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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN
AFFAIRS

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1921



WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1921

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

REPORT

OF THE

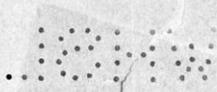
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REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., September 30, 1921.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this, the Ninetieth Annual Report of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921.

It will be noted that much of the statistical matter of the character shown in former reports is eliminated from this one, only such tabulated data appearing as will be required to furnish information to Congress and as seems likely to be useful to the reader having more than ordinary interest in Indian affairs. It is doubtful if statistical information to the extent contained in previous reports is of special annual value, and my present intention is to publish it not oftener than once in four years. At this time particularly, when the reduction of public expenditures is of prime importance, and no sum is too small to be saved in the effort to restore normal conditions, it is believed there is special reason for this omission, as well as the briefest narration consistent with a fair account of the bureau's work during the year.

SCHOOLS.

From various causes arising within and immediately following the war period there was some lowering of the standards of efficiency in the usually commendable work of the Indian schools, and these causes were largely unavoidable. During the early part of the fiscal year 1921, when contracts were made for school supplies, prices were still very high; therefore support funds which were needed for other purposes had to be used frequently in paying for subsistence, clothing, and other necessities, thus leaving the fund for the employment of instructors so short that it was impossible to offer salaries that would hold many capable employees or attract well-qualified people. This condition of affairs has existed through several years, requiring the temporary employment of many persons whose qualifications were often below a satisfactory standard, in order to keep the schools open, even if in some instances not normally effective.

For similar reasons the material equipment of the schools throughout the country could not always be desirably maintained. Conditions are, however, more promising. Teachers and school employees are now generally available through the regular channels, the cost of supplies and many materials is declining, and the prospects are hopeful for strengthening the personnel, equipment, and consequent efficiency of the schools for training the Indian youth in the duties of full citizenship and developing in them the force of character that will insure their safe transition through the dangerous period between the close of school life and the time when they should fill worthy places in our social order. An earnest effort must be made to vitalize and to dignify our schools.

SUPERVISION.—In order to advance the schools to a larger measure of usefulness in the program for the betterment of the Indian, a chief supervisor of Indian education has been appointed. He will inaugurate thoroughly constructive methods and practice for the schools, and for this purpose he has been intrusted with a large discretionary power in carrying forward the educational policy of this bureau. The Indian country has been divided into districts and a supervisor of schools is assigned to each. These will work under the immediate direction of the chief supervisor. This reorganization ought to accomplish splendid results along educational lines and to work out a greater unity of purpose and action throughout the service, especially in developing a spirit of friendly cooperation with public-school authorities wherever it is practicable to place Indian children in public schools. The time has come when the great work of educating Indian youth, which is the recognized obligation of the white race in this country, should be more effectually organized for the best results possible under economic safeguards, and I have earnestly requested the school service everywhere to cooperate heartily with this effort to achieve a more unified and constructive progress.

Probably but comparatively few of the taxpaying citizens of the country realize what a complex problem the education of the Indian youth is. The Indians are distributed throughout more than one-half of the States. Some of them group themselves within limited areas, while others live as individual families scattered over large territories. Some are non-English speaking people, just emerging from a life of ignorance and superstition, while others are almost ready to take up the full duties of citizenship. In fact, there are all classes and conditions between the almost untouched Apache and the independent Navajo of the Black Mountains of Arizona, and the intelligent, ambitious, forward-looking Cherokees, Choctaws, and Chippewas. This makes a complex and varied system of schools necessary. Some must be educated in boarding schools, some in day schools. Others are provided for in mission schools and still others are ready for mingling with children in the public schools.

Of the approximately 86,000 Indian children of school age it may be said, speaking in terms of thousands, that about 30,000 are enrolled in the Government schools and about an equal number in non-Government schools. The day and boarding schools under Government control offer academic courses from the first grade through intermediate and grammar grades; in a few instances through what is equal to junior high school. Vocational courses of equal grade are offered, with special emphasis put upon agriculture and home economics. In the large nonreservation schools many trade courses are provided. Of not less, probably of greater, importance than the academic training is the industrial preparation of Indian boys and girls for independent citizenship, and therefore these courses must be maintained. However, because of the fact that the schools are distributed over so much territory, and of the further fact that schools of such varied types, offering so many different courses, must be provided, the problems of supervision and of procuring a well-trained teaching force are difficult. This all means that if the Indians of this country are to become productive citizens the educational program must be carefully planned and vigorously carried

on. While this is a time when economy in every line is necessary it should be remembered that to allow children to grow up in ignorance and untrained, and therefore to continue to be unproductive, is false economy. Every child of every nationality in this country is entitled to an opportunity to get an education. Of all nationalities, certainly the Indians, the native Americans, are entitled to educational opportunities equal to those of all other nationalities. While there are many Indian children out of school because of lack of school facilities, especially in the Southwest, fortunately in other sections of the country conditions are changing rapidly and public schools are now available for a very large percentage of the Indian children in those sections.

The placing of all Indian children in the public schools is the ultimate aim. In a majority of the States we meet with the heartiest cooperation in providing for Indians in public schools. In order to assist State school authorities in enrolling and in maintaining regular attendance of Indians in public schools, the following regulations have been formulated in accordance with an act of Congress as quoted therein:

REGULATIONS CONCERNING ENROLLMENT AND ATTENDANCE OF INDIAN CHILDREN IN SCHOOL, PURSUANT TO THE ACT OF FEBRUARY 14, 1920.—The following amendment to regulations approved February 28, 1921, is hereby issued pursuant to the act of February 14, 1920 (41 Stat. L., 408, 410), which reads in part:

Hereafter the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to make and enforce such rules and regulations as may be necessary to secure the enrollment and regular attendance of eligible Indian children who are wards of the Government in schools maintained for their benefit by the United States or in the public schools.

ARTICLE I. Superintendents of reservations or schools within the various States shall, in every way possible, assist State, county, or local district officers in compiling school censuses for their respective districts with a view to placing all Indian children in school and enforcing their regular attendance in accordance with the existing compulsory-education laws and regulations of the different States.

ART. II. The compulsory-education laws and regulations of the different States in which Indians reside are hereby adopted as an amendment to regulations concerning enrollment and attendance of Indian children in school, authorized by the above-quoted act of February 14, 1920. Where State, county, or district officials care to do so, they may enforce such State laws and regulations as embodied herein with respect to Indian children, and superintendents and other Indian Service officials are hereby directed to cooperate with said officials to the fullest extent possible in the enforcement of said laws and regulations.

If an Indian, on the ground of wardship, raises the question of jurisdiction of State or county officials and his contention is well founded, then the superintendent or other proper officials to whom the Indian appeals shall enforce the above law and regulations referred to and authorized by the act quoted above, using Federal agencies and officials who perform duties similar to those named in the laws and regulations embodied herein.

ART. III. Where Indian children, regardless of civil status, live beyond the limit of distance and thereby are exempt from attending public schools, or where any other conditions prevent State, county, or district officials from enforcing State laws and regulations, as provided in Article II hereof, and their parents refuse or fail of their own free will to place them in a suitable school, they shall attend a boarding school or schools (as far as capacity of such schools is available) designated by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

ART. IV. When parents fail or refuse to comply with Article III of these regulations, the same punishment and fines shall be imposed on them as though their residence was within the distance for compulsory attendance at a public school.

ART. V. It is the purpose of this amendment to place all Indian children in school, either public or private, or in schools maintained by the United States for the benefit of Indians, as far as facilities are provided.

Any part or parts of former regulations which may in any way conflict with this amendment are hereby revoked.

Furthering the incentive of placing Indian children in public schools, tuition is being paid for each pupil whose parent is a non-taxpayer and where the pupil is not less than one-fourth Indian blood. Tuition being paid is based on the cost of education of white pupils in the schools where the Indians attend.

Thus, in spite of the fact that there are a large number of children in the Southwest who must be provided with school facilities, it is hoped that annual gratuity appropriations need not be increased, and in fact may after a few years be decreased, because so many of the Indian children elsewhere may be placed in public schools and because in certain sections of the country Indian day schools may be transferred to State control and be maintained as public schools.

Another means of reducing expenditures for the maintenance of Indian schools will be the building of more Indian day schools, or enlarging day schools where the school population can be thus cared for. For instance, the Pueblos and the Hopis could all attend day schools, because they live in villages. Their day schools should be enlarged and their courses should be extended to include six grades, and all of the children of these tribes should be required to attend these schools until they complete the sixth grade. Thus capacity in the boarding schools now occupied by these children would become available for Navajos and others whose home life makes day schools impracticable for them. While attending day schools Indian children are largely supported by their parents.

The day school is the means of gradually withdrawing gratuitous support from the Indians. It gives them little or no aid in clothing and subsistence, but it carries civilization to the great mass of Indian homes, while other types of schools do not afford this opportunity so well. The influence of the day schools, planted almost at the door of Indian homes, is not limited to the children alone, but reaches out to the parents and entire community, and every day leaves its permanent mark. It becomes when properly equipped, managed, and in the hands of competent teachers the center of community interests. All kinds of helpful activities in farming, dairying, gardening, stock raising, cooking, canning, sewing, nursing, household management, and sanitation may be and are being introduced into these communities, thus increasing the assets of the Nation by improving farming areas and the saving of many lives.

The day school is a means of educating children in the subjects commonly given in the public schools without interfering with the natural and normal relation between children and parents, as the case must be when children are placed in school where they can not return home each night.

SCHOOLS CLOSED.—During the past year the following boarding schools have been closed: Crow Creek and Lower Brule in South Dakota; Yakima, Wash.; Cass Lake and Leech Lake in Minnesota; and Crow, Mont. The pupils from these schools have been or will attend either Indian day schools, public schools, mission schools, or be transferred to near-by Indian boarding schools.

NEEDS.—There is a very general conviction that all Indian children of the first, second, and third grades should be required to devote more time to the study of English. Arrangements are being made to meet this demand as rapidly as funds will permit. Additional school rooms and additional teachers will be provided so that all pupils of the first three grades in all schools can be kept in the academic department all of each day. Formal industrial instruction will then be begun in the fourth grade.

It is not anticipated that additional funds for conducting Indian schools will come through larger appropriations; the necessity, therefore, confronts us of applying measures of economy with such care and wisdom as will not cripple essential activities but make substantial gains by better organization, closer supervision, and more efficient instruction. In this way pupils should be enabled to accomplish a standard grade of work within a shorter period than is now done, which would result in an earlier completion of the courses provided and some consequent reduction of Federal expenditure.

A thorough revision of the course of study has been made, with the intention of having it effective within the current school year.

HEALTH.

The year covered by this report has shown an increase of population, an excess of births over deaths, and has compared favorably with other years respecting the health of the Indian people. There have been epidemic invasions on several of the reservations; and owing to a shortage of regular physicians and nurses, progress against tuberculosis and trachoma was not entirely satisfactory.

PREVENTION OF DISEASE.—As the line of progress advances society in favored communities seeks more and more to advance itself through appeals to all agencies that may offer protection and contribute to its welfare. The time has come when preventive medicine, with its coadjutants, philanthropy and social uplift, must be applied to the solution of the health problems of the Indian Service. Heredity, which may be defined as the genetic relation between successive generations, is now recognized as an important factor of preventive medicine. Its laws should be taught in the Indian schools, particularly with regard to their application to health. Education and environment have but limited power to improve an imperfect basis of human life, but diseases and impairments that can not be cured may be prevented.

The physician, as well as the sanitarian, is helpless in the presence of many deplorable conditions, both in the individual and in society at large, which are inherited from ancestors—conditions which might have been prevented, but can never be entirely remedied when they exist. Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes said more than a half century ago that the time to begin the training of a child is a hundred years before its birth. The best protection that one can have against disease is inherited vital energy manifesting itself in healthy organic cells that will respond to every favoring force of habit, environment, education, and training that may encompass them, while at the same time offering stern resistance to all inimical influences and factors that beset them.

MEDICAL POLICY.—The Indian Service countenances no fads and trusts no fanciful theories; its policy is to make use of all scientific

knowledge which it can command to secure to future generations of Indians the best of all birthrights—the right to be well born and to possess sound minds in sound bodies.

HEALTH EDUCATION.—If medical service for the Indians consisted only of the dispensing of medicine to those who are ill, the duties would be very simple, notwithstanding their importance. But the Indian medical service is a social uplift service allied inseparably with its educational and industrial activities.

The present administration is seeking to discourage a perfunctory response to duty and to foster a real, live, purposeful policy and determination to restore to a race its pristine health and virility by means of the application of the laws of preventive medicine, operating through education, social uplift, and constructive science, as applied to nutrition, hygiene, and the relations of all the agencies under control that may improve or impair the racial qualities of future generations of Indians, either physically or mentally. The purpose of the Indian Service is to bring about gradual and permanent improvement in the physical, mental, and moral nature of every Indian who may be influenced by the factors and conditions that promote favorable change. The hope of the Indian race lies in the children, and what we wish to appear in them must be taught in their schools.

DISEASES.—The Indians are subject to the same diseases as white people. They have more trachoma and perhaps more tuberculosis, but there are fewer venereal diseases, less diphtheria and scarlet fever, and, as a rule, pneumonia is not so prevalent among them as it is among the whites. The problems of treatment and care of the Indian, however, differ in many respects from the treatment of white people. Tact and a knowledge of Indian nature, with experience in the use of preventive measures, are as essential to the success of the service physician as an intimate understanding of medicine and surgery, and in this direction he may be greatly aided by the efficient field matron whose duties closely relate her to the family, especially the mothers and daughters, and who in her work for the improvement of home conditions is often able to locate many cases of disease and by skillful sympathy obtain the consent of the patient for medical treatment.

EPIDEMICS.—Several reservations, particularly of those in the Southwest, have had visitations of measles, smallpox, chickenpox, mumps, scarlet fever, and influenza in an attenuated form. Some cases of sore throat with infection have also been present in a few communities.

Several deaths resulted from bronchial pneumonia following measles, but there were no fatal issues from any of the other diseases named in the preceding paragraph.

The epidemic situation with respect to these diseases was practically clear at the close of the fiscal year.

TYPHUS FEVER.—Typhus fever appeared on the San Juan Navajo Reservation about November 20, 1920, by introduction from a neighboring Republic. The disease occurred among the Indians, and, with the exception of Dr. Davis, a medical missionary of the Presbyterian Church, whose station was at Red Rock, and Dr. Graffin, agency physician at Shiprock, both of whom died, it has

been confined to the Indians, there being 52 cases with 21 deaths, exclusive of the two cases among whites.

A number of physicians and nurses were detailed to combat the epidemic, and the United States Public Health Service effectively assisted, its representatives in the field being Passed Asst. Surg. C. E. Waller, State health officer of New Mexico, and Dr. Charles Armstrong, passed assistant surgeon.

The last case was reported on June 13, 1921.

The educational value to the Navajos of the campaign against typhus has been greater than the money outlay.

ORGANIZATION.—The health service at the close of the year consisted of one chief medical supervisor, six special physicians (eye, ear, nose, and throat), seven traveling field dentists, about 175 stationed physicians, including contracts; approximately 100 stationed nurses, 6 traveling nurses, and 87 field matrons.

It has not been practicable to fill all the nursing positions with trained nurses, but as they become available practical nurses will be replaced with graduates.

FARMING.

While many of the Indians engage in other industries, by far the greater number must look to agriculture for their support. Last year 49,962 Indians cultivated 890,700 acres of land, producing crops worth \$11,927,366, as compared with 36,459 Indians who cultivated 762,126 acres the previous year, the value of the crops being \$11,037,589. The comparatively slight increase in the value of the crops is owing to the fall of prices.

Advantage is taken of every means of stimulating the interest and enthusiasm of the Indians along agricultural lines, a few of which will be mentioned below.

EXPERIMENTATION.—Recognizing the benefit of experimentation, Congress makes a small appropriation each year for such purposes on the different reservations. This money is used in conducting experiments with different crops, plants, etc., with the view of developing varieties best suited to the conditions which prevail in a particular locality. The largest and most important farm of this nature is at Sacaton, on the Gila Reservation in Arizona, which is operated jointly by the Indian Service and the Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture. The operation of this farm has been very successful and of great benefit not only to the Indians but to the whites as well.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK.—The States Relations Service of the United States Department of Agriculture has placed its facilities at our disposal for the benefit of the Indians. The county agents cooperate with the Indian Service farmers; representatives of the State agricultural colleges often visit reservations and give illustrated lectures on suitable topics appropriate to that particular vicinity, and boys' and girls' clubs have been organized on several reservations.

INDIAN FAIRS.—The spirit of competition is a strong incentive to success. Agricultural fairs are held in the fall of each year on many of the reservations, at which the Indians display farm products and live stock in competition with each other, premiums being given for the best exhibits. Most of the fairs are managed by the

Indians themselves, under the supervision of the superintendent, which furnishes them with practical experience in business organization.

The Indians also exhibit at county and State fairs, sometimes in open competition with the whites, where they have won numerous prizes.

Encouragement is given to these industrial displays and cooperation is sought from county and State agricultural associations. It is believed that such occasions may be the means of diverting the interest of the Indians from so-called Wild West shows and sensational round-ups, which offer little aside from old-time feats of barbarity that have no elevating effect upon the spectators but tend to impress the Indian that these performances receive popular approval.

STOCK RAISING.

The live-stock industry of the Indians, in common with like interests throughout the country, has during the past two or three years faced the most trying and disastrous period in its history. The severest drought ever experienced in the Southwest has prevailed in that region and seriously affected the interests of the Indian on all reservations. Similar conditions prevailed in Montana and other parts of the Northwest during the summer of 1918, and were followed by the most severe winter experienced in that locality. Reports received indicate, however, that the herds on several of the reservations came through these periods more satisfactorily than any of the other herds in the Northwest, and that the stock interests of the Indians there are now in exceptionally good condition. It is also understood that the calf crop this season is a good one.

These conditions have emphasized the need for conserving and protecting the range on Indian reservations in every way possible. These ranges are now overrun with large numbers of wild and worthless ponies, which should be disposed of in order that the ranges may be available and utilized for more valuable stock. It is therefore proposed to adopt plans for ridding the various ranges of this class of stock and inaugurate a strenuous campaign to that end.

Arrangements are now being made for the distribution of the tribal herd on the Crow Indian Reservation under the provisions of the act of June 4, 1920 (41 Stats., 751-754). Regulations and instructions were approved under date of June 7, 1921, in accordance with the provisions of that act, by which the Indians of that reservation who are competent to handle stock will receive their shares in stock and the other Indians will have their shares placed to their credit in cash. Many of these Indians have been very successful in handling their live-stock interests, and this action will no doubt materially aid them in their advancement along such lines.

During the year the Indians of the Jicarilla Reservation have been enabled to establish themselves in the sheep industry by reason of having about 12 head of sheep issued from the tribal herd to each member of the tribe, which provided each family with from 24 to 100 head, according to the size of the family. This has led them to resume their outdoor life and habits, with material benefit to their health, as well as to take an active interest in their industrial advancement. The results from the adoption of this policy on the Jicarilla

Reservations indicate that a similar policy can be adopted on other reservations to the decided benefit of the Indians. Under this policy the Indians of several of the reservations are now forming stock associations which have for their object the improvement of the grade of their live stock.

The dourine eradication work carried on in cooperation with the Bureau of Animal Industry to rid the various reservations of diseased horses has been practically completed, with the exception of the reservations in Arizona and New Mexico, where proper handling of the work for one or two years longer would insure complete extermination of the disease.

Considerable attention has been given to the improvement of the dairy stock belonging to the Indians and the schools on the various reservations. Some of the schools now have the best dairy herds in their locality, from which the Indians desiring to engage in the dairy industry can be furnished first-class stock.

The Indians, in common with others engaged in the live-stock industry, are now facing the period of liquidation and adjustment in a manner indicating that their interests will be placed on a sound, permanent basis at an early date.

REIMBURSABLE FUNDS.

The small appropriation of \$100,000 available for this purpose during the year has been of great benefit to the Indians. Under this plan Indians having no funds of their own have been provided with farming implements, seed, stock, and other articles, by the use of which they are assisted toward self-support.

In the Northwest, larger acreages have been placed in cultivation by the Indians this year than ever before. This is possible quite largely by the use of reimbursable funds. In the Southwest considerable like expenditure has been made for sheep and cattle. The following extracts from the reports of field officials will indicate the benefit which the Indians have already derived from the use of such funds and suggest the need of future expenditures of this nature.

SHOSHONE RESERVATION, WYO.—“On Tuesday I visited one Egan Bonatsie, of the Crow Heart district, who was once puttering around on 5 acres of ground but who now farms and farms well 75 acres. He has about \$800 worth of alfalfa this year and \$200 or \$300 worth of oats, in addition to potatoes and other vegetables for home use. He has been a liberal buyer under the reimbursable plan and is now fully self-supporting and is paying his agreements off by partial payments each fall when his crops are sold. I feel that reimbursable issues have gone a long way toward making this man self-supporting and comfortable when it could not well have been accomplished in the same length of time in any other manner.”

TONGUE RIVER RESERVATION, MONT.—“These Indians have no individual Indian money except the comparatively small amount derived from sale of their cattle. Allotments have not been made and they must have some help in order to procure the farming equipment they need. Reimbursable funds expended here for farming equipment and for the mill have been of great benefit to them. Young men are maturing each year and the aid given in the past does not fill their needs. Many of those now able to farm are reasonably well equipped, but the need for reimbursable issues is not past.

There is much good land on the reservation not yet farmed and much can yet be accomplished toward making these people self-supporting if they have the implements and seed necessary. Without rentals, land-sale money, or other individual funds, I see no practical way of accomplishing this without reimbursable issues."

LEASING.

While it is the intention that each able-bodied Indian so disposed shall cultivate at least a portion of his allotment, on many of the reservations the acreage of agricultural land is greatly in excess of that which the Indians themselves will cultivate. In such cases it is the policy to lease the surplus land under the provision of existing law, sometimes for all cash, but more generally part of the consideration is in the shape of permanent improvements on the land, which become the property of the allottee upon the expiration of the lease. The maximum period for which allotted land can be leased is five years, except that irrigable land of this class may be leased for not to exceed 10 years. The recent law simplifies the execution of such leases by providing that the restricted allotments of any Indian may be leased for farm and grazing purposes by the allottee or his heirs, subject only to the approval of the superintendent.

INDIAN EMPLOYMENT.

The growing force of Indian activity is recognized in their persistent work throughout the year in whatever they could find to do, their readiness to turn from one gainful occupation to another exemplifying industry and resourcefulness. They worked in the expansion of the natural resources of the reservations, in oil wells, mining, road building, agriculture, etc. Fishing, also picking berries for personal use and for sale, occupied whole families in some localities. The wild-rice and maple-sugar industries added to the food supply and to the exchequer of Indians in the north-central regions. They gathered and sold roots having food and medicinal properties; they also contributed, as formerly, from their native arts articles of utilitarian and esthetic value, as canoes, makuks to hold maple sugar, and other articles of birch bark, baskets, beadwork, pottery, blankets, home-tanned pelts of animals, which find ready markets. The sheep industry engages the activities of many Indians, half of the population of one tribe being shepherds. One railway system found it profitable to continue to provide attractive workrooms for families of Indian artisans at stations along the line, where their handiwork sells readily. Forty Indians are digging a tunnel at one point.

In professional athletics the Indian continued to "make good" last year; a few found work in shops vending athletic goods. Several conducted summer camps for guests and acted as guides for tourists and in Boy Scout work. Thousands of dollars were earned by Indian students working in families as housekeepers, nurses, farm hands, in drying fruits and vegetables, and in the sugar-beet fields of many States. In the Arkansas Valley the vacation camp of Indian student beet-field workers was maintained, and as a vacation lesson in economics the boys paid their transportation and board and had spending money. A part of their earnings was deposited as a nucleus of a bank account. Purposeful recreation was provided. The Indian

schools, with their graduates, contributed last year teachers, carpenters, farmers, housekeepers, etc.; the automobile factories sent out skilled Indian mechanics, and each year a number of Indians have been placed in factories for such training. Indians are on the stage and in the professions doing well.

With productivity at a low ebb abroad and high prices at home, the problem of employment presses for solution, and it has been necessary in some localities to exert extraordinary effort to find work for Indians. Because the Indian is gradually becoming a literate race he is fitting in wherever work is available.

FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Substantial progress was made during the year in winding up tribal affairs. In the Creek Nation all allotments have been completed and members have been paid their pro rata shares of tribal funds, the unfinished business of that nation involving only the disposition of approximately \$244,000 worth of tribal property. In the Seminole Nation allotment work has been completed, members have been paid their pro rata shares of tribal moneys, and only \$25,100 worth of tribal property remains to be disposed of. The Cherokee tribal affairs have heretofore been entirely closed.

The largest and most valuable tribal property yet to be disposed of is the segregated coal and asphalt mineral deposits in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, of which 424 tracts remain unsold, which embrace an area of 379,284.46 acres. Owing to unsettled financial conditions, the unsold coal and asphalt minerals in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations were not offered for sale during the year. There also remains unsold 2,330 town lots.

There are 34,182 acres of land in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations reserved by coal and asphalt lessees for mining purposes subject to lease by the Government for the benefit of said nations, except such portions thereof as are actually required by said lessees for mining purposes. During the year there has been collected as rental on this property a total of \$17,740.86.

The important remaining work relates to the individual affairs of some 18,500, known as the restricted class, or those having one-half or more Indian blood, from all of whose land restrictions have not been removed. In less than 10 years the restricted period as applied under existing law will expire. This should be a period of constructive effort as regards the education of children of school age, the determination of those actually competent to manage their affairs, the wise conservation of lands and funds of those remaining under restrictions, the sale or leasing of their lands and the careful disbursement of proceeds for improvement of homes and equipment to promote self-support, and the fullest encouragement toward self-reliance and industrial efficiency, if the extension of the trust period in a very large number of cases is to be avoided.

The cashier for the Five Civilized Tribes handled a total of \$19,853,181.54, including receipts and disbursements of all classes of funds.

Indian money belonging to individual Indians amounting to \$2,797,951.01 was expended for their maintenance, farms, buildings, live stock, and equipment. There was credited to individual Indian accounts the sum of \$6,990,738.25.

The restriction against alienation of the allotted lands of individual Indians was removed from 135,960.46 acres, involving 1,778 applications for removal of restrictions.

A Federal income tax of \$514,386.25 was paid by 340 restricted Indians, as compared with \$351,148.18 paid by 243 of this class in the preceding year.

At the local, county, and district fairs last year restricted Indians won the following prizes: One hundred and thirty-six first, 48 second, 6 third, and 1 fifth; at the Hughes County Free Indian Fair they won 61 first and 37 second, and at the Oklahoma Free State Fair, held at Muskogee, they won 4 first, 4 second, 4 third, 1 fourth, and 1 fifth prizes.

OIL AND GAS IN THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.—The abrogation during the fiscal year 1920 of the 4,800 acre limitation in the Five Civilized Tribes permitted all lessees holding the maximum acreage to obtain other leases and tended to increase oil and gas activities during the first half of the fiscal year 1921, resulting in an increase in revenue to the Indians during this period. However, the recent drops in the price of oil resulted in general depression of the oil industry. On January 1, 1921, the price of mid-continent crude oil was \$3.50 per barrel and reductions were made until it had reached \$1 per barrel. In February a number of pipe-line companies cut their runs 30 per cent, so that it was necessary to authorize the storage of oil taken from departmental oil and gas leases. The depression in the industry and consequent suspension of new operations has naturally had its effect upon the income of the Indians derived from payments of bonus, rents, and royalties, the revenue from this source being considerably reduced. Most of the pipe-line companies are now taking 100 per cent of the oil from leases to which their pipe lines are connected and the prospects are brighter for the coming year.

On May 10, 1921, the Supreme Court of the State of Oklahoma, in the case of *Winona Oil Co. v. Barnes*, rendered an opinion which is to the effect that extensions of leases made by guardians of minors are invalid if made without competitive bidding.

On May 10, 1921, the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Oklahoma, in the case of *Pearl Chisholm et al. v. Creek and Indians Development Co.*, rendered a decision holding that the spouse must join with the allottee in the execution of leases and modifications thereof in cases where such inherited tribal or allotted lands constitute the family homestead.

OIL AND GAS OUTSIDE THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES AND OSAGE NATION.

In February, 1921, oil was discovered by the Western States Oil & Land Co. in section 34, township 6 south, range 32 east, Crow Reservation, Mont., the well having a flow of approximately 200 barrels of heavy black oil. The new strike caused considerable excitement and interest and stimulated oil and gas activities on the reservation.

Under section 7 of the act of Congress approved June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. L., 751-753), mining leases on lands of the Crow Indians require the authorization of the tribal council, and on February 17, 1921, the business committee of the Crow Tribe of Indians revoked

the authority theretofore granted the superintendent to execute oil and gas mining leases on their lands, and the leasing of such lands has been suspended pending authorization by the Indians in council assembled.

Three oil and gas leases, covering 14,363.87 acres of land in the Blackfeet Reservation, Mont., were approved. Oil has not been discovered on the reservation, but as the leases provide for immediate drilling operations the value of the lands for oil and gas purposes will be determined.

One hundred and sixty-six oil and gas leases, covering 13,803.43 acres of land in the Kiowa Reservation in Oklahoma, were sold. The amounts realized from bonus and advance royalties were \$135,216.12 and \$2,058.77, respectively. The average bonus per acre was \$9.80.

On November 18, 1920, the 4,800 acreage limitation as applied to the Indian reservations in the State of Oklahoma, exclusive of the Five Civilized Tribes, Osage Nation, and Kiowa Reservation, was modified so as to permit a lessee to thereafter acquire oil and gas leases on a total of 9,600 acres of restricted land. The modification of this rule enabled all those holding the maximum acreage to obtain additional leases, resulting in increased income to the Indians derived from payments of bonus and royalties. The depression in the oil industry, following the drop in price of crude oil, commencing about January 1, 1921, and the consequent curtailment of new operations, reduced the income from this source to an appreciable extent.

Oil development on the ceded portion of the Shoshone Indian Reservation in Wyoming has not heretofore progressed satisfactorily, due to lack of transportation facilities and pipe lines and litigation instituted by F. Chatterton and associates of Riverton, Wyo., against various lessees of departmental oil and gas leases. A compromise settlement was made whereby Mr. Chatterton and associates dismissed the suits and waived all rights in and to the lands embraced in said suits, in consideration of which a lease was executed in favor of Mr. Chatterton covering 2,400 acres of land within the ceded portion of the reservation, which lease, in addition to the usual rents and royalties, provided for the payment of \$72,000 bonus and extensive drilling operations. Due to the settlement of this troublesome litigation which has been holding back development in this field and the fact that large capital has become interested in the lands, conditions should materially improve during the coming year.

OIL AND GAS DEVELOPMENT, OSAGE RESERVATION.

Development of the oil and gas resources in the Osage Indian Reservation, Okla., during the fiscal year 1921 has been rapid, notwithstanding a scarcity of materials necessary to carry on drilling operations and other unfavorable conditions affecting the oil industry. It is estimated that during the calendar year 1920 Osage County produced more oil than any other county in the United States. In the early part of the calendar year 1921 the discovery was made of what is known as the Burbank pool on the west side of the reservation, where very little development work had heretofore been done. This new field already has more than 35 oil wells producing oil in large quantities.

Two sales of oil leases were held during the fiscal year—one on October 12, 1920, and the other on June 14, 1921. Approximately

36,000 acres were sold for lease at the sale in October for a bonus consideration aggregating \$3,993,750. At the sale held June 14, 1921, approximately 25,918 acres were sold for lease for a bonus consideration aggregating \$4,559,100. The tracts offered on the east side have always brought a much higher bonus than those offered on the west side until the June sale, when the average bonus for tracts on the west side was \$504.67 per acre and for those on the east side \$43.29 per acre. This difference in bonus offered for leases on the east and west sides of the reservation is probably due to the discovery of the Burbank pool mentioned above and the fact that all acreage limitations on the west side have been abolished.

Prior to November 18, 1920, the regulations governing the leasing of Osage land for oil and gas mining purposes provided that no person, firm, partnership, joint-stock association, or corporation would be permitted to acquire any interest in Osage land for oil purposes by lease, assignment, drilling contract, or otherwise in excess of 4,800 acres. On November 18, 1920, this provision was modified and the acreage which any one person, firm, partnership, etc., could acquire fixed at 20,000 acres on the east side. On the west side all acreage limitations were removed.

By the act of March 3, 1921 (Pub. No. 360, 66th Cong.), the act of June 28, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 539), which reserves to the Osage Indians in Oklahoma the oil, gas, coal, or other minerals in Osage County, Okla., until 1931, was amended to reserve to the Osage Tribe the minerals until 1946. This act authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Interior with the Osage council to offer for lease for oil and gas purposes all of the remaining portion of the unleased Osage land prior to April 8, 1931, of which there is approximately 1,000,000 acres unleased for oil, offering the same annually at the rate of not less than one-tenth of the unleased area. This act also gives the State of Oklahoma authority to levy and collect a gross production tax on all oil produced in Osage County. It also authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Interior to pay an additional 1 per cent of the amount received by the Osage Tribe as royalties from production of oil and gas to Osage County, Okla., for the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges therein. This extension of the mineral trust period has been urgently sought by the Osage Tribe for several years.

There was an oil production during the year of 20,625,127.40 barrels and an income of \$15,166,297.01 from royalties and bonuses on oil and gas.

PROBATE WORK IN EASTERN OKLAHOMA.

There is no more important functioning of the work of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs than that involved in the protection of the estates of minor Indians and in seeing that the property of decedents is conserved and descends to those who are justly entitled thereto.

A corps of legal representatives, known as probate attorneys, are maintained in that part of Oklahoma which was formerly the Indian Territory to look after the probate matters affecting restricted allottees or their heirs. The eastern part of Oklahoma, formerly the Indian Territory, consists of 40 counties, and in this area the work of the probate attorneys is performed, owing to the large Indian

population and the fact that these lands were allotted to the individual members of the Five Civilized Tribes. The territory was divided into 17 districts, with a certain designated town in each district as a headquarters for the probate attorney. The districts consist of from one to four or more counties, according to the amount of probate work in each county and the railroad facilities enabling the probate attorney to cover his district and attend the different county and district courts.

These attorneys have been the means of preventing much wasteful extravagance and incompetence by their supervision of probate cases, by checking reports of guardians, requiring new bonds, and in preventing losses to dependent Indian estates worth millions of dollars.

PROBATING ESTATES OF DECEASED INDIANS AND APPROVAL OF WILLS.

The probate work of the Indian Service is important because no inherited allotment can be sold or leased or a patent fee issued therefor until the heirs have been determined. Inasmuch as the law provides that departmental findings as to heirs shall be final, it is apparent that special care and consideration should be given to the evidence supporting each heirship case submitted and that so far as possible no heirs on either the lineal or collateral side should be omitted, since under existing legislation neither State nor Federal courts may review the heirship decisions of the Secretary of the Interior, except for mistake of law after the land has passed beyond the administration of the land department. In order properly to carry on this work, persons trained in the legal profession, especially in probate matters, are essential both in the field and in the office.

The annual appropriation of \$100,000 for probate work is reimbursable from a graduated scale of fees which range generally from \$15 to \$50, depending on the appraised valuation of a given allotment. No fee is charged where an estate is valued less than \$250. In case the Indian devises his lands, the same fee is charged for probating the will as if he had died intestate and his heirs formally determined. The combined effort of the field and office forces results in about 4,000 decisions annually, with a considerable amount of accompanying correspondence.

The year's work of determining heirs of deceased Indians and the consideration of wills of Indians or persons having interest in Indian trust property under provisions of the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855-856), as amended by the act of February 14, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 678), progressed satisfactorily.

Final disposition was made of 3,889 heirship cases and 308 wills, 69 reopened cases, 10 cases in which former decisions were affirmed, and 82 modifications of former findings.

Eighteen claims against estates of deceased Indians were allowed. Cases of a miscellaneous character numbered 3,564.

Sixteen examiners of inheritance were engaged in holding hearings on reservations and the public domain.

Number of letters written, 7,760.

The aggregate of fees earned during the year, as authorized by the act of February 14, 1920 (41 Stat. L., 413), approximates the sum of \$98,070.

IRRIGATION.

The ever-increasing population of the United States and its growing exports correspondingly augment the requirements for food production. These requirements demand that every acre of tillable land should be made to yield each year to the full extent of its possibilities.

Arid lands comprise much of the vast area of our West and Southwest, which in its original state was in most instances practically a barren waste, and included a considerable area of Indian reservations. Much of this territory, however, has been eliminated by the progressive development of Indian irrigation projects, which forcibly demonstrates the great advantage of artificial water to arid lands. Instances are recorded where such lands after reclamation have been enhanced in value \$400 to \$500 per acre.

The most notable of our products are those on the Yakima Reservation, in the State of Washington. The gross value of the crops raised during the year within the irrigation projects on this reservation is \$11,001,600, an increase over the previous year of \$1,001,600. While the general condition and surroundings of our other projects are not quite so favorable as those of the Yakima Reservation, reports show corresponding increases throughout in crop productions.

The irrigable area of the Wapato project on the Yakima Reservation is about 120,000 acres. We have a recognized prior right of 720 second-feet of water for this division, which is sufficient to irrigate approximately 70,000 acres. It has been the desire of the Indian Service to secure from the Reclamation Service the perpetual use of 250,000 acre-feet of water annually in addition to the said 720 second-feet of water now appropriated to the Wapato division. With this end in view, an agreement was had with that service providing for the diversion of flood or storage water in said amount during the irrigation season of each year, subject, of course, to prior existing rights. This agreement is of material benefit to this project.

An agreement having been previously reached with the white landowners in the Florence Casa Grande Valley as to a diversion of the available water for irrigation purposes from the Gila River, and the work of signing up white landowners desiring to come within this project having been completed, the arduous task of selecting the lands in white ownership, consisting of 27,000 acres, was taken up. The lands owned by those persons having subsisting water rights were given preference. The next in order were those persons owning lands who were members of the Casa Grande Water Users' Association in good standing. These two classes of persons completely exhausted the available area. There are 35,000 acres of land within the Gila Indian Reservation which comes within this project, making a total area of 62,000 acres which will be benefited by the project.

Advertisements were issued looking to the construction of the diversion dam under contract, but no satisfactory bids were received, those submitted being on a cost-plus or fixed-fee basis. Our appropriations for this work being limited and these bids carrying no assurance that the total cost would not greatly exceed the limit placed thereon by Congress, namely, \$250,000, it was not deemed advisable to accept any of the offers. Due to these conditions and the fact that the two-year period within which the construction should begin would expire on May 1, 1921, it was decided on January 3,

1921, that construction of the dam be undertaken by "force account," under the immediate supervision of Assistant Chief Engineer C. R. Olberg, of the Irrigation Service, this bureau.

Actual work on the construction of the dam was begun in February, and while many adverse conditions were encountered, nevertheless the work has progressed very rapidly, and on June 23 Engineer Olberg wired that the main slab under existing conditions would probably be completed by July 4. Upon its completion the bulk of the work is over and the danger of any damage resulting from unexpected floods passed. This dam will be of material benefit to both the Indians and whites in that part of the State of Arizona.

The appropriation act for the fiscal year 1922 provided \$150,000 for the construction of a diversion dam across the Big Horn River, Crow Indian Reservation, Mont. Due to the extreme drought, immediate work on the dam was imperative if the crops for this season were to be furnished water. To meet the exigency a joint resolution making the money for this purpose immediately available was approved by the Congress on May 6, 1921. Work was thereafter promptly begun on the dam, and the crops in the aggregate of three-fourths of a million of dollars have been saved.

Considerable concern has been manifested by several outside parties of the State of Idaho interested in effecting an arrangement for the enlargement of the Fort Hall irrigation project to include certain lands in white ownership.

The impression seems to prevail among many people that there is much more water available than is necessary for the Fort Hall project as now constituted. Information of the office indicates that the total acreage that can be served by the present project when it is repaired and partially reconstructed is about 54,000 acres. The present supply of water is sufficient to irrigate in addition thereto about 16,000 acres.

It is the desire to cooperate with these interests where cooperation is possible, to the end that every drop of available water be used upon the lands susceptible to economic irrigation. Supervising Engineer Dietz was therefore instructed to cooperate with the State engineer of Idaho in obtaining data to enable a thorough study of this matter for the purpose of determining some feasible plan which will work justice to all concerned.

There are several methods of securing water for irrigation purposes, such as damming rivers, pumping from underground reservoirs, or impounding flood waters. The first has been longest used and is the most general. Pumping water has been resorted to with satisfactory results and in some localities is the best if not the only means of supply. This is particularly true in the Navajo country where water is especially scarce. During the past year a great number of wells have been driven which have proven satisfactory and have been the means of adding considerable area to the grazing range.

ALLOTMENTS.

The allotment work on the Gila River Reservation in Arizona was completed and schedules containing 4,869 selections of irrigable and nonirrigable land, embracing approximately 96,000 acres, were approved. These allotments consist of 10 acres of irrigable land and

10 acres of nonirrigable land. The allotment work on the Umatilla Reservation in Oregon was continued, and a total of 798 allotments were approved, embracing approximately 64,000 acres. On the Bad River Reservation in Wisconsin 545 allotments were made and approved, embracing approximately 12,000 acres. These allotments contain 20 acres each, and are supplemental to allotments previously made under the act of August 1, 1914 (38 Stat., 582-605). On the Lower Brule Reservation in South Dakota, 20 allotments were approved, embracing approximately 3,200 acres, and on the Cheyenne River Reservation, South Dakota, 194 allotments were approved, embracing approximately 32,000 acres. In addition to the foregoing, allotments have been made and approved during the year on other reservations as follows:

Reservation.	Number of allotments.	Area.
		<i>Acres.</i>
Colorado River, Ariz.....	92	920.00
Fallon, Nev.....	17	170.00
Walker River, Nev.....	1	20.00
Warm Springs, Oreg.....	1	160.00
Klamath, Oreg.....	3	479.47

The surplus lands of the Blackfeet Reservation in Montana have been allotted under the act of June 30, 1919 (41 Stat. L., 3-16). These allotments consist of 828 original allotments of approximately 320 acres each, and 3,485 additional allotments of approximately 80 acres each. The schedules containing these allotments have been received but not yet approved.

Allotments have been made to the Camp McDowell Indians in Arizona, consisting of 221 allotments of grazing land of approximately 100 acres each, embracing lands on the camp McDowell Reservation, and 227 allotments of irrigable lands on the Salt River Reservation containing approximately 5 acres each. No action has yet been taken on the allotment schedule pending a thorough investigation of the entire Camp McDowell situation. This investigation has been ordered. It is the purpose of the office to see that the property rights of the Camp McDowell Indians are fully protected and that everything possible is done to promote their best interests.

A schedule of 358 allotments to the heirs of deceased persons on the Crow Reservation, Mont., was received on June 29. The allotments aggregate 160 acres each; no action has yet been taken on this schedule.

PUBLIC-DOMAIN ALLOTMENTS.—There were 417 allotments made and approved on land on the public domain in various States. These comprise an area of approximately 66,720 acres and were made in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat., 388), as amended. During the previous fiscal year the regulations governing public-domain allotments were amended so that an Indian woman married to an Indian man, who has himself received an allotment on the public domain or is entitled to one, is eligible to file an application in her own name, provided she is otherwise qualified. A considerable number of new applications have been filed by applicants having that status and a large number

of applications made by Indian wives, heretofore rejected, have been reinstated and approved.

APPRAISEMENT AND REAPPRAISEMENT OF SURPLUS RESERVATION LANDS.—During the year many applications for appraisement and reappraisement of surplus reservation areas, subject to homestead disposition, were made under authority of the act of June 6, 1912 (37 Stat., 125).

EXTENSION OF TRUST PERIOD.—The period of trust was extended by order of the President on allotments made to the Chippewa Indians of the Fond du Lac Reservation, Minn., to the Pala and Sycuan Mission Indians of California, to the Kickapoo Indians in Kansas, and to the Indians of various tribes residing on the public domain, wherein the period of trust would otherwise expire during the calendar year 1921. An order was also obtained extending the period of trust on land patented to the Agua Caliente Band of Indians in California, which would otherwise have expired during the year 1921.

THE OMAHA CASES.—By a decree of the United States Supreme Court April 11, 1921, in the Omaha allotment cases, the decree of the Circuit Court of Appeals, Eighth Circuit, was affirmed. The court held, in effect, that Hiram Chase, jr., Mary Gilpin, and other applicants, are not entitled to allotments of land on the Omaha Reservation under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 630). This decision opens the way for carrying into effect the provisions of the act of May 11, 1912 (37 Stat., 111).

From the foregoing it will be seen that work in progress and largely completed during the year covered more than 7,000 allotments and a landed area of nearly a million acres. This kind of development is of special importance and should be extended as rapidly as constituted facilities will permit, because there is nothing better for the average Indian, as there are few things better for most men, than to own enough land to provide a settled homestead that will yield, if need be, through the owner's labor the means of self-support.

REMOVAL OF RESTRICTIONS AND LAND SALES.

During the year there were issued to competent Indians 1,692 patents in fee, and sales were approved to purchasers of Indian lands covering 1,268 tracts containing 135,893 acres, in which patents were to be issued.

Certificates of competency were issued for 451 tracts containing 128,350 acres, and restrictions were removed from 42 tracts containing 1,850 acres.

In issuing patents in fee to Indians many were issued under the so-called "declaration of policy" to Indians of one-half or less Indian blood without any further proof of competency.

This practice, however, has been discontinued, and in all cases involving the issuance of patents to Indians, the practice is now to require a formal application and proof of competency.

A number of cases involving the prosecution of persons under section 5 of the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855), and the recovery of lands illegally conveyed, and also the abatement of taxes illegally levied and assessed against Indian trust lands, have been disposed of or settled.

During the year there has been a great falling off in the number of land sales and in the acreage sold, owing to the general depres-

sion in business conditions and the financial stringency. For these reasons also the prices obtained have in most cases been lower than those received in 1920; and in many instances it has been found necessary, with the consent of the Indians interested, to extend the time of payment on the notes of the purchasers.

A number of tracts of land have been purchased for Indians with their trust funds, and in these cases the abstracts of title have been examined in this office, and in case the Indian interested was regarded as not competent to handle his affairs, a restriction as to future alienation except with the consent of the Secretary of the Interior has been included in the deed.

FARMING AND GRAZING LEASES.

Under the act of Congress dated June 25, 1910 (36 Stats. L., 855), allotted Indians who are holding their lands under trust patents are authorized to lease the same for a period not to exceed five years under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior. Under these regulations allottees at various agencies have been classified as competent and noncompetent, the competent being permitted to transact the business incident to making their own leases and collecting their own rentals. In the case of incompetent Indians leases of lands are negotiated in the agency office and the rentals paid through the superintendent.

In order to eliminate as far as possible the extra handling of leasing work and the routine transmission of papers to the office, superintendents and others in charge of allotted Indian lands were early in the year authorized to grant certificates of competency to Indians who were properly qualified to negotiate leases. This has resulted in a considerable saving in clerical work and such applications for this privilege are not now sent to the bureau for action.

Under the act of February 14, 1920 (41 Stat. L., 408-415), the department was authorized and directed to charge a reasonable fee for the work incident to the sale, leasing or assigning of tribal or allotted Indian lands, the same to be collected from vendees, lessees, or grantees and covered into the United States Treasury as miscellaneous receipts. Regulations were accordingly promulgated which fixed a fee of \$5 for each lease or sublease. This fee in some cases was found to work a hardship, and by order of May 27, 1921, the department directed that in all farming and grazing leases a fee of but \$1 be charged where the total rental is not more than \$100; a fee of \$2.50 where such rental is not over \$250; and \$5 where the total rental is more than \$250.

A further saving and reduction in the amount of official work was effected by an item in the Indian appropriation act of March 3, 1921 (41 Stat. L., 1225-1232), which requires that all farming and grazing leases thereafter entered into shall be subject only to the approval of the superintendent or other officer in charge of the reservation where the land is located—this provision not to apply to the Five Civilized Tribes. Regulations were promulgated March 3, 1921, under the foregoing act, which required superintendents to approve and retain at the agency all leases of the character indicated, except that in cases where disputes or contests arise that he is unable to adjust satisfactorily, he shall submit all the facts and evidence with a copy of the lease to the office for settlement.

AS TO INDIAN COMPETENCY.

The general course of treaties, agreements, and legislation has been in line with the purpose of reserving definite areas of land as tribal estates and of allotting therefrom as rapidly as possible freeholds in severalty, with the aim of inducing by this transfer of tribal to individual holdings a departure from old communal traits and customs to self-dependent conditions and to a democratic conception of the civilization with which the Indian must be assimilated if he is to survive.

In the process of allotting lands to the Indians, and the sale of such surplus as they do not need, many reservations have acquired a mixed population of both Indians and whites which has hastened local self-government, public schools, and other social, civic, and industrial benefits to the backward race.

Various reservations indicate this evolution, and some are now practically merged with white settlements and show but little racial divergence in the prevailing customs and activities. There are, it is true, a few exceptions to this transforming process, as in some semiarid portions of the Southwest where tribal relations must largely continue until existing physical conditions have been changed. The Navajo country is the most conspicuous of these exceptions and for some time to come will call for exceptional consideration, particularly as regards education, health, and such industrial advancement as the physical character of the country will permit. But the general out-work of the reservation system, with certain curable defects, is in the right direction.

As is well known, the law provides for issuing to the Indian a trust patent upon the land allotted to him, which exempts it from taxation and restricts him from its sale or encumbrance until he is declared competent to manage his business affairs, when he may, upon application, receive a patent in fee and be free to handle or dispose of his land the same as any white citizen.

It is doubtful if a satisfactory method has been found for determining the competency upon which to base a termination of the trust title. Applications for patents in fee have too often been adroitly supported by influences which sought to hasten the taxable status of the property or to accomplish a purchase at much less than its fair value, or from some other motive foreign to the Indian's ability to protect his property rights.

Notwithstanding the sincere efforts of officials and competency commissions to reach a safe conclusion as to the ability of an Indian to manage prudently his business and landed interests, experience shows that more than two-thirds of the Indians who have received patents in fee have been unable or unwilling to cope with the business acumen coupled with the selfishness and greed of the more competent whites, and in many instances have lost every acre they had. It is also true that many of the applications received for patents in fee are from those least competent to manage their affairs, while the really competent Indians are in large numbers still holding their lands in trust. It is evident to the careful observer that degree of blood should not be a deciding factor to establish competency, as there are numerous instances of full-bloods who are clearly demonstrating their industrial ability by the actual use made of their land and who are shrewdly content with a restrictive title thereto that exempts them

from taxation. At the same time the instances are far too frequent where those of one-half or less Indian blood—often young men who have had excellent educational privileges—secure patents in fee, dispose of their land at a sacrifice, put most of the proceeds in an automobile or some other extravagant investment, and in a few months are “down and out,” as far as any visible possessions are concerned.

The situation, therefore, suggests the need of some revision of practice as a check upon the machinations of white schemers who covertly aid the issuance of fee patents in order to cheat the holders out of their realty, and as a restraint upon those who are not so lacking in competency as in the disposition to make the right use of it, and also as a stimulant to the thrifty holder of a trust title to accept the entire management of his estate with the full privileges and obligations that follow.

The well-known purposes of the Government are to fit the Indian for self-support and to protect his interests while doing so, and then to expect him to do his best toward independent living. The Government should not be expected to shirk its trust. It should not be made easy for young men to squander their substance and drift into vagrancy, nor for successful landholders to remain under restrictions not justified by their qualifications for citizenship.

It is hoped to find a way through which the competency of an applicant for a patent in fee can be tested by actual accomplishments on his land or in the particular industry in which he may be engaged, such as the maintenance of himself and family, if married, in a fair degree of comfort for a definite period prior to his application, so that not only the ability but the inclination and ambition to exert it will be evidenced and constitute a determining element. The same principle also argues that this standard of competency should bar an extension of the trust period to every energetic Indian who is getting ahead year after year, proving himself a capable farmer, stock grower, or a thrifty provider for his family in some vocation, and because of this ability to manage well his affairs should gladly assume the full rights and obligations which the issuance of a patent in fee confers. In all such instances of unquestionable competency consideration might well be given to the matter of determining the individual interests in tribal property and turning over to these progressive Indians their full share of the tribal estate.

SEGREGATION OF TRIBAL FUNDS ON FINAL ROLL.

The act of May 25, 1918 (40 Stat. L., 591), and June 30, 1919 (41 Stat. L., 9), provide that the funds of any Indian tribe, if susceptible of segregation, may be distributed among the members thereof upon the preparation and approval of a final roll. Under authority of the acts mentioned, final rolls have been approved or are in process of preparation on the following reservations: Crow and Flathead, Mont.; Fort Hall, Idaho; Cheyenne and Arapahoe, Osage, Kiowa, Otoe, Ponca, and Pawnee, Okla.; Rosebud, Sisseton, and Yankton, S. Dak.; and Spokane, Wash.

The practice is to pay the shares of competent Indians to them for expenditure as they see fit, and to place the shares of noncompetents and minors to the credit of their respective accounts, subject to the individual Indian money regulations.

INDIVIDUAL INDIAN MONEY.

The year ended showed a decided increase in the disbursement of individual Indian money. This is partly accounted for by the policy of disbursing their funds to returned soldiers who ask for the same, and the fact that there were more competent Indians and therefore larger sums were turned over to them than heretofore. The continued high prices in some sections of the country, the numerous crop failures, and the tight money market in general made it necessary to expend larger amounts than usual for the benefit of the older Indians.

In many cases it necessitated the selling of Liberty bonds, which were held in trust for various Indians, in order to provide them with the funds needed to purchase food, clothing, and the proper farming equipment to enable them to work their allotments.

On the whole the Indians have made good use of their money. A great many of them have purchased comfortable houses or have made improvements to their old ones. They have also invested largely in cattle and modern farming implements.

In regard to minors, while the general policy of conserving their funds has not been changed, it has been found necessary and advisable in some cases to allow the disbursement of their money for the purchase of land and cattle and the payment of tuition at colleges or automobile schools. In the first-named purchases the deed to the realty is made in their names and the cattle are branded with their individual brands. In other cases their funds have been used to pay traveling and hospital expenses when medical treatment was deemed necessary by a reputable physician.

DEPOSITARIES FOR INDIAN FUNDS.

The demand for depositaries for Indian moneys continued through most of the year despite the fact that receipts from land sales at some agencies were much below what they would have been had the money market been easier. Deposits amounting to \$6,345,800 were authorized for 258 banks. At some agencies, owing to decreased receipts, it was necessary to reduce the deposits to meet current disbursements and in a number of instances to discontinue some banks as depositaries.

Due to the great demand for money by banks, better interest rates have been procured on Indian funds than during any previous period, the average rate in some localities being 5 per cent, and at one agency practically all the time deposits are earning 6 per cent.

The number of bonds or renewals of bonds approved during the year was 1,846, representing a total amount of \$38,560,396. As a margin of 5 per cent and in some cases 10 per cent must be allowed to cover interest as it accrues the deposit under these bonds is, of course, considerably less.

Considering the large number and wide distribution of banks which carry Indian deposits it was perhaps inevitable, in a period of such general financial strain as the country has been experiencing, that there should be a few of these depositaries among the banks which closed their doors during the year. It is gratifying to report, however, that in some instances the closing was only temporary, and that

the sureties on the bonds of the banks permanently closed paid in full both principal and interest.

PURCHASE AND TRANSPORTATION OF INDIAN SUPPLIES.

A pronounced change in market conditions occurred within the year. The early months showed a continued scarcity of supplies and material with consequent high prices, which condition, under the pressure of the so-called "buyer's strike," reversed itself very decidedly during the closing months, bringing about lower prices in many lines, much to the relief of this service. The change likewise was apparent in the increased competition secured through advertisements. Competition on Government purchases is a fairly accurate barometer of commercial conditions, for, if business is good on the outside, there is apparently little desire to supply the Government, unless the volume is large, but when, as for the past several months, business is at a standstill, then interest in Government orders is awakened. This service has benefited accordingly.

The opening of bids and awarding of annual supply contracts took place as usual in the spring of 1920, at Chicago, St. Louis, and San Francisco, also at Washington, D. C., on coal, beef, pork, mutton, and oleomargarine, and in the fall at Chicago on dried fruit, canned goods, cereals, flour, and other products.

The regular list of supplies was purchased in the spring of 1920, except where the reaction in prices had not definitely taken place, as with sugar, shoes, linseed oil, and numerous other items. By a careful analysis of market conditions later purchases were made at a considerable saving. To illustrate, sugar at the usual time of buying was quoted in New York at approximately 23 cents per pound; by holding off it was purchased for December delivery at 7.74 cents and for February delivery at 7.5 cents per pound, a saving of approximately \$90,000. Linseed oil, offered in June, 1920, at \$1.85 per gallon, was purchased in March, 1921, at an average price of 85 cents, a saving of approximately \$9,750. Sole and harness leather were bought later in the season at a saving of approximately \$4,000. The larger part of the leather shoes were not bought until they were actually needed. In the fall, after a third advertisement, when prices had dropped approximately 25 per cent, they were contracted for at a net saving of about \$13,000.

Field officers ordered for the year only those items and in such quantities as they felt were absolutely vital to the successful operation of their plants. Reserve supplies since the outbreak of the war have gradually been depleted, until a surplus now exists at the end of the year at few, if any, places. Such surplus as exists and is not required at the point where located is transferred to other places where the supplies can be used. It seems, therefore, that the quantities called for by the field officers, generally speaking, have about reached the minimum status.

The surplus of other departments, particularly the War and Navy Departments and the United States Shipping Board, has been drawn on whenever reported on any items or class of items for which this service was in the market. Many thousands of dollars' worth of material and supplies have thus been obtained during the fiscal year 1921 and several prior years, and this cooperation will continue with

any other department for the purpose of disposing of surplus Government property.

The effort to deliver supplies to the schools and agencies at a certain time was in some instances made secondary to buying when the market was right. Field officers realizing this economic gain have cooperated splendidly. Little trouble was experienced in getting cars, and shipments once started reached their destinations in a reasonable time. The warehouses, particularly in Chicago, had difficulty in obtaining proper help, but toward the end of the year this condition was somewhat improved.

FORESTRY.

About July 1, 1920, the abnormal demand for timber products that had existed for many months began to weaken, and within three months from that date the sale of manufactured products became very difficult. During the remainder of the calendar year 1920 there was no marked decline of prices, but the sale and shipment of products steadily declined. Early in the year 1921 manufacturers began to offer the lower grades of stock at greatly reduced prices, and during the first six months of the year the market became continuously weaker.

The suspension of shipments during the last months of 1920 and the subsequent reduction of prices below the actual cost of production of a large portion of the lumber then in the hands of manufacturers resulted in the closing of many mills manufacturing logs cut on Indian reservations and a resultant abandonment of logging, or a great curtailment of operations, on nearly all contract areas.

Large sales of yellow pine at very satisfactory prices were made on the Jicarilla and Klamath Reservations, and a sale of white and Norway pine, cedar, and other products on allotments of the Nett Lake Reservation proved exceptionally advantageous to the Indians. However, the demand for stumpage has been very light during the greater part of the year and comparatively few offerings of timber have been made.

The improvement of telephonic communication on reservations, begun early in 1920, has been continued through the year, as has also the systematic valuation survey of the Klamath Reservation. It is expected that the Klamath forest survey will be completed during the working season of 1922, and the Service will then be in possession of reliable and complete data as to forest resources and land classification on this extensive reservation. Special attention has been given to a study of lumber production costs for the purpose of obtaining complete data for use in stumpage appraisals and price readjustments. Very satisfactory progress has been achieved in this direction. Several mill scale studies have been conducted and substantial advancement made in the collection of photographic illustrations of forestry operations on Indian reservations.

The forest-fire situation was particularly acute in Washington and Montana during July and August, 1920, and unusually heavy expenditures were incurred on the Colville and Flathead Reservations in efforts to control the fires. The damage to timber and grazing would have been much greater except for the effort and funds thus expended.

The steady expansion in timber sales on Indian reservations during the past decade has resulted in the receipt of an income that has enabled the service to establish the Indians in various enterprises on the Flathead, Fort Apache, Jicarilla, Klamath, Menominee, Mes-calero, Red Lake, Tulalip, and other reservations of incalculable value to the advancement of the Indians industrially, socially, and morally.

RAILROADS AND HIGHWAYS.

During the year no important railroad right of way has been applied for or granted. However, the local and State highway authorities have continued their activities in providing new and improved roads across Indian lands, and approximately 80 permits for the opening of such roads have been issued.

Several applications for water-power sites are pending before the Federal Water Power Commission under the act of June 10, 1920 (41 Stat. L., 1063), but no projects of importance affecting Indian lands have as yet been approved.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Good roads constitute one of the most important factors of progress among the Indians as well as the whites. Congress makes no general appropriation for work of this nature on the Indian reservations. It therefore becomes necessary to draw upon our regular appropriations for the support and civilization of the Indians, except in the comparatively few cases where specified appropriations have been made for particular reservations. Such appropriations were available during the year, as follows: For roads on the Hoopa Valley Reservation, Calif., \$10,500; the San Juan Reservation, N. Mex., \$11,000; and the Taholah Reservation, Wash., \$17,025; for bridges on the Leupp Reservation, Ariz., \$3,500; the Blackfeet Reservation, Mont., \$10,000; and the Cheyenne River Reservation, S. Dak., \$25,000; and for roads and bridges on the Red Lake Reservation, Minn., \$10,000; the Pine Ridge Reservation, S. Dak., \$25,000; and the Shoshone Reservation, Wyo., \$25,000; a total for all purposes of \$137,025.

The two bridges near the Leupp Agency, Ariz., for which appropriations were made two years ago (one across the Canyon Diablo, and the other across the Little Colorado River), were completed during the year. The appropriation of \$10,500 on the Hoopa Valley Reservation, Calif., was for continuing work on the road from Hoopa to Weitchpec which was begun several years ago. It is expected that this work will be completed during the present year. It will open up a hitherto almost inaccessible country and connect with the county road system off the reservation. The appropriation of \$11,000, at San Juan, N. Mex., was for the completion of the highway from Gallup to the Mesa Verde National Park across the Navajo and San Juan Reservations. This road has been completed. The appropriation of \$25,000, at Cheyenne River, S. Dak., was to cover our part of the cost of a bridge across the river of that name in conjunction with the Bureau of Public Roads and the State highway commission under the Federal aid road act, the total cost being approximately \$119,000.

The expense of road work on other reservations was met from the regular support appropriation, the largest amount being expended at Crow, Mont., and Uintah and Ouray, Utah. Indian labor is largely employed, which assists in their support to this extent.

THE FEDERAL WATER POWER ACT.

A number of applications have been filed under the Federal water power act of June 10, 1920, the provisions of which, it is believed, will give greater encouragement to water power development. Careful attention has been given to the subject with such preliminary work as has been practicable, and it is expected that definite progress will be made during the coming year.

METALLIFEROUS MINERALS.

Operations under section 26 of the act of June 30, 1919 (41 Stat. L., 31), while still in their infancy, promise a good income to the Indians. A rich silver mine has been discovered on the San Juan Reservation in New Mexico. A number of good copper prospects have been discovered on some of the reservations. The most important and most promising claims are probably those located on asbestos deposits in the San Carlos and Fort Apache Indian Reservations in Arizona. Judging from the known field it is by no means improbable that the values will run very high, so as to bring many thousands of dollars in royalties to the Indians.

The Indian appropriation act of March 3, 1921, contained an amendment to section 26 of the act of June 30, 1919, supra, directing that wherever the term "metalliferous" occurs in said act of June 30, 1919, it shall be defined and construed to include magnesite, gypsum, limestone, and asbestos. The amendment is a legislative interpretation of the word "metalliferous," and inasmuch as it has been considered that magnesite, gypsum, limestone, and asbestos were nonmetalliferous minerals, the amendment so far as authorizing the mining of these minerals is concerned is retroactive to the date of the original act of June 30, 1919, and validates mining locations covering such minerals made prior to March 3, 1921.

PUEBLO INDIAN PROBLEM.

The condition of the Pueblos with respect to their land titles and the encroachment of squatters is one that has proved very troublesome in the past.

Last year a plan was formulated whereby the Department of Justice is to cooperate with the special attorney appointed for the Pueblos in removing trespassers and quieting the title of the Indians to their lands.

A number of suits had been filed, some quite recently, not only for the purpose indicated but to determine the right of the Indians who use water from irrigation ditches which the whites have appropriated.

The Attorney General of the United States has appointed an attorney to represent his office in the matter of Indian litigation, etc., who will have an office in Santa Fe, N. Mex. He has been instructed

to investigate thoroughly all Pueblo Indian titles, including the original grants, surveys, history of individual holdings, disputes concerning water rights, and in fact to make a comprehensive report upon which can be based a request for legislation, if the same is deemed necessary, which will give justice to the Indians or the settlers.

INDIAN CLAIMS.

Congress has enacted legislation providing for certain Indian tribes to take alleged valuable claims against the Government to the Court of Claims for adjudication.

Under the jurisdictional act of May 26, 1920 (41 Stat. L., 623), the Indians of the Klamath Reservation, Oreg., have had several councils, but the matter of selecting a suitable tribal attorney or firm of attorneys to present their claims to the court has not as yet been definitely settled.

Under the act of June 3, 1920 (41 Stat. L., 623), authorizing the Sioux tribes to have their claims heard by the Court of Claims, a council of delegates from each of the bands of the Sioux was held December 15-17, 1920, at Fort Thompson, S. Dak., on the Crow Creek Reservation, which submitted the names of several attorneys. The firm of Messrs. Hughes, Rounds, Schurman & Dwight, of New York City, was authorized to enter into contract with these Indians, which contract was approved February 25, 1921.

Subsequently Hon. Charles E. Hughes, who had become Secretary of State, withdrew from the firm, which was then reorganized under the name of Rounds, Schurman & Dwight.

At a conference held with the Sioux tribal delegates June 22, 1921, at Omaha, Nebr., the representatives of the law firm mentioned notified the Indians that they desired to withdraw from the case and have their contract canceled.

Considerable work has already been accomplished toward obtaining evidence on behalf of the Indians, and upon the selection of other attorneys and the completion of a new contract with these tribes the work of formally presenting their claims to the Court of Claims will be pushed.

SUPPRESSION OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

The national prohibition act has made it more difficult for Indians to obtain intoxicating liquor, and the resulting benefit to them will no doubt be augmented as the enforcing machinery of the general prohibitory legislation becomes more effective. As yet, however, the protection of the Indians from intoxicants is largely a problem distinct from national prohibition and is in need of direct attention from this service. Such attention has been given to the fullest extent practicable under appropriations by Congress for that purpose, which for some time past have been materially reduced each year. The appropriation for the fiscal year 1919 was \$150,000, for the current year \$35,000. Such special officers and facilities as can be provided are distributed in localities where violations of law are most persistent, and prosecutions are found to be principally necessary against bootleggers and moonshine stills. This work is always more successful where full support is given to the Indian Service by the local and State officials.

INDIANS, AND STATE BONUSES FOR SOLDIERS.

The passage of an act by the New York State Legislature providing bonuses for soldiers of that State who served in the World War has given rise to a question that will probably be of interest to Indians in other States which have enacted similar legislation. For a time the State bonus commission of New York was doubtful of its right to include the reservation Indians who had served in the war as beneficiaries under the law referred to, because of decisions to the effect that such Indians were not citizens and not amenable to the State law. But in the opinion of the attorney general of that State, Indian soldiers of the State, otherwise qualified, are entitled to the bonus.

PENSIONS FOR INDIAN SCOUTS WHO SERVED IN INDIAN WARS.

Pensions are provided for Indian scouts by the pension act of March 4, 1917. Many scouts and their widows have made claim for pension under this act since its passage and a great many Indian scouts who served during the Indian wars have been awarded pensions by reason of their scout service. Indians who have claims under the pension act are given every assistance in the preparation and presentation of the claims. The Indian scouts now have many claims pending or in the course of preparation.

COMPENSATION FOR INJURIES.

Indian Service employees throughout the country are assisted in the preparation and presentation of their claims to the United States Employees' Compensation Commission on account of injuries sustained while in the performance of their official duties. The Federal compensation act has proved to be of great benefit to Indian Service employees who are not able to continue their regular work for the Government because of injury. The dependents, in case of the death of the employee, are likewise assisted in the submission of their claims.

CITIZENSHIP FOR INDIAN SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

A number of Indian soldiers have taken advantage of the opportunity for United States citizenship presented to them by the act of November 6, 1919, providing that Indian soldiers and sailors who served in the World War and have been honorably discharged may be granted citizenship by courts of competent jurisdiction.

CIVIL AND CRIMINAL SUITS INVOLVING INDIAN LANDS.

Information has been filed and indictments found against various persons for procuring the signatures of Indians to deeds affecting title to Indian lands held in trust by the United States for allottees, or their heirs, in violation of section 5 of the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stats. L., 855); also, information has been filed against groups of persons, involving transactions in Indian trust lands, and indict-

ments have been found in such cases under section 37 of the United States criminal code for conspiracy to defraud the United States. Action in these cases, which are awaiting trial, is the result of investigations by United States Indian inspectors of complaints made by Indians and others, the evidence adduced being placed in the hands of the Attorney General. In a few instances, where it appeared that the person procuring an Indian's signature to a deed or mortgage believed the land was unrestricted, and that there was no intention to violate the law, a reconveyance was accepted and no other action taken.

Civil suits have been filed and property recovered, of which Indians have been deprived through fraud or through illegal taxation, a recent case being the United States *v.* Yakima County, Washington, et al., involving land purchased for Indians with funds held in trust by the United States and land conveyed with restriction against alienation. A number of similar cases will soon be sent to the Attorney General for appropriate action unless efforts now being made by the office to settle out of court are successful. Some counties have already refunded amounts illegally assessed and paid, and in one case the office has been able to recover land from the holder of the tax deed.

DEFRAUDING OTTAWA AND CHIPPEWA INDIANS OF MICHIGAN.

Early in the month of June the United States district attorney for Grand Rapids, Mich., brought to trial a full-blood Ottawa Indian of Michigan, Dr. William Jones Masqueskey, alias Petoskey, who had been arrested and indicted for illegally and fraudulently collecting moneys from the Ottawa and Chippewa Indians of Michigan while claiming to be a Government official connected with the Indian Service. He was placed on trial June 13, charged with using the mails to defraud and with impersonating a Government official. The evidence showed that he had collected from \$1,000 to \$2,000 from these citizen Indians while posing as an agent or officer of the Indian Bureau, and that he was clearly guilty as indicted. It was also shown that he had served 20 years in the Michigan State penitentiary for forgery and other crimes; and as the evidence adduced was overwhelmingly against him, he pleaded guilty and ere this has probably been sentenced.

It is hoped that his arrest and conviction will put a stop to the practice of a number of Indians, especially in Wisconsin and Michigan, in collecting moneys from these citizen Chippewa and Ottawa Indians.

FISHING IN RED LAKE, MINN.

During the World War, under the special need of increased production of food, a cooperative arrangement was made with the Minnesota State game and fish commissioner, working in connection with the Minnesota Public Safety Commission, for the taking of fish from Red Lake within the Red Lake Indian Reservation, Minn. By this arrangement, opportunity for employment of Indians was provided, the food supply to the nation was increased, and a rev-

enue provided to the Red Lake Tribe on account of the fish taken. In addition to the benefits above mentioned, the State of Minnesota made a large profit from these fishing operations in Red Lake during the year 1918. Approximately 825,446 pounds of fish were taken from the lake from October 15, 1917, to January 1, 1919. Operations were also conducted in 1919 and 1920, the agreement for these years limiting the quantity to be taken at 500,000 pounds for the year.

