years



The CHAIRMAN. We passed through to-day in this investigation about 100 miles of Navajo country. Much of it seemed to be very good grazing land for sheep; but we did not see many of these wells during the entire progress of that trip. Is the land we passed through such land as would be proper for the installation of wells?

Mr. ROBINSON. Small sections of it would. In going across at St. Michael, we find at such a high elevation that it would be impracticable to develop wells excepting in a few favored localities, such as low places along some of the dry watercourses.

The CHAIRMAN. Could wells be installed there at distances of 5 or 10 miles apart that would be accessible to those herds?

Mr. ROBINSON. In certain parts, yes; not the whole of it.

The CHAIRMAN. Would that be east, west, and north and south?

Mr. ROBINSON. Very likely.

The CHAIRMAN. Proceed.

Mr. ROBINSON. If we find that water could be gotten in the natural watercourses or depressions by developing wells there, we could conduct the water to the land for use.

The CHAIRMAN. How near could these wells be placed together in order to suitably supply the sheep with water?

Mr. ROBINSON. It is usually considered that cattle and sheep might travel a distance of 6 miles from water and back, and in that case 12 miles might be satisfactory, although in the case of sheep that is rather an excessive distance for them to travel, I believe.

The CHAIRMAN. In drilling the wells you have put down so far, what percentage do you get as they call it in the oil country of "dry holes?"

Mr. ROBINSON. Very nearly two-thirds.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the average cost of putting down one of those wells; what is the average cost of drilling a hole?

Mr. ROBINSON. It depends on the depth; probably not less than \$200, but it may run to \$1,000.

The CHAIRMAN. The average?

Mr. ROBINSON. The average would run between \$300 and \$400.

The CHAIRMAN. If you get a dry hole you lose on the average cost of drilling and nothing else?

Mr. ROBINSON. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the average cost of the well set up ready to operate?

Mr. ROBINSON. In addition to the cost, there will be the cost of the pipe and the windmill and tanks and troughs, and when we take into consideration the long freight haul from the railroad to get the material on the ground it will probably run from \$700 to \$1,000 more than that.

The CHAIRMAN. A safe estimate would be \$1,500, then, to drill the well?

Mr. ROBINSON. I believe so. I think it would not cost quite that as an average; that is, with shallow wells.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the nature of the water you get out of these wells and how much of a flow? It depends, of course, entirely on the wind?

Mr. ROBINSON. Entirely on the wind.

The CHAIRMAN. Give us the average amount of water.

Mr. ROBINSON. We put up a tank with a capacity of about 2,300 gallons, and, under ordinary conditions, that tank contains sufficient water for the stock that comes there at all times. There may be a short time at some time when the wind does not blow and the capacity of a well may run from 50 to 600 gallons an hour if it is pumped to its capacity. Of course, in the wells of that kind if they would be pumped to capacity for any considerable period of time it would lower the water that was going into the well and move it so slowly that there might be then a short period of time, while the water was flowing in it, that you might get none.

The CHAIRMAN. How many wells have you in operation to-day as nearly as you can estimate it?

Mr. ROBINSON. In the Navajo country?

The CHAIRMAN. In the Navajo country?

Mr. ROBINSON. I should say 120 or 130 wells.

The CHAIRMAN. And about how many sheep do you think these wells are supplying?

Mr. ROBINSON. I could not say.

The CHAIRMAN. Could you not estimate it?

Mr. ROBINSON. One well will take care of a good many thousand sheep. I can illustrate it a little by something between this country, Keams Canyon, and what is known as "Black Rock Mesa." There is an area of about 600 square miles. As near as we could find out, in that area there were 50 or 60 families who were beginning to put wells in there; and there were about 8 or 10 known springs, the largest of which had a capacity of 12 gallons to the hour. Those springs, in connection with any water holes that might be there, and the rainfall constituted the entire water supply for those families and their flocks and herds and horses. So I would say a small amount of water out here in the Navajo country will support a large number of animals and people. I do not know whether that answers your question.

The CHAIRMAN. It does in a way, probably as well as it could be answered under the circumstances. In your judgment the way that we could proceed here to help the situation would be to install more of these windmills and wells?

Mr. ROBINSON. I think so; yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any other irrigation project except Gango in this section of the country?

Mr. ROBINSON. Not in this section. There are some farther north.

The CHAIRMAN. You are, of course, familiar with that one?

Mr. ROBINSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. To what extent is the land around that project being used? I mean, cultivated?

Mr. ROBINSON. A very small amount.

The CHAIRMAN. How much land could be cultivated under that project?

Mr. ROBINSON. 1,500 acres.

The CHAIRMAN. What, in your judgment, is the reason it is not being cultivated?

Mr. ROBINSON. Let me explain first, that the ditch is running along a narrow valley through which a stream runs and it was necessary to build two ditches, one on either side of the stream. When the first

ditch was completed, or by the time that they could have used the water, the Indian Office set aside several hundred acres of that land to be held in case a boarding school was built there, which they thought might be possible. They cut out the best area of the land that came under that ditch. Of the balance of the land, the Indians did not desire to get any of it as it takes a great deal of work to get it in shape for cultivation. The Indian Office has given no authority up to the present time, that I am aware of, to allot that land, giving the Indian any kind of title to the use of that land at the present time.

The CHAIRMAN. They will not give title to anybody else to the use of it?

Mr. ROBINSON. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any suggestions to make that would relieve that situation and get the land under cultivation? Since money has been spent for the water, it would seem that something ought to be done with it. Would the Indians be willing to go on if there was some arrangement made with them whereby if they developed the land they would become the owners of it?

Mr. ROBINSON. They are very anxious to go on it.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose it could be fixed so that a trust period of 10 years could be arranged and where the Indian had shown his willingness to develop the land and he did develop it that a number of acres should become his own and no one could put him off of it. Would that be an inducement to the Indian?

Mr. ROBINSON. I believe it would, and for the permanent improvements he put on it he would receive remuneration. No Indian would then object to going on the land under those conditions.

The CHAIRMAN. There is one small area of land. How many Indians are there who would possibly subscribe to a proposition of that kind?

Mr. ROBINSON. Sufficient to take up all the land.

The CHAIRMAN. A division of the property would not bring on a row that would make it necessary to bring an entire troop of cavalry here?

Mr. ROBINSON. I do not think so.

The CHAIRMAN. You think they could get along without one?

Mr. ROBINSON. I think so if they were given a chance, and it was made known to them that they could have this land under those conditions: I think there would be sufficient applications within a reasonable time to take up all the land.

The CHAIRMAN. Has it been demonstrated that products could be raised by cultivation since the ditch has been in?

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. Hubbell has 140 acres that have been successfully cultivated from this reservoir.

Mr. ELSTON. So they do make use of this water.

Mr. ROBINSON. He does not use all. Mr. Hubbell filed on the water and went on the land before it was a part of the Indian reservation and obtained 120 acres of land. Thereafter, when the reservation was established here, it left it within the bounds of the reservation. He has already filed on this water and had built a ditch from the stream to his land. He found that the expense of keeping it up was greater than he could pay individually and was anxious to have

the Government come in and make a large project under which he could get some of the privileges. He turned over to the Government his existing ditch and all his water rights in exchange for the small reservoir right for the amount of land he would have under cultivation, and also entered into an agreement that he would maintain—that is, the annual cleaning of this ditch from the reservoir down—free of all charges to the Government. He pays in cash and has the right under that agreement with the Indian Office to 400 acre-feet of water per year for his land.

Mr. HAYDEN. What does it cost him to keep the ditch clean?

Mr. ROBINSON. I do not know.

Mr. HAYDEN. How much money has the Government spent on that project?

Mr. ROBINSON. \$122,000.

Mr. HAYDEN. Is there any more money appropriated for it that could be expended this year or the coming year?

Mr. ROBINSON. I think \$30,000, but that can be expended during the coming year for operation and maintenance and other work that we can squeeze out of that fund. The ditch is not quite completed. Excavation has been done, but a number of structures are not yet in. We estimate that we could maintain a ditch there during the coming year and do the balance of the work necessary to put water through-out its entire length.

Mr. CASTER. Has any Indian put any other land under the ditch yet?

Mr. ROBINSON. There has been 50 or 60 acres. The Indians have come to the man in charge there frequently asking for more land, and I have instructed him, without any authority from the Indian Office, to tell the Indians that we will furnish them water any place on the project, and to go ahead and cultivate the land, but so far as giving him any assurance that he will have title to the land, he must see the superintendent about it, because we have no authority to allot the land.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you anything further that you desire to say to the committee while we are here?

Mr. ROBINSON. I have reduced to writing a number of points. The hour is getting late, perhaps, and I turned it over to the assistant clerk of your committee a day or two ago as a part of the record.

The CHAIRMAN. We will put your statement in the record at this point.

(The statement referred to is as follows:)

MAY 12, 1923.

HON. CARL HAYDEN,

Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. HAYDEN: I wish to call your attention for the Committee on Indian Affairs, House of Representatives, a few outstanding facts which I consider very important in connection with the efforts of the Indian irrigation service and particularly district No. 3, comprising the States of Colorado, New Mexico, and the northern part of Arizona, of which I am in charge. I do not intend to try to cover very many things, but there are a few points that I believe merit your special attention at this time and which I will touch upon briefly.

*Drainage for the Pueblo Indians.*—The mighty Rio Grande Valley, extending from White Rock Canyon to San Marcelino, is fast becoming water-logged and needs drainage. Between White Rock Canyon and the south line of the Pueblo Indian lands, something like 40 per cent of the total area of the valley are

Indian Pueblo grants. Their lands are as badly in need of drainage as that of their white neighbors. Of 200,000 acres in this middle valley only 40,000 acres are under cultivation, the balance being swamps, marshes, or badly alkali lands. The water table continues to rise and in a few years much less of the area will be susceptible of cultivation, and that part that is cultivated will be less productive.

The State engineer estimates the cost of drainage will average about \$22 an acre. Good land in the valley is worth to-day \$150 per acre. The water-logged land is almost valueless—most of that outside of the Indian grants would go beyond \$10 per acre. Much of the cultivated land is now producing half or less than half the crops that the good land does. It looks like good business to spend \$22 or \$25, or even \$30, to increase the value of the land from \$10 to \$150 an acre; to increase crops on present farmed lands 100 to 200 per cent and incidentally increase the productive area of the Indian lands not less than 500 per cent.

This matter has been brought before the department, and in the Indian appropriation bill for 1921 (Public Law 141, 60th Cong.) the necessities were recognized and the following section was enacted:

"To enable the Secretary of the Interior to provide for the drainage of Pueblo Indian land in the Rio Grande Valley, New Mexico, in connection with operations for the drainage of lands in white ownership; \$6,500, the total cost of draining the Indian land not to exceed \$130,000; reimbursable in accordance with rules and regulations which the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe: Provided, That the Secretary of the Interior shall enter into arrangements with the proposed drainage districts, or other body which may be organized to carry on the work, only after he shall be satisfied that the plans for the work are adequate for the purpose intended; and that, should it appear to him at any time that construction work is not being carried out in accordance with approved plans, he may withhold payment of any sums due until such work shall have been completed."

I request I write the same relative to drainage in the letter of the chamber of commerce, which gives detailed information along the same line, and I also attach in the report of the State engineer of New Mexico on this matter of drainage to give you still further details, thus allowing me to cut the matter short here. So, without going into any extensive discussion on the subject, I simply desire to impress upon the committee the necessity of continuing this legislation, that as fast as the white lands are ready to come into drainage districts the Indian lands properly belonging in these drainage districts may also come in. The following parcels are included in this area: Abochil, Santa Dominga, San Felipe, Santa Ana, Hualdides, Panchase, Samala, and Istota.

**Possible loss of water rights, Navajo Indians.**—During the first three days of April of this year there was a convention of the League of the Southwest, held in Los Angeles. This League of the Southwest includes the States of Arizona, California, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Utah, and Texas. From the action of the league at this convention it would appear that the league is particularly interested in the development of the Colorado River Valley in California and Arizona. Large districts in both States would benefit by further use of the waters of the Colorado River but to make this water available storage is necessary. The principal resolution passed was for the construction of a near Boulder Canyon on the Colorado River, as proposed by ex-Secretary Lane, a great dam to control the destructive floods of the Colorado River and which would have sufficient capacity to supply water for the irrigation of 1,500,000 acres in addition to that already irrigated. In order to make this large dam of service for the irrigation of the area contemplated, it would be necessary to store over 6,000,000 acre-feet of water annually. The appropriation of this amount of water would probably be sufficient to exhaust the entire supply of the upper streams, and would prevent further appropriations in Colorado and New Mexico. One of the principal tributaries of the Colorado River is the San Juan. Unless the rights of the Indians to water from this stream are protected by some action prior to such an immense appropriation below, there will be no water left for any further development for the Navajo Indians.

At present, with the exception of a few small ditches the water appropriated for these Indians is limited to that amount taken out for the irrigation project at Shiprock, covering about 5,000 acres of land. There are possibilities of extending the diversion and cultivation for these Indians very largely, but this matter has not been brought to the attention of the Indian Office or Congress

awaiting the completion of the floodback project as planned and authorized, and this has never practically been done.

The larger portion of the land under this ditch has been reserved to be allotted only to Indian students, that they may have a chance to get a good start when they complete their education. The small balance of the land is being settled by the uneducated or so-called "wild Indian," and they are seizing the opportunity with such avidity that there is now no more land left for them under this project; and a large number are anxious to get land with water. Surveys have been made, and it has been demonstrated that a distance of 10 miles and expenditure of money the canal can be extended for a distance of 10 miles and 7,000 additional acres of good land brought under water. There is no question in my mind that with the construction of this extension, within a year or two after the completion of the work practically the entire area would be settled upon by the so-called "wild Indian." Complete estimates of this extension will be submitted to the Indian Office in time for the consideration of Congress for the next fiscal year.