During the current calendar year, 1921, fishing operations have been continued and recently authority was granted to increase the amount that may be taken during the year from 500,000 to 800,000, the increase being largely to allow many of the Indians to continue fishing to the close of the season and in view of representations that this fishing is the only means of support for a large number of old Indian men and women.

LIBRARY.

The Indian Office has a working and reference library of some 3,000 volumes which is being built up for the purpose of convenience not only to its employees but to the various historians and historical societies throughout the United States, and comprises publications concerning Indian history, customs, biography, etc. It contains a series of volumes relative to Indian laws and usage which have been compiled from time to time until there are 122 books of approximately 1,000 pages each. Law books pertaining to the supervision of Indian lands, moneys, and other property interests form a portion of the library for the special use of the law clerks of the office.

During the past year considerable time has been given to the compilation of a card catalogue of the publications relating to the American Indians and kindred subjects. Some of these publications are books contained in the office library, some have come to the notice of the office through other channels, and a large number are congressional documents. These have all been indexed in such a manner that they are of assistance to the correspondence clerks desiring information upon any one subject, whether the individual Indian, the tribe, or special topics of interest relating to the work. As the files of the office increase, this index becomes more valuable as an aid in quickly locating important reports, investigations, precedents, and information of a technical character, and thus facilitates appreciably all administrative activities as well as inquiry from outside sources.

EXHIBITS.—A small but excellent collection of exhibits, containing pottery, basketry, and other samples of Indian craftsmanship, makes the library one of the attractive places of the office in which the visitor is very often interested. Some of the pottery and basketry are excellent specimens of their class.

THE BUREAU'S WORKERS.

The Indian Service has not fully recovered from disturbing war conditions that caused a definite shrinkage in what may be termed the "permanent working force." There are still too many temporary

employees, but it is becoming much easier to fill positions from applicants certified by the United States Civil Service Commission than at any time for several years past. The most difficult to obtain in this manner are physicians and trained nurses, particularly the latter. The continuing shortage of experienced teachers throughout the country also has its effect upon a most important branch of our service, although the necessity for temporary employment is considerably reduced.

Of the number of employees retired under the act approved May 22, 1920, 24 were eligible for annuities and five were not entitled to such benefit because they had served less than 15 years at the age of retirement. Of those who reached the age of retirement, 32 were retained on duty under the provisions of section 6 of the law. It may be added in this connection that, under a decision of the Civil Service Commission, any person employed in an excepted position or appointed under a noncompetitive examination by obtaining a classified status through a regular competitive examination may be given credit for time previously employed in computing the length of service rendered under the retirement act. This should work to the advantage of many intelligent and progressive Indians who are now filling excepted positions or are employed under a noncompetitive examination granted because of Indian blood, and should be an inducement to them and to others to secure a classified status through the necessary competitive tests.

The reclassification of the departmental civil service is receiving consideration in Congress that seems to foretell enacted legislation on this subject in the near future. Probably the most important object sought is uniform compensation for work of the same kind wherever performed, and if nothing further were accomplished this result would be of great stabilizing value to all activities affected, including those of the Indian Bureau, and should lead to more permanency in our field personnel, even if the law were not at once applicable to that body of workers. This bureau has at times felt embarrassment through withdrawals from its service because of more attractive remuneration for practically the same character of work performed in other branches of the Government.

There are now in the office and field of the Indian Service fewer employees than for some years past, and in view of postwar needs for the strictest economy of public funds, the number will not be allowed to exceed the imperative demands of all matters arising out of the relations of the Government's wards. This many-sided and largely human task deals with both individuals and groups and requires a wide range of knowledge and experience. To carry it forward we must have not only administrators but teachers, lawyers, physicians, nurses, mechanics, farmers, accountants, and a corps of inspectors for special and confidential duties, together with many others for chiefly nontechnical work, whose combined service touches every phase of the peculiar life we are endeavoring to prepare for successful assimilation with the white man's civilization. These men and women are with little exception faithful, capable, loyal, and often self-sacrificing workers, whose average annual salary of but little over \$800 strongly suggests an interest in their work not measured by money alone.

THE HELPFUL MISSIONARIES.

No report of important and promising conditions among the Indians should fail to acknowledge the constant labors of the Christian missionaries. From the heroic days of John Eliot amid the Puritan settlements and the coming of the Franciscan friars to the far Southwest, there has been among the Indians a devoted and widening achievement by these faithful teachers of the spiritual conceptions that must hold a fundamental place in our civilization. It is impossible to see how the purposes of the Government, free as they have been and must remain from sectarian alliances, could have succeeded as well as the record shows without the cooperation given by the dauntless faith and works of the missionary.

Among the outstanding facts of Indian progress must be written to-day the more than 600 missionary workers, with an even larger number of churches, and over 100,000 church-going Indians.

Governmental administration must indeed count itself fortunate in having the assistance of men and women whose best powers, and often their lives, are freely given for the moral ideals of Christian citizenship.

COURT DECISIONS.

Annie Harris et al. v. Harry H. Bell et al. (decided by the United States Supreme Court November 15, 1920).—By this suit certain conveyances of lands allotted in the name and right of a Creek Indian after his death were assailed. Held that the heirs received the lands as an inheritance from the deceased allottee and not as a direct allotment to them. Held further that the power of the Secretary of the Interior to examine and approve or disapprove a conveyance made prior to May 27, 1908, under the act of April 26, 1906 (34 Stats., 137), was not taken away by the act of May 27, 1908 (35 Stats., 312).

George G. LaMotte et al. v. the United States (decided by the United States Supreme Court January 24, 1921).—This was a suit by the United States to enjoin certain parties from asserting or exercising any right under certain leases obtained from individual Osage Indians without the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. Held that the action of the courts below was correct in enjoining the defendants (appellants here) from asserting or exercising any right under leases of restricted lands given by individual Osages without the approval of the Secretary of the Interior and from negotiating or procuring other leases of the same class without conforming to the regulations prescribed. Held further that leases of restricted lands belonging to minor allottees or minor heirs given by guardians with the sanction of the local courts, in which guardianships were pending, required the approval of the Secretary. Held further that leases covering restricted lands given by parents on behalf of minor allottees or minor heirs where the parent has received a certificate of competency or where the parent is a white man, require the approval of the Secretary. Held further that restrictions are removed from property disposed of by will approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

State of Oklahoma v. the State of Texas, defendants; the United States of America, intervenor (decided by the United States Supreme

court April 11, 1921).—This was a suit in equity brought in the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court by the State of Oklahoma against the State of Texas to establish the true boundary line between those States where it follows the course of the Red River from the one hundredth degree of west longitude to the easterly boundary of Oklahoma. The court found that the matter was *res judicata*, as the result of a former decree of the Supreme Court in the case of the *United States v. The State of Texas* (162 U. S., 1), wherein it was decided that the treaty of 1819 between the United States and Spain fixed the boundary along the southern bank of the Red River. This case has a bearing on the claims of Indians of the Kiowa and Comanche Tribes, now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States, as to riparian rights extending to the center of the stream or to the southern bank of the said river.

C. R. Privett et al. v the United States et al. (decided by the *United States Supreme Court April 18, 1921*).—This suit was brought by the United States in virtue of its interest in maintaining the restrictions and safeguarding the Indians in the possession and enjoyment of the lands allotted out of the tribal domain. Held that no stipulation, contract, or judgment rendered in suits to which the Government is a stranger can affect its interests. Held also that the reliance on a decision in a prior suit wherein the Government did not appear is ill-founded, and that the deeds running to Privett were void because one of the heirs, a minor, was born after March 4, 1906, and the Secretary of the Interior had not approved the deeds.

Mike Blanset v. Oscar Cardin, as guardian of Jesse Daylight, minor, et al. (decided by the *United States Supreme Court May 16, 1921*).—Mike Blanset, a white man, brought suit to have himself declared to be owner of an undivided one-third interest in all lands and other property of which his wife (a deceased Quapaw allottee) died seized or possessed; also to declare void the will of his wife and its approval by the Secretary of the Interior. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States and presented as its ultimate question the accordancy or discordance of the laws of Congress and the laws of the State of Oklahoma. It was held that it was the intention of Congress that this class of Indians should have the right to dispose of the property by will under act of February 14, 1913 (37 Stats., 378), free from restrictions on the part of the State as to the portions to be conveyed or as to the objects of the testator's bounty, provided such will was in accordance with the regulations and met with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

Anchor Oil Company v. W. H. Gray, F. D. McDonnell, Chas. Egan et al. (decided by the *United States Supreme Court June 1, 1921*).—This was a suit in equity involving the ownership of a leasehold estate for oil and gas mining purposes in a Creek allotment, Oklahoma. Held that the authority of the Secretary of the Interior to approve and thereby confirm oil and gas mining leases made by full-blood Creek allottees upon their allotment derived from section 2 of the act of May 27, 1908, did not cease at the time of the death of the allottee by reason of the provisions of section 9 of the same act. (35 Stats., 315.) Held further that the validity of the lease being conditioned upon the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, such approval might be given at any time either before or after the death of the allottee so far as the rights of the heirs and those claiming

under them with notice were concerned. The approval when given related back and took effect as of the execution of the lease. Held further that the filing of a lease given by an allottee in the office of the superintendent for the Five Civilized Tribes for transmission to the Secretary of the Interior constituted notice to all parties thereafter claiming under said allottee or his heirs.

The United States v. Geo. E. Bowling et al. (decided by the Supreme Court of the United States June 1, 1921).—This was an action by the United States to recover the possession of a tract of land in Oklahoma with damages for its detention and use for several years. The point involved was whether the court below erred in excluding as evidence an exemplified copy of a decision by the Secretary of the Interior determining the heirship of those in whose interest the suit was brought. Held that the lower court erred in sustaining the objection of the introduction in evidence of the Secretary's determination of heirship, and that by reason of supplemental acts of Congress contained in the Indian appropriation bills the right of the Secretary of the Interior to determine Indian heirs extended to restricted as well as trust allotments, although the former was not specifically mentioned in the act of June 25, 1910. (36 Stats., 855.) Judgment reversed and case remanded for a new trial.

LEGISLATION.

On February 6, 1921, an act conferring jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment in the Osage civilization-fund claim of the Osage Indians against the United States was approved.

Congress also passed an act amending the act of Congress of June 28, 1906, entitled "An act for the division of the lands and funds of the Osage Indians in Oklahoma." This act extends the mineral trust period on Osage lands for a period of 15 years from April 7, 1931, or until April 8, 1946, and provides that the unleased portion of the Osage Reservation shall be leased prior to April 8, 1931, offering the same annually at the rate of not less than one-tenth of the unleased area. By this act all members of the Osage Tribe are declared to be citizens of the United States. Homestead allotments shall not be subject to taxation prior to April 8, 1931, if held by the original allottee. The act also provides for quarterly payments to competent Osage Indians. A portion of the funds of minors shall be deposited in bank or invested in Government or State bonds. The State of Oklahoma is authorized to levy and collect a gross production tax on oil and gas produced within the Osage Nation, and a further tax of 1 per cent of the amount received by the tribe as royalties from production of oil and gas is to be used for the construction and maintenance of roads in Osage County only.

An act providing for the allotment of lands within the Fort Belknap Reservation, Mont., was approved March 3, 1921. This act confers citizenship upon all Indians receiving trust patents under the provisions of the act, and the allottees shall have the benefit of and be subject to the laws, both civil and criminal, of the State in which they reside. Mineral lands may be allotted, but the minerals remain tribal property. Lands are set aside for school, agency,

and mission purposes, as well as for parks and water-power sites. Provision is made for the construction of necessary irrigation projects. The sum of \$270,000 is appropriated for carrying out the provisions of the act.

The annual Indian appropriation act, approved March 3, 1921, appropriates from the Federal Treasury the sum of \$9,761,554.67, segregated as follows: Treaty appropriations, \$906,620; gratuity appropriations, \$7,257,449.67; and reimbursable appropriations, \$1,597,485. The amount of \$2,716,921.50 is authorized to be expended from various Indian funds, a portion of which is to be paid out per capita to certain tribes of Indians. For health work \$375,000 is appropriated; for new buildings at the Indian school, Phoenix, Ariz., \$50,000 is appropriated; \$25,000 is available for road construction on the Blackfeet Reservation, Mont., between the Yellowstone and Glacier National Parks; and \$17,500 is made available for expenses in connection with certain Osage tax suits now pending in the Federal courts.

Legislation enacted in the Indian appropriation act amended the act authorizing the leasing of Indian lands for the mining of metalliferous minerals so as to include magnesite, gypsum, limestone, and asbestos. Authority is granted for the leasing of lands of Indian allottees for farming and grazing purposes, subject only to the approval of the superintendent or other officer in charge of the reservation where the land is located. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to accept reconveyances to the Government of privately owned and State school lands, and relinquishments of valid homestead entries or other filings, including Indian allotment selections, within any township of the public domain in San Juan, McKinley, and Valencia Counties, N. Mex., and to permit lieu selections by those surrendering their rights so that the holdings of any claimant within any township wherein such reconveyances or relinquishments are made may be consolidated and held in solid areas.

CONCLUSION.

As a closing word, it is a satisfaction to acknowledge among the employees of the bureau, both in the office and field, a spirit of loyalty and earnest endeavor that carries assurance of agreeable and successful working relations.

It is also a special pleasure to have received your cordial support and to feel that wise suggestions from your office are available at any time.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. H. BURKE, *Commissioner.*

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE 1.—*Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1921.*

[Figures compiled from reports of Indian school superintendents, supplemented by information from the 1920 Census for localities in which no Indian Office representative is located.]

Grand total.....	340,838
Five Civilized Tribes, including freedmen and intermarried whites.....	101,506
By blood.....	75,519
By intermarriage.....	2,582
Freedmen.....	23,405
Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes.....	239,332

INDIAN POPULATION BY STATES.

Alabama.....	405	Nebraska.....	2,520
Arizona.....	43,519	Nevada.....	10,940
Arkansas.....	106	New Hampshire.....	44
California.....	12,725	New Jersey.....	99
Colorado.....	785	New Mexico.....	23,287
Connecticut.....	159	New York.....	6,053
Delaware.....	2	North Carolina.....	11,824
District of Columbia.....	37	North Dakota.....	9,240
Florida.....	452	Ohio.....	152
Georgia.....	125	Oklahoma.....	119,481
Idaho.....	4,017	Oregon.....	6,608
Illinois.....	194	Pennsylvania.....	358
Indiana.....	125	Rhode Island.....	106
Iowa.....	342	South Carolina.....	304
Kansas.....	1,498	South Dakota.....	23,159
Kentucky.....	57	Tennessee.....	56
Louisiana.....	1,066	Texas.....	2,110
Maine.....	839	Utah.....	1,559
Maryland.....	32	Vermont.....	24
Massachusetts.....	550	Virginia.....	822
Michigan.....	7,593	Washington.....	8,151
Minnesota.....	12,968	West Virginia.....	7
Mississippi.....	1,412	Wisconsin.....	10,404
Missouri.....	171	Wyoming.....	1,764
Montana.....	12,587		

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							More than half.	Half or less.
Total population ²	340,838	108,588	106,939	98,264	117,333	165,031	46,181	82,486
Alabama: Not under agent.....	* 405							
Arizona.....	43,519	21,561	21,958	21,019	22,500	43,184	181	154
Camp Verde—Mohave Apache.....	453	236	217	181	272	434		19
Colorado River Agency—Mohave Chemehuevi.....	1,124	623	501	447	677	1,043	19	62
Port Apache School—White Mountain Apache.....	2,551	1,247	1,304	1,281	1,270	2,443	36	72
Havasupai School—Havasupai.....	183	102	81	83	100	183		
Kaibab Agency—Kaibab Fatute.....	110	58	52	50	60	110		
Leupp School—Navaho.....	1,291	665	626	801	490	1,291		
Moqui School.....	4,936	2,564	2,372	2,313	2,623	4,936		
Moqui (Hopi).....	2,236	1,189	1,047	1,028	1,208	2,236		
Navajo.....	2,700	1,375	1,325	1,285	1,415	2,700		
Navajo School—Navajo.....	11,280	5,365	5,915	6,595	4,685	11,189	90	1
Pima School.....	6,227	3,066	3,161	2,614	4,613	6,227		
Maricopa (Gila River).....	275	132	143	134	141	275		
Pima (Gila River).....	4,199	2,060	2,139	1,730	2,469	4,199		
Papago.....	1,753	874	879	750	1,003	1,753		

¹ Includes 23,405 freedmen and 2,582 intermarried whites.

⁴ 1920 Census.

² Correct as reported by superintendents.

³ Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes, and Indians not under agent.

TABLE 1.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1921—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							More than half.	Half or less.
Arizona—Continued.								
Salt River School.....	1,279	682	597	567	712	1,279	.....	.....
Maricopa.....	97	52	45	50	47	97	.....	.....
Mohave-Apache.....	214	118	96	79	135	214	.....	.....
Pima.....	968	512	456	438	530	968	.....	.....
San Carlos School.....	2,620	1,392	1,228	1,119	1,501	2,593	27	.....
Apache.....	2,545	1,352	1,193	1,089	1,456	2,518	27	.....
Mohave.....	75	40	35	30	45	75	.....	.....
Sells School—Papago.....	4,573	2,361	2,212	2,055	2,518	4,573	.....	.....
Truxton Canon School—Walapi.	429	214	215	174	255	420	9	.....
Western Navajo School.....	6,463	2,986	3,477	2,739	3,724	6,463	.....	.....
Moqui (Hopi).....	307	162	145	166	141	307	.....	.....
Navajo.....	5,982	2,752	3,230	2,497	3,485	5,982	.....	.....
Paiute.....	174	72	102	76	98	174	.....	.....
Arkansas: Not under agent.	^a 106							
California.....	12,725	6,472	6,253	4,933	7,792	7,696	2,721	2,308
Bishop School.....	1,389	670	719	538	851	1,284	6	99
Moache.....	48	27	21	8	40	48	.....	.....
Paiute.....	1,205	579	626	469	736	1,152	6	47
Shoshoni.....	136	64	72	61	75	84	.....	52
Digger Agency—Digger.....	274	142	132	94	180	40	224	10
Fort Bidwell School.....	571	282	289	219	352	552	9	10
Digger.....	5	2	3	2	3	2	.....	3
Paiute.....	210	118	92	96	114	210	.....	.....
Pit River.....	356	162	194	121	235	340	9	7
Fort Yuma School.....	973	522	451	365	608	938	31	4
Cocopa.....	134	76	64	68	66	134	.....	.....
Yuma.....	839	452	387	297	542	804	31	4
Greenville School.....	3,001	1,492	1,509	1,028	1,973	1,473	424	1,014
Coucouw, Digger, and Washo Redding district—various tribes.....	2,248	1,083	1,165	825	1,423	1,110	210	928
Hoopa Valley School.....	1,780	892	888	832	948	521	559	700
Bear River.....	25	17	8	14	11	7	9	9
Crescent City.....	50	22	28	10	40	14	15	21
Eel River.....	125	74	51	64	61	32	38	55
Hupa.....	525	271	254	258	267	163	170	192
Klamath River.....	595	287	308	268	327	185	190	220
Lower Klamath.....	363	167	196	168	195	95	110	158
Smith River.....	97	54	43	50	47	25	27	45
Mission.....	2,828	1,489	1,339	1,015	1,813	2,208	399	221
Mission Indians.....	1,374	731	643	467	907	1,113	167	94
Cuyapaipe.....	7	3	4	.....	7	7	.....	.....
Laguna.....	3	2	1	1	2	2	1	.....
La Posta.....	9	3	6	4	5	8	.....	.....
Manzanita.....	63	25	38	19	44	52	11	.....
Capitan Grande.....	146	79	67	60	86	125	21	.....
Inaja.....	36	18	18	13	23	36	.....	.....
La Jolla.....	223	120	103	78	145	217	6	.....
Los Coyotes.....	107	62	45	41	66	107	.....	.....
Mesa Grande.....	207	113	94	90	117	75	58	74
Pajuma.....	57	27	30	19	38	56	1	.....
Pechatuga.....	217	110	107	58	159	172	29	16
Rincon.....	149	73	76	51	98	97	52	.....
San Pasqual.....	3	.....	3	2	1	1	2	.....
Syquan.....	47	26	21	24	23	41	6	.....
Volcan.....	180	97	83	88	92	99	44	37

TABLE 1.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1921—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							More than half.	Half or less.
California—Continued.								
Round Valley School—Concow, Ukie, and others.....	1,909	983	926	842	1,067	1,680	1,069	1,160
Tule River School.....	437	226		211	190	247	423	14
Auberry.....	149	74	75	190	247	423	14	.....
Burrough.....	138	67	71					
Tule River.....	150	85	65					
Colorado.....	785	401	384	382	403	767	.....	18
Southern Ute School—Capote and Moache Ute.....	329	167	162	143	186	311	.....	18
Ute Mountain School—Capote and Moache Ute.....	456	234	222	239	217	456	.....	.....
Connecticut: Not under agent.....	² 159	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware: Not under agent.....	² 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
District of Columbia: Not under agent.....	² 37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida: Seminole.....	452	226	226	199	253	437	13	2
Georgia: Not under agent.....	² 125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho.....	4,017	2,029	1,988	1,561	2,456	2,951	590	476
Coeur d'Alene.....	615	304	311	241	374	420	94	101
Kallspel.....	80	42	38	29	51	80	.....	.....
Kootenai.....	133	66	67	46	87	133	.....	.....
Fort Hall School.....	1,759	918	841	684	1,075	1,279	307	173
Bannock and Shoshoni.....	1,710	895	815	666	1,044	1,230	307	173
Skull Valley.....	49	23	26	18	31	49	.....	.....
Fort Lapwai School—Nez Perce.....	1,430	699	731	561	869	1,039	189	202
Illinois: Not under agent.....	² 194	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indiana: Not under agent.....	² 125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa: Sac and Fox School—Sac and Fox.....	342	177	165	169	173	342	.....	.....
Kansas.....	1,498	786	712	785	713	737	303	458
Potawatomi.....	1,498	786	712	785	713	737	303	458
Iowa.....	339	176	163	785	713	737	303	458
Kickapoo.....	266	140	126					
Potawatomi.....	800	424	376					
Sac and Fox.....	93	46	47					
Kentucky: Not under agent.....	² 57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana: Not under agent.....	² 1,066	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maine: Not under agent.....	² 839	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland: Not under agent.....	² 32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts: Not under agent.....	² 550	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan.....	7,593	609	567	474	702	134	538	504
Mackinac Agency—L'Anse, Vieux Desert and Ontonagon Bands of Chippewa.....	1,176	609	567	474	702	134	538	504
Not under agent—scattered Chippewa, Ottawa, Potawatomi, and others.....	6,417	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	12,968	6,522	6,446	7,024	5,944	2,455	5,667	4,846
Leech Lake School.....	1,798	922	876	801	997	995	714	89
Chippewa at Leech Lake.....	800	398	402	801	997	995	714	89
Cass and Winibigoshish.....	488	246	242					
White Oak Point.....	510	278	232					
Pipestone School.....	408	211	197	192	216	197	152	59
Mdwakanton Sioux.....	303	157	146	140	163	192	89	22
Birch Cooley-Sioux.....	105	54	51	52	53	5	63	37

¹ Estimated.

² 1920 Census

TABLE 1.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1921—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							More than half.	Half or less.
Minnesota—Continued.								
Red Lake School.....	3,630	1,798	1,832	1,892	1,738	1,180	1,293	1,157
Red Lake Chippewa.....	1,540	773	767	811	729	749	387	404
Chippewa at Fond du Lac.....	1,150	600	550	616	534	74	576	500
Grand Portage.....	351	148	203	171	180	7	155	189
Nett Lake.....	589	277	312	294	295	350	175	64
White Earth School.....	7,132	3,591	3,541	4,139	2,993	83	3,508	3,541
White Earth (Miss.) Chip- pewa.....	2,852	1,445	1,407	4,139	2,993	83	3,508	3,541
Mille Lac (removal).....	1,347	649	698					
Otter Tail Pillager.....	885	434	451					
Gull Lake (Miss.).....	483	256	227					
Mille Lac (Miss. nonre- moval).....	286	145	141					
Pembina-Pillager.....	486	268	218					
White Oak Point.....	318	155	163					
Leech Lake Pillager.....	292	133	159					
Fond du Lac (removal).....	115	68	47					
Cass and Winnibigoshish.....	68	38	30					
Mississippi: Choctaw Indians.....	1,412	681	731	705	707	1,412	.....	.....
Missouri: Not under agent.....	171	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana.....	12,587	6,422	6,165	6,030	6,557	6,312	2,561	3,714
Blackfeet School—Blackfeet.....	3,007	1,537	1,470	1,604	1,403	1,275	800	932
Crow Agency—Crow.....	1,744	873	871	761	983	1,114	289	341
Flathead School—Confederated Flathead.....	2,613	1,339	1,274	1,156	1,457	609	545	1,459
Fort Belknap School.....	1,229	659	570	573	656	710	170	349
Assiniboine.....	653	357	296	284	369	365	101	187
Grosventre.....	576	302	274	289	287	345	69	162
Fort Peck School.....	2,113	1,069	1,044	1,121	992	1,052	480	581
Assiniboine.....	777	385	392	1,121	992	1,052	480	581
Yankton.....	1,336	684	652					
Rocky Boy Agency—Rocky Boy Band.....	470	245	225	212	258	268	202	.....
Tongue River School—Northern Cheyenne.....	1,411	700	711	603	808	1,284	75	52
Nebraska.....	2,520	1,330	1,190	1,199	1,321	1,658	473	389
Omaha School—Omaha.....	1,425	740	685	716	709	1,064	81	280
Winnebago School—Winnebago.....	1,095	590	505	483	612	594	392	109
Nevada.....	10,940	5,483	5,457	3,272	7,668	8,628	1,387	925
Fallon School.....	459	237	232	128	331	440	19	.....
Paiute at Fallon.....	352	187	165	88	264	345	7	.....
Lovelocks.....	107	50	57	40	67	95	12	.....
Fort McDermitt School—Paiute.....	297	152	145	99	198	281	10	6
Moapa River School—Paiute.....	120	65	55	44	76	111	.....	9
Nevada School—Paiute.....	545	259	286	220	325	537	8	.....
Reno special agent.....	8,000	4,000	4,000	2,250	5,750	5,900	1,200	900
Scattered.....	15,000	7,500	2,500	1,500	3,500	3,500	750	750
Paiute.....	1,400	700	700	750	2,250	2,400	450	150
Shoshoni.....	1,000	500	500					
Washo.....	600	300	300					
Walker River School.....	848	426	422						231	617	730	118	.....
Paiute.....	484	240	244	231	617	730	118	.....
Paiute (Mason Valley).....	362	184	178					
Washo.....	2	2	.....				

Estimated scattered Indians in Nevada, Oregon, and California under Reno jurisdiction.

TABLE 1.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1921—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							More than half.	Half or less.
Nevada—Continued.								
Western Shoshone School.....	671	344	327	300	371	629	32	10
Hopi.....	1		1	300	371	629	32	10
Paiute.....	249	129	120					
Shoshoni.....	352	175	177					
Shoshoni Paiute.....	69	40	29					
New Hampshire: Not under agent..	1 44							
New Jersey: Not under agent.....	1 99							
New Mexico.....	23, 287	11, 966	11, 321	10, 925	12, 362	22, 892	377	18
Jicarilla School—Jicarilla Apache	594	317	277	261	333	594		
Mescalero School.....	628	309	319	275	353	584	26	18
Mescalero Apache.....	453	217	236	194	259	409	26	18
Fort Sill Apache (removal).....	175	92	83	81	94	175		
Northern Pueblos.....	1, 801	917	884	872	929	1, 650	151	
Nambe.....	113	59	54	37	76	98	15	
Picuris.....	104	52	52	41	63	90	14	
Pojuaque.....	8	5	3	4	4	8	8	
San Ildefonso.....	104	57	47	47	57	93	11	
San Juan.....	439	226	213	217	222	392	47	
Santa Clara.....	332	172	160	173	159	296	36	
Taos.....	595	290	305	295	300	575	20	
Tesque.....	106	56	50	58	48	106		
Pueblo Bonito School—Navaho..	2, 800	1, 360	1, 440	1, 364	1, 436	2, 800		
San Juan School—Navaho.....	7, 000	3, 500	3, 500	3, 400	3, 600	7, 000		
Southern Pueblos.....	6, 900	3, 606	3, 194	3, 081	4, 719	6, 751	49	
Navaho.....	361	174	187	182	179	361		
Pueblo.....	6, 439	3, 432	3, 007	2, 899	3, 540	6, 390	49	
Zuni School—Pueblo.....	1, 863	1, 040	823	800	1, 063	1, 863		
New York.....	6, 053	3, 077	2, 976	2, 546	3, 507			6, 053
New York Agency.....	6, 053	3, 077	2, 976	2, 546	3, 507			6, 053
Cayuga.....	183	85	98	64	119			183
Oneida.....	254	127	127	90	164			254
Montauk.....	30	15	15	15	15			30
Onondago.....	550	284	266	189	361			550
Poospatuck.....	20	10	10	10	10			20
St. Regis (not a part of Six Nations)	1, 613	797	816	810	803			1, 613
Seneca (Allegany).....	943	467	476	406	537			943
Seneca (Cattaraugus).....	1, 375	705	670	542	833			1, 375
Seneca (Tonawanda).....	522	282	240	200	322			522
Shinnecock.....	200	100	100	100	100			200
Tuscarora.....	363	205	158	120	243			363
North Carolina.....	11, 824	1, 318	1, 138	1, 255	1, 201	983	774	699
Cherokee School—Eastern Cherokee.	2, 456	1, 318	1, 138	1, 255	1, 201	983	774	699
Not under agent.....	9, 368							
North Dakota.....	9, 240	4, 640	4, 600	4, 621	4, 619	4, 085	951	4, 204
Fort Berthold School.....	1, 202	590	612	589	613	842	322	38
Arikara.....	418	202	216	204	214	259	153	6
Grosventre.....	521	256	265	260	261	374	125	22
Mandan.....	263	132	131	125	138	209	44	10
Fort Totten School—Sisseton, Wahepton, and Cuthead Sioux (known as Devils Lake Sioux).	959	502	457	432	527	558	265	136
Standing Rock School—Sioux.....	3, 457	1, 706	1, 751	1, 530	1, 927	2, 527	364	566
Turtle Mountain School—Chippewa	3, 622	1, 842	1, 780	2, 070	1, 552	158		3, 464

1 1920 census.

TABLE 1.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1921—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							More than half.	Half or less.
Ohio: Not under agent.....	¹ 152							
Oklahoma.....	119,481	² 9,007	² 8,968	² 8,770	² 9,205	33,890	15,450	46,736
Cantonment School.....	730	395	335	324	406	645	42	43
Arapaho.....	211	117	94	94	117	196	7	8
Cheyenne.....	519	278	241	230	289	449	35	35
Cheyenne and Arapaho School..	1,214	623	591	512	702	829	159	226
Arapaho.....	483	253	230	} 512	702	829	159	226
Cheyenne.....	731	370	361					
Kiowa Agency.....	4,707	2,326	2,381	2,446	2,261	1,834	1,980	893
Apache.....	179	87	92	} 2,446	2,261	1,834	1,980	893
Comanche.....	1,661	835	826					
Kiowa.....	1,632	784	848					
Wichita and affiliated bands.	1,152	571	581					
Apache (Geronimo's Band)...	83	49	34					
Osage School—Osage.....	2,136	1,089	1,047	850	1,286	774	1,372	(³)
Pawnee School.....	2,458	1,232	1,226	1,311	1,147	1,197	660	601
Pawnee.....	749	369	380	362	387	531	84	134
Otoe and Missouri (Otoe).....	560	293	267	325	235	324	97	139
Ponca (Ponca).....	686	337	349	353	333	190	451	45
Kaw (Kansas) (Ponca).....	379	194	185	227	152	79	28	272
Tonkawa (Ponca).....	84	39	45	44	40	73		11
Seger School.....	761	377	384	332	429	709	50	2
Arapaho.....	141	65	76	65	76	121	20	
Cheyenne.....	620	312	308	267	353	588	30	2
Seneca School.....	2,231	1,087	1,144	1,231	1,000	118	479	1,634
Eastern Shawnee.....	160	72	88	87	73	2	34	124
Modoc.....	40	18	22	26	14		40	
Ottawa.....	273	147	126	177	96	1	11	261
Seneca.....	515	244	271	323	192	13	288	214
Wyandot.....	504	266	238	238	266		25	479
Peoria—Miami (citizen) ⁴	393	181	212	230	163	18	74	301
Quapaw.....	346	159	187	150	196	84	7	255
Shawnee School.....	3,738	1,878	1,860	1,764	1,974	1,020	315	2,403
Absentee Shawnee.....	545	282	263	⁵ 245,	⁵ 300	434	91	20
Citizen Potawatomi.....	2,288	1,148	1,140	1,085	1,203		47	2,241
Mexican Kickapoo.....	194	104	90	72	122	187	7	
Sac and Fox (Sac and Fox).....	634	314	320	335	299	357	135	142
Iowa (Sac and Fox).....	77	30	47	27	50	42	35	
Five Civilized Tribes.....	101,506					26,774	10,393	40,934
Cherokee Nation.....	41,824					8,703	4,778	23,424
By blood.....	36,432					} 8,703	} 4,778	} 23,424
By intermarriage.....	286							
Delawares.....	187							
Freedmen.....	4,919							
Chickasaw Nation.....	10,966					1,515	966	3,823
By blood.....	5,659					} 1,515	} 966	} 3,823
By intermarriage.....	645							
Freedmen.....	4,662							
Choctaw Nation.....	26,828					8,444	2,473	9,882
By blood.....	17,488					} 8,444	} 2,473	} 9,882
By intermarriage.....	1,651							
Mississippi Choctaw.....	1,600							
Freedmen.....	6,029							

¹ 1920 census.² Does not include Five Civilized Tribes.³ Included with mixed, more than half. ⁵ Estimated.⁴ 1916 report.

TABLE 1.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1921—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed bloods.	
							More than half.	Half or less.
Oklahoma—Continued.								
Five Civilized Tribes—Contd.								
Creek Nation.....	18,761					6,858	1,698	3,396
By blood.....	11,952					6,858	1,698	3,396
Freedmen.....	6,809							
Seminole Nation.....	3,127					1,254	478	409
By blood.....	2,141					1,254	478	409
Freedmen.....	986							
Oregon.....	6,608	3,258	3,350	2,557	4,051	3,239	2,377	992
Klamath School—Klamath, Modoc, Paiute, and Pit River.....	1,152	545	607	516	636	691	143	318
Siletz School.....	1,155	608	547	478	677	318	383	454
Siletz—Confederated Siletz.....	448	234	214	201	247	211	194	43
Grande Ronde.....	322	172	150	161	161	95	189	38
Fourth section allottees.....								
Various tribes on public domain in western Oregon.....	385	202	183	116	269	12		373
Umatilla School—Cayuse, Umatilla, and Walla Walla.....	1,124	524	600	436	688	442	682	
Warm Springs School—Wasco, Tenino, Paiute and others.....	977	481	496	377	600	688	289	
Scattered Indians formerly under Roseburg, on public domain.....	2,200	1,100	1,100	750	1,450	1,100	880	220
Pennsylvania: Not under agent.....	¹ 358							
Rhode Island: Not under agent.....	¹ 106							
South Carolina: Not under agent—Catawba, Cherokee, Oneida, and others.....	¹ 304							
South Dakota.....	23,159	11,637	11,522	10,341	12,818	12,899	4,644	5,616
Cheyenne River School—Blackfeet Miniconjou, Sans Arc, and Two Kettle Sioux.....	2,785	1,441	1,344	1,331	1,454	1,610	465	710
Crow Creek School—Lower Yanktonai Sioux.....	945	450	495	425	520	692	138	115
Flandreau School—Flandreau Sioux.....	288	155	133	114	174	165	122	1
Lower Brulé School—Lower Brulé Sioux.....	526	287	239	234	292	251	94	181
Pine Ridge School—Oglala Sioux.....	7,267	3,648	3,619	2,945	4,322	4,666	1,274	1,327
Rosebud School—Rosebud Sioux.....	5,466	2,707	2,759	2,382	3,084	3,210	643	1,613
Sisseton School—Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux.....	2,392	1,250	1,142	1,191	1,201	² 800	² 796	² 796
Yankton School.....	3,490	1,699	1,791	1,719	1,771	1,505	1,112	873
Yankton Sioux.....	1,955	961	994	1,034	921	905	670	380
Santee Sioux.....	1,163	564	599	480	683	498	300	365
Ponca.....	372	174	198	205	167	² 102	² 142	² 128
Tennessee: Not under agent.....	¹ 56							
Texas: Not under agent.....	¹ 2,110							
Utah.....	1,559	779	780	699	860	1,422	83	54
Goshute Agency.....	328	169	159	131	197	321		7
Shivwits School—Paiute.....	104	47	57	38	66	104		
Uintah and Ouray Agency.....	1,127	563	564	530	597	997	83	47
Uintah (Ute).....	449	218	231					
Uncompahgre Ute.....	421	212	209	530	597	997	83	47
White River Ute.....	257	133	124					
Vermont: Not under agent.....	¹ 24							
Virginia: Not under agent.....	¹ 822							

¹ 1920 census.

² Estimated.

TABLE 1.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1921—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed bloods.	
							More than half.	Half or less.
Washington.....	8,151	4,072	4,079	3,438	4,713	4,971	1,622	1,558
Colville School—Confederated Colville.....	2,487	1,233	1,254	954	1,533	1,385	469	633
Neah Bay School.....	680	360	320	300	380	582	20	78
Hoh.....	48	27	21	18	30	48		
Makah.....	417	217	200	200	217	331	20	66
Ozette.....	7	4	3		7	7		
Quileute.....	208	112	96	82	126	196		12
Spokane School.....	661	311	350	301	360	303	72	286
Chewelah.....	10	6	4		10	10		
Spokane.....	651	305	346	301	350	293	72	286
Taholah School.....	1,412	692	720	535	877	800	339	273
Queets River Reservation ¹	43	21	22	8	35	41	2	
Quileute.....	15	6	9					
Quinalt.....	28	15	13	8	35	41	2	
Quinalt Reservation: Quinalt.....	744	365	379	258	486	313	227	204
Chehalis.....	102	54	48	47	55	77	5	20
Muckleshoot ¹	186	85	101	91	95	144	24	18
Nisqualli.....	74	41	33	16	58	45	20	9
Skokomish.....	197	91	106	86	111	120	55	22
Squaxon Island.....	66	35	31	29	37	60	6	
Unattached ¹	1,475	752	723	700	775	900	400	175
Cowlitz.....	490	240	250					
Clallam.....	535	290	245	700	775	900	400	175
Puyallup.....	152	75	77					
Other tribes.....	298	147	151					
Tulalip School.....	1,436	724	712	648	788	1,001	322	113
Lummi.....	472	235	237	243	229	287	175	10
Muckleshoot.....	180	81	99	87	93	138	27	15
Port Madison—Susquamish.....	198	103	95	97	101	128	18	52
Swinomish.....	213	122	91	70	143	187	11	15
Tulalip (remnants of many tribes and bands).....	373	186	190	151	222	261	91	21
Yakima School (confederated Yakima).....	2,891 ²	1,375	1,516	1,084	1,807	1,943	598	m
West Virginia: Not under agent.....	27							350
Wisconsin.....	10,404	5,295	5,109	4,565	5,839	2,767	5,324	2,313
Grand Rapids Agency—Winnebago.....	1,283	611	672	581	702	1,269	9	5
Hayward School—Chippewa.....	1,280	628	652	466	814	225	807	248
Keshena School.....	5,051	2,643	2,408	2,358	2,693	380	3,557	1,114
Menominee.....	1,788	956	832	883	905	380	900	508
Oneida.....	2,657 ³	1,372	1,285	1,201	1,456	2,657		
Stockbridge and Munsee.....	3606 ³	315	291	274	332			4606
Lac du Flambeau School—Chippewa.....	796	371	425	293	503	472	179	145
Laona Agency—Potawatomi.....	376	215	161	158	218	376		
La Pointe School—Chippewa at Bad River.....	1,097	551	546	507	590	43	367	687
Red Cliff School—Chippewa.....	521	276	245	202	319	2	405	114
Wyoming.....	1,764	900	864	795	969	1,170	145	449
Shoshone Agency.....	1,764	900	864	795	969	1,170	145	449
Arapaho.....	874	440	434	393	481	717	78	79
Shoshoni.....	890	460	430	402	488	453	67	370

¹ 1920 report.² 1920 census.³ Noncitizens.⁴ Estimated.

TABLE 2.—Indian and school population, number eligible for school attendance, number in schools, etc., and capacity of schools provided for Indian children during fiscal year ended June 30, 1921.

States and superintendencies.	Indian population.	Number of school age.	Ineligible for attendance.	Eligible for attendance.	Indian children enrolled in school.						Capacity in all schools.								
					Government.			Mission and private.			Total in school.	Eligible children not in school.	Government.		Mission and private.		Total capacity, all schools.		
					Non-reservation boarding.	Reservation boarding.	Total.	Boarding.	Day.	Boarding.			Day.	Reservation boarding.	Day.				
Grand total.....	312,381	90,448	16,815	83,633	9,372	9,179	5,296	23,847	4,637	1,030	33,250	62,764	20,869	9,508	6,580	6,132	1,520	33,250	± 64,016
Arizona.....	43,519	13,137	1,038	12,099	1,273	2,407	1,385	5,065	804	696	182	6,747	5,364	2,608	1,725	805	630	182	5,970
Camp Verde.....	453	187	6	181	22	70	82	104	.....	.....	99	181	147	60	.....	.....	.....	99	159
Colorado River.....	1,124	305	8	297	28	.....	104	383	.....	.....	46	145	147	80	.....	.....	.....	46	126
Fort Apache.....	2,551	780	17	763	15	264	104	383	62	.....	10	455	308	300	132	40	.....	10	482
Fort Mohave.....	183	228	14	228	59	169	228	.....	.....	.....	.....	228	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	200
Havasupai.....	110	44	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
Koahab.....	1,290	455	6	449	18	114	132	337	.....	.....	.....	337	317	350	22	20	.....	.....	22
Madip.....	1,696	1,306	58	1,248	311	.....	646	646	.....	.....	2	132	602	374	.....	.....	.....	2	370
Navajo.....	11,980	4,000	77	3,923	111	691	1,095	1,792	105	64	5	1,939	2,694	766	85	35	.....	5	370
Phoenix.....	6,227	708	228	480	223	237	982	1,792	348	61	8	1,331	349	218	399	235	.....	8	1,141
Salt River.....	1,270	417	66	351	121	142	272	472	.....	.....	.....	251	40	148	.....	.....	.....	.....	156
San Carlos.....	2,630	658	128	530	22	243	508	34	.....	.....	.....	257	23	216	180	25	.....	.....	421
Sells.....	4,573	1,624	80	1,544	224	174	398	351	475	.....	12	1,256	320	255	300	465	.....	12	1,032
Truxton Canon.....	4,573	1,174	35	1,139	98	.....	110	110	.....	.....	.....	110	29	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	140
Western Navajo.....	6,463	1,224	285	939	79	282	39	400	.....	.....	.....	400	539	338	35	.....	.....	.....	373
California.....	13,162	4,654	413	4,241	582	524	311	1,417	140	.....	2,543	4,100	141	533	461	100	.....	2,543	3,637
Bishop.....	1,389	364	120	244	56	.....	71	127	.....	.....	112	239	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	112	232
Dodge.....	1,274	134	16	118	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	33	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	68
Fort Bidwell.....	973	255	10	245	5	95	100	134	.....	.....	33	33	1	168	.....	.....	.....	33	131
Fort Yuma.....	3,000	1,000	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	223	13	180	.....	.....	.....	6	180
Greenville.....	1,270	417	87	330	31	130	217	165	.....	.....	1,494	477	13	180	.....	.....	.....	1,494	1,584
Hopai Valley.....	1,270	417	87	330	31	130	217	165	.....	.....	1,494	477	13	180	.....	.....	.....	1,494	1,584
Mission Agency.....	1,270	417	87	330	31	130	217	165	.....	.....	1,494	477	13	180	.....	.....	.....	1,494	1,584
Mission Agency.....	1,270	417	87	330	31	130	217	165	.....	.....	1,494	477	13	180	.....	.....	.....	1,494	1,584
Robt. Valley.....	1,270	417	87	330	31	130	217	165	.....	.....	1,494	477	13	180	.....	.....	.....	1,494	1,584
Tule River.....	1,270	417	87	330	31	130	217	165	.....	.....	1,494	477	13	180	.....	.....	.....	1,494	1,584
Scattered.....	1,270	417	87	330	31	130	217	165	.....	.....	1,494	477	13	180	.....	.....	.....	1,494	1,584

* 1920 report.

* Includes nonreservation schools.

* Reports incomplete in several cases.

TABLE 2.—Indian and school population, number eligible for school attendance, number in schools, etc., and capacity of schools provided for Indian children during fiscal year ended June 30, 1921—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Indian population.	Number of school age.	Ineligible for attendance.	Eligible for attendance.	Indian children enrolled in school.							Eligible children not in school.	Capacity in all schools.						
					Government.				Mission and private.		Public.		Total in school.	Government.		Mission and private.		Public.	Total capacity, all schools.
					Non-reservation boarding.	Reservation boarding.	Day.	Total.	Boarding.	Day.				Reservation boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.		
Colorado.....	785	317	71	246	27	41	32	100			46	146	100	150	30		46	226	
Southern Ute.....	329	117	15	102	21		32	53			46	99	3	30			46	76	
Ute Mountain.....	456	200	56	144	6	41		47				47	97	150				150	
Florida.....	452	141		141								141	120	200	60	210	272	742	
Idaho.....	4,017	1,039	275	764	70	182	41	293	79		272	644	120	200	60	210	272	742	
Coeur d'Alene.....	828	209	50	159	4		41	45			49	94	65		60	80	49	189	
Fort Hall.....	1,759	388	81	307	19	182		201	24		27	252	55	200		30	27	257	
Fort Lapwai.....	1,430	440	144	296	45			45	55		196	296			100		196	296	
Scattered.....		2		2				2				2							
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	342	109	4	105	24		59	83			3	86	19		70		3	73	
Kansas.....	1,498	563	113	450	129			129			169	298					169	169	
Kickapoo ¹	1,498	555	113	442	121			121			169	290	152				169	169	
Scattered.....		8		8	8			8				8							
Michigan.....	1,176	814	53	761	361			361	176		152	689	72			352	152	504	
Mackinac.....	1,176	474	53	421	21			21	176		152	349	72			352	152	504	
Scattered.....		340		340	340			340				340							
Minnesota.....	12,968	4,061	537	3,524	204	346	180	730	254		1,180	2,164	1,360	298	133	200	1,180	1,811	
Leech Lake.....	1,798	511	37	474	49	162		211			134	345	129	130			134	264	
Pipestone (Birch Cooley).....	408	36	1	35	6			6			8	14	21				8	8	
Red Lake.....	3,630	1,195	18	1,177	72	184	77	333	126		514	973	204	168	80	70	514	832	
White Earth.....	7,132	2,311	481	1,830	69		103	172	128		524	824	1,006		53	130	524	707	
Scattered.....		8		8	8			8				8							
Mississippi: Choctaw.....	1,412	310	30	280	6		70	76			25	101	179		90		25	115	
Montana.....	12,587	3,601	417	3,184	395	583	316	1,294	546	49	918	2,807	377	510	334	830	105	2,697	
Blackfeet.....	3,007	974	47	927	82	182	77	341	132		150	623	304	144	60	145	150	499	
Crow.....	1,744	439	92	347	9	64	24	97	87	49	113	346	1	100	47	125	113	490	
Flathead.....	2,613	677	77	600	88			88	116		347	551	49		300	347	647		
Fort Belknap.....	1,229	394	37	357	60	132	39	231	89		17	337	20	77	40	160	17	294	
Fort Peck.....	2,113	633	29	604	101	120	40	261	66		277	604	120	60	40	40	277	497	
Rocky Boy's Agency.....	1,470	141	77	64	13		48	61				61	3		40		40	40	
Tongue River.....	1,411	311	58	253	10	85	88	183	56		14	253	69	87	60		14	230	
Scattered.....		32		32	32			32				32							
Nebraska.....	2,520	932	165	767	220			220	134	36	238	628	139			182	25	238	
Omaha.....	1,425	508	109	399	102			102			158	260	139				158	158	
Winnebago.....	1,095	422	56	366	116			116	134	36	80	366			182	25	80	287	
Scattered.....		2		2	2			2				2							
Nevada.....	10,940	2,345	131	2,214	376		268	644			723	1,367	847		417		723	1,140	
Fallon.....	459	128	4	124	30		50	80			9	89	35		65		9	74	
Fort McDermitt.....	297	70	2	68	13		24	37				37	31		80		31	80	
Moapa River.....	120	33	1	32	5		19	24				24	8		20		8	20	
Nevada ²	545	95	1	94	45		49	94				94			90		90	90	
Walker River.....	848	173	95	78	35		20	55			2	57	21		60		2	62	
Western Shoshoni.....	671	212	28	184	73		106	179			5	184			102		5	107	
Reno; special agent.....	8,000	1,500	(⁴)	1,500	41			41			707	748	752				707	707	
Scattered.....		134		134	134			134				134							
New Mexico.....	21,486	7,082	489	6,593	1,013	839	1,170	3,022	165	35	41	3,263	3,310	750	1,102	405	50	41	
Jicarilla.....	594	174	66	108	3			3	30			33	75		30			30	
Mescalero.....	628	187	16	171	60	106		166				166	5	100				100	
Northern Pueblos.....	1,801	585	75	510	213		251	464	32		14	510			244	250	14	508	
Pueblo Bonito.....	2,800	800	40	760	39	249		288				288	472	340	30			390	
San Juan.....	7,000	2,800	³ 250	2,550	85	351		436				436	2,114	230				230	
Southern Pueblos.....	6,800	1,933	15	1,918	536		734	1,270	103		27	1,400	518		688		27	715	
Zuni.....	1,863	570	27	543	64	133	185	382		35		417	126	80	140	125	30	375	
Scattered.....		13		13	13			13				13							
New York: Scattered.....	6,053	260		260	13			13			228	241	19				228	228	
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	2,456	988	44	944	38	317	118	473			350	823	121	200	150		350	700	
North Dakota.....	9,240	3,269	380	2,889	357	625	70	1,052	125		694	1,871	1,078	525	96	138	694	1,453	
Fort Berthold.....	1,202	589	155	434	105		47	152	70		38	260	174		66	88	38	192	
Fort Totten.....	959	432	11	421	5	416		421				421		323				323	
Standing Rock.....	3,457	920	204	716	100	209		309	55		348	712	4	202	50		348	600	
Turtle Mountain.....	3,622	1,323	10	1,313	142		23	165			308	473	840	30			308	338	
Scattered.....		5		5	5			5				5							

¹ Includes Pottawatomi.

² 1920 report.

³ Estimated.

⁴ No record.

TABLE 2.—Indian and school population, number eligible for school attendance, number in schools, etc., and capacity of schools provided for Indian children during fiscal year ended June 30, 1921—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Indian population.	Number of school age.	Ineligible for attendance.	Eligible for attendance.	Indian children enrolled in school.								Eligible children not in school.	Capacity in all schools.					
					Government.				Mission and private.		Public.	Total in school.		Government.		Mission and private.		Public.	Total capacity, all schools.
					Non-reservation boarding.	Reservation boarding.	Day.	Total.	Boarding.	Day.				Reservation boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.		
Oklahoma.....	119,046	31,830	615	31,215	2,188	1,299	35	3,522	680	.....	22,445	26,647	4,568	1,940	95	940	.....	22,445	25,429
Cantonment.....	730	324	51	273	30	111	.....	141	.....	.....	43	184	89	90	.....	.....	.....	43	133
Cheyenne-Arapaho...	1,214	512	107	405	24	197	.....	221	.....	.....	69	290	115	150	.....	.....	.....	69	219
Kiowa.....	4,707	1,606	307	1,299	119	506	.....	625	.....	.....	674	1,299	.....	458	.....	.....	.....	674	1,132
Osage.....	2,136	822	80	742	26	92	.....	118	20	.....	496	624	118	115	.....	75	.....	496	676
Pawnee.....	2,458	834	44	790	130	138	.....	268	.....	.....	432	700	90	100	.....	.....	.....	432	532
Seger.....	761	231	10	221	34	86	22	142	.....	.....	62	204	17	79	65	.....	.....	62	206
Seneca.....	1,798	777	.....	777	71	118	.....	89	42	.....	646	777	.....	100	.....	50	.....	646	796
Shawnee.....	3,738	1,122	16	1,106	72	.....	.....	85	68	.....	138	291	.....	30	.....	200	.....	138	368
Scattered.....	.....	29	.....	29	29	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total (exclusive of Five Tribes).....	17,542	6,257	615	5,642	535	1,148	35	1,718	130	.....	2,550	4,398	1,244	1,092	95	325	.....	2,550	4,062
Five Civilized Tribes.....	101,506	25,573	.....	25,573	1,653	151	.....	1,804	550	.....	19,895	22,249	3,324	857	.....	615	.....	19,895	21,367
Cherokee Nation..	41,824	12,725	.....	12,725	357	^a 151	.....	508	.....	.....	9,286	9,794	2,931	160	.....	.....	.....	9,286	9,446
Chickasaw Nation	10,966	3,139	.....	3,139	163	.....	.....	163	{ ^a 137 ^b 244}	.....	2,561	3,105	34	80	.....	{^a 185 ^b 210}	.....	2,561	3,136
Choctaw Nation..	26,828	4,911	.....	4,911	453	.....	.....	453	169	.....	4,196	4,818	93	190	.....	.....	.....	4,196	4,506
Creek Nation.....	18,761	4,380	.....	4,380	519	.....	.....	519	.....	.....	3,595	4,114	266	327	.....	.....	.....	3,595	3,922
Seminole Nation..	3,127	418	.....	418	161	.....	.....	161	.....	.....	257	418	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	257	357
Oregon.....	4,408	1,111	179	932	144	225	73	442	58	8	331	839	93	212	193	150	20	331	906
Klamath.....	1,152	385	58	327	45	95	21	161	.....	.....	124	285	42	112	30	.....	.....	124	266
Siletz.....	1,155	152	51	101	26	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	75	101	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	75
Umatilla.....	1,124	320	32	288	42	.....	34	76	58	8	132	274	14	133	150	20	.....	132	435
Warm Springs.....	977	231	38	193	8	130	18	156	.....	.....	156	.....	37	100	30	.....	.....	.....	130
Scattered.....	.....	23	.....	23	23	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota.....	22,787	6,524	1,134	5,390	980	691	759	2,430	867	.....	1,299	4,596	794	640	1,077	835	.....	1,299	3,851
Cheyenne River	2,785	820	312	508	93	178	.....	271	.....	.....	191	462	46	180	.....	.....	.....	191	371
Crow Creek.....	945	287	49	238	126	.....	26	152	59	.....	27	238	.....	24	75	.....	.....	27	126
Flandreau.....	288	83	16	67	20	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	25	45	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	25
Lower Brule.....	526	141	12	129	63	.....	.....	63	.....	.....	58	121	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	58
Pine Ridge.....	7,267	2,023	6	2,017	168	282	503	953	280	.....	186	1,419	598	210	715	240	.....	186	1,351
Rosebud.....	5,466	1,377	218	1,159	149	231	213	593	429	.....	61	1,083	76	250	298	395	.....	61	1,004
Sisseton.....	2,392	781	189	592	205	.....	17	222	.....	.....	370	592	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	370	410
Yankton.....	3,118	1,007	332	675	151	.....	.....	151	99	.....	381	631	44	.....	125	.....	.....	381	506
Scattered.....	.....	5	.....	5	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah.....	1,559	641	182	459	15	113	53	181	.....	.....	68	249	210	87	70	.....	.....	68	225
Goshute.....	328	89	6	83	.....	.....	41	41	.....	.....	8	49	34	30	.....	.....	.....	8	38
Shivwits.....	104	22	.....	22	.....	.....	12	12	.....	.....	1	13	9	40	.....	.....	.....	1	41
Uintah and Ouray..	1,127	530	176	354	15	113	.....	128	.....	.....	59	187	167	87	.....	.....	.....	59	146
Washington.....	11,062	3,317	334	2,983	171	262	306	739	161	.....	897	1,797	1,186	180	365	260	.....	897	1,702
Colville.....	2,487	672	81	591	39	.....	68	107	63	.....	387	557	34	85	190	.....	.....	387	662
Neah Bay.....	680	300	4	296	19	.....	129	148	.....	.....	41	189	107	120	.....	.....	.....	41	161
Spokane.....	661	186	14	172	15	.....	46	61	.....	.....	60	121	51	65	.....	.....	.....	60	125
Taholah.....	2,907	534	(^c)	534	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	6	528	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6
Tulalip.....	1,436	633	57	576	35	262	63	360	98	.....	118	576	.....	180	95	70	.....	118	463
Yakima.....	2,891	982	178	804	53	.....	.....	53	.....	.....	285	338	^e 466	.....	.....	.....	.....	285	285
Scattered.....	.....	10	.....	10	10	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	7,141	2,649	201	2,448	441	643	50	1,131	262	206	396	1,998	450	531	112	485	670	396	2,194
Grand Rapids.....	1,283	379	51	328	56	.....	.....	56	.....	.....	96	152	176	.....	.....	.....	.....	96	96
Hayward.....	1,280	439	7	432	23	300	.....	323	.....	.....	83	496	26	231	.....	.....	.....	83	314
Keshena.....	1,788	883	10	873	305	150	15	470	222	96	7	795	78	140	60	220	145	7	572
Lac du Flambeau..	796	293	11	282	20	193	.....	213	.....	.....	40	253	29	160	.....	.....	.....	40	200
Laona.....	376	115	1	114	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	57	60	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	57
La Pointe.....	1,097	356	118	238	17	.....	.....	17	30	110	30	187	51	.....	200	525	.....	30	755
Red Cliff.....	521	168	3	165	1	.....	35	36	10	.....	83	129	36	.....	52	65	.....	83	200
Scattered.....	.....	16	.....	16	16	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming: Shoshoni.....	1,764	450	10	440	21	82	.....	103	186	.....	50	339	101	135	.....	240	.....	50	425
Alaska.....	.....	309	.....	309	309	.....	.....	309	.....	.....	.....	309	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York.....	.....	8	.....	8	8	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ Does not include 151 pupils from Cherokee, Okla.
² Attend Seneca boarding school.

³ Private school.
⁴ Includes Choctaw pupils.

⁵ No data available.
⁶ No data relative to noncontract public schools.

TABLE 2.—Indian and school population, number eligible for school attendance, number in schools, etc., and capacity of schools provided for Indian children during fiscal year ended June 30, 1921—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Indian population.	Number of school age.	Ineligible for attendance.	Eligible for attendance.	Indian children enrolled in school.							Eligible children not in school.	Capacity in all schools.						
					Government.				Mission and private.		Public.		Total in school.	Government.		Mission and private.		Public.	Total capacity, all schools.
					Non-reservation boarding.	Reservation boarding.	Day.	Total.	Boarding.	Day.				Reservation boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.		
Pennsylvania.....		2		2	2				2				2						
Texas.....		1		1	1				1				1						
Philippine Islands.....		1		1	1				1				1						
Total.....		324		324	324				324				324						
Capacity of nonreservation schools.....														7,026					7,026

RECAPITULATION.

Indian children of school age.....	90,448
Indian children ineligible for school attendance because of illness, deformity, etc.....	6,815
Total Indian children eligible for school attendance.....	83,633

INDIAN CHILDREN ENROLLED IN SCHOOL.

Government schools:		
Nonreservation boarding.....	9,372	
Reservation boarding.....	9,179	
Day.....	5,296	23,847
Mission schools:		
Contract boarding.....		1,891
Noncontract—		
Boarding.....	2,609	
Day.....	1,030	3,639
Private schools: Contract boarding.....		137
Public schools.....		33,250
Total all classes.....		62,784
Number eligible children not in school.....		20,889

TABLE 3.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1921.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Grand total.....	30,766	29,514	26,178	23,230	
Arizona.....	6,488	6,138	5,791	5,317	
Camp Verde superintendency.....	60	50	40	36	
Camp Verde.....	30	24	18	17	Day.
Clarksdale.....	30	26	22	19	Do.
Colorado River.....	80	76	75	74	Reservation boarding.
Fort Apache superintendency.....	472	430	423	410	
Fort Apache.....	300	264	261	259	Do.
Canon.....	42	36	36	33	Day.
Cibecue.....	50	32	29	27	Do.
East Fork.....	40	36	36	34	Do.
Cibecue.....	20	20	19	17	Mission day; Evangelical Lutheran.
East Fork.....	20	42	42	40	Do.
Fort Mohave.....	200	169	159	155	Reservation boarding.
Havasupai ¹	35	.....	.....	.....	Day.
Kaibab.....	22	21	16	15	Do.
Leupp superintendency.....	370	114	102	92	
Leupp.....	350	114	102	92	Reservation boarding.
Tolchaco ²	20	.....	.....	.....	Mission boarding; Evangelical Lutheran.
Moqui superintendency.....	374	333	305	289	
Chimopovy.....	50	39	32	30	Day.
Hoteville-Bacabi.....	72	81	69	67	Do.
Orabi.....	80	62	61	58	Do.
Polacca.....	100	90	83	76	Do.
Second Mesa.....	72	61	60	58	Do.
Navajo superintendency.....	1,136	1,145	1,061	973	
Navajo.....	350	427	390	357	Reservation boarding.
Chin Lee.....	166	208	192	175	Do.
Tohatchi.....	250	289	262	256	Do.
Cornfields.....	25	22	22	19	Day.
Luki Chuki.....	60	30	28	17	Do.
Ganado.....	35	64	64	54	Mission day; Presbyterian.
Rehoboth.....	100	105	103	95	Mission boarding; Christian Reformed.
St. Michael's ²	150	.....	.....	.....	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Phoenix.....	700	846	802	767	Nonreservation boarding.
Pima superintendency.....	937	908	877	813	
Pima.....	218	237	234	221	Reservation boarding.
Blackwater.....	36	26	18	13	Day.
Casa Blanca.....	40	38	34	26	Do.
Chiu Chuischu.....	40	20	20	19	Do.
Cocklebur.....	40	19	17	14	Do.
Co-op Village.....	25	26	25	21	Do.
Gila Bend ¹	30	.....	.....	.....	Do.
Gila Crossing.....	40	24	23	20	Do.
Maricopa.....	40	33	33	30	Do.
Pima Day.....	28	28	22	20	Do.
Quajote.....	40	18	16	11	Do.
Santan.....	40	30	28	25	Do.
St. Ann's (Gaudalupe).....	35	15	15	15	Mission day; Catholic.
St. Johns.....	235	348	348	341	Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Michael's.....	20	18	18	11	Mission day, Catholic.
Stotonic Mission.....	30	28	26	26	Mission day.
Salt River superintendency.....	148	142	138	114	
Camp McDowell.....	30	24	24	21	Day.
Lehi.....	30	28	28	23	Do.
Salt River.....	88	90	86	70	Do.

¹ Not in operation.

² No report.

TABLE 3.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1921—Continued.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Arizona—Continued.					
San Carlos superintendency	421	485	467	438	
Bylas.....	80	109	103	96	Day.
Rice Station.....	216	243	236	225	Reservation boarding.
San Carlos.....	100	99	94	87	Day.
Rice.....	25	34	34	30	Mission day; Evangelical Lutheran.
Sells superintendency	1,020	1,000	952	794	
Santa Rosa.....	30	25	13	10	Day.
San Xavier.....	155	103	97	87	Do.
Sells.....	30	16	13	10	Do.
Vamori.....	40	30	22	17	Do.
Anegam.....	30	35	30	18	Mission day; Catholic.
Cowlic.....	30	21	21	20	Do.
Lourdes.....	30	34	34	22	Do.
Pisinemo.....	25	25	25	21	Do.
St. Anthony's (Topawa).....	30	36	36	23	Do.
St. Anne's.....	30	25	25	17	Do.
St. Clara's.....	70	66	66	50	Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. John's.....	100	126	120	120	Do.
St. Michael's.....	250	250	250	200	Mission day; Catholic.
San Miguel.....	20	21	21	17	Mission day; Presbyterian.
Do.....	20	28	20	12	Mission day; Catholic.
Tucson.....	130	159	159	150	Mission boarding; Presbyterian.
Truxton Canon.....	140	98	87	80	Reservation boarding.
Western Navajo superintendency	373	321	287	267	
Western Navajo.....	308	218	196	180	Do.
Marsh Pass.....	30	64	52	48	Do.
Moencopi.....	35	39	39	39	Day.
California.....	1,844	2,005	1,684	1,494	
Bishop superintendency.....	140	71	66	60	
Bishop.....	60	21	19	17	Day.
Big Pine.....	30	16	15	14	Do.
Independence.....	20	12	11	11	Do.
Pine Creek.....	30	22	21	18	Do.
Fort Bidwell.....	98	95	91	88	Reservation boarding.
Fort Yuma.....	180	163	128	113	Do.
Greenville.....	90	130	101	91	Do.
Hoopa Valley.....	165	136	119	105	Do.
Mission superintendency.....	240	246	236	226	
Campo.....	20	18	15	10	Day.
La Jolla.....	30	17	15	14	Do.
Mesa Grande.....	30	26	22	21	Do.
Pala.....	30	22	21	19	Do.
Volcan.....	30	23	23	22	Do.
St. Boniface.....	100	140	140	140	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Round Valley superintendency.....	95	80	62	41	
Pinolville.....	25	28	23	15	Day.
Upper Lake.....	30	27	20	14	Do.
Yokaia.....	40	25	19	12	Do.
Sherman.....	750	1,030	836	732	Nonreservation boarding.
Tule River superintendency.....	86	54	45	38	
Auberry.....	32	32	28	22	Day.
Burrough.....	24	22	17	16	Do.
Tule River.....	30	22	17	16	Do.
Colorado.....	180	73	68	58	
Southern Ute superintendency:					
Allen.....	30	32	31	25	Do.
Ute Mountain.....	150	41	37	33	Reservation boarding.

1 Not in operation.

TABLE 3.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1921—Continued.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Idaho.....	470	302	250	205	
Coeur d'Alene superintendency..	140	41	33	25	
Kalispel.....	30	19	14	10	Day.
Kootenai.....	30	22	19	15	Do.
Desmet ¹	80				Mission boarding; Catholic.
Fort Hall superintendency.....	230	206	162	130	
Fort Hall.....	200	182	138	110	Reservation boarding.
Good Shepherd.....	30	24	24	20	Mission boarding; Episcopal.
Fort Lapwai superintendency: St. Joseph's.....	100	55	55	50	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Iowa.....	70	59	53	39	
Sac and Fox superintendency..	70	59	53	39	
Fox.....	40	25	23	16	Day.
Mesquakie.....	30	34	30	23	Do.
Kansas: Haskell Institute.....	750	885	693	596	Nonreservation boarding.
Michigan.....	702	534	510	482	
Mackinac superintendency.....	352	176	162	156	
Baraga (Holy Name).....	152	38	26	23	Mission boarding and day; Catholic.
Harbor Springs (Holy Child- hood).....	200	138	136	133	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Mount Pleasant.....	350	358	348	326	Nonreservation boarding.
Minnesota.....	843	1,028	892	728	
Leech Lake superintendency...	130	162	132	113	
Cass Lake.....	40	70	57	50	Reservation boarding.
Leech Lake.....	90	90	75	63	Do.
Pipestone.....	212	248	215	185	Nonreservation boarding.
Red Lake superintendency.....	318	387	349	281	
Cross Lake.....	93	88	86	85	Reservation boarding.
Grand Portage.....	20	19	17	12	Day.
Nett Lake.....	60	58	50	38	Do.
Red Lake.....	75	96	85	76	Reservation boarding.
St. Mary's.....	70	126	111	70	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
White Earth superintendency...	183	231	196	149	
Pine Point.....	53	103	76	38	Day.
St. Benedict's.....	130	128	120	111	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Mississippi.....	90	70	63	52	
Choctaw superintendency.....	90	70	63	52	
Pearl River.....	30	24	23	18	Day.
Standing Pine.....	30	21	18	15	Do.
Tucker.....	30	25	22	19	Do.
Montana.....	1,779	1,494	1,281	1,118	
Blackfeet superintendency.....	349	391	316	284	
Blackfeet.....	144	182	136	116	Reservation boarding.
Heart Butte.....	30	47	42	33	Day.
Old Agency Day.....	30	30	20	17	Do.
Holy Family.....	145	132	118	118	Mission boarding; Catholic.

¹ No report.

TABLE 3.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1921—Continued.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Montana—Continued.					
Crow superintendency	377	224	206	188	
Crow	100	64	57	51	Reservation boarding.
Pryor Creek	47	24	24	22	Day.
Lodge Grass	50	31	28	23	Mission day; Baptist.
St. Ann's	25	18	18	13	Mission day; Catholic.
San Xavier	125	87	79	79	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Wyola ¹	30				Mission day; Baptist.
Flathead superintendency: St. Ignatius.	300	116	116	110	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Fort Belknap superintendency ..	277	260	215	193	
Fort Belknap	77	132	103	91	Reservation boarding.
Lodge Pole	40	39	34	27	Day.
St. Paul's	160	89	78	75	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Fort Peck superintendency	220	226	206	187	
Fort Peck	120	120	115	112	Reservation boarding.
No. 1	30	20	17	12	Day.
No. 2	30	20	18	14	Do.
Wolf Point	40	66	56	49	Mission boarding and day; Presbyterian.
Rocky Boy's Agency	40	48	38	23	Day.
Tongue River superintendency ..	216	229	184	133	
Tongue River	69	85	63	54	Reservation boarding.
Birney	47	43	38	26	Day.
Lamedeer	40	45	36	20	Do.
St. Labre's	60	56	47	33	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Nebraska	607	611	583	530	
Genoa	400	441	413	380	Nonreservation boarding.
Winnebago superintendency	207	170	170	150	
All Saint's	25	36	36	28	Mission day; Episcopal.
St. Augustine	122	48	48	40	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Winnebago Mission	60	86	86	82	Mission boarding; Dutch Reformed.
Nevada	792	683	587	511	
Carson	375	415	350	336	Nonreservation boarding.
Fallon superintendency	65	50	42	31	
Fallon	40	31	27	19	Day.
Lovelocks	25	19	15	12	Do.
Fort McDermitt	80	24	19	15	Do.
Moapa River	20	19	18	17	Do.
Nevada superintendency	90	49	45	37	
Nevada	70	37	34	27	Do.
Wadsworth	20	12	11	10	Do.
Walker River	60	20	19	16	Do.
Western Shoshoni superintendency.	102	106	94	59	
No. 1	35	33	28	16	Do.
No. 2	34	45	41	25	Do.
No. 3	33	28	25	18	Do.
New Mexico	3,181	3,152	2,926	2,729	
Albuquerque	474	484	470	458	Nonreservation boarding.
Mescalero	100	106	102	98	Reservation boarding.