There is also another large project possible, and preliminary surveys have been made by private parties (which I desire to verify later) and, if found practicable, will submit to the office plans for the irrigation of the large amount of land on the south side of the San Juan River on the Navajo Reservation. This will be a very large project of necessity, and the canal would head on the San Juan 20 or 25 miles east of the reservation. Reconnaissance surveys would seem to indicate that while, perhaps, the project would be impracticable, it would be possible to cover nearly 1,000,000 acres of land with such a ditch. This would include, of course, the entire area under the ditch, of which perhaps 25 per cent would be unsuitable for irrigation. Of course, the construction of such a canal would involve large expenditures, but considering the fact that on the Navajo Reservation there are some 40,000 Indians, 10 per cent of whom have no irrigable lands whatever, it would seem that Congress should take some steps to secure to these Indians in New Mexico sufficient water to irrigate land for their needs. At present the future of the Navajo Indians is a grave problem. They have a very large reservation, which is almost absolutely arid. The number of Indians is rapidly increasing. In order to make these Indians self-supporting and independent something must be done, and it would seem that in a country where the irrigable area is so small because the amount of water is so meager that the one or two large chances should be safeguarded for these Indians. I would respectfully suggest that until some complete information is in your hands that you endeavor to prevent any action by Congress that will not reserve to these Indians a sufficient quantity of the water of the San Juan River to irrigate these lands, even though the use of this water in Arizona and California would be of great benefit.

**Navajo stock water.**—For a number of years there has been an annual appropriation for the purpose of the development of water supply for the Navajo and Hopi Indians. This is such an extensive subject that in the limited space in a communication of this kind I am unable to do it justice. February 9, 1918, I presented for the Indian Office a full report on this subject, and I would suggest that you call upon the Indian Office for this report, or, if you desire, I will prepare a copy for you.

Living in an arid country with practically no chance for irrigation, the entire livelihood of 60,000 Navajo Indians depends upon stock raising. These Indians are natural herdsmen and a few years ago it was noticed that their flocks had increased to the maximum that the water supply would carry, although the limit of grazing had not nearly been reached. The increase of the flocks would reach a maximum point, they thought, would be a season of drought and the mortality would be great, reducing the flocks to that number that could exist on the water supply of the normal year.

The drilling of wells for domestic and stock purposes was then common and the improvement of springs also undertaken. Wells have been drilled over a large area, but from the fact that the country is such an arid one many dry holes have been put down, but the development of water in others has amply justified the effort and expense.

To a person living in a country where there is sufficient water, the value of even a little water in a desert country is not understood. A trickle of a few gallons an hour must even be sufficient for a number of families for their domestic use and for stock purposes. As, for instance, in the country lying

north of Kanab Canyon and south of the Black Mesa there is a population of 50 families, each with their flocks of sheep and some horses. They occupy an area of about 600 square miles, and there are but a half dozen springs in this whole district, the largest of which flows only 12 gallons an hour. It can readily be seen that with such a limited supply of water only a limited amount of live stock can exist even though there is ample feed for many times that number.

Since the commencement of the well drilling eight years ago there has been expended approximately \$140,000. This includes the cost of equipment, supplies, and work. To show for this we have 111 good wells, 7 of which are artesian, also 114 dry holes, aggregating 14,223 feet of good wells and 11,829 feet of dry holes, a total of 26,052 feet, or about 3 miles, scattered over an area as great as the combined area of Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, these wells all being equipped with windmills, tanks, and troughs. We have considerable material on hand for future work and three good well-drilling outfits.

It is possible that these costs may seem high, but as there are some 35,000 to 40,000 Indians on these two reservations the cost has only been 40 cents per capita per annum. On the spring development there has been expended about \$20,000, or about \$3,700 a year.

By the expenditure of this money we have increased the watered area of the reservations four or five times. The Indians have received about \$22,000 in wages for labor.

The flocks and herds of the Indians have increased fully 200 per cent. in the districts we have covered, and in these days of high cost of living, the value of the increased cost of wool and meat production would not only be a big interest on the investment but go a long way toward paying the principal.

The health of the Indians in the districts covered has been materially improved. This is especially true of the Hopi Indians, where the death rate has been greatly lessened since they have had good water for domestic purposes.

After years of effort on the part of the Government to induce the Hopi Indians to come down from the mesa tops and settle on their lands, but without avail, the water development and increase in their flocks and herds have had the desired effect.

We have increased their interest in their flocks and herds, and consequently in the quality of their animals as well as quantity, and had but not least we have by this expenditure done more toward the civilization of the Indians along all points than almost anything else that has ever been done for them.

It is the consensus of opinion of practically everyone who knows of the work being done for the Indians of this region, that greater benefits have come to them from this water development, both in the line of civilization and material prosperity, than any other like sum expended for them, many going to the extent of saying that this applies even to the education of the Indians in the school.

We have tried to use the money appropriated to serve the greatest number of Indians and for that reason we have spaced the wells at considerable distances apart that we might cover the largest possible area. Working to the best of our ability, we have only covered a comparatively small portion of the reservation. When the work was commenced, it was generally considered that after we put down a well the Indians could look after it and the expense of operation and maintenance would be small, but it has been discovered that the Navajo Indian has no mechanical ability and will do nothing toward keeping up the windmills and pumps or, if he does try to do something, will invariably do the wrong thing. It was found absolutely necessary that we look after these wells constantly, for many families with their flocks have moved to parts of the country where there is no other water, and it was found that without constant supervision, the wells would be inoperative at the time they were most needed. The first few years the maintenance costs were small, but now the number and distribution of the wells is so great that it is absolutely necessary to keep five or six in the field for maintenance purposes. The maintenance charges will not only continue to increase with the greater number of wells being drilled, but as time goes on the equipment will begin to decay, replacement for tanks will cost, windmills wear out, the pumps get out by sand, pipes and casings rust out and have to be replaced. In order to keep up with the needs of the Indians for a number of years it will be necessary to have at least two drilling outfits and keep two maintenance crews at work.

The sum annually set aside for this work, \$25,000, is insufficient. This year the entire sum was absolutely exhausted by the 1st of May and the entire outfit laid off until the money for the next fiscal year is available.

There is no question in my mind, not in that of anyone who has thoroughly investigated the matter but that the well-drilling and maintenance is the most important work done in the Southwest in any of the reservations and the greatest results in improvement for the Indians is resulting. We should have not less than \$40,000 a year for the next five years at least.

**Reimbursable funds.**—The Indian appropriation bill for 1921 (Public Law 141, 60th Cong.) on page 2 provides that "The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to require owners of irrigable lands under any irrigation system heretofore or hereafter constructed for the benefit of the Indians and to which water for irrigation purposes can be delivered to begin partial reimbursement of the construction charges, where reimbursement is required by law, at such times and in such sums as he may deem best." All of the money appropriated for irrigation purposes in this district, including also the money appropriated for well drilling, has been made reimbursable and by the act of Congress effective August 1, 1914, all sums that heretofore had been authorized for such purposes, having been appropriated as gratuities, were also made reimbursable. It is doubted whether it is within the powers of Congress to pass a law which is retroactive in its effect, but however that may be, I would like to call your attention to the fact that none of the Indians in this district, other than the Southern Utes of Colorado, have any tribal funds whatsoever. I would also call your attention to the fact that the Indians are very poor; that they have very little property of any kind and while the figures showing the total number of Navajo sheep, for instance, is large, when these holdings are divided up between 40,000 people the number per capita is very small. It is doubted that any collection can be made from these Indians for any of the work that has been done at the present time.

The amount of irrigable land is very small, and the Indian going on the land has practically nothing except his hands with which to wrest a livelihood from the soil. If you attempt to put him on the land burdened with the thought that he must reimburse the Government for the entire cost of the irrigation project within a short time it will frighten him away and the result will be that the land is not settled upon and is not improved as desired.

In practically all cases the money that has been expended in this district has been expended for the Indians without their request. It will be difficult to make the Indian believe that something that has been forced upon him without his desire or request should be paid for in hard money. He would feel very much as you would should a dealer in general merchandise believe that you needed certain articles of merchandise that he handled and would have them delivered at your house. You would know that you had not ordered them and might possibly consider that they had been gifts to you. Then, if after a considerable period of time the merchant should come to you and find that you pay him for all of these articles you would naturally resent his action and, if you had no other property to speak of, Mr. Merchant would have great difficulty in making any collections. Such is the attitude of the Indians over this reimbursable charge.

There is some chance on the Navajo Reservation of securing equipment of these reimbursable charges without injury to the Indians. As is well known there are extensive deposits of coal and also considerable areas of good, marketable pine timber. Should Congress authorize the sale of either or both of these articles, sufficient funds could readily be secured to pay all the reimbursable charges against the Indians with a large amount left over for their benefit, and I would recommend that Congress take some such action and not nullify the value for the Indians of irrigation and water development by trying to force the individual Indian to pay for it at this time.

I would like to call your attention to one other thing in connection with these charges that were made reimbursable. The money has been expended over a period of some 50 years and none of these charges are not for irrigation for the benefit of the Indians, but have been in many cases for the development of domestic water supplies for schools and agencies. Many of them were for spears for projects which were never built because they were found impracticable, and many others, for another thing of which the Indians never received any benefit. If these old accounts are to be made specific charges against the Indians, they should be set out and only those which really benefited them should be included therein.

There are many other smaller points that I would like to bring before your attention but feel that the limited space I could demand in an unasked-for communication has already been reached but should you or your committee desire any additional information regarding any irrigation project or any other matter pertaining to this section, I will be glad to furnish it to you at any time.

Yours, very truly,

H. F. ROBINSON,  
Superintending Engineer.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. Daniels has prepared a statement also.

The CHAIRMAN. We will have it inserted in the record at the close of his oral statement.

Mr. ELSTON. Your statement gives an estimate of the new wells required?

Mr. DANIEL. No, sir. I have just referred to the matter in a general way. I could not take up everything, but I have just touched the principal points.

Mr. CARTER. Did you get in the record how many wells?

Mr. ROBINSON. One hundred and twenty.

Mr. HAYDEN. About this Hopi situation: We have had considerable discussion before you came in about the cultivated land that the Hopis use and its value compared with the range land, and so forth. The truth of the matter is that on these reservations the Hopis do cultivate more land than the Navajos on this Moqui Reservation.

Mr. ROBINSON. I believe so. It is in such comparatively compact shape that you get the impression that there is a large amount. Perhaps if it were over the entire reservation and not in little patches, it would be different. They do not cultivate in large patches. The character of the Navajo is not like that of the Hopi.

Mr. HAYDEN. Have you made any plans for disposition of additional water for Hopi Indians on this reservation?

Mr. ROBINSON. There is no plan for much additional water, but we have made some plans and done some work during the past year to control the flood waters, and I think that it comes from over-grazing more than anything else.

The floods wash off the surface of the land and the Indian, with a little work, could store water over considerable areas of the valley and cultivate more ground there. During the growing season the water is cutting in deep at the arroyos. The Oraibi wash, when I first came to this country 15 years ago, was 5 or 6 feet deep; it is now 40 to 60 feet deep and 100 to 500 feet wide. We are trying to prevent it, and we are making plans to do so, and have done some work to prevent those washes cutting down. If they do cut down, it is going to deprive the Hopi of all the cultivated land he has anywhere near the villages. I believe that it is a very important piece of work to take up.

Mr. HAYDEN. What is your method for repairing this erosion?

Mr. ROBINSON. We try to get it at the point where it has not begun to do very much erosion. We are putting down what you might call wind fences. Take an ordinary fence post and put it in the ground and leave half of it, say 24 inches, projecting and use heavy weight hog wire. When the water comes down it carries more or less debris and the stuff catches against the fence and spreads the water laterally and will prevent it from confining itself to any single channel, and the erosion will be prevented by the spreading of the water.

Mr. HAYDEN. That is not expensive?

Mr. ROBINSON. Not expensive at all. The work that we did here last year will cover an area of about 1,000 acres. The cost of it is \$2,200, I think.

Mr. CARTER. Will these 130 wells have water in them?

The CHAIRMAN. Those are producing wells?

Mr. CARTER. How many did you say did not?

The CHAIRMAN. About two-thirds of them go dry.

Mr. ROBINSON. There is another thing. Sometimes we have an area with a well where we have water and arrange to put in a wind-mill. In a short time it may go dry and we can not get water any more. When we have to abandon wells of that kind we take the equipment down and move it to another place.

The CHAIRMAN. If there is no further business we will consider the hearings closed.

(Thereupon, at 11:45 o'clock p. m., the subcommittee adjourned.)

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—  
Palace, Ariz., Wednesday, May 19, 1920.

The subcommittee met at Walpi Moqui Indian village at 9:30 o'clock a. m., Hon. Carl Hayden (acting chairman) presiding.

Mr. HAYDEN. The committee will come to order.

Mr. DANIEL. Friends, you have with you to-day the Committee on Indian Affairs of the House of Representatives of the United States. Mr. Hayden, Congressman from Arizona, will represent the chairman of the committee, as the chairman could not come down and has asked Mr. Hayden to represent him. I understand Mr. Albert Yava will act as interpreter.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. Daniel and my friends, this is the committee from Washington where the Government is, and we are a part of the Congress that looks after the affairs of the Indians. I was born here in Arizona and I have been out to see you people, but these gentlemen have never been in this country, and I invited them to come. I wanted them to see how you live and how you get along. I have been told that you do hard work here, that you send your children to school, and that you are as good Indians as there are in the United States, and I wanted them to come and see this country and see you for themselves. I would like to have some one of you speak to us for a little while and tell us what you would like to have the Government of the United States do for you.

STATEMENT OF MR. LOMA YUMATEWA, CHIEF OF WALPI MOQUI INDIAN VILLAGE.

Mr. YAVA. This is Loma Yumatewa, supposed to be the head man of the village.

Mr. HAYDEN. Tell the committee briefly what you wish to say.

Mr. YUMATEWA (interpreted by Albert Yava). I am very glad to meet you and I suppose that you are also glad to meet us and see these dances and perhaps you enjoyed the dances.

Mr. HERNANDEZ. Certainly we did.

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Mr. LIGHT. Not unless you would put more children in the school. I believe the Indian Office wishes to take some of the children who are without school facilities in this vicinity and put them in school another year. Mr. Howard, one of the special supervisors, was there going over that situation a week ago.

The CHAIRMAN. Where do they expect to get these children?

Mr. LIGHT. Navajo and Supai.

The CHAIRMAN. Outside of that they are well cared for?

Mr. LIGHT. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. You have a reservation of considerable area?

Mr. LIGHT. Seven hundred and eighty-two thousand acres.

The CHAIRMAN. Principally devoted to grazing?

Mr. LIGHT. That is what it is suitable for, practically all of it. That reservation lies in the Grand Canyon, and about one-fourth to one-third of it is inaccessible and useless for any purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. That remaining is good for grazing?

Mr. LIGHT. The remainder may be mineral. I except that.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any grazing land on the reservation leased?

Mr. LIGHT. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. How have you divided it?

Mr. LIGHT. We have it in districts. District No. 1 is leased to the Clay Springs Cattle Co.; district No. 2 is used for sheep.

The CHAIRMAN. You have the increase from that herd, which makes up the present herd, and the additional increment you get you sell to the Indians. Are they reimbursing the tribe?

Mr. LIGHT. A number of them have paid out entirely. They charge them \$47.50 per head for 10 head, giving to an Indian 10 head, making his debt \$475, and take the yearling steers from him and sell them and reimburse the tribe from the sales of steers, but never let him sell and he does not want to sell the heifer. When he reimburses the \$475 the obligation is paid.

The CHAIRMAN. You consider the plan a success from a financial standpoint?

Mr. LIGHT. There is no question about it. In 1914 one Indian who had money bought 10 head of cattle and in 1915 he paid for those cattle and bought 10 head more. He now has over 200 head of cattle, and they are paid for and he is taking care of them.

The CHAIRMAN. That is all.

Mr. CARTER. What kind of cattle are they?

Mr. LIGHT. Grade heifers. We use only blooded bulls with a grade of Mexican and Herefords; a cross between the natives and

Mr. CARTER. At what age do you sell?

Mr. HAYDEN. I was very much delighted with it.

Mr. ELSTON. Yes.

Mr. YUMATEWA. I am very glad to see all of you men and probably in going over this State of Arizona, you have seen what kind of land this is, and you realize the kind of land these people are living on, and probably you can judge for yourselves as to how you would help us on that line. We have no water or anything to get along with.

Mr. HAYDEN. What do you want the Government to do about the water?

Mr. YUMATEWA. We do our praying through these dances here, and sometimes our prayer is answered and it rains and we have an abundant crop. I hope that in the future nothing happens with these people with the dancing and that all these ceremonial exercises will not be abandoned from these people.

Mr. HAYDEN. You think we should continue the dances?

Mr. YUMATEWA. I think we should continue the dances because it is part of our religion. You have helped us in erecting windmills and you might probably help us some more in the line of water.

Mr. HAYDEN. The windmills have been satisfactory?

Mr. YUMATEWA. Yes, sir. We hope you will increase them and give us more water here.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. Daniels has told us that the Navajos surround your people and that in some parts of the country there is a dispute as to the land that should belong to the Hopi and to the Navajo. Would you people like to have a reservation of your own that would be all yours and no part of it belong to the Navajo?

Mr. YUMATEWA. We know ourselves that we have a boundary line that we call our own reservation, but, on the other hand, if you want to help us set aside a reservation for the Hopi only, we wish you would.

Mr. HAYDEN. Where is the boundary line of your reservation, in a general way; how do you know where that is?

Mr. YAVA. This other witness will tell you.

#### STATEMENT OF MR. GOOTKA.

Mr. HAYDEN. Was there ever any understanding between the Hopi and the Navajos as to what should be Hopi country and where the boundaries of the reservation are?

Mr. GOOTKA (interpreted by Albert Yava). Our forefathers that have lived here have made that boundary line somewhere.

Mr. HAYDEN. Do the Navajos now live inside of that boundary?

Mr. GOOTKA. I am a head man and know where the boundary line is and things like that.

Mr. HAYDEN. Do the Navajos live inside of that boundary?

Mr. GOOTKA. Yes. They are living inside of the boundary, and there is a line now.

Mr. HAYDEN. How many are there?

Mr. GOOTKA. I could not count them. There are many Navajos living inside of the reservation now.

Mr. HAYDEN. One hundred or 500; how many do you think?

Mr. GOOTKA. I do not know, because they are all around us.

Mr. HAYDEN. Do you think that you could agree with the Navajos if the Government was to take it up and divide it by a line so that there could be an understanding between the two tribes as to which should be Hopi land and which should be Navajo land?

Mr. GOOTKA. I do not think there will be any disagreement between them, because the Hopi rather have a reservation to themselves.

Mr. HAYDEN. Would you be willing to take less than the land you claim and divide up with the Navajo and have that part for your own?

Mr. GOOTKA. I want the reservation to be a little bit larger than it is now, within the old boundary line.

Mr. HAYDEN. Are there men in the tribe that can show Mr. Daniels the old boundary line?

Mr. GOOTKA. Yes, sir. They are living here now.

Mr. HAYDEN. The committee have been very glad to hear you here to-day and we are going to take up this question about making a reservation for the Hopi and see if anything can be done about it. We do not surely promise that, but will do the best we can.

Mr. GOOTKA. We hope that you will come to some immediate conclusion and set aside a reservation for the Hopi only.

Mr. HAYDEN. What I have wanted to do myself, and I will ask the other members of the committee and of Congress to do it, is to have somebody sent down here from Washington to talk with the Hopi and talk with the Navajo and look the whole country over, and then finally say what shall be yours.

Mr. GOOTKA. Yes.

Mr. HAYDEN. The committee may take some little time to do that, to get a reservation for the Hopi alone.

Mr. GOOTKA. Yes; I understand.

Mr. HAYDEN. The members of the committee all say that they were very much pleased with the dance and thank you for giving the dance and showing us courtesies since we came here, and we appreciate it very much. We have to drive to Winslow to-day to catch the train and must get away now.

Mr. YAVA. Yes.

Mr. HAYDEN. With the permission of the committee, I desire to insert a report made by Mr. Leo Crane, dated March 12, 1918, relative to the Moqui Reservation. Mr. Crane was for a number of years superintendent at Keams Canyon, and I am sure that his views will be of interest to the committee.

The chairman has also directed me to insert in the record a statement from Mr. Stephen Janus, superintendent of Leupp Indian school and agency, Leupp, Ariz.

COPY OF REPORT MADE TO INDIAN OFFICE, MARCH 12, 1918, CONCERNING HOPI-NAVAJO RANGE QUESTION.

MARCH 12, 1918.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Washington, D. C.

Sir: Indian office letter dated January 31, 1918, received, inviting to my attention an excerpt from a report of hearings before a subcommittee of the Committee on Indian Affairs, of the House of Representatives, inviting under consideration the current Indian appropriation bill. A full expression of my views is requested.

While the questions of the honorable Mr. Hayden relate to an item of the bill requesting an appropriation for the continuance of water development for

Mr. HAYDEN. Has the water been pretty well developed on the reservation as a whole?

Mr. LIGHT. No, sir; we must have more water.

Mr. HAYDEN. There is more grass that would be available if you had water?

Mr. LIGHT. Yes, sir; and stock would do better in not traveling so far for water in a climate of this kind.

Mr. CARTER. How many acres does it take a head of pasture?

Mr. LIGHT. It will take 75 to 100 acres.

Mr. CARTER. To one head?

Mr. LIGHT. To one head.

Mr. CARTER. Do you have to feed them in the winter?

Mr. LIGHT. No, sir.

Mr. CARTER. You do not feed?

Mr. LIGHT. No, sir.

Mr. CARTER. They live on the range?

Mr. LIGHT. They live on the range.

Mr. TILMAN. Are you not encouraging these Indians to acquire individual property and are they disposed to do that, or do they prefer to have it in common?

Mr. LIGHT. They want the stock individually. They are very anxious.

Mr. TILMAN. That is certainly very commendable.

Mr. CARTER. Corn?

Mr. LIGHT. They make a native drink, mescal, out of native seeds.

Mr. TILMAN. Are these Walapais here at Grand Canyon to-day?

Mr. LIGHT. No, sir.

Mr. TILMAN. Do the Walapais dress like white men and cut their hair short and have a single wife?

Mr. LIGHT. Yes. They speak English.

Mr. TILMAN. They have only one wife?

Mr. LIGHT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. What percentage of them speak English?

Mr. LIGHT. Seventy per cent, probably; fully that—except only the very old people, and a great many of them can transact business at the store in the English language.

Mr. HASTINGS. Are there any children of school age who are not in school?

Mr. LIGHT. None.

Mr. HASTINGS. They are all in school?

Mr. LIGHT. Yes. I had to compel a few children to go to school. I took one child away from the parents and told them they would have to send the child to school. That Indian was hunting wood for me at the time.

Mr. HASTINGS. Do they live in houses?

Mr. LIGHT. Little shacks built.

the so-called "Navajo country," while area centrally includes the Moqui Reservation, it was developed that other matters, strongly affecting the Hopi Indians of the Moqui Reservation, were involved, to wit:

Range areas available to the Hopi and Navajo Indians occupying in common the Moqui Reservation, and water supplies available to these Indians and their stock holdings, etc.

It was developed also that the Hopi Indians of the Moqui country are impossibly restricted in point of grazing area, in a reserve apparently created for their benefit; and that they have complained relative to the deprivations suffered through the encroachment by Navajo Indians.

So many different and not correlated phases of the general Moqui Reservation problem arise in order not to affect the range situation as between these Indians, that a discussion of the question and its solution should include all the related features, notably:

(1) The language of the executive order creating the reserve.

(2) The temperamental, physical, and communal characteristics of the peoples involved.

(3) The topography of the reserve, and of the country immediately surrounding it.

(4) Former attempts to adjust this matter, and the success had, and the methods invoked.

(5) The present-day situation.

(6) The present possible solution, together with the methods that must be adopted to fix it.

I believe it is proper to state that this problem is not new. The first reference I have relating to it is dated October 12, 1850, in the report of J. S. Callahan, Indian agent at Santa Fe and superintendent of Indian affairs in New Mexico, California Jurisdiction (on paper) extended from the country around Santa Fe westward to the Grand Canyon. He reported to Washington "the seven Moqui pueblos sent me a deputation. . . . They complained bitterly of the deprivations of the Navajo. . . ."

It is a fact, then, that Hopi Indians of the country that is now the Moqui Indian Reservation traveled, burns back perhaps and not improbably on foot, in the year 1850, to Santa Fe, N. Mex., to petition a Government official for relief from a situation that they have now in 1918, and that they have been constantly facing through 68 years—a situation that is no nearer adjustment today than then, and for the same reason.

It is not especially one of available range areas.

It is not entirely one of water supplies or the ability to develop a sufficient supply of water.

But it is actually and fundamentally one concerning the extension of effective law-and-order regulations over that part of the Moqui Reservation inhabited by and held by the Navajos.

The matter of available range areas can be planned on the basis of those Navajos who have lived on the reserve since 1852, when the reservation was created by Executive order. A water supply, being slowly developed and could be quickly developed if sufficient moneys were made applicable. The water situation is being looked after by an able superintendent of irrigation, who is assisted by able subordinates, but both of whom are handicapped by a yearly appropriation that is pitiful compared to the vastness of the territory to be improved; i. e., \$25,000 to be spent in an area of 20,000 square miles, a territory practically the size of the State of Maine—less than \$1 per square mile. I refer to the entire area covered by this appropriation. This sum of money would be about the amount necessary to promptly readjust conditions on the Moqui Indian Reservation alone.

But aside from these two points, Agent Callahan could not discipline the roaming Navajos of his day, nor has any Indian agent since his time, wherever located, succeeded for any lengthy period in this respect, and no Indian agent ever will succeed until the administration of Indian affairs in Washington brings itself to believe that the Navajo range problem is not comparable to the land matters of the Five Civilized Tribes. And further than this, no matter what is reported as Navajo conditions at other agencies in adjacent country, where daily affairs are often smoothed and complacently glossed over, and where there is no Hopi problem, the situation on the Moqui Indian Reservation is decidedly unique and distinct and important and serious in itself. The five other Navajo agents have troubles of their own and know practically nothing about the Hopi or about their country and naturally care less.

First. The language of the executive order of 1852 practically guarantees to those Navajos or other Indians residing on Moqui at that time equal rights with the Hopi.

Since that time the Navajos have increased, whereas the Hopi population has remained practically stationary (owing to the unsanitary methods of living); other Navajos have no doubt come onto the reserve through marriage or migration; some of the outfits long ago intermarried with the Hopi or held Hopi women as slaves, and at one point on the reserve at least 50 to 60 persons trace their descent through Navajo-Hopi blood. Many of the Navajo claim locations within the present admitted Hopi territory, restricted as it is, and a few later documents issued by former Indian agents (military officers) to back their claims.

The Navajo live-stock holdings (likewise have increased fivefold, whereas the Hopi (except for cattle) have little more sheep and goats than in 1856.

This point presents the first great bar to any wholesale removal of the Navajo from the Moqui Indian Reservation.

However, in my opinion, it does not affect their recognition of regulations issued through the Moqui Agency, nor should it operate to cover in and protect all the Navajos who may be discovered to have migrated onto the reservation and who should be elsewhere to-day.

Second. The temperamental, physical, and communal characteristics of the peoples themselves.

The dispute as to range areas and deprivations is not between two civilized educated parties that can be summoned into a law court, who can be warned by private letters or threatened by official letters or affected by any unsupported act of Congress.

Notwithstanding their fluid and apparently peaceful nature, the history of the reserve shows that the Hopi must be strictly ruled. Every step in advancement they have made has been compelled from the earliest orders concerning the schooling of their children down to the recent attempt to conserve their live-stock holdings through my regulations of 1913, as approved by the Indian Office. Should the rule be relaxed the Hopi within a decade would be back where they were in 1850.

The Navajos of the Moqui Indian Reservation are, together with the Navajos of the Utah line, for the most part unaffected by 30 years of contact with whites under agency direction. No matter what the Navajos elsewhere are reported to be, the Navajos on Moqui are indifferent to regulations at best, and the younger generations defiant and undisciplined savages. This is not their fault. Thirty years of agency effort has been devoted almost entirely to the Hopi of the reserve. Implements only have been given the Navajo. The Government since 1908 has neither sought to educate or rule them. I can find but few instances where any Indian agent at Moqui has been supported in his troubles with the Navajo. The indifference during the past 11 years has been most marked. See my later reference to troubles of 1911 and 1913.

Third. The topography of the reserve as presenting available ranges.

That part of the Moqui Reservation used by and ruled by the Hopi because of years of restriction (about 600 square miles) is entirely too small for their immediate present-day needs. Of the remaining old 3,200 square miles seemingly at the disposal of the Navajo, not all can be said to be of use. About 300 square miles of the northwest corner, beyond Blue Canyon, does not affect this question, as the Navajos thereof do not actually associate themselves with the Moqui Reservation, are under the western Navajo agent, and the Hopi would not use (could not) that section if presented with it. This reduces the Navajo holdings to 2,900 square miles.

The entire northern half of the Moqui Reserve—roughly, 2,000 square miles—is in Navajo hands, and this area, less the 300 square miles referred to above, gives (on the map) 1,700 square miles of grazing. This is not actually so. About one-third of the area is so mountainous that stocks can not be unattended there in midwinter, because of deep snows and lack of water. Therefore the northern Navajos are reduced to about 600 square miles of debatable grazing during the winter. The whole area is available to them in late spring, summer, and early autumn.