¹ No report.

TABLE 3.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1921—Continued.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
New Mexico—Continued.					
Jicarilla superintendency, Jicarilla Mission.	30	30	27	23	Mission day.
Pueblo Bonito superintendency.	390	249	249	240	
Pueblo Bonito.....	340	249	249	240	Reservation boarding.
Pinedale.....	30				Day.
Lake Grove Mission.....	20				Mission day.
Pueblo day—Southern superintendency at Albuquerque.	813	837	786	714	
Acomita.....	32	38	36	31	Day.
Cochiti.....	28	37	36	33	Do.
Encinal.....	30	21	20	19	Do.
Isleta.....	120	148	133	119	Do.
Jemez.....	120	86	82	72	Do.
Laguna.....	34	54	50	47	Do.
McCarthy's.....	38	36	32	30	Do.
Mesita.....	38	22	21	17	Do.
Paguate.....	60	77	74	68	Do.
Paraje.....	20	36	27	24	Do.
San Felipe.....	60	54	54	47	Do.
Santa Domingo.....	50	97	93	86	Do.
Seama.....	28	28	25	22	Do.
Sia.....	30				Do.
Bernalillo.....	125	103	103	99	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Northern superintendency at Espanola.	494	283	257	223	
Picuris.....	24	20	20	19	Day.
San Ildefonso.....	40	17	15	13	Do.
San Juan.....	70	68	64	59	Do.
Santa Clara.....	40	57	52	42	Do.
Taos.....	70	89	74	58	Do.
St. Catherine's.....	250	32	32	32	Mission boarding; Catholic.
San Juan superintendency.....	230	351	310	288	
San Juan.....	150	248	220	205	Reservation boarding.
Toadlena.....	80	103	90	83	Do.
Santa Fe.....	400	459	415	400	Nonreservation boarding.
Zuni superintendency.....	250	353	310	285	
Zuni.....	80	133	120	113	Reservation boarding.
Zuni.....	140	185	156	139	Day.
Christian Reformed.....	30	35	34	33	Mission day; Christian Reformed.
North Carolina.....	350	435	376	319	
Cherokee superintendency.....	350	435	376	319	
Cherokee.....	200	317	279	257	Reservation boarding.
Big Cove.....	40	36	25	15	Day.
Birdtown.....	40	49	41	25	Do.
Little Snowbird.....	30	19	18	12	Do.
Snowbird Gap.....	40	14	13	10	Do.
North Dakota.....	1,039	1,169	1,006	887	
Bismarck.....	80	116	93	85	Nonreservation boarding.
Fort Berthold superintendency.....	154	117	102	86	
No. 2.....	36	20	20	14	Day.
No. 3.....	30	27	25	22	Do.
Congregational.....	13	35	22	20	Mission boarding; Congregational.
Fort Berthold.....	75	35	35	30	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Fort Totten.....	323	416	353	323	Reservation boarding.
Standing Rock superintendency.....	252	264	229	197	
Standing Rock.....	202	209	174	145	Do.
St. Elizabeth's.....	50	55	55	52	Mission boarding; Episcopal.

1 Not in operation.

TABLE 3.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1921—Continued.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
North Dakota—Continued.					
Turtle Mountain No. 5.....	30	23	18	15	Day. Nonreservation boarding.
Wahpeton.....	200	233	211	181	
Oklahoma.....	3,484	3,749	3,260	2,903	
Cantonment.....	90	111	101	86	Reservation boarding.
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	150	197	189	180	
Chilocco.....	500	673	582	490	Do. Nonreservation boarding.
Kiowa superintendency.....	458	506	465	431	
Anadarko.....	110	147	134	122	Reservation boarding.
Fort Sill.....	160	172	160	149	
Riverside.....	188	187	171	160	
Osage superintendency.....	190	112	88	72	
Osage.....	115	92	69	55	Do.
St. Louis's.....	75	20	19	17	
Pawnee.....	100	138	112	100	Contract mission boarding; Catholic. Reservation boarding.
Seger superintendency.....	144	108	96	79	
Seger.....	79	86	74	63	Do.
Red Moon.....	65	22	22	16	
Seneca superintendency.....	150	211	201	191	
Seneca.....	100	169	161	154	Reservation boarding.
St. Mary's.....	50	42	40	37	
Shawnee superintendency.....	230	81	67	57	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Shawnee.....	30	13	10	5	Reservation boarding.
Sacred Heart (St. Benedict's)	100	28	19	14	
Sacred Heart (St. Mary's)...	109	40	38	38	
Total (exclusive of Five Tribes).....	2,012	2,137	1,901	1,686	Mission boarding; Catholic. Do.
Five Civilized Tribes.....	1,472	1,612	1,359	1,217	
Cherokee Nation; Cherokee Orphan School.	160	187	162	104	Tribal boarding.
Creek Nation.....	327	373	330	310	
Euchee.....	100	130	115	104	Do.
Eufaula.....	112	124	113	110	
Nuyaka.....	115	119	102	96	
Chickasaw Nation.....	115	159	125	112	
Bloomfield.....	80	127	98	87	Do.
El Meta Bond.....	35	32	27	25	
Choctaw Nation.....	310	410	347	326	Contract boarding; private.
Jones Male Academy.....	100	120	109	103	Tribal boarding.
Wheelock Academy.....	90	121	100	96	
Old Goodland.....	80	98	85	76	Contract mission boarding; Presbyterian.
St. Agnes Mission.....	40	71	53	51	
Chickasaw and Choctaw Nations.	460	349	286	277	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Murray State School of Agriculture.	150	105	94	94	Contract boarding; State institution.
Oklahoma Presbyterian College.	50	36	31	31	
St. Agnes Academy.....	160	127	90	81	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Elizabeth's.....	70	55	53	53	
St. Joseph's.....	30	26	18	18	Do. Do.
Seminole Nation; Meksukey..	100	134	109	88	Tribal boarding.

TABLE 3.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1921—Continued.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Oregon.....	1, 225	1, 276	1, 045	868	
Klamath superintendency.....	142	116	93	85	
Klamath.....	112	95	76	71	Reservation boarding. Day.
No. 3.....	30	21	17	14	
Salem.....	650	912	735	617	Nonreservation boarding.
Umatilla superintendency.....	303	100	95	74	
Umatilla.....	93	17	14	11	Day.
Tutuilla.....	40	17	15	10	Do.
St. Andrew's.....	150	58	58	45	Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Joseph's.....	20	8	8	8	Mission day.
Warm Springs superintendency.....	130	148	122	92	
Warm Springs.....	100	130	108	83	Reservation boarding.
Sinnasho.....	30	18	14	9	Day.
South Dakota.....	3, 462	3, 206	2, 790	2, 365	
Cheyenne River.....	180	178	140	128	Reservation boarding.
Crow Creek superintendency.....	99	85	75	67	
Crow Creek.....	24	26	24	16	Day.
Immaculate Conception.....	75	59	51	51	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Flandreau.....	360	360	357	282	Nonreservation boarding.
Pierre.....	250	216	191	177	Do.
Pine Ridge superintendency.....	1, 165	1, 065	888	733	
Pine Ridge.....	210	282	235	201	Reservation boarding.
No. 1.....	25	27	24	22	Day.
No. 4.....	30	13	10	8	Do.
No. 5.....	30	39	32	23	Do.
No. 6.....	30	32	23	18	Do.
No. 7.....	33	21	15	9	Do.
No. 9.....	30	19	16	13	Do.
No. 10.....	33	15	12	9	Do.
No. 12.....	30	10	8	5	Do.
No. 13 ¹	24				Do.
No. 15.....	24	22	18	14	Do.
No. 16.....	36	46	37	21	Do.
No. 17.....	30	18	15	10	Do.
No. 18.....	33	18	13	11	Do.
No. 19.....	30	30	28	17	Do.
No. 20.....	24	15	15	12	Do.
No. 21.....	30	10	10	8	Do.
No. 22.....	27	21	21	17	Do.
No. 23.....	30	11	11	7	Do.
No. 24.....	33	25	19	13	Do.
No. 25.....	30	18	14	10	Do.
No. 26.....	30	19	14	11	Do.
No. 27.....	20	20	15	12	Do.
No. 28.....	23	20	16	13	Do.
No. 29.....	30	20	18	11	Do.
No. 30.....	20	14	10	4	Do.
Holy Rosary.....	240	280	239	234	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Rapid City.....	300	313	274	220	Nonreservation boarding.
Rosebud superintendency.....	943	873	761	663	
Rosebud.....	250	231	194	174	Reservation boarding.
Blackpipe.....	20	18	16	14	Day.
Cut Meat.....	24	20	16	12	Do.
He-Dog's Camp.....	27	19	17	15	Do.
Ironwood.....	24	13	11	10	Do.
Little Crow's Camp.....	26	15	12	11	Do.
Milk's Camp.....	29	27	21	15	Do.
Oak Creek.....	26	18	17	14	Do.
Pine Creek.....	25	17	15	10	Do.
Rosebud.....	25	26	17	15	Do.
Spring Creek.....	26	11	11	10	Do.
Upper Cut Meat.....	21	14	12	11	Do.
Wood.....	25	15	12	10	Do.
St. Mary's.....	70	53	50	49	Mission boarding; Episcopal.
St. Francis's.....	325	376	340	293	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.

¹ No report.

TABLE 3.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1921—Continued.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
South Dakota—Continued.					
Sisseton.....	40	17	15	11	Day.
Yankton superintendency.....	125	99	89	84	
Santee Normal Training.....	125	99	89	84	Mission boarding and day; Congregational.
Utah.....	157	166	139	113	
Goshute.....	30	41	40	36	Day.
Shivwits.....	40	12	11	10	Do.
Uintah.....	87	113	88	87	Reservation boarding.
Washington.....	805	729	604	512	
Colville superintendency.....	275	131	97	70	
No. 3.....	30	34	24	17	Day.
No. 4.....	30	19	13	11	Do.
No. 9.....	25	15	14	12	Do.
Sacred Heart.....	90	8	7	7	Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Mary's.....	100	55	39	23	Do.
Neah Bay superintendency.....	120	129	108	83	
Neah Bay.....	60	70	62	53	Day.
Quileute.....	60	59	46	30	Do.
Spokane superintendency.....	65	46	36	29	
No. 1.....	33	20	17	16	Do.
No. 2.....	32	26	19	13	Do.
Tulalip superintendency.....	345	423	363	330	
Tulalip.....	180	262	230	212	Reservation boarding.
Jamestown.....	30	18	16	13	Day.
Lummi.....	40	25	21	18	Do.
Port Gamble.....	25	20	20	18	Do.
St. George.....	70	98	76	69	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Wisconsin.....	2,073	1,482	1,319	1,171	
Hayward.....	231	300	238	180	Nonreservation boarding.
Keshena superintendency.....	565	483	456	431	
Keshena.....	140	150	142	135	Reservation boarding.
Neopit.....	60	15	10	8	Day.
Hobart Mission ¹	25				Mission day; Episcopal.
St. Anthony's.....	120	96	95	95	Mission day; Catholic.
St. Joseph's.....	220	222	209	193	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Lac du Flambeau.....	160	193	170	166	Reservation boarding.
La Pointe superintendency.....	725	140	140	128	
Methodist Mission.....	35	35	35	30	Mission day; Methodist.
Odanah.....	490	75	75	68	Mission day; Catholic.
St. Mary's Mission.....	200	30	30	30	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Red Cliff superintendency.....	117	45	42	36	
Red Cliff.....	52	35	32	26	Day.
Bayfield (Holy Family).....	65	10	10	10	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Tomah.....	275	321	273	230	Nonreservation boarding.
Wyoming.....	375	268	258	233	
Shoshoni superintendency.....	375	268	258	233	
Shoshoni.....	135	82	75	65	Reservation boarding.
St. Stephen's.....	120	106	105	97	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Shoshoni Mission.....	20	17	16	14	Mission boarding; Episcopal.
St. Michael's.....	100	63	62	57	Contract mission boarding; Protestant Episcopal.

¹ No report.

TABLE 4.—Value of Indians' individual and tribal property, June 30, 1921.

INDIVIDUAL.

States and superintendencies.	Total individual and tribal property.	Total.	Lands, exclusive of timber.	Timber.	Funds in banks and in hands of superintendents. ¹	Homes, furniture, barns, etc.	Wagons, implements, etc.	Stock, poultry, and other property.
Total, 1921	\$716,705,501.87	\$526,105,349.60	\$415,557,329.74	\$9,859,748.26	\$28,088,371.52	\$24,069,875.00	\$8,266,364.00	\$40,263,661.08
1920.....	761,725,329.00	545,353,447.00	432,473,483.00	10,445,622.00	38,035,476.00	22,180,341.00	8,477,422.00	33,771,103.00
1919.....	689,408,869.00	470,349,838.00	362,973,052.00	10,214,139.00	30,926,132.00	20,691,090.00	7,527,280.00	47,618,145.00
1918.....	667,087,700.00	442,626,265.00	353,643,882.00	11,044,615.00	23,020,264.00	13,620,799.00	5,993,848.00	35,302,877.00
1917.....	655,512,661.00	432,255,913.00	351,398,172.00	10,937,166.00	21,011,127.00	12,040,371.00	5,561,664.00	31,277,413.00
1916.....	653,418,462.00	427,697,647.00	349,073,600.00	11,068,545.00	16,101,825.00	12,635,814.00	4,860,244.00	33,932,619.00
1915.....	658,262,436.00	438,116,841.00	368,030,944.00	11,369,277.00	12,224,196.00	10,827,552.00	4,244,646.00	31,420,226.00
1914.....	667,454,639.00	434,872,202.00	372,776,671.00	11,373,084.00	12,251,557.00	9,924,495.00	3,769,903.00	24,776,492.00
1913.....	666,931,283.00	436,436,786.00	368,890,835.00	11,706,623.00	11,200,525.00	8,537,204.00	2,815,071.00	23,226,508.00
1912.....	648,689,092.00	404,265,024.00	348,504,293.00	11,745,511.00	10,098,276.00	8,276,073.00	2,641,906.00	22,998,965.00
1911.....	623,134,254.00	380,934,110.00	331,429,404.00	9,106,470.00	10,735,723.00	7,796,805.00	2,232,379.00	19,633,329.00
Arizona	64,460,482.00	12,110,486.00	5,278,977.00	.....	20,104.00	335,550.00	346,125.00	6,129,730.00
Camp Verde.....	3,776.00	3,770.00	.....	.....	.....	500.00	1,200.00	2,070.00
Colorado River.....	6,434,151.00	769,331.00	680,500.00	.....	12,637.00	26,500.00	6,500.00	43,194.00
Fort Apache.....	9,942,785.00	564,531.00	.....	.....	1,853.00	1,200.00	5,000.00	556,500.00
Havasupai.....	27,800.00	13,330.00	.....	.....	.....	2,950.00	1,075.00	9,305.00
Kaibab.....	137,725.00	5,972.00	.....	.....	.....	250.00	600.00	5,122.00
Leupp.....	685,178.00	276,376.00	.....	.....	.....	3,250.00	15,750.00	257,376.00
Mohi.....	2,856,725.00	1,015,710.00	.....	.....	.....	47,000.00	20,000.00	948,710.00
Navajo.....	25,490,145.00	2,077,006.00	.....	.....	4,306.00	48,000.00	65,000.00	1,959,700.00
Pima.....	5,088,963.00	3,615,690.00	3,273,800.00	.....	137.00	20,000.00	50,000.00	271,753.00
Salt River.....	1,568,344.00	914,130.00	767,440.00	.....	.....	26,600.00	34,000.00	86,090.00
San Carlos.....	3,713,715.00	101,161.00	.....	.....	1,171.00	10,500.00	6,000.00	83,490.00
Sells.....	4,607,696.00	1,824,157.00	557,237.00	.....	.....	135,000.00	115,000.00	1,016,920.00
Truxton Canyon.....	1,094,763.00	54,300.00	.....	.....	.....	2,800.00	12,500.00	39,000.00
Western Navajo.....	2,808,722.00	875,000.00	.....	.....	.....	11,000.00	13,500.00	850,500.00
California	11,270,854.00	7,167,908.00	3,751,300.00	2,155,000.00	45,657.00	333,145.00	158,400.00	724,406.00
Bishop.....	264,109.00	264,109.00	220,410.00	.....	.....	11,300.00	9,000.00	23,399.00
Digger.....	13,853.00	13,650.00	9,000.00	.....	.....	2,500.00	1,100.00	1,050.00
Fort Bidwell.....	440,189.00	415,189.00	307,070.00	40,000.00	11,109.00	14,000.00	11,000.00	32,010.00
Fort Yuma.....	1,819,490.00	1,656,403.00	1,604,000.00	.....	3,103.00	3,200.00	18,450.00	27,650.00
Greenville.....	1,345,493.00	1,339,540.00	679,560.00	240,000.00	.....	150,000.00	52,000.00	217,980.00
Hoopa Valley.....	2,594,423.00	2,100,423.00	118,000.00	1,800,000.00	8,123.00	10,000.00	5,000.00	69,300.00
Mission.....	3,255,481.00	505,378.00	127,692.00	.....	.....	87,645.00	49,350.00	240,691.00
Round Valley.....	944,122.00	893,151.00	685,568.00	75,000.00	22,414.00	45,500.00	11,000.00	53,669.00
Tule River.....	593,694.00	70,065.00	.....	.....	908.00	9,000.00	1,500.00	58,657.00

¹ Data incomplete; special deposits not included.

TABLE 4.—Value of Indians' individual and tribal property, June 30, 1921—Continued.

INDIVIDUAL.

States and superintendencies.	Total individual and tribal property.	Total.	Lands, exclusive of timber.	Timber.	Funds in banks and in hands of superintendents.	Homes, furniture, barns, etc.	Wagons, implements, etc.	Stock, poultry, and other property.
Colorado.....	\$3,450,563.00	\$783,749.00	\$409,980.00	\$1,800.00	\$243,099.00	\$22,900.00	\$16,000.00	\$89,970.00
Southern Ute.....	1,111,448.00	578,145.00	409,980.00	1,800.00	78,420.00	19,500.00	14,000.00	54,445.00
Ute Mountain.....	2,339,115.00	205,604.00			164,679.00	3,400.00	2,000.00	35,525.00
Florida: Seminole.....	121,896.00	10,150.00						10,150.00
Idaho.....	21,457,571.00	19,438,877.00	17,456,821.00	184,146.00	621,214.00	431,000.00	270,250.00	475,446.00
Couer d'Alene.....	6,748,162.00	6,492,216.00	5,893,160.00	149,146.00	143,597.00	200,000.00	60,000.00	46,313.00
Fort Hall.....	4,246,216.00	4,150,942.00	3,726,700.00		42,992.00	88,000.00	38,000.00	255,250.00
Fort Lapwai.....	10,463,193.00	8,795,719.00	7,836,961.00	35,000.00	434,625.00	143,000.00	172,250.00	173,883.00
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	704,954.00	41,400.00				26,500.00	4,600.00	10,300.00
Kansas: Potawatomi.....	3,839,218.67	3,738,323.67	2,532,610.45		136,490.22	344,635.00	134,820.00	589,768.00
Louisiana: Chettimanchi.....	535.00							
Michigan: Mackinac.....	429,609.47	328,803.47	122,595.48	15,560.52	32,059.97	94,000.00	35,000.00	29,587.50
Minnesota.....	18,128,823.11	9,147,472.86	6,147,621.50	188,500.00	291,371.36	1,504,750.00	306,680.00	708,550.00
Fond du Lac.....	392,326.26	392,326.26	308,000.00	5,000.00	25,026.26	35,000.00	9,000.00	10,300.00
Leech Lake.....	1,392,436.38	1,391,529.38	777,097.10	15,000.00	391,529.38	391,529.38	21,500.00	114,200.00
Pipestone (Birch Cooley).....	68,260.00	68,260.00	57,600.00		4,400.00	2,000.00	4,260.00	
Grand Portage.....	185,776.67	130,776.67	75,120.00	35,000.00	2,736.67	15,000.00	2,920.00	
Red Lake.....	3,996,174.28	1,219,505.03	612,577.90	121,500.00	74,667.13	116,750.00	80,200.00	213,810.00
White Earth.....	12,093,849.52	5,945,075.52	4,317,226.50	12,000.00	113,809.02	943,000.00	188,800.00	370,240.00
Mississippi: Choctaw.....	93,415.83	93,415.83			26,255.83	15,125.00	11,050.00	40,985.00
Montana.....	34,195,357.50	18,259,041.33	11,716,996.16	1,116,350.00	755,237.17	2,102,500.00	438,320.00	2,129,638.00
Blackfeet.....	60,031,957.40	4,012,170.54	3,132,100.00	480,000.00	18,070.54	213,000.00	79,000.00	90,000.00
Crow.....	14,214,255.73	7,264,850.26	4,637,896.16	2,000.00	344,111.10	1,525,000.00	155,000.00	600,843.00
Flathead.....	12,405,901.63	5,999,240.13	3,947,000.00	634,350.00	333,345.13	252,400.00	125,000.00	707,145.00
Fort Belknap.....	7,045,063.81	442,173.81			15,033.81	28,500.00	24,820.00	373,820.00
Fort Peck.....	7,257,645.00							
Rocky Boy's Agency.....	638,250.00	39,370.00				8,600.00	7,500.00	23,270.00
Tongue River.....	3,631,045.59	501,236.59			44,676.59	75,000.00	47,000.00	334,560.00
Nebraska.....	12,046,683.50	11,650,113.50	9,427,377.60		446,670.90	1,125,000.00	278,000.00	373,065.00
Omaha.....	7,873,555.13	7,570,877.13	6,000,000.00		166,862.13	990,000.00	250,000.00	164,015.00
Winnebago.....	4,173,128.37	4,079,236.37	3,427,377.60		279,808.77	135,000.00	28,000.00	209,050.00
Nevada.....	2,953,964.07	1,358,481.57	935,880.00	8,000.00	14,527.82	81,030.00	70,700.00	248,343.75
Fallon.....	256,690.00	222,990.00	185,200.00			13,900.00	7,000.00	16,890.00
Fort McDermitt.....	60,371.00	51,120.00	45,600.00			2,300.00	1,500.00	1,720.00
Moapa River.....	171,075.00	171,075.00	155,000.00			3,250.00	5,500.00	7,325.00
Nevada.....	729,247.00	54,760.00	27,380.00			6,280.00	2,200.00	18,900.00
Reno.....	269,779.95	269,779.95	161,375.00	8,000.00	14,104.95	26,000.00	25,000.00	35,300.00
Walker River.....	574,863.12	417,556.62	361,325.00		422.87	5,000.00	6,500.00	44,308.75
Western Shoshone.....	901,938.00	171,200.00				24,300.00	23,000.00	123,900.00
New Mexico.....	11,760,672.43	4,704,577.76	918,267.75		31,170.01	560,625.00	312,650.00	2,881,865.00
Jicarilla.....	1,757,829.88	541,790.06	318,267.75		12,005.31	9,950.00	10,100.00	191,467.00
Mescalera.....	5,627,074.90	184,293.30			13,863.30	28,500.00	14,000.00	127,930.00
Pueblo Bonito.....	3,027,008.49	1,149,801.49	600,000.00		5,301.49		10,000.00	534,500.00
Northern Pueblos.....	749,763.25	154,425.00				35,000.00	33,000.00	84,425.00
San Juan.....	5,477,555.00	1,209,425.00				20,000.00	33,000.00	1,156,425.00
Southern Pueblos.....	3,310,809.00	962,438.00				297,175.00	150,550.00	514,713.00
Zuni.....	1,810,632.00	502,405.00				170,000.00	60,000.00	272,405.00
New York: New York Agency.....	4,499,926.67	101.67			101.67			
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	902,472.00	122,455.00			71,980.00	6,250.00		44,225.00
North Dakota.....	31,844,204.48	29,998,552.48	26,031,190.70		1,282,820.78	1,031,000.00	497,000.00	1,156,541.00
Fort Berthold.....	5,515,460.93	4,360,476.93	2,717,245.00		762,941.93	310,000.00	210,000.00	360,290.00
Fort Totten.....	1,724,607.70	1,723,335.70	1,454,405.70		99,750.00	72,000.00	72,000.00	25,180.00
Standing Rock.....	20,948,564.33	20,259,621.33	18,699,540.00		383,275.33	495,000.00	170,000.00	511,806.00
Turtle Mountain.....	3,655,671.52	3,655,118.52	3,160,000.00		36,853.52	154,000.00	45,000.00	259,265.00
Oklahoma.....	314,527,092.25	295,662,975.88	245,961,579.04	60,750.00	17,655,985.31	11,346,995.00	3,189,653.00	17,448,013.53
Cantonment.....	1,924,883.81	1,924,883.81	1,491,506.00		174,875.81	103,000.00	81,000.00	74,502.00
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	3,745,500.21	3,516,939.21	2,822,266.15		358,806.06	189,645.00	58,850.00	87,372.00
Five Civilized Tribes.....	246,931,368.04	235,317,652.08	208,751,690.39		8,784,052.94	5,400,000.00	1,500,000.00	10,881,908.75
Kiowa.....	18,504,438.00	16,229,872.00	14,628,515.00		23,000.00	900,000.00	145,000.00	533,357.00
Osage.....	27,328,539.74	22,648,287.08	6,352,753.05		7,164,138.20	3,000,000.00	1,080,000.00	5,051,395.83
Pawnee.....	7,688,707.85	7,628,227.10	5,774,850.00	60,750.00	398,845.10	1,092,300.00	159,250.00	142,229.00
Seger.....	2,363,964.16	2,363,964.16	1,819,975.00		270,584.16	184,450.00	31,475.00	57,480.00
Seneca.....	2,513,295.04	2,506,755.04	1,431,675.00		481,680.04	278,500.00	92,000.00	222,900.00
Shawnee.....	3,526,395.40	3,526,395.40	2,888,348.45		199,700.00	199,700.00	42,078.00	396,883.95
Oregon.....	40,753,149.48	8,949,963.43	5,526,426.83	2,200,500.00	370,116.60	150,500.00	65,600.00	636,820.00
Klamath.....	28,857,296.16	3,951,347.16	1,428,735.00	2,100,000.00	213,172.16			209,440.00
Siletz.....	780,963.14	502,181.14	410,900.00	19,000.00	21,459.14	23,000.00	5,600.00	22,222.00
Umatilla.....	3,915,934.43	3,771,202.53	3,198,571.58	44,000.00	109,460.95	110,500.00	30,000.00	278,670.00
Warm Springs.....	7,248,955.75	725,232.60	488,220.25	37,500.00	26,024.35	17,000.00	30,000.00	126,488.00

¹ 1920 report.

INDIVIDUAL—Continued

² No record.

TABLE 4.—Value of Indians' individual and tribal property, June 30, 1921—Continued.

INDIVIDUAL—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total individual and tribal property.	Total.	Lands, exclusive of timber.	Timber.	Funds in banks and in hands of superintendents.	Homes, furniture, barns, etc.	Wagons, implements, etc.	Stock, poultry, and other property.
South Dakota.....	\$65,769,420.51	\$60,152,141.93	\$50,579,147.69	\$91,500.00	\$3,146,903.44	\$2,007,020.00	\$725,450.00	\$3,602,120.80
Canton Asylum.....	2,058.32	2,058.32	.....	.....	2,058.32	.....	.....	.....
Cheyenne River.....	11,581,233.45	8,511,979.45	7,250,937.00	.....	374,482.45	353,000.00	80,750.00	452,810.00
Crow Creek.....	3,342,438.89	3,269,446.89	2,550,977.84	.....	152,544.05	145,000.00	65,000.00	355,925.00
Flandreau.....	145,195.91	37,195.91	.....	.....	285.91	20,770.00	7,000.00	9,140.00
Lower Brule.....	2,099,730.62	1,975,223.62	1,704,830.00	9,000.00	86,078.62	50,000.00	25,000.00	100,315.00
Pine Ridge.....	15,159,342.12	13,970,716.54	12,173,399.65	82,500.00	489,987.09	135,000.00	67,700.00	1,042,129.80
Rosebud.....	16,825,065.44	15,895,873.44	12,861,120.00	.....	941,937.44	692,250.00	275,000.00	1,125,586.00
Sisseton.....	11,384,170.41	11,375,769.41	10,239,815.00	.....	554,204.41	27,500.00	105,000.00	201,750.00
Yankton.....	5,230,185.35	5,113,858.35	3,798,068.20	.....	565,325.15	336,000.00	100,000.00	314,465.00
Utah.....	5,161,145.05	3,479,359.05	2,449,567.75	.....	134,816.80	132,570.00	76,000.00	686,404.50
Goshute.....	103,750.00	25,750.00	.....	.....	.....	16,000.00	2,000.00	7,750.00
Shivwits.....	27,390.00	7,204.00	.....	.....	124.00	2,520.00	1,000.00	3,560.00
Uintah and Ouray.....	5,030,005.05	3,446,405.05	2,449,567.75	.....	134,692.80	114,050.00	73,000.00	675,094.50
Washington.....	47,851,819.85	31,920,177.00	23,205,183.06	3,708,778.74	1,427,018.20	1,384,550.00	1,006,816.00	1,187,831.00
Colville.....	12,769,202.87	10,741,902.89	8,683,370.00	600,000.00	269,117.89	232,045.00	500,400.00	4,569,700.00
Neah Boy.....	862,295.52	119,920.52	23,225.00	5,000.00	884.52	42,250.00	9,116.00	39,445.00
Spokane.....	2,735,419.56	1,475,039.56	772,600.36	494,009.64	29,075.06	68,000.00	19,500.00	91,854.50
Taholah.....	8,876,094.58	1,614,328.75	261,834.50	1,227,565.50	69,123.75	40,000.00	7,000.00	8,805.00
Tulalip.....	4,368,125.18	4,376,646.18	2,661,188.20	837,073.60	550,622.88	152,255.00	70,800.00	95,706.50
Yakima.....	18,240,681.14	13,601,339.10	10,802,965.00	545,130.00	508,194.10	850,000.00	400,000.00	495,050.00
Wisconsin.....	16,422,484.54	5,755,806.25	2,276,721.35	128,863.00	1,323,170.90	946,500.00	274,000.00	806,551.00
Grand Rapids.....	582,036.66	540,327.66	363,140.00	2,800.00	76,611.66	38,000.00	16,000.00	43,776.00
Hayward.....	809,800.40	795,795.40	630,500.00	33,000.00	60,425.40	45,000.00	7,500.00	19,307.00
Keshena.....	10,918,471.28	882,789.42	.....	.....	171,089.42	150,000.00	41,000.00	520,700.00
Lac du Flambeau.....	892,589.90	744,130.69	353,993.95	39,063.00	17,898.74	214,000.00	94,000.00	25,175.00
Laona.....	417,560.08	153,952.08	.....	.....	52,637.08	44,500.00	9,000.00	47,815.00
La Pointe.....	2,495,882.06	2,342,666.84	800,767.40	14,000.00	940,699.44	375,000.00	95,000.00	117,200.00
Red Cliff.....	296,144.16	296,144.16	128,320.00	40,000.00	3,809.16	80,000.00	11,500.00	32,515.00
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	4,059,188.46	1,231,016.92	829,086.38	.....	83,580.54	22,000.00	43,000.00	253,350.00

TABLE 4.—Value of Indians' individual and tribal property, June 30, 1921—Continued.

TRIBAL.

States and superintendencies.	Total.	Lands, exclusive of timber.	Timber and stock.	Balance of funds in Treasury.
Total, 1921	\$190,600,152.27	\$75,070,453.18	\$78,560,153.37	\$26,590,306.00
1920.....	216,341,882.00	106,677,690.00	175,800,276.00	33,863,916.00
1919.....	219,059,031.00	107,302,258.00	174,583,805.00	37,172,968.00
1918.....	224,461,439.00	105,800,281.00	175,989,057.00	42,675,101.00
1917.....	223,286,748.00	102,724,836.00	176,428,522.00	44,133,390.00
1916.....	225,720,815.00	105,815,540.00	175,624,227.00	44,281,048.00
1915.....	220,145,595.00	101,390,579.00	176,558,336.00	42,196,680.00
1914.....	232,582,437.00	111,396,816.00	74,093,412.00	47,092,209.00
1913.....	240,494,497.00	120,701,799.00	73,123,997.00	46,668,701.00
1912.....	244,424,068.00	127,893,477.00	72,011,067.00	44,519,534.00
1911.....	242,200,144.00	124,942,410.00	75,413,904.00	41,843,830.00
Arizona	52,349,996.00	32,821,415.00	19,163,797.00	364,784.00
Colorado River.....	5,664,820.00	5,595,000.00	.....	69,820.00
Fort Apache.....	9,378,232.00	6,166,791.00	3,064,466.00	146,975.00
Havasupia.....	14,470.00	14,470.00	.....	.....
Kaibab.....	131,753.00	105,159.00	24,534.00	2,060.00
Leupp.....	408,802.00	407,500.00	.....	1,302.00
Moqui.....	1,841,015.00	1,841,000.00	.....	15.00
Navajo.....	23,413,139.00	8,412,600.00	15,000,000.00	539.00
Pima.....	1,473,273.00	1,372,970.00	100,000.00	302.00
Salt River.....	654,214.00	625,450.00	28,462.00	302.00
San Carlos.....	3,612,554.00	2,738,340.00	798,190.00	76,024.00
Sells.....	2,783,539.00	2,783,514.00	.....	25.00
Truxton Canon.....	1,040,463.00	824,980.00	148,145.00	67,338.00
Western Navajo.....	1,933,722.00	1,933,641.00	.....	81.00
California	4,102,946.00	3,107,892.00	935,806.00	59,248.00
Digger.....	203.00	.....	.....	203.00
Fort Bidwell.....	25,000.00	.....	25,000.00	.....
Fort Yuma.....	163,087.00	160,000.00	1,450.00	1,637.00
Greenville.....	5,953.00	.....	.....	5,953.00
Hoopa Valley.....	584,000.00	159,000.00	425,000.00	.....
Mission.....	2,750,103.00	2,721,572.00	28,356.00	175.00
Round Valley.....	50,971.00	320.00	.....	50,651.00
Tule River.....	523,629.00	67,000.00	456,000.00	629.00
Colorado	2,666,814.00	1,534,135.00	10,400.00	1,122,279.00
Southern Ute.....	533,303.00	.....	.....	533,303.00
Ute Mountain.....	2,133,511.00	1,534,135.00	10,400.00	588,976.00
Florida: Seminole	111,746.00	111,746.00	.....	.....
Idaho	2,018,694.00	673,079.00	968,911.00	376,704.00
Coeur d'Alene.....	255,946.00	59,202.00	23,661.00	173,083.00
Fort Hall.....	95,274.00	.....	.....	95,274.00
Fort Lapwai.....	1,667,474.00	613,877.00	945,250.00	108,347.00
Iowa: Sac and Fox	663,554.00	383,788.00	15,000.00	264,766.00
Kansas: Potawatomi	100,895.00	.....	.....	100,895.00
Louisiana: Chetimanchi	535.00	.....	.....	535.00
Michigan: Mackinac	100,806.00	.....	.....	100,806.00
Minnesota	8,981,350.25	1,676,590.08	452,693.17	6,852,067.00
Fond du Lac.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leech Lake.....	907.00	.....	.....	907.00
Pipestone (Birch Cooley).....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Portage.....	55,000.00	48,000.00	7,000.00	.....
Red Lake.....	2,776,669.25	1,599,340.08	445,093.17	732,236.00
White Earth.....	6,148,774.00	29,250.00	600.00	6,118,924.00
Mississippi: Choctaw.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana	15,936,316.17	9,774,781.17	5,489,649.00	671,886.00
Blackfeet.....	1,991,025.20	1,718,985.20	160,000.00	112,040.00
Crow.....	6,949,405.47	6,471,725.47	395,466.00	82,214.00
Flathead.....	6,406,661.50	2,284,992.50	3,921,450.00	200,219.00
Fort Belknap.....	6,602,890.00	6,297,738.00	292,733.00	12,419.00
Fort Peck.....	257,645.00	.....	.....	257,645.00
Rocky Boy's Agency.....	598,880.00	597,940.00	.....	940.00
Tongue River.....	3,129,809.00	2,403,400.00	720,000.00	6,409.00

¹ Includes tribal stock.

TABLE 4.—Value of Indians' individual and tribal property, June 30, 1921—Continued.

TRIBAL—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total.	Lands, exclusive of timber.	Timber and stock.	Balance of funds in Treasury.
Nebraska	\$396,570.00	\$332,350.00		\$64,220.00
Omaha.....	302,678.00	300,000.00		2,678.00
Winnebago.....	93,892.00	32,350.00		61,542.00
Nevada	1,595,482.50	1,537,124.50	\$36,700.00	21,658.00
Fallon.....	23,700.00	23,700.00		
Fort McDermitt.....	9,251.00	8,240.00		1,011.00
Moapa River.....				
Nevada ¹	674,487.00	639,500.00	30,000.00	4,987.00
Reno.....				
Walker River.....	157,366.50	142,414.50		14,892.00
Western Shoshone.....	730,738.00	723,270.00	6,700.00	768.00
New Mexico	7,056,094.67	1,244,721.25	5,534,753.42	276,620.00
Jicarilla.....	1,216,089.82	375,142.00	618,095.82	222,802.00
Mescalero.....	5,442,781.60	619,800.00	4,771,657.60	51,324.00
Pueblo Bonito.....	1,877,207.00	1,875,500.00		1,707.00
Northern Pueblos.....	595,338.25	534,696.25	60,000.00	642.00
San Juan.....	4,268,130.00	4,205,500.00	62,500.00	430.00
Southern Pueblos.....	2,348,371.00	2,348,356.00		15.00
Zuni.....	1,308,227.00	1,285,727.00	22,500.00	
New York: New York Agency	4,499,825.00	4,442,350.00		57,475.00
North Carolina: Cherokee	780,047.00	588,000.00	192,000.00	17.00
North Dakota	1,845,652.00	1,080,655.00	34,725.00	730,272.00
Fort Berthold.....	1,154,984.00	1,080,655.00	34,725.00	39,604.00
Fort Totten.....	1,272.00			1,272.00
Standing Rock.....	488,948.00			688,948.00
Turtle Mountain.....	483.00			453.00
Oklahoma	18,864,116.37	957,014.65		7,527,862.00
Cantonment.....				
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	228,561.00			228,561.00
Five Civilized Tribes.....	11,613,715.99	893,030.00		598,202.00
Kiowa.....	2,274,566.00			2,274,566.00
Osage.....	4,680,252.66	19,234.90		4,404,262.00
Pawnee.....	60,480.75	38,209.75		22,271.00
Segar.....				
Seneca.....	6,540.00	6,540.00		
Shawnee.....				
Oregon	31,803,186.05	3,298,114.65	27,976,338.40	528,733.00
Klamath.....	24,905,949.00	2,017,765.00	22,512,600.00	1,375,584.00
Siletz.....	228,782.00	13,800.00	195,000.00	19,982.00
Umatilla.....	144,731.90	12,703.90		132,028.00
Warm Springs.....	6,523,723.15	1,253,845.75	5,268,738.40	1,139.00
South Dakota	5,617,278.58	1,864,938.58	208,505.00	3,543,835.00
Canton Asylum.....				
Cheyenne River.....	3,069,254.00	1,285,900.00	8,505.00	1,774,849.00
Crow Creek.....	72,992.00			72,992.00
Flandreau.....	108,000.00	108,000.00		
Lower Brule.....	124,597.00	45,600.00		78,907.00
Pine Ridge.....	1,188,625.58	425,438.58	200,000.00	563,187.00
Rosebud.....	929,172.00			929,172.00
Sisseton.....	8,401.00			8,401.00
Yankton.....	116,327.00			116,327.00
Utah	1,681,786.00	652,711.00	42,750.00	986,325.00
Goshute.....	78,000.00	72,000.00	6,000.00	
Shivwits.....	20,186.00	17,186.00	3,000.00	
Utah and Ouray.....	1,583,600.00	563,525.00	33,750.00	986,325.00

¹Includes \$10,122,483.96 tribal property.²Includes \$256,755.76 tribal property.

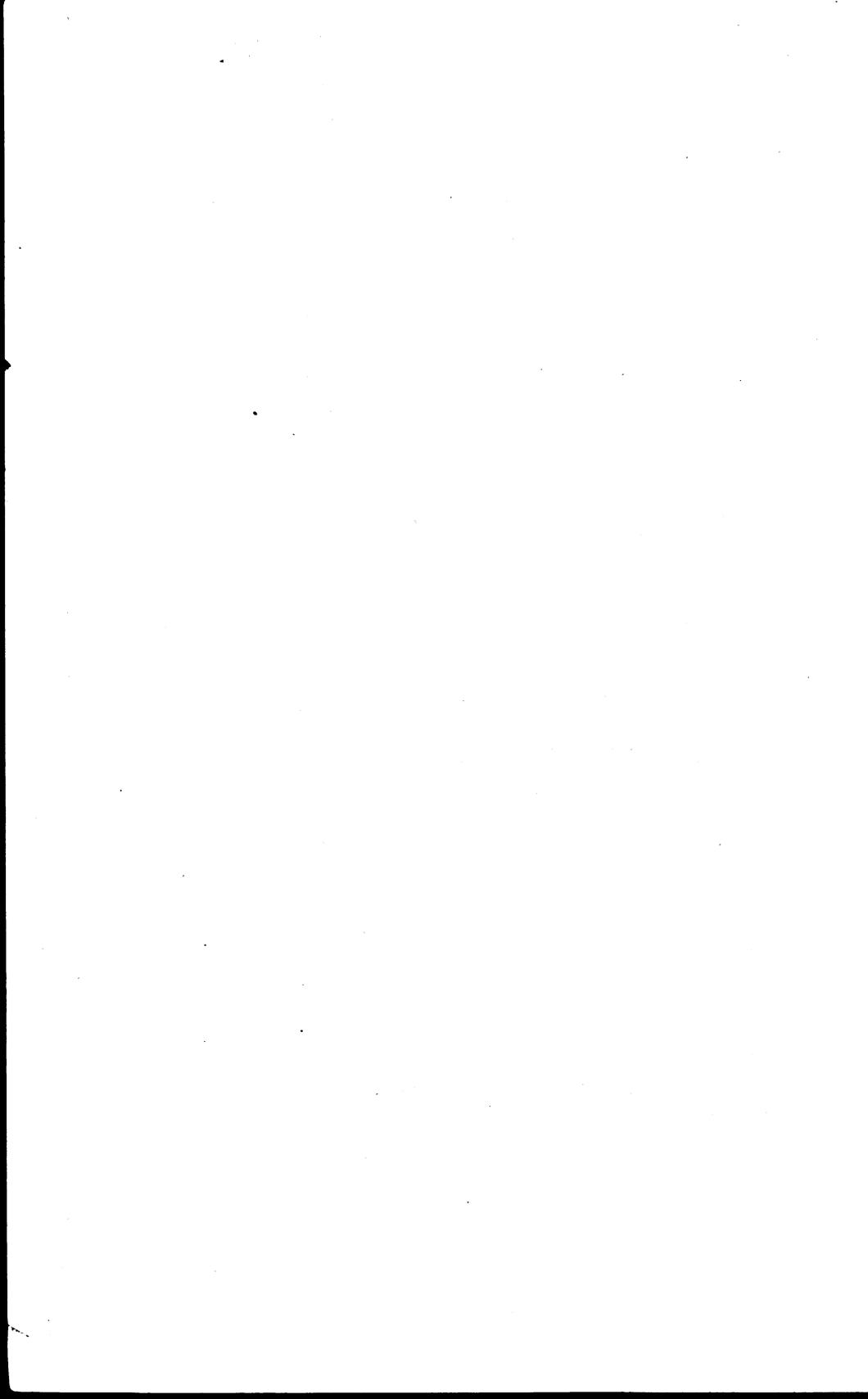
TABLE 4.— *Value of Indians' individual and tribal property, June 30, 1921*—Continued.

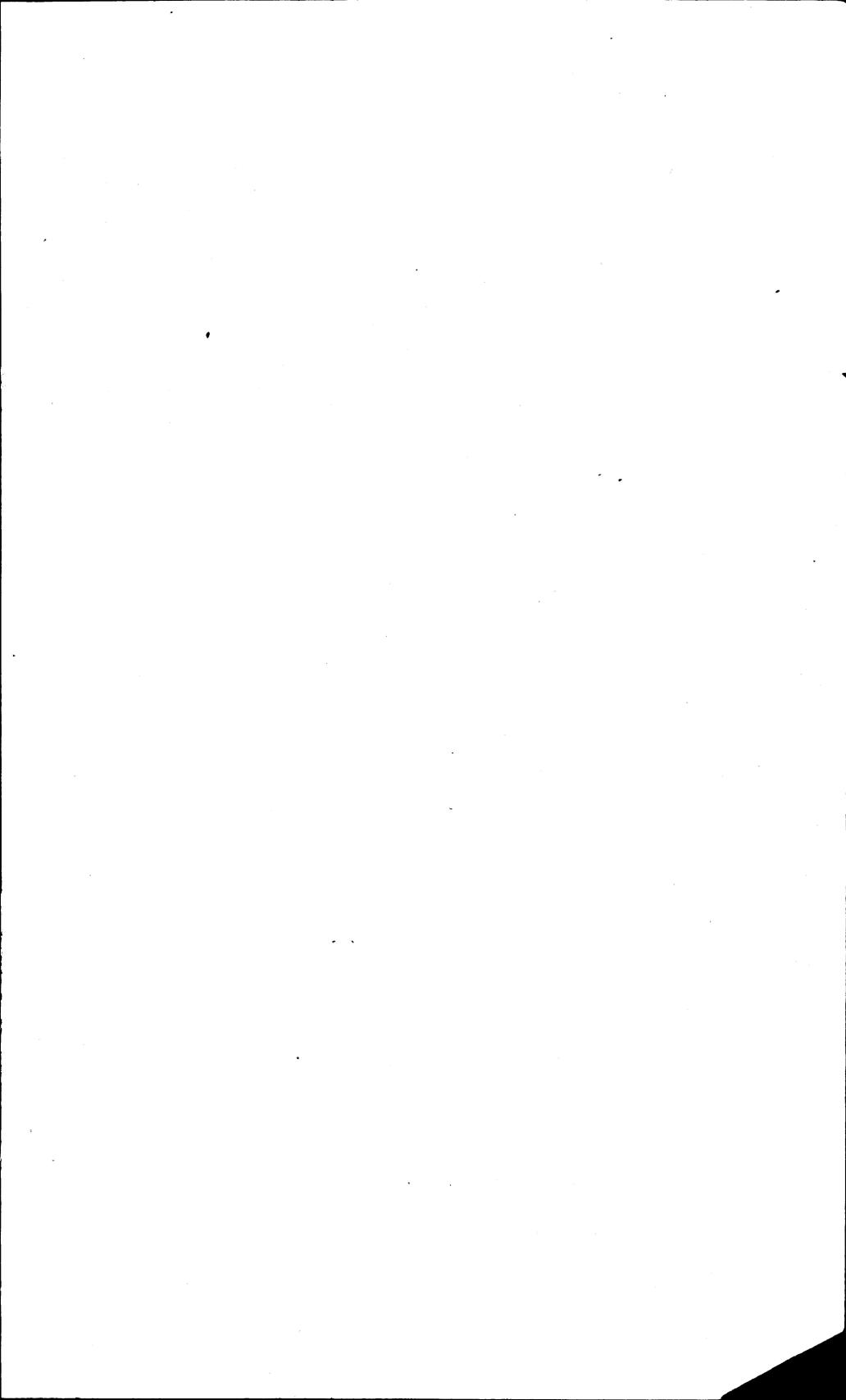
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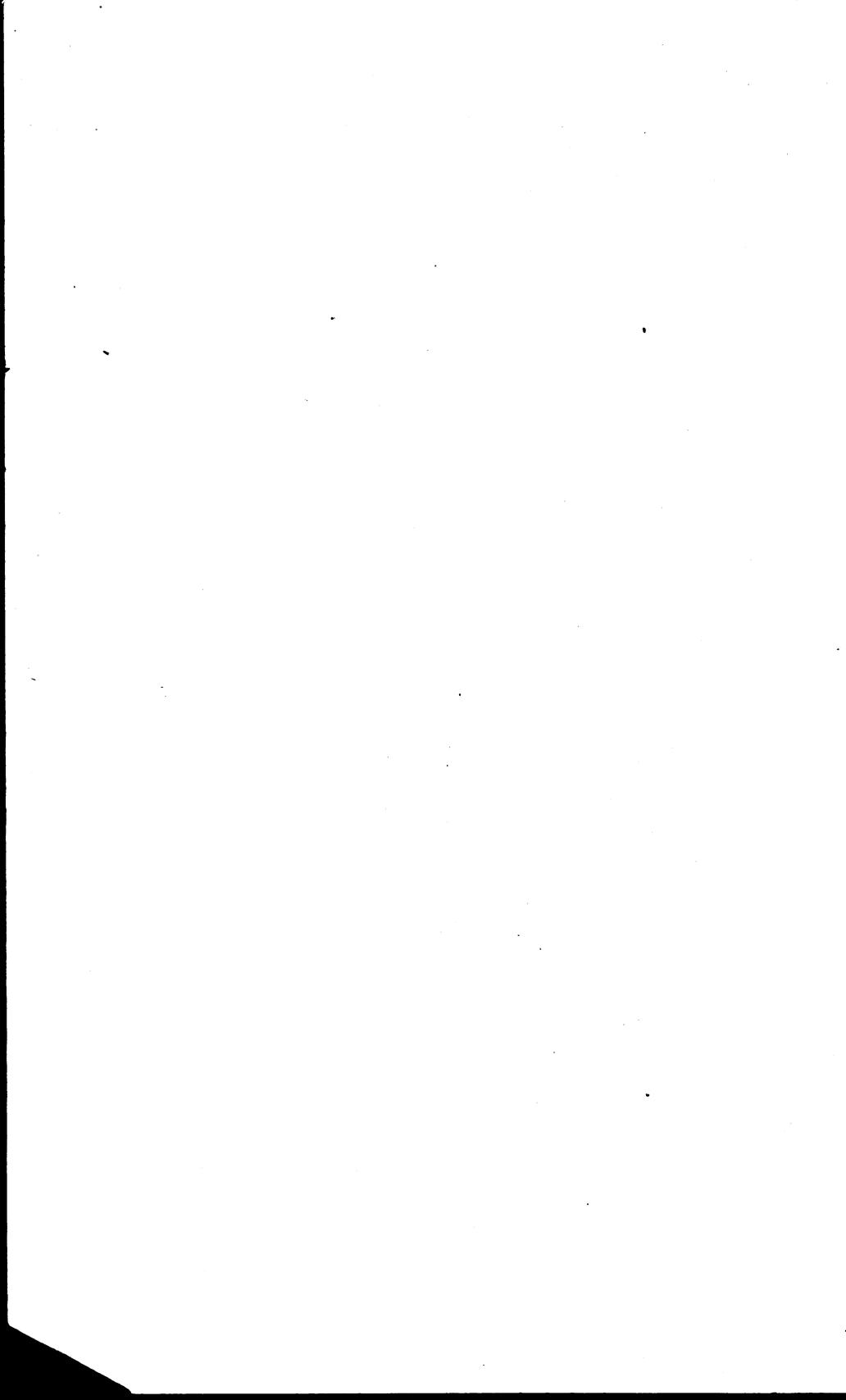
States and superintendencies.	Total.	Lands, exclu- sive of timber.	Timber and stock.	Balance of funds in Treasury.
Washington.....	\$15,931,641.85	\$3,416,335.27	\$12,150,813.58	\$364,493.00
Colville.....	2,027,299.98	454,310.98	1,400,000.00	172,989.00
Neah Boy.....	742,375.00	271,357.00	471,000.00	18.00
Spokane.....	1,260,380.00	174,765.80	1,081,430.20	4,184.00
Taholah.....	7,261,765.83	842,654.45	6,319,908.38	99,203.00
Tulalip.....	479.00	.....	.....	479.00
Yakima.....	4,639,342.04	1,673,247.04	2,878,475.00	87,620.00
Wisconsin.....	10,666,678.29	3,962,463.29	4,520,004.00	2,184,211.00
Grand Rapids.....	41,709.00	.....	140.00	41,569.00
Hayward.....	14,005.00	1,680.00	2,625.00	9,700.00
Keshena.....	10,035,681.86	3,511,870.86	4,415,457.00	2,108,354.00
Lac du Flambeau.....	158,459.21	102,089.21	31,782.00	24,588.00
Laona.....	263,608.00	263,608.00	.....	.....
La Pointe.....	153,215.22	83,215.22	70,000.00	.....
Red Cliff.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	2,828,171.54	1,610,248.74	827,307.80	390,615.00

TABLE 5.— *Indian Service employees, June 30, 1921.*

Designation.	Number.	Salaries.
Total.....	5,502	\$4,493,041
School.....	2,443	1,742,498
Agency.....	2,394	1,796,205
Field investigating and supervising force.....	101	176,070
Irrigation service.....	205	301,330
Allotment.....	6	10,160
Heirship work.....	48	53,740
Probate work.....	12	30,000
Warehouses.....	37	42,288
Indian Office employees, exclusive of Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner....	256	340,750







33°

LEGEND

-  Indian Reservations
-  Former Indian Reservations
-  Day Schools
-  Boarding Schools
-  Hospitals
-  Mission Boarding Schools
-  " Contract Boarding Sch's.
-  " Day Schools
-  Non-Reservation Schools
-  Res. Sch's. under Separate Supt.
-  Ind. Res. Supts. Headquarters

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN
AFFAIRS

TO THE
SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1922



WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1922

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REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., September 1, 1922.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this the Ninety-first Annual Report of the Bureau of Indian Affairs for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1922.

SCHOOLS.

Recognizing the importance of the Indian Bureau's educational work, the chief supervisor of education was authorized at the beginning of the year to call a conference at his headquarters in Lawrence, Kans., of all the school supervisors for the purpose of developing definite plans for the work of the school year.

The conference first completed the following organization of districts for purposes of school supervision:

Headquarters district: Kansas, Nebraska, and western Oklahoma.

Five Civilized Tribes district: That portion of eastern Oklahoma included in the Cherokee, Creek, Seminole, Choctaw, and Chickasaw countries.

Southwest district: New Mexico, Arizona, and Colorado.

Pacific coast district: California, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington.

Rocky Mountain district: Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, and Montana.

Great Lakes district: Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa, and, as an adjunct, North Carolina and Mississippi.

Dakota district: North Dakota and South Dakota.

A school supervisor was assigned to each of these districts, with instructions to visit and make a careful survey of every phase of the educational work during the year. Every jurisdiction in the United States and every school under each jurisdiction has been visited at least once, and many of them twice or more. The supervisors have carefully inspected all school plants for the purpose of determining their capacity, their physical condition, how equipped, their most urgent needs as to repairs, new construction, and new equipment. Very special efforts have been made to determine whether or not the schools are being utilized to the best possible advantage and to their greatest capacity.

ENROLLMENT.—Questions of enrollment and attendance in schools of all kinds—Government, mission, and public—have been considered matters of first importance by all supervisors, and they have urged cooperation on the part of not only Government field officials and employees, but also of public-school authorities in sections of the country where public schools are accessible to the Indians. For

various reasons, including insufficient support funds, the attendance had diminished during the war period and the years immediately following. Many schools had not been utilizing their entire capacity, and it seemed that Indians and those responsible for their education needed to be awakened to the prime value of education in the preparation of Indians to take their rightful places as productive citizens. With that end in view a school enrollment campaign week was planned and an urgent appeal issued on August 12, 1921, indicating in detail the course to be taken by all superintendents in fulfilling the slogan, "Every eligible pupil in school," and outlining the co-operation that should be sought from missionary workers, Indian traders, and all service employees, with the definite view of filling all available capacity in Government, mission, and public schools.

The response was prompt and whole-hearted, with the result that very early in the school year practically all schools were filled to utmost capacity and many, particularly the large nonreservation boarding schools, were compelled to turn away hundreds of boys and girls who were eager for education. The school year 1921-22 has broken all previous records of enrollment and attendance. The total increase in average attendance in schools of all kinds was approximately 3,000, a very large proportion of which was in the Government boarding schools and in the public schools. In fact, the average attendance in these boarding schools was 16,453, which exceeds by 549 their capacity of 15,904. There was considerable unused day-school capacity, which may be attributed to several facts: First, economic conditions among Indians in many sections of the country made them desirous of placing as many as possible of their children in school where they could be clothed, fed, and cared for; second, many children who had previously gone to Government day schools enrolled in public schools; third, in a very large number of day-school districts there are not enough children to fill the schools to capacity. Especially is this true when the day-school course is limited to three grades, and therefore it is proposed to extend the grades in day schools where children are available and can be accommodated for higher work. In this way boarding-school capacity will be released for those who can not have day-school privileges.

A further study of statistics reveals some facts that demand the attention of those who are responsible for Indian education in this country. There are in round numbers 90,000 Indian children between 5 and 18 years of age. Approximately 65,000 of them have been enrolled in school during the school year 1921-22, leaving 25,000 out of school. Of that number, approximately 7,000 are ineligible to attend schools for normal children because of ill health, defective eyesight, early marriage, and other reasons. These unfortunate ones, however, should not be neglected. Eliminating the ineligible, there are still approximately 18,000 Indian children of school age to be provided for in some way. I desire to call special attention to the States that have large numbers of Indian children out of school, growing up without an English education and without industrial training of any kind to prepare them for independent living; in other words, following in the footsteps of their parents and soon to become another generation of non-English-speaking

people, a dependent group unfitted for American citizenship who, if given equal opportunities with all other nationalities in this country to go to school, will become an economic asset instead of a liability.

Not in school (approximate).

Arizona-----	7,500	California-----	2,500
Minnesota-----	1,900	Montana-----	1,100
Nevada-----	800	New Mexico-----	4,000
North Dakota-----	1,500	Oklahoma-----	6,000
South Dakota-----	1,100	Utah-----	400
Washington-----	1,000		

At first glance these statistics are rather alarming, but an analysis of the school survey, made during the year by the school supervisors, shows that the problem of providing school facilities for these children may not be as difficult as it would seem. The explanation is in the fact that in many of these States, particularly in California, Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and Washington, public schools are available for large numbers of Indian children, and every year the enrollment of Indians in public schools in these States is increasing. Therefore, aside from utilizing to full capacity the Indian schools already in existence in those States, the problem will be largely one of cooperation with the public-school authorities in enrolling Indian children.

A splendid demonstration of what may be accomplished in placing Indian children in public schools when there is hearty cooperation between Federal, State, and local authorities is the work that has been done in the Crow (Montana) country. The Montana State Legislature voted to provide for the education of all Crow children in the public schools if certain Crow lands were given to the State for school purposes. There conditions were met, all Government schools there were closed or arrangements made for them to be conducted as public schools, the Indian children were enrolled in the public schools, and have made very satisfactory records of attendance and scholarship. Nearly all of the mission schools on this reservation have also been closed and many of the children who formerly attended them are attending the public schools. Many Indian children are also attending public schools at Fort Peck and at Browning, Mont.

Owing to several years of crop failure, with heavy reverses to many stock men in Montana, the school funds in that State are being greatly reduced and, therefore, Federal aid should be given where there are large tracts of Indian lands not subject to taxation, and where public schools are maintained in which Indian children enroll. Educational work among Indians in Montana has been greatly neglected, and regardless of the willingness of public-school authorities to do all they can, there is a demand for some extension of the educational work by the Government. One good nonreservation school where industrial training could be offered to Indian boys and girls of Montana is needed.

Practically all of the Government schools of Minnesota have been closed and the Indian children are rapidly being absorbed by the public schools, and although many children are now out of school the principal work in this State will be cooperation with public-school authorities. Liberal tuition should be paid for Indian chil-

dren enrolled in public schools in cases where districts are poor and Indians do not pay taxes.

It will not be necessary to build any more Government schools, except in the Southwest and possibly in Montana. Schools in other sections should be liberally supported and in a few instances somewhat enlarged, as at Chilocco and Haskell Institute, which are situated to serve the large Indian population in Oklahoma and the Southwest.

Arizona and New Mexico, with their school population of between 11,500 and 12,000, without any kind of school facilities, constitute the big educational need among Indians. The United States Government more than 50 years ago made a treaty with the Navajo Indians pledging that for every 30 children a school would be provided. Generations of children have grown up in ignorance and superstition without having the promise fulfilled, and now, while many of their children are well provided for, large numbers are neglected the same as were their fathers and mothers. Having heard echoes of the Navajo prayer for more enlightenment since the beginning of my administration, and believing the problem of that section to be among the most worthy of attention, I left Washington late in April accompanied by the chief supervisor of Indian education, Mr. H. B. Peairs, and spent almost seven weeks traveling, mostly by automobile, throughout New Mexico, Arizona, southern California, and southern Colorado, visiting Indian reservations, agencies, and schools, meeting, talking with, and listening to individual Indians and representative groups, observing their home life, investigating their industries, and conferring about their desires and needs. Our party traveled nearly 3,000 miles overland, visited every reservation in New Mexico, all but three small ones in Arizona, spent three days in California, and one and one-half in Colorado. Almost all of the country visited is arid or semiarid, and New Mexico and Arizona particularly are best adapted to sheep and cattle raising, upon which the Indians chiefly depend, following their flocks of sheep and goats and their herds of cattle over large areas of country to find feed for them. These conditions make their home life miserable and retard progress. They also create a difficult and expensive school problem. Practically all education must be in boarding schools where the children can be cared for, because the home, such as it is, must move with the flocks according to the seasons. Another obstacle in the way is the prevailing custom of having the little boys and girls from 6 years of age up help their mothers herd the sheep, and little children not yet in their teens may be often seen trudging along after the flocks away out in the desert, miles from home or habitation of any kind. It is a pitiful picture, and when it is realized that hundreds, possibly thousands, of these little children spend days, weeks, and months at such labor instead of going to school as they should, it intensifies the feeling that the Government has not kept faith with these people.

When we visited the schools that have been provided and saw the groups of bright, clean, well-dressed children, heard them read and sing, saw their superior writing and drawing, their handiwork, and watched them in their drills and in their play, and then thought of the thousands out on the desert following the flocks and

herds, and living in the temporary summer wigwams or in the winter mud hogans without any of the conveniences and comforts of even the most primitive civilized life, we could understand why they should feel that Washington, the Great Father, had forgotten his red children. When asked what they wanted most, they invariably said, "Water and education," and these are the first great needs. Following the vision that education will give them will come the better home life.

Last year there was a very general drought throughout almost all of the Indian country in the Southwest. Following the war period the price of wool and of stock had gone down to less than cost of production. The Indians, as well as other people, must have some way to gain their livelihood. There was an unusually large crop of piñon nuts, and the Indians, facing necessity, took advantage of the opportunity and last year gathered and marketed \$550,000 worth of these nuts, which were sold at from 10 to 20 cents per pound. This is mentioned not only to commend their remarkable industry but to show that the only feasible education for the children is in boarding schools. Entire families went wherever the piñon nuts could be found.

In the Papago country, whole villages have been abandoned because of the drought and the people have gone, as they should, to places where work has been available.

Surely these people who are so resourceful and who demonstrate ability to meet economic emergencies such as would tax the most intelligent, thoroughly trained people, are worthy of assistance in educating their children.

Schools should be provided for all of the Indians of the Southwest within the next four or five years. The fulfillment of the promise of the Government, made half a century ago (treaty of 1868), must be accomplished. Knowing the conditions and needs, who will say "no"? As Commissioner of Indian Affairs, I am not willing to longer overlook the failure to provide schools for these native Americans.

REVISION OF COURSE OF STUDY.—While in conference during July and August the school supervisors, with the assistance of a few superintendents and instructors from representative schools, made a revision of the tentative course of study which was prepared for use in Indian schools and introduced in 1916. As now revised the course will parallel more closely the grades of the public schools in which there is a rapidly increasing enrollment of Indian children and the industrial courses are improved to harmonize with the academic revision, some additional work being provided relating to gas engines and auto mechanics to meet the ever increasing demand of the times. The course is now in effect and was published in loose-leaf form, making it convenient to revise any portion, if desired, without the expense of an entire reprint. In applying this course of study the steadfast purpose and practice will be to furnish the largest possible number of Indian children with a good academic and industrial education.

UNIFORM EXAMINATION.—In connection with the use of the uniform course of study, the requirement of uniform examinations at the middle and close of the year is deemed necessary to maintain work and supervision at a satisfactory standard in schools located in all

sections of the country, including 21 different States, and this plan is now followed.

SUPPLEMENTING THE COURSE OF STUDY.—As so many of the Indian children come from very primitive homes where many of the ordinary lessons of daily life are never taught, it seems advisable to select some subject for special study each year and thus definitely stamp certain valuable impressions on the memories of Indian young people. For the past year the subject, "Prevention of waste," was selected. This was done because the entire Nation had been asked by the President to practice economy in every possible way. The subject is one of great importance to Indians, and the time and effort given to its study were well spent. Not only have the young people been benefited, but results are seen also in the fact that it has been possible to support the largest number of Indian children in the schools that have ever been enrolled, with all schools in full-time operation, and to the best of my knowledge, with no resulting deficits. This cooperation of the schools in the study and consideration of a special subject of interest to all is worthy of record.

PERSONNEL.—As was said in my last annual report, during the war period and immediately following the call of patriotism and the lure of better salaries than could be paid to those employed in the Indian schools took hundreds of instructors away from our service and the same conditions made it very difficult to find people to fill positions. The result was that the general efficiency standards became greatly lowered. At the beginning of the year plans were formulated for the improvement of the personnel of the school service. A reading course was announced for all school employees, and throughout the year the supervisors have encouraged efforts for self-improvement on the part of all instructors. Arrangements were also made for summer school work for as many instructors as could possibly be spared from their respective schools. Certain State institutions were designated in each supervisor's district to which all instructors were encouraged to go for a few weeks. The summer schools opened in June with a fairly good representation of the teachers, but for financial and other reasons, fully as many chose to attend institutions other than those designated.

The advantage of selecting certain institutions was that large enough groups might be brought together for round-table conferences. It is believed that attendance at the State institutions, where hundreds of public-school teachers are gathered, will be mutually helpful. Those employed in the Indian schools will have opportunities to associate with the public-school workers and thus to become better acquainted with the trend of public-school work, and the teachers of public schools will have a similar opportunity to learn of the work of Indian schools. This is important because of the ever-increasing attendance of Indian children in public schools.

While at the beginning of the school year it was difficult to get applicants enough to fill all vacancies in the Indian schools, there was a very large increase in applications during the year, and just at its close the Civil Service Commission reported that there were nearly 500 names on the list of teachers. This will make it possible to make selections with great care as vacancies occur, and the prospect now is that the standards of efficiency can be raised rapidly.

The school year has been one of great activity. The school field force is well organized, the schools have been full to capacity, the personnel is being gradually but markedly improved, the demand for enrollment for another year is limited only by capacity, and the school spirit among students and teachers is fine in almost all of the schools, according to reports by supervisors. The attitude of public school authorities and patrons toward Indian children and their enrollment in the public schools was never so favorable, and as an essential to success the spirit of cooperation among the workers in Government, mission, and public schools is very generally harmonious.

In the education of the Indian youth lies the hope of the future generations of the American Indian. In this time, when it is so essential to practice economy in every possible way, it should be realized that the child who is allowed to grow up in this country without being taught English and manual skill in some useful occupation is always in danger of becoming a liability. It is false economy to neglect the education of any children.

HEALTH.

The medical work of the bureau progressed during the year with no unusual perplexities and in the main with satisfactory results. With approximate return to normal conditions, many vacancies occasioned by the war and other attractive inducements have been filled. However, our health service has been growing, as the Indians have become aware of its advantages over their own crude and superstitious methods of treatment, and the personnel for this important work is still incomplete, principally because of low salaries that do not attract competent medical men and graduate nurses.

There were but few epidemics on the reservations last year, and health conditions showed gradual improvement. Special educational efforts were carried forward and the usefulness of hospitals increased as far as possible within the funds provided. The health work now functions through a corps of 150 physicians—regular and contract—81 nurses, and 70 field matrons. The nurses as a rule give their time to the hospitals and assist the physicians in dispensary clinics, while the latter also visit Indian homes. Field matrons are to our service what the public-health nurses are to the State and county health organizations. A good field matron, or a field nurse, is almost indispensable in the practice of preventive medicine.

The bureau operated 12 tuberculosis hospitals, 31 school hospitals, 10 agency hospitals, 27 general hospitals, and 1 nervous and mental disease hospital, with a total bed capacity of 2,411. There is at present no legislative provision for their repair and improvement other than the funds appropriated for their support, which are insufficient for proper maintenance. It has been impossible with the current appropriations to consider opening new hospital units. There is a need for at least two, one for general purposes located in the Middle West, with adequate facilities and personnel for handling all classes of cases, except possibly nervous and mental diseases, and fully equipped as a training school for nurses, so that Indian girls may have facilities for completing the vocational or preparatory work

started in the schools. The other should be an institution located in the Southwest for the care of advanced cases of pulmonary and other forms of tuberculosis which, in addition to providing comfort to these cases in their last illness, would also be a medium of protecting other members of the family from constant contact with the contagion.

Aside from individual funds which may be applied in a limited number of cases, and tribal funds where available, there are practically no sanitary improvement funds. The appropriation, "Relieving distress and prevention of diseases among Indians," is not directly applicable for the betterment of living conditions. The older Indians, generally speaking, know little of the evils of poor ventilation, of the dangers of overcrowding, or of the way in which disease is transmitted; in other words, their health habits are bad. In white communities the customs of polite society require certain standards of personal cleanliness and freedom from the apparent signs of disease. On Indian reservations and in Indian communities the absence of such conventional standards makes it difficult to secure sanitary progress. The Indian Service has its problems of child welfare, of the care of aged, indigent poor and the physically and mentally incapacitated, and the obligations to aid and alleviate rest not only measurably upon every field employe but very heavily upon the medical service intrusted with the prevention and treatment of disease over a large territory, much of which is not provided with good roads. In view, therefore, of the great importance of Indian health work, the high qualifications necessary, the arduous duties, difficulties of travel, and frequently isolated living conditions, I can not too strongly urge the just and immediate necessity for increasing the salaries of the medical personnel to equal those of other Government departments.

RED CROSS COOPERATION.—I am deeply interested in making greater gains in all health progress by a general elevation of Indian home life and social standards and am glad to announce that a plan of cooperation has recently been effected with the executive committee of the Red Cross whereby they are furnishing, at the society's expense, the services of three full-time visiting nurses for Indian Service work. Under this fortunate arrangement important assignments were promptly selected where the service of these nurses could be rendered to meet urgent needs. Excellent results are anticipated through this commendable action of the American Red Cross, for which I desire to express sincere appreciation. It is the intention to have these trained workers of varied experience closely study living conditions in Indian homes with a view to applying methods that will be of practical value to our health activities, and by suggestion indicate wherein they may be more effectively organized or enlarged. Their survey will enter somewhat the realm of social service and domestic welfare for the purpose of cooperating with our body of field matrons, whose duties bring them in intimate relation to household conditions and whose work is worthy of every assistance that may flow from experience in other fields of like service. If the results are as contemplated I shall earnestly seek such provisions as are now lacking to accomplish a higher average of Indian health.

FARMING.