The south half of the reserve is occupied by Hopi and Navajo, an area of approximately 2,000 square miles, of which at least 1,000 square miles are either barren and worthless or held by Hopi.

It would seem that of the entire reservation areas affected by this question 600 square miles are used by Hopi and 1,300 square miles by Navajo. As these

to one-third of this area is useless for any purpose, unless minerals be found therein, being the walls of the Grand Canyon and a multitude of "side canyons" extending from the Grand Canyon into the reservation.

It is a grazing country, with a capacity of 12,000 head of cattle, which may be increased to 15,000 head by development and storage of water.

The tribe has about 1,200 head of cattle and individual Indians have about 700 head. There are about 100 head of tribal and 300 head of individually owned horses on the reservation. None of these horses are valuable, and those belonging to the tribe will be sold if a purchaser can be found.

Three permittees have about 1,000 head of cattle and horses on the reservation. They pay an annual fee of \$2 per head.

A small portion of the east wing of the reservation bears some merchantable timber, about 40,000,000 feet pine. Great areas of the reservation bear Juniper. This will produce hundreds of thousands of fence posts and great quantities of fuel. It has little value for lumber. No timber has been marketed for lumber because of its unaccessibility. It lies 30 to 50 miles distant from rail, and the road is very bad.

The reservation is poorly watered. Springs are few and usually located in a deep canyon difficult of access by stock. Surface water is impounded in reservoirs on the grazing areas, but this often fails. Much more water should be developed on this reservation.

Less than 100 acres of irrigable land can be found. It lies in canyons where it is impossible to take a vehicle. Fifteen Indian families have planted peach trees in the canyon where the most of this land is found, and spend their summers there tilling the soil, growing crops of peaches, melons, squash, corn, and beans. They are industrious and produce sufficient for their needs. They sell peaches to other members of the tribe.

It is my belief that fair crops of barley, oats, and potatoes can be produced on the portion of the reservation where pine timber grows. There are many parks there, where grass grows bountifully. The summers are not hot, and the precipitation is sufficient to produce these crops. An Indian grew some good potatoes on a small patch, and a permittee has grown rye for hay. There is but a limited crop of this food, and it lies at great distance from market.

of recent years have they been interested in stock raising. They are compelled to live where they can secure employment. About 100 of them live on the reservation and about 25 of them live in the Big Sandy neighborhood, where they have small farms and produce crops of food for themselves.

#### AGRICULTURAL AND STOCK-RAISING RESOURCES.

The reservation is a splendid stock country. Its highlands are excellent summer ranges. The land is not excessively there, and flies trouble the stock less than in the lower lands. The latter are fine grazing lands in winter. Snow seldom falls, and the weather is very mild. The use of the highlands in summer and the lower lands in winter is an ideal arrangement of grazing resources and obviates loss of stock, prevents overgrazing, and is conducive to the production of larger cattle than if the stock were grazed on one section throughout the year.

The tribe has a herd of about 1,000 head of grade Hereford cattle, and 25 Indians have about 700 head of the same quality of stock. At this writing we are authorizing stock from the tribal herd to sell to individual Indians on the reimbursement plan. We shall sell 10 head to each of 25 applicants. One Indian living on the reservation has about 200 head of stock, the result of purchasing cattle on his plan in 1914. This will make 43 Indians who are individually interested in cattle, and the total number owned by them will exceed 1,000 head. Many of the Indians have not paid in full for their stock, but are making payments annually from the sale of steers. They are not permitted to sell the beefs.

The interest of the Indians in owning cattle is very keen. They are awakening to the value of cattle growing as a livelihood. They are becoming aware of the fact that their reservation will become a source of self-support if they put the energy and interest in stock raising that this industry merits. They have made great progress for the short time they have had an opportunity to purchase cattle, and I look forward to greater progress as their holdings increase. They are unlike many Indians who wish to slaughter their stock. These people carefully guard their stock and are anxious for the number of

sections about in the valleys, between the high mesas occurs the so-called "neutral ground," over which arise the hundreds upon hundreds of disputes, depredations, etc.

Fourth, former attempts to adjust or consider this matter:

1887, Moqui was then a subagency under the Indian agent at Fort Defiance, Navajo Agency. Until 1880 many of the agents were Army officers.

S. S. Patterson (Indian agent) reports that the Hopi are constantly annoyed by Navajos, who drive off their horses and cattle and steal products of fields. Serious cases of this character necessitated his going to the Hopi villages to adjust the troubles.

1888, S. S. Patterson again refers to Navajo trespass. "As a means of preventing these occurrences, it might be better if the Navajos could be excluded from the Moqui country altogether, but this would be a difficult thing to do. For years a considerable number have lived there with established homes and farm improvements, which they are loath to leave."

1889, C. E. Vandever (Indian agent) recommends the necessity for a change of boundary lines to prevent the continuance of Navajo depredations, etc.

1890, C. E. Vandever again reports that a constant source of hickering between the Hopi and Navajo are the encroachments of the latter. Says he has warned the Navajo not to approach within specified limits.

1891, Ralph P. Collins (superintendent at Keams Canon, under David L. Shipley, agent at Fort Defiance) states that in December, 1890, when troops were sent to enforce school attendance of Hopi at Oraibi, the Navajos were then moved from claimed Hopi territory by these same troops.

1892, David L. Shipley (Indian agent) reports that about one year ago he issued an order prohibiting Navajos from approaching within a 15-mile radius of the village of Oraibi.

1893, Annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, D. M. Browning, page 18, states that measures looking to the removal of the Navajos from Hopi country are now being pushed.

1895, Samuel L. Hertzog (superintendent at Keams Canon under Capt. Constant Williams, Indian agent at Fort Defiance) reports that Navajos occupy the northern and southern parts of the reserve, and this keeps up strife between them and the Moquis continually.

1896, Charles E. Burton (superintendent at Keams Canon under G. H. Hayzett, Indian agent at Fort Defiance) reports: "Many Navajos from the Navajo Reservation have settled along so-called 'neutral ground' on Moqui land. These places taken by the Navajos are the very best on the reservation and control most of the water supply. The two tribes are bitter enemies, and there is constant fection, stealing of horses, destroying each other's crops, fighting, and murder going on among them. When a difficulty arises and the superintendent tries to settle the matter, the Navajo says the superintendent is not their agent and refuses to be governed by his decisions." He recommends that the Navajo be either returned to their own reservation or placed under the control of the Moqui superintendent.

1900, Charles E. Burton was appointed the first Indian agent for the Moqui Indian Reservation proper, and thereafter the Moqui territory has been handled as a separate jurisdiction. Burton was succeeded by Thomas G. Leannon, Leannon by Horton H. Miller, Miller by A. L. Lawshe, who was succeeded by the present superintendent in 1911.

All the efforts of the present Moqui superintendent to control the Navajo of his jurisdiction, having as an only means a timid, ignorant, and graft-seeking native police force, and without a proper courthouse in which to securely confine prisoners when actually apprehended by whatever means (legally employed arrests), have been abortive, and have only tended to expose the weakness of the system.

The Hopi has been disciplined and advanced and has prospered because he could be reached. He is a village Indian, and his entire range rounding does not cover more than 600 square miles. The Navajo may encroach, rob, kill cattle, etc., and then his 3,200 square miles of most inhospitable country in which to hide away. From the north, the northeast, and east of Keams Canon (the "Black Mountain" country) he has repeatedly defied the Moqui police and Moqui agency employees, and he has been permitted to get away with it. In so far as the law-and-order situation on the Moqui Reservation concerns Navajos, this agency has had absolutely no support from the Indian Office. An official letter stating that "It is a very perplexing question" is not support.

If the question is asked: "What has all this law and order to do with extension of range to the Hopi?" I may reply that it has everything to do with it.

It is idle to consider the rearranging of a map if one can not compel the Navajo to respect the map. It is merely an expose of weakness to order inspections (such as that of H. S. T aylor) when the investigator can not make his rulings stick. So long as any unruly element of a community is permitted to offend and defy justice in matters of drunkenness, assault, gambling, stock killing and stealing, illicit sales of live stock, etc., how effective will an order be to keep off the grass?

These Navajo Indians are located, most of them, 150 miles from a town, 40 to 75 miles from the agency, 150 miles from a telegraph, and they know it. They have never respected anything save one thing—the uniform of the United States Cavalry.

It will make no difference how many producing wells are drilled in the Navajo locations or how many signs erected in characters that the Navajo can not read, trespass on the small area remaining to the Hopi will continue just so long as the Navajo is not made to respect his agent and the orders of the agency.

It is believed only just to state that many, many reports have been made concerning this matter and its related phases. I propose to give references to the reports made by Col. (now Maj. Gen.) Hugh L. Scott in 1911, those of Government inspectors, and my own since 1911. These reports should be easily found in the Indian Office files.

Indian Office Circular No. 554: "Indian police and judges," dated August 5, 1911, and my reply thereto; "Indian offenses," dated August 31, 1911, and my reply thereto.

My letter dated December 30, 1911, answering Indian Office Circular No. 503, with respect to police.

Indian Office letter dated January 18, 1912, referring to me the recommendations made to the Secretary of the Interior, report dated December 5, 1911, by the then Col. Hugh L. Scott, United States Army, concerning methods to insure effective law and order on this range.

Col. Scott came to the Moqui Reservation in November, 1911, supported by a troop of Cavalry, to settle trouble with the Hotavilla Band of Hopi Indians. Disturbances among these people, incident to range areas, religious disputes, and necessity for the education of their children warranted the sending of United States troops to the reservation in 1894, 1895, 1907, and 1911. So far the peaceful characteristics of the reservation, since sending Hopi.

Immediately prior to the coming of troops in 1911 there arose bitter differences between the Navajo of the southwest corner and the Oraibi Hopi. My letter dated November 20, 1911, requested authority to settle this land dispute (occurring over allotment) when the troops came. I did not get an answer to this letter until two months after the troops and Col. Scott had left the reserve.

Indian Office letter dated May 4, 1912, replied to my queries under the above-mentioned elements concerning range law and order. It will be noted that nine months elapsed between the questions and the answers.

Under date of October 13, 1913, I reported that a band of Navajo actually headed by three Indian police (two of the Moqui Agency and one from Leupp) had practically held up this Moqui Agency. Another report followed on November 21, 1913. No reply was received until February 12, 1914, four months later. Nothing was done about the matter. Nothing has ever been done about the matter.

May 21, 1914, Superintendent of Irrigation Herbert F. Robinson made a report to the Indian Office, inviting attention to the range troubles between Hopi and Navajo. His report is very interesting. Under date of June 22, 1914, I made a further report. The office reference is (2400)—1914, 154, 1, & 3. While I did not agree with all the findings of Superintendent Robinson, each of the reports are valuable because of the reservation data contained therein.

July 7, 1915, I again reported concerning this range matter, and requested that I be authorized to either bring a delegation of Hopi to Washington or that an inspector of the Interior Department be sent to attempt to adjust these troubles. July 27, 1915, the office replied that consideration would be given my request for an investigation.

April, 1916, Inspector H. S. T aylor came to the Moqui Reservation and remained about six weeks. Together we visited practically every point of controversy, held councils with both Hopi and Navajo of all sections and factions,

## ROADS ON THE RESERVATION.

The Government does not maintain roads on the reservation. The Old Trails Highway, maintained by the country and the State, passes through the southern end of the reservation, along the Santa Fe Railway. The Indians and stockmen have opened trails over the reservation, and considerably of its area may be traversed over these trails.

These Indians have made material progress, since the stock industry has been introduced among them. As the herd of stock grows, their interest is increasing. Now, all are very anxious to become owners of stock, and have good ideas as to caring for it, and causing it to grow until they will occupy the entire reservation. This interest should be cultivated and encouraged by improving water conditions, by fencing against loss of Indian stock, and trespass of outside stock, and by purchase as far as possible of all the stock necessary to sell to each individual Indian the nucleus of a cattle herd.

They will continue to improve their condition and to advance toward self-support in the degree that they are encouraged by being provided with the facilities on their reservation from which they may attain independence. As rapidly as possible stock should be provided for them on the reimbursable plan, and water and fencing provided to enable them to properly care for their stock. In a few years they will have produced sufficient stock to consume all the range on the reservation, and the income now accruing to white permittees would be theirs. I believe it would be sufficient to make them independent.

I appreciate this opportunity to present this report, which I trust may be found acceptable.

Very respectfully,

Wm. A. Light, Superintendent.

Mr. HAYDEN. How do you attend to these cattle?

Mr. LIGHT. It would be 2 cents an acre or a little better.

Mr. RITMONS. Does that \$2 per head charge apply to horses and cattle alike?

Mr. LIGHT. Yes, sir.

(Thereupon the subcommittee proceeded to the consideration of other business.)

## STATEMENT OF DR. JOE J. TAYLOR, SUPERINTENDENT AND PHYSICIAN CAMP VERDE INDIAN SCHOOL.

Mr. CARTER. You may proceed. Give the stenographer your name in full and official designation.

Dr. TAYLOR. Joe J. Taylor, superintendent of Camp Verde Indian School.

Mr. HAYDEN. About how far is it from here to Camp Verde School?

Dr. TAYLOR. I presume it is about 120 miles due south of here.

Mr. HAYDEN. What tribe of Indians is under your supervision?

Dr. TAYLOR. We have the Mojave Apaches and the Tante Apaches.

Mr. HAYDEN. About how many in number?

Dr. TAYLOR. I think 438; close to 450. The last census SRP000421

was 438.

Mr. HAYDEN. How many children have you in actual attendance

and Inspector Traylor made a report, dated June 24, 1910, covering general Moqui conditions, including a recommendation relative to the range problem. The office referred this report to me on August 11, 1910, and under date of September 30, 1910, I replied.

July, 1910, I was with Inspector Traylor at the Santa Fe Indian Institute, and made a further report to him outlining Navajo offenses that had occurred immediately after his departure from the reservation. Inspector Traylor immediately made a report to Commissioner Sells, then on the ground. I have heard nothing further in this matter.

January, 1917, a Hopi Indian of the Chinlepoxy village complained direct to the Indian Office. The complaint was referred to me. Under date of January 24, 1917, I reported referring to Traylor's report and his recommendations. The office replied under date of March 3, 1917, stating that the most careful consideration must be given the matter from all standpoints before coming to a definite conclusion, and adding: "The situation is one of great perplexity."

The last modern reference to the perplexing questions is that of January 31, 1918, called up by the questions of the Hon. Carl Hayden, of the House Committee on Indian Affairs. It has taken 68 years to get this matter, affecting the rights of 5,000 Hopi and Navajo people, before Congress.

There is indeed a map of the Moqui Indian Reservation, showing the reserve within heavy green lines. Practically all the surrounding country is "Indian country" of the Navajo Jurisdiction proper—Fort Defiance, Western Navajo, Leupp. The Moqui Reserve comprises 5,863 square miles. The Hopi area is that central section within red ink lines, not more than 600 square miles. Although water supplies have been conserved to the Hopi through the admirable work of the Irrigation Department, the area is quite barren of grass owing to the fact that the restricted Hopi stock has grazed out and ruined nearly all the valley areas within those red ink lines. The general approach of the Navajo is shown by the black line immediately outside the red one. It touches a number of definite Navajo localities outside the red one. The terrain between the red and black lines may be considered "neutral ground" if one wishes, but in seven years I have not found touch neutrally.

About 500 Navajo Indians hold and jealously dispute the area indicated by nothing pencil lines immediately over the word "reservation." This is the point of greatest friction, although in the summer season there is trouble enough west of Oraibi, in the Vermilion Wash, and south of the Giant's Chair, and at Taidlogan Springs. The country of the east, south, and west lines are wholly within Navajo lands. The Navajo of the section indicated by the radiating pencil lines are the so-called "Black Mountain" Indians. They are, generally speaking, a source of trouble and distress; east of who have committed nearly every disturbance imaginable. The Navajo of the southern section and of the southwest corner and of the far western line are not especially troublesome; yet they would dispute any effort made toward removing them from definite localities where they have all the best of range conditions. It has been suggested that the Navajo of the west line could be sent onto the Western Navajo Reservation if water were there developed; that many of those who have drifted into the north and north-central sections should be located completely beyond the Black Mountains (shown in yellow on the map—really an unsuitable plateau); that those of the east line should be thrust onto the Navajo Reservation proper (Fort Defiance), especially as many of them are quick to claim that agency as their authority for resisting Moqui orders; and that a portion of the Navajo of the southern line, from White-Cone to stores Mesa, could be settled in the Leupp, Moqui Butte, and Hahluchoe sections—immediately south of the Moqui south line. The Government would first have to purchase all the springs of that section to insure a water supply to the Navajo. This purchase of springs in the Hahluchoe (or Indian wells) country has been postponed over for years. Actually the Moqui south line should be moved farther south to include all of townships 24, 23, and 22 in Navajo County. This would bring the troublesome Indian traders under license, surround all the water for the Indians, and prevent jurisdiction in a section where there is little jurisdiction to-day.

The recommendation of Inspector Traylor that a block of 1,250,000 acres of the reserve as it stands should be marked off definitely and insured to the Hopi, presents one method of expansion (for the Hopi), but it also presents the

difficulty of showing back the Navajo and fixing some definite locations. Any such area should be marked by concrete monuments too large and heavy for Navajo removal or destruction. And there should be such a force of range men, of determined character, as to insure Navajo respect for this marked area. I refer also to a recommendation of Col. (now Maj. Gen.) Scott's in 1911, that the lines of the Moqui Reservation as a whole be definitely located and marked, in order that the Navajo and all others may be informed as to what constitutes the Moqui Indian reserve. This has never been done, notwithstanding that maps show lines.

If the Traylor recommendation is carried out, the Moqui agent should be allowed to see that the Hopi use the additional range. He should not be permitted to eject an industrious (if disobedient) neighbor, and then allow the land to waste and his sheep to decline in filthy mess corrals while he indulges in smoke dances, basket dances, cow dances, buffalo dances, lightning dances, and the 10,000 other displays that he uses as an excuse why he should not be on the range.

I believe, too, that an inquiry should be held to demonstrate how many of the Navajo actually have rights on the Moqui Reservation; and that thereafter those who have drifted in since 1882 should be compelled to seek their former homes outside the Moqui lines. This could be done by enforcing a census. It will not be accomplished by inviting the Navajo to a council at the agency, because out of every 10 men 5 are afraid of the guardhouse, and will not come. A census would be expensive, but it is the only method by which we can arrive at the just claims of the Moqui-Navajo.

And finally law and order on the Moqui range generally, from the Butte country south to the north line, and from the east line to the farthest western line, should be enforced through competent means, and the Moqui agency supported in its efforts to make Navajos obey both Federal law and agency regulations. This is not the case to-day, and my reference will prove that it seldom, if ever, has been the case. The present situation is weak and deplorable, and the Indian court docket is loaded with complaints against thieves and drunkards who have boldly defied punishment during the last three years at least, and who (in the few instances when apprehended) have promptly broken jail from the leniency of a guardhouse (that is provided).

Indian Office letter dated February 6, 1918, once again refused my application for money with which to construct a guardhouse. As to a force determined enough and competent to regulate affairs on the range, as between Navajo and Hopi, this can not be summoned from outside of the country. The Hopi does not make a pollockman. So many untrained jack rabbits would be as effective against Navajos. The Navajos are non-English speaking, ignorant of law, disorientated us to justice, craft seeking, and superstitious. They will not operate under any follow discipline. One thief protects the other. All drink when the booze is obtainable and perjury is an eccentricity common to all. Actual discipline the Navajo of this jurisdiction has never been acquainted with.

All of which is respectfully submitted. If these things are done, the Hopi range troubles will disappear. If they are not done, time will not accomplish the reform automatically and the griefs and impatient petitions of the Hopi will continue as they have since 1850.

Respectfully,

LEO CRAIG,  
Superintendent.

LEUPP INDIAN SCHOOL AND AGENCY,  
Leupp, Ariz., May 17, 1920.

#### THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

EXPLANATION: The Leupp Jurisdiction comprises two Executive order reservations and 158 allotment selections made under the fourth section of the general allotment act as amended.

Executive order of November 14, 1901, contains 92,200 acres and lies between Tps. 21 and 24 and Rs. 11 and 15 E., 6th standard parallel north.

Executive order of May 7, 1917, contains 91,000 acres and covers fractional parts of Tps. 31, 32, and 33 N., R. 6 E.; Tps. 29, 30, 31, and 32 N., R. 7 E.; Tps. 29, 30, and 31 N., R. 8 E.; and Tps. 29 N., R. 9 E., Gila and Salt River meridians, Arizona.

never given any trouble drifted back on this reservation to their home section of the country.

Mr. HAYDEN. As I understand, they lived there without having any hands they could call their own until Congress purchased this small tract of 400 acres in 1914, of which you have been superintendent?

Dr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAYDEN. Is there any general statement you would like to make to the committee about the condition of the Indians, in your own way, briefly?

Dr. TAYLOR. These Indians, after they came back there, were just simply working about from place to place. Of course, I do not know anything about them prior to 1914, except what I might have gathered from some one else. They came back there and squatted on a piece of land and were probably doing a little cultivating on it or something of the kind, and some white man would come along and conclude that it could be used very nicely, and tell him to move on; and he would move on to another point somewhere, until some other fellow got ready to take that, and he would tell him to move on. But eventually, through the interest of some one, they took the matter up and decided to have some place that they could call their own, without having to move, and since that time they have a headquarters.

The majority of the Indians I have under my jurisdiction are scattered in Yavapai County. I am informed the large majority of

Dr. TAYLOR. A large majority of them, after a manner. Of course, practically all the younger ones do, but some of the older ones can speak English enough to understand.

Mr. HASTINGS. Do they live in houses?

Dr. TAYLOR. Yes; some of them. Some of them have fairly decent little houses who are working around the United Verde mining camp, built houses of their own out of lumber.

Mr. HASTINGS. Do they live in villages, congregated together, or are they scattered about?

Dr. TAYLOR. They are inclined to line in one settlement together; three or four families will sometimes live in the immediate vicinity.

Mr. CARTER. Do they live on these 400 acres?

Dr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir. There is about practically from 100 to 125 there on the land most of the time, counting children and grown people.

Mr. HASTINGS. Do they have any stock?

Dr. TAYLOR. No; they have not, only just the work stock.

Mr. HASTINGS. Any cattle?

Dr. TAYLOR. No.

Mr. HASTINGS. A few horses?

Dr. TAYLOR. Yes.

Mr. HASTINGS. No sheep?

Dr. TAYLOR. No sheep.

One hundred and sixteen of the fourth section allotment selections lie along the Little Colorado River between the first and second of these Executive order reservations, and 322 of the fourth section selections lie in the departmental withdrawal dated May 4, 1908, known as the Castle Butte district.

The total area covered by these allotment selections is 102,080 approximately. Neither of the Executive order reservations have been surveyed.

On both Executive order reservations and the allotment selections there is a total area of 288,280 acres, a per capita of 224 acres, largely desert in character, this on a basis of 1,280 as shown by the last and recent census.

At present the Indians occupying the allotment selections are using the Government lands in the Castle Butte district withdrawn and elsewhere in the vicinity of their allotment selections. When their allotment selections are patented to them, their rights restricted to 160 acres, and the balance appropriated by white stockmen and settlers, the Indians will be in a difficult situation.

The advisability of further allotment is very doubtful and should be adopted for the Navajo as desperate expedient only.

For the reason that further allotment of the Navajos is undesirable surveying of their reservations would appear at this time to be an unnecessary expense. It might be well to establish base lines from which approximately accurate location of important points could be made.

Total population under this jurisdiction as shown by recent census is 1,280. This was taken under very difficult circumstances, and is probably at least from two to three hundred short.

Eligible school children: Boys, 273; girls, 221—total, 494.  
In school at Leupp, 88; away at non-reservation schools, 14.  
Number of families, approximately 300.  
Stock: Sheep, 107,791; goats, 16,302; cattle, 3,112; horses, 7,809; burros, 500; mules, 117.

Agriculture is confined to dry farming, and the lands where this method can be successfully carried out are very restricted.

Stock raising is the dependence of the Indians, and the gradual restricting of their grazing area is reducing this resource to a great extent, and I see no hope for any increase.

There is not known to be any mineral on the lands under this jurisdiction, and from a wide knowledge of the Navajo country I should not expect any considerable development along these lines. Coal there is in plenty and timber, too, neither of which is likely to be utilized for some time on account of the difficulties of transportation.

The Leupp Indian School was originally built for a capacity of 61. Since I took charge five years ago two dormitories and two cottages for employees have been built, and the dining room also was enlarged. This gave the school a capacity of 150, except that there was no school building and no classroom accommodations.

Plans have been made and construction is now under way which will result in making this a school of 400 capacity.

Leupp is situated 23 miles from the main line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, with a downhill pull. There is no line of the year when the road is impassable, and the Indian ponies come in with the most extraordinary loads. All they have to do is to hold the tongue of the wagon up and the load pushes them down to Leupp.

The water supply is fine and abundant. One well 22 feet deep and 12 inches in diameter has supplied this school with abundant good water for 10 years—ever since the school was established.

There is abundant good land, and I have developed a very successful farm, and an ample pasture for a school herd can be found.

Roads are so long that only the worst places can be worked. But in dry weather they soon smooth down and are good until the rains come.

Transportation of supplies is one of the most difficult problems on an Indian reservation, and especially on the Navajo reservations. Where located any considerable distance from a railroad, there are usually many months when hauling is out of the question, and even mail service is frequently completely interrupted for long periods.

For this reason it is advisable to build up the schools, like Leupp, that have the advantage of easy and convenient access and are at the same time near the Indians. There is no longer the necessity to take the Indians far from their homes to show them how the white man makes a living and lives. The

reservations are surrounded by populous towns with every modern development, and the outfit system sends the boys and girls all over the country. One of my boys is an expert pilot at San Diego and another is an expert mechanic in an automobile factory in Detroit. All of my big boys have been to the best fields of Colorado and the fruit ranches of California, and this experience they gained at their own expense. With the proper departments here and the outfit system the Navajo boys and girls can be very well and thoroughly taken care of here.

A large hospital should be established at Leupp along with the other improvements contemplated. The Indians still cling to their medicine men, but not with the tenacity of the old days. They call for our doctor and come for medicine very freely by comparison with only a few years since. The present hospital is only for a small school and has only eight beds in two small wards. This will be entirely too small for the contemplated school alone, and with the enlarged school the number of camp Indians patronizing it will largely increase. The climate here is ideal; 4,000 feet elevation, and extremes of temperature rare. Perfect for pulmonary troubles, to which the Indians are so subject.

All told, there are 31 employees at Leupp, 18 Indians and 13 whites. During the past few years I have been very fortunate in securing the assistance of very good (irregular employees and the school has run with little impairment from the scarcity of regular civil-service appointees. A list of the employees now here is attached. All things considered, we have done well and feel that we are engaged in the most important branch of the Indians' civilization.

The Indian must be fitted to take his place as a citizen, and that as soon as possible. Events are progressing with tremendous speed, and all humanity is subject to change. The Indian can not escape and sit in his old ignorance and superstition and watch the procession. The indefinite maintenance of reservations is impossible. The country is increasing in population and the demand for land is irresistible, and it is imperative that the Indian be fitted by education for other occupations than he finds on the reservation without delay.

Very respectfully,

STEPHEN JANUS,  
Superintendent.

List of employees.

SCHOOL.	Salary per annum.
Superintendent, Stephen Janus, 31 years in service	\$1,700
Discharge clerk, John D. Howard, 31 years in service	750
Teacher, Anna Sheridan, 29 years in service	600
Teacher, Jess Monahan, temporary, 5 months in service	500
Marion, Earline Lake, temporary, 4 months in service	500
Assistant matron, Ida Metz, 3 years in service	720
Nurses, Frances H. Parlett, temporary, 9 months in service	540
Lanterns, Grace Dickson, 2 years in service	510
Cook, Alice C. McLaugh, 5 years in service	480
Engineer, Eugene R. Ferguson, 16 years in service	620
Assistant engineer, George Greeley, 7 years in service	500
Assistant, position vacant	
AGENCY.	
Clerk, Charles S. Minor, 5 years in service	1,200
Financial clerk, Roscoe N. Janus, 6 years in service	720
Physician, H. V. Parlett, 24 years in service	1,100
Furner, Earl M. Hyde, temporary, 4 months in service	480
Blacksmith, James Vailier, 4 years in service	720
Carpenter, Eskamdo Spencer, 2 years in service	300
Laborer, Chester Dickson, temporary, approximately 2 years in service	480
Stockman, Albert House, temporary, approximately 5 months in service	400
Assistant stockman, Wm. Tolgal, temporary, 5 months in service	1,000
Furner, John J. Hallow, 5 years in service	700
Furner, Peter G. Kinney, 15 years in service	720
Interpreter, David T. Hubbard, 6 months in service	
Indian employees.	