GENERAL.—The service industries show a substantial increase in the number of Indians farming and in the total cultivated acreage. There has also been consistent progress along the lines of better and more intensive farming and the use of modern agricultural machinery.

EXPERIMENTATION.—The most important station for this work is at Sacaton, on the Pima Reservation, in Arizona, operated under a cooperative agreement with the Bureau of Plant Industry of the Department of Agriculture. Many useful plants have been developed at this station, notably a long-staple Egyptian cotton, now grown extensively by both Indians and whites in that section, also promising results of tests made with Peruvian alfalfa, Mexican June corn, Bermuda onions, fruits, nuts (particularly the pecan), trees, and forage plants.

DATE GARDEN.—A small tract of land has been set aside on the Martinez Reservation, Calif., for use as a date garden; also in cooperation with the Bureau of Plant Industry. This section is well adapted to the production of dates. Offshoots will be furnished Indians free, and it is expected that the industry will be developed to such an extent as to contribute materially to their self-support and progress.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK.—This service has continued to avail itself of the cooperative extension work of the Department of Agriculture and the various State colleges with good results. In many cases the county agents make no distinction between whites and Indians in their work. Boys' and girls' clubs have been organized on several reservations. Experts from the State college frequently visit the reservations and schools and give illustrated lectures on topics of interest.

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.—Agricultural fairs were held on many of the reservations, where the Indians displayed their products in competition with each other, suitable prizes being given for the best exhibits. The Indians also won many premiums in open competition at county and State fairs.

STOCK RAISING.

There was comparatively little change in live-stock conditions during the year, but there is every prospect of a general improvement. The value of the Indians' live stock is considerably less than several years ago, due to lower market prices, but their interests are more satisfactory than those of many other owners, and the improvement in the grade of their stock has more than offset any decrease in the number of animals owned.

Probably nothing has contributed so largely to the welfare and progress of the Indians of the Southwest as the development of the sheep industry. The Indians are furnished pure-bred rams at a nominal price from a herd maintained on the Jicarilla Reservation, N. Mex. About 500 of these rams were supplied the Indians of the Navajo Reservations during the past year. The Indians also procure first-class acclimated animals from the tribal herds on the easy-payment plan.

Indians owning stock are encouraged to form stock-growers' associations, which will largely supervise and handle their live-stock matters. Such associations, with constitutions and by-laws, have already been formed by the Indians of the Fort Hall and Western Shoshone Reservations. On the former the association has assumed responsibility for the repayment of reimbursable funds advanced for the purchase of bulls. The adoption of this plan on other reservations will undoubtedly result in greater interest and progress of the Indians along these lines.

The eradication of dourine has been so successful as to justify a reduction of the force employed for that purpose.

INDIAN ARTS AND CRAFTS.

GENERAL.—The original native industries of the Indians, with their beautiful and distinctive artistry, are being crowded out by the pressure of modern commercialism. The extinction of these industries would be most unfortunate, and I have thought for some time that we should give them special encouragement.

FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.—A favorable opportunity was presented by the request of the chairman of the committee on Indian welfare of the Federation of Women's Clubs to have an exhibit of Indian arts and crafts at their biennial convention at Chautauqua, N. Y., from June 20 to 30, with which I gladly complied. The exhibit consisted of Navajo rugs and silverware, beadwork, pottery, basketry, articles made by Indian pupils in Government schools, and various maps, charts, and photographs. The exhibit of this office was very successful and constituted one of the attractive features of the convention.

REIMBURSABLE FUNDS.

A conservative expenditure of \$100,000 appropriated for encouraging industry and self-support among the Indians proved unequal to all the demands for help of this character. Consideration was given to the relative merits of the various requests. In some instances requests were denied because the repayment conditions could not be met, or it seemed best to encourage the Indians to obtain the articles with their own money, as the whites do. Requests from 12 reservations, amounting to approximately \$55,000, could not be granted. In addition to the appropriation, about \$100,000 were expended under the reimbursable regulations from money otherwise available—mostly tribal funds authorized by Congress. This plan has been a material factor in the industrial progress of the Indians during the past few years.

The first use of the reimbursable plan on an extensive scale was in 1911. A complete analysis of expenditures and repayments from 1911 to 1921 shows the following:

Repaid (collections)-----	\$2, 400, 573. 02
Outstanding-----	1, 455, 301. 94
Losses charged off-----	22, 711. 68
Property on hand-----	140, 816. 46

4, 019, 403. 10

INDUSTRIAL SURVEY.

Last spring superintendents were directed to make an industrial survey of their entire reservations by visiting the homes of the Indians accompanied by the farmer, field matron, and physician, to ascertain their condition, needs, and resources, with the view to organizing the work of the reservation service so that each family will make the best use of its resources. This survey was the initial step in a campaign for improved homes and surroundings; more intensive farming of areas already in cultivation; increase in the acreage farmed where practicable, with resultant reduction of leasing; proper care of domestic live stock, and one or more milch cows for each family; the extension of the range stock industry, with pigs and poultry on every Indian farm.

Preliminary replies have been received from 100 superintendents outlining their plans for the work, and 30 have submitted final reports of the original survey. The reports consist of a separate sheet for each family, with photograph in many cases, and detailed information relative to each family's industrial and economic status and resources.

It is the intention of the office to make the industrial survey the basis of a more comprehensive survey of each reservation, which will embrace on one hand the needs along the lines of health, education, home building, sanitation, and social welfare, and on the other hand will take in all the resources of the Indians, both tribal and individual. The purpose of the survey is to formulate for each reservation a definite program or policy which may be followed for such term of years as will place the Indians on a self-supporting basis. It is believed that a program can be outlined in each case so reasonable and businesslike that succeeding administrations will follow it without material change, thus giving stability to the work and a clear hope of eventual success.

The personal visits of the superintendents and other employees to the homes of the Indians have brought about a closer understanding between them, which can not fail to be productive of good results. The plan has already developed large increases in the cultivated acreages, and in better crops, gardens, and homes.

INDIAN HOMES.

During the past year special efforts have been made with a view to improving the home and living conditions among the Indians. It is realized that substantial progress is being made along these important lines. However, the radical changes necessary in bringing a people's ancient mode of habitation, originally based on the simplest idea of construction without modern materials or tools, to our present standard of constructional advancement must of necessity be a slow process.

Progress along these lines is necessarily dependent upon a general change from the early tribal customs and language to a standard similar to our own. This particular phase of the work is to receive special emphasis during the coming year, and the importance of improving home and living conditions and how to attain them will be a feature of Indian school work.

In addition to the educational work it is planned that field officials shall frequently visit the homes of the Indians under their jurisdiction and give them such practical instruction and assistance as is possible.

BLACKFEET RESERVATION.

One of the outstanding accomplishments of the year was on the Blackfeet Reservation, Mont. The Indians of this reservation had reached a very low industrial and economic status, which made it necessary during the winter of 1920-21 to issue free rations to over 2,000, or about two-thirds of the entire population. A systematic program was inaugurated, having in view the industrial rehabilitation of the Indians. Every Indian family in the Heart Butte district, where most of the full bloods reside, had a garden last spring, and 90 per cent of the Indians residing on their allotments over the reservation generally engaged in small farming activities. Last winter free rations were issued to only 1,250 Indians. Seed and machinery were provided; a sawmill and flour mill were erected; and the entire reservation organized into an industrial association, with community chapters in each district.

The Fourth of July celebration, which formerly lasted 10 days, to the detriment of the Indians' farm and industrial interests, was voluntarily abandoned by the Indians themselves this year, in place of which they had a one-day celebration on the Fourth of July similar to the whites. It is the intention to provide each Indian with sufficient wire to fence his allotment, and furnish poultry, milch cows, sheep, and pigs as rapidly as the Indians show willingness and ability to care for them.

INDIAN EMPLOYMENT.

The self-support of many Indians working at home is a vital economic factor. They supply stores and tourists with useful and esthetic specimens of aboriginal art, such as pottery, rugs, and silverware, beadwork, basketry, etc.; they fish, hunt, and gather medicinal plants, fruits, and nuts which sell readily. The piñon nut, wild rice, and the maple sugar crops realized hundreds of thousands of dollars last year. Indians work in shops, families, schools, and hospitals, and as laborers on farms, public highways, in mines, irrigation ditches, and are in the air, land, and naval forces of their country. Railroads employ them for scenic advertising and as laborers. Film corporations engage them for picturization. Indian students earn thousands of dollars during vacation in beet fields, orchards, and other outing employment.

Indians of broader contact with life are acquiring vital relationship with the business interests of communities and are found in about every line of self-supporting activity followed by people of other races.

LEASING OF TRIBAL LANDS.

On many of the reservations where there is surplus land not utilized by the Indians it is rented to outside parties for farming or grazing, but chiefly for the latter purpose. A large revenue is thus derived to the credit of the tribe and used under congress-

sional authorization to support necessary reservation activities, or in some cases paid to the Indians on a per capita basis. Tribal leases or permits now in effect on 44 reservations number approximately 470. The rentals are charged either on a per acre or per head basis, at a rate which will be fair to the Indians and equitable to the stockman.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

MYTON, UTAH, BRIDGE.—Under authority of a provision in the Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year 1922 the bridge across the Duchesne River near the town of Myton, Utah, constructed from an appropriation made by the act of August 5, 1909, was turned over to the State, which agreed to maintain and repair it at all times in the future without expense to the United States.

COOPERATIVE ROAD WORK.—Section 3 of the act of November 11, 1921, known as the "Federal highway act," provides in part as follows:

The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to cooperate with the State highway departments, and with the Department of the Interior in the construction of public highways within Indian reservations, and to pay the amount assumed therefor from the funds allotted or apportioned under this act to the State wherein the reservation is located.

Interpreting this provision, the Comptroller General held, in effect, that, should the State agree, and comply with the other provisions of the act, the entire cost of that portion of any public highway across an Indian reservation may be paid from Government funds apportioned under the act to the State within which the reservation is located, no contribution being necessary by the State for the construction of that part of the road; however, the State must make provision for upkeep and repairs, as in other cases. It is expected that this will result in a great impetus to the construction of badly needed highways across Indian reservations.

SEGREGATION OF TRIBAL FUNDS.

Under the acts of May 25, 1918, and June 30, 1919, the funds of the following tribes were segregated and paid to the Indians on final rolls: Cheyenne and Arapaho, Oklahoma, \$406,611.86; Spokane, Wash., \$28,160; Yankton, S. Dak., \$103,611.87. In addition the rolls of the following tribes were closed during the year, but the funds have not yet been distributed: Fort Hall, Idaho; Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche, Oklahoma; Pawnee and Ponca, Oklahoma; Rosebud, South Dakota.

IRRIGATION.

Water is the most important factor in crop production anywhere. All vegetables contain more water than anything else, but very much less than is required to produce a good crop; consequently, in the arid sections engineering skill has supplied the lack of rainfall, making possible successful production in areas that were formerly barren waste.

The extent to which large areas of land have been reclaimed by irrigation methods on Indian reservations in the West and South-

west is not widely known. There are now fifty Indian reservations on which have been developed irrigation systems. The aggregate irrigable area on these reservations approximates 605,000 acres. Construction work on many of the projects which are yet incomplete is being carried on from year to year by appropriations from Congress so that greater areas may be reclaimed, thus enhancing the value of the Indian's lands and at the same time increasing the crops of the country.

A dam across the Gila River for the diversion of its natural flow was completed during the past year, and on May 10 was formally dedicated as the Ashurst-Hayden diversion dam. This entire project embraces 35,000 acres of land within the Gila River Indian Reservation and 27,000 acres in white ownership in the Florence-Casa Grande Valley. The cost of construction was \$250,000.

A diversion dam across the Big Horn River on the Crow Indian Reservation, Mont., was also completed at a cost of \$132,000.

There is now under construction a diversion dam with bridge superstructure across the Gila River on the Gila River Indian Reservation near Sacaton, Ariz., which will, no doubt, be completed this year.

On June 24, 1922, a draft of a proposed contract with the Salt River Valley Water Users' Association was approved which, if executed, will provide means of augmenting the present water supply of the Salt River Indians. The question of obtaining more water for these Indians has been under consideration for some time, and the present prospects of obtaining a much needed additional supply are very gratifying.

On June 27, 1922, an agreement was approved with the South Tule Independent Ditch Co., of Porterville, Calif., providing for the equitable distribution of the waters of the Tule River that adequately protects the Indian's rights, which brings to an amicable close a long-standing dispute.

An agreement was also reached with the Southern Sierras Ditch Co. wherein adequate provision was made for the protection of the water rights of certain Indians along Birch Creek, Inyo County, Calif.

A suit started several years ago for the purpose of determining the water rights of the Indians on the Uintah Reservation, Utah, will probably be satisfactorily settled out of court in the near future. Copies of proposed decree and court order protecting the Indians' rights have, in the main, been agreed upon and as soon as the State engineer's office has issued certificates of water rights on proof submitted, such certificates will be submitted to the court as a basis for the final decree.

ALLOTMENTS.

During the year, 5,774 allotments were made and approved to individual Indians embracing lands on various reservations covering approximately 694,000 acres, of which 4,301, comprising 554,613 acres were in the Blackfeet Reservation, Mont., 920 with an area of 123,457 acres in the Flathead Reservation, Mont., 374 including 2,777 acres in the Hoopa Valley Reservation, Calif., and the re-

mainder in different reservations of Arizona, California, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, South Dakota, Washington, and Wisconsin.

In addition to the foregoing, schedules are pending for 169 irrigable allotments aggregating 845 acres to Indians of the Salt River Reservation, Ariz., 214 allotments, from 10 to 40 acres each, to Indians of the Torres and Martinez Reservations in California, with like work in progress on other Mission reservations in California, and a tract of 285 acres on the Crow Reservation, Mont. Allotment work is also progressing in the Fort Peck Reservation, Mont., on land classified as coal, with coal deposits to be reserved to the United States, and on irrigable lands to children, thus entitled under the act of August 1, 1914, to the extent of approximately 1,000 acres. The work of classifying and allotting lands to about 1,150 Indians in the Fort Belknap Reservation, Mont., under the act of March 3, 1921, is also going forward.

PUBLIC DOMAIN ALLOTMENTS.—Under the act of February 8, 1887, as amended, 296 allotments were made and approved on land on the public domain in various States, comprising an area of approximately 45,100 acres. Two amendments were made to the regulations governing allotments on the public domain, both pertaining to allotment applications of deceased Indians.

APPRAISEMENT AND REAPPRAISEMENT OF SURPLUS RESERVATION LANDS.—During the year many applications for appraisal and reappraisal of surplus reservation areas, subject to homestead disposition, were made under authority of the act of June 6, 1912, 2 of which were disallowed, 10 approved, and the remainder await action and report from the field.

OMAHA RESERVATION TRIBAL LANDS.—During the year a considerable number of applications for the exchange of lands because of the erosion of allotments by the Missouri River were approved under the provisions of the act of May 11, 1912, pertaining to the reservation of tribal lands. Most of these applications for exchange had been pending since 1912, awaiting the final decision in the case of Hiram Chase, jr., and others, mentioned in my last annual report. A plan for future disposition of the remaining tribal lands is now under consideration by this office and the tribal council.

SALES AND REMOVAL OF RESTRICTIONS.

The regulations governing the sale of allotted and inherited Indian lands and the issuance of patents in fee and certificates of competency have been modified and revised in many particulars, and as approved bring the practice in these cases more in conformity with transactions between white citizens, particularly in enabling purchasers of Indian lands on the deferred payment plan to assign their interests.

A stricter policy has been followed in issuing patents to Indians on the ground of competency, as seemed to be required in order to more fully protect their interests.

Several prosecutions under section 5 of the act of June 25, 1910, for the recovery of lands illegally conveyed and the abatement of taxes illegally levied have been conducted to a successful issue.

In many instances it has been found necessary, on account of the general financial stringency, to extend the time of deferred payments

on Indian lands with the consent of the Indians interested. It is believed that improved conditions will obviate the necessity for this course during the coming year. Last year 1,006 original and inherited allotments embracing 104,814 acres were sold for \$2 232 833. There were received 1,306 applications for patents, of which 395 were denied and 911 approved, covering 98,406 acres. There were 186 certificates of competency issued on 48,423 acres, and 29 removals of restrictions on 1,661 acres.

FARMING AND GRAZING LEASE REGULATIONS.

Arrangements have recently been made with the Department of Justice whereby superintendents in charge of Indian reservations are authorized to submit directly to the proper United States district attorney with full report cases of failure of lessees to pay rentals, with recommendation that suit be instituted to collect same. This has eliminated a great amount of routine correspondence heretofore necessary under the practice requiring superintendents to report these cases to this office, after which they were referred to the office of the Secretary and then to the Department of Justice.

By recent decision of the United States District Court, District of Nebraska, Omaha Division, in the case of *United States v. The Bank of Winnebago*, it was held, in effect, that a lien on crops not planted would not take precedence over a subsequent mortgage given by the lessee on such crops and that the Government could not therefore enforce the lien clause contained in farming and grazing leases as against the mortgagee of such crops. This decision resulted in amending the leasing regulations so as to require all farming and grazing leases to be recorded in the local recorder's office and also in some States to require the lessees to give notes secured by mortgages given on their crops as soon as planted.

RIGHTS OF WAY.

HIGHWAYS.—Permission under the act of March 3, 1901, has been granted for the opening of over 200 miles of public highways, not including roads opened in the States of Nebraska and Montana under the act of March 4, 1915, full authority to approve maps of location filed thereunder having been placed in the hands of the several superintendents as contemplated by the act.

RAILROADS.—On November 22, 1921, permission to proceed with the construction of a line of railroad from Hardin to the Soap Creek oil field, Crow Reservation, Mont., was granted to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co. When this line is completed the Soap Creek oil field will be afforded the transportation facilities so necessary to its early development.

POWER PROJECTS.—Under the Federal water power act of June 10, 1920, as amended by the act of March 3, 1921, a grant was made to the Wisconsin-Minnesota Power & Light Co. involving the flowage of approximately 300 acres of tribal land within the Lac Courte Oreille Indian Reservation, Wis. At a hearing and council held at Reserve, the tribe expressed opposition to the project upon any terms or conditions whatever. However, the benefits which would result to the public from the equalization of the stream flow of the Chip-

pewa River, as proposed by the company, were so evident and considerable as to outweigh the objections of the tribe and accordingly license was issued to the company on August 8, 1921. A yearly rental of \$1,200 in addition to the stocking of the reservoir with muskalonge, pike, and bass, and other beneficial conditions were secured for the Indians.

CLAIMS OF THE INDIANS OF CALIFORNIA.

A hearing was held last April at which a number of delegates representing Indians of the State of California asked a modification of the previous adverse report on jurisdictional bills S. 2236 and H. R. 4383 to permit these Indians to have their claims against the Government heard by the Court of Claims.

At this hearing it was made clear that the previous adverse report would not be modified, as the department was unwilling to approve any bill that had for its purpose compensating Indians for the value of lands (about \$10,000,000) involved in the 18 treaties which were rejected by the Senate in 1852 by a unanimous vote.

It was also stated at this hearing that where Indians are without any tribal property and are indigent the Government should extend to them liberal aid in providing for their care and comfort and in securing to them the advantages of education and civilization, to the end that they may have homes and become self-supporting, useful citizens of the country; that a definite roll of these Indians should be made through the department showing their blood status, condition, and needs, with a view to legislation that would provide necessary relief; and that more liberal appropriations should be made for them than heretofore.

EMPLOYMENT OF TRIBAL ATTORNEYS.

Under existing law, attorney's contracts were last year approved for the following tribes: Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache, in Oklahoma; Bannock and Shoshone, in Idaho; Blackfeet and Gros Ventre, in Montana; Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux, in North Dakota; Clallam, in Washington; and Santee and Flandreau Band, in South Dakota.

Several contracts not in accordance with law, and without proper sanction, were disapproved.

CHIPPEWA INDIANS OF MINNESOTA.

The affairs of the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota received much attention during the year, and I personally visited the different agencies and met in council many of the members of the tribe for the purpose of gathering, as far as practicable, first-hand information upon the general situation.

In order to cover thoroughly the various interests involved it was decided to make a careful survey and an inquiry into all the different matters about which the Indians complain, and particularly with reference to the contention that they have never been compensated for the lands appropriated and now incorporated in what is known as the Minnesota National Forest, or for the timber left standing

thereon to promote reforestation, as authorized by the act of May 23, 1908.

The commission designated for this investigation will aim to secure accurate and full information, to be submitted for your consideration with a view to having any legislation to which the Indians may be entitled brought to the attention of Congress at its regular session in December of this year.

This bureau has for many years held that the State of Minnesota has no valid claim to the swamp lands on Indian reservations within the State as they existed on January 14, 1889, and has sought in various ways to prevent the patenting of such lands to the State, which prior to 1913 had covered approximately 152,364 acres. On June 22, 1922, the Department of Justice was requested to institute an original action in the Supreme Court of the United States to determine the respective rights of the Chippewa Indians and the State to these lands and to about 37,000 acres that remain unpatented.

LAND FOR HOMELESS INDIANS IN CALIFORNIA.

By the act of March 3, 1921 (41 Stat. L., 1234) an appropriation was made for the purchase of land for various small bands of Indians scattered throughout the State of California who are without means of obtaining a home or of earning adequate subsistence, and options recommended by this office on June 24, 1922, were approved for the purchase of six tracts of land totaling 289.61 acres in different sections of that State at a total cost of \$8,846.50, which exhausted the available balance of the appropriation for the fiscal year. These tracts were carefully selected by field officials of the Indian Service, and are deemed especially suitable for the object in view. The title to the land is retained by the Government.

FINAL ROLLS OF INDIAN TRIBES.

During the year final rolls of the following tribes were made and approved under the provisions of the act of June 30, 1919 (41 Stat. L., 9), for the purpose of prorating the tribal trust funds:

Pawnee, Cheyenne and Arapahoe, Kiowa, Comanche, Apache, and Ponca, in Oklahoma; Rosebud Sioux, in South Dakota; Bannock and Shoshone, in Idaho.

TRIBAL CLAIMS.

Bills were introduced in the Sixty-seventh Congress proposing to authorize various tribes and bands of Indians to submit alleged claims against the Government to the Court of Claims for adjudication. Reports were made to the Committee on Indian Affairs of the Senate and House of Representatives on such bills relating to about 20 claims of this character.

FORESTRY.

Because of continued depression in the lumber market no large offering of timber was made during the first half of the year and the

logging operations on areas previously contracted were much below normal. To meet the urgent requests of allottees of the Quinaielt Reservation in Washington that they be permitted to realize funds from the timber on their allotments, a tract, designated on the Point Grenville logging unit, was offered and sealed bids received on March 30, 1922. This unit, comprising approximately 305,000,000 feet, was sold to the M. R. Smith Lumber & Shingle Co. Immediately after this sale another unit of 305,000,000 feet, designated as the Cook Creek logging unit, was offered. The market showed great improvement in the Grays Harbor region soon after the offering and a bid of \$4.35 per thousand for cedar, spruce, and Douglas fir was received.

In September, 1921, the logging operations of the J. S. Stearns Lumber Co. on the Bad River Reservation in Wisconsin were completed. From the commencement of logging operations in 1894 this company had cut from this one reservation 1,267,579,303 feet of timber, from which the Indians had received approximately \$7,000,000. A small amount of timber on this reservation sold to the Bell Lumber Co. has not yet been cut. During the year logging operations were conducted by contractors on the Lac Courte Oreille, Red Lake, Coeur d'Alene, Colville, Flathead, Spokane, Tulalip, Klamath, and Jicarilla Reservations and the Indian Service manufactured at the Menominee Indian mills in Wisconsin about 15,000,000 feet of lumber.

The losses from forest fires during the year ending June 30, 1922, were very small. Recent months have witnessed a renewal of logging activities on several reservations. An early recovery of the lumber market seems now assured and preparations are being made for the consummation of timber sales on reservations occupied by Indians needing funds for industrial development.

SUPPRESSION OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

Since the coming of national prohibition the Indians do not obtain intoxicating liquors as easily as heretofore and the results have been very beneficial to them. The Indians are doing better work, crime has decreased, and progress is evidenced by increased industrial activities. The liquor problem among the Indians now involves the illegal manufacture of dangerous and poisonous concoctions which are demoralizing and injurious to health. The protection of the Indians from intoxicants is now largely a problem distinct from national prohibition and is in need of special and direct attention from the Indian Service. The appropriations by Congress for suppressing the liquor traffic among Indians have been materially reduced each year, diminishing from \$150,000 in 1919 to \$35,000 for the past year. Such special officers and facilities as can be provided from the appropriation are distributed in localities where most needed. The prosecutions are principally against bootleggers and persons operating moonshine stills. Wherever possible the enforcement officers work and cooperate with the local and State officials, which has proven to be very successful. Many preparations ordinarily intended for medicinal purposes but containing a large percentage of alcohol are offered to Indians at enormous profits. Many illicit stills have been raided and the operators vigorously prosecuted in an effort to protect the Indians from the evils of the illicit traffic in intoxicants.

PEYOTE.

In my judgment legislation is urgently needed to control the growing and harmful habit among the Indians of using peyote. Scientific investigation of the nature of this narcotic drug shows conclusively its dangerous effects. Some of the Indians profess to use peyote as a medicine for nearly all diseases, while others claim it is an ancient Indian sacrament in their worship. But medical scientists say that peyote has no medicinal value and if habitually used results in the derangement of both mental and physical structure. Its defense as a religious rite is largely fictitious, the promoters of its use having seized upon this idea in an attempt to prevent or delay prohibiting legislation. On a number of Indian reservations the use of peyote is not known; on others its introduction has been very recent, and on some it is becoming an insidious and alarming curse.

Since the matter of prohibitory or regulating legislation has been before Congress a number of times without enactment, the Indian Bureau has not sought strict regulations in restraint of this evil under the general powers vested in the department, but has recently issued a pamphlet on peyote containing much information compiled from the office files and other scientific sources for the purpose of aiding a fair and unprejudiced understanding of the subject, and a limited number of copies will be available to those interested in the improvement of social welfare generally, and especially among the Indians.

INDIAN CUSTOM MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

I think it not untimely to suggest the need of legislation subjecting all Indians to the laws of civilization respecting their marital relations. Indian Service officers and employees, missionaries, and others have been teaching for many years the enlightened moral standards for this phase of social well-being and, as compared with 10 years ago, gratifying progress has been made. But there is still too much disregard of the sacred principle upon which conjugal happiness and the dignity of family life depend to be passed by without the correction for which there is lacking adequate court jurisdiction.

The vicious practice of Indian custom marriage and separation is deplorable enough when followed by those of no education above the teachings of tribal tradition, but it is intolerable on the part of Indians who know better and have benefited by the uplift of conditions that rest upon a higher social order. The tribal courts, or court of Indian offenses, are not sufficient to deal successfully with the loose marital relations of barbaric origin and there should be some means provided for invoking State law more effectively than now exists, or otherwise requiring the decency which must be at the heart of all family life before we can have the right beginning of progress toward civilization.

PENSIONS FOR INDIAN SCOUTS.

Under the act of March 4, 1917, provisions are made for pensioning Indians who were enlisted in the military service of the United States as scouts, etc., and rendered service in Indian wars specified in that act. Indians who have claims for pensions thereunder are given assistance in the preparation of their claims by the superintendents of the different agencies and the Indian Office, and in the past year nearly 100 Indian scouts were awarded pensions on account of their services, while many others have claims pending or in the course of preparation.

FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

The only unfinished business of the Creek and Seminole Nations involves the disposition of tribal property for the former, worth approximately \$197,475, and like property for the latter valued at \$30,100, all allotment work having been heretofore completed and the citizens of both nations paid their prorata shares of tribal funds. The Cherokee tribal affairs were entirely closed some years ago, and there remain to be disposed of only the extensive tribal holdings of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, estimated at about \$13,500,000, and involving the sale of land and mineral deposits, the collection of deferred payments on previous sales, and the payment of accumulating tribal funds to individual members.

There are now approximately 17,900 persons of one-half or more Indian blood from all of whose land restrictions have not been removed, and the individual affairs of this restricted class, covering large and varied interests, educational, agricultural, mineral, and home building, must be carefully administered with a view to hastening the competency of the Indians to manage for themselves, since under existing law the restricted period, as applicable to members of the Five Civilized Tribes, will expire in less than nine years.

Last year restriction against alienation of allotments was removed from 509 Indians, and restrictions were conditionally removed from 231 tracts of land sold under supervision by the Government, which covered also use of the proceeds thereof. Individual Indian money in the sum of \$2,334,220.06 was expended for maintenance, farms, buildings, live stock, and equipments; 142 houses and 28 barns were built; 88 wells constructed; 233 wagons, 416 horses and mules, 178 cattle, and 323 hogs were purchased.

Splendid records were made by Indian farmers who exhibited their products at county, district, and State fairs with the most progressive white farmers.

A large enrollment of Indian children was reported in the public schools, but this was mainly outside the restricted class, for whom the continuation of tribal boarding schools will be necessary for some time to come.

OIL AND GAS IN THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.—During the year 130,415.41 acres were leased for oil and gas mining purposes. The

total revenue derived from oil and gas leases by restricted Indians is classified as follows:

Bonuses.....	\$689, 126. 41
Casinghead gas collections.....	108, 423. 13
Royalties on production.....	2, 247, 738. 78
Advance royalties and rentals.....	852, 331. 00
Total	3, 897, 619. 32

A total of 333 wells were drilled on departmental leases, 210 of which produced oil, 38 produced gas, and 85 were dry holes. The initial production of the oil wells ran from 20 to 4,000 barrels daily and the approximate initial production of the gas wells was from 1,000,000 to 20,000,000 cubic feet per day. The gross oil production for the year was 8,181,971.56 barrels.

On June 12, 1922, the Solicitor for the Interior Department rendered an opinion to the effect that extensions of oil and gas leases on lands of minor and incompetent members of the Five Civilized Tribes, which extensions were made in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, are valid, although not advertised in conformity with rules laid down by the Supreme Court of the State of Oklahoma, his opinion being based on the provisions of the act of May 27, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 312).

On July 30, 1921, the regulations governing the utilization of casinghead gas produced from oil wells were amended so as to adopt the actual selling price of gasoline as the basis on which to compute the royalty due the Indians.

OIL AND GAS OUTSIDE THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

At the close of the fiscal year 1921 the market price of oil had fallen to \$1 a barrel, the lowest quotation since August 26, 1916. Improved conditions are indicated by the later advance to \$2 a barrel and the fancy prices paid by large oil companies for good acreage when available.

The question of what constitutes the highest posted market price of crude oil in the mid-continent field has been the subject of controversy for a number of years and on February 16, 1922, the department reached the following conclusions:

1. The term "mid-continent oil field" shall be construed to mean the territory embraced in that field at the time the lease form and regulations were adopted, namely, the States of Oklahoma and Kansas, and not the present mid-continent oil field which takes in producing territory in Texas, Arkansas, and Louisiana.

2. The term "highest posted market price in the mid-continent oil field" shall be construed as the highest price posted by a purchasing company taking a substantial portion of the oil in the territory it is serving in Oklahoma or Kansas as distinguished from the company taking its oil mainly from companies with which it is affiliated and from leases producing a certain grade of oil or which purchases only a small portion of the oil in the territory it is serving.

The abrogation on July 20, 1921, of the 9,600-acre rule as applied to Indian reservations in Oklahoma, exclusive of the Five Civilized Tribes, Osage Nation, and Kiowa Reservation, enabled all lessees

holding maximum acreage to obtain additional leases in undeveloped territory, resulting not only in the development of land in unproven fields but an increase in the revenue of the Indians as well.

On June 19, 1922, a well was completed in the Otoe field in Oklahoma which produced about 300 barrels of oil a day and from four to five million cubic feet of gas. This is the first oil from the Otoe field, although gas in commercial quantities has been produced since 1915.

Oil development on the ceded portion of the Shoshone Indian Reservation, Wyo., is satisfactory, considering the lack of transportation and pipe-line facilities. Five new wells were completed in township 6 north, range 2 west. The production in this field has now reached proportions that will probably justify pipe-line construction this summer, which means a market for oil and immediate expansion of the field.

Two oil and gas wells are being drilled on restricted Indian land on the Blackfeet Reservation, Mont., under leases approved last year. The result will probably determine whether any more leases will be negotiated on that reservation.

There are now five producing oil wells on restricted Indian land in the Soap Creek field, Crow Reservation, Mont., with an estimated production of from 2,000 to 3,000 barrels a day for some years. Enough leases have been approved in several sections of the reservation to insure the testing of the various structures, but drilling operations on many of the leases have been delayed by lack of transportation and pipe-line facilities. Considerable trouble in the Soap Creek structure has come from infiltration of water, and a competent petroleum engineer has been detailed to investigate this condition in the field and take whatever steps are necessary to provide for protection against damage by water.

On the treaty part of the Navajo Reservation four leases of tribal land, each covering approximately 4,800 acres have been executed and approved, three of them being on the southern part of the reservation under the jurisdiction of the superintendent of the Navajo Agency, Fort Defiance, Ariz., and one in the north under the superintendent of the San Juan Agency, Shiprock, N. Mex. Test wells are now being drilled.

Two gas wells were brought in on tribal land of the Ute Mountain Indian Reservation in New Mexico adjacent to the Navajo Reservation, one producing approximately 2,000,000 cubic feet and the other producing approximately 36,000,000 cubic feet of gas per day.

On June 9, 1922, the Secretary of the Interior held that Executive-order reservations are subject to lease under the provisions of the oil-leasing act of February 25, 1920 (41 Stat. L., 437). Leases on such lands will be handled by the General Land Office.

OSAGE RESERVATION.—The outstanding feature on the Osage Reservation, Okla., has been the development of the Burbank field on the west side of the reservation. The limits of this field have not yet been determined and a number of large producing wells have been brought in yielding a high grade of oil. As a result, very large amounts of bonus have been offered for leases of tracts adjoining producing leases in this field, one tract containing 160 acres being

sold for a bonus of \$1,585,000, and several other tracts for more than \$1,000,000 each.

Three sales of Osage oil leases were held during the fiscal year and the number of acres sold and bonus received therefor are shown by the following tabulation:

Date of sale.	Acres sold.	Bonus per acre.	Total bonus.
Dec. 12, 1921.....	35,825	\$202.86	\$7,267,600
Mar. 2, 1922.....	33,467	118.02	3,949,950
June 28, 1922.....	32,900	330.94	10,887,950
Total.....	102,192	.....	22,105,500

Regulations to govern the settlement of damages to surface owners of their leases caused by mineral lessees in the Osage Reservation, as provided by the act of Congress approved March 3, 1921 (41 Stat., 1249), were approved October 20, 1921.

METALLIFEROUS MINERALS.

Ten leases covering mining claims located on various Indian reservations under the provisions of section 26 of the act of June 30, 1919 (41 Stat., 31), as amended by the Indian appropriations act of March 3, 1921, authorizing mining for metalliferous minerals, including magnesite, gypsum, limestone, and asbestos, on unallotted lands of Indian reservations were approved during the year. A number of applications for lease covering principally asbestos deposits in the Fort Apache and San Carlos Reservations were also approved, although leases thereon have not been consummated.

PROBATING ESTATES AND APPROVING WILLS OF DECEASED INDIANS.

Probating the trust estates of deceased Indians as well as passing upon their wills is important work requiring service trained in probate matters, both in the field and the office.

A graduated fee is charged for probating estates and approving wills, and these fees range from \$15 to \$50, depending on the appraised valuation of the estates of decedents.

During the year 3,164 heirship cases and 341 wills were disposed of.

Miscellaneous cases involving minor matters numbered 3,806.

Fifteen examiners of inheritance were employed in holding hearings on reservations and the public domain.

Fees aggregating \$80,840 were earned under authority of the act of February 14, 1920, which are covered into the Treasury of the United States and to that extent offset the \$100,000 annually appropriated for this work.

PROBATE WORK IN EASTERN OKLAHOMA.

A very important probate business is conducted in that part of Oklahoma which was formerly the Indian Territory, where it is necessary to see that the property of deceased restricted and de-

TABLE 7.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1915—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
NEW MEXICO—continued.		
Pueblo:		
(Under Santa Fe and Albuquerque Schools.)		
Tribe: Pueblo—	<i>Acres.</i>	
Jemez.....	1 40,550	Confirmed by United States patents in 1864, under old Spanish grants; acts of Dec. 22, 1858, vol. 11, p. 374, and June 21, 1860, vol. 12, p. 71. (See General Land Office Report for 1876, p. 242, and for 1880, p. 658.) See Executive orders of June 13 and Sept. 4, 1902, setting apart additional lands for San Felipe and Nambe Pueblos, and Executive order of July 29, 1905, setting apart additional lands for Santa Clara Pueblo. (See 60806-1905.) Approximately 32,000 acres added. Area original Santa Clara Pueblo, 17,368.52. Executive orders, Dec. 19, 1906, and Sept. 1, 1911, withdrawing 23,040 acres for Jemez Indians. Area of original Spanish grant, 17,510 acres. Executive order, July 1, 1910, 28,800 acres. Area of Pueblo proper, 125,225. (See 55714-1910.) Total area Pueblos, including Zuñi and Executive order res'n, 1,008,346. Resurveys 33149-14.
Acoma.....	1 95,792	
San Juan.....	1 17,545	
Picuris.....	1 17,461	
San Felipe.....	1 34,767	
Pecos.....	1 18,763	
Cochiti.....	1 24,256	
Santo Domingo.....	1 92,398	
Taos.....	1 17,861	
Santa Clara.....	1 49,369	
Tesuque.....	1 17,471	
San Ildefonso.....	1 17,293	
Projoaque.....	1 13,520	
Sia.....	1 17,515	
San Dia.....	1 24,137	
Isleta.....	1 110,080	
Nambe.....	1 13,586	
Laguna.....	1 154,025	
Santa Ana.....	1 17,361	
Zuñi.....	2 125,040	Executive orders, Mar. 16, 1877, May 1, 1883, and Mar. 3, 1885. Irrigable lands surveyed. (Area of original Spanish grant 17,581.25 acres.)
(Under Zuñi School.)		
Tribe: Zuñi Pueblo.		
Total.....	1,889,380	
NEW YORK.		
Alleghany.....	2 30,469	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, and of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 587.
(Under New York Agency.)		
Tribes: Onondaga and Seneca.		
Cattaraugus.....	2 21,680	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601; June 30, 1802, vol. 7, p. 70, and of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 587. (See Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 164.)
(Under New York Agency.)		
Tribes: Cayuga, Onondaga, and Seneca.		
Oil Spring.....	2 640	By arrangement with the State of New York. (See Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 166.) Seneca agreement of Jan. 3, 1893, ratified by act of Feb. 20, 1893, vol. 27, p. 470; act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 89.
(Under New York Agency.)		
Tribe: Seneca.		
Oneida.....	2 350	Treaty of Nov. 11, 1794, vol. 7, p. 44, and arrangement with the State of New York. (See Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 163.)
(Under New York Agency.)		
Tribe: Oneida.		
Onondaga.....	6,100	Do.
(Under New York Agency.)		
Tribes: Oneida, Onondaga, and St. Regis.		
St. Regis.....	14,640	Treaty of May 13, 1796, vol. 7, p. 55. (See Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 163.) They hold about 24,250 acres in Canada.
(Under New York Agency.)		
Tribe: St. Regis.		
Tonawanda.....	2 7,549	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, and Nov. 5, 1857, vol. 12, p. 991; purchased by the Indians and held in trust by the comptroller of New York; deed dated Feb. 14, 1862. (See also Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 165.)
(Under New York Agency.)		
Tribes: Cayuga and Tonawanda Bands of Seneca.		
Tuscarora.....	6,249	Treaty of Jan. 15, 1838, vol. 7, p. 551, and arrangement (grant and purchase) between the Indians and the Holland Land Co. (See Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 167.)
(Under New York Agency.)		
Tribes: Onondaga and Tuscarora.		
Total.....	87,677	
NORTH CAROLINA.		
Qualla boundary and other lands.	{ 2 48,000	Held by deed to Indians under decision of U. S. circuit court for western district of North Carolina, entered at November term, 1874, confirming the award of Rufus Barringer and others, dated Oct. 23, 1874, and acts of Aug. 14, 1876, vol. 19, p. 139, and Aug. 23, 1894, vol. 28, p. 441, and deeds to Indians from Johnston and others, dated Oct. 9, 1876, and Aug. 14, 1880. (See also H. Ex. Docs. No. 196, 47th Cong., 1st sess., and No. 128, 53d Cong., 2d sess.) Now held in fee by Indians, who are incorporated. Act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1000. (See Opinions of Asst. Atty. Gen., Mar. 14, 1894, and Feb. 3, 1904.) 35,000 acres of the 98,211 acres sold. Deeds dated Oct. 4, 1906; approved Dec. 12, 1906.
(Under Eastern Cherokee School.)	{ 2 15,211	
Tribe: Eastern Band of Cherokee.		
Total.....	63,211	
Outboundaries surveyed.		2 Partly surveyed.
		3 Surveyed.

TABLE 7.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1915—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
NORTH DAKOTA.		
	<i>Acres.</i>	
Devils Lake..... (Under Fort Totten School.) Tribes: Assiniboin, Cuthead, Santee, Sisseton, Yankton, and Wahpeton Sioux.		Treaty of Feb. 19, 1867, vol. 15, p. 505, agreement Sept. 20, 1872; confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 167. (See pp. 328-337 Comp. Indian Laws.) 137,381 acres allotted to 1,189 Indians; 727.83 acres reserved for church and 193.61 acres reserved for Government purposes. Act of Apr. 27, 1904, vol. 33, p. 319, to amend and ratify agreement made Nov. 2, 1901. President's proclamation of June 2, 1904, vol. 33, p. 2368.
Fort Berthold..... (Under Fort Berthold School.) Tribes: Arikara, Grosventre, and Mandan.	100,000	Unratified agreement of Sept. 1, 1851, and July 27, 1866 (see Laws relating to Indian Affairs, Department of Interior, 1883), pp. 317 and 322; Executive orders, Apr. 12, 1870, July 13, 1880, and June 17, 1892; agreement Dec. 14, 1886, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, p. 1032. (See Pres. proc. May 20, 1891, vol. 27, p. 919.) 225,634.91 acres allotted to 1,379 Indians (see letter book 445, p. 311). Under acts of Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1042), and June 1, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 455), 532 allotments, aggregating 35,687 acres, were approved Aug. 15, 1910, and 579 allotments, aggregating 112,544 acres, were approved Apr. 5, 1912. (See 61502-1910, proclamation June 29, 1911 (40 L. D., 151), 227,504 acres open; see H. J. Res. Apr. 3, 1912 (37 Stat. L., 631), and proclamation of Sept. 17, 1915, opening surface of lands classified as coal to homestead entry, authorized by act of Aug. 3, 1914 (38 Stat. L., 681).
Standing Rock..... (Under Standing Rock School.) Tribes: Blackfeet, Hunkpapa, Upper and Lower Yanktonai Sioux.		Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive orders Jan. 11-Mar. 16, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876. Agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884 (1,520,640 acres in South Dakota); unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624; for text see Misc. Indian Doc., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Congress of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted. Act of Congress, Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. Under acts Mar. 2, 1889, supra, Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1041), May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 451-460), and Feb. 14, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 675), 4,714 Indians have been allotted 1,387,976 acres. Under President's proclamation of Aug. 19, 1909 (36 Stat. L., 2500), 1,061,500 acres were opened to settlement. Remainder of lands opened to settlement by proclamation Mar. 15, 1915, as authorized by act Feb. 14, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 675, 680).
Turtle Mountain..... (Under Turtle Mountain Agency.) Tribe: Pembina Chippewa.		Executive orders Dec. 21, 1882, Mar. 29 and June 3, 1884. Agreement made Oct. 2, 1892, amended by Indian appropriation act approved and ratified Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 194. 43,820 acres allotted to 326 Indians and 186 acres reserved for church and school purposes under the above-named act. Allotments to 2,577 members of this band on public domain aggregating 370,704 acres have been approved.
Total.....	100,000	
OKLAHOMA.		
Apache..... (Under Kiowa School.)		Formerly Fort Sill. (See Executive order Feb. 26, 1897.) Act Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stat., 1173); act June 28, 1902 (32 Stat., 467). Ex. Doc. No. 117, 49th Cong., 2d sess., act Aug. 24, 1912 (37 Stat., 534); act June 30, 1913 (38 Stat., 92). Lands to be purchased for those members of this band, some 80 in number, who elected to remain in Oklahoma.
Cherokee..... (Under superintendent Five Civilized Tribes.)	1 308	Treaty with Western Cherokees at city of Washington, May 6, 1828 (7 Stat., 311), as amended by the treaty at Fort Gibson of Feb. 14, 1833 (7 Stat., 414); referred to in treaty with Cherokees at New Echota, Ga., Dec. 29, 1835 (7 Stat., 478); July 19, 1866 (14 Stat., 799), as supplemented by treaty of Apr. 27, 1868 (16 Stat., 727). Agreement of July 1, 1902 (32 Stat., 716). Approximately 41,824 Cherokees, including 4,919 freedmen, were allotted an average of 110 acres, 40 acres of which was a homestead to be nontaxable while held by the original allottee. Total acreage allotted, 4,346,203; sold, 50,905; unsold, 308.
Cherokee Outlet.....		Agreement of Dec. 19, 1891; ratified sec. 10 by act of Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 640), unoccupied part of Cherokee Outlet, not included in Territory of Oklahoma (26 Stat., 81). 62 Indians allotted 4,949.45 acres under act of Mar. 3, 1893.

¹ Surveyed.

tion from various sources, both individual and collective, animated, I am sure, by a desire to enlighten and elevate the spiritual elements of Indian life and character.

The federated endeavors of American women, now recognized as an admirable and effective instrumentality for the refinement of human aspirations and the strengthening of all worthy organization for social betterment, are full of kindly interest in our work.

The office has during the past year received friendly encouragement and helpful support from many organizations working for the welfare and advancement of the Indians, and an expression of appreciation is due for their valuable assistance.

I feel a peculiar obligation to the great body of Indian Service workers in the office and field, whose loyalty, industry, and, whenever necessary, a cheerful acceptance of hardship in the discharge of duty, indicate a high average of efficiency that is not adequately commended in a few words.

I wish in closing to acknowledge my appreciation of your helpful advice, your deep interest in the welfare of the Indians, and your hearty cooperation and support at all times.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. H. BURKE, *Commissioner.*

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

TABLE 7.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1915—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
OKLAHOMA—continued.		
Kiowa and Comanche. (Under Kiowa Agency.) Tribes: Apache, Comanche, Delaware, and Kiowa.	Acres.	Treaty of Oct. 21, 1867, vol. 15, pp. 581 and 589; agreement made Oct. 6, 1892; ratified by act of June 6, 1900, vol. 31, p. 676, ceding 2,488,893 acres, of which 445,000 acres have been allotted to 3,444 Indians; 11,972 acres reserved for agency, school, religious, and other purposes. The residue, 2,033,583 acres, opened to settlement (letter books 486, p. 440; 488, p. 478). President's proclamation of July 4, 1901, vol. 32, p. 1975; June 23, 1902, vol. 32, p. 2007; Sept. 4, 1902, vol. 32, p. 2026; and Mar. 29, 1904, vol. 33, p. 2340. Of the 480,000 acres grazing land set apart under act of June 6, 1900, 1,841.92 acres were reserved for town sites under act Mar. 20, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 801), 82,059.52 acres were allotted to 513 Indians under act of June 5, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 213), and 480 acres allotted to 3 Indians under act of June 5, as amended by act Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1018). The General Land Office reports the sale and entry of approximately 401,465.92 acres under act of June 5, and of 21,251.75 acres under act of June 28, 1906, to June 30, 1911. (See 874C-1909.) (See 75344-1908.) Under act May 29, 1908 (35 Stat., 471), and act June 23, 1910 (36 Stat., 801), 20,498 acres allotted to 169 Indians. Sale of unused, unreserved lands, act Mar. 3, 1911 (36 Stat., 1069). Act Mar. 4, 1915, Department of Agriculture experiment station. Sale of school and agency reserves, act June 30, 1913 (38 Stat., 92).
Fort Sill Apaches. (Under Kiowa School.)		Formerly prisoners of war, remnant and descendants of Chief Geronimo's Band, 6,149 acres of inherited Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache lands were purchased by the United States for allotment to 81 Indians and 3 whites of this band, who elected to remain in Oklahoma. (187 of the band removed to Mescalero. See Ann. Rept. 1913.) These lands were purchased under the acts of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 855), Aug. 24, 1912 (37 Stat., 534), appropriating \$200,000; June 30, 1913 (38 Stat., 94), appropriating \$100,000; and Aug. 1, 1914 (38 Stat., 587). See Executive order Feb. 26, 1897, act Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stat., 1173); act June 28, 1902 (32 Stat., 467); Ex. Doc. No. 117, 49th Cong., 2d sess.
Modoc. (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Modoc.		Agreement with Eastern Shawnees made June 23, 1874 (see Ann. Rept. 1882, p. 271), and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 447. Lands all allotted—3,966 acres allotted to 68 Indians, 8 acres reserved for church and cemetery purposes, 2 acres for school, and 24 acres for timber. (Letter book 220, p. 102.) Act Mar. 3, 1909. (35 Stat., 752.)
Oakland. (Under Ponca School.) Tribes: Tonkawa and Lipan.		Act of May 27, 1878, vol. 20, p. 84. (See Ann. Rept. for 1882, p. LXII). (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 476.) (See deed from Nez Perce, May 22, 1885, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 504.) 11,456 acres allotted to 73 Indians; 160.50 acres reserved for Government and school purposes. The residue, 79,276.60 acres, opened to settlement. (Letter book 257, p. 240.) Agreement made Oct. 21, 1891, ratified by Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 27, p. 644. (For text, see Ann. Rept., 1893, p. 524.)
Osage. (Under Osage School.) Tribes: Great and Little Osage.		Article 16, Cherokee treaty of July 19, 1866, vol. 14, p. 804; order of Secretary of the Interior, Mar. 27, 1871; act of June 5, 1872, vol. 17, p. 228. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 482.) (See act of June 28, 1906 (34 Stats., 539), act of Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stats., 787), and Public Resolution No. 51, approved Feb. 28, 1909.) 2,230 Indians have been allotted 1,065,134.31 acres (3 selections). Since July 1, 1909, these 2,230 Indians have been allotted 1,465,350 acres from surplus lands, and 5,178.53 acres have been reserved for church, town-site, and railroad purposes. Act Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stat., 778).
Otoe. (Under Otoe School.) Tribes: Oto and Missouri.		Act of Mar. 3, 1881, vol. 21, p. 381; order of the Secretary of the Interior, June 25, 1881. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 470.) Under acts of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stats., 388), Feb. 28, 1891 (26 Stats., 794), and A pr. 21, 1904 (33 Stats., 189), 128,251 acres were allotted to 514 Indians (885 allotments—see letter book 929, p. 326), 720 acres were reserved for agency, school, church, and cemetery purposes, and 640 acres set aside for tribal uses.

TABLE 7.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1915—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
OKLAHOMA—continued.		
Ottawa..... (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Ottawa of Blanchards Fork and Roche de Boeuf.	Acres.	Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513; 12,995 acres were allotted to 160 Indians; 557.95 acres were authorized to be sold by act of Mar. 3, 1891 (vol. 26, p. 989). The residue, 1,587.25 acres, sold. Letter book 229, p. 115, and act Mar. 3, 1899 (35 Stat., 752).
Pawnee..... (Under Pawnee School.) Tribe: Pawnee.		Act of Apr. 10, 1876, vol. 19, p. 29. Of this, 230,014 acres are Cherokee and 53,006 acres are Creek lands. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 470.) 112,701 acres allotted to 220 Indians; 840 acres were reserved for school, agency, and cemetery purposes; the residue, 169,320 acres, opened to settlement. (Letter books 261, p. 3F8, and 263, p. 5.) Agreement made Nov. 23, 1892, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 27, p. 644. (For text see Ann. Rept., 1893, p. 526.)
Peoria..... (Under Seneca School.) Tribes: Kaskaskia, Mi- ami, Peoria, Pianka- shaw, and Wea.		Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. 43,334 acres allotted to 218 Indians. The residue, 6,313.27 acres, sold under act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stats., 245).
Ponca..... (Under Ponca School.) Tribe: Ponca.	1 387	Acts of Aug. 15, 1876, vol. 19, p. 192; Mar. 3, 1877, vol. 19, p. 287; May 27, 1878, vol. 20, p. 76; and Mar. 3, 1881, vol. 21, p. 422. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 473.) There have been allotted to 782 Indians 100,734 acres, and reserved for agency, school, mission, and cemetery purposes 523.66 acres, leaving unallotted and unreserved 387 acres. (Letter books 302, p. 311, and 813 p. 401.) Indian appropriation act approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 217. (See 35067-1915.)
Potawatomi..... (Under Shawnee School.) Tribes: Absentee Shaw- nee and Potawatomi.		Treaty of Feb. 27, 1867, vol. 15, p. 631; act of May 23, 1872, vol. 17, p. 159. (222,716 acres are Creek ceded lands; 365,851 acres are Seminole lands.) Agreements with citizen Potawatomi June 25 and Absentee Shawnees June 26, 1850; ratified and confirmed in the Indian appropriation act of Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1016-1021. 215,679.42 acres allotted to 1,489 Potawatomi, and 70,791.47 acres allotted to 563 Absentee Shawnees, and 510.63 acres reserved for Government purposes; the residue opened to settlement by the President's proclamation of Sept. 18, 1891, vol. 27, p. 989. (See letter book 222, pp. 442, 444, and Ann. Rept. for 1891, p. 677.)
Quapaw..... (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Quapaw.		Treaties of May 13, 1833, vol. 7, p. 424, and of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. (56,245.21 acres allotted to 248 Indians, 400 acres reserved for school and 40 acres for church purposes. (Letter book 335, p. 326.) Agreement of Mar. 23, 1893, ratified in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 2, 1895, vol. 28, p. 907. Agreement of Jan. 2, 1899, ratified in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1067. Act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 997.
Sauk and Fox..... (Under Sac and Fox School.) Tribes: Ottawa, Sauk and Fox of the Mississippi.		Treaty of Feb. 18, 1867, vol. 15, p. 495; agreement June 12, 1890; ratified by act of Feb. 13, 1891, vol. 26, p. 749. 87,683.46 acres allotted to 548 Indians, and 800 acres reserved for school and agency purposes; the residue opened to settlement by the President's proclamation Sept. 18, 1891, vol. 27, p. 989. (See letter book 222, p. 169, and Ann. Rept. for 1891, p. 377.)
Seminole..... (Under superintendent Five) Civilized Tribes, Muskogee, Okla.)		Treaties of Mar. 21, 1866, vol. 14, p. 755. (See Creek agreement of Feb. 14, 1881, Ann. Rept. 1882, p. 54, and deficiency act of Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 265.) Agreement of Mar. 16, 1889. (See Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 2, 1889.) Agreement recorded in the treaty book, vol. 3, p. 35; agreement made Dec. 16, 1897, ratified by the act of July 1, 1898, vol. 30, p. 567; agreement of Oct. 7, 1899, ratified by act of June 2, 1900, vol. 31, p. 250. Approximately 3,127 Indians have been allotted 359,697 acres; sold, 4,223.74 acres.
Seneca..... (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Seneca.		Treaties of Feb. 28, 1831, vol. 7, p. 348; of Dec. 29, 1832, vol. 7, p. 411, and of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. 41,813 acres allotted to 435 Indians; 104.22 acres reserved for Government, church, and school purposes. Agreement of Dec. 2, 1901, ratified by act of May 27, 1902, vol. 32, p. 262.

1 Surveyed.

TABLE 7.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1915—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
OKLAHOMA—continued.		
Shawnee (Under Seneca School.) Tribes: Seneca and Eastern Shawnee.	Acres.	Treaties of July 20, 1831, vol. 7, p. 351; of Dec. 29, 1832, vol. 7, p. 411; of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513, and agreement with Modocs, made June 23, 1874 (see Ann. Dept., 1882, p. 271), confirmed by Congress in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 447. 12,745 acres allotted to 117 Indians; 86 acres reserved for agency purposes (letter books 208, p. 266, and 233, p. 207); the residue, 2,543 acres, sold (agreement of Dec. 2, 1901, ratified by act of May 27, 1902, vol. 32, p. 262).
Wichita (Under Kiowa Agency.) Tribes: Ioni, Caddo, Comanche, Delaware, Tonkawa, Waco, and Wichita.		(See treaty of July 4, 1866, with Delawares, art. 4, vol. 14, p. 794.) Unratified agreement, Oct. 19, 1872. (See Ann. Rept., 1872, p. 101.) Agreement made June 4, 1891, ratified by act of Mar. 2, 1895, vol. 28, p. 895. 152,714 acres allotted to 957 Indians; 4,151 acres reserved for agency, school, religious, and other purposes. The residue, 586,468 acres, opened to settlement (letter book 490, p. 90). President's proclamation of July 4, 1901, vol. 32, p. 1975.
Wyandot (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Wyandot.		Unoccupied Chickasaw and Choctaw leased lands west of the North Fork of the Red River. Act of May 4, 1896, vol. 29, p. 113. President's proclamation, Mar. 16, 1896, vol. 29, p. 878. Act of June 6, 1900 (31 Stat., 680). Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. 20,942 acres allotted to 244 Indians, 16 acres to churches, etc., leaving 534.72 acres unallotted (letter book 228, p. 332). Unallotted land sold, act Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stat., 752).
Total.....	6,475	
OREGON.		
Grande Ronde (Under Siletz Agency.) Tribes: Kalapuya, Clackamas, Cow Creek, Lakmiut, Marys River, Molala, Nestucca, Rogue River, Santiam, Shasta, Tumwater, Umpqua, Wapato, and Yamhill.		Treaties of Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1143, and of Dec. 21, 1855, vol. 12, p. 982; Executive order June 30, 1857. 440 acres reserved for Government use and 32,983 acres allotted to 269 Indians. (See letter book 210, p. 328.) Act of Apr. 28, 1904, vol. 33, p. 567, amending and ratifying agreement of June 27, 1901 (33 L. D., 586).
Klamath (Under Klamath School.) Tribes: Klamath, Modoc, Paiute, Pit River, Walpapa, and Yahooskin Band of Snake (Shoshoni).	1 811, 802	Treaty of Oct. 14, 1864, vol. 16, p. 707. Act June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 321). Act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 260). 207,373 acres allotted to 1,345 Indians; 6,094.77 acres reserved for agency, school, and church purposes. Indian appropriation act approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 202; act of Mar. 3, 1905, vol. 33, p. 1033, and act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat., 367). (See act of Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stat. L., 752), removal of Modocs in Oklahoma to Klamath and allotments thereto.) Boundary dispute (see 9881-1911).
Siletz (Under Siletz Agency.) Tribes: Alsea, Coquille, Kusan, Kwatami, Rogue River, Skoton, Shasta, Salustka, Sluslaw, Tututni, Umpqua, and 13 others.		Unratified treaty, Aug. 11, 1855; Executive orders Nov. 9, 1855, and Dec. 21, 1865, and act of Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 446. Agreement Oct. 31, 1892, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 323. 44,459 acres allotted to 551 Indians. Residue, 177,563.66 acres (except 5 sections), ceded to United States. (See letter book 281, p. 358.) President's proclamation, May 16, 1895, vol. 29, p. 866. Acts of May 31, 1900, vol. 31, p. 233, and Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1085. Act of May 13, 1910 (36 Stat., 367).
Umatilla (Under Umatilla School.) Tribes: Cayuse, Umatilla, and Wallawalla.	2 74, 232	Treaty of June 9, 1855, vol. 12, p. 945, and act of Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 297; Mar. 3, 1885, vol. 23, p. 340, and sec. 8 of act of Oct. 17, 1888, vol. 25, p. 559. (See orders Secretary of Interior, Dec. 4, 1888, Ann. Rept., 1891, p. 682.) 82,542.15 acres allotted to 1,116 Indians, 980 acres reserved for school and mission purposes. (See letter book 255, p. 132.) Act of July 1, 1902, vol. 32, p. 730.
Warm Springs (Under Warm Springs School.) Tribes: Des Chutes, John Day, Paiute, Tenino, Warm Springs, and Wasco.	3 322, 435	Treaty of June 25, 1855, vol. 12, p. 963. 140,369 acres allotted to 967 Indians, and 1,195 acres reserved for church, school, and agency purposes. The residue, 322,108 acres, unallotted and unreserved (letter book 334, p. 295).
Total.....	1,208, 469	

¹ Outboundaries surveyed.

² Surveyed.

TABLE 7.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1915—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
SOUTH DAKOTA.		
Crow Creek and Old Winnebago. (Under Crow Creek School.) Tribes: Lower Yanktonai, Lower Brule, Miniconjou, and Two Kettle Sioux.	Acres. 111,203	Order of department, July 1, 1863 (see Ann. Rept., 1863, p. 318); treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive order, Feb. 27, 1885 (see President's proclamation of Apr. 17, 1885, annulling Executive order of Feb. 27, 1885; Ann. Rept., 1885, p. 51); act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888; President's proclamations, Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. There have been allotted to 1,461 Indians 272,720 acres, and reserved for agency, school, and religious purposes 1,076.90 acres.
Lake Traverse..... (Under Sisseton School.) Tribes: Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux.	-----	Treaty of Feb. 19, 1867, vol. 15, p. 505; agreement, Sept. 20, 1872; confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 167. (See pp. 328-337, Comp. Indian Laws.) Agreement, Dec. 12, 1889, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1035-1038. 308,838 acres allotted to 2,000 Indians, 32,840.25 acres reserved for State school purposes, 1,347.01 acres for church and agency purposes; the residue, 574,678.40 acres, opened to settlement. (See President's proclamation, Apr. 11, 1892, vol. 27, p. 1017.) Trust period extended 10 years, Executive order of Apr. 16, 1914.
Cheyenne River..... (Under Cheyenne River School.) Tribes: Blackfeet, Miniconjou, Sans Arcs, and Two Kettle Sioux.	290,053	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884. Unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624, for text see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted. Act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. (See act of Feb. 20, 1896, vol. 29, p. 10.) President's proclamations of Feb. 7, 1903, vol. 32, p. 2035, and Mar. 30, 1904, vol. 33, p. 2340. 981,474.34 acres have been allotted to 3,441 Indians. (See L. B. 828, p. 321.) Act of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 460). Under President's proclamation of Aug. 19, 1909 (36 Stat., 2500), 1,158,010 acres were opened to settlement, leaving unallotted and unreserved 290,053 acres.
Lower Brule..... (Under Lower Brule School.) Tribes: Lower Brule and Lower Yanktonai Sioux.	152,159	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884. Unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624; for text see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted. Act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. (See act of Feb. 20, 1896, vol. 29, p. 10.) Agreement made Mar. 1, 1898, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1899, vol. 30, p. 1362, ceding 120,000 acres to the United States. 187,356 acres allotted to 777 Indians, and 964.06 acres reserved for agency, school, and religious purposes, leaving unallotted and unreserved 175,470.76 acres. (See letter book 498, p. 336.) (See act of Apr. 21, 1906, 34 Stats., 124 and 1048, and President's proclamations of Aug. 12, 1907, and Sept. 24, 1913.)

† Surveyed.

TABLE 1.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1922—Continued.

States, superintendencs, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							More than half.	Half or less.
Mississippi: Choctaw Indians.....	1,297	628	669	646	651	1,297		
Missouri: Not under agent.....	1,171							
Montana.....	12,648	6,432	6,216	6,099	6,549	6,268	2,396	3,984
Blackfeet School, Blackfeet.....	3,066	1,555	1,511	1,634	1,432	1,299	814	953
Crow Agency, Crow.....	1,766	915	861	789	977	1,100	298	368
Flathead School, Flathead.....	2,628	1,350	1,278	1,178	1,450	588	548	1,492
Fort Belknap School.....	1,146	588	558	555	591	656	160	330
Assiniboine.....	542	283	256					
Grosventre.....	604	305	299					
Fort Peck School.....	2,158	1,089	1,069	1,159	999	1,075	299	784
Assiniboine.....	799	395	404					
Yankton.....	1,353	694	665					
Rocky Boy Agency—Rocky Boy Band.....	477	249	228	218	259	268	209	
Tongue River School—Northern Cheyenne.....	1,407	696	711	566	841	1,282	68	57
Nebraska.....	2,526	1,334	1,192	1,213	1,313	1,661	470	395
Omaha School—Omaha.....	1,434	749	685	720	714	1,065	86	283
Winnebago School—Winnebago.....	1,092	585	507	493	599	566	384	112
Nevada.....	10,952	5,469	5,483	3,034	7,918	9,124	1,403	425
Fallon School.....	474	238	236	133	341	448	26	0
Paiute at Fallon.....	360	186	174	89	271	351	9	
Lovelocks.....	114	52	62	44	70	97	17	
Fort McDermitt Paiute.....	297	146	151	99	198	281	10	6
Moapa River—Paiute.....	126	69	57	49	77	117	0	9
Nevada—Paiute.....	543	249	294	176	364	538	5	
Reno, special agent—Paiute, Shoshone Washo, and other scattered bands.....	8,000	4,000	4,000	2,000	6,000	6,400	1,200	400
Walker River School.....	843	420	423	253	590	716	127	
Paiute.....	488	240	248					
Paiute (Mason Valley).....	353	178	175	253	590	716	127	
Washo.....	2	2						
Western Shoshone School.....	669	347	322	221	348	624	35	10
Hopi.....	1		1					
Paiute.....	234	130	104					
Shoshoni.....	331	177	154					
Shoshoni Paiute.....	103	40	63					
New Hampshire: Not under agent.....	144							
New Jersey: Not under agent.....	199							
New Mexico.....	21,569	11,079	10,490	11,343	10,226	21,320	231	18
Jicarilla—Jicarilla Apache.....	596	314	282	273	323	596		
Mescalero School.....	627	308	319	274	353	583	26	18
Mescalero Apache.....	452	216	236	193	259	408	26	18
Fort Hill Apache (removal).....	175	92	83	81	94	175		
Northern Pueblos.....	1,833	933	900	921	912	1,684	149	
Nambe.....	117	60	57			102	15	
Picuris.....	108	54	54			94	14	
Pojarque.....	8	5	3				8	
San Ildefonso.....	100	55	45			89	11	
San Juan.....	445	226	219			398	47	
Santa Clara.....	334	174	160			298	36	
Taos.....	697	299	308			589	18	
Tesuque.....	114	60	54			114		

TABLE 7.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1915—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
UTAH—continued.		
Uintah Valley..... (Under Uintah and Ouray Agency.) Tribes: Gosiute, Pavant, Uinta, Yampa, Grand River, Uncompahgre and White River Ute.	<i>Acres.</i> 1 249,340	Executive orders, Oct. 3, 1861; act of June 18, 1878 (2 Stats., 165); acts of May 5, 1864, vol. 13, p. 63, and May 24, 1888, vol. 25, p. 157; joint resolution of June 19, 1902, vol. 32, p. 744; act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 997; Indian appropriation act, approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 207; President's proclamations of July 14, 1905, setting aside 1,010,000 acres as a forest reserve, 2,100 acres as town sites, 1,004,285 acres opened to homestead entry, 2,140 acres in mining claims; under act May 27, 1902 (32 Stats., 263), 99,407 acres allotted to 1,284 Indians, and 60,160 acres under reclamation, the residue, 179,194.65 acres, unallotted and unreserved. (See letter book 75, p. 398.)
Uncompahgre..... (Under Uintah and Ouray Agency.) Tribe: Tabaquache Ute.		Executive order, Jan. 5, 1882. (See act of June 15, 1880, ratifying the agreement of Mar. 6, 1880, vol. 21, p. 199.) 12,540 acres allotted to 83 Indians, remainder of reservation restored to public domain, act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 62. (Letter book 403, p. 115.) Joint resolution of June 19, 1902, vol. 32, p. 744.
Total.....	306,880	
WASHINGTON.		
Chehalis..... (Under Cushman School.) Tribes: Chinook (Tsimuk), Clatsop, and Chehalis.		Order of the Secretary of the Interior, July 8, 1864; Executive order, Oct. 1, 1886. 471 acres set aside for school purposes. The residue, 3,753.63 acres, restored to the public domain for Indian homestead entry. 36 Indians made homestead selections, covering all the land. (See letter book 152, p. 201, and 153, p. 45.)
Columbia..... (Under Colville School.) Tribe: Columbia (Moses band.)		Executive orders, Apr. 19, 1879, Mar. 6, 1880, and Feb. 23, 1883. (See Indian appropriation act of July 4, 1884, vol. 23, p. 79.) Agreement made July 7, 1883, ratified by act of July 4, 1884, vol. 23, p. 79. Executive order, May 1, 1886; Executive order of Mar. 9, 1894; department orders of Apr. 11, 1894, and Apr. 20, 1894, and Executive order of Jan. 19, 1895. 26,218 acres allotted to 35 Indians (see Executive order of May 21, 1886, and act of Mar. 8, 1906, 34 Stats., 55).
Colville..... (Under Colville Agency.) Tribes: Coeur d'Alene, Colville, Kalispel, Okingsan, Lake, Methow, Nespelim, Pend d'Oreille, Sanpoil, and Spokane.	1 1,297,009	Executive orders, Apr. 9 and July 2, 1872; agreement made July 7, 1883, ratified by act of July 4, 1884, vol. 23, p. 79. Act of July 1, 1892, vol. 27, p. 62. (See acts of Feb. 20, 1896, vol. 29, p. 9, and July 1, 1898, vol. 30, p. 593.) 51,653 acres in north half allotted to 660 Indians (see letter book 428, p. 100); remainder of north half, estimated at 1,449,268 acres, opened to settlement Oct. 10, 1900 (see proclamation of the President, dated Apr. 10, 1900, 31 Stats., p. 1963). 240 acres have been reserved for town sites. 2,750.82 acres temporarily withdrawn for town sites. The residue, 1,297,009 acres (estimated), unallotted. Act of Feb. 7, 1903, vol. 32, p. 803. Allotments to be made under act of Mar. 22, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 80), and act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 863). Lands now being allotted.
Hoh River..... (Under Neah Bay School.) Tribe: Hoh.	640	Executive order, Sept. 11, 1893.
Kalispel..... (Under Coeur d'Alene Agency, Idaho.)	4,629	Executive order, Mar. 23, 1914.
Klickitat..... (Nonreservation; Roseburg, Oreg.)		6 townships in Gilliam County, Wash., set aside for allotment selection by about 200 Indians under sec. 4, act Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat., 388), as amended. (See 80088-1912.)
Lummi..... (Under Tulalip School.) Tribes: Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.		Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, Nov. 22, 1873. Allotted 12,560.94 acres to 109 Indians; school conducted on 2-acre tract purchased from John Martin.
Makah..... (Under Neah Bay School.) Tribes: Makah and Quileute.	1 19,312	Treaty of Neah Bay, Jan. 31, 1855, vol. 12, p. 939; Executive orders, Oct. 26, 1872, Jan. 2 and Oct. 21, 1873. 3,727 acres allotted to 373 Indians. (See letter book 960, 228 and 37679 1907.)
Muckleshoot..... (Under Cushman School.) Tribe: Muckleshoot.		Executive orders, Jan. 20, 1857, and Apr. 9, 1874. 44 Indians have been allotted 3,532.72 acres.