Dr. TAYLOR. No, sir.  
Mr. RHODES. A farmer?  
Dr. TAYLOR. Sometimes, when I can get one.  
Mr. RHODES. Under what conditions can you get one?  
Dr. TAYLOR. I have never been able to determine.  
Mr. RHODES. Has the Government ever assisted those Indians?  
Dr. TAYLOR. Yes. I have the position of farmer, but I am not able to keep one.  
Mr. RHODES. For what reason?  
Dr. TAYLOR. I do not know.  
Mr. RHODES. Do you have an idea it is a lack of sufficient salary or is the environment unsatisfactory?  
Dr. TAYLOR. The environment, as I see it, with the little experience I have had in the Indian Service—I mean our location and environment—is rather desirable.  
Mr. RHODES. Then, how do you account for your inability to secure the services of this farmer?  
Dr. TAYLOR. To be frank with you, I thought sometimes that it was on account of the amount of earnings—the salary.  
Mr. RHODES. Has the Government advanced these Indians money for the purpose of acquiring farming equipment?  
Dr. TAYLOR. They have, indirectly. They allowed me sufficient money to purchase tools that we could get along with very nicely, and they care for the money.

Mr. CARTER. Any tuberculosis?  
Dr. TAYLOR. Some; yes, sir.  
Mr. CARTER. Trachoma?  
Dr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.  
Mr. CARTER. What do you do for them when they have trachoma?  
Dr. TAYLOR. Usually operate on the eyes in case it requires it, by expression.  
Mr. CARTER. Have you a hospital?  
Dr. TAYLOR. No, sir.  
Mr. CARTER. No way to segregate them?  
Dr. TAYLOR. None whatever.  
Mr. CARTER. Those with trachoma live with the rest?  
Dr. TAYLOR. Just the same; yes, sir.  
Mr. CARTER. Have you a mission to go about among them and use sanitation?  
Dr. TAYLOR. No, sir.  
Mr. TILLMAN. They are rather superior and progressive Indians, are they not?  
Dr. TAYLOR. They are rather average fellows.  
Mr. TILLMAN. They live in better houses than the average Navajo?  
Dr. TAYLOR. No. There are a great many of them who live in the old native way and seem to prefer that.  
Mr. TILLMAN. Are they blanket Indians, or do they dress like white

SRP000423

## POLICE AND JUDGES.

	Per month.
Judge, Tol Cblol Is Eega, temporary, 3 months in service	\$84
Judge, Charles Schultz, temporary, 3 months in service	84
Chief of police, Dinah Cblol Eega, 1 year in service	25
Private, Hasten Yonen IFSozzie, 2 years in service	20
Private, Joe, 1 year in service	20
Private, Slow Talker, 3 months in service	20
Private, Charlie Curds, 3 months in service	20
31 employees: 18 Indians, 13 whites.	

(Thereupon, at 10 o'clock a. m., the Walpi hearing was adjourned, and the subcommittee proceeded to inspect the village and the Polacca day school.)

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Grand Canyon, Ariz., Thursday, May 20, 1920.

The subcommittee met at 4 o'clock p. m., at the Hotel El Tovar, Hon. Homer P. Snyder (chairman) presiding.

## STATEMENT OF MR. WILLIAM A. LIGHT, SUPERINTENDENT TRUXTON CANYON INDIAN SCHOOL.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will please come to order. The witness will please state for the stenographer his name in full and official designation.

Mr. LIGHT. William A. Light, superintendent of the Truxton Canyon Indian School and Reservation.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is that located?

Mr. LIGHT. It is located a little less than 100 miles west on the Santa Fe from Williams.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of a school have you there?

Mr. LIGHT. At present there are 91 children in the school.

The CHAIRMAN. At present?

Mr. LIGHT. We have had them practically all the year.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you have any farming connected with the school?

Mr. LIGHT. A small irrigated farm in the Truxton Canyon.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you cultivate that especially in the interests of the school?

Mr. LIGHT. We do.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you use the produce very much?

Mr. LIGHT. Yes; we are producing at any rate enough forage for stock, and have vegetables and fruit for the children.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any cattle there?

Mr. LIGHT. A dairy herd, 9 or 10 cows.

The CHAIRMAN. Sufficient for your requirements?

Mr. LIGHT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Where do your children come from?

Mr. LIGHT. The Walapai Tribe, all but two.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you operate any day schools down there?

<sup>1</sup> Indian employees

Mr. LIGHT. None.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you have any difficulty in getting the children to go to school?

Mr. LIGHT. Not a great deal. I use a little persuasion. I had an officer help me get one child.

The CHAIRMAN. How long have you been down there?

Mr. LIGHT. Since last August.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you familiar with conditions as they existed before you went there?

Mr. LIGHT. I am to some extent.

The CHAIRMAN. What was the average number of pupils there last year?

Mr. LIGHT. Something like 60.

The CHAIRMAN. That was one of the schools that would have gone out under the new law if you did not get it up—above 50. Is this a reservation boarding school?

Mr. LIGHT. It is a reservation boarding school.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think you will be able to continue that school and carry that number of pupils?

Mr. LIGHT. Without any trouble.

The CHAIRMAN. What are the average ages of these children?

Mr. LIGHT. Six to seventeen.

The CHAIRMAN. None over 17?

Mr. LIGHT. None.

The CHAIRMAN. What grade work do you do there?

Mr. LIGHT. About four—up to five grades of work.

The CHAIRMAN. What becomes of them after you get through with them?

Mr. LIGHT. We persuade all we can of them to attend one of the reservation schools, one of the vocational schools.

The CHAIRMAN. What percentage of them are you able to persuade?

Mr. LIGHT. A very small per cent.

The CHAIRMAN. How many older children have you?

Mr. LIGHT. There are only 20 children from 15 to 17.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the nature of the industries down there of the Indians?

Mr. LIGHT. Principally now working along the railroads. A few of them are engaged in farming or gardening; not one in one of the canyons on the reservation.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you also act as agent down there on the reservation?

Mr. LIGHT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How many Indians all told?

Mr. LIGHT. Four hundred and thirty.

Mr. HAYDEN. What is the condition of the school plant there?

Mr. LIGHT. Pretty good. We have not had very much money to repair this year, due to the breakdown of our boiler last fall, and it took about all our repair and improvement appropriation to purchase a new boiler, and we have not had money to do painting and repairs, plastering, re-flooring of buildings, etc., that must constantly be attended to.

The CHAIRMAN. You are not in need of any new buildings or any material enlargement of the plant?

Mr. RHODES. I think you are right.

Dr. TAYLOR. That is the idea I have had in mind in all of the work I have done.

Mr. HAYDEN. Dr. Taylor has an additional statement to make.

Mr. CARTER. Yes; proceed.

Dr. TAYLOR. The area of the Camp Verde Indian Reservation is 458 acres unallotted land; surveyed and patented land obtained by purchase; purchased by congressional appropriation.

Population of the reservation proper is about 125 Indians; Indians belonging under this jurisdiction living and working off the reservation, 331. The data shown by the last Federal census can not now be given, since they were enumerated the same as the other inhabitants of the county.

The agricultural possibilities of these Indians are confined to the irrigated, arable land belonging to the reservation, which amounts to about 200 acres, about 150 acres of this land for which water is supplied is now being used by the Indians for agricultural purposes. This land is very productive and when properly cultivated produces abundant crops of hay, grain, and vegetables.

The stock-raising resources of these Indians are somewhat limited, as we have no grazing land, and what stock they might have must subsist on public range. However, each Indian who holds a tentative allotment could easily have a small individual herd of 8 or 10 head of cows if he was so inclined. There are no mining resources or developments on this reservation.

ters in an old adobe building which was formerly used by the military and then owned by private parties. These quarters were very poor and altogether inadequate to the needs.

Congress having made an appropriation of \$20,000 for the purchase of land for the Camp Verde Indians, by direction of the Indian Office and with the assistance of a representative from that office the present holdings of ranch land were acquired, and in August, 1915, the headquarters of the Camp Verde Indian School was moved to this land. There being no buildings on the land of any consequence, it was necessary that new buildings be erected. By direction and under authority of the Indian Office sufficient and adequate buildings were erected. A schoolhouse with school kitchen, pantry, and baths, a superintendent's cottage, teachers' cottage, barn, machine shed, farmers' cottage, office, and garage, and a water and sewer system complete.

In the spring of 1916, after lands had been acquired, each Indian who desired to farm was given a tentative allotment of land for his personal use, and farming operations were begun.

It would not be possible to convey to your committee the adverse conditions under which we had to labor in this beginning. A few of these Indians had some inferior Indian ponies with which to do this work; most of them had none. They had no farming implements of any kind, but I will say to their credit that they did well, and at this time their condition is much improved, although it is very far from what I had hoped for.

## ROADS ON THE RESERVATION.

The Government does not maintain roads on the reservation. The Old Trails Highway, maintained by the county and the State, passes through the southern end of the reservation, along the Santa Fe Railway. The Indians and stockmen have opened trails over the reservation, and considerable of its area may be traversed over these trails.

These Indians have made material progress, since the stock industry has been introduced among them. As the herd of stock grows, their interest is increasing. Now, all are very anxious to become owners of stock, and have good ideas as to caring for it, and causing it to grow until they will occupy the entire reservation. This interest should be cultivated and encouraged by improving water conditions, by fencing against loss of Indian stock, and trespass of outside stock, and by purchase as far as possible of all the stock necessary to sell to each individual Indian the nucleus of a cattle herd.

They will continue to improve their condition and to advance toward self-support in the degree that they are encouraged by being provided with the facilities on their reservation from which they may attain independence. As rapidly as possible stock should be provided for them on the reimbursable plan, and water and fencing provided to enable them to properly care for their stock. In a few years they will have produced sufficient stock to consume all the range on the reservation, and the income now accruing to white permittees would be theirs. I believe it would be sufficient to make them independent.

I appropriate this opportunity to present this report, which I trust may be found acceptable.

Very respectfully,

Wm. A. LIGHT, Superintendent.

Mr. HAYDEN. How do you attend to these cattle?

Mr. LIGHT. We have a white man, superintendent of live stock, who has Indian helpers to look after cattle, line riders out riding among them all the time, looking over fences, etc.

Mr. HAYDEN. How many line riders?

Mr. LIGHT. Two line riders, and an assistant stockman also.

Mr. CARTER. It takes four men?

Mr. LIGHT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASTINGS. For how long are these grazing leases made, to outside stock companies?

Mr. LIGHT. Five years.

Mr. HASTINGS. How much do you get for them?

Mr. LIGHT. Two dollars per head per annum.

Mr. HASTINGS. Do they raise any sheep on this reservation?

Mr. LIGHT. None.

Mr. HASTINGS. Cattle and horses exclusively?

Mr. LIGHT. Yes.

Mr. HASTINGS. Do the Indians themselves own any horses?

Mr. LIGHT. A lot of them; too many.

Mr. HASTINGS. You think they ought to be encouraged to have less horses and more cattle?

Mr. LIGHT. Yes, sir; the tribe has about 400 head of horses, and I have just received authority to sell them to the highest bidders.

Mr. HASTINGS. Is that \$2 per head per annum?

Mr. LIGHT. That is correct.

Mr. HASTINGS. How many acres do you say it estimated to one head of stock?

Mr. LIGHT. From 75 to 100. That provides winter and summer range.

Mr. HASTINGS. How much per acre do you get for it, the way you figure it?

Mr. LIGHT. It would be 2 cents an acre or a little better.

Mr. RHODES. Does that \$2 per head charge apply to horses and cattle alike?

Mr. LIGHT. Yes, sir.

(Thereupon, the subcommittee proceeded to the consideration of other business.)

## STATEMENT OF DR. JOE J. TAYLOR, SUPERINTENDENT AND PHYSICIAN CAMP VERDE INDIAN SCHOOL.

Mr. CARTER. You may proceed. Give the stenographer your name in full and official designation.

Dr. TAYLOR. Joe J. Taylor, superintendent of Camp Verde Indian School.

Mr. HAYDEN. About how far is it from here to Camp Verde School?

Dr. TAYLOR. I presume it is about 120 miles due south of here.

Mr. HAYDEN. What tribe of Indians is under your supervision?

Dr. TAYLOR. We have the Mojave Apaches and the Tante Apaches.

Mr. HAYDEN. About how many in number?

Dr. TAYLOR. I think 438; close to 450. The last census, I believe, was 438.

Mr. HAYDEN. How many children have you in actual attendance at your school?

Dr. TAYLOR. I have two day schools. In one the regular attendance is about 18, and in the other it is higher, about 25, but the reason of that is on account of some road work that took the parents away from the neighborhood of the school and they had no way to leave them there. It lowered our attendance at the school very decidedly.

Mr. HAYDEN. About how many acres of land belong to these Indians?

Dr. TAYLOR. There is about 460 acres.

Mr. HAYDEN. Is it all in one body?

Dr. TAYLOR. No. It is all in one body with the exception of 18 acres.

Mr. HAYDEN. The school is located near the land?

Dr. TAYLOR. The school is located on a large tract of land that was purchased by the appropriation that Congress made in, I think, 1914, just prior to my taking charge of the place there. There was practically no Camp Verde School.

Mr. HAYDEN. How does it happen that this small body of 400 or 500 Indians is located on the Verde River so far away from the main Apache Reservation? Why are they not on the other Apache Reservation, previously established for their use, with the others?

Dr. TAYLOR. As I understand the situation, in the early days when Camp Verde was a military post and they were largely handled by the military, these Mojave Apaches whose homes were in the Verde Valley were moved to the San Carlos Reservation, and also the Tante Apache Indians, who lived between the Verde Valley and the San Carlos Reservation—they were all moved to the San Carlos Reservation. The Mojaves, especially, joined their forces largely with the Government troops and helped to round up all the wilder inclined Apaches, and when the troubles were over, then these people who had

Dr. LAREN. That is due to rainfall, and when we have an excessive rainfall from Frisco Peak to Williams, all this water that falls in those directions goes through the canyon.

Mr. HAYDEN. There is a large area going down through the canyon when there are these floods?

Dr. LAREN. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAYDEN. What do you think the prospect is: is it going ultimately to be washed out, or can anything be done to preserve the land?

Dr. LAREN. On account of the fact that the lands are mostly sandy, if we have many floods, a great deal of the land will be washed out.

Mr. HAYDEN. What will become of the tribe in that event?

Dr. LAREN. They will be thrown upon the Government for support. They could not support themselves if the lands were washed out or put in such a condition that they are unfit for agriculture.

Mr. HAYDEN. Would you mind stating in your own way, in general, any suggestions to the committee about what should be done with these Indians and this general situation there. What recommendations have you to make, in other words?

Mr. CARTER. Slight?

Dr. LAREN. Slight.

Mr. CARTER. In your statement, your recommendations for the purchase of more land, do you contemplate any irrigation in connection with it?

Dr. LAREN. You can not irrigate that land on top of the flats without first having some provision made for some tanks to hold the water.

Mr. CARTER. Would you irrigate from the tanks?

Dr. LAREN. You would have to irrigate from the tanks.

Mr. CARTER. Is this land on the mesa a part of the reservation here?

Dr. LAREN. Yes, sir.

Mr. HERNANDEZ. These Indians practically have no reservation.

Dr. LAREN. They have just 515 acres, but practically that reservation is the very best.

Mr. HASTINGS. Do they live in houses?

Dr. LAREN. The Government some 10 years ago built 18 houses for these Indians.

given any trouble drifted back on this reservation to their section of the country.

HAYDEN. As I understand, they lived there without having any title, could they call their own until Congress purchased this small tract of 400 acres in 1914, of which you have been superintendent?

TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

HAYDEN. Is there any general statement you would like to make to the committee about the condition of the Indians, in your own way, if you please?

TAYLOR. These Indians, after they came back there, were just busy working about from place to place. Of course, I do not know anything about them prior to 1914, except what I might have gathered from some one else. They came back there and squatted on a piece of land and were probably doing a little cultivating on it or something of the kind, and some white man would come along and conclude that the land could be used very nicely, and tell him to move on; and he would move on to another point somewhere, until some other fellow got ready to take that, and he would tell him to move on. But eventually, through the interest of some one, they took the matter up and decided to have some place that they could call their own, without having to move, and since that time they have a headquarters.

The majority of the Indians I have under my jurisdiction are located in Yavapai County. I am informed the large majority of them work around Jerome, where they are able to find all the employment they want and are employed practically all the time at good wages for common labor.

HAYDEN. So that your real duty, as far as supervision is concerned, is the care of these two day schools which are maintained for the children of the tribe.

TAYLOR. Yes, sir; and looking after the general interests, helping them all I can in the general interest and health matters and their business. I am the physician there.

HAYDEN. How are the health conditions of the tribe now compared to the time you went there?

TAYLOR. I believe they are improving because of the fact that they are able to make enough to buy all the necessaries of life. I have Indians there who are getting \$5 and \$6 a day.

HERNANDEZ. Do I understand that these Indians have no

Dr. HAYDEN. They have about 400 acres.

Mr. HERNANDEZ. Is that all?

TAYLOR. Yes.

Mr. HERNANDEZ. How many of them are there?

TAYLOR. Not quite 450; between 435 and 450.

Mr. HERNANDEZ. That is a peculiar situation.

Mr. HASTINGS. How far are you located from Camp Verde?

TAYLOR. Six miles.

Mr. HASTINGS. In what direction?

TAYLOR. It is rather north, up the river.

Mr. HASTINGS. How far south of Williams are you?

TAYLOR. I am just as far south of Williams as Williams is of this place.

Mr. HASTINGS. How many of these Indians talk English?

Dr. TAYLOR. A large majority of them, after a manner. Of course, practically all the younger ones do, but some of the older ones can speak English enough to understand.

Mr. HASTINGS. Do they live in houses?

Dr. TAYLOR. Yes; some of them. Some of them have fairly decent little houses who are working around the United Verde mining camp, built houses of their own out of lumber.

Mr. HASTINGS. Do they live in villages, congregated together, or are they scattered about?

Dr. TAYLOR. They are inclined to line in one settlement together; three or four families will sometimes live in the immediate vicinity.

Mr. CARTER. Do they live on these 400 acres?

Dr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir. There is about practically from 100 to 125 there on the land most of the time, counting children and grown people.

Mr. HASTINGS. Do they have any stock?

Dr. TAYLOR. No; they have not, only just the work stock.

Mr. HASTINGS. Any cattle?

Dr. TAYLOR. No.

Mr. HASTINGS. A few horses?

Dr. TAYLOR. Yes.

Mr. HASTINGS. No sheep?

Dr. TAYLOR. No sheep.

Mr. HAYDEN. Do they farm all of this 400 acres?

Dr. TAYLOR. Yes.

Mr. HAYDEN. Have they any other farming land?

Dr. TAYLOR. None.

Mr. HAYDEN. What kind of land is this 400 acres? It has not any desert land?

Dr. TAYLOR. I was going to state that. They are using now something like 150 acres of the land with water on it. There is about 50 acres or a little more that can be put under cultivation, under a ditch already constructed.

Mr. HAYDEN. Not leveled up?

Dr. TAYLOR. No.

Mr. RHODES. Do you need an extension of the irrigation project on the reservation?

Dr. TAYLOR. I do not think so. I think the thing is about at its limit.

Mr. RHODES. Are those Indians inclined to be industrious?

Dr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

Mr. RHODES. Do they take on education reasonably well?

Dr. TAYLOR. I believe I have seen a more decided improvement in that line than probably any other.

Mr. RHODES. I observe you spoke about the attendance. Do you mean the average daily attendance or the total enrollment?

Dr. TAYLOR. I meant regular attendance; average daily attendance. I could have gotten just a few figures on that but I neglected to do it.

Mr. RHODES. How many teachers are employed there?

Dr. TAYLOR. Two teachers.

Mr. RHODES. Do you mean one at each school?

Dr. TAYLOR. One at each school.

Mr. RHODES. Is there a matron there?

Mr. HASTINGS. Do they do any manual labor for anyone else besides themselves?

Dr. LABEN. Yes, sir; they do manual labor by working here in this camp and along the railroads, wherever they can catch a day's work. These are the younger class of them.

Mr. HASTINGS. How far is this reservation from this place?

Dr. LABEN. Forty-seven miles.

Mr. HASTINGS. North and west?

Dr. LABEN. West by northwest; northwest.

Mr. TILLMAN. Can you suggest some method by which this erosion is stopped by spending the requisite amount of money? Is there any way that can be done?

Dr. LABEN. To make that plain, there is a running stream of water on the highest land through that canyon, and it seems to me that this stream of water is coming from the Frisco peaks, and that stream runs through the whole length of the reservation, goes out of the canyon and pitches over three waterfalls all the way from 150 to 200 feet deep, making about 600 feet descent, and then it flows on about 10 miles further and empties into the Colorado River. As far as my own suggestions for stopping this erosion, especially after a

Dr. LABEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. TILLMAN. Do you recommend that?

Dr. LABEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. TILLMAN. Would they consent to it?

Dr. LABEN. Some of them will. I think they will consent to it, or they would consent to it if they could send their children away after they reach the age of 14 or 15.

Mr. TILLMAN. You ought to make some recommendation, I should think, along that line, because these children ought to be educated, and it is impracticable to get them educated under present conditions.

Dr. LABEN. Yes.

Mr. HAYDEN. To what boarding school would you suggest sending them?

Dr. LABEN. I have no preference as to any boarding school. I want them to go to school.

Mr. HAYDEN. What would be the nearest boarding school to which they could be sent?

Dr. LABEN. To the schools at Fort Mojave and Valentine.

Mr. HAYDEN. If they were sent to the school from the Wapapai

Dr. TAYLOR. No, sir.  
 Mr. RHODES. A farmer?  
 Dr. TAYLOR. Sometimes, when I can get one.  
 Mr. RHODES. Under what conditions can you get one?  
 Dr. TAYLOR. I have never been able to determine.  
 Mr. RHODES. Has the Government ever assisted those Indians?  
 Dr. TAYLOR. Yes. I have the position of farmer, but I am not able to keep one.  
 Mr. RHODES. For what reason?  
 Dr. TAYLOR. I do not know.  
 Mr. RHODES. Do you have an idea it is a lack of sufficient salary or is the environment unsatisfactory?  
 Dr. TAYLOR. The environment, as I see it, with the little experience I have had in the Indian Service—I mean our location and environment—is rather desirable.  
 Mr. RHODES. Then, how do you account for your inability to secure the services of this farmer?  
 Dr. TAYLOR. To be frank with you, I thought sometimes that it was on account of the amount of earnings—the salary.  
 Mr. RHODES. Has the Government advanced these Indians money for the purpose of acquiring farming equipment?  
 Dr. TAYLOR. They have, indirectly. They allowed me sufficient money to purchase tools that we could get along with very nicely, and they care for the agency.  
 Mr. RHODES. Do you mean as a reimbursable matter?  
 Dr. TAYLOR. No. It is the Government; it is carried as Government property.  
 Mr. RHODES. What I have in mind is the plan by which the Government advances to individual Indians not exceeding some \$600 for industrial purposes.  
 Dr. TAYLOR. Reimbursable, I think—for wagons and harness and things of that kind.  
 Mr. RHODES. What success have you had in that regard?  
 Dr. TAYLOR. Very good. No; I beg your pardon: the Government purchased some wagons for them, and harness, and allowed me to sell it to them, and they reimbursed it in labor. It was really from the gratuity appropriation.  
 Mr. RHODES. Do you have any trouble in getting them to work or to pay their debts?  
 Dr. TAYLOR. They sometimes are not in a great hurry about it.  
 Mr. RHODES. Some white people are not in any great hurry.  
 Dr. TAYLOR. I practiced medicine for probably 15 or 20 years, and have not found them slow.  
 Mr. RHODES. Have these Indians any tribal property outside of the four hundred and odd acres?  
 Dr. TAYLOR. None that I know of.  
 Mr. RHODES. Do they have any gratuity from the Government?  
 Dr. TAYLOR. No, sir.  
 Mr. RHODES. They are self-sustaining?  
 Dr. TAYLOR. Just occasionally, and a woman to whom I issue something because she is actually hungry.  
 Mr. CARTER. How are the health conditions?  
 Dr. TAYLOR. Very good.

Mr. CARTER. Any tuberculosis?  
 Dr. TAYLOR. Some; yes, sir.  
 Mr. CARTER. Trachoma?  
 Dr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.  
 Mr. CARTER. What do you do for them when they have trachoma?  
 Dr. TAYLOR. Usually operate on the eyes in case it requires it, by expression.  
 Mr. CARTER. Have you a hospital?  
 Dr. TAYLOR. No, sir.  
 Mr. CARTER. No way to segregate them?  
 Dr. TAYLOR. None whatever.  
 Mr. CARTER. Those with trachoma live with the rest?  
 Dr. TAYLOR. Just the same; yes, sir.  
 Mr. CARTER. Have you a mission to go about among them and use sanitation?  
 Dr. TAYLOR. No, sir.  
 Mr. TILLMAN. They are rather superior and progressive Indians, are they not?  
 Dr. TAYLOR. They are rather average fellows.  
 Mr. TILLMAN. They live in better houses than the average Navajo?  
 Dr. TAYLOR. No. There are a great many of them who live in the old native way and seem to prefer that.  
 Mr. TILLMAN. Are they blanket Indians, or do they dress like white men at all?  
 Dr. TAYLOR. They dress like white people.  
 Mr. TILLMAN. They cut their hair short?  
 Dr. TAYLOR. Yes.  
 Mr. TILLMAN. Do they belong to church, many of them?  
 Dr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir; quite a number of them. Within the last few years, I had an Indian woman from the Pima tribe who established a mission, and I presume there are 40 or 50 of them, 35 anyway, who have joined the church and are actually working at it.  
 Mr. TILLMAN. Do their children like to go to school, and do they encourage them to go?  
 Dr. TAYLOR. Yes; they do, and they do not. They like to go a good deal like white children, and the parents are a great deal like lots of white people. They know they have to go.  
 Mr. TILLMAN. Have they reached the stage where they desire to acquire property and work their own plot of land for themselves and their families, or do they cling to the tribal idea, the communal idea of property?  
 Dr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir; to an extent, they are.  
 Mr. TILLMAN. You encourage that?  
 Dr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir; encourage it as much as possible. I believe the acquiring by Indians of property is the greatest thing in the world they can do.  
 Mr. TILLMAN. No question about it.  
 Mr. HAYDEN. Have you an additional statement you wish to make?  
 Dr. TAYLOR. Yes.  
 Mr. RHODES. Do you encourage education among the Indian population?  
 Dr. TAYLOR. I try to. I think education and moral training is their salvation.

Mr. ELSTON. The children left after one month's experience then?  
 Dr. LAREN. No, sir. The teacher who was teaching at that time was the superintendent's wife, who has come from here to South Dakota, and she is a frail woman and could not teach the school, and also some of the larger boys would not mind and they had to keep the police there all the time, and in consequence she gave up the school.  
 Mr. HAYDEN. How long since you had a regularly paid teacher assigned to the school down there?  
 Dr. LAREN. That must be at least three years ago and that teacher remained only a few months.  
 Mr. RHODES. In your opinion, if the salaries should be increased, could a teacher be induced to stay there?  
 Dr. LAREN. I am doubtful. That would have to be an experiment, because the place is lonesome.  
 Mr. RHODES. Then it would appear that the only practicable way by which these children can get anything toward acquiring an education would be to send them away.  
 Dr. LAREN. Yes, sir.  
 Mr. CARTER. You say there are how many acres of land?

Mr. CARTER. How much of this land has eroded in the canyon in the last two years?  
 Dr. LAREN. What was spoiled last February must have been 20 to 25 acres.  
 Mr. CARTER. How many of these Indians have trachoma that you know of?  
 Dr. LAREN. It must be 10 to 15 per cent.  
 Mr. CARTER. Mostly children?  
 Dr. LAREN. No, sir; children and old folks, especially.  
 Mr. CARTER. How many of them have tuberculosis?  
 Dr. LAREN. About 5 to 10 per cent.  
 Mr. TILLMAN. Is any effort made to segregate those who have tuberculosis and trachoma?  
 Dr. LAREN. No, sir; except they will not sleep together.  
 Mr. TILLMAN. Have they any white doctors?  
 Dr. LAREN. Myself.  
 Mr. TILLMAN. You are a physician as well as superintendent?  
 Dr. LAREN. I am a physician.