1 Partly surveyed.

2 Outboundaries surveyed.

TABLE 7.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1915—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
WASHINGTON—continued.		
Nisqualli. (Under Cushman School.) Tribes: Muckleshoot, Nisqualli, Puyallup, Skwawksnamish, Stallakoom, and 5 others.	Acres.	Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; Executive order, Jan. 20, 1857. Land all allotted. 4,718 acres to 30 Indians.
Ozette. (Under Neah Bay School.) Tribe: Ozette.	640	Executive order, Apr. 12, 1893.
Port Madison. (Under Tulalip School.) Tribes: Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.	1 65	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; order of the Secretary of the Interior, Oct. 21, 1864. 7,219 acres allotted to 51 Indians; the residue, 65 acres, unallotted.
Puyallup. (Under Cushman School.) Tribes: Muckleshoot, Nisqualli, Puyallup, Skwawksnamish, Stallakoom, and 5 others.		Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; Executive orders, Jan. 20, 1857, and Sept. 6, 1873. 17,463 acres allotted to 167 Indians. Agreement made Nov. 21, 1876, ratified by act of Feb. 20, 1893, vol. 27, p. 464. (For text see annual report 1893, p. 518.) The residue, 599 acres laid out as an addition to the city of Tacoma, has been sold, with the exception of 39.79 acres reserved for school, and 19.43 acres for church and cemetery purposes, under acts of Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 633, June 7, 1897) (30 Stats., 62), and act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stats., 377).
Quilteute. (Under Neah Bay School.) Tribe: Quilteute.	2 837	Executive order, Feb. 19, 1889.
Quinalt. (Under Cushman School.) Tribes: Quaitso and Quinalt.	1 158, 784	Treaties of Olympia, July 1, 1855, and Jan. 25, 1856, vol. 12, p. 971; Executive order, Nov. 4, 1873. Under acts of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stats., 388), and Feb. 28, 1891 (26 Stats., 794), 600 Indians have been allotted 54,989.80 acres and 456.56 have been reserved for agency, lighthouse, and other purposes, leaving unallotted and unreserved 158,784 acres. Act Mar. 4, 1911 (36 Stat., 1545).
Shoalwater. (Under Cushman School.) Tribes: Shoalwater and Chehalis.	1 335	Executive order, Sept. 22, 1866, 55,535-7-1909.
Skokomish. (Under Cushman School.) Tribes: Clallam, Skokomish, and Twana.		Treaty of Point No Point, Jan. 26, 1855, vol. 12, p. 933; Executive order, Feb. 25, 1874. Allotted in treaty reserve 4,900 acres; residue, none. (See L. B., 895, p. 268.) Allotted in Executive order addition, known as the Fisher addition, 814 acres; residue, none. (L. B., 895, p. 285.) 62 allotments.
Snohomish or Tulalip. (Under Tulalip School.) Tribes: Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.	1 324	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, Dec. 23, 1873. 22,166 acres allotted to 164 Indians.
Spokane. (Under Spokane Agency.) Tribe: Spokane.	82, 647	Executive order, Jan. 18, 1881. Agreement made Mar. 18, 1887, ratified by Indian appropriation act approved July 13, 1892, vol. 27, p. 139. (For text see Ann. Rept., 1892, p. 743.) Joint resolution of Congress of June 19, 1902, vol. 32, p. 744. Under act of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 458), approximately 626 Indians have been allotted 64,794 acres, and 1,247.30 acres set aside for church, school, agency, and town-site purposes. By proclamation of May 22, 1909, the President opened the surplus lands to settlement. 5,781 acres classified as agricultural land, 82,647.50 acres classified as timber reserved for tribal use.
Squaxon Island (Klacheimin). (Under Cushman School.) Tribes: Nisqualli, Puyallup, Skwawksnamish, Stallakoom, and 5 others.		Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; land all allotted, 1,494.15 acres, to 23 Indians.
Swinomish (Perrys Island). (Under Tulalip School.) Tribes: Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.		Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, Sept. 9, 1873. Allotted, 7,359 acres to 71 Indians; reserved for school, 89.80 acres.

¹ Surveyed.

² Outboundaries surveyed.

TABLE 1.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1922—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							More than half.	Half or less.
South Dakota.....	23,448	11,755	11,693	12,780	10,668	12,585	5,121	5,742
Cheyenne River School—Blackfeet.	2,870	1,460	1,410	1,351	1,519	1,627	483	760
Mini'onjou, Sans Arc, and Two Kettle Sioux								
Lower Yanktonai Sioux.....	937	446	491	416	521	688	136	113
Flan'rau School—Flandreau Sioux.	291	157	134	120	171	155	116	20
Lower Brule School—Lower Brule Sioux								
Pine Ridge School—Oglala Sioux.	7,362	3,697	3,665	3,117	4,245	4,702	1,297	1,363
Rosebud School—Rosebud Sioux.	5,516	2,728	2,788	2,460	3,056	3,234	656	1,626
Sisseton School—Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux.	2,392	1,250	1,142	1,191	1,201	800	796	796
Yankton School.....	3,541	1,735	1,806	1,730	1,811	1,136	1,521	884
Yankton Sioux.....	1,958	962	996	1,037	921	902	675	381
Santee Sioux.....	1,211	599	612	488	273	517	319	375
Pon'a.....	372	174	198	205	167	102	142	128
Tennessee: Not under agent.....	¹ 56							
Texas: Not under agent.....	¹ 2,110							
Utah.....	1,580	781	799	733	847	1,428	99	53
Goshute Agency.....	344	173	171	137	207	331	13	
Goshute.....	161	80	81					
Cedar City.....	39	19	20					
Indian Peak.....	25	13	12					
Kanosh.....	29	14	15	137	207	331	13	
Koosarum.....	39	19	20					
Warm Creek.....	6	4	2					
Washakie.....	45	24	21					
Shivwits School—Paiute.....	102	45	57	40	62	102		
Uintah and Ouray Agency.....	1,134	563	571	556	578	995	86	53
Uintah Ute.....	449	218	238					
Un'omphagre Ute.....	412	212	209					
White River Ute.....	257	133	124					
Vermont: Not under agent.....	¹ 24							
Virginia: Not under agent.....	¹ 822							
Washington.....	10,920	5,356	5,564	4,478	6,442	6,796	2,237	1,887
Colville School—Confederated Colville.....	2,478	1,233	1,245	934	1,524	1,385	460	633
Neah Bay School.....	657	344	313	287	370	562	20	75
Hoh.....	40	23	17	16	24	40		
Makah.....	414	217	197	201	213	331	20	63
Olette.....	7	4	3		7			
Quileute.....	196	100	96	70	126	184		12
Spokane School.....	673	318	355	309	364	298	86	289
Chewelah.....	6	5	1					
Spokane.....	667	313	354	309	364	298	86	289
Taholah.....	615	305	310	267	348	458	111	46
Chehalis.....	95	48	47	42	53	90	5	
Muckleshoot.....	182	93	89	89	93	140	27	15
Nisqually.....	73	40	33	15	58	44	19	10
Skokomish.....	199	89	110	92	107	124	54	21
Squaxon Island.....	66	35	31	29	37	60	6	
Queets River Reservation.....	43	21	22	8	35	41	2	
Quileute.....	15	6	9					
Quinalt.....	28	15	13	8	35	41	2	

¹ 1920 census.

TABLE 7.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1915—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty law, or other authority establishing reserve.
WYOMING.		
Wind River..... (Under Shoshone School.) Tribes: Northern Arapaho and Eastern Band of Shoshoni.	Acres. 1 608,526	Treaty of July 3, 1868, vol. 15, p. 673; acts of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 166, and Dec. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 291; Executive order, May 21, 1887. Agreement made Apr. 21, 1896, amended and accepted by act of June 7, 1896 (vol. 30, p. 93); amendment accepted by Indians July 10, 1897. (See Land Div. letter book 359, p. 468.) Act of Mar. 3, 1905, ratifying and amending agreement with Indians of Apr. 21, 1904. (See vol. 33, p. 1016.) President's proclamation June 2, 1906, opening ceded part to settlement. It contained 1,472,844.15 acres. (See letter book 866, p. 157.) Reserved for Mail Camp, 120 acres; reserved for Mail Camp Park, 40 acres; reserved for bridge purposes, 40 acres. Subject to disposition under President's proclamation, 1,438,633.66 acres. 223,236 acres were allotted to 2,154 Indians, and 1,792.05 acres were reserved for agency, school, church, and cemetery purposes, under acts of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stats., 388), as amended by act of Feb. 28, 1891 (26 Stats., 794), and treaty of July 3, 1868 (15 Stats., 673), leaving unallotted and unreserved 608,526.06 acres.
Total.....	608,526	
Grand total.....	33,353,433	

¹ Partly surveyed.

TABLE 8.—Lands set apart during fiscal years ended June 30, 1914 and 1915, for temporary use and occupation by mission organizations.

[1914 designated by *.]

States and reservations.	Organization.	Act and citation.	Warrant for action.	Acres.
Arizona:				
Colorado River*.....	Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.		Policy	10.00
Navajo.....	do.		do.	.75
Moqui*.....	General Conference of Mennonites of North America.		do.	12.19
Pima-Cockleburrr Village (Papago)	Franciscan Fathers of Arizona.....		do.	10.00
San Juan* (Navajo).....	Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.		do.	5.33
Western Navajo*.....	do.		do.	1.00
Western Navajo.....	do.		do.	.94
Florida: Seminole*.....	Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Southern Florida.		do.	160.00
Montana:				
Fort Peck *.....	Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints.	May 30, 1906, (35 Stat., 558)	do.	40.00
Fort Peck.....	Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.	do.	do.	40.00
New Mexico:				
Jicarilla.....	Women's Board of Domestic Missions, Reformed Church in America.		do.	10.00
Mescalero.....	do.		do.	15.25
Navajo (Pueblo Bonito)....	Christian Reformed Church.....		do.	10.00
Navajo* (San Juan).....	Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.		do.	.50
South Dakota:				
Pine Ridge.....	Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States.		do.	112.77
Pine Ridge.....	Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions.....		do.	94.50
Washington: Taholah.....	Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.		do.	.30
Wisconsin: Lac du Flambeau.....	do.		do.	2.43
Wyoming: Shoshone*.....	Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions.....		do.	1.00
Arapaho subagency*.....	Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.		do.	11.81

TABLE NO. 2.—Indian and school population, number eligible for school attendance, number in schools, etc., and capacity of schools provided for Indian children during fiscal year ended June 20, 1922.

States and superintendencies.	Indian population.	Number of school age.	Ineligible for attendance.	Eligible for attendance.	Indian children enrolled in school.								Eligible children not in school.	Capacity in all schools.					
					Government.				Mission and private.		Public.	Total in school.		Government.		Mission and private.		Public.	Total capacity, all schools.
					Non-reservation boarding.	Reservation boarding.	Day.	Total.	Boarding.	Day.				Reservation boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.		
Grand total.....	318,209	91,968	6,279	85,689	9,240	9,434	5,548	24,222	5,322	1,098	34,301	64,943	20,746	9,718	6,277	6,107	1,470	34,301	64,419
Arizona.....	43,327	14,480	943	13,537	1,246	2,588	1,478	5,312	1,095	506	121	7,034	6,503	2,608	1,725	785	650	121	5,889
Camp Verde.....	495	159	8	151	50	30	36	116	.....	.....	35	151	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	35	95
Colorado River.....	1,166	275	76	199	5	82	87	.....	.....	.....	19	106	93	80	.....	.....	.....	19	99
Fort Apache.....	2,552	793	36	757	20	284	117	421	.....	69	14	504	253	300	132	.....	40	14	486
Fort Mohave.....	.....	253	.....	253	45	208	.....	253	.....	.....	.....	253	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	200
Havasupai.....	184	45	14	31	30	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	30	1	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	35
Kaibab.....	105	27	2	25	.....	.....	20	20	.....	.....	1	21	4	.....	22	.....	.....	1	23
Leupp.....	1,291	435	9	426	24	97	.....	121	.....	.....	.....	121	305	350	.....	.....	.....	.....	370
Moqui.....	4,982	1,304	64	1,240	291	.....	386	677	.....	.....	9	686	554	.....	374	.....	.....	9	383
Navajo.....	11,282	5,395	100	5,295	164	932	56	1,152	362	89	.....	1,603	3,692	766	85	250	35	.....	886
Pima.....	6,000	1,582	182	1,400	231	237	305	773	450	60	3	1,286	114	218	89	235	85	3	940
Salt River.....	1,301	360	37	323	123	19	132	274	.....	.....	4	278	45	.....	148	.....	.....	4	152
San Carlos.....	2,504	779	28	751	18	232	195	445	.....	34	15	494	257	216	180	.....	25	15	436
Sells.....	4,564	1,630	80	1,550	194	90	203	487	283	254	21	1,045	505	.....	255	300	465	21	1,041
Truxton Canon.....	440	134	36	98	7	85	.....	92	.....	.....	.....	92	6	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	140
Western Navajo.....	6,463	1,307	271	1,036	42	292	28	362	.....	.....	.....	362	674	338	35	.....	.....	.....	373
Scattered.....	.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
California.....	11,091	4,588	254	4,334	481	566	371	1,418	120	16	2,199	3,753	581	533	501	100	35	2,199	3,368
Bishop.....	1,431	375	69	306	33	.....	74	107	.....	.....	186	293	13	.....	140	.....	.....	186	326
Fort Bidwell.....	587	181	15	166	12	107	7	126	.....	.....	40	166	.....	98	.....	.....	.....	40	138
Fort Yuma.....	987	255	23	232	23	163	7	193	.....	.....	24	217	15	180	40	.....	.....	24	244
Greenville.....	2,971	1,492	83	1,409	68	128	.....	196	.....	.....	1,045	1,241	168	90	.....	.....	.....	1,045	1,135
Hoopa Valley.....	1,894	684	44	640	79	168	.....	247	.....	.....	358	605	35	165	.....	.....	.....	358	523
Mission Agency.....	2,801	756	12	744	127	.....	110	237	120	.....	183	540	204	.....	140	100	.....	183	423
Round Valley.....	1,954	540	1	539	50	.....	83	133	.....	.....	260	393	146	.....	95	.....	.....	260	355
Tule River.....	434	227	7	220	11	.....	90	101	.....	16	103	220	.....	86	.....	.....	.....	103	224
Scattered.....	.....	78	.....	78	78	.....	.....	78	.....	.....	.....	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE NO. 2.—Indian and school population, number eligible for school attendance, number in schools, etc., and capacity of schools provided for Indian children during fiscal year ended June 20, 1922—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Indian population.	Number of school age.	Ineligible for attendance.	Eligible for attendance.	Indian children enrolled in school.								Eligible children not in school.	Capacity in all schools.					
					Government.				Mission and private.		Public.	Total in school.		Government.		Mission and private.		Public.	Total capacity, all schools.
					Non-reservation boarding.	Reservation boarding.	Day.	Total.	Boarding.	Day.				Reservation boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.		
Colorado.....	779	299	52	247	23	108	28	159	55	214	33	150	30	55	235
Southern Ute.....	337	116	7	109	18	.....	28	46	.....	.....	49	95	14	30	.....	.....	49	79
Ute Mountain.....	442	183	45	138	5	108	.....	113	.....	.....	6	119	19	150	.....	.....	6	156
Florida: Seminole.....	462	139	.....	139	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	137	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho.....	4,053	1,092	144	948	50	213	32	295	116	.....	344	755	193	200	60	210	344	814
Coeur d'Aleno.....	829	124	18	106	8	.....	32	40	32	.....	20	92	14	60	80	.....	20	160
Fort Hall.....	1,783	441	80	361	14	213	.....	227	26	.....	108	361	200	30	.....	108	338	
Fort Lapwal.....	1,461	524	46	478	25	.....	.....	25	58	.....	216	299	.....	100	.....	216	316	
Scattered.....	.....	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	352	108	5	103	28	.....	69	97	.....	.....	.....	97	6	70	.....	.....	.....	70
Kansas.....	1,496	591	107	484	114	.....	48	162	.....	.....	212	374	110	60	.....	.....	212	272
Potawatomi.....	1,496	572	107	465	95	.....	48	143	.....	.....	212	355	110	60	.....	.....	212	272
Scattered.....	.....	19	.....	19	19	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan.....	7,628	700	53	647	360	.....	.....	360	184	.....	103	647	.....	.....	352	.....	103	455
Mackinac.....	1,211	340	53	287	.....	.....	.....	.....	184	.....	103	287	.....	.....	352	.....	103	455
Scattered.....	6,417	360	.....	360	360	.....	.....	360	.....	.....	.....	360	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	13,326	4,463	943	3,520	183	176	168	527	260	.....	1,713	2,500	1,020	168	133	200	1,713	2,214
Leech Lake.....	1,800	530	167	363	40	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	308	348	15	.....	.....	.....	308	308
Pipestone.....	408	36	1	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8	27	.....	.....	.....	8	8
Red Lake.....	3,762	1,281	35	1,246	76	176	74	326	126	.....	557	1,009	237	168	80	70	557	875
White Earth.....	7,356	2,607	740	1,867	58	94	152	134	.....	840	1,126	741	53	130	.....	.....	840	1,023
Scattered.....	.....	9	.....	9	9	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi: Choctaw.....	1,297	310	30	280	4	.....	92	96	.....	.....	15	111	169	90	.....	.....	15	105
Montana.....	12,648	3,574	237	3,337	408	504	250	1,162	584	49	1,160	2,955	382	410	257	830	75	1,160	2,732
Blackfeet.....	3,066	1,103	47	1,056	80	165	68	313	128	.....	412	853	203	144	60	145	412	761
Crow.....	1,766	455	32	423	27	.....	.....	27	87	49	198	361	62	.....	75	125	198	398
Flathead.....	2,628	701	31	670	104	.....	.....	104	162	.....	302	558	102	.....	300	.....	302	602
Fort Belknap.....	1,146	314	7	307	70	120	30	220	81	.....	6	307	77	40	160	6	228	283
Fort Peck.....	2,158	551	22	529	94	134	.....	228	73	.....	228	529	120	30	40	.....	228	418
Rocky Boy.....	477	143	63	77	14	.....	.....	48	62	.....	.....	62	15	40	40	.....	.....	40
Tongue River.....	1,497	303	32	271	15	85	104	204	53	.....	14	271	69	87	60	.....	14	230
Scattered.....	.....	4	.....	4	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	2,526	931	91	840	251	.....	.....	251	144	.....	301	696	144	.....	182	.....	301	483
Omaha.....	1,434	509	63	446	135	.....	.....	135	.....	.....	167	302	144	.....	.....	.....	167	167
Winnebago.....	1,092	420	28	840	114	.....	.....	114	144	.....	134	392	.....	.....	182	.....	134	316
Scattered.....	.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada.....	10,952	2,355	32	2,323	567	.....	244	811	.....	.....	862	1,673	650	397	.....	.....	862	1,259
Fallon.....	474	82	5	77	24	.....	34	58	.....	.....	4	62	15	65	.....	.....	4	69
Moapa River.....	126	33	9	24	3	.....	17	20	.....	.....	4	24	20	.....	.....	.....	4	24
Reno Agency.....	8,840	1,714	17	1,697	304	.....	65	369	.....	844	1,213	484	150	.....	.....	844	994	
Walker River.....	843	167	1	166	34	.....	19	53	.....	.....	5	58	108	60	.....	.....	5	65
Western Shoshoni.....	669	223	.....	223	66	109	.....	175	.....	.....	5	180	43	102	.....	.....	5	105
Scattered.....	.....	136	.....	136	136	.....	.....	136	.....	.....	.....	136	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	21,569	7,275	445	6,830	1,029	895	1,349	3,273	397	102	80	3,852	2,998	650	1,072	455	100	80	2,357
Jicarilla.....	596	129	72	57	4	.....	.....	4	27	.....	1	32	25	.....	30	.....	1	31
Mescalero.....	452	195	7	188	47	123	.....	170	.....	.....	.....	170	18	100	.....	.....	.....	100
Northern Pueblo.....	1,833	677	4	673	183	248	431	221	.....	21	673	.....	244	250	20	20	21	310
Pueblo Bonito.....	2,800	850	60	790	75	246	18	339	20	10	.....	369	421	240	30	.....	.....	2
San Juan.....	7,000	2,800	250	2,550	84	383	.....	467	30	.....	2	499	2,051	230	.....	30	.....	262
Southern Pueblo.....	6,811	1,941	20	1,921	534	.....	891	1,425	99	52	56	1,632	289	658	125	50	56	889
Zuni.....	1,902	661	32	629	80	143	192	415	.....	40	.....	455	174	80	140	.....	.....	250
Scattered.....	.....	22	.....	22	22	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina.....	2,485	913	44	869	32	310	111	453	.....	.....	276	729	160	200	150	0	276	626
North Dakota.....	9,466	3,188	182	3,006	375	637	55	1,067	107	.....	771	1,945	1,061	525	66	138	771	1,500
Fort Berthold.....	1,225	373	61	312	143	.....	24	167	48	.....	71	286	26	36	88	.....	71	195
Fort Totten.....	959	432	6	426	10	379	.....	389	.....	.....	.....	426	323	.....	.....	.....	381	323
Standing Rock.....	3,542	920	101	819	105	258	.....	363	59	.....	381	803	16	202	50	.....	381	633
Turtle Mountain.....	3,739	1,459	14	1,445	113	.....	31	144	.....	.....	319	694	982	30	.....	.....	319	349
Scattered.....	.....	4	.....	4	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. 2.—Indian and school population, number eligible for school attendance, number in schools, etc., and capacity of schools provided for Indian children during fiscal year ended June 30, 1922—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Indian population.	Number of school age.	Ineligible for attendance.	Eligible for attendance.	Indian children enrolled in school.								Fligible children not in school.	Capacity in all schools.					
					Government.				Mission and private.		Public.	Total in school.		Government.		Mission and private.		Public.	Total capacity, all schools.
					Non-reservation boarding.	Reservation boarding.	Day.	Total.	Boarding.	Day.				Reservation boarding.	Day.				
																Boarding.	Day.		
Oklahoma.....	119,846	32,206	637	31,569	2,136	1,306	30	3,472	683	.....	22,394	26,549	5,020	1,949	65	940	.....	22,394	25,348
Cantonment.....	728	210	46	164	42	91	.....	133	.....	.....	31	164	.....	90	.....	.....	.....	31	121
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	1,942	512	107	405	24	197	.....	221	.....	.....	69	290	115	150	.....	.....	.....	69	219
Kiowa.....	4,798	1,606	316	1,290	107	453	.....	560	.....	.....	674	1,234	56	458	.....	.....	.....	674	1,132
Osage.....	2,118	853	73	780	12	80	.....	92	14	.....	537	643	137	115	.....	75	.....	537	727
Pawnee.....	1,738	428	16	412	45	74	.....	119	.....	.....	236	355	57	100	.....	.....	.....	236	336
Ponca.....	1,709	473	59	414	91	.....	.....	91	.....	.....	195	286	128	.....	.....	.....	.....	195	195
Quapaw.....	1,809	1,192	2	1,190	98	171	.....	269	46	.....	537	852	338	100	.....	50	.....	537	687
Seger.....	760	218	2	216	15	889	30	134	.....	.....	82	216	.....	79	65	.....	.....	82	226
Shawnee.....	3,738	1,122	16	1,106	130	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	138	241	865	.....	.....	200	.....	138	338
Scattered.....	.....	19	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total (exclusive of Five Tribes).....	18,340	6,633	637	5,996	483	1,155	30	1,668	133	.....	2,499	4,300	1,696	1,092	65	325	.....	2,499	3,981
Five Civilized Tribes.....	101,506	25,573	.....	25,573	1,653	151	.....	1,804	550	.....	19,895	22,249	3,324	857	.....	615	.....	19,895	21,367
Cherokee Nation.....	41,824	12,725	.....	12,725	357	151	.....	508	.....	.....	9,286	9,794	2,931	160	.....	.....	.....	9,286	9,446
Chickasaw Nation.....	10,966	3,139	.....	3,139	163	.....	.....	163	.....	.....	2,561	3,105	34	80	.....	.....	.....	2,561	3,136
Choctaw Nation.....	26,828	4,911	.....	4,911	453	.....	.....	453	.....	.....	4,196	4,818	93	190	.....	.....	.....	4,196	4,506
Creek Nation.....	18,761	4,380	.....	4,380	519	.....	.....	519	.....	.....	3,595	4,114	266	327	.....	.....	.....	3,595	3,922
Seminole Nation.....	3,127	418	.....	418	161	.....	.....	161	.....	.....	257	418	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	257	357
Oregon.....	6,677	1,075	155	920	98	244	50	392	74	.....	382	848	72	212	100	150	.....	382	844
Klamath.....	1,178	383	59	324	43	112	21	176	.....	.....	142	318	6	112	30	.....	.....	142	284
Siletz.....	1,126	149	45	104	12	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	81	93	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	81	81
Umatilla.....	1,132	303	32	271	21	.....	.....	35	74	.....	152	261	10	40	150	.....	.....	152	342

Warm Springs.....	1,041	229	19	210	11	132	15	158	.....	.....	7	165	45	100	30	.....	.....	7	137
Scattered.....	2,200	11	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota.....	23,448	6,887	1,279	5,608	1,049	792	793	2,634	895	.....	1,431	4,960	648	640	1,009	835	.....	1,431	3,915
Cheyenne River.....	2,870	820	237	583	120	204	.....	324	.....	.....	245	569	14	180	.....	.....	.....	245	425
Crow.....	937	276	7	269	124	.....	.....	124	58	.....	65	247	22	.....	.....	75	.....	65	140
Flandreau.....	291	90	.....	90	13	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	31	44	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	31
Lower Brule.....	539	135	21	114	48	.....	.....	48	.....	.....	58	106	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	58
Pine Ridge.....	7,362	2,126	129	1,997	152	315	562	1,029	299	.....	207	1,535	462	210	695	240	.....	207	1,352
Rosebud.....	5,516	1,625	373	1,252	164	273	214	651	495	.....	66	1,156	96	250	274	395	.....	66	985
Sisseton.....	2,292	781	189	592	205	.....	.....	205	.....	.....	370	592	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	370	410
Yankton.....	3,541	1,029	323	706	218	.....	.....	218	99	.....	389	706	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	389	514
Scattered.....	.....	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah.....	1,580	444	177	267	2	116	57	175	.....	.....	85	260	7	87	70	.....	.....	85	242
Goshute.....	344	79	20	59	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	.....	14	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	44
Shivwits.....	102	23	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	2	19	4	.....	40	.....	.....	2	42
Uintah and Ouray.....	1,134	342	157	185	2	111	.....	113	.....	.....	69	182	3	87	.....	.....	.....	69	156
Washington.....	10,920	2,930	285	2,645	162	271	265	698	158	.....	1,290	2,146	499	180	310	170	.....	1,290	1,950
Colville.....	2,478	672	39	633	20	.....	.....	31	51	.....	481	602	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	481	511
Neah Bay.....	657	169	.....	169	25	.....	.....	25	106	.....	25	158	11	.....	120	.....	.....	25	145
Spokane.....	673	181	27	154	11	.....	.....	11	7	.....	78	137	17	.....	65	.....	.....	78	143
Taholah.....	615	316	26	290	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	127	163	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	120
Tulalip.....	1,288	488	10	478	29	246	80	355	88	.....	35	478	.....	180	95	170	.....	35	380
Yakima.....	2,955	1,068	183	885	41	16	.....	57	.....	.....	551	608	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	551	551
Scattered.....	2,254	36	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	10,498	2,708	170	2,538	334	615	58	1,007	303	425	483	2,218	320	531	112	485	645	483	2,256
Grand Rapids.....	1,283	379	51	328	53	.....	.....	53	.....	.....	96	149	179	.....	.....	.....	.....	96	96
Hayward.....	1,307	439	7	432	15	232	.....	247	.....	.....	71	318	114	.....	.....	.....	.....	71	302
Keshena.....	5,082	733	7	726	213	135	17	365	251	93	17	726	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	557
Lac du Flambeau.....	810	310	23	287	27	180	.....	207	.....	.....	71	278	9	160	60	220	120	71	231
Laona.....	386	119	.....	119	3	41	.....	44	.....	.....	59	103	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	59
La Pointe.....	1,114	558	80	478	20	25	.....	45	.....	.....	75	478	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	800
Red Cliff.....	516	168	2	166	1	2	41	44	26	332	94	164	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94	211
Scattered.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming: Shoshoni.....	1,783	416	14	402	10	94	.....	104	202	.....	24	330	72	135	.....	240	.....	24	399
Alaska.....	.....	291	.....	291	.....	.....	.....	291	.....	.....	.....	291	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ Does not include 151 pupils from Cherokee, Okla.
² Attend Seneca boarding school.

³ Private schools.
⁴ Includes Choctaw pupils.

⁵ 1921 report.

TABLE NO. 2.—Indian and school population, number eligible for school attendance, number in schools, etc., and capacity of schools provided for Indian children during fiscal year ended June 20, 1922—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Indian population.	Number of school age.	Ineligible for attendance.	Eligible for attendance.	Indian children enrolled in school.							Eligible children not in school.	Capacity in all schools.						
					Government.				Mission and private.		Public.		Total in school.	Government.		Mission and private.		Public.	Total capacity, all schools.
					Non-reservation boarding.	Reservation boarding.	Day.	Total.	Boarding.	Day.				Reservation boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.		
Missouri.....		1		1	1				1										
Pennsylvania.....		2		2	2				2										
Total.....		296		296	296				296										
Capacity of nonreservation schools.....																		7,086	

RECAPITULATION.

Indian children of school age.....	91,968
Indian children ineligible for school attendance because of illness, deformity, etc.....	6,279
Total Indian children eligible for school attendance.....	<u>85,639</u>

INDIAN CHILDREN ENROLLED IN SCHOOL.

Government schools:	
Nonreservation boarding.....	9,240
Reservation boarding.....	9,434
Day.....	5,548
	<u>24,222</u>
Mission schools:	
Contract boarding.....	1,897
Noncontract Boarding.....	3,333
Day.....	1,098
	<u>4,431</u>
	6,328
Private schools: Contract boarding.....	92
Public schools.....	34,301
	<u>64,943</u>
Total all classes.....	64,943
Number eligible children not in school.....	20,746

TABLE No. 3.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1922.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Grand total.....	30,113	30,263	27,488	25,168	
Arizona.....	6,468	6,302	5,831	5,486	
Camp Verde superintendency....	60	36	32	28	
Camp Verde.....	30	16	14	12	Day.
Clarksdale.....	30	20	18	16	Do.
Colorado River.....	80	82	79	76	Reservation boarding.
Fort Apache superintendency....	472	470	444	423	
Fort Apache.....	300	284	263	261	Do.
Canon.....	42	37	36	33	Day.
Cibecue.....	50	42	36	33	Do.
East Fork.....	40	38	37	33	Do.
Cibecue.....	20	23	23	20	Mission day; Evangelical Lutheran.
East Fork.....	20	46	42	40	Do.
Fort Mohave.....	200	208	203	187	Reservation boarding.
Havasupai.....	35	.....	.....	.....	Day.
Kaibab.....	22	20	20	18	Do.
Leupp.....	350	97	95	89	Reservation boarding.
Moqui superintendency.....	374	386	345	317	
Chimopovy.....	50	39	38	37	Day.
Hoteville-Bacabi.....	72	93	79	71	Do.
Oraibi.....	80	70	67	63	Do.
Polacca.....	100	113	96	85	Do.
Second Mesa.....	72	71	65	61	Do.
Navajo superintendency.....	1,136	1,439	1,365	1,264	
Navajo.....	350	450	420	392	Reservation boarding.
Chin Lee.....	166	216	207	197	Do.
Tohatchi.....	250	266	260	259	Do.
Cornfields.....	25	25	20	16	Day.
Luki Chuki.....	60	31	16	8	Do.
Ganado.....	35	89	88	84	Mission day; Presbyterian.
Rehoboth.....	100	112	104	98	Mission boarding; Christian Reformed.
St. Michael's.....	150	250	250	210	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Phoenix.....	700	774	738	722	Nonreservation boarding.
Pima superintendency.....	937	1,052	877	823	
Pima.....	218	237	230	214	Reservation boarding.
Ak Chin.....	30	17	17	16	Day.
Blackwater.....	36	39	33	26	Do.
Casa Blanca.....	40	44	39	31	Do.
Chiu Chuischu.....	40	18	18	18	Do.
Cocklebur.....	40	18	17	15	Do.
Co-op Village.....	25	26	25	22	Do.
Gila Crossing.....	40	29	26	22	Do.
Maricopa.....	40	38	38	35	Do.
Pima day.....	28	32	31	28	Do.
Quajote.....	40	18	18	15	Do.
Santan.....	40	26	25	21	Do.
St. Ann's (Guadalupe).....	35	20	20	20	Mission day; Catholic.
St. John's.....	235	450	300	300	Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Michael's.....	20	20	20	20	Mission day; Catholic.
Stotonic Mission.....	30	20	20	20	Mission day.
San Carlos superintendency.....	421	461	442	413	
San Carlos.....	100	95	92	83	Day.
Bylas.....	80	100	96	91	Do.
Rice Station.....	216	232	220	209	Reservation boarding.
Rice.....	25	34	34	30	Mission day; Evangelical Lutheran.

† Not in session.

TABLE NO. 3.—*Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1922—Continued.*

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Arizona—Continued.					
Sells superintendency	1,020	740	697	663	
Santa Rosa	30	47	24	6	Day.
San Xavier	155	109	100	93	Do.
Sells	30	20	14	13	Do.
Vamori	40	27	22	18	Do.
Anegam	30	34	34	34	Mission day; Catholic.
Cowlic	30	20	20	20	Do.
Lourdes	30	31	31	31	Do.
Pisinemo	25	24	24	24	Do.
St. Anthony	30	31	31	31	Do.
St. Anne's	30	25	25	25	Do.
St. Clara's	70	34	34	34	Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. John's	100	189	189	189	Do.
St. Michael's	250	42	42	42	Mission day; Catholic.
San Maguel	20	22	22	22	Do.
San Maguel	20	25	25	25	Mission day; Presbyterian.
Tucson	130	60	60	56	Mission boarding; Presbyterian.
Truxton Canon	140	85	79	78	Reservation boarding.
Western Navajo superintendency	373	320	288	272	
Western Navajo	308	230	208	194	Reservation boarding.
Marsh Pass	30	62	54	53	Do.
Moencopi	35	28	26	25	Day.
California	1,919	2,099	1,833	1,662	
Bishop superintendency	140	74	67	57	
Bishop	60	23	19	17	Do.
Big Pine	30	16	14	12	Do.
Independence	20	13	13	11	Do.
Pine Creek	30	22	21	17	Do.
Fort Bidwell	98	107	93	90	Reservation boarding.
Fort Yuma superintendency	220	270	223	207	
Fort Yuma	180	263	216	201	Do.
Cocopah	40	7	7	6	Day.
Greenville	90	128	114	94	Reservation boarding.
Hoopa Valley	165	168	133	116	Do.
Mission superintendency	240	230	222	208	
Campo	20	20	17	14	Day.
La Jolla	30	16	14	11	Do.
Mesa Grande	30	28	26	25	Do.
Pala	30	27	26	21	Do.
Volcan	30	19	19	17	Do.
St. Boniface	100	120	120	120	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Round Valley superintendency	95	83	62	38	
Pinolville	25	30	26	17	Day.
Upper Lake	30	26	18	10	Do.
Yokaia	40	27	18	11	Do.
Sherman	750	949	839	791	Nonreservation boarding.
Tule River superintendency	121	90	80	61	
Auberry	32	26	21	16	Day.
Burrough	24	22	21	18	Do.
Tule River	30	26	22	15	Do.
North Fork	35	16	16	12	Mission day.
Colorado	180	136	116	105	
Southern Ute superintendency:					
Allen	30	28	24	17	Day.
Ute Mountain	150	108	92	88	Reservation boarding.

TABLE NO. 3.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1922—Continued.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Idaho.....	470	361	339	308	
Coeur d'Alene superintendency.....	140	64	63	58	
Kalispel.....	30	15	15	12	Day.
Kootenai.....	30	17	16	14	Do.
Desmet.....	80	32	32	32	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Fort Hall superintendency.....	230	239	218	195	
Fort Hall.....	200	213	192	169	Reservation boarding.
Good Shepherd.....	30	26	26	26	Mission boarding; Episcopal.
Fort Lapwai superintendency: St. Joseph's.....	100	58	58	55	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Iowa.....	70	69	63	42	
Sac and Fox superintendency.....	70	69	63	42	
Fox.....	40	29	25	16	Day.
Mesquakie.....	30	40	38	26	Do.
Kansas.....	810	960	864	814	
Haskell.....	750	912	822	779	Nonreservation boarding.
Potawatomi superintendency.....	60	48	42	35	
Kickapoo No. One.....	30	28	28	25	Day.
Kickapoo No. Two.....	30	20	14	10	Do.
Michigan.....	702	550	511	498	
Mackinac superintendency.....	352	184	172	168	
Baraga (Holy Name).....	152	70	63	59	Mission boarding and day; Catholic.
Harbor Springs (Holy Child- hood).....	200	114	109	109	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Mount Pleasant.....	350	366	339	330	Nonreservation boarding.
Minnesota.....	713	861	780	653	
Pipestone.....	212	251	230	218	Do.
Red Lake superintendency.....	318	376	346	280	
Red Lake.....	75	89	85	76	Reservation boarding.
Cross Lake.....	93	87	86	85	Do.
Grand Portage.....	20	26	22	18	Day.
Nett Lake.....	60	48	40	32	Do.
St. Mary's.....	70	126	113	69	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
White Earth superintendency.....	183	228	204	155	
Pine Point.....	53	94	80	41	Day.
St. Benedict's.....	130	134	124	114	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Mississippi.....	90	92	72	57	
Choctaw superintendency.....	90	92	72	57	
Pearl River.....	30	44	31	24	Day.
Standing Pine.....	30	20	17	13	Do.
Tucker.....	30	28	24	20	Do.
Montana.....	1,602	1,387	1,237	1,115	
Blackfeet superintendency.....	349	361	309	283	
Blackfeet.....	144	165	140	125	Reservation boarding.
Heart Butte.....	30	43	30	22	Day.
Old Agency Day.....	30	25	22	19	Do.
Holy Family.....	145	128	117	117	Mission boarding; Catholic.

TABLE NO. 3.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1922—Continued.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Montana—Continued.					
Crow superintendency.....	200	136	125	115	
Lodge Grass.....	50	31	28	23	Mission day; Baptist. Mission day; Catholic. Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Ann's.....	25	18	18	13	
San Xavier.....	125	87	79	79	
Flathead superintendency, St. Ignatius.	300	162	154	150	Do.
Fort Belknap superintendency ..	277	231	221	212	
Fort Belknap.....	77	120	113	107	Reservation boarding. Day. Do.
Lodge Pole.....	40	30	29	27	
St. Paul's.....	160	81	79	78	
Fort Peck superintendency.....	190	207	191	182	
Fort Peck.....	120	134	127	123	Reservation boarding. Day. Mission boarding and day; Presbyterian.
No. Two.....	30				
Wolf Point.....	40	73	64	59	
Rocky Boy's Agency.....	40	48	42	21	Day.
Tongue River superintendency ..	216	242	195	152	
Tongue River.....	69	85	71	57	Reservation boarding. Day.
Birney.....	47	50	41	33	
Lamedeer.....	40	54	46	32	Do.
St. Labre's.....	60	53	37	30	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Nebraska.....	582	595	570	522	
Genoa.....	400	451	426	398	Nonreservation boarding.
Winnabago superintendency....	182	144	144	124	
St. Augustine.....	122	50	50	46	Mission boarding; Catholic. Mission boarding; Dutch Reformed.
Winnabago Mission.....	60	94	94	78	
Nevada.....	772	759	653	579	
Carson.....	375	497	433	403	Nonreservation boarding.
Fallon superintendency.....	65	52	41	32	
Fallon.....	40	33	26	18	Day. Do.
Lovelocks.....	25	19	15	14	
Moapa River.....	20	17	17	15	Do.
Reno superintendency.....	150	65	56	45	
Fort McDermit.....	80	39	33	27	Do. Do.
Nevada.....	70	26	23	18	
Walker River.....	60	19	18	17	Do.
Western Shoshoni superintendency.	102	109	88	67	
No. One.....	35	45	33	25	Do. Do. Do.
No. Two.....	34	41	34	26	
No. Three.....	33	23	21	16	
New Mexico.....	3,151	3,543	3,288	3,106	
Albuquerque.....	474	535	508	487	Nonreservation boarding. Reservation boarding.
Mescalero.....	100	123	104	100	
Jicarilla superintendency, Jicarilla Mission.	30	27	26	23	Mission day; Reformed Church in America.

TABLE No. 3.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1922—Continued.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
New Mexico—Continued.					
Pueblo Bonito superintendency..	310	294	274	265	
Pueblo Bonito.....	240	246	228	220	Reservation boarding.
Pinedale.....	30	18	16	15	Day.
Farmington.....	20	20	20	20	Mission boarding.
Lake Grove.....	20	10	10	10	Mission day.
Pueblo day schools—					
Southern superintendency at Albuquerque.	833	890	837	766	
Acomita.....	32	41	39	34	Day.
Cochiti.....	28	35	34	31	Do.
Encinal.....	30	22	21	21	Do.
Isleta.....	120	148	135	127	Do.
Jemez.....	120	74	74	68	Do.
Laguna.....	34	53	51	47	Do.
McCarthy's.....	38	33	32	29	Do.
Mesita.....	38	27	24	22	Do.
Paguati.....	60	69	68	66	Do.
Paraji.....	20	41	34	32	Do.
San Felipe.....	60	65	63	52	Do.
Santa Domingo.....	50	94	92	88	Do.
Seama.....	28	37	30	24	Do.
Jemez.....	50	52	49	36	Mission day; Catholic.
Bernalillo.....	125	99	91	89	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Northern superintendency at Espanola.	494	469	458	436	
Picuris.....	24	20	20	20	Day.
San Ildefonso.....	40	18	18	17	Do.
San Juan.....	70	69	68	67	Do.
Santa Clara.....	40	53	51	44	Do.
Taos.....	70	88	80	67	Do.
St. Catherine's.....	250	221	221	221	Mission boarding; Catholic.
San Jaun superintendency.....	260	413	365	345	
San Juan.....	150	214	212	207	Reservation boarding.
Toadlena.....	80	169	123	107	Do.
North Fork.....	30	30	30	30	Mission boarding; Methodist.
Santa Fe.....	400	417	399	388	Nonreservation boarding.
Zuni superintendency.....	250	375	317	296	
Zuni.....	80	143	122	115	Reservation boarding.
Zuai.....	30	40	35	33	Day.
North Carolina.....	350	421	387	327	
Cherokee superintendency.....	350	421	387	327	
Cherokee.....	200	310	289	264	Reservation boarding.
Big Cove.....	40	31	27	17	Day.
Birdtown.....	40	49	43	26	Do.
Little Snowbird.....	30	20	18	11	Do.
Snowbird Gap.....	40	11	10	9	Do.
North Dakota.....	1,009	1,144	1,062	1,001	
Bismarck.....	80	114	113	112	Nonreservation boarding.
Fort Berthold superintendency..	124	72	72	69	
No 2.....	36	24	24	23	Day.
Congregational.....	13	24	24	24	Mission boarding; Congregational.
Fort Berthold.....	75	24	24	22	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Fort Totten.....	323	379	344	329	Reservation boarding.
Standing Rock superintendency.	252	317	288	261	
Standing Rock.....	202	258	234	210	Do.
St. Elizabeth's.....	50	59	54	51	Mission boarding; Episcopal.

TABLE NO. 3.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1922—Continued.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
North Dakota—Continued.					
Turtle Mountain No. 5.....	30	31	23	17	Day.
Wahpeton.....	200	231	222	213	Nonreservation boarding.
Oklahoma.....	3,419	3,580	3,188	2,965	
Cantonment.....	90	91	70	61	Reservation boarding.
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	150	196	184	173	Do.
Chilocco.....	500	703	651	599	Nonreservation boarding.
Kiowa superintendency.....	458	453	426	400	
Anadarko.....	110	151	140	129	Reservation boarding.
Fort Sill.....	160	160	157	147	Do.
Riverside.....	188	142	129	124	Do.
Osage superintendency.....	190	94	81	69	
Osage.....	115	80	67	56	Do.
St. Louis's.....	75	14	14	13	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Pawnee.....	100	74	71	69	Reservation boarding.
Seeger superintendency.....	144	119	111	99	
Seeger.....	79	89	83	78	Do.
Red Moon.....	65	30	28	21	Day.
Seneca superintendency.....	150	217	204	193	
Seneca.....	100	171	161	154	Reservation boarding.
St. Mary's.....	50	46	43	39	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Shawnee superintendency.....	200	73	64	61	
Sacred Heart— (St. Benedict).....	100	20	15	12	Mission boarding; Catholic.
(St. Mary's).....	100	53	49	49	Do.
Total (exclusive of Five Tribes).	1,982	2,020	1,862	1,724	
Five Civilized Tribes.....	1,437	1,560	1,326	1,241	
Cherokee Nation: Cherokee Orphan Training.	160	184	164	157	Tribal boarding.
Creek Nation.....	327	389	341	319	
Euchee.....	100	140	117	105	Do.
Eufaula.....	112	135	122	117	Do.
Nuyaka.....	115	114	102	97	Do.
Chickasaw Nation: Bloomfield.	80	151	133	121	Do.
Choctaw Nation.....	310	426	351	330	
Jones Male Academy.....	100	127	109	104	Tribal boarding.
Wheelock Academy.....	90	103	95	91	Do.
Old Good Land.....	80	129	94	83	Contract mission boarding; Presbyterian.
St. Agnes Mission.....	40	67	53	52	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Chickasaw and Choctaw Nation.	460	251	215	214	
Murray State School of Agriculture.	150	92	86	86	Contract boarding; State institution.
Oklahoma Presbyterian College.	50	19	18	18	Contract mission boarding; undenominational.
St. Agnes Academy.....	160	52	41	40	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Elizabeth's.....	70	61	50	50	Do.
St. Joseph's.....	30	27	20	20	Do.
Seminole Nation: Meksukey.	100	159	122	100	Tribal boarding.

TABLE NO. 3.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1922—Continued.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Oregon.....	1, 112	1, 161	1, 026	923	
Tlamath superintendency.....	142	128	115	104	
Tlamath.....	112	107	95	86	Reservation boarding.
No. 3.....	30	21	20	18	Day.
Salem.....	650	798	691	629	Nonreservation boarding.
Umatilla superintendency.....	190	88	87	78	
Tutuilla.....	40	14	13	10	Day.
St. Andrew's.....	150	74	74	68	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Warm Springs superintendency..	130	147	133	112	
Warm Springs.....	100	132	118	101	Reservation boarding.
Simnasho.....	30	15	15	11	Day.
South Dakota.....	3, 454	3, 530	3, 095	2, 709	
Cheyenne River.....	180	204	174	160	Reservation boarding.
Crow Creek superintendency: Immaculate Conception.	75	58	53	38	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Flandreau.....	360	380	355	346	Nonreservation boarding.
Hope.....	60	84	73	67	Do.
Pierre.....	250	266	242	230	Do.
Pine Ridge superintendency.....	1, 145	1, 176	983	818	
Pine Ridge.....	210	315	268	233	Reservation boarding.
No. 1.....	25	27	23	21	Day.
No. 4.....	30	11	9	8	Do.
No. 5.....	30	49	37	33	Do.
No. 6.....	30	33	25	18	Do.
No. 7.....	33	38	22	16	Do.
No. 9.....	30	29	22	16	Do.
No. 10.....	33	23	17	12	Do.
No. 12.....	30				Do.
No. 13.....	24	19	15	12	Do.
No. 15.....	24	21	20	17	Do.
No. 16.....	36	40	35	19	Do.
No. 17.....	30	20	16	9	Do.
No. 18.....	33	19	16	14	Do.
No. 19.....	30	33	27	14	Do.
No. 20.....	24	14	12	9	Do.
No. 21.....	30	13	11	9	Do.
No. 22.....	27	25	22	15	Do.
No. 23.....	30	23	16	12	Do.
No. 24.....	33	30	24	19	Do.
No. 25.....	30	23	18	12	Do.
No. 26.....	30	17	16	13	Day.
No. 27.....	20	20	15	13	Do.
No. 28.....	23	18	14	14	Do.
No. 29.....	30	17	16	10	Do.
Holy Rosary.....	240	299	267	250	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Rapid City.....	300	322	271	258	Nonreservation boarding.
Rosebud superintendency.....	919	926	838	697	
Rosebud.....	250	273	246	236	Reservation boarding.
Blackpipe.....	20	21	16	14	Day.
Cut meat.....	24	17	16	13	Do.
He Dog's Camp.....	27	19	16	14	Do.
Little Crow's Camp.....	26	17	15	14	Do.
Milk's Camp.....	29	20	18	13	Do.
Oak Creek.....	26	25	22	18	Do.
Pine Creek.....	25	18	16	11	Do.
Rosebud.....	25	27	23	18	Do.
Spring Creek.....	26	13	11	9	Do.
Upper Cut Meat.....	21	13	12	11	Do.
Wood.....	25	24	17	14	Do.
St. Mary's.....	70	59	53	47	Mission boarding; Episcopal.
St. Francis.....	325	380	357	265	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.

TABLE No. 3.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1922—Continued.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
South Dakota—Continued.					
Sisseton.....	40	15	13	11	Day.
Yankton superintendency: Santee Normal Training.	125	99	93	84	Mission boarding and day; Congregational.
Utah.....	157	168	144	127	
Goshute.....	30	45	45	40	Day.
Shivwits.....	40	12	10	10	Do.
Uintah.....	87	111	91	77	Reservation boarding.
Washington.....	660	669	575	507	
Colville superintendency.....	130	101	93	84	
No. 4.....	30	31	23	18	Day.
St. Mary's.....	100	70	70	66	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Neah Bay superintendency.....	120	106	80	66	
Neah Bay.....	60	74	53	44	Day.
Quileute.....	60	32	27	22	Do.
Spokane superintendency.....	65	48	40	34	
No. 1.....	33	21	19	18	Do.
No. 2.....	32	27	21	16	Do.
Tulalip superintendency.....	345	414	362	323	
Tulalip.....	180	246	219	200	Reservation boarding.
Jamestown.....	30	20	20	18	Day.
Lummi.....	40	39	29	22	Do.
Port Gamble.....	25	21	17	10	Do.
St. George.....	70	88	77	73	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Wisconsin.....	2,048	1,670	1,573	1,421	
Hayward.....	231	232	205	192	Reservation boarding.
Keshena superintendency.....	540	496	471	448	
Keshena.....	140	135	130	127	Do.
Neopit.....	60	17	14	12	Day.
St. Anthony's.....	120	93	90	89	Mission day; Catholic.
St. Joseph's.....	220	251	237	220	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Lac du Flambeau.....	160	176	165	161	Reservation boarding.
La Pointe superintendency.....	725	358	358	260	
Methodist Mission.....	35	38	38	30	Mission day; Methodist.
Odanah.....	490	280	280	191	Mission day; Catholic.
St. Mary's Mission.....	200	23	23	23	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Red Cliff superintendency.....	117	67	62	56	
Red Cliff.....	52	41	36	30	Day.
Bayfield (Holy Family).....	65	26	26	26	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Tomah.....	275	341	312	304	Nonreservation boarding.
Wyoming.....	375	296	281	241	
Shoshoni superintendency.....	375	296	281	241	
Shoshoni.....	135	94	87	80	Reservation boarding.
St. Stephen's.....	120	109	105	76	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Shoshoni Mission.....	20	21	20	18	Mission boarding; Episcopal.
St. Michael's.....	100	72	69	67	Contract mission boarding; Protestant Episcopal.

TABLE 4.—Value of Indians' individual and tribal property June 30, 1922.

States and superintendencies.	Total individual and tribal property.	Individual.						Tribal.				
		Total.	Lands exclusive of timber.	Timber.	Funds in banks and in hands of superintendents.	Homes, furniture, barns, etc.	Wagons, implements, etc.	Stock, poultry, and other property.	Total.	Lands exclusive of timber.	Timber and stock.	Balance of funds in Treasury.
Total, 1922.....	\$727,746,397	\$529,681,226	\$411,070,635	\$11,615,800	\$34,760,344	\$24,713,360	\$8,857,181	\$38,663,856	\$198,065,171	\$89,212,006	\$83,916,019	\$24,937,146
1921.....	716,705,501	526,105,349	415,557,329	9,859,748	28,088,371	24,069,875	8,266,364	40,263,661	190,600,152	75,070,453	78,560,153	26,590,306
1920.....	761,725,329	545,383,447	432,473,483	10,445,622	38,035,476	22,180,341	8,477,422	33,771,103	216,341,882	106,677,690	75,800,276	33,863,916
1919.....	689,408,869	470,349,838	362,973,052	10,614,159	30,926,132	20,691,090	7,527,280	47,618,145	219,059,031	107,302,258	74,583,805	37,172,968
1918.....	667,087,704	442,626,265	353,643,882	11,044,615	23,020,264	13,620,799	5,993,848	35,302,877	224,461,439	105,800,281	75,986,057	42,675,101
1917.....	655,512,661	432,225,913	351,398,172	10,937,166	21,011,127	12,040,371	5,561,664	31,277,413	223,286,748	102,724,836	76,428,522	44,133,390
1916.....	653,418,462	427,697,647	349,073,600	11,093,545	16,101,825	12,635,814	4,860,244	33,932,619	225,720,815	105,815,540	75,624,227	44,281,048
1915.....	658,262,436	438,116,841	368,030,944	11,369,277	12,224,196	10,827,552	4,244,646	31,420,226	220,145,595	101,390,579	76,558,336	42,196,680
1914.....	667,454,639	434,872,202	372,776,671	11,373,084	12,251,557	9,924,495	3,769,903	24,776,492	232,582,437	111,396,816	74,093,412	47,092,209
1913.....	666,931,263	426,436,766	368,890,835	11,766,623	11,200,525	8,537,204	2,815,071	23,226,508	240,494,497	120,701,799	73,123,997	46,668,701
1912.....	648,689,092	404,265,024	348,504,293	11,745,511	10,098,276	8,276,073	2,641,906	22,998,965	244,424,068	127,893,477	72,011,067	44,519,534
Arizona.....	62,101,738	12,499,239	4,998,676	.....	14,606	537,550	315,925	6,632,482	49,602,499	30,512,536	18,769,128	320,835
Camp Verde.....	3,800	3,800	.....	.....	600	1,200	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado River.....	1,032,839	691,454	410,000	.....	4,312	233,500	6,500	37,142	341,385	265,752	.....	75,633
Fort Apache.....	12,894,485	580,893	.....	.....	1,371	1,200	6,000	572,322	12,313,592	9,186,790	3,000,000	126,802
Havasupai.....	27,800	13,330	.....	.....	.....	2,950	1,075	9,305	14,470	14,470	.....	.....
Kaibab.....	116,417	5,002	.....	.....	.....	250	600	4,952	110,615	105,529	179	4,907
Leupp.....	678,387	269,300	.....	.....	.....	3,250	15,750	250,300	409,087	407,500	.....	1,587
Moqui.....	2,932,190	1,091,175	.....	.....	.....	47,000	20,000	1,024,175	1,841,015	1,841,000	.....	15
Navajo.....	25,864,605	2,452,005	.....	.....	4,305	48,000	65,000	2,334,700	23,412,606	8,412,600	15,000,000	.....
Pima.....	5,042,488	3,667,941	3,264,000	.....	2,645	24,000	18,000	359,296	1,374,547	1,372,970	.....	1,577
Salt River.....	1,493,534	808,048	767,440	.....	328	16,900	34,000	49,380	625,486	625,450	.....	36
San Carlos.....	3,483,987	101,035	.....	.....	1,045	10,500	6,000	83,490	3,382,952	2,738,340	620,804	23,808
Sells.....	4,698,695	1,825,156	557,236	.....	.....	135,000	115,000	1,017,920	2,783,539	2,783,514	.....	25
Truxton Canon.....	1,113,720	54,300	.....	.....	.....	2,800	12,500	39,000	1,059,420	824,980	148,145	86,295
Western Navajo.....	2,808,791	875,000	.....	.....	.....	11,000	13,500	850,500	1,933,791	1,933,641	.....	150
California.....	17,644,066	13,439,951	6,821,420	4,348,360	331,453	856,000	327,150	755,568	4,204,115	2,735,732	1,406,606	61,770
Bishop.....	293,155	293,155	247,410	.....	.....	11,500	8,000	26,245	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Bidwell.....	413,842	413,842	307,070	40,000	7,004	20,000	16,000	23,768	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Yuma.....	1,769,647	1,646,423	1,604,000	.....	4,523	3,000	16,000	18,900	123,224	118,000	1,450	3,774
Greenville.....	5,322,375	5,316,429	1,341,040	2,445,860	290,219	650,000	249,000	340,310	5,946	.....	.....	5,946
Hoopa Valley.....	5,316,115	3,975,115	2,094,000	1,830,000	9,065	10,000	5,000	57,050	1,341,000	408,000	933,000	.....
Mission.....	3,094,890	933,545	625,940	.....	.....	107,500	17,750	182,355	2,161,345	2,142,732	16,156	2,457
Round Valley.....	841,642	792,848	601,960	62,500	20,188	44,500	13,000	50,700	48,794	.....	.....	48,794
Tule River.....	592,400	68,594	.....	.....	454	9,500	2,400	56,240	523,806	67,000	456,000	806

TABLE 4.—Value of Indians' individual and tribal property June 30, 1922—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total individual and tribal property.	Individual.							Tribal.			
		Total.	Lands exclusive of timber.	Timber.	Funds in banks and in hands of superintendents.	Homes, furniture, barns, etc.	Wagons, implements, etc.	Stock, poultry, and other property.	Total.	Land exclusive of timber.	Timber and stock.	Balance of funds in Treasury.
Colorado.....	\$3,491,906	\$904,679	\$412,700	\$1,800	\$289,368	\$23,300	\$16,900	\$160,611	\$2,587,227	\$1,540,565	\$19,150	\$1,027,512
Southern Ute.....	1,154,498	685,625	412,700	1,800	116,060	21,000	14,900	119,165	468,873			468,873
Ute Mountain.....	2,337,408	219,054			173,308	2,300	2,000	41,446	2,118,354	1,540,565	19,150	558,639
Florida: Seminole.....	121,896	10,150						10,150	111,746			111,746
Idaho.....	26,539,370	18,419,634	16,578,264	183,081	506,719	433,500	273,250	444,820	8,119,736	5,371,878	2,528,038	219,820
Coeur d'Alene.....	6,549,354	6,358,964	5,745,078	148,081	124,600	200,000	60,000	81,205	190,390	59,201	23,661	107,528
Fort Hall.....	8,117,306	3,350,885	2,996,225		33,428	90,500	41,000	189,732	4,766,421	4,698,800		67,621
Fort Lapwai.....	11,872,710	8,709,785	7,836,961	35,000	348,691	143,000	172,250	173,883	3,162,925	613,877	2,504,377	44,671
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	696,262	81,358			33,668	31,000	4,500	12,190	614,904	398,787	15,000	201,117
Kansas.....	2,837,287	2,665,465	1,874,345		128,127	301,675	105,575	255,743	171,822			171,822
Kickapoo.....	928,429	855,226	495,759		50,117	171,975	49,400	87,975	73,203			73,203
Potawatomi.....	1,908,058	1,810,239	1,378,586		78,010	129,700	56,175	167,768	98,619			98,619
Michigan: Mackinac.....	357,946	355,996	136,516	24,000	37,893	94,000	35,000	29,587	1,950			1,950
Minnesota.....	16,917,516	9,114,462	6,137,475	184,500	290,231	1,503,446	301,200	697,610	7,803,054	1,676,590	452,643	5,673,821
Fond du Lac.....	389,911	389,911	308,000		27,611	35,000	9,000	10,300				
Leech Lake.....	1,391,864	1,391,864	770,582	15,000	89,046	393,696	21,500	102,040				
Pipestone (Birch Cooley).....	11,756	11,756			11,756							
White Earth.....	4,297,513	1,352,468	687,667	157,500	78,621	131,750	81,900	215,030	2,945,045	1,647,340	452,043	845,662
Red Lake.....	10,826,472	5,968,463	4,371,226	12,000	83,197	943,000	188,800	370,240	4,858,009	29,250	600	4,828,159
Mississippi: Choctaw.....	90,622				19,262			16,325	40,988			
Montana.....	46,156,825	22,350,642	15,739,881	596,000	874,696	2,541,100	556,320	2,052,645	23,806,183	17,670,301	5,410,413	725,469
Blackfeet.....	2,358,669	404,017			22,017	213,000	79,000	90,000	1,954,652	1,718,985	160,000	75,667
Crow.....	11,860,553	7,222,657	4,637,896	2,000	345,982	1,525,000	175,000	536,779	6,656,605	6,471,973	24,800	159,832
Flathead.....	10,605,403	6,302,906	4,392,500	594,000	258,686	270,000	130,000	657,720	4,547,880	531,600	3,879,000	137,280
Fort Belknap.....	76,531	76,531			13,037	28,500	24,820	10,174	6,659,525	5,946,403	533,531	179,591
Fort Peck.....	14,391,304	7,681,819	6,709,485		209,524	420,000	90,000	252,810	167,041			167,041
Rocky Boy's Agency.....	632,500	632,500			25,450	9,600	10,500	20,112	615,568	597,940	15,247	2,381
Tongue River.....	10,474,145	10,216,069	8,148,976		318,951	1,122,500	278,000	347,642	3,204,812	2,403,400	797,735	3,677
Nebraska.....	6,617,184	6,740,404	5,200,000		132,404	990,000	250,000	168,000	256,076	189,850		68,226
Omaha.....	3,475,665	2,948,976			186,547	132,500	28,000	179,642	176,780	157,500		19,280
Winnebago.....	3,874,444	2,301,580	935,760	8,000	14,682	83,324	62,300	1,137,514	1,572,864	1,322,149	30,250	20,465
Nevada.....	2,867,840	267,410				15,400	7,300	19,730				
Fallon.....	57,501	50,375	45,600			2,300	1,500	975	7,126	6,240		886
Fort McDermitt.....	175,575	155,000				5,250	5,700	9,625				
Moapa River.....	1,659,816	987,080				6,280	2,200	978,600	672,736	639,000	30,000	3,736

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

10553-22-5

Reno.....	351,279	339,804	215,975	8,000	14,104	30,800	13,600	57,325	11,475	11,225	250	
Walker River.....	570,565	423,876	353,775		578	9,750	10,000	49,773	146,689	142,414		4,275
Western Shoshone.....	791,868	57,030				13,544	22,000	21,486	734,838	723,270		11,568
New Mexico.....	19,642,929	4,832,209	918,287	478,182	38,948	565,125	413,650	2,438,017	14,790,720	9,564,057	4,969,148	257,515
Jicarilla.....	1,642,548	1,014,779	318,287	478,182	12,950	9,950	10,100	185,310	679,769	375,142	76,953	227,674
Mescalero.....	5,588,064	1,955,229	600,000		25,299	28,000	14,000	127,930	5,392,835	619,800	4,747,195	25,840
Pueblo Bonito.....	941,954	750,000				100,000	100,000	150,000	191,954	190,500		1,454
Northern Pueblos.....	727,451	132,344				35,000	41,000	56,344	595,107	534,962	60,000	1,145
San Juan.....	5,563,037	1,292,550				20,000	33,000	1,239,650	4,270,387	4,205,500	62,500	2,387
Southern Pueblos.....	3,310,829	962,458				297,175	150,550	514,733	2,348,371	2,348,356		15
Zuni.....	1,817,046	504,749			699	175,000	65,000	264,050	1,312,297	1,289,797	22,500	
New York: New York Agency.....	4,494,138	1,806			1,806				4,492,332	4,442,350		49,982
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	899,212	149,195			22,735	71,980	6,280	48,200	750,017	558,000	192,000	17
North Dakota.....	31,443,208	29,721,675	25,998,435		1,220,528	1,031,000	497,000	974,712	1,721,533	1,080,655	34,725	606,153
Fort Berthold.....	5,503,866	4,326,052	2,717,245		728,717	712,000	210,000	360,090	1,177,814	1,080,655	34,725	62,434
Fort Totten.....	1,723,335	1,723,335	1,454,405		99,756	72,000	72,000	25,180				
Standing Rock.....	20,630,276	20,088,328	18,666,785		357,501	495,000	170,000	399,042	541,948			541,948
Turtle Mountain.....	3,585,731	3,583,960	3,160,000		34,560	154,000	45,000	190,400	1,771			1,771
Oklahoma.....	321,206,276	207,184,552	241,965,935	78,333	24,202,040	11,062,950	3,452,710	16,422,584	24,021,724	930,405	14,174,610	8,916,709
Cantonment.....	1,856,057	1,856,057	1,489,106		138,151	96,000	76,000	56,800				
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	3,364,170	3,192,459	2,667,864		281,128	123,800	50,900	68,767	171,711			171,711
Five Civilized Tribes.....	248,712,762	235,621,353	208,751,690		9,349,895	5,400,000	1,500,000	10,619,768	13,091,409	893,030	11,613,716	584,663
Kiowa.....	19,017,938	18,992,309	14,629,515		2,731,333	965,100	335,000	331,261	925,729			925,729
Osage.....	31,312,605	24,106,135	5,655,289		10,030,442	2,900,000	1,190,000	4,330,404	7,206,470	19,234	259,924	6,927,312
Pawnee.....	2,728,310	2,696,835	1,342,065		162,216	818,000	61,500	313,054	31,475			31,475
Seger.....	2,331,416	2,331,416	1,819,975		220,223	194,750	30,500	65,968				179
Seneca.....	1,772,229	1,765,510	721,112		549,948	220,500	76,500	197,450	6,719	6,540		179
Shawnee.....	4,274,633	4,008,075	2,888,348		481,680	199,100	40,278	396,869	266,558			266,558
Ponca.....	4,936,156	2,614,503	2,000,971	78,333	257,024	145,700	92,373	42,243	2,321,653	11,601	2,300,970	9,082
Oregon.....	35,271,904	7,871,806	4,628,208	2,181,500	341,675	150,000	66,600	503,823	27,400,098	2,472,330	24,670,038	257,730
Klamath.....	2,761,895	3,217,130	794,452	2,100,000	202,788			119,890	20,544,765	1,196,111	19,206,300	142,354
Siletz.....	686,490	478,690	410,000		15,382	23,000	5,600	23,808	207,800	12,800	195,000	
Umatilla.....	3,592,091	3,467,681	2,934,636	44,000	102,435	110,000	31,000	245,610	124,410	9,574		114,836
Warm Springs.....	7,231,428	708,305	488,220	37,500	21,070	17,000	30,000	114,515	6,523,123	1,253,845	5,268,738	540
South Dakota.....	61,916,068	57,153,235	48,725,877	9,000	3,457,449	1,776,690	737,300	2,446,919	4,762,833	2,097,978	204,834	2,460,021
Canton Asylum.....	2,128	2,128			2,128							
Cheyenne River.....	9,862,303	7,302,831	6,220,452		388,573	360,000	90,000	243,806	2,559,472	1,285,900		1,273,572
Crow Creek.....	3,304,883	3,234,463	2,550,978		113,685	152,000	69,000	348,800	70,420			70,420
Flandreau.....	185,715	36,675				23,940	5,600	7,135	149,040	149,040		
Lower Brule.....	1,527,970	1,418,351	1,230,122	9,000	50,494	150,000	25,000	53,735	109,619	37,600		72,019
Pine Ridge.....	14,627,907	13,252,731	12,240,900		431,406	335,000	67,700	377,725	1,375,176	625,438	204,834	544,904
Rosebud.....	16,749,580											

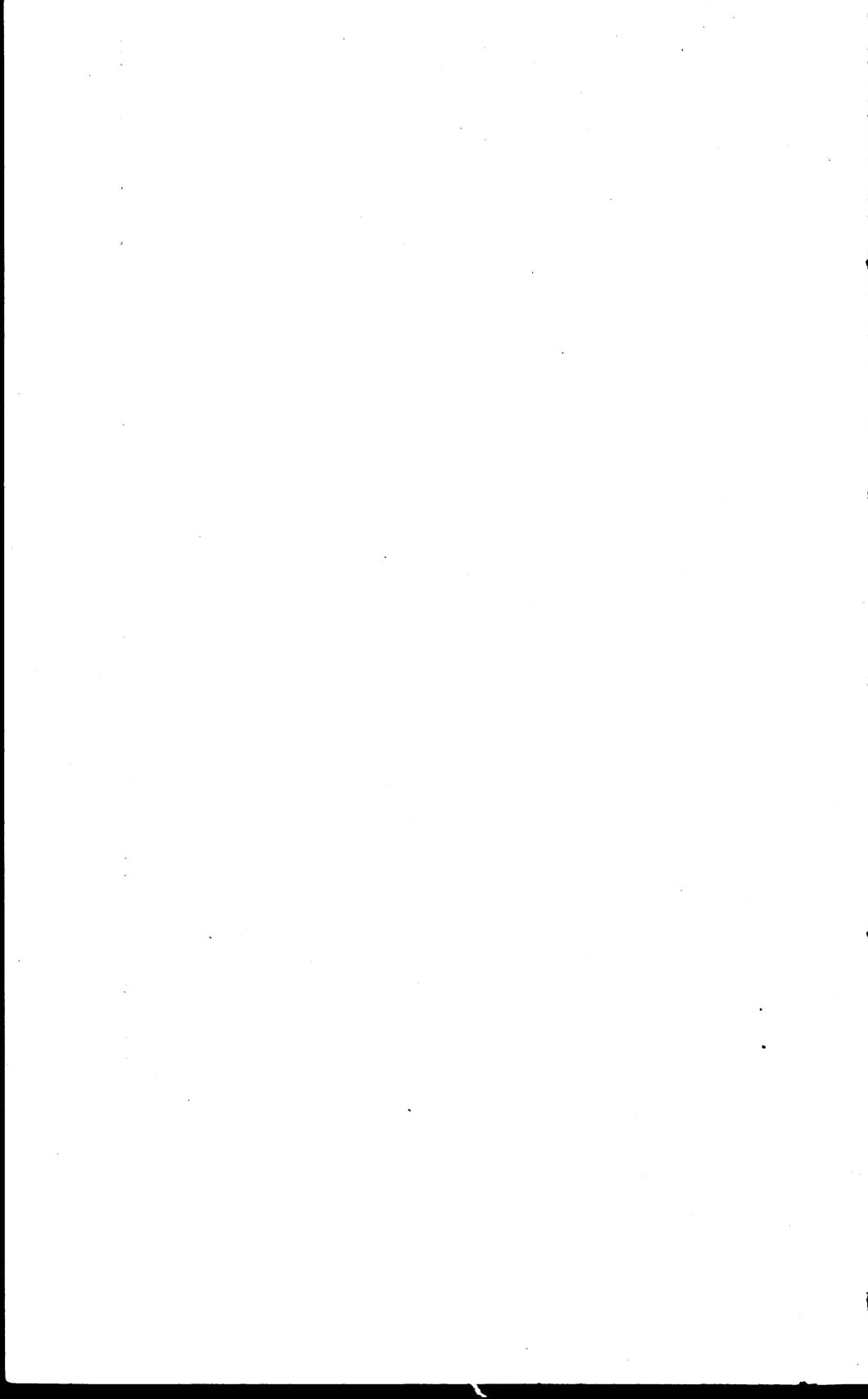
TABLE 4.—Value of Indians' individual and tribal property June 30, 1922—Continued.

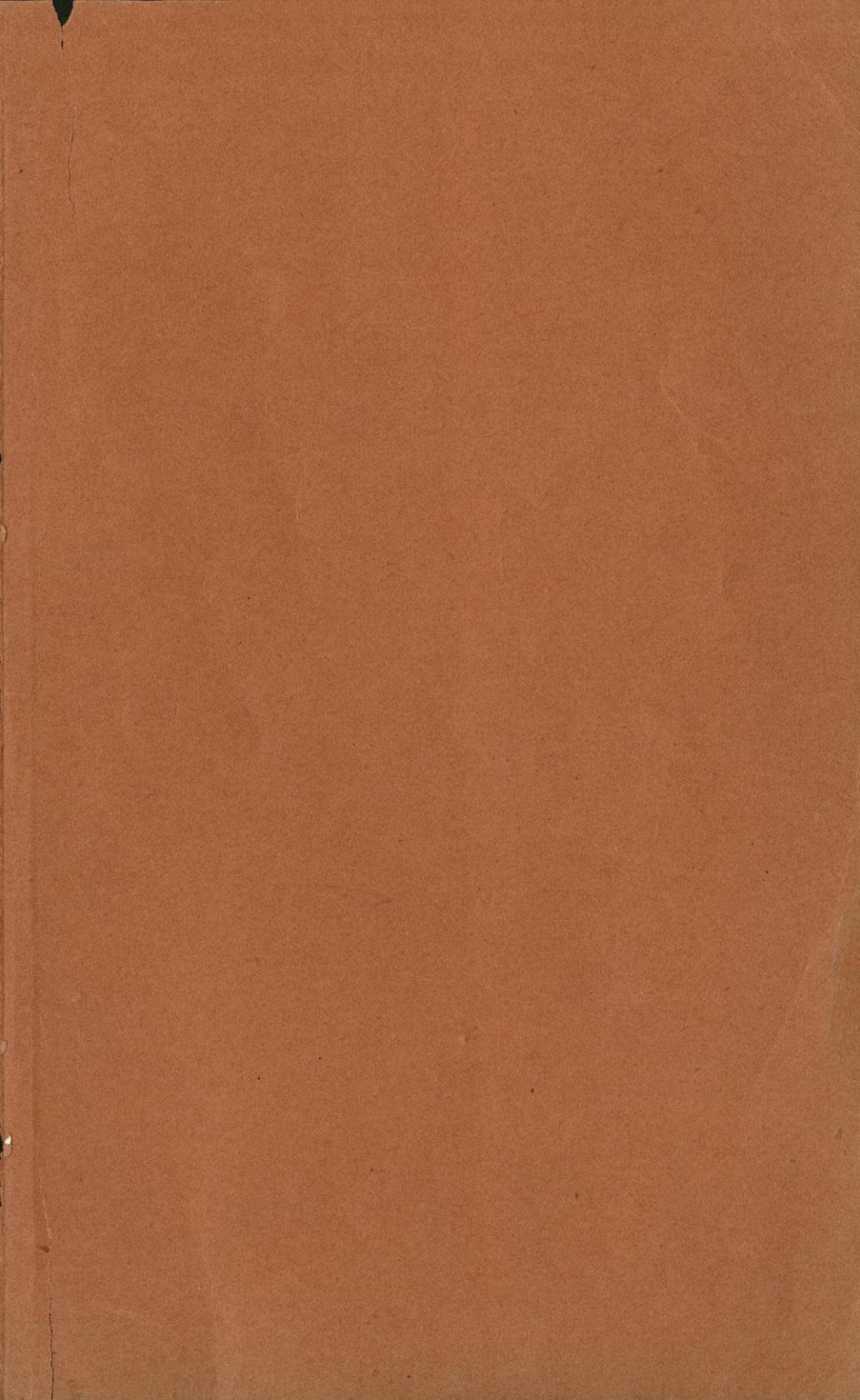
States and superintendencies.	Total individual and tribal property.	Individual.						Tribal.				
		Total.	Lands exclusive of timber.	Timber.	Funds in hands of superintendents.	Homes, furniture, barns, etc.	Wagons, implements, etc.	Stock, poultry, and other property.	Total.	Lands exclusive of timber.	Timber and stock.	Balance of funds in Treasury.
Washington—Continued.												
Spokane.....	\$2,746,679	\$1,475,693	\$790,870	\$185,740	\$29,136	\$61,000	\$20,455	\$98,492	\$1,270,986	\$187,431	\$1,068,515	\$15,040
Taholah.....	3,475,834	1,895,609	477,254	1,240,065	49,804	55,600	50,550	23,336	1,579,225	824,654	631,908	122,663
Tulalip.....	2,060,237	2,060,113	575,662	530,246	630,333	145,200	69,550	111,122	4,644,401	1,673,247	2,875,475	95,679
Yakima.....	18,252,463	13,608,062	10,802,965	545,130	514,917	850,000	400,000	495,050	7,414,982	923,498	4,167,884	2,323,600
Wisconsin.....	12,843,061	5,428,079	2,357,221	116,863	969,652	963,600	219,100	801,643	28,257	1,680	45	28,117
Grand Rapids.....	568,585	510,328	363,140	2,800	76,612	38,000	16,000	43,776	1,725	1,680	45	28,117
Hayward.....	838,025	838,300	671,000	21,000	71,650	46,000	8,500	18,150	6,768,050	345,374	4,128,917	2,293,759
Keshena.....	7,636,737	868,687	353,993	153,564	150,000	214,000	32,000	524,123	6,133,871	102,089	31,782	1,724
Lac du Flambeau.....	806,423	672,552	353,993	16,320	16,320	45,600	9,000	17,175	392,864	391,140	7,000	1,724
Laona.....	554,541	161,677	14,000	59,262	45,600	385,000	99,000	118,580	90,215	83,215	7,000	1,724
La Pointe.....	2,099,806	2,009,591	800,767	14,000	59,262	45,600	9,000	118,580	90,215	83,215	7,000	1,724
Red Cliff.....	338,944	338,944	168,320	40,000	592,244	85,000	13,600	32,024	2,833,646	1,610,248	824,919	398,479
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	4,116,386	1,282,740	829,086	85,133	85,133	22,000	43,600	302,921	2,833,646	1,610,248	824,919	398,479

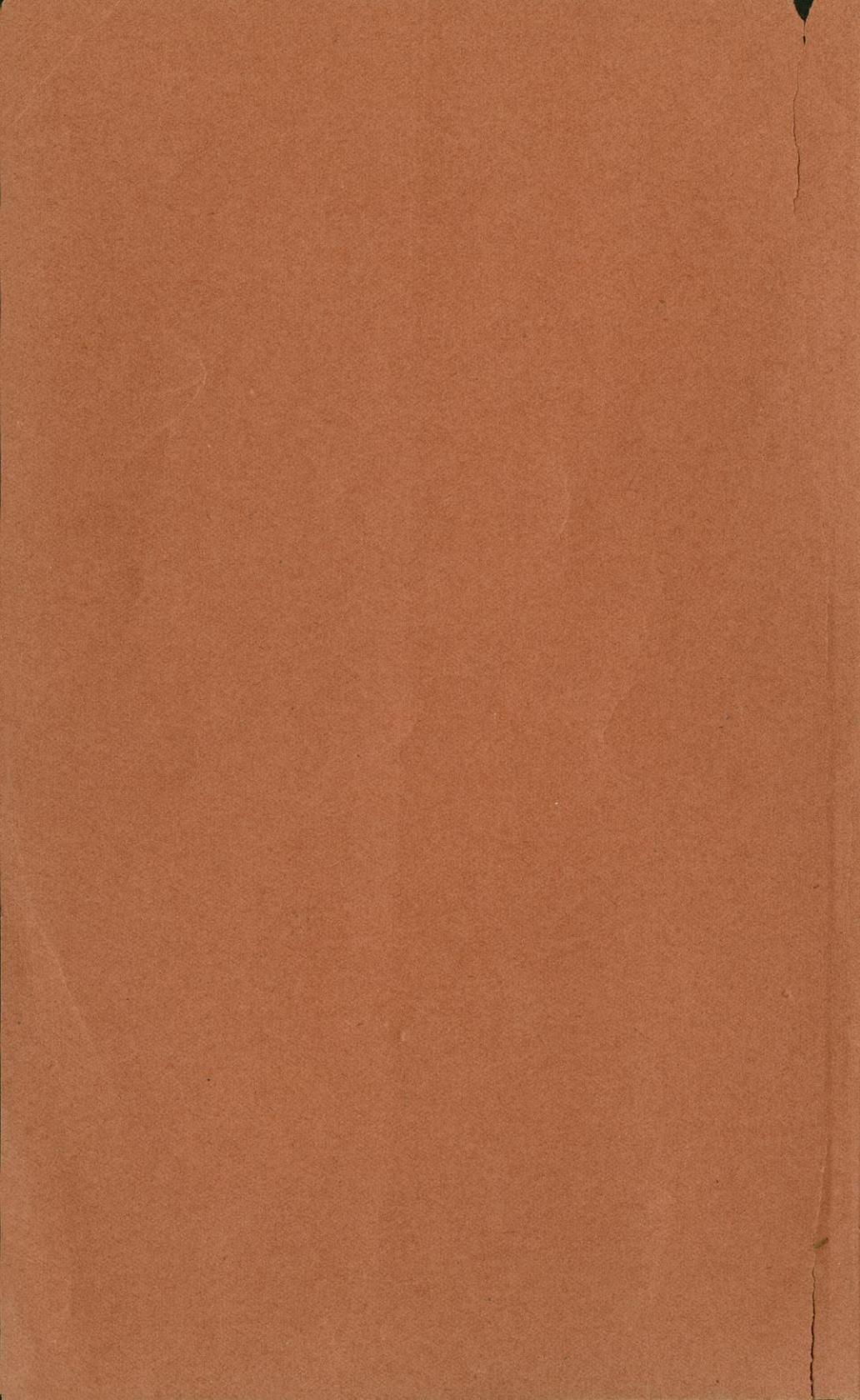
TABLE 5.—*Indian Service employees, June 30, 1922.*

Designation.	Number.	Salaries.
Total	5,617	\$4,588,965
Schools	2,415	1,734,486
Agency	2,300	1,732,872
Five Civilized Schools	145	101,902
Irrigation	294	385,565
Warehouses	54	33,970
Field inspection and supervision	88	158,110
Allotment	12	29,710
Heirship work	45	51,600
Probate work	8	20,000
Indian Office employees, exclusive of Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner	256	340,750









DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN
AFFAIRS

TO THE
SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1923



WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1923

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THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

When the War Department was created by Congress under the act of August 7, 1789, the duties assigned to it included those "relative to Indian affairs."

A Bureau of Indian Affairs was organized in the War Department on March 11, 1824, with Thomas L. McKenney as its chief, and among the duties to which he was assigned were: The administration of the fund for the civilization of the Indians, under regulations established by the department, the examination of the claims arising out of the laws regulating the intercourse with Indian tribes, and the ordinary correspondence with superintendents, agents, and subagents. He was succeeded September 30, 1830, by Samuel S. Hamilton, whose successor about one year later was Elbert Herring.

By the act of July 9, 1832, there was created in the War Department the office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who, subject to the Secretary of War and the President, should have "the direction and management of all Indian affairs and all matters arising out of Indian relations."

On June 30, 1834, an act was passed "to provide for the organization of the Department of Indian Affairs." Under this enactment certain agencies were established and others abolished, and provision was made for subagents, interpreters, and other employees, the payment of annuities, the purchase and distribution of supplies, etc. This may be regarded as the organic law of the Indian Department.

When the Department of the Interior was created by act of March 3, 1849, the Bureau of Indian Affairs was transferred thereto, and hence passed from military to civil control.

Section 441 of the Revised Statutes provides that "the Secretary of the Interior is charged with the supervision of public business relating to * * * the Indians."

Section 463 of the Revised Statutes reads: "The Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior and agreeable to such regulations as the President may prescribe, have the management of all Indian affairs, and of all matters arising out of Indian relations."

Commissioners of Indian Affairs.

Commissioner.	State.	Date.	Secretary.
Herring, Elbert.....	New York.....	July 10, 1832	Cass. ¹
Harris, Carey A.....	Tennessee.....	July 4, 1836	Cass and Poinsett. ¹
Crawford, T. Hartley.....	Pennsylvania.....	Oct. 22, 1838	Poinsett ¹ to Marcy. ¹
Medill, William.....	Ohio.....	Oct. 28, 1845	Marcy ¹ and Ewing. ²
Brown, Orlando.....	Kentucky.....	May 31, 1849	Ewing.
Lea, Luke.....	Mississippi.....	July 1, 1850	Ewing to Stuart.
Manypenny, George W.....	Ohio.....	Mar. 24, 1853	McClelland and Thompson.
Denver, James W.....	California.....	Apr. 17, 1857	Thompson.
Mix, Charles E.....	District of Columbia.....	June 14, 1858	Do.
Denver, James W.....	California.....	Nov. 8, 1858	Do.
Greenwood, Alfred B.....	Arkansas.....	May 4, 1859	Do.
Dole, William P.....	Illinois.....	Mar. 13, 1861	Smith to Harlan.
Cooley, Dennis N.....	Iowa.....	July 10, 1865	Harlan and Browning.
Bogy, Lewis V.....	Missouri.....	Nov. 1, 1866	Browning.
Taylor, Nathaniel G.....	Tennessee.....	Mar. 29, 1867	Browning and Cox.
Parker, Ely S.....	District of Columbia.....	Apr. 21, 1839	Cox and Delano.
Walker, Francis A.....	Massachusetts.....	Nov. 21, 1871	Delano.
Smith, Edward P.....	New York.....	Mar. 20, 1873	Delano and Chandler.
Smith, John Q.....	Ohio.....	Dec. 11, 1875	Chandler and Schurz.
Hayt, Ezra A.....	New York.....	Sept. 27, 1877	Schurz.
Trowbridge, Roland E.....	Michigan.....	Mar. 15, 1880	Do.
Price, Hiram.....	Iowa.....	May 4, 1881	Kirkwood and Teller.
Atkins, John D. C.....	Tennessee.....	Mar. 21, 1885	Lamar.
Oberly, John H.....	Illinois.....	Oct. 10, 1888	Vilas.
Morgan, Thomas J.....	Rhode Island.....	June 10, 1889	Noble.
Browning, Daniel M.....	Illinois.....	Apr. 17, 1893	Smith and Francis.
Jones, William A.....	Wisconsin.....	May 3, 1897	Bliss and Hitchcock.
Leupp, Francis E.....	District of Columbia.....	Dec. 7, 1904	Hitchcock, Garfield, and Bal- linger.
Valentine, Robert G.....	Massachusetts.....	June 16, 1909	Balinger and Fisher.
Sells, Cato.....	Texas.....	June 2, 1913	Lane and Payne.
Burke, Chas. H.....	South Dakota.....	Apr. 1, 1921	Fall and Work.

¹ Secretaries of War.² Ewing and all following Secretaries of the Interior.

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REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., September 1, 1923.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this the Ninety-second Annual Report of the Bureau of Indian Affairs for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923.

EDUCATIONAL EFFORT.

ATTENDANCE.—The effective enrollment drive of 1921–22 was repeated last year with advantages accruing from previous experience and awakened interest. A program of special effort was furnished in detail to all superintendents directing that for enrollment week every resource of the agency should be enlisted and that in addition to special, systematized work by all field employees invitation should be extended to the missionaries of the reservations to give their Sunday service an educational trend. The active cooperation of traders was also solicited. An earnest appeal to field workers urged as a guiding maxim for the Indian Service, "Every eligible Indian child in school every day," and as the immediate goal, "Every Indian school filled to its limit." The result, so far as at all practicable, was a very successful year. The total capacity of all Government boarding schools was more than filled, and any shortage at day schools was, with negligible exception, the result of a lack of children near enough to attend.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND OTHER EXTENSIONS.—The enrollment and average attendance of Indian children in public schools has been unprecedented. The number enrolled in these and other non-Government schools last year was approximately 13,000 more than in all Government schools, which increased the expense for tuition by about \$100,000, but as compared with the maintenance of boarding schools it saved a much larger sum to the Government. Notwithstanding this favorable showing, as well as the extension of facilities for 350 pupils at the Fort Apache military post, Arizona, now converted into the Theodore Roosevelt School, together with enlargements at other boarding schools for about 800 more, there still remains, particularly in the Southwest, almost an emergency demand for additional school privileges to save non-English speaking children from reaching their majority unfitted for American citizenship. The boys and girls of the great Navajo people are still the most in need and, in some respects, the most deserving of education.

ORGANIZATION.—The revised course of study, partially introduced in 1922, was in printed form and fully distributed at the opening of the last school year. It calls for all-day attendance of all pupils in

the primary grades. Every effort has been made to fulfill this provision, because it is economically sound in principle and whenever effective must reduce the scholastic period and the consequent cost of it. There are, however, many instances where the lower grades are still in school only one-half of each day because funds were lacking to provide suitable classrooms and some additional teachers. But this initiatory expense would be insignificant as compared with the aggregate saving from fewer years of schooling to accomplish a given number of grades.

READING COURSE FOR TEACHERS.—The law wisely passed by the last Congress providing for the granting of educational leave to teachers in our service for a period of 30 days is very helpful and greatly appreciated. Supplementing this provision, reading course work has been planned for teachers not only to keep them progressive in pedagogics, but to broaden their knowledge upon matters of public interest and general welfare, and in this direction standard works for reading circle discussion have been selected upon such subjects as "American social problems," "The school as a social institution," and "Problems of American democracy." A further list of books was suggested from which employees were advised to purchase one or more for private use, and the plan contemplates that before the close of the year each instructor shall prepare and submit a short thesis on the subject of study.

Many teachers are using a part of their annual leave to lengthen their time at summer schools under educational leave of absence which, with their regular reading-course work, will enable them to earn credits that will eventually be sufficient to secure degrees, and can not fail to increase the teaching efficiency of our service.

HOME ECONOMICS AND HOME BUILDING.—There is no subject of more importance to the Indian people than home making and home keeping. Therefore, as a step forward in Indian education a specialist in home economics was employed to supervise all school work pertaining to the betterment of Indian home life. During the year this supervisor visited more than 50 typical schools and made a careful study of housing, food, clothing, and instruction. She also assisted in reorganizing the work and instruction of many schools in home economics and gathered a great fund of information which will be used in improving conditions another year.

"Home building" was the special subject for study in all schools last year. The pupils of sufficient age submitted essays upon this subject which very generally showed a studious interest and the result of good instruction.

SURVEY OF INDIAN EDUCATION IN OKLAHOMA.—The State legislature of Oklahoma having appropriated funds for the expense of a survey of all schools in that State, invited the United States Bureau of Education to conduct the survey. In consideration of the large Indian population in Oklahoma, the Commissioner of Education requested representatives of the Indian Bureau to participate in this work. Accordingly, Chief Supervisor Peairs and the supervisors of the eastern and western districts of Oklahoma became members of this survey committee and spent nearly three weeks in company with Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, secretary of the Phelps-Stokes Foundation, and Miss Bertha Eckert, of the National Y. W. C. A., the other members of the committee, visiting and studying typical schools of

all classes, whether Government, mission, public, or private. As the large majority of Indian children in Oklahoma are enrolled in public schools, special attention was given to both rural and city schools of the class attended by Indians. A discussion of the conclusions reached by the survey will not be practicable within the limits of this report, but they deal with such matters as nontaxable Indian land, the adaptation of educational methods and subject matter to the needs of Indian children, the question of when the Government should withdraw and leave the responsibility of Indian education entirely to the State, and other important subjects. Because of its large Indian population, the State of Oklahoma is looking forward to a larger responsibility in the education of all its citizens, and it is believed that the survey committee's report is worthy of careful study as regards approaching conditions in that and other States. Copies of the committee's report, published December 11, 1922, may be had on application to the Commissioner of Education, Washington, D. C., or the State superintendent of schools of Oklahoma.

THE CALIFORNIA CONFERENCE.—As in Oklahoma, there are questions of Indian education of great importance to the citizenry of California, in view of which some of the school officials of the latter State suggested a conference of State and Federal officers looking to closer cooperation in the education of Indian children in the public schools of California. Such a conference was held at Sacramento in January, 1923, at which State Superintendent Will C. Wood presided, and was attended by school officials, health officers, and representative people from all parts of the State. The immediate result was a better understanding of all phases of the problem of Indian education in California and a mutual agreement between Government and State authorities to cooperate in securing for Indian children opportunities equal to those of all other nationalities. The conclusions of the conference called attention to approximately 500 Indian children in California not attending any school, due chiefly to social and economic causes, such as orphanage, abandoned children, and those from homes of low standard. It was indicated that the State would accept responsibility for children in public-school districts, if their home conditions made them acceptable under the law, but that Congress should provide additional boarding-school capacity for at least 200, available first to the needs of California Indians.

Health conditions were also made the subject of a resolution based upon the claim that the supervision by public-health nurses is essential to render many Indian children acceptable in the public schools and asking that Congress make a special appropriation of \$25,000 annually to aid a like expense of the State in the extension of necessary nursing service.

It is believed that through such conferences in the Indian country a better understanding and cooperation can be secured, particularly in the direction of enrolling Indian children in the public schools, which is a rapidly growing movement. The people in a number of States are encouraging it. They are apparently anxious to find a solution of the problem before the Government transfers it entirely to the States. The Government may wisely stress this

movement because it means reduced Federal expense and the kind of education provided for all American children. This trend toward State school facilities removes almost entirely the need of new Government schools, except in the Navajo and Pueblo countries, and if the present rate of progress can be maintained for a few years the demands there will be met. The pressing need now is in that region, and in the proper upkeep of school plants filled to their utmost capacity.

PER CAPITA COST OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.—Occasionally there is criticism of the total cost to the Government of Indian education. In fact the per capita allowance has never been sufficient to maintain satisfactory educational standards. As compared with other similar institutions, this allowance has always been low. The limit per pupil of \$167 before the war was more liberal than \$200 now. The present average cost of clothing, subsistence, fuel, furniture, building materials, and other necessities in boarding schools is more than 50 per cent higher than in 1913. Likewise wages and salaries have been largely increased in nearly every business, trade, or profession, with but slight advance in the Indian Service. In view of these conditions Indian schools have maintained a degree of efficiency and accomplished results that will stand comparison with any other line of public service. Of course, greater efficiency could be attained and the Indian school system made more effective in every way with a boarding school allowance of \$250 per pupil, which would still be moderate as compared with State industrial schools.

HEALTH.

The people of the United States are naturally interested in the health of the Indians because progressive society accepts the conclusions of philosophy and the edict of science that health is essential to human happiness and usefulness. From every ethical and practical standpoint the Indian is entitled to relief from sickness and a knowledge of how to keep well, and to this end the Indian Service tries to discharge its obligation.

DIFFICULTIES.—Prophylactic medicine, in a broad sense, deals as hygiene with the individual and as sanitation with his environment. It is very difficult to make application of either branch of this science to those who are not in alignment with the health motive, or do not understand the principles underlying the prevention of diseases. It is particularly difficult on Indian reservations where the people have no accurate knowledge of the mode of transmission of diseases, and our work there is delayed by the necessity of making explanations and persuading the people to acquiesce in policies and measures that are for their greatest good.

NEED OF EDUCATION.—Community health effort may protect water supplies; it may, in considerable degree, prevent the contamination of food before it reaches the consumer; it may better the local environment and lessen the danger arising therefrom; but in many things it must depend upon cooperation of the individual. Most of the preventable sickness which ends in untimely death can not be avoided or controlled by precautions or measures applied by others than those whose safety is directly involved. Instructed childhood is the material out of which healthy citizenship must be made, and

our service hopes to solve its health problems largely through the instruction of Indian children in both hygiene and sanitation.

PRINCIPAL DISEASES.—The diseases taxing every resource of this bureau are trachoma, tuberculosis, and pneumonia, the last too largely augmenting the death rate. Trachoma is not a direct cause of mortality, but produces considerable suffering and incapacity, and the estimate of 30,000 cases of this disease among the Indians includes follicular conjunctivitis which clinically resembles trachoma but is distinguished by its mildness, its freedom from danger, and its spontaneous cure in early adolescence. There are, however, enough cases of true trachoma to constitute a formidable problem.

Tuberculosis by causing much incapacity and death in every age group from childhood to old age is the most discouraging and decimating disease with which we have to contend.

It is estimated that there are about 25,000 cases of tuberculosis in all forms, mostly pulmonary and glandular, among the Indians. But this is not astonishing because few of any race escape infection in childhood; resisting forces are, however, often lacking in the Indian's home life and progress of the disease is less arrested there. For the treatment of this disease we have five sanatoria schools and six sanatoria with a combined capacity of about 800. Many cases are treated by agency and school physicians in our general hospitals and in the homes of the patients. Pupils in Government schools are instructed upon the nature and treatment of the disease, and improvement of the situation through these measures is encouraging. Pneumonia, always a dangerous disease, is also favored by the Indian's way of living and its prevention and treatment are largely a matter of better sanitation, but it is doubtful whether, proportionately, more fatalities occur from it among Indians than among whites.

INFANT MORTALITY.—A study of this subject, another problem of special concern, includes everything that pertains to child life; and every successful means employed to reduce the number of deaths gives collateral assurance of better living conditions and better chances to promote child welfare. Our facilities for reducing infant mortality and furthering a campaign for better babies are inadequate to meet the demands. The number of hospitals and field matrons is insufficient. With enough well-equipped hospitals, it would be an easier matter to gain the confidence of the Indians where it is wanting, for, through the Indian mothers and their babies, an appeal could be made to which the whole tribe would eventually respond. The hospital nurse and the field matron can do more to win over those who array themselves against approaching enlightenment than any other class of employees. The mothers and the babies that have passed through the hospital at Keshena, an Indian settlement on an unallotted reservation in Wisconsin, have been the means of dissipating every shadow of opposition to physicians, hospitals, and nurses in that jurisdiction. What has been accomplished there is possible for other communities.

NEEDS OF THE SERVICE.—There is need of more sanatoria schools for the children, a hospital for incurable patients suffering from tuberculosis, and another for adult curable patients. It is not advisable, as a rule, to hospitalize together adults and children. Our

sanatoria schools are for children in the incipient stage of the disease, and every time an advanced case is admitted to die some incipient case is deprived of the opportunity to get well. None of the sanatoria are as well prepared to take care of adults as they are of children. In the first place, children have a much better chance to recover and go out from the institution, leaving room for others. But adequate provision should be made for adults for, whether curable or incurable, they are, as a rule, a greater source of danger to the community than younger patients.

A hospital school for crippled children is also a pressing need. Many of these underprivileged ones are intelligent and ambitious, with undiminished longings for sympathy, encouragement, and the opportunity of self-expression, and for happiness. Their demand is not for charity but for an opportunity for an education that will make them producers, make them self-supporting instead of a burden to others. Their ambition is a right, not a privilege. Proper hospital treatment, with vocational education, would fit them for useful careers.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS.—The health work of the bureau for the year has been successful notwithstanding a lack of funds. The Indians have held their own in life's battle. The number of births has exceeded the number of deaths, and the race is numerically a little stronger. Financial expenditures have been very guarded. Many things that should have been done have been deferred, but there has been some expansion. A new 30-bed hospital has been constructed at Fort Hall, Idaho, and a building has been remodeled at Fore Belknap, Mont., for school and reservation hospital purposes. At the Soboba subagency, near San Jacinto, Calif., some of the buildings have been converted into a hospital plant for the Mission Indians; at Fort Apache, Ariz., a hospital has been opened in connection with the Theodore Roosevelt Indian Boarding School; at the Tongue River Agency, Lame Deer, Mont., plans have been made for remodeling a large residence into a hospital for the Northern Cheyenne Indians, Wyoming, and at White Earth, Cloquet, and Onigum, all in Minnesota, arrangements were perfected for the re-opening of hospitals for the Chippewas.

COOPERATION.—In citing the accomplishments of the regular health personnel, mention should be made of the Red Cross nurses who have efficiently cooperated with us on the reservations at Pine Ridge, Rosebud, Jicarilla, Mescalero, Zuni, Navajo, and in the jurisdiction of the two Pueblo agencies. Acknowledgment is also due the United States Public Health Service for helpful cooperation in the Southwest.

PERSONNEL.

During the war period and immediately following it was necessary to make numerous appointments of persons who did not, and could not, measure up to high standards of efficiency. A rapid elimination of these appointees has not been practicable, but gradual substitution has been effected and concerted effort has been made to select applicants who are suitably qualified for the positions sought, with the result that conditions have been much improved in the teaching service because of an ample eligible list. In other important call-

ings, including physicians, nurses, matrons, cooks, and laundresses, there is still a shortage of civil-service eligibles which is difficult to overcome under the limited compensation permitted, particularly where professional skill and ability to give instruction are required.

It is earnestly hoped that under the reclassification of salaries the board having charge of such work will be able to give the personnel of this bureau equitable recognition as compared with employees of like qualifications, whether outside or within the Government service. Probably no body of workers rendering the quality of service required of ours can be found whose average salary is so low.

The numerical extent of our personnel necessarily includes many who have devoted the best years of their lives to the Indian Service, but who are now physically unable to give the full measure required by the positions they hold. The present retirement law will eventually provide only inadequately for these employees and its amendment so as to allow a higher maximum annuity would be most deserving for the many years of faithful service rendered. A further amendment providing for a lower maximum retirement age, with privilege of extension in exceptional cases, would enable a decided strengthening of efficiency, particularly as related to teaching and some other lines of our service where both mental and physical powers are not sufficiently vigorous at the age of 70 to secure the best results.

PROGRESS IN IRRIGATION.

The reclamation of land by irrigation is very essential to various parts of the Indian country. Some 600,000 acres have been thus reclaimed, and over 700,000 are still susceptible of irrigation. In addition to the operation and maintenance of 50 projects constructed on Indian reservations, the active work last year included the following in the Southwest:

The preparation of plans and estimates for draining seeped conditions and restoring to cultivation 8,890 acres of Pueblo lands in New Mexico; the installation of domestic water supply systems for the Pueblos of Picuris and San Ildefonso; the completion of plans for improving and enlarging the irrigation system on the San Juan Pueblo; the further drilling of wells on the Navajo and Hopi Reservations, where 120 are now furnishing water; the construction of protective works against floods from Bonito Creek for the Navajo school and agency buildings at Fort Defiance, Ariz.; the completion of a plant, with dam, canals, spillway, etc., for electric power and water for domestic and irrigation purposes at the Fort Apache School and Agency, Ariz.

Plans and estimates were prepared and appropriations secured for lining of the main canal on the Salt River project, in Arizona. It is estimated that the water conserved by this work will be sufficient to irrigate an additional thousand acres for the Salt River Indians. An agreement was entered into with the Salt River Valley Water Users' Association for the acquiring of electric energy for pumping purposes to provide additional water for these Indians.

Construction of a dam with bridge superstructure across the Gila River within the Gila River Reservation, Ariz., was commenced and will be completed at the earliest practicable date. This dam is to be

used in connection with the Ashurst-Hayden Dam previously built across the Gila River above Florence, Ariz., and the Florence-Casa Grande Canal, now under construction for the diversion of the natural flow of the Gila River to provide irrigation for 35,000 acres of land belonging to the Indians of this reservation and 27,000 acres of land in white ownership in the Florence-Casa Grande Valley, Ariz.

In the Northwest work was begun on the enlargement of the canals and structures and the general rehabilitation of the Fort Hall project, Idaho. The completion of this work will provide adequate irrigation facilities for 52,000 acres. An agreement executed with the Empire irrigation district of Bancroft, Idaho, provides for exchange of part of our Blackfoot Marsh Reservoir waters for an equal quantity of water in Jackson Lake Reservoir whenever available, which will enable the irrigation of approximately 50,000 acres in the State of Idaho that could not otherwise be irrigated.

Construction of the Ray Lake Reservoir was begun to provide additional water supply for the Wind River irrigation project, in Wyoming. Regulations were issued authorizing the furnishing of water on this project and the Crow project in Montana to water users who are delinquent in payment of irrigation charges.

Construction was continued making available for cultivation large additional areas of land on the Wapato project, Yakima Reservation, Wash.

Regulations making the relief act of February 28, 1923, in so far as consistent, applicable to the Blackfeet, Fort Peck, and Flathead projects, in Montana, were issued. Extension of time in which to pay charges due on the Modoc Point project, in Oregon, was also granted.

Water rights were acquired from the Bozeman Trail Ditch Co. for 1,959 acres held in trust for the Indians on the Crow Reservation, Mont.

A suit started several years ago for determining the water rights of the Indians on the Uintah Reservation, Utah, was satisfactorily settled out of court, and water-right certificates were issued by the State engineer of Utah covering the lands of this reservation upon which proof of beneficial use of water has been submitted.

LANDED INTERESTS OF THE INDIANS.

ALLOTMENTS.—Allotment of lands to individual Indians was carried forward last year as rapidly as general conditions would permit, the total number on reservations reaching 3,923, covering approximately 1,904,000 acres. Of these, 2,126, comprising 1,654,412 acres, were on the Crow Reservation, Mont.; 1,077, covering 198,632 acres on the Fort Peck Reservation, Mont.; 276, embracing 10,742 acres in California, principally on the Mission and Hoopa Valley Reservations; 217, comprising 34,936 acres on the Cheyenne River and Lower Brule Reservations, S. Dak.; 168, including 819 acres on the Salt River Reservation, Ariz.; and about 60 on 4,000 acres in other reservations. On the public domain, 245 allotments were made in various States embracing 34,432 acres.

FEE PATENTS AND COMPETENCY CERTIFICATES.—Patents in fee were issued to 625 Indians, adjudged competent to manage their busi-

ness affairs, covering a total of 64,000 acres. Under a law enacted in 1916, a patent was issued to the Washington State Historical Society on two small tracts in the Colville Reservation marking the site of the early operations of the Hudson Bay Co., and the money payment therefor was deposited in the United States Treasury. A trust patent on 320 acres was issued to the Agua Caliente Band of Mission Indians in California.

Restrictions as to alienation were removed and certificates of competency issued involving 150 tracts, aggregating 1,550 acres. Ordinarily, if the Indian has attained the competency of the average white man his application for a certificate or patent in fee has been granted.

LAND SALES AND LEASES.—Sales of land and the acreage involved were 1,328 and 171,715, respectively, as compared with 1,006 and 104,814 for the previous year. Installment payments of the purchase price of lands sold on time have been generally satisfactory, but it has been found necessary to grant some extensions, and in such cases the consent of the Indians interested and the payment of interest due are required.

The Indians are encouraged to hold and cultivate their lands, whenever possible, and to make their homes there, but the surplus not thus used is leased, not only for the immediate revenue but for the benefits of cultivation and permanent improvements eventually accruing to the Indian owner. Last year, between forty and fifty thousand farming and grazing leases were made on more than 4,000,000 acres of allotted lands for which the Indians received a cash rental of approximately \$5,000,000.

LANDS RECLASSIFIED AND REAPPRAISED.—Action on 116 applications for reclassification and reappraisal of lands subject to homestead disposition on various reservations, pursuant to the act of June 6, 1912, resulted in a reduction of the original appraisement in 45 cases and in 71 cases the applications for reduction were denied.

CALIFORNIA INDIANS.—Two tracts of land containing 70 acres were purchased for homeless Indians in California at a total cost of \$8,500 from funds appropriated by Congress for this purpose. It is estimated that about 200 Indians may obtain home sites on these tracts.

EXTENSION OF TRUST PERIOD.—The period of trust was extended for 10 years by order of the President on allotments made to Indians on the reservations at Devils Lake, N. Dak.; Round Valley, Calif., and Santee, Nebr. More than 800 allotments are covered by these extensions.

LAND FOR NAVAJO INDIANS.—Settlement of conflicts over grazing rights of Navajo Indians and cattlemen in a number of townships in New Mexico east, and formerly a part of the Navajo Reservation, was effected through an appropriation of \$100,000. Of this amount \$10,000 was used for leasing several townships and \$90,000 for purchasing one township with a large free-flowing artesian well, together with small tracts on other townships containing a well and locations where water may be developed.

INDIANS IN SAN JUAN COUNTY, UTAH.—Preliminary surveys were commenced for allotments to two small bands of Utes and Piutes in San Juan County, Utah. These two bands were headed by Old Posey and Polk, the former now deceased, and in the past have given much trouble to the authorities of Utah. The lands to be allotted

are partly within the La Sal National Forest and partly on the public domain. The number of Indians to be benefited is about 180, including men, women, and children.

MOISE TOWN SITE.—The town site of Moise, on the Flathead Reservation, Mont., embracing 160 acres, was abandoned and the withdrawal revoked. This land has since been allotted to qualified Indians.

RESTORATION OF LANDS IN UTAH.—A tract of unsurveyed land in San Juan County, Utah, embracing approximately 600,000 acres, was restored to the public domain and when surveyed will be subject to disposition as other public lands. These lands were withdrawn for the benefit of the Piute Indians, most of whom have removed to other parts of Utah or returned to Arizona. The few that remain may acquire title to such lands as they have occupied and improved under the general allotment laws.

ALLOTMENTS ON FORT BELKNAP RESERVATION.—A final roll was approved of Indians entitled to allotment on the Fort Belknap Reservation, Mont., pursuant to the act of March 3, 1921, and the work of allotting these Indians is now in progress. More than 600,000 acres are to be disposed of under this legislation, and the number of Indians to be benefited is 1,176.

SWAMP LANDS ON MENOMINEE AND LAC COURTE OREILLE RESERVATIONS, WIS.—On May 26, 1923, the department made request upon the Governor of Wisconsin that appropriate action be taken by the legislative branch of the State government for the reconveyance to the United States of the swamp and overflow lands in the two reservations mentioned. The patent for the lands on the Menominee Reservation was issued on November 13, 1865; and the patents for the lands on the Lac Courte Oreille Reservation were issued from 1881 to 1885. The department contends that the wrongful issuance of these patents conveyed no title to the State.

THE CHIPPEWA INTERESTS IN MINNESOTA.

Following a personal visit to the Minnesota Chippewa Indians, and a careful investigation made by a commission fairly representative of the Government and the Indians, it is felt that valuable adjustments have been made in the interest of these tribes. Additional school facilities were provided; physicians were appointed and assigned at White Earth Reservation and at the old Leech Lake Agency; a system of rationing and caring for the old was also put into operation and met the hearty approval of all factions among the Indians. After investigating the Indians' claims the commission made an award of \$1,490,195.50 as due them on account of Indian lands and timber taken for the Minnesota National Forest under the act of May 23, 1908. This finding was approved by the President April 9, and on May 31, 1923, the full amount was transferred from the general fund in the Treasury to the Chippewa tribal trust funds, as authorized by the act above cited.

Upon the request of the Interior Department, action has been instituted in the Supreme Court concerning title to all the swamp lands within the several Indian reservations in Minnesota. The case involves about 190,000 acres, of which more than 152,000 acres have been patented to the State of Minnesota and about 38,000 acres re-

main unpatented. The case has been set for preliminary hearing at the October, 1923, term of the court.

The Court of Appeals, District of Columbia, on June 6 upheld the decision of the lower court in the suit of John G. Morrison, jr., *v.* Secretary of the Interior et al. The decision sustained the action of the lower court in dismissing the complaint filed by Morrison in behalf of himself and other Chippewas, in which legal effort was made to take the supervision of the funds and property of these Indians out of the hands of the Interior Department. Under the decision the administration of the affairs of the Chippewas remains subject to departmental jurisdiction.

The Interior Department made a favorable report on a bill (H. R. 12274) providing for an appropriation by Congress of \$1,787,751.36 to compensate the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota for lands disposed of to settlers under the free homestead act of June 14, 1889, exemption from payment at \$1.25 per acre having been granted the settlers by the act of May 1, 1900.

FARMING AND STOCK RAISING.

The limits of this report will not admit of a detailed narration of the Indian's progress as a farmer and stock grower. Every year adds steadily to the number who carry from the schools to their allotments the theory and practice of productive agriculture and live-stock improvement; and as white settlement occupies the surplus land of the reservations, the Indians readily acquire the white man's methods of handling the soil and stocking it. A comparison of the Indian's settled life and domestic activities to-day with these conditions 30 or 40 years ago is the way to form an estimate of Indian progress.

Last year there was a substantial increase in the number of Indians farming, in their cultivated acreage, in the use of modern implements and machinery, and in the adoption of successful methods. There was also a marked recovery from the depression of live-stock interests prevalent throughout the country during the years 1918 to 1921. The Indians of the southwestern reservations have been furnished with high-grade rams for improving their sheep and as a result are receiving much higher prices for their wool.

The upward trend in prices on all classes of stock is bringing encouraging returns and stimulating interest in stock raising among the Indians generally.

INDUSTRIAL SURVEY AND FIVE-YEAR PROGRAM.—This movement was outlined in the annual report for 1922 and has received somewhat special attention. Detailed surveys have been made of 71 reservations with the view of determining the exact situation of the Indians, their needs, and resources; and similar surveys will be made of other reservations as rapidly as possible. The reports of these surveys will be used as the basis for the formulation of a definite, systematic industrial program for each reservation extending over a period of five years. Programs have already been approved for a number of the reservations.

Perhaps the most conspicuous example of the possibilities of the five-year program is found on the Blackfeet Reservation, Mont.,

where such a plan was adopted two years ago. At that time the Indians depended largely on the Government, rations being issued to about 2,000 members of the tribe during the winter. With the exception of the old and indigent they are now practically self-supporting and raised sufficient flour last year to justify the cancellation of the estimate for their regular annual allowance of flour. The wheat production on this reservation has been increased from 1,000 bushels in 1921 to 100,000 bushels the past year. It is proposed to make this five-year program the greatest forward step ever taken in the industrial progress of the Indians and the general improvement of their home life.

REIMBURSABLE ASSISTANCE.—Under this provision of law purchases of various equipment, supplies, and live stock are made for the Indians and from four to six years allowed for repayment. The plan has proved one of the greatest aids ever devised for promoting the industrial welfare of the Indians, and has enabled many of them to become self-supporting who otherwise would be dependent upon the Government. Large repayments were made last year. The total reimbursable appropriation for the year was \$80,000 and was authorized for expenditure but, owing to unsatisfactory bids, especially on cattle, and the drought existing throughout the Southwest, making it inadvisable to add new and better bred sheep to the ranges, only \$62,846 was expended during the year. In addition to this about \$65,000 was expended under the reimbursable regulations from money otherwise available, mostly tribal funds authorized by Congress.

COOPERATIVE EXPERIMENTATION.—This work is a definite contribution to Indian farming in certain localities. It has been continued during the year at Sacaton in the Pima Reservation, Ariz., by the joint operation of our service and the Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, and with good results in the production of improved varieties or crops suited to the semiarid condition which prevails on the reservations in that part of the country. Extension to the Papago Reservation is planned for the present year. The experimental date gardens at Palm Springs on the Aguas Calientes Reservation and at Martinez, Calif., promise well in getting the Indians interested in this remunerative industry, which it is hoped will eventually make them entirely self-supporting.

FAIRS AND EXHIBITS.

In September, 1922, exhibits of native Indian arts and crafts were shown at Santa Fe and Gallup, N. Mex., consisting of basketry, beadwork, pottery, Navajo rugs, silverware, etc.; and in April, 1923, an exhibit of Indian-made goods was collected and displayed at the exposition of the Travel Club of America, New York City, to acquaint the public, including the local merchants, with the variety and beauty of aboriginal handiwork. The Indian booth proved extremely attractive and was visited by large numbers of people. Much of the work was sold, and it is believed that through the exposition the market for Indian native wares will be broadened. The object of these displays was to stimulate interest in the per-

petuation of the native industries, now gradually disappearing. The exhibits attracted wide attention, and large sales of the different articles were made. In addition the Indians continued their exhibits at the local county fairs with good results, winning many prizes in competition with the white farmers.

HIGHWAYS AND BRIDGES.

A very liberal policy has been adopted in connection with the opening of public highways through Indian lands, and there has been the fullest possible cooperation with the local and State authorities. There were approved last year more than 50 applications for permission to open public roads covering approximately 129 miles of highway. Damages therefor were assessed in behalf of the Indians, amounting to about \$12,000. Special appropriations were available for road work on five reservations in the total sum of \$53,000.

The Federal aid road act of November 9, 1921, as interpreted by the Comptroller General, permits the payment of the entire cost of public highways across Indian reservations from Government funds appropriated to the State in which the reservation is located. This has given a great impetus to road work on the Indian reservations, and such projects have been approved for about 25 reservations.

INTEREST ON INDIAN MONEYS AND PAYMENT OF TRIBAL FUNDS.

During the year there was deposited in banks approximately \$36,000,000 of individual Indian moneys upon which the interest earnings were over \$1,425,000. About 1,100 banks are kept bonded to protect deposits of Indian funds. This placing at interest the surplus moneys of the Indians, not immediately needed for their benefit, teaches them the principles of thrift and economy and the earning power of money.

Under recent laws the rolls of the various tribes except the Osages, Chippewa of Minnesota, Menominee, and the Five Civilized Tribes, are being closed. During the past year the rolls have been so closed and moneys paid out at the following agencies: Rosebud, S. Dak.; Fort Belknap, Mont.; Otoe and Missouri and Pawnee, Okla. This prorating of tribal trust funds leads the Indian to assume individual responsibility.

INDIAN CLAIMS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

On April 23, 1923, the Court of Claims held there was nothing due the Indians in the suit of the Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux *v.* United States.

May 7, 1923, the Sioux Nation filed suit in the court for an adjudication of their claims, including that to the Black Hills.

The Indians of the Klamath Agency, Oreg., Fort Berthold, Mont., and Yankton, S. Dak., and the northern and southern branches of the Cheyennes and similar branches of the Arapahos are preparing to enter suit to have their claims adjudicated.

INDIAN EMPLOYMENT.

As in years past, adult Indians and pupils of the New Mexico schools spent the summer in the Arkansas Valley of Colorado and Kansas, working for ranchers and in the beet fields. This is remunerative labor under invigorating climatic conditions.

An employment office established at Tempe, Ariz., places Indians on highways, in mines, cotton fields, and on any work available, while a fleet of trucks is maintained to transport them to the work, at a minimum of expense. Families are employed to a great extent, and the Cotton Growers' Association provides housing for workers in the cotton fields.

Inquiry made last year for the purpose of ascertaining the proportion of Indian school students who after completing the eighth grade have been successful in industrial or other occupations shows that in 762 cases of incomplete returns 85 per cent are self-supporting, 8 are more prosperous, in that they are accumulating property and are progressive beyond their ordinary needs, and that only 7 per cent are unsatisfactory because of shiftless habits or failure to make their own way without assistance. Photographs accompanying reports of these conditions disclose in scores of instances modern cottages, well-kept and attractive home surroundings, and an interest in live stock, poultry, and gardening equal, and often superior, to average country life among the whites. It is believed that more complete data would not be less favorable, and that the returned student class as a whole are justifying the expenditure of public funds provided for their education.

FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Because of extensive repairs to the Mekukey Academy, one less tribal school of the Five Civilized Tribes was in operation last year, but the combined enrollment was practically equal to that of the preceding year.

Enrollment of Indian children in the public schools was 15,335 as compared with 13,893 of the previous year. The attendance of those children in nonreservation schools was also increased, and was unusually good in contract and denominational schools.

Health conditions were not so favorable, trachoma and tuberculosis furnishing the obstinate diseases that call for better hospital facilities and additional field matrons. An appropriation for emergency cases would be very helpful and might include a reimbursable provision effective when the beneficiary has funds that can be applied in repayment.

There has been a noticeable decrease in the use of intoxicants, except in the rougher portions of the State where it is difficult to locate stills, the principal trouble now being to prevent the sale of Choctaw beer and patent medicines containing a large percentage of alcohol.

A decided improvement was manifested in general farming, both as to increased crop production and the raising of more and better live stock. That the restricted Indians are able to compete with their white neighbors in farm crops was evidenced by the large num-

ber of premiums awarded them in local, district, and county fairs, and in the State fair.

Last year restrictions were removed from 418 Indians, and conditionally removed from 231 tracts of land. The restricted class now numbers approximately 17,500.

Individual money totaling \$2,760,078.56 was expended for maintenance, farms, buildings, live stock, and equipment.

The leases of these Indians during the year for oil and gas mining embraced 197,540 acres, and their total revenue from existing oil and gas leases was as follows:

Bonuses	\$1, 084, 797. 89
Casing-head gas collections.....	133, 226. 07
Royalties on production.....	3, 155, 454. 26
Advance royalties and rentals.....	1, 217, 530. 21
Total	5, 591, 008. 43

The probate work of the Five Civilized Tribes, including also the Quapaw Agency, was continued with beneficial results by the force of attorneys reduced the previous year to eight. Their districts are large, embracing in all some 40 counties, and the individual work is heavy. Their service, however, is essential and valuable in conserving the estates of deceased, restricted, and dependent Indians and in safeguarding these estates for the benefit of those who are justly entitled to them.

QUAPAW LEAD AND ZINC MINING LANDS.

The leasing for mining purposes of the Quapaw Indian restricted allotted lands in Oklahoma is governed by the provisions of the Act of Congress of March 3, 1921, and departmental regulations thereunder.

During the year, 25 leases for lead and zinc mining purposes were approved, covering in the aggregate 3,644 acres. Applications for leases of considerable additional acreage are under consideration. In these new leases increased royalty rates for the Indian owners of the land and the proper mining development of the land are provided for. The approved leases are upon such terms and conditions as, it is believed, will fully protect the interests of the Indian owners of the land.

PURCHASE AND TRANSPORTATION OF SUPPLIES.

Under annual contracts for the year made in May and June, 1922, supplies were purchased at the lowest cost since the peak of post-war prices was reached. A rather steady advance followed through the year, resulting in similar contracts for the ensuing year at increases of from 10 to 30 per cent on perhaps half the commodities bought. These annual contracts approximated in value \$2,000,000, and included food, wearing apparel, medical supplies, fuel, school supplies, and many other classes of goods. A similar amount was spent on miscellaneous purchases and building machinery, etc. The upward movement of prices affected these transactions quite materially.

In keeping with our policy, a standard grade of goods was bought, wholesome but not fancy food supplies, good and serviceable clothing, shoes, etc., best quality of drugs, and coal giving the largest British thermal unit values for the money invested. Close inspection of the deliveries made by contractors and others, following careful purchasing, guaranteed a maximum return in service for every dollar spent.

The transportation of supplies required an expenditure a little less than \$550,000, based on commercial tariff less land-grant rates. The reduction on account of shipping, wherever practicable, over land-grant roads resulted in a saving to the Government of approximately \$125,000.

Notwithstanding the general uneasiness throughout the winter regarding the procurement of coal, the Indian Service experienced practically no difficulty, all requirements being met either before the season started or during the early months of it. A consistent improvement in the quality of fuel now being bought largely on the British thermal unit basis has been noted.

Bills for supplies and services were promptly paid throughout the year, complaints for failure to do so being negligible in number.

ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY.

The present administration of Indian affairs has made economy in the expenditure of public funds a live subject and has directed its inspection service to report definitely wherein savings could be effected within the various jurisdictions visited. In the interest of both economy and efficiency, the policy has been to combine, wherever practicable, several small agencies into one jurisdiction with central headquarters. Among the more important instances of the past year are the Consolidated Chippewa Agency, with headquarters at Cass Lake, Minn., and the Consolidated Ute Agency, with headquarters at Ignacio, Colo., composed, respectively, of the several Chippewa agencies and the Ute Mountain and Southern Ute agencies.

It is the purpose to cooperate fully with efforts of the Chief Executive to lighten the load of taxation incident to the war, and in order to give further emphasis to this matter an appeal was issued on June 28, 1923, as having special bearing upon the succeeding year's work, and it is gratifying to add that of the practically unanimous response from the field, a very large percentage has been letters heartily assuring full support to the spirit and letter of the circular, which follows:

To Superintendents and Disbursing Officials:

Herewith are inclosed the recent addresses of the President and the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, which you are urged to study carefully, because they contain the gospel of our financial practice. They furnish the cogent logic of the timely maxim, "More business in Government." They bring to us an unusual opportunity to understand the purpose and practical workings of the budget system which fortunately became a fact of Federal administration at a time when it was most needed; at a time when the relentless extortions of war had entailed the most difficult problems of peace.

These addresses should reach every employee in our service as an inspiration to cooperate in the post-war victories that must be won. It will be seen that from the signal triumph of a "balanced budget" the President leads on to a maximum expenditure next year of \$3,000,000,000, exclusive of the national debt reduction, which means a cut in the estimated expenditures of approxi-

mately \$162,000,000, and that he finds this to be not only a just obligation to the Nation's taxpayers but a proof to the world of the way to recover from war excesses.

It is confidently assumed that the Indian Service will give united assurance to save its full proportion of the proposed reduction. No other response to the suggestion of the Chief Executive can be entertained. Our past retrenchment work as a whole is not under criticism. Rather, it was done so well as to prove that we can do a little better hereafter. Let us rally our forces to that effort. Most of you can probably recall how a saving might have been made in some transaction or routine duty. Every corner of your experience should be searched for an instance to be corrected next year. Do not be surprised at a reduction of submitted estimates. This must be done in some cases to keep step with the forward peace-time movement. Do not feel that maximum appropriations can be used, if a saving is practicable under the strictest rules of economy.

The keynote has been sounded from which there is no retreat: "Greater economy and greater efficiency in the conduct of routine Government business." The cost of major or special undertakings will, as a rule, be properly controlled. It is in the minor, daily uses of money, time, supplies, labor, and like factors, and in the vigilant calculation of contemplated outlay that supervision and loyal support by subordinate workers can roll up from 150 jurisdictions an aggregate of savings that will keep our service henceforth in the front rank of economic achievement. There is not the slightest question that we can do this, if we go about it willingly, conscientiously, and patriotically; nor is there any doubt that by this process of cost cutting we can improve individual and institutional efficiency the field over.

These suggestions are, therefore, offered as an earnest appeal to all Indian Service workers, and through them to every Indian ward—pupil or parent—to revive enthusiastically the thrift idea and pledge themselves to the sound principle of prudent spending and careful saving. Through such an aggressive campaign the reduction of public expense would be merely incidental to the lasting benefits accruing to the personal, social, and civic life we deal with.

The inclosed pamphlet is a splendid treatise on civil Government, and you are requested to make an effectively educational use of it.

Please acknowledge the receipt of this circular after you have read the pamphlet.

Sincerely yours,

CHAS. H. BURKE,
Commissioner.

Approved:

E. C. FINNEY,
Acting Secretary.

OIL AND GAS OPERATIONS.

Notwithstanding the overproduction of crude oil and low prices, leasing for oil and gas operations on restricted Indian lands was active and very successful last year, due considerably to the policy adopted during the depression of the oil industry of permitting lessees to hold their leases without drilling, except where existing conditions require wells to be drilled.

Over 300,000 acres were leased for oil and gas mining purposes. The gross oil production for the year was approximately 54,000,000 barrels, and the revenue received by the Indians from existing leases approximated \$37,000,000. In the Osage Reservation alone 67,864 acres were offered for oil mining lease, 48,031 acres selling for a bonus of \$14,246,600. Several 160-acre leases sold for more than \$1,000,000 each, the highest price paid for any one tract being \$1,325,000, and the total revenue to the Osages from oil and gas leases was \$30,572,111.14.

A high-grade oil was discovered on the Hogback structure of the Navajo Treaty Reservation, N. Mex., from a well with an estimated

production of about 350 barrels a day brought in by the Midwest Refining Co. under an exploration lease approved last year. In view of the interest manifested and the frequent applications for leases on the Hogback and other structures, regulations were approved on April 24, 1923, outlining the method by which oil and gas leases on this reservation will be let. Leases on the Hogback structure in the neighborhood of the producing well will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder in tracts of not exceeding 640 acres each. On other structures, a single exploration lease may be granted and in case oil and gas develop, the remaining lands will be offered for lease at public auction. A similar plan for leasing lands on the Southern Ute Reservation in Colorado and New Mexico was adopted on May 24, 1923.

To promote better and more uniform administration of the affairs of the Navajo Tribe of Indians, particularly as to matters affecting their interests at large, such as oil, gas, and other mineral deposits, tribal timber and the development of underground water, regulations were approved January 27, 1923 (revised April 24, 1923), providing for the appointment of a commissioner to the Navajo Tribe and the organization of a Navajo tribal council with which administrative officers of the Government may directly deal in all matters affecting the tribe as a whole. Hon. H. J. Hagerman was appointed commissioner to the Navajo Tribe and the organization of a Navajo tribal council has been completed.

On November 7, 1922, the regulation limiting the oil and gas holdings of any one lessee on the Kiowa Reservation, Okla., to 9,600 acres in the aggregate was abolished, as the danger of monopoly it was designed to prevent is now eliminated by the remaining small area of restricted land and the active competition of oil operators in the field.

All existing regulations governing the leasing of restricted Indian lands for mining purposes were amended on April 10, 1923, so as to prohibit the making of such leases to employees of the United States Government, whether connected with the Indian Service or otherwise.

The ruling of November 9, 1922, prohibiting the making of mining leases to foreigners and noncitizens was revoked by the Secretary of the Interior on May 16, 1923, the decision being rendered in a case involving oil and gas leases to the Roxana Petroleum Corporation covering lands belonging to members of the Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma and in the Osage Reservation.

A cooperative agreement between the Bureau of Mines and the Indian Office regarding the supervision of operations for mining coal, oil, gas, and other minerals from leases on restricted Indian lands, except in the Osage Nation and the Five Civilized Tribes, was approved June 29, 1923. Under this agreement thoroughly competent engineers and practical men will be available for regular field service and it will be their duty to see that mining operations are conducted efficiently and economically.

FORESTRY.

A marked interest on the part of operators in offerings of timber on Indian lands developed last year, due partly to improvement in

lumber market conditions, but quite largely to the special activity of our Forestry service in drawing public attention to the opportunities for successful logging and milling operations on Indian reservations. This reviving interest was favorable to efforts of the previous year to dispose of timber on the Quinaielt Reservation, Wash., where the Mounts and the Quinaielt Lake units were sold. On the latter unit \$5 per M was received for Douglas fir, amabilis fir, cedar, and white pine, and \$3 per M for hemlock. These were record prices for that region. Nearly a half billion feet of yellow pine on the Colville Reservation, Wash., were sold for \$3 per M; and an equal amount on the Warm Springs Reservation, Oreg., was sold for \$2.88 per M, which were satisfactory prices considering the relative inaccessibility of these units. Both contracts provide for increases in stumpage price after four years and each three years thereafter. On the Flathead Reservation, Mont., the large Valley Creek unit was sold at \$5.12 per M for yellow pine and \$3.01 per M for Douglas fir and larch; and the smaller Big Arm unit brought prices of \$4.55 and \$2.50 per M for the same species. There were several smaller sales on this reservation. Prices of \$3.80 and \$4.30 for yellow pine were received on two sales within the Nez Perce timber reserve, Idaho, and a large unit within the Klamath Reservation, Oreg., the Antelope Valley, brought \$3.75 for yellow pine and lower prices for inferior species.

The total value of the Indian timber sold during the year exceeds \$6,000,000 at the minimum prices, and the increases in price, for which provision is made in the contracts, together with the overrun of the estimates anticipated, will probably raise this amount very substantially. As the cost of administration will not exceed 8 per cent, the ultimate net return from the year's sales will exceed \$7,000,000, to be used exclusively for the benefit of the Indians holding the timber lands. Valuation surveys and land classifications were continued, and distinct progress made in the improvement of telephonic communication, lookout systems, and other means for adequate protection from forest fires. The losses from fire were very small when compared with the protected area of nearly 7,000,000 productive acres, with a value of approximately \$130,000,000.

SUPPRESSION OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

The continual reduction of the special appropriation for suppression of the liquor traffic among the Indians, now only one-sixth of what it was previous to national prohibition, has placed the responsibility for that duty more and more upon the superintendents in charge of reservations and the employees under their jurisdiction. It can hardly be admitted that the means for enforcing constitutional prohibition have made up for the consequent curtailment of the special force of this bureau for liquor suppression. The bootlegger is a sly, resourceful, and persistent offender who too often finds the Indian a willing accessory. Everything possible is done through our regular employees to aid the limited number of special officers allowed, and the results are believed to be commensurate with the available agencies for law enforcement.

PEYOTE.

A growing interest is manifested in the subject of peyote in its relation to the Indians. Calls coming from every section of the country for copies of the peyote pamphlet exhausted the first edition of 1,000 copies in the first few months. Another edition of 2,000 copies was printed and is being distributed in the same manner.

Three States—North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana—passed laws during the year against the sale, transportation, and distribution of peyote, making with Utah, Kansas, Nevada, and Colorado, which already had laws, seven peyote-prohibition States.

ESTATES AND WILLS OF DECEASED INDIANS.

A graduated fee ranging from \$20 to \$75 is charged for probating trust estates of deceased Indians and approving their wills, the amount of the fee depending on the appraised valuation of the estates.

This work is conducted by a force made up principally of attorneys especially trained in probate procedure whose salaries and expenses are paid from a reimbursable appropriation. Last year 13 examiners of inheritance were employed in the field conducting hearings on reservations and the public domain. The fees collected and covered into the Treasury amounted to \$81,749.40, and during the year 2,601 heirship cases, 215 wills, and 3,112 miscellaneous cases involving probate questions were disposed of.

PUEBLO LAND TITLES.

Proposed legislation to adjust title to lands within the Pueblos in New Mexico received the consideration of Congress during the last session. Extensive hearings were held by the Senate Committee on Public Lands and the House Committee on Indian Affairs. A bill drafted by a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Public Lands was favorably reported, passed the Senate, and was favorably reported by the House committee, but failed to pass the House during the closing hours of the session.

It is conceded by all informed persons that legislation is necessary to settle satisfactorily controversies affecting Pueblo land titles and every effort will be made at the approaching session of Congress to procure the enactment of legislation to adjust this most important and complicated question on a basis which will be fair and just to the Pueblo Indians, as well as others who may have legal or equitable rights.

INDIAN DANCES.

A long-time tendency of the Indians has been to give too much time to dances, powwows, celebrations, and general festive occasions to the interruption of their self-supporting duties, and these meetings have frequently given opportunity for excesses of one kind or another detrimental to their moral and economic welfare. To correct this practice, a letter was widely circulated among the Indians

last year urging the need of more serious attention to their home interests, particularly in the planting and harvest seasons and, while granting them the privileges of wholesome amusements and occasional feast days, earnest appeal was made that they shorten somewhat the length of these gatherings and omit from them the use of harmful drugs, intoxicants, gambling, and degrading ceremonials. The main purpose, however, was to draw their attention more closely to the industrial necessity of making their own living; of doing their work well at seasonable times, caring for their crops and live stock; and of awakening in them a home-making interest with higher ideals of family life.

LIBRARY.

During the past year a set of mimeographed bulletins has been compiled by the library of the office, to which additions will be made as the necessity arises. These bulletins consist of bibliography and short articles on various activities of the office, and some Indian customs, which are of general interest to the public. Not only are they furnished to inquirers, but an effort is being made to reach the libraries and schools of the country, in order that they may receive first-hand information upon the subjects treated.

Further research has also been made in perfecting a card catalogue of the library containing detailed reference to publications on Indian history, biography, customs, and congressional reports, and comprehensive of practically every phase of the Indian question.

CONCLUSION.

A closing word of genuine appreciation is due the personnel of this bureau for loyal, faithful, and, in the main, efficient cooperation in a complicated and difficult work. Many of these workers by their long service have become trustworthy students of Indian problems and conditions. They are much more than job holders—they are uplifters; they are people of altruistic purposes, and they are invaluable helpers to any administrative head of Indian affairs.

If space permitted, it would be a pleasure also to acknowledge gratefully in each instance the assurance of confidence and support, from both individuals and organizations, that has come to this office concerning its effort to discharge the functions required by law and its views as to what is best for our Nation's wards. Indian affairs were widely discussed within the year, which was no misfortune, because discussion is a good thing. The liberty of opinion and speech under our Government has seldom harmed anything worth saving. Occasionally harsh things have been said about the Indian Service, but immediately there were well-informed people who knew some good things about it and mentioned them. In the give and take of controversy the real purpose of the self-seeking reformer has generally leaked out and the real merit of administration has become better known. This bureau has stood for certain measures and policies respecting Indian welfare which it believed to be sound in principle and permanently beneficial to a backward peo-

ple. Perhaps it will be pardonable to insert here one of the briefer indorsements of that attitude:

Be it resolved, That the Board of Managers of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, having a somewhat intimate knowledge of Indian conditions through its educational and missionary workers among the Indians, desires to assure the Secretary of the Interior of its continued and growing confidence in the administration of Indian matters through the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The board most emphatically disavows all sympathy with criticism of the Indian administration which originates either with those whose unjust exploitation of Indians is thwarted by the Indian Office, or with those who are ignorant of the actual facts and of the dangers threatening Indian progress, and are moved by impractical and abstract theories inapplicable to present conditions.

Without claiming to have sufficient detailed information to pass judgment on every feature of the policy of the Indian Office, the board of managers desires to commend in most unqualified terms the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and his chief assistants for their deep and active interest in Indian welfare, for their attitude toward degrading customs and habits, for their persistent efforts to save the Indians from exploitation by unprincipled men, and for their unflinching courage in antagonizing powerful interests in their effort to protect and help the wronged and helpless.

We are confident that the great mass of our Christian American citizens will stand back of any administration and officials moved by such a spirit and purpose.

In conclusion, I thank you for frequent and helpful suggestions and the benefit of your deep interest in the advancement of the Indians.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. H. BURKE, *Commissioner.*

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

TABLE 1.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1923.

[Figures compiled from reports of Indian school superintendents, supplemented by information from the 1920 census for localities in which no Indian Office representative is located.]

Grand total.....	344,303
Five Civilized Tribes, including freedmen and intermarried whites.....	101,506
By blood.....	75,519
By intermarriage.....	2,582
Freedmen.....	23,405
Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes.....	242,797

INDIAN POPULATION BY STATES.