Mr. RHODES. I think you are right.

Dr. TAYLOR. That is the idea I have had in mind in all of the work I have done.

Mr. HAYDEN. Dr. Taylor has an additional statement to make.

Mr. CARTER. Yes; proceed.

Dr. TAYLOR. The area of the Camp Verde Indian Reservation is 458 acres unallotted land; surveyed and patented land obtained by purchase; purchased by congressional appropriation.

Population of the reservation proper is about 125 Indians; Indians belonging under this jurisdiction living and working off the reservation, 333. The data shown by the last Federal census can not now be given, since they were enumerated the same as the other inhabitants of the county.

The agricultural possibilities of these Indians are confined to the irrigated, arable land belonging to the reservation, which amounts to about 200 acres, about 150 acres of this land for which water is supplied is now being used by the Indians for agricultural purposes. This land is very productive and when properly cultivated produces abundant crops of hay, grain, and vegetables.

The stock-raising resources of these Indians are somewhat limited, as we have no grazing land, and what stock they might have must subsist on public range. However, each Indian who holds a tentative allotment could easily have a small individual herd of 8 or 10 head of cows if he was so inclined. There are no mining resources or developments on this reservation.

The educational facilities for these Indians consists of two day schools, one being located on the reservation, the other one located at Clarkdale, Ariz. The combined capacity of the two schools is sufficient to accommodate about 60 pupils. The schoolhouse on the reservation is modern and up to date, the school at Clarkdale is conducted in rented quarters.

Health conditions are fair, probably rather better than the average, because they have plenty of facilities for obtaining the necessities of life. We have no hospital.

The number of employees at this jurisdiction is nine, enumerated as follows:

Name.	Position.	Salary per annum.	Length of service.
Joe J. Taylor	Superintendent and physician	\$1,200	Years, 11
Estela A. Taylor	Financial clerk	100	5
David W. Gilliland	Teacher	750	+15
Leah H. Frazier	do.	750	1
John Frazier	Housekeeper	200	1
Don Juan (Indian)	Farmer, temporary	800	+1
Jim Kitchens	Indian helper	p. m. 20	12
George Russell	do.	p. m. 20	3
Henry W. Beecher	do.	p. m. 20	2

In June, 1914, I assumed charge of the Camp Verde Indian School, and at that time the land belonging to the Government for the use of these Indians consisted of a tract of 18 acres purchased by a former superintendent, about 8 acres being under cultivation. There were no buildings at that time. The school and all other activities in connection with this jurisdiction were conducted in rented quar-

ters in an old adobe building which was formerly used by the military and then owned by private parties. These quarters were very poor and altogether inadequate to the needs.

Congress having made an appropriation of \$20,000 for the purchase of land for the Camp Verde Indians, by direction of the Indian Office and with the assistance of a representative from that office the present holdings of ranch land were acquired, and in August, 1915, the headquarters of the Camp Verde Indian School was moved to this land. There being no buildings on the land of any consequence, it was necessary that new buildings be erected. By direction and under authority of the Indian Office sufficient and adequate buildings were erected. A schoolhouse with school kitchen, pantry, and baths, a superintendent's cottage, teachers' cottage, barn, machine shed, farmers' cottage, office, and garage, and a water and sewer system complete.

In the spring of 1916, after lands had been acquired, each Indian who desired to farm was given a tentative allotment of land for his personal use, and farming operations were begun.

It would not be possible to convey to your committee the adverse conditions under which we had to labor in this beginning. A few of these Indians had some inferior Indian ponies with which to do this work; most of them had none. They had no farming implements of any kind, but I will say to their credit that they responded well, and at this time their condition is much improved, although it is very far from what I should like to see. This land is handled entirely by the Indians, and, while it does not present such an appearance of capable farming as I would like, yet I believe it compares favorably with surrounding ranches owned and farmed by white settlers, and a decided improvement is noticeable from year to year. I want to add that it would hardly be possible to convey to you the trials and tribulations of the superintendent and other employees in accomplishing the above results. The future developments are still great.

The possibilities of the Indians of the Camp Verde jurisdiction are very flattering. There is not an able-bodied person who may not have employment every day at good wages, if he desires to work for wages, and I will say that a majority of them are working. Wages range from \$3.50 to \$4.50 per day of eight hours for common labor, though some of them get \$5 to \$7 per day. But his greatest hindrance is in not knowing the value of a dollar. It has been no trouble for the Indians to have almost constant employment for the past three or four years at good wages, and indications are that these favorable conditions will continue.

The greatest need of the Camp Verde Indians is education—industrial, social, moral, and spiritual. To accomplish this will yet require that the Government provide the facilities for some years to come.

#### STATEMENT OF ROBERT E. BURRIS, SUPERINTENDENT WESTERN NAVAJO INDIANS.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. Chairman, Mr. Robert E. Burris, recently appointed superintendent of the Western Navajo Reservation, was present here this morning, and it was necessary for him to drive to

cattle, and horses. The Indian reservation is limited, and the Indian himself, be he as progressive as he may, will be handicapped in much of his agricultural pursuits if some provision is not arranged for him to procure pasture lands either temporary or permanent.

No people who reside within this great commonwealth, and who by such residence are an integral part of its citizens, are in need of an education, fundamental as this education may be, more than the Indian who either by choice or by birth is residing in isolated districts or reservations similar to this reservation. No difference, how well their wants may be provided for, if they lack that crystallized judgment, understanding, decision, and governing power which in the main accompanies school training, if they lack this element of mind development, then their mission in life, to themselves, States, and Government, is much enfeebled. According to the Bureau of Census, 1910, Indian population in the United States and Alaska, the literacy of Indians in this State is alarming, large though some advancement was made. In 1900 the percentage of literacy in this State was 75 per cent, while 10 years later, or 1910, the literacy still high, being 93 per cent amongst Indians of this State. Comparing the Indians of this reservation with the above statement we find of the 81 male from 10 to 100 years of age residing on the Hattingsul Reservation in 1910, 57 were illiterate, or 69 per cent. Of the female, 51 in number, 41 were illiterate, or 80 per cent. Of the total, male and female, 137, there were 98 illiterate, or 70 per cent.

If the Indian boy or girl of the present day of this reservation become the Indian man or woman of this reservation tomorrow, and one of

Mr. HAYDEN. What is your judgment as to the possibility of developing any farming to any extent outside of Cataract Canyon within the park?

Mr. PETERS. There is plenty of room on the mesa, plenty of acres that could be utilized.

Mr. HAYDEN. Good agricultural land?

Mr. PETERS. As good as any you have seen, not as good as in the canyon.

Mr. HAYDEN. What kind of crops can they grow?

Mr. PETERS. Corn and beans, peaches, and things of that kind.

Mr. HAYDEN. By rainfall?

Mr. PETERS. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAYDEN. What do you think is the limit of the agricultural possibilities within the park of the land of that kind, if it was all utilized?

Mr. PETERS. Many hundred acres if it was all utilized, enough to take care of all of the Indians. But it is not very good land. There is no chance at all to irrigate it. It is practically impossible to irrigate it.

Flagstaff by to-night to get back to his reservation to-morrow. He has left here a written statement relative to conditions on that reservation, and I would like to have it incorporated in the record.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

(The statement referred to is as follows:)

WESTERN NAVAJO SCHOOL,  
Tuba City, Ariz., May 17, 1920.

Mr. CARL HAYDEN,  
Indian Affairs Committee.

MY DEAR MR. HAYDEN: I regret that I am unable to discuss more fully the conditions existing on this reservation, but, as you are doubtless aware, I only succeeded Mr. Hunkle on the 1st of this month, and the short time I have been here has necessarily been consumed in the checking of property and taking over the management of the school.

I trust the data I have been able to gather from the records will give you the desired information.

Very respectfully,

ROBERT E. BURRIS, Superintendent.

WESTERN NAVAJO RESERVATION.

1. Area of reservation, 3,380,000 acres (5,280 square miles). This land is all unallotted, with the exception of 20 allotments, containing approximately 20 acres each. This land is allotted to Hopi Indians who reside in Moencop, Wash.

It is impracticable to allot this land, as it is being used in common for grazing purposes.

None of this land has been surveyed, and a survey at this time or in the near future would not be feasible.

2. Because of the habits of these Indians, it has always been a difficult matter to obtain an accurate census, but the latest estimate gives the number as 6,300:

Males..... 2,920  
Females..... 3,440

No data has been turned in by the Federal census enumerators. These Indians almost entirely depend upon sheep raising for their livelihood, as the soil is poorly adapted for agricultural purposes. They also own some cattle, horses, and a few hulk, but the nature of the country does not permit them to engage in the cattle industry to any great extent.

4. The mining resources have not been developed on this reservation to any extent. However, a small coal mine is now being worked, from which the school is supplied with fuel. It is possible that Navajo Mountain contains other minerals.

5. There are three schools under this jurisdiction:

	Capacity.
Western Navajo Boarding School.....	200
Marsh Pass Boarding School.....	200
Moencop Day School.....	36

The buildings at the Western Navajo School are in an excellent condition of repair. They are lighted with acetylene-gas lights and the ventilation throughout is excellent. There are six grades taught in this school; the pupils are much interested and responsive in their class. In addition to the academic work the pupils are given industrial training in carpentry, masonry, farming, blacksmithing, and agriculture, all of which is practiced and the girls will find it useful in their homes and in the industrial world. The girls are trained in domestic science and nursing. There is also a sewing department, which turns out creditable work.

There are a number of Navajo children not in school and much prejudice is encountered in entering them, but a strenuous effort is being made to give them educational advantages.

The musical organization consists of a band of 14 boys, very well trained. There are 7 of these boys in an orchestra.

6. The Agency maintains two bridges, one across the Little Colorado and a steel bridge across the Moencop, Wash. The former a suspension bridge, costing \$80,000 and the latter \$3,000. They are in a good state of repair.

The roads in this part of the country are not in very good condition, but every effort is made to keep up and maintain the agency road from the Little Colorado to the school.

7. The general health conditions on this reservation are better than is generally found on most reservations, due to the splendid physical condition of these Indians and the excellent climate. Spending much of their time out of doors little tuberculosis is found among them.

We maintain at the agency one small hospital, which is well organized and has a small detail of nurse girls, who receive practical training in nursing, care of the sick room, etc. From time to time reservation Indians are cured for in the hospital.

8. Number of Indian Service employees, etc. (see attached list).

9. The greatest need of the Navajo Indians under this jurisdiction is the development of water for their herds, as sheep raising is practically their only pursuit, and if water could be developed by the placing of wells it would be an incentive to home building and the fostering of bone life, which is the crying need of these Indians.

Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT E. BURRIS, Superintendent.

Names, positions, salaries, and length of service of employees of the Indian Service at Western Navajo Agency and School, Tuba City, Ariz., May 20, 1920.

WESTERN NAVAJO SCHOOL.

	Salary per annum.
Robert E. Burris, superintendent, 18 years.....	\$1,800
Marie Le Tourneau, teacher, 2 years.....	600
Emma Johnson, matron, 2 years.....	600
Lizale Lihenburg, seamstress, 6 years.....	540
Mary Stewart, landress, 12 years.....	540
Velma M. Watt, cook, 7 years.....	540
Thomas E. Stanton, farmer, 12 years.....	540
Harold Linn, nurse, 4 years.....	540
Anthony G. Shaw (Indian), engineer, 6 years.....	780
Charlie Day (Indian), laborer, 8 years.....	375
Vacant (appointment expected soon), principal teacher.....	600
Not permanently filled, physician.....	1,200
Not permanently filled, teacher.....	600
Not permanently filled, teacher.....	615
Not permanently filled, disciplinarian and band leader.....	720
Not permanently filled, assistant matron.....	540
Not permanently filled, assistant matron.....	540

MARSH PASS SCHOOL.

Albert R. Itzman, principal, 21 years.....	\$500
Otilia A. Itzman, teacher and matron, 14 years.....	720
Nora Tuptuka (Indian), cook and landress, 1 year.....	600
Clarence Tuptuka (Indian), laborer, 1 year.....	415
Vacant, assistant.....	300

MOENCOP DAY SCHOOL.

John A. Keirn, teacher (10 months), 10 years..... per month.....	\$31
Mabel Masakuyva (Indian), housekeeper (10 months), 2 years..... do.....	30

WESTERN NAVAJO AGENCY.

Homer J. Thick, clerk, 24 years.....	\$1,200
Arthur W. Watt, farmer, 9 years.....	500
Wesley W. Vandiver, carpenter, 2 years.....	1,000
John Stewart, general mechanic, 33 years.....	1,000
Earl Nunkema (Indian), laborer, 3 years.....	720
John J. Schwarz, stockman, 3 years.....	600
Leonard J. Rochford, stockman, 4 years.....	720
Rae B. Ruhl, field matron, 2 years.....	720

means that the Indians will have no pasture or that two-thirds of their pasture will not be theirs.

Mr. ELSTON. Why is that? The land is still there.

Mr. PERENS. It would be thrown open to settlement and thrown open to stock grazers throughout the country, and they would naturally drive the Indian stock off. They would still have their land but no protection on it. This country extends through here to the walls of Cataract Canyon, with walls about 2,500 feet high, that extends around Grand Canyon and on up. There [indicating map] is a narrow neck of land which gives them 40 or 50 square miles of pasturage.

Mr. ELSTON. Is this land withdrawn from entry now?

Mr. PERENS. It was recommended, and I took that up, and I have here copy of a letter from Mr. Mather, of the Park Service, inclosing copy of a letter from the Commissioner of the Land Office, in which he says, speaking of this recommendation, that this land be kept for the Indians. He states that the law provides that no Indian reservation may be created or enlarged in any way.

Mr. RHODES. And there are Indians here?

Mr. PERENS. As Dr. Leben told you, they cultivate 5 acres.

Mr. RHODES. If there are Indians here and there is land here, what effort is the Government making to encourage these Indians to enlarge their activity in agriculture?

Mr. PERENS. That is a little outside of my province. I am not in the Indian Service.

Mr. ELSTON. Has the Indian Service made any representation to the Secretary of the Interior, to the Park Service, to set aside some areas near the hilltop for grazing or agricultural purposes?

Mr. PERENS. Simply as the Indians want them.

Mr. ELSTON. But the Indians have made no request?

Mr. PERENS. They make requests from year to year.

Mr. ELSTON. They are granted through your office?

Mr. PERENS. Yes, sir.

Mr. RHODES. In your opinion, is it practicable to have these Indians enlarged upon their land?