Alabama.....	405	Nebraska.....	2,537
Arizona.....	43,015	Nevada.....	11,144
Arkansas.....	103	New Hampshire.....	44
California.....	13,335	New Jersey.....	99
Colorado.....	781	New Mexico.....	21,478
Connecticut.....	159	New York.....	6,139
Delaware.....	2	North Carolina.....	11,883
District of Columbia.....	37	North Dakota.....	9,607
Florida.....	431	Ohio.....	152
Georgia.....	125	Oklahoma.....	119,280
Idaho.....	3,984	Oregon.....	6,762
Illinois.....	194	Pennsylvania.....	358
Indiana.....	125	Rhode Island.....	106
Iowa.....	354	South Carolina.....	304
Kansas.....	1,511	South Dakota.....	20,459
Kentucky.....	57	Tennessee.....	56
Louisiana.....	1,066	Texas.....	2,110
Maine.....	839	Utah.....	1,592
Maryland.....	32	Vermont.....	24
Massachusetts.....	550	Virginia.....	822
Michigan.....	7,631	Washington.....	10,906
Minnesota.....	13,654	West Virginia.....	7
Mississippi.....	1,439	Wisconsin.....	10,592
Missouri.....	171	Wyoming.....	1,837
Montana.....	12,808		

WHS

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							More than half.	Half or less.
Total population.....	344,303	110,155	108,907	100,344	188,718	165,537	46,025	85,621
Alabama: Not under agent.....	405							
Arizona.....	43,015	21,431	21,584	20,172	22,843	42,611	183	221
Camp Verde School—Mohave Apache.....	496	259	237	192	304	477		19
Colorado River Agency—Mohave Chemohuevi.....	1,130	641	489	402	728	1,000	47	83
Fort Apache School—White Mountain Apache.....	2,590	1,293	1,297	1,353	1,237	2,481	37	72
Havasupai School—Havasupai.....	184	100	84	84	100	184		
Kaibab Agency—Kaibab Paiute.....	198	100	98	84	114	198		
Leupp School—Navajo.....	980	497	483	459	521	980		
Hopi School.....	4,836	2,536	2,300	2,251	2,585	4,836		
Hopi.....	2,336	1,261	1,075	1,066	1,270	2,336		
Navajo.....	2,500	1,275	1,225	1,185	1,315	2,500		
Navajo School—Navajo.....	11,280	5,365	5,915	6,595	4,685	11,189	90	1
Pima School.....	6,000	3,049	2,951	2,206	3,794	6,000		
Pima.....	4,629	2,349	2,280					
Papago.....	1,104	553	551					
Maricopa (Gila River).....	267	147	120					
Salt River.....	1,302	690	612	590	712	1,302		
Maricopa.....	127	65	62					
Mohave Apache.....	212	115	97					
Pima.....	963	510	453					
San Carlos.....	2,518	1,317	1,201	1,091	1,427	2,472		46
Sells School—Papago.....	4,568	2,362	2,206	1,938	2,630	4,568		
Truxton Canyon School—Walapai.....	440	225	215	155	285	431	9	

TABLE 1.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1923—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							More than half.	Half or less.
Arizona—Continued.								
Western Navajo.....	6,493	2,997	3,496	2,772	3,721	6,493		
Hopi.....	307	158	149					
Navajo.....	5,989	2,747	3,242					
Paiute.....	197	92	105					
Arkansas: Not under agent.	106							
California.....	13,335	6,795	6,540	5,184	8,151	9,149	2,058	2,128
Bishop.....	1,478	717	761	587	891	1,347	62	69
Moache.....	107	57	50	59	48	105	2	
Paiute.....	1,268	616	652	459	809	1,148	51	69
Shoshoni.....	103	44	59	69	34	94	9	
Fort Bidwell.....	602	305	297	216	386	578	15	9
Digger.....	5	2	3	1	4		5	
Paiute.....	211	118	93	91	120	211		
Pit River.....	386	185	201	124	262	367	10	9
Fort Yuma.....	857	437	420	342	515	783	30	44
Cocopah.....	27	15	12					
Yuma.....	826	419	407					
Paiute.....	2	1	1					
Mohave.....	2	2	0					
Greenville.....	729	404	325	295	434	348	206	175
Greenville (Redding district).....	2,248	1,103	1,145	719	1,529	1,115	200	933
Hoopa Valley.....	1,913	944	969	834	1,079	650	638	625
Mission—Mission Indians and remnants of small bands in southern California.....	2,807	1,511	1,296	1,036	1,771	2,200	399	208
Round Valley School—Concow, Ukie, and others.....	2,017	1,028	989	885	1,132	1,490	462	65
Tule River.....	684	346	338	270	414	638	46	
Colorado: Consolidated Ute Agency.....	781	424	357	384	397	758	4	19
Southern Ute.....	344	175	169					
Ute Mountain.....	437	249	188					
Connecticut.....	159							
Delaware.....	2							
District of Columbia.....	37							
Florida: Seminole.....	461	228	233	194	267	446	13	2
Georgia.....	125							
Idaho.....	3,984	2,015	1,969	1,518	2,466	2,837	625	522
Coeur d'Alene.....	808	401	407	284	524	620	94	94
Coeur d'Alene.....	601	298	303	229	372	413	94	94
Kalispel.....	78	39	39			78		
Kootenai.....	129	64	65			129		
Fort Hall.....	1,761	925	836	667	1,094	1,249	344	168
Fort Lapwai—Nez Perce.....	1,415	689	726	567	848	968	187	260
Illinois.....	194							
Indiana.....	125							
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	354	186	168	162	192	354		
Kansas: Potawatomi.....	1,511	792	719	768	743	729	317	465
Iowa.....	338	174	164	150	188	7	81	250
Kickapoo.....	277	146	131	164	113	199	78	
Potawatomi.....	803	427	376	417	386	523	145	135
Sac and Fox.....	93	45	48	37	56		13	80
Kentucky.....	57							
Louisiana.....	1,066							
Maine.....	839							
Maryland.....	32							
Massachusetts.....	550							

TABLE 1.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1923—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							More than half.	Half or less.
Michigan.....	7,631							
Mackinac.....	1,214	610	604	511	703	134	538	542
Not under agent.....	6,417							
Minnesota.....	13,654	6,857	6,797	6,910	6,744	1,801	6,502	5,351
Consolidated Chippewa.....	11,718	5,870	5,848	5,860	5,858	1,519	5,363	4,836
Fond du Lac.....	1,269	675	594	600	669	88	640	541
Grand Portage.....	1,356	157	199	146	210	6	157	193
Leech Lake.....	1,856	943	913	848	1,008	996	713	147
Nett Lake.....	602	287	315	284	318	350	184	68
White Earth.....	7,635	3,808	3,827	3,982	3,653	79	3,669	3,887
Pipestone.....	303	164	139	181	122	192	89	22
Red Lake.....	1,633	823	810	869	764	90	1,050	493
Mississippi: Choctaw Indians.....	1,439	715	724	722	717	1,439		
Missouri.....	171							
Montana.....	12,808	6,543	6,265	6,198	6,615	6,276	2,481	4,051
Blackfeet.....	3,124	1,588	1,536	1,645	1,479	1,310	830	984
Crow.....	1,777	901	876	848	949	1,100	298	379
Flathead.....	2,650	1,366	1,284	1,180	1,470	574	559	1,517
Fort Belknap.....	1,177	626	551	550	627	714	171	292
Assiniboine.....	591	317	274					
Gros Ventre.....	586	309	277					
Fort Peck.....	2,184	1,100	1,084	1,167	1,017	1,036	329	819
Assiniboine.....	809	399	410					
Yankton.....	1,375	701	674					
Rocky Boy's Agency.....	479	250	229	216	263	265	214	
Tongue River.....	1,417	712	705	607	810	1,277	80	60
Nebraska.....	2,537	1,325	1,212	1,230	1,307	1,651	205	681
Omaha.....	1,441	742	699	734	707	1,068	87	286
Winnebago.....	1,096	583	513	496	600	583	118	395
Nevada.....	11,144	5,580	5,564	3,079	8,065	9,094	1,615	435
Fallon.....	367	198	169	96	271	358	9	
Fort McDermitt.....	314	153	161	114	200	298	10	6
Moapa River.....	124	68	56	42	82	115		9
Reno.....	8,813	4,391	4,422	2,275	6,538	6,977	1,426	410
Walker River.....	851	429	422	255	596	716	135	
Western Shoshone.....	675	341	334	297	378	630	35	10
New Hampshire: Not under agent.....	44							
New Jersey: Not under agent.....	99							
New Mexico.....	21,476	11,098	10,378	10,719	10,757	21,097	276	103
Jicarilla.....	608	330	278	293	315	608		
Mescalero.....	642	316	326	304	338	569	55	18
Northern Pueblos.....	3,154	1,665	1,489	1,462	1,692	2,904	165	85
Pueblo Bonito.....	2,800	1,360	1,440	1,450	1,350	2,800		
San Juan.....	7,000	3,500	3,500	4,000	3,000	7,000		
Southern Pueblos.....	5,361	2,864	2,497	2,395	2,966	5,305	56	
Zuni.....	1,911	1,063	848	815	1,096	1,911		
New York: New York Agency.....	6,139	3,133	3,006	2,587	3,552			6,139
Cayuga.....	187	89	98	63	124			187
Oneida.....	245	125	120	97	148			245
Seneca (Allegany).....	971	490	481	395	576			971
Seneca (Cattaraugus).....	1,393	707	686	553	840			1,393
Seneca (Tonawanda).....	539	292	247	208	331			539
St. Regis (not a part of the Six Nations).....	1,613	797	816	810	803			1,613
Tuscarora.....	376	213	163	136	240			376
Montauk.....	30	15	15	15	15			30
Onondaga.....	565	295	270	200	365			565
Shinneckock.....	200	100	100	100	100			200
Poospatock.....	20	10	10	10	10			20

TABLE 1.—*Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1923—Continued.*

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	blood.	Mixed blood.	
							More than half.	Half or less.
North Carolina.....	11,883	1,331	1,184	1,279	1,236	1,010	800	705
Cherokee.....	2,515	1,331	1,184	1,279	1,235	1,010	800	705
Not under agent.....	9,338							
North Dakota.....	9,607	4,535	5,072	5,164	4,443	4,010	1,022	4,575
Fort Berthold.....	1,246	612	634	627	619	760	352	134
Arikara.....	426	202	224	204	222	224	158	44
Gros Ventre.....	547	269	278	295	251	354	135	57
Mandan.....	273	141	132	127	146	182	58	33
Fort Totten.....	938	483	455	420	518	549	254	135
Standing Rock.....	3,588	1,772	1,816	1,711	1,877	2,535	416	637
Turtle Mountain.....	3,835	1,668	2,167	2,406	1,429	166		3,669
Ohio: Not under agent.....	152							
Oklahoma.....	119,280	8,899	8,875	8,621	9,153	33,856	14,216	47,803
Cantonment.....	724	391	333	300	424	634	45	45
Arapahoe.....	216	120	95			197	9	10
Cheyenne.....	508	271	237			437	36	35
Cheyenne and Arapahoe.....	1,197	610	587	488	709	812	160	225
Arapahoe.....	480	247	233					
Cheyenne.....	717	363	354					
Kiowa.....	4,849	2,417	2,432	2,550	2,299	1,845	2,025	979
Apache.....	187	94	93					
Comanche.....	1,697	853	844					
Kiowa.....	1,679	828	851					
Wichita and affiliated bands.....	1,201	591	610					
Fort Sill Apache (Geronimo's Band).....	85	51	34					
Osage.....	2,090	1,077	1,022	761	1,338	691	102	1,307
Pawnee.....	1,193	601	592	612	551	627	97	469
Pawnee.....	773	381	392	406	367	550	66	157
Kaw.....	420	220	200	236	184	77	31	312
Ponca.....	1,381	691	690	767	614	593	572	216
Segar.....	743	360	383	328	415	692	40	11
Arapahoe.....	137	58	79	68	69	117	20	
Cheyenne.....	606	302	304	262	344	575	20	11
Quapaw.....	1,855	910	945	1,021	831	99	391	1,365
Eastern Shawnee.....	166	73	93	92	74	2	22	142
Modoc.....	40	18	22	26	14		40	
Ottawa.....	274	146	128	178	96		11	263
Quapaw.....	347	164	183	151	196	84	7	256
Seneca.....	526	248	278	329	197	13	288	225
Wyandot.....	502	261	241	245	257		23	479
Shawnee.....	3,733	1,842	1,891	1,761	1,969	1,090	391	2,252
Absentee Shawnee.....	551	278	273	271	280	442	90	19
Citizen Potawatomi.....	2,227	1,095	1,132	1,024	1,203		47	2,180
Mexican Kickapoo.....	200	101	99	82	118	19 ⁰	8	
Sax and Fox.....	673	335	338	361	312	41 ⁰	210	53
Iowa.....	82	33	49	26	56	46	36	
Five Civilized Tribes.....	101,506					26,771	10,393	40,934
Cherokee Nation.....	41,824					8,703	4,778	23,424
By blood.....	36,432					8,703	4,778	23,424
By intermarriage.....	286							
Delawares.....	187							
Freedmen.....	4,919							

TABLE 1.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1923—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							More than half.	Half or less.
Oklahoma—Continued.								
Five Civilized Tribes—Continued.								
Chickasaw Nation.....	10,966					1,515	966	3,823
By blood.....	5,659					1,515	966	3,823
By intermarriage.....	645							
Freedmen.....	4,662							
Choctaw Nation.....	26,828					8,444	2,473	9,882
By blood.....	17,488					8,444	2,473	9,882
By intermarriage.....	1,651							
Mississippi Choctaw.....	1,600							
Freedmen.....	6,029							
Creek Nation.....	18,761					6,858	1,698	3,396
By blood.....	11,952					6,858	1,698	3,396
Freedmen.....	6,809							
Seminole Nation.....	3,127					1,254	478	409
By blood.....	2,141					1,254	478	409
Freedmen.....	986							
Oregon.....	6,762	3,334	3,428	2,537	4,225	3,246	2,519	997
Klamath.....	1,201	567	634	544	657	685	182	334
Siletz.....	1,140	596	544	449	691	333	364	443
Siletz (Confederated Siletz).....	440	226	214	188	252	203	189	48
Grande Ronde.....	332	176	156	173	159	90	175	67
Fourth section allottees.....	368	194	174	88	280	40		323
Umatilla School.....	1,127	519	608	412	715	428	699	
Cayuse.....	337	145	192					
Umatilla.....	145	61	84					
Walla Walla.....	628	304	324					
Other tribes.....	17	9	8					
Wartn Springs School—Wasco, Tinino, Paiute, and others.....	1,094	552	542	382	712	700	364	
Scattered Indians on public domain ¹	2,200	1,100	1,100	750	1,450	1,100	880	220
Pennsylvania: Not under agent.....	358							
Rhode Island: Not under agent.....	106							
South Carolina: Not under agent—Catawba, Cherokee, Oneida, and others.....	304							
South Dakota.....	23,625	11,755	11,870	11,165	12,460	13,047	4,685	5,893
Cheyenne River School.....	2,904	1,482	1,422	1,363	1,541	1,630	490	784
Crow Creek School. Lower Yanktonai Sioux.....	928	440	488	372	556	691	130	107
Flandreau School.....	297	159	138	124	173	155	84	58
Lower Brule.....	539	282	257	283	256	243	116	180
Pine Ridge School. (Oglala Sioux).....	7,455	3,759	3,696	3,451	4,004	4,696	1,324	1,435
Rosebud School. (Rosebud Sioux).....	5,572	2,702	2,870	2,654	2,918	3,242	700	1,630
Sisseton.....	2,392	1,250	1,142	1,191	1,201	800	796	796
Yankton.....	3,538	1,681	1,857	1,727	1,811	1,590	1,045	903
Yankton Sioux.....	1,954	964	990	1,034	920	989	585	380
Santee Sioux.....	1,212	543	669	488	724	499	3.8	395
Ponca.....	372	174	198	205	167	102	142	128
Tennessee: Not under agent.....	56							
Texas: Not under agent.....	2,110							
Utah.....	1,592	788	804	772	820	1,428	86	78
Goshute.....	349	175	174	152	197	336		13
Shivwits.....	102	45	57	40	62	102		
Uintah and Ouray.....	1,141	588	573	580	561	990	86	65
Uintah Ute.....	468	227	241					
Uncompahgre Ute.....	421	211	210					
White River Ute.....	252	130	122					

¹ Taken from 1922 figures.

TABLE 1.—*Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1923—Continued.*

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							More than half.	Half or less.
Vermont: Not under agent.	24							
Virginia: Not under agent.	822							
Washington.	10,906	5,339	5,567	4,873	6,033	6,609	2,319	1,978
Colville.	2,515	1,241	1,274	1,080	1,435	1,294	506	715
Neah Bay School.	661	351	310	300	361	563	20	78
Hoh.	41	24	17	17	24	41		
Makah.	418	220	198	210	208	335	20	63
Ozette.	7	4	3		7	7		
Quileute.	195	103	92	73	122	180		15
Spokane.	675	319	356	311	364	300	86	289
Chewelah.	6	5	1					
Spokane.	669	314	355					
Taholah.	1,124	560	564	393	731	586	303	235
Chehalis.	89	48	41	34	55	84	5	
Nisqually.	72	39	33	14	58	43	19	10
Skokomish.	187	88	99	80	107	124	48	15
Squaxon Island.	57	29	28	27	30	54	3	
Quinalt Reservation.	719	356	363	238	481	281	228	210
Unattached.	1,475	752	723	700	775	900	400	175
Cowlitz.	490	240	250					
Clallam.	535	290	245					
Puyallup.	152	75	77					
Other tribes.	298	147	151					
Tulalip.	1,517	748	769	721	796	977	404	136
Lummi.	505	255	250	254	251	273	200	32
Port Madi-on—Susquamish.	204	109	95	95	109	104	60	40
Swinomish.	221	111	110	96	125	106	10	15
Remnants of small tribes.	404	192	212	183	221	265	105	34
Muckleshoot.	183	81	102	93	90	139	29	15
Yakima School—Confederated								
Yakima.	2,939	1,368	1,571	1,368	1,571	1,989	600	350
West Virginia: Not under agent.	7							
Wisconsin.	10,592	5,435	5,157	4,776	5,816	2,764	5,371	2,457
Grand Rapids.	1,292	642	650	614	678	1,278	9	5
Hayward School—Chippewa.	1,309	637	672	483	826	220	821	268
Keshena.	5,101	2,680	2,421	2,405	2,695	365	3,557	1,179
Menominee.	1,838	993	845	931	907	365	900	573
Oneida.	2,657	1,372	1,285	1,201	1,456		2,657	
Stockbridge and Munsee.	606	315	291	274	332			606
Lac du Flambeau.	825	404	421	337	488	474	192	159
Laona.	390	222	168	220	170	390		
La Pointe.	1,116	559	557	488	628	35	380	701
Red Cliff.	559	291	268	228	331	2	412	145
Wyoming: Shoshone Agency.	1,837	997	840	824	1,013	1,191	170	476
Arapaho.	921	496	425	422	499	744	98	79
Shoshoni.	916	501	415	420	496	447	72	397

NOTE.—Figures given for states where there is no Indian agent are taken from latest census figures. Figures for the Five Civilized Tribes are taken from 1920 report, as it is impracticable to get new census figures for them each year.

TABLE NO. 2.—Indian and school population, number eligible for school attendance, number in schools, etc., and capacity of schools provided for Indian children during fiscal year ended June 30, 1923.

States and superintendencies.	Indian population.	Number of school age.	Eligible for attendance.	Indian children enrolled in school.								Eligible not in school.	Capacity in all schools.							
				Government.				Mission and private.					Public.	Total in school.	Government.		Mission and private.		Public.	Total capacity in all schools. ¹
				Non-reservation boarding.	Reservation boarding.	In other reservation schools.	Day.	Total.	Boarding.	Day.	Reservation boarding.				Day.	Boarding.	Day.			
Grand total.....	308,494	86,415	81,012	8,958	8,322	1,503	5,362	24,145	5,646	1,025	30,597	61,413	19,599	9,076	6,063	5,440	1,398	30,597	59,650	
Arizona.....	42,817	13,673	13,045	1,541	2,415	276	1,420	5,652	858	465	115	7,090	5,955	2,573	1,725	665	383	115	5,461	
Camp Verde.....	496	130	109	18	.....	56	32	106	.....	.....	.....	106	3	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	60
Colorado River.....	1,130	271	235	59	78	69	.....	206	.....	.....	29	235	.....	280	.....	.....	29	.....	309
Fort Apache.....	2,590	853	791	22	275	.....	78	375	60	25	8	488	306	265	92	80	20	8	465
Havasupai.....	184	35	34	.....	.....	34	.....	34	.....	.....	.....	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kaibab.....	198	57	54	1	.....	10	36	47	.....	.....	.....	47	7	.....	62	.....	.....	.....	62
Leupp.....	980	371	359	50	236	.....	.....	286	.....	.....	.....	286	73	350	.....	.....	.....	.....	350
Moqui.....	4,836	1,237	1,191	305	.....	.....	343	648	1	.....	21	670	521	.....	374	.....	21	.....	395
Navajo.....	11,280	5,395	5,277	242	952	.....	42	1,236	147	89	.....	1,472	3,805	766	85	250	35	.....	1,136
Pima.....	6,000	1,547	1,452	282	273	15	325	895	350	77	10	1,332	120	218	399	.....	75	10	702
Salt River.....	1,302	423	355	142	.....	17	125	284	60	.....	7	351	4	.....	148	.....	.....	7	155
San Carlos.....	2,518	868	839	102	197	.....	197	496	.....	75	40	611	228	216	180	.....	68	40	504
Sells.....	4,440	1,650	1,532	195	2	75	216	486	220	199	.....	905	627	.....	290	335	185	.....	810
Truxton Canon.....	440	100	90	2	88	.....	.....	90	.....	.....	.....	90	.....	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	140
Western Navajo.....	6,493	736	724	121	316	.....	.....	463	.....	.....	.....	463	261	338	35	.....	.....	.....	373
Scattered.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
California.....	13,335	3,907	3,771	474	383	71	311	1,239	142	.....	1,955	3,336	435	488	431	35	.....	1,955	2,909
Bishop.....	1,478	367	305	41	.....	3	68	112	.....	.....	189	303	2	.....	140	.....	.....	1.9	329
Fort Bidwell.....	602	133	131	12	69	.....	.....	81	2	.....	40	121	10	98	.....	.....	.....	40	138
Fort Yuma.....	857	225	217	27	158	.....	.....	185	.....	.....	16	205	12	225	.....	.....	.....	16	241
Greenville.....	2,977	920	912	216	.....	62	.....	278	4	.....	634	912	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	634	634
Hoopa Valley.....	1,913	786	770	45	156	.....	.....	201	.....	.....	495	696	74	165	.....	.....	.....	634	495
Mission Agency.....	2,807	699	673	95	.....	4	123	222	120	.....	308	650	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	308	448
Round Valley.....	2,017	589	588	22	.....	.....	55	77	.....	.....	197	274	314	.....	140	.....	.....	197	262
Tule River.....	684	188	175	16	.....	2	65	83	16	.....	76	175	.....	86	35	.....	.....	76	197
Scattered.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹Includes capacity of nonreservation schools.

TABLE NO. 2.—Indian and school population, number eligible for school attendance, number in schools, etc., and capacity of schools provided for Indian children during fiscal year ended June 30, 1923—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Indian population.	Number of school age.	Eligible for attendance.	Indian children enrolled in school.								Eligible not in school.	Capacity in all schools.					Total capacity in all schools. ¹		
				Government.				Mission and private.		Public.	Total in school.		Government.		Mission and private.		Public.			
				Non-reservation boarding.	Reservation boarding.	In other reservation schools.	Day.	Total.	Boarding.				Day.	Reservation boarding.	Day.	Boarding.			Day.	
Colorado: Consolidated Ute.....	781	278	278	29	172	28	229	49	278	150	30	49	229	
Idaho.....	3,984	1,057	926	46	214	33	293	123	390	806	120	200	60	210	390	860	
Coeur d'Alene.....	808	125	107	7	.....	.....	33	40	38	.....	24	102	5	60	80	.....	24	164
Fort Hall.....	1,761	443	365	15	214	.....	.....	229	27	.....	109	365	200	30	30	.....	109	339
Fort Lapwai.....	1,415	489	454	24	.....	.....	.....	24	58	.....	257	339	115	100	100	.....	257	357
Scattered.....	
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	354	109	104	29	72	101	2	1	104	70	70	
Kansas: Pottawatomie.....	1,511	581	535	86	.....	7	50	143	23	.....	328	494	41	60	.....	.....	328	388
Michigan.....	1,214	676	676	355	.....	.....	.....	355	100	.....	221	676	.....	.....	352	.....	221	573
Mackinac.....	1,214	354	354	33	.....	.....	.....	33	100	.....	221	354	.....	.....	352	.....	221	573
Scattered.....	322	322	322	322	322	
Minnesota.....	13,654	3,287	3,066	265	205	63	210	743	257	1,948	2,948	118	168	143	70	1,918	2,329	
Consolidated Chip-ewa.....	11,718	2,670	2,479	196	.....	63	210	469	139	.....	1,871	2,479	.....	143	.....	.....	1,871	2,014
Pipestone.....	373	118	118	42	.....	.....	.....	42	.....	.....	50	92	26	.....	.....	.....	50	50
Red Lake.....	1,633	499	469	27	205	.....	.....	232	118	.....	27	377	92	70	.....	.....	27	265
Mississippi: Choctaw.....	1,439	310	280	.....	.....	.....	116	116	.....	5	25	146	134	1.0	.....	.....	25	165
Montana.....	12,808	3,691	3,444	364	449	207	1,020	480	4	1,334	2,838	606	410	227	830	75	1,334	2,876	
Blackfeet.....	3,121	1,076	1,028	76	134	40	250	107	377	734	294	144	60	145	377	725	
Crow.....	1,777	469	436	39	.....	.....	.....	39	82	4	311	436	.....	125	75	.....	311	511
Flathead.....	2,650	812	768	71	.....	.....	.....	71	124	.....	263	468	310	.....	300	.....	263	563
Fort Belknap.....	1,177	299	279	60	118	19	197	60	22	279	77	40	160	22	299	
Fort Peck.....	2,184	599	532	62	115	177	77	276	530	2	120	40	40	276	436	
Rocky Boy's.....	479	144	126	28	.....	.....	.....	49	77	.....	49	126	.....	40	.....	.....	49	89
Tongue River.....	1,417	292	275	28	82	.....	.....	209	30	.....	36	275	69	87	60	.....	36	252
Nebraska.....	2,537	965	805	229	.....	.....	.....	229	159	.....	305	693	112	.....	182	.....	305	487
Omaha.....	1,441	515	407	111	.....	.....	.....	111	7	.....	177	295	112	.....	.....	.....	177	177
Winnebago.....	1,096	450	398	118	.....	.....	.....	118	152	.....	128	398	.....	.....	182	.....	128	310
Nevada.....	11,144	2,294	2,163	399	.....	30	268	697	.....	.....	874	1,571	592	397	.....	.....	874	1,271
Fallon.....	367	68	64	9	.....	2	49	60	.....	.....	4	64	.....	65	.....	.....	4	69
Moapa River.....	124	39	39	1	.....	11	20	32	.....	.....	7	39	.....	20	.....	.....	7	27
Reno.....	9,127	1,789	1,747	226	.....	17	68	311	.....	.....	845	1,156	591	150	.....	.....	845	995
Walker River.....	851	157	93	52	.....	.....	27	79	.....	.....	13	92	1	60	.....	.....	13	73
Western Shoshoni.....	675	216	195	86	.....	.....	104	190	.....	.....	5	195	.....	102	.....	.....	5	107
Scattered.....	25	25	25	25	25	
New Mexico.....	21,496	6,736	6,179	1,056	947	2	1,283	3,288	681	108	69	4,146	2,033	730	1,024	455	100	69	2,378
Jicarilla.....	628	168	90	3	.....	.....	.....	3	50	1	1	55	35	.....	30	.....	1	31
Mescalero.....	642	202	184	18	139	.....	2	159	.....	.....	159	25	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
Northern Pueblo.....	3,154	934	971	242	.....	.....	.....	431	673	265	15	953	18	274	250	.....	15	539
Pueblo Bonito.....	2,800	850	850	87	295	.....	22	374	20	17	.....	411	439	240	30	20	.....	310
San Juan.....	7,000	2,400	2,000	130	419	.....	.....	549	30	.....	10	589	1,411	310	30	.....	10	350
Southern Pueblo.....	5,361	1,602	1,582	493	.....	.....	656	1,149	316	56	43	1,564	18	580	125	50	43	798
Zuni.....	1,911	530	502	83	124	.....	174	381	34	.....	415	.....	87	80	140	.....	30	250
Scattered.....	
North Dakota.....	9,607	3,288	2,930	412	388	348	78	1,226	108	651	1,985	945	525	106	138	651	1,420	
Fort Berthold.....	1,246	405	351	171	.....	1	24	196	50	.....	68	314	37	36	88	.....	68	192
Fort Totten.....	938	252	232	20	140	.....	1	161	.....	.....	10	171	61	323	.....	.....	10	333
Standing Rock.....	3,588	1,102	835	110	248	2	386	58	369	813	22	202	40	50	369	661	
Turtle Mountain.....	3,835	1,529	1,512	111	.....	345	27	483	.....	.....	204	687	825	30	.....	.....	204	234
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	2,515	959	900	28	330	109	467	312	779	121	200	150	312	662	
Oklahoma.....	119,280	29,692	29,230	1,813	997	604	28	3,442	941	17,727	22,110	7,120	1,847	65	793	17,727	20,432	
Cantonment.....	724	211	202	11	111	8	.....	130	.....	.....	72	202	.....	90	.....	.....	72	162
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	1,197	435	357	37	102	96	.....	235	.....	.....	122	357	.....	150	.....	.....	122	272
Kiowa.....	4,849	1,748	1,631	100	489	.....	.....	589	43	.....	899	1,531	.....	458	.....	.....	899	1,357
Osage.....	2,099	851	777	11	.....	69	.....	80	15	.....	534	629	148	115	75	.....	534	724
Pawnee.....	1,193	382	366	47	75	.....	.....	122	.....	.....	209	331	35	100	.....	.....	209	309
Ponca.....	1,381	372	339	46	.....	118	.....	164	4	.....	172	340	.....	100	.....	.....	172	172

¹ School abolished December 20, 1922.

TABLE NO. 2.—*Indian and school population, number eligible for school attendance, number in schools, etc., and capacity of schools provided for Indian children during fiscal year ended June 30, 1923—Continued.*

RECAPITULATION.	
Indian children of school age.....	83,415
Indian children ineligible for school attendance because of illness, deformity, etc.....	5,403
Total Indian children eligible for school attendance.....	<u>81,012</u>
INDIAN CHILDREN ENROLLED IN SCHOOL.	
Government schools:	
Nonreservation boarding.....	8,958
Reservation boarding.....	9,825
Day.....	5,362
	<u>24,145</u>
Mission schools:	
Contract boarding.....	1,990
Noncontract—	
Boarding.....	3,558
Day.....	1,025
	<u>4,583</u>
Private school: Contract boarding.....	6,573
Public schools.....	98
	<u>30,597</u>
Total all classes.....	61,413
Number eligible children not in school.....	19,599

NOTE.—Reduced totals, below prior years, are due to more accurate returns for 1923 as compared with prior estimates in certain cases.

TABLE NO. 3.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1923.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Grand total.....	29,470	30,274	28,105	26,412	
Arizona.....	6,151	6,222	5,896	5,664	
Camp Verde superintendency.....	60	32	29	26	
Camp Verde.....	30	14	14	13	Day.
Clarksdale.....	30	18	15	13	Do.
Colorado River.....	80	78	75	74	Reservation boarding.
Fort Apache superintendency.....	457	458	444	415	
Fort Apache.....	265	275	271	268	Do.
Canon.....	42	37	36	33	Day.
Cibecue.....	50	41	35	31	Do.
East Fork.....	80	80	76	61	Mission boarding and day;
Cibecue.....	20	25	24	22	Evangelical Lutheran.
Cibecue.....					Mission day; Evangelical Lutheran.
Fort Mohave.....	200	181	176	175	Reservation boarding.
Kaibab superintendency.....	62	36	35	31	
Kaibab.....	22	20	20	18	Day.
Shivwits.....	40	16	15	13	Do.
Leupp.....	350	236	186	178	Reservation boarding.
Hopi superintendency.....	374	343	325	312	
Chimopovy.....	50	39	38	35	Day.
Hoteville-Bacabi.....	72	77	77	76	Do.
Orabi.....	50	62	58	56	Do.
Polacca.....	100	101	95	89	Do.
Second Mesa.....	72	64	57	56	Do.
Navajo superintendency.....	1,136	1,230	1,190	1,160	
Navajo.....	350	454	430	419	Reservation boarding.
Chin Lee.....	166	222	217	216	Do.
Tohatchi.....	250	276	274	274	Do.
Cornfields.....	25	26	21	17	Day.
Luki Chuki.....	60	16	13	10	Do.
Ganado.....	35	89	88	85	Mission day; Presbyterian.
Rehoboth.....	100	110	110	102	Mission boarding; Christian Reformed.
St. Michael's.....	150	37	37	37	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Phoenix.....	700	873	822	802	Nonreservation boarding.
Pima superintendency.....	937	1,025	995	945	
Pima.....	218	273	261	245	Reservation boarding.
Ak Chin.....	30	17	17	16	Day.
Blackwater.....	36	50	45	40	Do.
Casa Blanca.....	40	42	38	32	Do.
Chiu Chuischu.....	40	23	23	22	Do.
Cocklebur.....	40	17	17	17	Do.
Co-op Village.....	25	35	32	27	Do.
Gila Crossing.....	40	37	37	32	Do.
Maricopa.....	40	35	34	31	Do.
Pima.....	28	23	21	18	Do.
Quajote.....	40	19	17	13	Do.
Santan.....	40	27	26	25	Do.
St. Ann's (Guadalupe).....	35	20	20	20	Mission day; Catholic.
St. Michael's.....	20	37	37	37	Do.
St. John's.....	235	350	350	350	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Stotonic Mission.....	30	20	20	20	Do.
Salt River superintendency.....	148	125	118	106	
Camp McDowell.....	30	26	23	22	Day.
Lehi.....	30	31	29	26	Do.
Salt River.....	88	68	66	58	Do.

TABLE NO. 3.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1923—Continued.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Arizona—Continued.					
San Carlos superintendency.....	464	469	422	385	
Bylas.....	80	98	88	79	Day.
San Carlos.....	100	99	95	83	Do.
Rice Station.....	216	197	169	162	Reservation boarding.
Peridot.....	43	41	36	31	Mission day.
Rice.....	25	34	34	30	Mission day; Evangelical Lutheran.
Sells superintendency.....	670	693	661	644	
Santa Rosa.....	30	36	21	11	Day.
San Xavier.....	155	115	105	102	Do.
Sells.....	30	20	15	13	Do.
Vamori.....	40	19	17	15	Do.
Anegam.....	30	36	36	36	Mission day; Catholic.
Cowlic.....	30	19	19	19	Do.
Lourdes.....	30	36	36	36	Do.
Pisinemo.....	25	24	24	24	Do.
St. Anthony's.....	30	42	42	42	Do.
St. John's.....	100	220	220	220	Mission boarding; Catholic.
San Miguel.....	20	20	20	20	Mission day; Catholic.
San Miguel.....	20	22	22	22	Mission day; Presbyterian.
Tucson.....	130	84	84	84	Mission boarding; Presbyterian.
Truxton Canon.....	140	101	96	95	Reservation boarding.
Western Navajo superintendency..	373	342	300	316	
Western Navajo.....	308	316	294	291	Do.
Marsh Pass ¹	30				Do.
Moencopi.....	35	26	26	25	Day.
California.....	1,804	1,840	1,697	1,591	
Bishop superintendency.....	140	68	63	54	
Bishop.....	60	26	23	19	Do.
Big Pine.....	30	15	14	13	Do.
Independence.....	20	12	11	9	Do.
Pine Creek.....	30	15	15	13	Do.
Fort Bidwell.....	98	107	105	105	Reservation boarding.
Fort Yuma.....	225	258	236	226	Do.
Hoopa Valley.....	165	156	124	104	Do.
Mission superintendency.....	240	243	228	211	
Campo.....	20	23	21	16	Day.
La Jolla.....	30	18	16	13	Do.
Mesa Grand.....	30	28	25	23	Do.
Pala.....	30	31	25	22	Do.
Volcan.....	30	23	21	17	Do.
St. Boniface.....	100	120	120	120	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Round Valley superintendency....	65	55	45	32	
Pinoliville.....	25	19	15	10	Day.
Yokaia.....	40	36	30	22	Do.
Sherman.....	750	872	827	807	Nonreservation boarding.
Tule River superintendency.....	121	81	69	52	
Auberry.....	32	24	18	16	Day.
Burrough.....	24	17	16	12	Do.
Tule River.....	30	24	19	12	Do.
North Fork.....	35	16	16	12	Mission day.
Colorado.....	180	200	179	168	
Consolidated Ute Agency.....	180	200	179	168	
Allen.....	30	28	26	19	Day.
Ute Mountain.....	150	172	153	149	Reservation boarding.

¹ Not in session.

TABLE No. 3.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1923—Continued.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Idaho.....	470	370	352	335	
Coeur d'Alene superintendency....	140	71	67	61	
Kalispel.....	30	14	13	10	Day.
Kootenai.....	30	19	16	16	Do.
Desmet.....	80	38	38	35	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Fort Hall superintendency.....	230	241	227	217	
Fort Hall.....	200	214	200	190	Reservation boarding.
Good Shepherd.....	30	27	27	27	Mission boarding; Episcopal.
Fort Lapwai superintendency: St. Joseph's.	100	58	58	58	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Iowa.....	70	72	64	42	
Sac and Fox superintendency.....	70	72	64	42	
Fox.....	40	31	27	18	Day.
Mesquakie.....	30	41	37	24	Do.
Kansas.....	810	956	897	849	
Haskell.....	750	906	854	815	Nonreservation boarding.
Potawatomi superintendency.....	60	50	43	34	
Kickapoo No. 1.....	30	31	27	22	Day.
Kickapoo No. 2.....	30	19	16	12	Do.
Michigan.....	702	561	521	502	
Mackinac superintendency.....	352	206	193	184	
Baraga (Holy Name).....	152	76	71	64	Mission boarding and day; Catholic.
Harbor Springs (Holy Childhood).	200	130	122	120	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Mt. Pleasant.....	350	355	328	318	Nonreservation boarding.
Minnesota.....	743	896	816	709	
Consolidated Chippewa Agency....	293	345	305	229	
Grand Portage.....	20	22	22	19	Day.
Mille Lac.....	30	38	36	20	Do.
Nett Lake.....	60	44	39	28	Do.
Pine Point.....	53	106	84	50	Do.
St. Benedict's.....	130	135	124	112	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Pipestone.....	212	228	214	210	Nonreservation boarding.
Red Lake superintendency.....	238	323	297	270	
Red Lake.....	75	116	103	96	Reservation boarding.
Cross Lake.....	93	89	86	85	Do.
St. Mary's.....	70	118	108	89	Contract mission boarding, Catholic.
Mississippi.....	140	116	88	72	
Choctaw superintendency.....	140	116	88	72	
Bogue Homo.....	50	23	19	15	Day.
Pearl River.....	30	44	33	28	Do.
Standing Pine.....	30	14	12	10	Do.
Tucker.....	30	35	24	19	Do.

TABLE NO. 3.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1923—Continued.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Montana.....	1,542	1,175	1,085	964	
Blackfeet superintendency.....	349	281	261	254	
Blackfeet.....	144	134	122	121	Reservation boarding.
Heart Butte.....	30	26	23	19	Day.
Old Agency.....	30	14	13	11	Do.
Holy Family.....	145	107	103	103	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Crow superintendency.....	200	58	55	45	
Lodge Grass.....	50	9	9	9	Mission day; Baptist.
St. Ann's.....	25	24	21	18	Mission day; Catholic.
San Xavier.....	125	25	25	18	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Flathead superintendency: St. Ignatius.....	300	124	124	106	Do.
Fort Belknap superintendency.....	277	224	221	204	
Fort Belknap.....	77	118	115	111	Reservation boarding.
Lodgepole.....	40	19	19	17	Day.
St. Paul's.....	160	87	87	76	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Fort Peck superintendency.....	160	225	214	199	
Fort Peck.....	120	161	150	140	Reservation boarding.
Wolf Point.....	40	64	64	59	Mission boarding and day; Presbyterian.
Rocky Boy's.....	40	49	40	23	Day.
Tongue River superintendency.....	216	214	170	133	
Tongue River.....	69	82	60	48	Reservation boarding.
Birney.....	47	48	44	32	Day.
Lamedeer.....	40	51	38	28	Do.
St. Labre's.....	60	33	28	25	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Nebraska.....	582	593	577	558	
Genoa.....	400	449	433	424	Nonreservation boarding.
Winnabago superintendency.....	182	144	144	134	
St. Augustine.....	122	50	50	45	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Winnabago mission.....	60	94	94	89	Mission boarding; Dutch Reformed.
Nevada.....	772	705	640	601	
Carson.....	375	437	412	410	Nonreservation boarding.
Fallon superintendency.....	65	49	42	35	
Fallon.....	40	29	26	20	Day.
Lovelocks.....	25	20	16	15	Do.
Moapa River.....	20	20	18	17	Do.
Reno superintendency.....	150	68	61	52	
Fort McDermitt.....	80	39	33	27	Do.
Nevada.....	70	29	28	25	Do.
Walker River.....	60	27	26	23	Do.
Western Shoshone superintendency	102	104	81	64	
No. 1.....	35	45	33	25	Do.
No. 2.....	34	40	36	30	Do.
No. 3.....	33	19	12	9	Do.
New Mexico.....	3,261	3,790	3,592	3,449	
Albuquerque.....	474	552	532	523	Nonreservation boarding.
Mescalero.....	100	139	132	128	Reservation boarding.
Jicarilla superintendency: Jicarilla Mission.	30	50	50	44	Mission day; Reformed Church in America.

TABLE NO. 3.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1923—Continued.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
New Mexico—Continued.					
Pueblo Bonito superintendency.....	310	324	311	302	
Pueblo Bonito.....	240	265	254	251	Reservation boarding.
Pinedale.....	30	22	21	20	Day.
Farmington.....	20	20	20	20	Mission boarding.
Lake Grove.....	20	17	16	11	Mission day.
Pueblo day schools—					
Northern at Espanola.....	602	696	670	650	
Cochiti.....	28	37	36	35	Day.
Picuris.....	24	23	23	22	Do.
San Ildefonso.....	40	17	17	15	Do.
San Juan.....	70	70	70	69	Do.
Santa Clara.....	40	71	55	49	Do.
Santa Domingo.....	50	108	100	99	Do.
Taos.....	70	78	77	75	Do.
Tesuque.....	30	27	27	26	Do.
St. Catherine's.....	250	265	265	260	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Southern at Albuquerque.....	755	817	778	716	
Acomita.....	32	45	44	37	Day.
Encinal.....	30	27	23	21	Do.
Isleta.....	120	141	137	130	Do.
Jemez.....	120	65	64	60	Do.
Laguna.....	34	61	57	50	Do.
McCarthy's.....	38	44	39	35	Do.
Meseta.....	38	32	31	29	Do.
Paguate.....	60	72	69	64	Do.
Paraji.....	20	41	39	35	Do.
San Filipe.....	60	85	82	74	Do.
Seama.....	28	43	32	30	Do.
Jemez.....	50	56	56	56	Mission day; Catholic.
Bernalillo.....	125	105	105	95	Mission boarding; Catholic.
San Juan superintendency.....	340	449	407	394	
San Juan.....	150	230	212	204	Reservation boarding.
Toadlena.....	160	189	165	160	Do.
North Fork.....	30	30	30	30	Mission boarding; Methodist.
Santa Fe.....	400	431	412	404	Nonreservation boarding.
Zuni superintendency.....	250	332	300	288	
Zuni.....	80	124	119	117	Reservation boarding.
Do.....	140	174	147	139	Day.
Christian Reformed.....	30	34	34	32	Mission day; Christian Reformed.
North Carolina.....	350	439	416	366	
Cherokee superintendency.....	350	439	416	366	
Cherokee.....	200	330	315	295	Reservation boarding.
Big Cove.....	40	20	20	19	Day.
Birdtown.....	40	57	54	32	Do.
Little Snowbird.....	30	20	17	11	Do.
Snowbird Gap.....	40	12	10	9	Do.
North Dakota.....	1,049	1,159	1,101	1,059	
Bismarck.....	80	112	106	106	Nonreservation boarding.
Fort Berthold superintendency.....	124	74	72	69	
No. 2.....	36	24	22	21	Day.
Congregational ²	13	24	24	24	Mission boarding; Congregational.
Fort Berthold.....	75	26	26	24	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Fort Totten.....	323	375	356	345	Reservation boarding.

² Report of 1922.

TABLE NO. 3.—*Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1923—Continued.*

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
North Dakota—Continued.					
Standing Rock superintendency...	292	332	311	299	
Standing Rock.....	202	248	233	226	Reservation boarding.
Cannon Ball.....	40	26	24	20	Day.
St. Elizabeth's.....	50	58	54	53	Mission boarding; Episcopal.
Turtle Mountain No. 5.....	30	27	23	17	Day.
Wahpeton.....	200	239	233	223	Nonreservation boarding.
Oklahoma.....	3,304	3,650	3,317	3,170	
Cantonment.....	90	119	113	104	Reservation boarding.
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	150	198	196	187	Do.
Chilocco.....	500	638	583	559	Nonreservation boarding.
Kiowa superintendency.....	458	489	444	435	
Anadarko.....	110	138	130	125	Reservation boarding.
Fort Sill.....	160	174	152	150	Do.
Riverside.....	188	177	162	160	Do.
Osage superintendency.....	190	84	81	66	
Osage ³	115	69	67	57	Do.
St. Louis's.....	75	15	14	9	Contract mission; boarding.
Pawnee.....	100	134	125	119	Reservation boarding.
Quapaw superintendency.....	150	226	213	211	
Seneca.....	100	171	168	168	Do.
St. Mary's.....	50	55	45	43	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Seger superintendency.....	144	120	116	111	
Seger.....	77	92	88	86	Reservation boarding.
Red Moon.....	65	28	28	25	Day.
Shawnee superintendency.....	200	91	81	77	
Sacred Heart— St. Benedict's.....	100	21	16	12	Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Mary's.....	100	70	65	65	Do.
Total (exclusive Five Tribes).	1,982	2,099	1,952	1,869	
Five Civilized Tribes.....	1,322	1,551	1,365	1,301	
Cherokee Nation: Cherokee Orphan Training School.	160	244	221	210	Tribal boarding.
Creek Nation.....	212	280	254	245	
Euchee.....	100	138	122	117	Do.
Eufaula.....	112	142	132	128	Do.
Chickasaw Nation: Bloomfield...	80	154	135	125	Do.
Choctaw Nation.....	310	478	410	391	Do.
Jones Male Academy.....	100	122	108	103	Do.
Wheelock Academy.....	90	145	120	115	Do.
Old Goodland.....	80	148	128	121	Contract mission; boarding; undenominational.
St. Agnes Mission.....	40	63	54	52	Contract mission; boarding; Catholic.
Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations...	460	257	232	227	
Murray State School of Agriculture.	150	98	89	88	Contract boarding; State institution.
Oklahoma-Presbyterian College.	50	34	32	29	Contract mission boarding; Presbyterian.

³ Abolished Dec. 22, 1922.

TABLE No. 3.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1923—Continued.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Five Civilized Tribes—Continued.					
Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations—Continued.					
St. Agnes's Academy.....	160	60	51	50	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Elizabeth's.....	70	53	49	49	Do.
St. Joseph's.....	30	12	11	11	Do.
Seminole Nation: Mekusukey.....	100	138	113	103	Tribal boarding.
Oregon.....	1, 11.	1, 199	1, 099	1, 014	
Klamath superintendency.....	142	135	114	104	
Klamath.....	112	113	94	86	Reservation boarding.
No. 3.....	30	22	20	18	Day.
Salem.....	650	825	762	720	Nonreservation boarding.
Umatilla superintendency.....	190	89	85	63	
Tutuilla.....	40	15	11	9	Day.
St. Andrew's.....	150	74	74	54	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Warm Springs superintendency.....	130	150	138	127	
Warm Springs.....	100	133	123	115	Reservation boarding.
Simnasho.....	30	17	15	12	Day.
South Dakota.....	3, 323	3, 619	3, 287	3, 033	
Cheyenne River.....	180	230	219	214	Reservation boarding.
Crow Creek superintendency: Immaculate Conception.	75	55	48	42	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Flandreau.....	350	377	355	348	Nonreservation boarding.
Hope.....	60	81	78	69	Do.
Pierre.....	250	28	276	264	Do.
Pine Ridge superintendency.....	1, 145	1, 301	1, 121	976	
Pine Ridge.....	210	347	302	286	Reservation boarding.
No. 1.....	25	39	25	22	Day.
No. 4.....	30	12	12	10	Do.
No. 5.....	37	37	32	27	Do.
No. 6.....	30	21	24	19	Do.
No. 7.....	33	42	31	24	Do.
No. 9.....	30	22	18	16	Do.
No. 10.....	33	24	20	15	Do.
No. 12.....	30	17	14	12	Do.
No. 13.....	24	18	14	12	Do.
No. 15.....	24	23	21	18	Do.
No. 16.....	35	37	30	21	Do.
No. 17.....	30	27	26	18	Do.
No. 18.....	33	19	16	12	Do.
No. 19.....	30	28	22	15	Do.
No. 20.....	24	17	14	11	Do.
No. 21.....	30	18	14	13	Do.
No. 22.....	27	36	27	20	Do.
No. 23.....	30	26	21	16	Do.
No. 24.....	33	29	27	22	Do.
No. 25.....	30	20	18	15	Do.
No. 26.....	30	17	15	13	Do.
No. 27.....	20	24	22	10	Do.
No. 28.....	23	23	16	11	Do.
No. 29.....	30	21	19	16	Do.
Holy Rosary.....	240	358	321	300	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Rapid City.....	300	322	304	292	Nonreservation boarding.
Rosebud superintendency.....	798	854	773	733	
Rosebud.....	250	276	259	253	Reservation boarding.
Blackpipe.....	20	21	18	16	Day.
Cut West.....	24	17	13	11	Do.
He Dog's Camp.....	27	21	20	19	Do.
Little Crow's Camp.....	26	20	20	18	Do.
Milk's Camp.....	29	18	18	15	Do.

* Abolished June 30, 1923.

TABLE No. 3.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1923—Continued.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
South Dakota—Continued.					
Rosebud superintendency—Con.					
Oak Creek	26	21	16	13	Day.
Rosebud	25	28	19	16	Do.
Upper Cut Meat	21	19	18	16	Do.
Wood	25	18	17	16	Do.
St. Francis	325	395	355	340	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Sisseton	40	15	13	11	Day.
Yankton superintendency: Santee.	125	100	100	84	Mission boarding and day; Congregational.
Utah					
Goshute	117	144	130	119	
Uintah	30	45	41	38	Day.
	87	99	89	81	Reservation boarding.
Washington					
Colville superintendency	595	617	527	477	
No. 4	130	89	85	75	
St. Mary's	30	24	20	15	Day.
St. Mary's	100	65	65	60	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Neah Bay superintendency	120	106	76	62	
Neah Bay	60	68	48	41	Day.
Quileute	60	38	28	21	Do.
Spokane superintendency	65	57	49	43	
No. 1's	33	25	24	22	Do.
No. 2's	32	32	25	21	Do.
Tulalip superintendency	280	365	317	297	
Tulalip	180	248	213	197	Reservation boarding.
Jamestown	30	24	21	19	Day.
St. George	70	93	83	81	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Wisconsin					
Hayward	2,018	1,651	1,533	1,415	
Keshena superintendency	231	234	190	177	Reservation boarding.
Keshena	510	573	545	497	
Neopit	140	152	147	145	Do.
St. Anthony's	30	12	9	8	Day.
St. Joseph's	120	150	140	115	Mission day; Catholic.
St. Joseph's	220	259	249	229	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Lac du Flambeau	160	199	185	183	Reservation boarding.
La Pointe superintendency	842	330	325	289	
Bayfield (Holy Family)	65	33	31	27	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Methodist Mission	35	14	14	12	Mission day; Methodist.
Odanah	490	85	85	75	Mission day; Catholic.
Red Cliff	52	42	40	32	Day.
St. Mary's Mission	200	155	155	143	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Tomah	275	315	288	239	Nonreservation boarding.
Wyoming					
Shoshoni superintendency	375	300	291	254	
Shoshoni	375	300	291	254	
Shoshoni Mission	135	85	80	79	Reservation boarding.
St. Michael's	20	18	18	16	Mission boarding; Episcopal.
St. Michael's	100	73	72	71	Contract mission boarding; Episcopal.
St. Stephen's	120	124	121	88	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.

TABLE 4.—Value of Indians' individual and tribal property, June 30, 1923.

States and superintendencies.	Total individual and tribal property.	Total.	Lands exclusive of timber.	Timber.	Funds in banks and in hands of superintendents.	Homes, furniture, barns, etc.	Wagons, implements, etc.	Stock, poultry and other.	Total.	Lands exclusive of timber.	Timber and stock.	Balance of funds in Treasury.
Total, 1923.....	\$1,010,870,519	\$535,956,774	\$114,685,984	\$15,411,616	\$36,193,841	\$23,794,104	\$9,436,285	\$36,434,944	\$224,913,745	\$85,123,467	\$112,072,164	\$28,718,114
1922.....	727,746,397	529,681,223	411,070,685	11,615,800	34,760,344	24,713,360	8,857,181	38,663,856	198,065,171	89,212,006	83,916,019	24,937,146
1913.....	666,931,293	426,436,766	368,890,835	11,766,623	11,200,525	8,537,201	2,815,071	23,225,508	120,701,799	240,494,497	73,123,997	46,668,701
Arizona.....	61,987,966	12,008,896	5,434,262	.....	17,079	356,470	302,678	5,898,407	49,979,070	30,863,458	18,680,050	435,562
Camp Verde.....	4,200	4,200	.....	.....	.....	1,000	1,200	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado River.....	3,637,874	909,999	800,000	.....	6,963	36,000	15,000	52,036	2,727,875	2,650,000	.....	77,875
Fort Apache.....	13,110,695	729,046	.....	.....	651	1,700	6,000	720,695	12,381,649	9,186,790	3,000,000	194,859
Havasupai.....	12,930	12,930	.....	.....	.....	2,850	975	9,105	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kaibab.....	146,443	15,830	.....	.....	.....	3,000	1,400	11,430	130,613	125,755	.....	4,858
Leupp.....	860,965	452,700	.....	.....	.....	3,250	15,750	433,700	408,265	407,500	.....	765
Hopi.....	2,715,872	875,156	.....	.....	.....	47,000	20,000	808,156	1,840,716	1,840,700	.....	16
Navajo.....	25,883,544	2,450,944	.....	.....	3,244	48,000	65,000	2,334,700	23,412,600	8,412,600	15,000,000	.....
Pima.....	3,690,287	3,687,034	3,313,966	.....	5,006	24,000	18,000	326,082	3,233	.....	.....	3,233
Salt River.....	1,155,820	857,084	763,050	.....	.....	32,370	18,353	43,281	298,755	298,600	.....	156
San Carlos.....	4,105,947	106,305	.....	.....	1,215	10,500	6,500	88,090	3,999,642	3,341,590	603,250	54,802
Sells.....	4,231,012	1,447,473	557,236	.....	.....	135,000	115,000	610,237	2,783,539	2,783,514	.....	25
Truxton Canyon.....	237,666	54,300	.....	.....	.....	2,800	12,500	39,000	183,366	.....	76,800	98,317
Western Navajo.....	2,214,398	405,895	.....	.....	.....	9,000	7,000	389,895	1,808,503	1,808,160	.....	343
Fort Mojave.....	313	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	313	.....	.....	313
California.....	17,651,833	13,857,182	6,715,684	4,532,500	301,151	907,500	332,750	1,067,597	3,794,671	2,839,833	897,156	57,682
Bishop.....	325,195	325,195	244,520	.....	3,898	27,000	17,000	32,777	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Bidwell.....	777,555	777,555	350,864	40,000	20,376	20,000	16,000	330,315	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Yuma.....	1,808,128	1,633,274	1,004,000	.....	10,239	25,000	16,000	28,035	124,854	122,101	.....	2,753
Greenville.....	3,788,401	3,788,401	317,600	2,360,000	238,811	512,000	188,000	171,990	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greenville (Redding).....	1,517,855	1,517,855	876,500	270,000	.....	150,000	55,000	166,655	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hoopa Valley.....	4,518,031	3,985,031	2,094,000	1,800,000	8,644	10,000	5,000	67,387	833,000	408,000	425,000	.....
Mission.....	3,164,590	904,413	625,940	.....	430	107,500	17,750	152,793	2,260,177	2,242,732	16,156	1,289
Round Valley.....	839,021	791,121	601,960	62,500	18,461	44,500	13,000	50,700	47,900	.....	.....	47,900
Tule River.....	607,968	84,377	.....	.....	292	11,500	5,000	67,345	523,631	67,000	456,000	631
Reno (Indians in California).....	5,109	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,109	.....	.....	5,109
Colorado: Consolidated Ute.....	3,430,622	934,137	415,020	1,800	325,000	23,600	15,000	153,717	2,496,485	1,540,565	18,000	937,920
Florida: Seminole.....	353,765	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	353,765	332,412	21,353	.....
Idaho.....	40,381,277	11,834,918	9,954,418	175,000	474,651	397,250	279,000	554,599	28,646,559	3,863,081	24,536,000	247,278
Coeur d'Alene.....	30,128,779	6,310,266	5,753,160	140,000	125,161	160,000	60,000	71,945	23,818,513	59,201	23,661,000	98,312
Fort Hall.....	6,653,536	4,381,896	3,932,000	.....	36,742	90,500	40,000	282,654	2,271,940	2,222,036	.....	49,904
Fort Lapwai.....	3,698,662	1,142,756	269,258	35,000	312,748	149,750	179,000	200,000	2,555,906	1,581,844	875,000	99,062
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	682,881	66,981	.....	.....	19,271	31,000	4,500	12,190	615,920	398,787	15,000	202,133
Kansas: Potawatomi.....	3,163,792	2,986,443	2,022,847	.....	112,599	332,500	115,000	403,497	177,349	.....	.....	177,349
Michigan: Mackinac.....	368,432	368,432	134,636	21,000	54,215	94,000	35,000	29,581	.....	.....	.....	.....

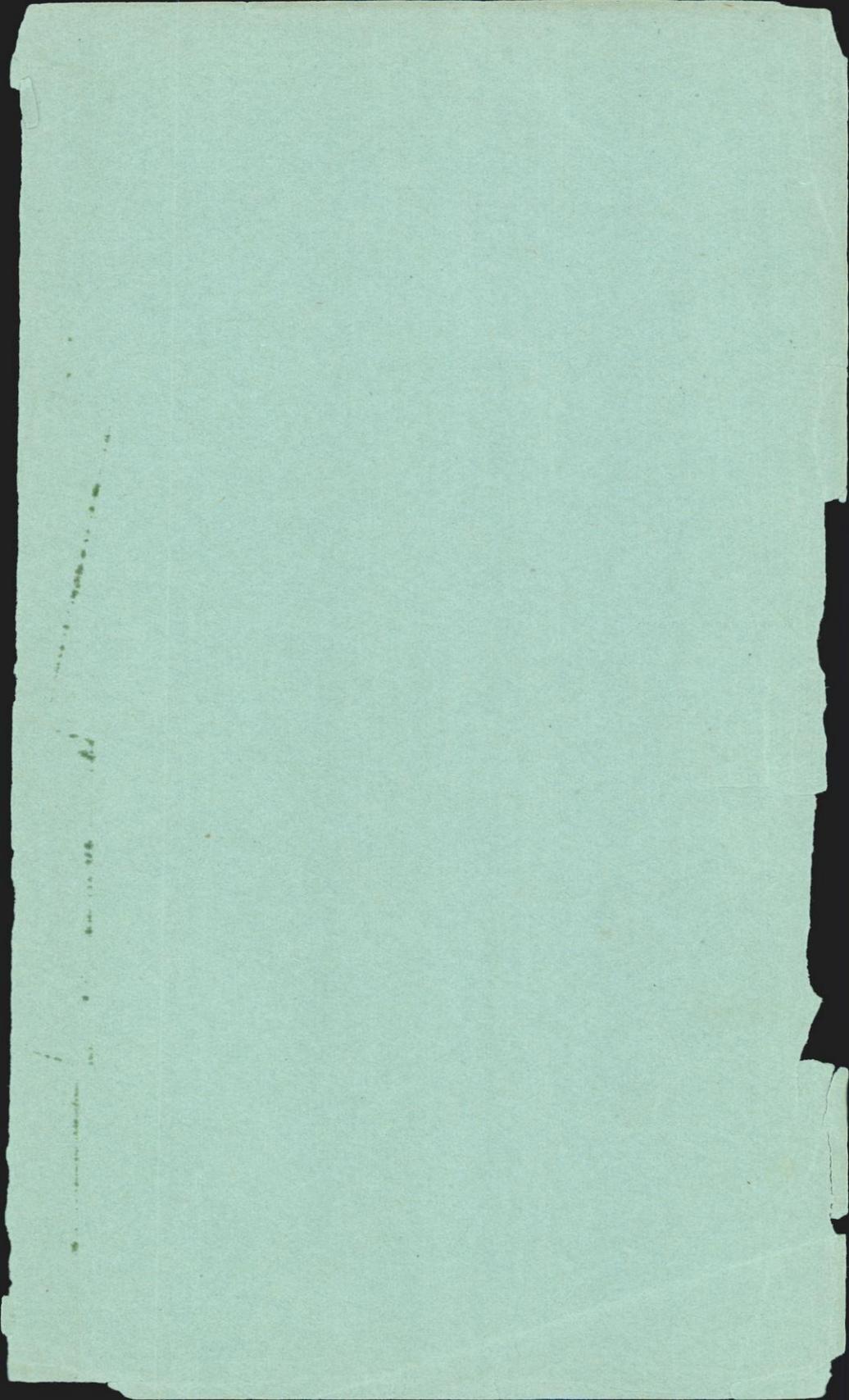
¹ Includes \$250,000,000 estimated value of oil and gas and other mineral resources.

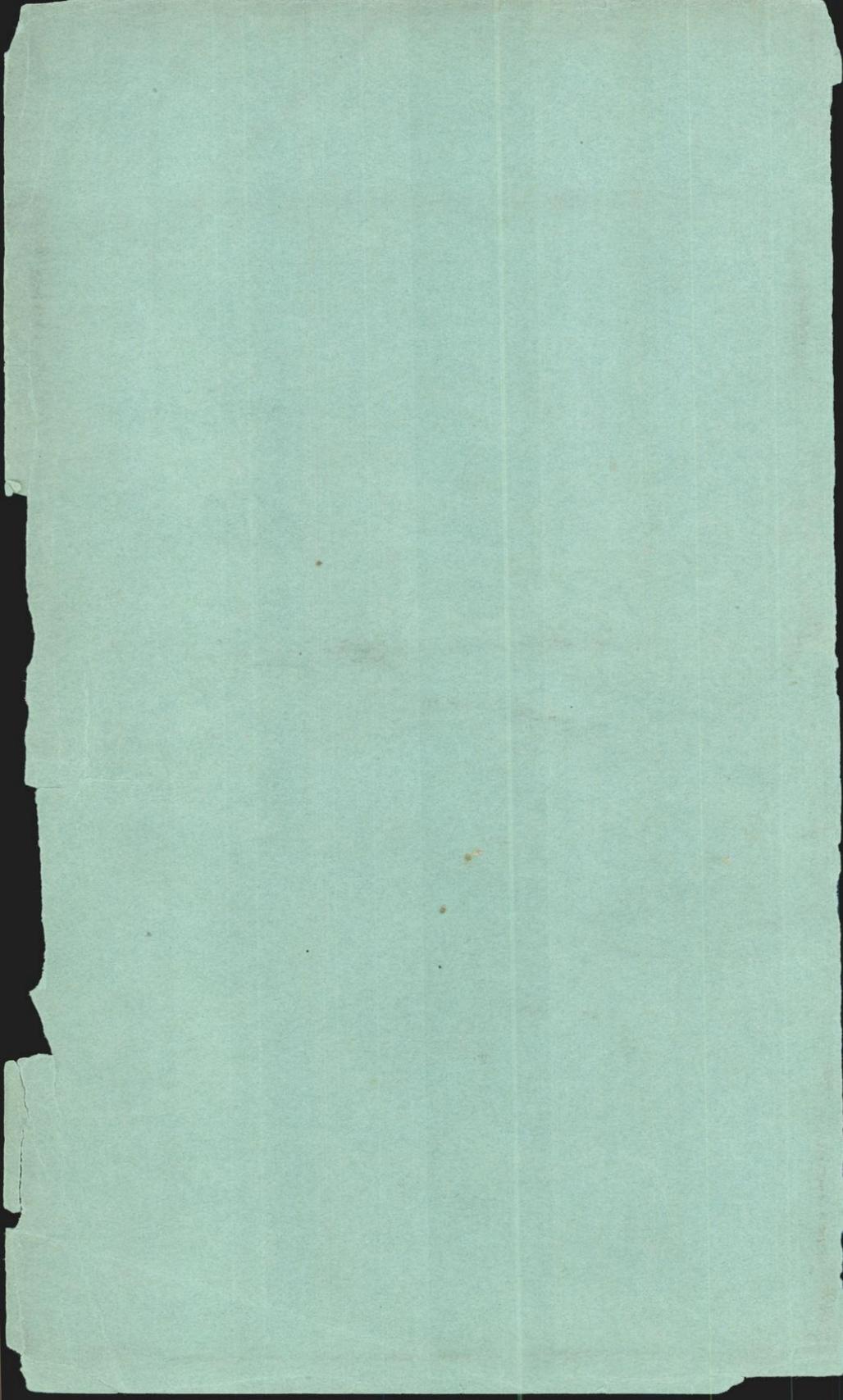
TABLE 4.—Value of Indians' individual and tribal property, June 30, 1923—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total individual and tribal property.	Total.	Lands exclusive of timber.	Timber.	Funds in banks and in hands of superintendents.	Homes, furniture, barns, etc.	Wagons, implements, etc.	Stock, poultry and other.	Total.	Lands exclusive of timber.	Timber and stock.	Balance of funds in Treasury.
Minnesota.	\$16,371,114	\$7,144,529	\$5,087,808	\$27,000	\$168,249	\$1,162,900	\$250,965	\$447,607	\$9,226,585	\$1,628,590	\$445,693	\$7,152,302
Consolidated Chippewa.	13,177,461	6,784,757	5,087,808	27,000	147,909	943,000	188,800	390,240	6,392,704	29,250	600	6,362,854
Pipestone.	9,013	9,013			9,013							
Red Lake.	3,184,640	350,759			11,327	219,900	62,165	57,367	2,833,881	1,599,340	445,093	789,448
Mississippi: Choctaw.	118,321	118,321			16,821	50,000	22,500	29,000				
Montana.	45,748,458	32,204,988	25,768,752	1,050,000	873,208	2,041,250	565,320	2,001,458	13,453,470	8,088,615	4,680,000	684,855
Blackfeet.	4,721,412	3,720,485	2,710,040	480,000	31,070	212,000	85,000	202,375	1,000,927	792,235	160,000	48,692
Crow.	11,686,714	11,285,318	9,253,009	75,000	337,859	1,025,000	165,000	401,396	4,435,484	531,600	3,750,000	153,884
Flathead.	6,173,133	7,237,649	5,353,500	495,000	284,799	300,000	150,000	654,350	6,178,936	5,917,250	50,000	181,680
Fort Belknap.	6,380,366	201,430			11,615	28,500	24,820	136,495				
Fort Peck.	9,453,341	9,360,308	8,447,203		185,865	385,000	80,000	262,240	93,033			93,033
Rocky Boy.	655,316	54,883			15,750	10,500	28,633	600,433		597,940		2,493
Tongue River.	1,178,176	434,915			22,000	75,000	50,000	287,915	743,261	19,584	720,000	3,677
Nebraska.	9,593,580	9,379,463	7,491,419		344,959	1,050,500	267,000	225,585	214,117	181,602		32,515
Omaha.	6,190,452	6,050,380	4,675,000		136,463	925,000	242,000	71,917	140,072	140,000		72
Winnebago.	3,402,586	3,329,083	2,816,419		208,496	125,500	25,000	153,668	73,503	41,602		31,901
Yankton, S. Dak. (Poncas in Nebraska).	542								542			542
Nevada.	3,641,690	2,184,952	890,540	8,000	14,716	86,225	73,400	1,112,071	1,456,747	1,408,298	30,250	18,199
Fallon.	295,940	282,420	245,600		63	10,500	6,800	19,477	13,500			
Fort McDermitt.	58,101	50,975	45,600			2,300	1,500	1,575	7,126	6,240		886
Moapa River.	175,575	175,575	155,000			5,250	5,700	9,625				
Reno.	1,949,170	1,270,089	170,375	8,000	14,104	34,780	28,400	1,014,430	679,081	643,985	30,250	2,946
Walker River.	373,338	319,128	273,965		449	9,750	10,000	54,967	24,210	21,303		4,807
Western Shoshone.	789,575	56,745			100	23,645	21,000	12,000	732,830	723,270		9,560
New Mexico.	20,995,398	5,167,613	918,267	383,619	297,792	788,835	788,730	1,990,370	15,827,785	10,855,394	4,660,000	312,391
Jicarilla.	1,692,679	1,034,765	318,267	383,619	13,819	9,950	7,100	302,010	657,914	360,142	15,000	282,772
Mescalero.	5,281,893	142,915			16,355	28,000	14,000	84,560	5,138,978	619,500	4,500,000	19,178
Pueblo Bonito.	915,627	725,000	600,000				75,000	50,000	190,627	190,500		127
Northern Pueblos.	1,088,591	507,259			19	425,060	32,080	50,100	1,301,332	1,241,299	60,000	333
San Juan.	5,570,931	1,292,650				20,000	33,000	1,239,650	4,278,281	4,205,500	62,500	10,281
Southern Pueblos.	3,308,631	960,275			266,900	130,825	562,550	2,348,356	2,348,356	2,348,356		
Zuni.	2,417,046	504,749			699	175,000	65,000	264,050	1,912,297	1,889,797	22,500	
New York: New York Agency.	4,496,174								4,496,174	4,442,350		53,824
North Carolina: Cherokee.	925,268	146,351			23,071	71,980	6,250	45,050	780,017	588,000	192,000	
North Dakota.	31,252,224	29,664,590	25,992,435		1,202,270	1,029,000	495,000	945,885	1,587,634	1,080,655		506,979
Fort Berthold.	5,579,977	4,426,386	2,717,245		774,301	307,000	208,000	419,840	1,153,591	1,080,655		72,936
Fort Totten.	1,695,617	1,695,617	1,454,405			73,000	72,000	37,350				
Standing Rock.	20,505,705	20,073,439	18,666,785		340,034	495,000	170,000	401,620	432,266			432,266
Turtle Mountain.	3,470,925	3,469,148	3,154,000		29,073	154,000	45,000	87,075				1,777
Oklahoma.	321,518,931	297,436,365	239,517,689	1,834,412	25,363,425	11,088,684	3,678,922	15,953,231	24,082,500	9,523,800	1,010,000	
Cantonment.	1,551,882	1,551,882	1,199,266		119,658	107,194	81,892	43,872				181,290
Cheyenne and Arapaho.	3,322,047	3,140,757	2,543,627		351,490	127,640	50,000	68,000	181,290			985,628
Five Civilized Tribes*.	249,113,727	235,621,353	208,751,690		9,349,895	5,406,000	1,500,000	10,619,768	13,492,374	893,030	11,613,716	368,798
Kiowa.	16,598,965	16,230,167	11,909,875		2,621,890	976,000	356,000	366,702	9,737,176	19,234		9,717,942
Osage.	34,337,561	24,600,385	5,573,938		10,683,965	3,000,000	1,290,000	4,052,482	9,737,176	19,234		14,078
Pawnee.	2,922,328	2,978,250	1,521,835		273,629	817,000	64,500	301,286				
Seger.	2,336,752	2,336,752	1,788,682		213,676	194,750	72,968	66,676				
Shawnee.	2,343,472	2,336,753	532,986		1,254,117	207,000	91,700	250,950	6,719	6,540		179
Shawnee.	2,924,931	2,673,976	2,029,392		307,706	126,100	87,100	126,016	250,955			250,955
Ponca.	5,997,266	5,966,090	3,666,696	1,834,412	187,399	133,000	87,100	57,481	31,176	27,001		4,175
Oregon.	38,115,222	8,757,435	5,432,143		299,849	151,000	65,600	595,843	29,357,787	2,468,760	26,395,000	494,027
Klamath.	24,413,760	3,651,876	1,184,874	2,100,000	163,562	137,399	133,000	203,440	20,761,884	1,195,292	19,200,000	366,592
Siletz.	703,090	495,296	110,925		13,292	23,000		23,498			195,000	
Umatilla.	4,001,444	3,889,464	3,348,149	44,000	101,925	111,000	30,000	254,390	111,980	6,828		105,152
Warm Springs.	8,996,928	720,805	488,220	50,000	21,070	17,000	30,000	114,515	8,276,123	1,253,840	7,000,000	22,283
South Dakota.	62,520,374	58,844,894	51,191,109	9,000	3,417,146	1,750,315	737,075	1,740,249	3,675,480	2,033,360	200,000	2,442,120
Canton Asylum.	1,909				1,909				1,518,195	1,226,060		1,292,135
Cheyenne River.	8,705,066	7,186,871	6,082,619		407,377	330,000	90,000	276,875	67,037			67,037
Crow Creek.	3,027,673	2,960,636	2,550,977		70,909	148,000	69,000	121,750				
Flandreau.	184,940	35,900				23,440	5,000	7,460	149,040	149,040		
Lower Brule.	1,477,448	1,376,241	1,205,122	9,000	40,089	50,000	25,000	47,030	101,207	32,822		68,385
Pine Ridge.	14,710,118	13,340,312	12,240,899		440,828	135,000	67,700	455,885	1,369,806	625,438	200,000	544,368
Rosebud.	19,070,118	18,619,940	15,863,317		1,333,646	700,375	275,375	447,227	450,178			450,178
Sisseton.	11,133,717	11,128,269	10,239,815		554,204	27,500	105,000	201,750	5,448			5,448
Yankton.	4,209,385	4,194,816	3,008,360		568,184	336,000	100,000	182,272	14,569			14,569
Utah.	4,135,656	3,472,644	2,452,047		137,180	148,200	82,500	652,717	663,012	618,525	39,750	4,737
Goshute.	98,407	33,180	2,480			19,000	2,700	9,000	65,227	55,000	6,000	4,227
Shivwittz.	510								510			510
Uintah and Ouray.	4,036,739	3,439,464	2,449,567		137,180	129,200	79,800	643,717	597,275	563,525	33,750	
Washington.	53,663,738	33,073,267	22,283,989	5,141,485	1,678,605	1,405,295	1,057,171	1,496,722	20,590,471	5,303,415	14,817,240	469,816
Puyallup—unattached.	134,077								134,077			134,077
Colville.	13,184,232	11,143,264	8,683,370	600,000	237,639	232,045	501,000	889,210	2,040,968	454,224	1,400,000	186,744
Neah Bay.	692,835	194,681	19,135		73,679	41,900	9,266	45,701	498,154	25,457		1,697
Spokane.	2,770,497	1,475,054	780,870		485,739	28,498	61,000	20,455	1,295,443	187,430		40,248
Tanaholah.	12,851,880	3,765,068	2,618,226	3,228,100	152,577	55,350	46,600	9,086,812	84,582			2,230
Yakima.	21,539,771	14,005,012	11,348,095	545,180	492,887	850,000	400,000	368,850	7,534,759	4,551,722	2,878,475	104,562
Tulalip.	2,490,446	2,490,188	1,200,693		277,466	693,325	165,000	79,850	258			258
Wisconsin.	15,622,681	4,931,633	2,148,833		967,451	805,600	218,324	776,645	10,691,028	4,031,714	4,074,919	2,584,395
Grand Rapids.	363,473	543,102	384,090	2,800	56,735	39,000	21,000	39,477	20,371			

TABLE 5.—*Indian Service employees, June 30, 1923.*

Designation.	Number.	Salaries.
Total.....	5,499	\$4,588,769
Schools.....	2,366	1,715,901
Agency.....	2,240	1,708,982
Five Civilized schools.....	149	103,202
Irrigation.....	294	385,565
Warehouses.....	45	41,420
Field inspection and supervision.....	88	169,020
Allotment.....	12	29,710
Heirship work.....	45	60,870
Probate work.....	8	32,394
Indian Office employees, including Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner.....	252	341,705





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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
TO THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1924



100

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN
AFFAIRS

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1924



WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1924

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THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

When the War Department was created by Congress under the act of August 7, 1789, the duties assigned to it included those "relative to Indian affairs."

A Bureau of Indian Affairs was organized in the War Department on March 11, 1824, with Thomas L. McKenney as its chief, and among the duties to which he was assigned were: The administration of the fund for the civilization of the Indians, under regulations established by the department, the examination of the claims arising out of the laws regulating the intercourse with Indian tribes, and the ordinary correspondence with superintendents, agents, and subagents. He was succeeded September 30, 1830, by Samuel S. Hamilton, whose successor about one year later was Elbert Herring.

By the act of July 9, 1832, there was created in the War Department the office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who, subject to the Secretary of War and the President, should have "the direction and management of all Indian affairs and all matters arising out of Indian relations."

On June 30, 1834, an act was passed "to provide for the organization of the Department of Indian Affairs." Under this enactment certain agencies were established and others abolished, and provision was made for subagents, interpreters, and other employees, the payment of annuities, the purchase and distribution of supplies, etc. This may be regarded as the organic law of the Indian Department.

When the Department of the Interior was created by act of March 3, 1849, the Bureau of Indian Affairs was transferred thereto, and hence passed from military to civil control.

Section 441 of the Revised Statutes provides that "the Secretary of the Interior is charged with the supervision of public business relating to * * * the Indians."

Section 463 of the Revised Statutes reads: "The Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior and agreeable to such regulations as the President may prescribe, have the management of all Indian affairs, and of all matters arising out of Indian relations."

Commissioners of Indian Affairs

Commissioner	State	Date	Secretary
Herring, Elbert.....	New York.....	July 10, 1832	Cass. ¹
Harris, Carey A.....	Tennessee.....	July 4, 1836	Cass and Poinsett. ¹
Crawford, T. Hartley.....	Pennsylvania.....	Oct. 22, 1838	Poinsett ¹ to Marcy. ¹
Medill, William.....	Ohio.....	Oct. 28, 1845	Marcy ¹ and Ewing. ²
Brown, Orlando.....	Kentucky.....	May 31, 1849	Ewing.
Lea, Luke.....	Mississippi.....	July 1, 1850	Ewing to Stuart.
Manypenny, George W.....	Ohio.....	Mar. 24, 1853	McClelland and Thompson.
Denver, James W.....	California.....	Apr. 17, 1857	Thompson.
Mix, Charles E.....	District of Columbia.....	June 14, 1858	Do.
Denver, James W.....	California.....	Nov. 8, 1858	Do.
Greenwood, Alfred B.....	Arkansas.....	May 4, 1859	Do.
Dole, William P.....	Illinois.....	Mar. 13, 1861	Smith to Harlan.
Cooley, Dennis N.....	Iowa.....	July 10, 1865	Harlan and Browning.
Bogy, Lewis V.....	Missouri.....	Nov. 1, 1866	Browning.
Taylor, Nathaniel G.....	Tennessee.....	Mar. 29, 1867	Browning and Cox.
Parker, Ely S.....	District of Columbia.....	Apr. 21, 1869	Cox and Delano.
Walker, Francis A.....	Massachusetts.....	Nov. 21, 1871	Delano.
Smith, Edward P.....	New York.....	Mar. 20, 1873	Delano and Chandler.
Smith, John Q.....	Ohio.....	Dec. 11, 1875	Chandler and Schurz.
Hayt, Ezra A.....	New York.....	Sept. 27, 1877	Schurz.
Trowbridge, Roland E.....	Michigan.....	Mar. 15, 1880	Do.
Price, Hiram.....	Iowa.....	May 4, 1881	Kirkwood and Teller.
Atkins, John D. C.....	Tennessee.....	Mar 21, 1885	Lamar.
Oberly, John H.....	Illinois.....	Oct. 10, 1888	Vilas.
Morgan, Thomas J.....	Rhode Island.....	June 10, 1889	Noble.
Browning, Daniel M.....	Illinois.....	Apr. 17, 1893	Smith and Francis.
Jones, William A.....	Wisconsin.....	May 3, 1897	Bliss and Hitchcock.
Leupp, Francis E.....	District of Columbia.....	Dec. 7, 1904	Hitchcock, Garfield, and Ballinger.
Valentine, Robert G.....	Massachusetts.....	June 16, 1909	Ballinger and Fisher.
Sells, Cato.....	Texas.....	June 2, 1913	Lane and Payne.
Burke, Chas. H.....	South Dakota.....	Apr. 1, 1921	Fall and Work.

¹ Secretaries of War.² Ewing and all following Secretaries of the Interior.

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REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., September 1, 1924.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this the Ninety-third Annual Report of the Bureau of Indian Affairs for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1924. Its contents pertain largely to the cardinal functions of administration established in recent years along the lines of improving the health of the Indians as the vital basis of their value to themselves and to our general population; of providing the educational guidance that will fit them for contact and competition with the progressive, English-speaking elements of the American people, and of protecting and developing their varied property interests in such manner as will train them in practical industry and self-support.

HEALTH

POPULATION.—The Indian population is wholly dependent upon the difference between its birth rate and death rate for its accessions and losses. During the fiscal year to which this report pertains, there was a normal gain, as measured by reservation standards. The net increase, while not large, is a favorable indication of what may be expected under better industrial conditions and better health service, both of which are foreshadowed in the scheme of blending all constructive efforts in a five-year program, the main objectives of which are the reduction of infant mortality, the prevention of diseases, the rehabilitation, so far as practicable, of those who are incapacitated through illness, and the improvement of living conditions.

DISEASES.—Indians are subject to the same diseases which afflict other people. They have more trachoma and tuberculosis, but less diphtheria, scarlet fever, toxic goiter, cancer, typhoid fever, and cardio-vascular diseases. Under similar conditions of living, it is doubtful whether the Indians would have any more tuberculosis and trachoma than other people, and it is believed that as the industrial conditions improve and when the appropriations for sanitation and medical aid become sufficient to throw around them the same safeguards and give them the same protective attention as given to people in organized communities, preventable diseases will be no more prevalent among Indians than among the white people; for up to a certain limit, public health is purchaseable. Under adequately financed health efforts, a decrease in illness and in the death rate can be attained.

Indian mothers know too little of hygiene and sanitation, and under existing conditions so favorable to infection by the germs of tuberculosis—a disease to which many Indian children succumb—it

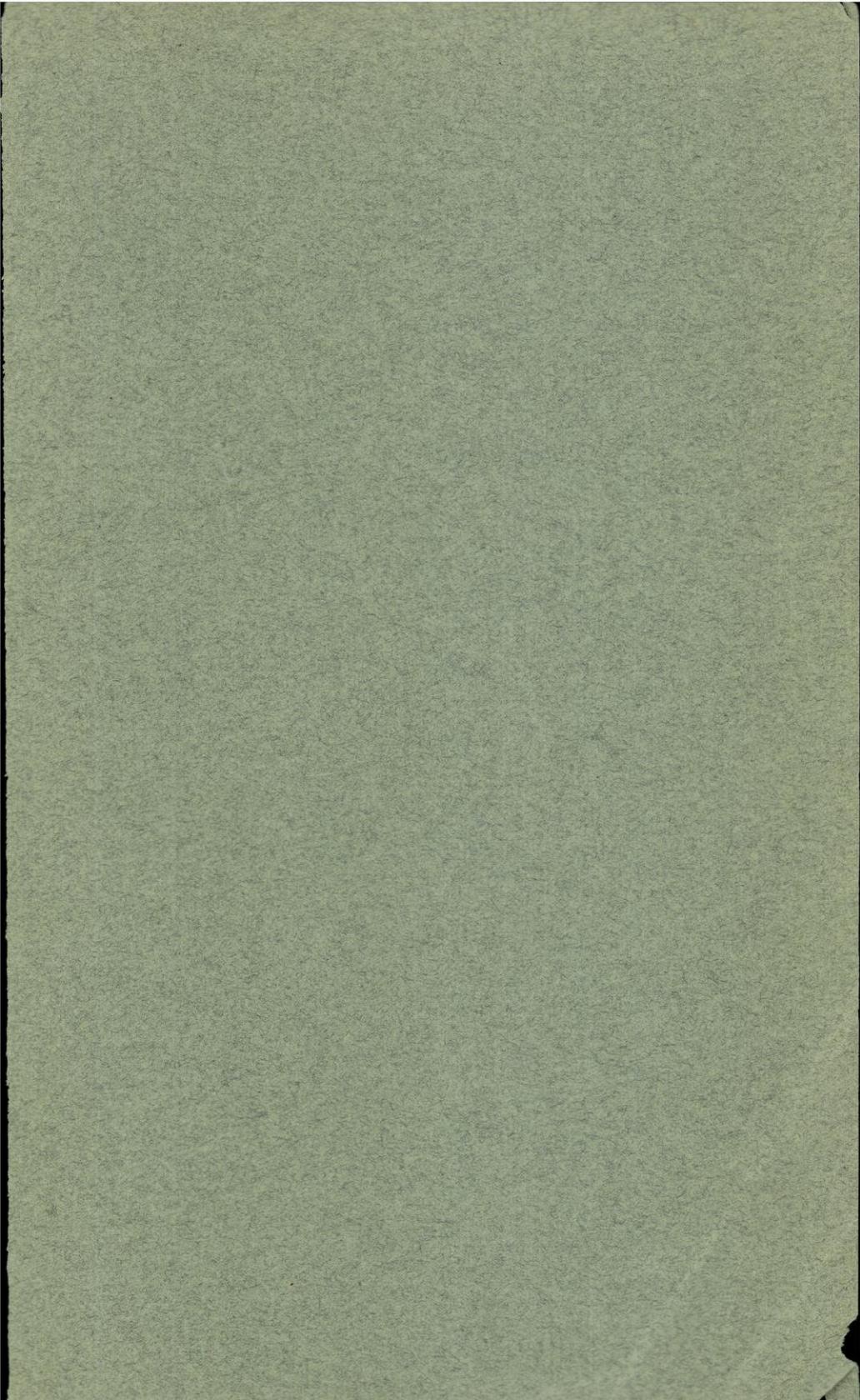
is exceedingly difficult to induce the parents to abandon their erroneous beliefs and customs fostered by the native medicine men, and turn to a hygienic way of living. Public hygiene in organized communities may be enforced, but personal hygiene must be taught, and the teaching process among Indians is slow; for general sanitary improvement and the observance of the laws of hygiene are dependent upon the intelligence of the community, as expressed through cooperative effort for the common good, and upon the state of advancement of the people.

TUBERCULOSIS.—There is more infection of tuberculosis among all children than is generally known, Indian children being no exception to the rule, but there are definite indications that tuberculosis is not so prevalent nor so fatal among Indians as formerly. The Indians are developing greater resistance and a higher degree of relative immunity; besides, better provisions obtain for the hospitalization and isolation of patients.

TRACHOMA.—Early in the year all Indian Service physicians were urged to take more aggressive measures against trachoma, and not wait for the coming of the special physician. Directions were issued to place all trachomatous pupils in school in order that they might receive treatment. Trachoma surveys were made during the year in Minnesota, Wisconsin, California, Arizona, and New Mexico, and thousands of cases received operative or other treatment. As a result of the surveys in Arizona and New Mexico, the southwestern trachoma campaign was organized to begin operation July 1, 1924. This campaign will cover the States of Arizona and New Mexico, and a portion of Utah, and, in its organization, scope, and purpose, it is probably the most extensive health effort ever undertaken by the Indian medical service.

The Indian appropriation act carried an extra allowance of \$130,000 for health work during the fiscal year 1925. Of this amount \$40,000 was allocated for the establishment of a hospital at Shawnee, Okla., utilizing the abandoned plant of the former boarding school, and the remainder was set apart for the improvement of health conditions among Indians, particularly with respect to trachoma and tuberculosis.

The Navajo Reservation, which has the largest population of any reservation of the United States, has been selected as the first battle ground in an aggressive campaign against trachoma, the selection having been decided upon not only because of its large population of Navajos but because it is believed that the superintendent, who has been with these Indians for more than 20 years, will be able to give a special impetus to the work. The trachoma campaign will rely altogether upon persuasion and demonstration to attain its purposes. The Navajos are a primitive people, and if success can be attained by these methods with them it will show that the policy is applicable among all Indians. There is no law under which Indians can be compelled to submit to treatment for trachoma, nor is it deemed advisable to resort to drastic measures in this particular. When a few are cured, the news will be broadcasted in their own way throughout all the Navajo country; and when a Hopi, Zuni, or a Pueblo is cured, he will pass the glad tidings along to his tribesmen as effectively as could be done by any radio broadcasting station in the world.



service by this class of employees, who number about 100. She will promote efficiency and unity in their efforts, coordinating their activities with the general health policy of the bureau, and maintain a continuous campaign for better home conditions among the Indians. It is hoped that her endeavors will have earnest cooperation by white communities everywhere in the Indian country.

UNFULFILLED NEEDS.—In last year's report there was presented the need for sanatoria schools of greater number, for hospitals for incurable patients suffering from tuberculosis, and for an institution for crippled children. These needs are still partially unsatisfied. With the increase in hospital facilities already planned for, the situation with reference to general hospital and sanatorium treatment will to a considerable extent be improved; but the plea of the underprivileged children with their longing for sympathy, encouragement, and the opportunity for self-expression and happiness is still unheeded. The crippled child is not asking for charity, but for simple justice, which is his birthright. The community owes these unfortunate children a right to all that science can do to give them a fair chance in the competitive race of life.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—The Office of Indian Affairs desires to express its appreciation of all the efforts that have been made by various agencies and individuals to cooperate with it in its purpose to improve the health and sanitary condition for the Indian people. Among the organizations that should be mentioned particularly are the American Red Cross, the National Health Council, the United States Public Health Service, and the various State and county boards of health. There are also a large number of public-spirited organizations and citizens who have shown their friendliness to the cause. Grateful acknowledgment is made to all, including the Congress of the United States for increasing the appropriations for the current year's health work.

SCHOOLS

ATTENDANCE.—Enrollment and attendance in most of the Government schools have been equal to capacity, the exceptions resulting mainly from frequent epidemics of contagious diseases, particularly in the Southwest. In a few instances lack of funds to employ teachers or to purchase equipment and supplies has prevented capacity attendance. The higher cost of nearly all classes of supplies last year seriously handicapped school work. Not infrequently funds were insufficient to provide actual necessities and too often day-school children were not properly clothed and nourished. Until more liberal appropriations for maintenance can be procured attendance should not be further increased. Congress has been fairly liberal in appropriating funds for increasing school capacity and rapid progress is being made toward providing facilities for all Indian children of school age, but funds for equipment and maintenance have not been increased according to needs. This has made it necessary to shorten the school term somewhat, limiting it to nine months. On account of home conditions quite generally among Indians, it would be desirable to lengthen the term rather than to shorten it. It is believed, however, that we have almost reached the peak of

financial requirements, because, although there are many children in the Southwest yet to be enrolled in the Government schools, the number in other sections entering public schools is increasing very rapidly. The amount appropriated and paid out for tuition last year was much larger than ever before, which is an encouraging feature in Indian education. Once in the public schools, Indian children become neighbors and competitors of children of other nationalities and thus learn the lessons of American civilization as they can not learn them when segregated.

SUMMER SCHOOLS FOR RETARDED PUPILS.—Immediately following the regular school term in June, 1923, summer sessions were organized in boarding schools for which funds were available and approximately 700 children were enrolled in 20 boarding schools. Of this number, 691 remained during the entire period of from four to six weeks, and at the end of the term 80 per cent of them, although having failed in the regular examination at the end of the year, passed the examinations given at the end of the summer session and were promoted to the next higher grade. If they had not attended the summer session, they would have been required to repeat their 1923 grade work at an expense of not less than \$200 per pupil, or at a total cost to the Government of approximately \$100,000. The actual cost of conducting the summer session was very light because the regular teachers did the teaching without additional compensation. Practically the only expense was for subsistence, which was comparatively little, as during the summer season many of the schools raise all vegetables needed and thus limit this expense to a minimum. But of greater importance than the saving of \$100,000 was the year gained in the education of these pupils whose places will be filled that much sooner by other deserving children. These summer sessions were so generally successful that it is hoped to make them permanent in our school program, as funds become available, for there must always be a considerable number who fall behind from lack of the individual attention they need, a condition existing more or less in all schools however well organized.

IMPROVEMENT OF TEACHERS IN SERVICE.—All instructors are encouraged to attend a summer session of not less than 30 days at least every other year. The law allows not to exceed 30 days' educational leave per year, but on account of the necessity of having teachers each year to conduct the summer sessions for Indian children it becomes necessary to divide the teaching force into two groups, which groups alternate, one going to school for teachers and the other teaching during the summer session operated for Indian children. The number of teachers attending summer schools for self-improvement has increased from 29 in 1921 to 335 in 1923.

READING CIRCLE WORK FOR INSTRUCTORS.—The policy of maintaining reading courses for those in the service has been continued. The books used during the year 1923-24 were: Human Conduct, Peters; The Principal and His School, Cubberly; Types of Elementary Teaching and Learning, Parker; Home Economics in Schools, Hanna; Teaching of Agriculture, Nolan; How to Teach a Trade, Selvidge. Human Conduct was read and thoughtfully studied by all employees and was made the subject for discussion at faculty meetings. Other books were quite generally read by those who were

directly interested in the respective subjects. The summer school work for teachers and the winter reading and studying of suggested courses are important means of increasing efficiency and are beginning to show definite results.

PECUILIAR SCHOOL NEEDS OF THE NAVAJOS.—Although it has never been possible to get an actual and reliable census of the Navajos, it is estimated that there are several thousand Navajo children of school age out of school because of lack of school facilities. The capacity of schools is being increased quite rapidly, but it is very expensive to build boarding schools which are the only type practicable for the Navajos because of the economic conditions among them. Therefore it will be several years until school facilities will be available for all of the Navajo children; moreover, the sheep industry being the principal source of income of the Navajos, they must have some of their children to help with the sheep during all seasons of the year. Because of these conditions it would be a means of getting all of their children into school at an early date and also of great economy in connection with the building program if the Navajo school plants were kept in operation during the entire year instead of for nine months as at present. Those children who are at home helping with the sheep during the regular school year while the others are in school could attend summer sessions and thus at least get a start in learning English and in elementary education instead of growing up in ignorance. Such a plan would undoubtedly appeal to the Indian parents as they feel, and are justified in the opinion, that they must have the help of some of their children at all seasons of the year in the care of their flocks. If such a policy were adopted practically all of the Navajo children would be given at least a short term in school without further delay. To make it possible to inaugurate this policy it would be necessary to appropriate more money for support of schools, as it would be impossible to conduct the schools continuously with the present force of employees and without more supplies.

SUPERVISORS' CONFERENCE.—Last year's educational work began auspiciously with a conference of several days in Washington by all supervisors of Indian schools for the discussion of policies and procedure under our school system. A comprehensive program in which a number of the office personnel took part covered fully the range of educational activities and established in many ways a more effective cooperation between the office and field service. Among the various subjects discussed special interest was shown in the welfare of returned students and the committee investigating this matter found ample evidence that the Indian Bureau has been placing students at work outside of the schools ever since Indian schools were established, hundreds annually as wage workers, as household and farm assistants, and in local industries in different sections; that ex-students are placed on railroads, highways, in factories, mines, cotton and beet fields, and other agricultural activities, and that some of the larger schools have patrons (householders, hotels, business houses, etc.) eagerly awaiting each term closing to give clerical, domestic, and other employment to the graduates. It was, however, recommended that the supervisor of Indian employment be given a woman assistant; that visits be made to the reservations and Indian

settlements to offer work to able-bodied, idle Indians; that cooperation be given by superintendents, day school teachers and others who should keep a list of Indians in need of work, and that superintendents and supervisors be expected to confer with local organizations and public-spirited individuals, including the churches, women's clubs, Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. and other civic welfare activities, and interest them in giving employment to Indians, showing them that the Indians are in the community permanently and may be a menace or an asset; that they are teachable; that it is their right to have a chance to become self-respecting, constructive workers; that they should have recreations and courtesy, and that it will be of economic advantage to offer help and direction to this end. It was also urged that very special interest in the career of girls be made a definite feature and that officials generally should endeavor to interview members of civic and religious organizations and women's clubs, with a view to awakening and guiding active interest in behalf of the Indian youth, particularly the girls, by assisting them to find self-supporting employment in exemplary surroundings and by offering such encouragement and sympathetic counsel as will win their attention and choice to the higher forms of culture, pleasure, and usefulness approved by our white civilization.

Another fortunate movement at this conference was that which has led to the organization of Junior Red Cross societies in nearly all of the Indian schools within the past year. Among the uplifting lessons taught by the World War is that of inspiring the lives of young people with the spirit of unselfish service. The Junior Red Cross under the motto, "I serve," is rapidly extending its membership and activities to the elementary and secondary schools of the world and in harmony with this crusade Indian children are now enlisted for an educational and pleasurable service to their homes, schools, and communities; for the reception of service from other American children, and for the cultivation of a superracial understanding and friendship and a finer cooperation in the common interests of all children. A simple but complete program has been worked out for all schools, and a special field worker has been assigned by the American Red Cross to Arizona and New Mexico to assist in organization and development through the Junior Red Cross of projects designed to meet some of the characteristic social problems of the Indian people. It is felt that these junior societies have an opportunity to serve with practical effect the returned student, the community center, certain lines of Indian art, and the domestic life of the parental home. It is already known that by correspondence with other than Indian schools and through class letters with classes of children all over the world there has begun a practical method of teaching English and a delightful acquaintance with children of other nationalities that brings broadening vision to Indian youth. But crowning all lesser benefits is the chaplet of unselfish service that should never wither amid the rivalries and complexities of an expanding civilization. We feel that large spiritual gains and strength of both individual and social character can be reaped from this cultivation of generous human sympathies, and that official appreciation is due the promoters of the Junior Red Cross and our service workers for their hearty cooperation.

PERSONNEL

RECLASSIFICATION.—The success or failure of any institution or organization is determined more largely by the character of the personnel employed thereby than by any other factor. Modern, well equipped buildings contribute to the efficiency of any school, or institution, but they are unimportant as compared with the personnel. In any undertaking in which the human element is the important one to be considered and to be developed and improved, as is the case in the work of the Indian Service, the personnel must have not only human sympathy and vision but thorough, practical education and training and also experience. To make it possible to attract workers of this character to the Indian Service and to hold them with anything like permanency has been one of the greatest of difficulties to overcome because of the very low salaries offered and paid by the Government to Indian Service employees. Being one of the old bureaus of the Government, salaries were extremely low when compared with bureaus organized more recently, or as compared with salaries paid in the business or educational world, therefore the recent enactment of legislation providing for the reclassification of salaries of employees of the Federal Government, which will mean equalization and reasonable increases, is cause for great encouragement among all employees of this bureau, whether employed in the Washington office or in the field service.

With better salaries provided it is expected that increased efficiency will follow and that a consequent reduction in the number of employees will be practicable. Steps have already been taken to effect this reduction which is an economic necessity in view of the Government's plan for lower taxation.

INDIAN LAND INTERESTS

ALLOTMENTS.—Last year allotments were made and approved to individual Indians embracing lands on various reservations as shown in the following table:

Reservation	Allotments	Acreage	Reservation	Allotments	Acreage
Fort Independence, Calif.....	40	116.28	Crow Creek, S. Dak.....	1	80.00
Fond du Lac, Minn.....	3	196.15	Lower Brule, S. Dak.....	17	3,234.73
Leech Lake, Minn.....	1	80.00	Rosebud, S. Dak.....	1	160.00
Fallon, Nev.....	4	40.00	Standing Rock, S. Dak.....	1	160.00
Walker River, Nev.....	2	40.00	Quinalet, Wash.....	1	80.00
Fort Berthold, N. Dak.....	539	162,823.29	Oneida, Wis.....	1	45.00
Klamath, Oreg.....	7	870.00			
Umatilla, Oreg.....	23	1,868.08	Total.....	642	169,953.53
Warm Springs, Oreg.....	1	160.00			

In addition to the foregoing, 1,171 allotments were made, on schedules not yet approved, to the Indians of the Fort Belknap Reservation, Mont., covering approximately 550,000 acres or nearly 500 acres for each Indian; also allotments to 91 Indians of the Kalispell Reservation, Wash., each Indian to receive approximately 40 acres of agricultural land. Allotments are being made to the non-removal Mille Lac Indians in Pine, Mille Lacs, and Aitken Coun-

ties, Minn., which will probably be completed during the current calendar year. The allotment work among the Indians of the Mission Reservations in southern California is also in progress. On the public domain, 103 allotments were made in various States, embracing 14,449.88 acres.

EXTENSION OF TRUST PERIOD.—The period of trust was extended by order of the President on allotments made to Indians on the reservations at Hoopa Valley, and Round Valley, Calif.; Umatilla, Oreg.; Lake Traverse, S. Dak.; and Kickapoo, Okla. These extensions cover more than 3,000 allotments, 3 of them for 10-year periods and the others 15 years.

CALIFORNIA INDIANS.—Three tracts of land containing 190 acres were purchased for homeless Indians in California, at a total cost of \$7,650, from funds appropriated by Congress for this purpose. It is estimated that about 250 Indians may obtain home sites on these tracts.

FORT SILL APACHES.—Pursuant to the act of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. L. 534), and acts supplemental thereto, 800 acres of inherited Indian lands were purchased for 11 Indians for the sum of \$25,450. These lands are located on the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Reservation in Oklahoma, and will provide home sites for the Indian beneficiaries and their families.

PAPAGO INDIANS.—An important decision was handed down by the Supreme Court for the District of Columbia in favor of the Government in the case of the Pueblo of Santa Rosa *v.* The Secretary of the Interior et al., involving a total of about 2,000,000 acres of land in southern Arizona occupied by the Papago Indians. This case has been pending in the courts since 1915, and although brought nominally in the name of the Indians, the suit was actually filed and sponsored by certain white men who claimed an interest in the land through an alleged purchase from the Indians more than thirty years ago.

INDIANS IN SAN JUAN COUNTY, UTAH.—Field work in connection with individual allotments for two small bands of Utes and Paiutes in southeastern Utah has been completed. These Indians were under the leadership of Old Posey and Polk, and had no fixed habitation. Old Posey is now deceased. Applications have been filed through the usual channels and a 25-year trust patent will be issued to each applicant in the absence of any valid objection under applicable laws and regulations. About 180 Indians will be benefited.

LAND SALES AND LEASES.—Sales were made of 1,286 tracts of allotted land, aggregating about 125,099 acres. Many of the sales were for cash, but the majority were on time payments of 25 per cent down the remainder being payable in installments of 1, 2, and 3 years. Many of the allotments were inherited land, as every possible encouragement is given the Indians to cultivate and otherwise improve their individual holdings for homemaking purposes. In many cases where allottees could not use their lands to advantage, either for agricultural or grazing purposes, leases were made for cash, or both cash and improvements, and some on share of crop.

FEE PATENTS AND COMPETENCY CERTIFICATES.—Each application for a fee patent or competency certificate was carefully scrutinized. Many applications were denied and approvals given only where it

seemed to be clearly shown by what the applicants were doing for themselves, and had accomplished for a year or two, that they were as competent as our average citizens to look after their own business affairs. The number of approvals was 913 covering 106,199 acres.

SWAMP LANDS IN WISCONSIN AND MINNESOTA.—It was reported last year that request had been made upon the Governor of Wisconsin for appropriate action by the legislative branch of the State government for a reconveyance to the United States of the swamp and overflowed lands on the Menominee and Lac Courte Oreille Reservations in Wisconsin. No satisfactory arrangement for such action could be entered into, and later the matter was taken up with the Department of Justice with a view to instituting action against the State for the recovery of the lands. With the consent of the court, an action for the recovery of the lands was filed in the Supreme Court against the State on April 21, 1924.

With reference to the previously reported suit in the Supreme Court against the State of Minnesota for the recovery of the swamp and overflowed lands within the reservations of the State, the reply of the State to the Government's bill of complaint has been filed and marked progress toward a settlement of the issue has been made.

IMPORTANT LEGISLATION

EASTERN BAND OF CHEROKEE INDIANS.—The act of June 4, 1924, authorizes the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians to convey all its lands, moneys, and other properties to the United States, in trust, for an equitable distribution thereof among the individual members, and further authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to make a new tribal roll, whose action in the matter shall be conclusive as to the final membership of the band.

These Indians are the descendants of those who under article 12 of the New Echota treaty of 1835 elected to remain in southwestern North Carolina instead of removing west of the Mississippi River, as others of their number did in 1838, and under this treaty and acts of Congress to carry out its provisions the remaining band became owners in common of several thousand acres of land in the counties of Jackson, Swain, Cherokee, and Graham. Congress by the act of July 27, 1868, directed that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs should have the same supervision of the eastern North Carolina Cherokees as of other Indian tribes. In 1889 these Indians were incorporated by an act of the General Assembly of North Carolina, ostensibly to facilitate their transaction of business. With the aid of the Federal Government title to their lands was perfected and by departmental consent they sold several thousand acres, but still own about 60,000 acres, none of which can be sold without consent of the Secretary of the Interior, and under the act of June 4, 1924, these lands, as above stated, are to be conveyed to the United States for the purpose of allotting them.

OTHER LEGISLATION.—No Congress in recent years has equaled the Sixty-eighth in the passage of important bills relating to Indian affairs. Among the more notable acts not mentioned elsewhere are the following: Extending restrictions against alienation on homestead allotments to Kaw Indians in Oklahoma; reserving additional

lands for the Indians of the Zia Pueblo in Arizona; reserving additional lands for the Paiute-Goshute Indians in Utah; authorizing allotments to Indians on the Lac du Flambeau Reservation, Wisconsin; authorizing an appropriation of \$25,000 to purchase land for the Temoak Band of Indians in Nevada.

INDIAN CLAIMS.—Jurisdictional bills authorizing the adjudication of the following Indian claims were enacted during the year, and the Indians are preparing to enter suit:

Wichita and affiliated bands of Indians of Oklahoma. Act approved June 4, 1924.

Blackfeet, Blood, Piegan, Gros Ventre, Flathead, Kootenais, Upper Pend d'Oreilles, Nez Perce, and Colville Nations or tribes of Indians in Montana, Idaho, and Washington. Act of March 13, 1924.

Stockbridge Tribe of Indians in Wisconsin. Act of June 7, 1924.

Amendatory legislation for the relief of the Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River bands of Chippewa Indians in Michigan was approved May 24, 1924, which will, no doubt, make possible the adjudication of their claim.

By the act of April 28, 1924, \$85,000 was authorized to be appropriated for the relief of dispossessed allotted Indians of the Nisqually Reservation, Wash.

The act of Congress approved April 14, 1924, authorizes the payment of just annuity claims of persons of Chippewa blood whose names have been erroneously omitted or stricken from the Chippewa annuity rolls; or who have been or may hereafter be found entitled to enrollment for payments authorized by section 7 of the act of Congress approved January 14, 1889.

The claims of the Sioux Indians mentioned in the last annual report amount to many millions of dollars. Considerable progress has been made toward collecting, classifying, and arranging the evidence in the case, which will be very voluminous.

INDIAN FARMING AND STOCK RAISING

OBSTRUCTIVE ATTRACTIONS.—The most promising opportunity of the adult Indians is in the productive use of their land. Of course, many of the younger generation who have had the advantages of vocational training and have become interested in educational, commercial, and mechanical pursuits follow their ambitions away from reservation life and are becoming successful workers in the miscellaneous activities of white communities, which is a creditable and encouraging sign. But for those who continue on the reservations the soil is their capital and they should learn how to use it in providing comfortable and healthful homes and establishing themselves as thrifty, progressive citizens of the State that holds their future. Indian lands are not always the best. Considerable areas are inferior, but where not well suited to cultivation they are often valuable for grazing, so that in much of the Indian country farming or stock raising offers a gainful occupation.

In the special effort given to this industrial side of our work, in which the value of settled habits of living and home attachments is prominent, we meet with opposition, more serious than is generally

realized, through the "show" projects that offer constant inducements to the Indians to leave their homes and local means of support for pleasurable attractions of various kinds that usually bring them little or nothing above subsistence and the managers of which often go "broke" and leave the Indians stranded hundreds of miles from home. If departmental sanction were given to all the requests received for Indians, from a few dozen to several hundred, to add savage scenery to wild-west performances or give so-called pageantry a pagan coloring, thousands of the Indians would be on the road much of their time with nothing at home of any value when they returned.

This phase of the Indian situation is mentioned to suggest how helpful to our work would be the sentiment of white folks everywhere in support of a policy that would save the Indian from vagabondage and encourage him in self-help, thrift, and the art of individual industry that he must learn and practice in order to be fit to survive in the midst of modern competition from which eventually no power can save him.

INDUSTRIAL SURVEY AND FIVE-YEAR PROGRAM.—In the face of various obstacles, however, there was a substantial forward movement last year. The industrial surveys started two years ago have accomplished much in awakening Indians to a self-supporting use of their resources. The personal visits of superintendents to their homes have created a bond of common interest, which makes a solid foundation on which to work. The superintendents are unanimous in saying that this experience has been the greatest single factor in obtaining the cooperation of the Indians.

These surveys are made as a part of the program by which a certain objective is set for five years with plans for its attainment. All assistance is being given the Indians to make use of their possessions and improve their living conditions. Letters received from superintendents throughout the service report more industrial activity last year and larger acreage under cultivation than ever before.

STOCK RAISING.—The livestock industry of the Indians, notwithstanding adverse conditions in the country at large, show advances during the year, especially noticeable in the Navajo country where the effort of the Government to have Indians improve their sheep is beginning to be appreciated, as shown by their request for a sufficient number of high-grade rams to improve the grade of their sheep, to be paid for in cash or on the reimbursable plan from individual funds.

A general survey of the dairy industry on the various reservations was made during the year. This has resulted in the elimination of many unprofitable animals and the increased efficiency of those retained in the herds, or the addition of first-class animals to replace those disposed of.

The campaign to have Indians remove their worthless horses from the range and dispose of them, so that the grazing might be available for more valuable stock, has been carried on for several years with better results the past year, during which the Indians of the Spokane Reservation forwarded a petition requesting approval of a plan to dispose of their worthless horses and replace them on the

range with first-class cattle. Indians of other reservations are also beginning to appreciate the necessity of action along this line.

REIMBURSABLE FUND.—The reimbursable fund has probably been the main factor in the industrial progress of the Indians. Its use is widespread, ranging from the purchase of seed, farming implements, and sawmills to breeding stock, etc. In all cases the beneficiaries are carefully selected. This appropriation is teaching the Indians to pay for what they get and enables them to obtain the necessary equipment to become self-supporting and improve their economic condition generally.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUBS.—Club work for boys and girls has been inaugurated on 17 reservations, with a total enrollment of over 400 children from 9 to 14 years of age. The projects embrace sheep, pig, poultry, calf, corn, potato, garden, bread, canning, and sewing clubs. With the exception of two reservations each club member has financed his or her own project. The public school, because now attended by a great many Indian pupils, is used as the point of contact for club work. The proposition is placed before the Indian children the same as the white children by the county agent. The club leaders include Indian Service farmers, public-school teachers, neighboring white farmers, and Indian men and women who have met with success in such work. The county and State fairs are used to stimulate interest in the club work. An Indian girl won sufficient prizes on canned goods to pay her tuition in high school for the coming year. Interest in club work is further aroused by permitting the boys and girls to attend encampments under the auspices of the extension division of the Department of Agriculture cooperating with the State college, where lectures, demonstrations, and other activities are held. On one reservation the club members were sent to the State university to attend a short course on club projects. The plans for the coming year may be summarized as follows: (1) Improved leadership and better organization of local units; (2) increased enrollment; (3) periodic demonstrations by county agents in central locations; (4) greater variety of projects; (5) institutes and short courses.

The parents learn almost as much as the children through these club projects, and in this way will frequently take up some branch of farming work without realizing what prompted them to do so.

FAIRS AND EXHIBITS

The strictly Indian fair on the reservation was inaugurated as a means of stimulating the interest of the Indians in agriculture and related industries at a time when no county fairs were held by the whites in the vicinity of the reservation because of the then sparsely settled condition of the country. However, with the coming of the whites, the organization of counties, and the opening of the reservation to settlement and entry, county fairs began to be held by the whites.

The policy now is to discontinue the strictly Indian fair on the reservation and to have the Indians exhibit their farm products, livestock, etc., at conveniently located county fairs on the same basis as other exhibitors. Quite a number of the strictly Indian fairs have

been discontinued within the past few years, and eventually it is hoped that they will all be abolished, the Indians taking part in the county fairs just like their white neighbors. The Indians have won many prizes at such fairs in open competition with other exhibitors.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

Special appropriations in the sum of \$109,500 were available for the construction and repair of roads and bridges during the year on the following reservations: Fort Apache, Ariz., \$15,000, Hoopa Valley, Calif., \$8,000, Red Lake, Minn., \$9,000, Mescalero, N. Mex., \$15,000, Osage, Okla., \$35,000, Taholah, Wash., \$7,500, Shoshone, Wyo., \$20,000.

The use of 100 per cent Federal aid, as mentioned in my last annual report, has given a remarkable impetus to road work on the Indian reservations, and projects for such work have been approved for an aggregate length of 249.87 miles and total Federal aid of \$2,786,-449.31.

OIL AND GAS

The high prices of crude oil and the tremendous demand for the products of petroleum in past years have resulted in the search for oil being extended to all sections of the country, in consequence of which leases on restricted Indian lands for oil and gas mining purposes are being made in practically every State where such lands are located, and oil fields are in operation on Indian lands in Oklahoma, Montana, Wyoming, and New Mexico.

Theoretically the basic conditions of the oil industry during the year improved somewhat over the previous year, which was characterized by overproduction and unstable market conditions. The industry is still far from normal, however, and at the close of the year the larger purchasing companies were again prorating their runs and storing approximately 50 per cent of the oil from leases to which their lines are connected. Notwithstanding these adverse conditions oil and gas operations on restricted Indian lands were fairly successful, as shown by the fact that nearly 226,910 acres were leased for oil and gas mining purposes. The gross oil production for the year was approximately 49,640,458 barrels, and the revenue received by the Indians from existing leases approximated \$29,-145,517.

In the Osage Reservation alone 120,000 acres were offered for oil mining lease, 62,448 acres selling for a grand total of \$16,457,000. The outstanding feature in these sales was the record-breaking prices received for tracts in the famous Burbank pool, one 160-acre tract bringing \$1,990,000, another \$1,995,000 and each of several others selling for more than \$1,000,000. The total revenue to the Osage Indians from oil and gas leases was \$24,670,483.

A sale of leases on unallotted lands of the Navajo Treaty Reservation, N. Mex., on which oil was discovered last year netted to the Indians \$80,598. The sale included exploratory leases on the Tocito, Table Mesa, Rattlesnake, and Beautiful Mountain structures in undeveloped portions of the reservation, requiring extensive drilling operations. On the Rattlesnake structure, which is located about 12

miles west of the discovery well on the Hogback structure, three producing wells and one dry hole have been drilled. The oil produced from both these structures is from the same formation and is encountered at a depth of about 800 feet. No oil has yet been found on the other three structures. At the end of the year 16 wells had been drilled on the reservation, 8 of which are producers, with an estimated capacity of from 20 to 1,200 barrels per day each. Plans are under way for the construction of a pipe line to the field, which will mean a market for the oil, expansion of the field, and more revenue to the Indians.

On the Southern Ute Reservation in New Mexico, on which three wells producing large quantities of gas have been drilled under leases heretofore approved, five exploratory leases were sold on June 10, 1924, for a total bonus of \$43,600. One lease brought \$36,000, an exceptionally high price for a "wildcat lease." No oil has been discovered on the reservation, but as the leases provide for immediate drilling operations, the question of oil in paying quantities will, no doubt, be determined during the current year.

Following the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of *Oklahoma v. Texas* (256 U. S. 70; 258 U. S. 574; 261 U. S. 345; 262 U. S. 505, 734), holding, among other things, that allotments made to the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Indians on the north side of the Red River in Oklahoma include and cover the right and title to the river bed between such tracts and the medial line of the river, a number of persons, who had entered upon the river-bed land of these Indian allottees under attempted placer locations initiated in accordance with the mining laws of the United States, applied for preferential rights to oil and gas leases based on the expenditure of money in the effort to discover and produce oil. After careful consideration the conclusion was reached that, in the absence of any wells having been completed producing oil or gas in paying quantities, leases on the areas riparian to the Indian allotments should, in the interest of the Indians, be offered at public auction to the highest responsible bidder, with the understanding, however, that any property, either machinery or casing, placed by placer claimants on the lands to be sold, may be removed by them in event they are not the successful bidders.

INDIAN EMPLOYMENT

The year marked a steady gain in the number of Indians finding remunerative employment. The demand for Indian labor is greater than the supply, and no shortage of good wages and food prevails for Indians willing to work. Their wage service is increasing in agriculture, railroading, land reclamation, in telephone, telegraph, and highway construction, and wherever earnings are available in beet fields, or by picking fruit, gathering nuts, herbs, wild rice, and other products. Automobile factories continue to employ ambitious young men and advance them as their skill and experience warrant. Hundreds of Indian school graduates are giving excellent service in Government and commercial positions, and approximately 2,000 Indians are employed in our service.

The cotton fields of the Southwest are attracting an increasing number of Indian laborers, and a fleet of trucks transports them to

RECAPITULATION.

Designation.	School.	Agency.	Warehouses.	Liquor suppression.	Allotting service.	Irrigation service, property, and irrigation plants.	Office of Indian Affairs.	Total.
Building and improvements:								
Buildings.....	\$6,668,076.04	\$1,094,714.18						\$7,762,790.22
Heat and power plants.....	300,779.40	3,907.50						304,686.90
Lighting systems.....	157,911.95	9,820.00						167,731.95
Water systems.....	347,049.34	42,112.00						389,161.34
Sewer systems.....	157,901.10	13,630.00						171,531.10
Total.....	7,631,717.83	1,164,183.68						8,795,901.51
Sites.....	3,168,462.50	687,042.84						3,855,505.34
Furniture and fixtures.....	451,861.79	67,996.42	\$2,884.00	\$650.00	\$50,500.00	\$7,178,768.59	\$24,441.38	7,777,102.18
Supplies on hand.....	737,109.60	240,030.51						977,140.11
Equipment for industrial education.....	143,010.45	3,392.82						146,403.27
Live stock.....	283,009.48	145,276.25						428,285.73
Agricultural implements.....	69,634.53	42,464.55						112,099.08
Other tools and implements.....	74,939.08	67,532.08						142,471.16
Miscellaneous.....	228,841.81	154,635.40						383,477.21
Grand total.....	12,788,587.07	2,572,554.55	2,884.00	650.00	50,500.00	7,178,768.59	24,441.38	22,618,385.59

TABLE 54.—Value of Indians' individual property, June 30, 1911.

States and superintendencies.	Value of individual property.									
	Lands, exclusive of timber.	Timber.	Funds in bank, etc.	Homes, barns, etc.	Furniture.	Tools, implements, etc.	Wagons, etc.	Stock, poultry, etc.	Other property.	Total.
Arizona:										
Camp McDowell.....	\$789,800.28				\$500.00	\$2,610.00*	\$2,000.00	\$37,691.00	\$5,000.00	\$837,601.28
Colorado River.....			\$26.00	\$2,500.00	500.00	400.00	300.00	6,750.00	200.00	10,676.00
Fort Apache.....				200.00		1,000.00	2,500.00	100,000.00		103,700.00
Fort Mojave.....	377,125.00		1,480.92	1,000.00	1,500.00	300.00	500.00	9,000.00		390,905.92
Havasupai.....						50.00	90.00	6,463.00	200.00	6,803.00
Kaibab.....				1,200.00	300.00		700.00	7,000.00	500.00	9,700.00
Leupp.....	176,000.00			2,000.00	500.00	400.00	2,500.00	92,800.00		274,200.00
Moqui.....				12,000.00						12,000.00
Navajo.....	41,540.84	(¹)		(¹)	(¹)	* 15,000.00	* 13,000.00	1,500,000.00	10,000.00	* 1,579,540.84
Phoenix.....			1,518.02							1,518.02
Pima.....				30,000.00	5,000.00	30,000.00	35,000.00	547,160.00		647,160.00
San Carlos.....				2,000.00	200.00	800.00	500.00	39,670.00	10,000.00	53,170.00
San Xavier.....	853,607.50	\$6,450.00		250,000.00	40,000.00	119,500.00	25,000.00	148,977.50	4,000.00	1,446,635.00
Truxton Canon.....				1,750.00	1,000.00	500.00	2,000.00	5,000.00		10,250.00
Western Navajo.....				1,000.00	150.00	300.00	500.00	414,100.00	5,000.00	421,050.00
Total.....	2,238,073.62	6,450.00	3,024.94	303,650.00	49,650.00	170,860.00	84,590.00	2,913,711.50	34,900.00	5,804,910.06
California:										
Campo.....				75.00		25.00	150.00	3,150.00		3,400.00
Digger.....				250.00	75.00	25.00	50.00	200.00		600.00
Fort Bidwell.....	15,000.00			(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	15,000.00
Fort Yuma.....				2,000.00	1,000.00	500.00	300.00	6,000.00	200.00	10,000.00
Hoopa Valley.....	58,224.00	1,250,000.00	14,110.05	15,000.00	2,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	26,600.00		1,367,934.05
Malki.....				10,000.00	2,000.00	3,000.00	1,000.00	2,280.00	1,000.00	19,280.00
Martinez.....				2,000.00	800.00	2,000.00		5,120.00		9,920.00
Pala.....	86,666.19			480.00	200.00	428.00	200.00	13,934.00		101,908.19
Pechanga.....	2,602.00	300.00		500.00	250.00	100.00	200.00	2,000.00	100.00	6,052.00
Round Valley.....	470,048.00		1,200.81	* 17,000.00	8,000.00	2,500.00	1,500.00	60,410.00		560,658.81
Sherman Institute.....			2,302.22							2,302.22
Tule River.....				3,000.00	1,500.00	600.00	2,000.00	50,000.00		57,100.00
Upper Lake.....	15,000.00			1,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00				19,000.00
Total.....	647,540.19	1,250,300.00	17,613.08	51,305.00	16,825.00	12,178.00	6,400.00	169,694.00	1,300.00	2,173,155.27

¹ Unknown.

* Estimated.

Difficulty has been experienced in obtaining adequate water supply for the Indians on the Walker River Reservation in Nevada. Due to a shortage of supply, the white water users along the stream above the Indian reservation are utilizing practically all of the available water, so that very little other than seeped and return flow reaches Indian lands. The situation became so serious last spring that aid from the Department of Justice was sought. It is apparent from existing conditions that court action will be necessary in this case before the Indians will be granted their full rights, owing to the location of their lands with relation to lands of the whites subject to irrigation.

Work has progressed very satisfactorily on the rehabilitation, enlargement, and relocation of the canals of the Fort Hall project in Idaho, for the purpose of adequately caring for the irrigable lands on this project which have heretofore been estimated at 52,000 acres, but under a recent survey shown to reach approximately 55,000 acres. By an act of Congress approved May 9, 1924, authority was granted for the disposal of lands on this reservation, commonly referred to as the Fort Hall Bottoms, for reservoir purposes for use in connection with the Minidoka irrigation project under the Reclamation Bureau. The price agreed upon, after several conferences between the bureaus interested was \$700,000, which met with the approval of a delegation of Indians duly elected by the tribal council and sent to Washington for this purpose. The area of land to be flooded is within the limits of what would be a 1,700,000 acre-foot contour line plus a 5-foot freeboard. The determination of a reservoir of this capacity saves to the Indians for their tribal use the better class of lands in the Fort Hall Bottoms, which is of considerable importance to them. The act provides for not to exceed \$100,000 of the money stipulated to be paid to the Indians for use in relocating, enlarging, and reconstructing the main canal of the Fort Hall irrigation project so as to provide irrigation facilities for the Indian lands situated in the southern portion of the reservation commonly known as the Michaud Flats, and thus to secure irrigable lands for those Indians who were allotted on the Fort Hall Bottoms and are required by the act to relinquish their allotments. The soil tests show that the land referred to as the Michaud Flats is of the highest character and quality in that section of the State, after water has been applied. Much benefit to the Indians is, therefore, secured by this legislation.

Following your transfer last spring of the administration of the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Flathead Indian project, Montana, from the Bureau of Reclamation to the Irrigation Service of this bureau, investigations were made which indicate favorable possibilities of making a success of this project, that has an ultimate irrigable area of 125,000 acres. It appears that in the past considerable speculation in lands existed, due to lack of a uniform water rental or assessment for operation and maintenance against all the lands on this project to which water can actually be served but requiring only payment for water from landowners who applied therefor, and that such speculation resulted in the placing of an added burden upon the actual farmers of the project. In order to alleviate this situation and to effect justice throughout the

project, a minimum uniform charge was assessed against all lands on this project that can actually be served with water. This minimum charge, fixed at 25 cents per acre, will be credited on the amounts due from those landowners actually using the water and, it is hoped, will have a tendency to eliminate the speculative feature and induce more owners to farm their lands or dispose of them to others desiring to actually place the lands in a state of cultivation.

With reference to the Blackfeet and Fort Peck Indian irrigation projects, the administration of which you also transferred from the Bureau of Reclamation to this bureau, their prospects are not very encouraging, and at this time there are comparatively few acres of either of them under cultivation, but every effort is being made to induce the Indians to cultivate their lands. Operations on all three projects transferred will receive close attention with a view to reaping practical returns from the investments involved, and it is hoped that definite progress can be reported a year hence.

An act approved September 21, 1922, authorized the construction of a spillway and drainage ditch to lower the level of Lake Andes in the Yankton Reservation, S. Dak. This act did not authorize the acquiring of rights of way for use in connection with the project and performance of the work was held in abeyance until such authority was obtained. On May 20, 1924, Congress authorized the use of part of the money appropriated for this purpose to acquire necessary rights of way across private lands by purchase or condemnation under judicial process. This work will be completed in the near future.

An appropriation was made for payment of part of the expense assessable against the Indian lands to be included in a drainage district organized in pursuance to the State laws of Wyoming for the drainage of Indian lands on the ceded portion of the Wind River Reservation and lands in private ownership adjacent thereto. The work will be pushed as rapidly as possible and when the system is completed a considerable area of Indian lands now water-logged and unfit for cultivation will be made available for farming. Irrigable surveys of the lands within both the Wind River project, in Wyoming, and the Crow project, in Montana, are being made for the purpose of eliminating any areas that can not actually be economically irrigated.

Work has been continued on the construction of the Wapato unit in the Yakima Reservation, Wash., and this project, with the exception of four generating units and pumping plant is about completed. It is estimated that these units, for the generation of electricity to operate the pumping plant, will cost \$310,000, the pumping plant alone about \$260,000, and it is hoped to have this part of the work completed during the fiscal year 1926. When these units and pumping plant have been constructed and placed in operation the Wapato unit of the Yakima project thus completed will serve 120,000 acres of land. This undoubtedly is one of the finest irrigation projects on any of the Indian reservations and compares favorably with any other irrigation project in the West. The Indians on this reservation have been allotted 80 acres of irrigable land, 40 acres of which have a free water right, and 40 acres supplied from storage reser-

voirs are assessable for the water right in addition to the construction, operation, and maintenance.

By an act approved May 9, 1924, authorizing the deferring of payments of irrigation charges, regulations were approved by the department under which water users are granted two classes of relief on charges that accrued prior to March 2, 1924. The first class deals with the operation and maintenance or water rental accruals prior to that date, and in all proper cases relief will be given granting extension up to March 1, 1927, in which to pay these charges. Interest will be charged on the deferred payments at the rate of 5 per cent per annum in lieu of any penalty or interest then in existence. In the event water users show that it is impossible for them to pay these charges by that date relief under section 2 of the act may be granted extending the accrued assessments over the remaining period yet to run on the construction charges. Under this legislation considerable relief and benefit are extended to the water users.

CITIZENSHIP

A very important enactment of legislation during the last session of Congress was that approved June 2, 1924, granting citizenship to Indians, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That all noncitizen Indians born within the territorial limits of the United States be, and they are hereby, declared to be citizens of the United States: *Provided*, That the granting of such citizenship shall not in any manner impair or otherwise affect the right of any Indian to tribal or other property.

Under this act, all Indians born within the territorial limits of the United States, who had not theretofore been made citizens, became citizens on that date, without the necessity of any formality of application, judicial hearing, issuance of certificate, or otherwise.

Since the act specifically provides that the granting of such citizenship shall not impair or otherwise affect the right of any Indian to tribal or other property, their property rights continue to be protected, and they are not thrown en masse upon the mercies, or subject to the prey, of unscrupulous persons. The release of the trust or restrictions upon Indian property will continue to be determined upon the merits of the individual cases.

As native-born Indians are now citizens of the United States, they are entitled to suffrage under the same conditions as other residents of the States. They should, therefore, investigate the election laws of their States to enable them to register or otherwise comply with the requirements necessary to entitle them to vote.

THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Special recognition should be given in this report to the careful and constructive work done by the advisory council on Indian affairs assembled by you on December 12, 1923. This committee of public-spirited and representative citizens from all sections of the country, including members of the Indian race, entered upon its duties with helpful purpose and thorough inquiry. Its discussions upon many phases of Indian conditions and administration were candid, sympa-

thetic, and searching, and its concluding resolutions are a valued contribution to the Indian Service. I am greatly encouraged thereby and wish to share in grateful acknowledgment of the council's closing expression, as follows:

We, the members of the advisory council on Indian affairs, highly appreciate the privilege of this conference, made possible by the invitation of the Secretary of the Interior, and desire to assure him we are deeply conscious of the fact that he, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and their associates are rendering great service in protecting and promoting the interests of the Indians within the limitations of their authority and have at heart their largest welfare.

LAW AND ORDER

THE SUPPRESSION OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.—Much attention is given to protecting the Indians from the use of intoxicating liquors. The isolation, seclusion, and remoteness of some of the reservations, and the location of the largest reservations near the Canadian and Mexican borders make the manufacture, sale and introduction of illegal liquors easy. The bootlegger is a cunning, resourceful, and treacherous offender, and finds the Indian an easy prey.

Following national prohibition, the continued reduction of the special appropriation for the suppression of the liquor traffic among Indians has made it impossible to maintain an adequate force, but the small number of special enforcement officers employed, who know the habits and characteristics of the Indians, with the cooperation of the reservation superintendents and employees under the jurisdiction of the superintendents, have obtained gratifying results. The number of convictions secured and the quantities of illegal liquors seized are convincing evidence that the work of the liquor suppression service of this bureau is valuable and effective.

PEYOTE.—Legislation has not yet been enacted to enable effectual action in stopping the spread of the peyote evil among Indians. The national antinarcotic conference held in Washington last year adopted the following resolution:

In view of the medical and other evidence showing that peyote is an article which is detrimental to the health and moral welfare of the American Indians, and in view of the insidious and alarming rapidity with which its use is spreading; be it

Resolved, That we recommend and urge that Congress pass appropriate legislation to stop the spread of the evil influence thereof by prohibiting its use, sale, and possession.

A bill was introduced in the present Congress, but it has not yet been enacted into law.

FORESTRY

The first half of the fiscal year fell within a period of unusually heavy production of lumber in the Northwest. This resulted in a large surplus of lumber at the mills and a consequent decline in production on Indian lands during the first six months of the calendar year 1924. The income from timber cut on the Flathead Reservation in Montana in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, was approximately \$250,000; on the Colville, Spokane, Quinaielt, and Tulalip jurisdictions in the State of Washington nearly \$500,000, and the actual cash return for timber removed from lands within the Kla-

math Indian Reservation in Oregon was over \$750,000. Prior to 1917 no timber sales of consequence had been made on any one of these reservations, except dead and windthrown timber on the Flathead. Thus in eight years the logging enterprises on reservations in these three States have been developed so as to produce an annual income of \$1,500,000. Less important operations were conducted on the Coeur d'Alene and Nez Perce Indian lands. On the Metolius unit of the Warm Springs Reservation, sold in 1922, the cutting of timber has not yet been started. In May, 1923, logging operations were begun on the Elk and Silver Creek unit of the Mescalero Reservation, and during the fiscal year \$77,283.61 was derived from 20,352,720 feet of timber cut within the Jicarilla Reservation in New Mexico. The only logging operation in Arizona was on the Fort Apache Reservation, where 55,774,100 feet were cut at the rate of \$3 per thousand feet. Aside from the cutting of about 20,000,000 feet at the Menominee Indian Mills in Wisconsin, only limited operations were conducted on Indian lands in Minnesota and Wisconsin during the year.

On a unit of 65,000,000 feet offered for sale on the Flathead Reservation, Mont., \$4.87 per thousand feet was received for yellow pine. In Washington a small quantity of yellow pine within the Coeur d'Alene Reservation sold for \$6 per thousand, and about 18,000,000 feet of yellow pine on the Spokane Reservation brought \$3, while a large and scattered area of yellow pine in the northeastern part of the Colville Reservation was sold for \$3.10 per thousand feet. On four large units offered on the Klamath Reservation, Oreg., late in the fiscal year 1924 yellow and sugar pine brought the following prices: Trout Creek unit, \$4.78; North Marsh unit, \$5.53; Squaw Flat unit, \$5.72; and Long Prairie unit, \$6.67. The prices of \$5.72 and \$6.67 are the highest that have been received for Klamath timber and are believed to be the highest prices at which large tracts of yellow pine timber have ever been sold in Oregon, California, or Washington. Each of these contracts provides for two definite periodic increases in stumpage prices and for further increases within definite limits after the first 10-year period. A large but inaccessible unit of rather inferior quality of spruce, fir, cedar, and hemlock was sold on the Makah Reservation in western Washington.

The steady improvement in telephonic communication and in the lookout and patrol organization is reflected in the comparatively small expenditures for fire suppression and the relatively insignificant losses from forest fires during the year. Experience in the Indian Service, as in other branches of the Federal administration, in State work, and in private forest protection, has shown the value of thorough organization of the protective agencies.

During the past year special attention has again been given to the standardization of the records as to forestry work at the various agencies. Previous efforts along this line have been only partially successful because of lack of adequate supervision. It is the purpose of the forestry branch to devote attention to the accounting features at agencies hereafter as may be necessary to insure that there is an accurate and complete record as to all expenditures and income connected with the administration of the forests. Nearly all of the field employees have recognized the advantages that would accrue from

complete and accurate records and have responded generously to suggestions as to the perfecting of old records and the maintenance of a higher standard in the future.

PUEBLO LANDS

Final adjudication and settlement of conflicting titles affecting lands claimed by the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico will become accomplished facts as a result of the enactment of the Pueblo Indian law by Congress, approved June 7, 1924. There are about 20 pueblos, involving a total Indian population of between 6,500 and 8,000, each pueblo consisting of about 17,000 acres of land, making a grand total of 340,000 acres. These Indians were found by Coronado and the first Spanish explorers in 1541, many of them residing in villages and occupying the same lands that the Pueblo Indians now occupy. The rights of these Indians to the land they occupied was recognized by the Spanish conquerors from early days. During the Spanish occupation of New Mexico some grants were also made to non-Indians by the Spanish Government. Upon the termination of Spanish sovereignty in this territory, these Pueblo Indians came under the jurisdiction of the Mexican Government, which gave them many political and civil rights. All of the land grants made to and held by the Indians have been and are now held in a type of communal occupancy and ownership. The relationship of the inhabitants of this territory and the Government of the United States was established by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, in 1848, and in 1859 Congress confirmed the Spanish grants to the Indians. The legal status of these Indians was not finally determined until 1913, when the Supreme Court of the United States passed upon the subject. Up to that time it had been assumed by both the Territorial and State courts of New Mexico that the Pueblos had the right to alienate their property. From earliest times also the Pueblos had invited the Spaniards and other non-Indians to dwell with them, and in many cases Pueblos and individual Indians attempted to convey lands to non-Indians, which, under the decision of the Supreme Court, they were not competent to do. As a result of this situation, conflicts as to title and right of possession arose and exist in many instances.

There are now approximately 3,000 claimants to lands within the Pueblo grants, the non-Indian claimants with their families comprising about 12,000 persons. With few exceptions, the non-Indian claims range from a town lot of 25-foot front to a few acres in extent. To settle the complicated questions of title and to secure for the Indians all of the lands to which they are entitled is the purpose of the legislation. The law provides for a Pueblo Lands Board to consist of the Secretary of the Interior, the Attorney General, and a third member to be appointed by the President of the United States.¹ The Secretary of the Interior and the Attorney General may act through assistants in investigations and deliberations conducted in New Mexico, with headquarters in Santa Fe. The duty of

¹ The President has since appointed Mr. Roberts Walker, an attorney of New York City, as his representative on the board.

the board is to investigate, determine, report, and describe the lands within the boundaries of any lands granted or confirmed to the Pueblo Indians by the United States or any prior sovereignty, title to which the board shall find not to have been extinguished in accordance with the provisions of this act. It is required that the board shall be unanimous in all decisions by which it is determined that the Indian title has been extinguished. The board is also required to report upon each pueblo as a separate unit and to file one copy of the report with the Attorney General, one with the Secretary of the Interior, and one with the Board of Indian Commissioners. Upon the completion of each report the Attorney General is required to institute a suit to quiet the title to the lands described therein as Indian lands, the Indian title to which is determined by the report not to have been extinguished. Since 1848 titles to these Pueblo lands have been in dispute. A way is now provided through the legislation recently enacted to provide for an early and definite settlement of all Indian and non-Indian claims to these lands. The law is eminently fair to the Indians and also to the settlers. If the board finds that the United States Government was negligent in not bringing proper suits to recover lands for Indians, by reason of which nonaction such lands have definitely been lost to the Indians, compensation is to be made to the Pueblos for the value of such lands; the same may be said where any water rights have been lost to the Indians by reason of nonaction of the Federal Government. The Pueblo Lands Board now has under consideration the preparation of rules and regulations under which the act will be administered and will no doubt at an early date begin its activities in the field and make the preliminary investigations necessary to a final determination of land titles between the Indians and non-Indian claimants.

FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES

Progress has been made toward the closing out of the tribal affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes. In the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations the remaining tribal property is valued at \$12,986,292.51; in the Creek Nation at \$130,142.48 and in the Seminole Nation at \$30,000. No tribal property remains to be disposed of in the Cherokee Nation. In view of the near approach of the winding up of the tribal affairs and the desire of the tribes for an accounting, and that they should be allowed to prosecute such tribal claims as they might have against the United States, legislation was obtained conferring upon the United States Court of Claims jurisdiction to hear, consider, and determine any and all legal and equitable claims which the Five Civilized Tribes might have against the United States under any treaty or agreement, or under any act of Congress relating to Indian affairs, provided such claims had not theretofore been adjudicated or determined.

There are now approximately 17,500 persons of these tribes of one-half or more Indian blood whose allotments are restricted against alienation. Their individual affairs must be carefully administered to prepare them to make their way unassisted by the Government, since, under existing law, the restricted period of this class will expire in 1931.

The condition of the restricted Indians is being improved by the construction of better buildings, and the purchase of livestock and farming equipment. For this purpose \$3,152,040.34 in individual Indian money was expended last year. There were 119 houses and 52 barns built, 82 wells constructed, and 244 horses, 410 mules, 288 head of cattle, and 617 hogs purchased. Restrictions were unconditionally removed from the allotments of 474 Indians, and conditionally removed from 441 tracts of land. There was a decided gain in agricultural products and improved livestock which, aside from reported data, was evidenced by premiums awarded Indians at county, district, and State fairs in competition with all entrants.

School attendance was well maintained during the year. Eight tribal boarding schools enrolled 1,210 pupils, the public schools 14,963, and 1,813 were enrolled at nonreservation, contract, and denominational schools. An enrollment of 1,600 was estimated for children inside the corporate limits of towns, making in all 19,586, which is 77 per cent of the total enumeration eligible for attendance.

Health conditions do not show the improvement desired. Trachoma prevails to an extent that needs further facilities for treatment, and the tuberculosis sanatorium at Talihina is insufficient to meet demands. The great difficulty lies in the fact that Indians, as a rule, do not seek medical advice soon enough, which furnishes a field for effective visiting of homes by nurses and field matrons and an increase of this service is needed.

During the year 11,582 acres were leased for oil and gas mining; the gross oil production was 10,665,492.73 barrels and the total income from oil and gas was as follows:

Bonuses received for leases.....	\$242, 989. 06
Royalty on oil and gas production.....	2, 430, 805. 09
Advance royalty.....	264, 980. 00
Annual rental.....	641, 233. 61
Total	3, 580, 007. 76

The probate work of the Five Civilized Tribes, including the Quapaw Agency, covers 40 counties of Oklahoma (old Indian Territory), and is handled by eight probate attorneys, one of whom acts in a supervisory capacity. During the past fiscal year these attorneys appeared in 1,528 cases, brought 44 civil actions, involving \$40,146.60, removed 184 delinquent guardians, conserved funds amounting to \$207,437.99, and saved to minors \$115,435.47, held 15,731 conferences with Indians, and wrote 25,631 official letters. Many of these Indians have been overreached by the practice of having guardians appointed for adult restricted Indians declared incompetent in the local courts. Section 6 of the act of May 27, 1908 (35 State. 312), conferring jurisdiction on the probate courts of Oklahoma over the persons and property of restricted minor allottees should be repealed and the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior restored.

Based on numerous statements as to the manner in which the estates of Indians were being handled by guardians and administrators under State jurisdiction, officials of the Indian Service and those connected with outside organizations made an investigation taking up a large number of cases, and on the strength of these reports legislation was sought with a view of restoring to the Federal Government

the complete administration of the estates of these Indians. Hearings were held by committees of Congress, and it was determined that a joint congressional committee would make an investigation in Oklahoma to ascertain first hand the facts before considering the proposed legislation.

QUAPAW LEAD AND ZINC MINING LANDS

Under the provisions of section 26 of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1921, and departmental regulations thereunder, there were approved last year 11 leases for lead and zinc mining purposes covering in the aggregate approximately 1,900 acres. The leasing of 41 additional tracts embracing approximately 4,600 acres is under consideration. The leases approved provide higher royalty rates for the Indian owners of the land. Through arrangement with the Bureau of Mines one of its representatives was detailed to Miami, Okla., to make investigations and examinations in relation to the land covered by lease applications, and the technical data and other information furnished in his reports relating to the mineral development, mining operations and mining improvements on the land aided the Indian Office in determining the terms and conditions upon which the leases should be made and the requirements for the proper mining development. The leases awarded were upon such terms and conditions as it is believed will fully protect the interests of the Indian owners of the restricted land.

PURCHASE OF SUPPLIES

Under contracts for the year, made in the spring of 1923, some of our supplies were purchased at better prices than formerly, but for the most part the service continues to suffer from causes incident to the World War. However, there is a noticeable revival of interest among bidders this year, with some prospect of better conditions. There has been close adherence to the fixed policy of purchasing only standard grades of goods and supplies. These have been subjected to rigid inspection both before awards and after actual delivery under contract, with the result that the supplies so purchased have almost without exception been entirely satisfactory.

The coal situation, both anthracite and bituminous, has been satisfactory for the year. All fuel requirements were met promptly, either before the season arrived to require coal or very soon thereafter. The quality of the coal as determined by scientific analysis has been kept at high grade. So far as possible and practicable, cost of transportation considered, surplus property obtained from other departments of the Government has been utilized in lieu of new materials.

HEIRSHIP MATTERS

During the fiscal year 2,125 heirship cases and 207 wills were disposed of, and the fees collected and covered into the Treasury amounted to \$71,000. The heirship hearings in the field are conducted by a corps of examiners especially equipped by legal training and experience, whose salaries and expenses are paid from a reimbursable appropriation.

A graduated fee ranging from \$20 to \$75 is charged for probating trust estates of deceased Indians and approving their wills, the amount of the fee depending on the appraised valuation of the estates.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, I wish to renew the appreciation expressed in former reports of the faithful, loyal, and generally efficient service of my associates in the Washington office and throughout the field. I can not but feel that it is unusual to find in so large a body of workers such a uniformly high standard of devotion to duty.

It has also been a great encouragement to receive frequent assurances of confidence in our administrative purpose and endeavors from individuals and associations of long experience and deep sympathy with Indian welfare and progress, and who have an intelligent and unselfish understanding of the Indian's needs and the various conditions that confront all efforts in his behalf. The moral support and cooperation from such sources are of incalculable value in a cause so essentially human as the affairs of the Indians.

Your counsel and cooperation have been sincerely appreciated.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. H. BURKE,
Commissioner.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

LEGISLATION RELATING TO INDIAN AFFAIRS

CITIZENSHIP: H. R. 6355. Approved June 2, 1924. Declares every non-citizen Indian born within the territorial limits of the United States a citizen with provision that granting of citizenship does not remove restrictions on Indian lands now under Government guardianship.

EDUCATION: H. R. 5078. Approved June 5, 1924. Appropriates \$5,571,864 to provide education and schools for the Indians for the fiscal year of 1925 as compared with \$5,244,175 in 1924, an increase of \$327,689. Of this appropriation \$350,000 is to be used in sending Indian children to public schools.

HEALTH: H. R. 5078. Approved June 5, 1924. Appropriates \$500,000 to preserve health and provide medical treatment for Indians during the fiscal year of 1925 as compared with \$370,000 in 1924. A specific appropriation of \$50,000 for maintenance of a tuberculosis sanatorium for the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota is included in the first deficiency bill.

PROTECTION OF PUEBLO LANDS: S. 2932. Approved June 7, 1924. Provides for the appointment of a board composed of the Secretary of the Interior, the Attorney General, and a third member selected by the President to determine whether Pueblo Indians or non-Indian occupants hold title to disputed tracts of lands in New Mexico with necessary legal processes for adjudication and settlement of all conflicting claims.

SAN CARLOS DAM: S. 966. Approved June 7, 1924. Authorized construction of dam at a cost of \$5,500,000 across the canyon of the Gila River near San Carlos, Ariz., for irrigation of lands occupied by the Pima Indians on the Gila Indian Reservation.

FORT HALL LANDS: S. 2902. Approved May 9, 1924. Provides for sale of Indian lands of the Fort Hall Reservation to the Minidoka reclamation project, the Indians to receive not less than \$700,000, to be deposited to the credit of their tribe in the Federal Treasury drawing 4 per cent interest.

DEFERRING OF IRRIGATION CHARGES: S. 1631. Approved May 9, 1924. Authorizes Secretary of the Interior to defer charges against Indians covering construction costs, rentals, and penalties due on reclamation projects on various Indian reservations.

LEASING OF UNALLOTTED LANDS: H. R. 6298. Approved May 29, 1924. Authorizes leasing for mining purposes of unallotted lands on Indian reservations at public auction for a period of 10 years with consent of the Indians.

INVESTIGATIONS: H. J. Res. 348. Approved June 4, 1924. Appropriates \$5,000 to cover expenses of investigation by House Committee on Indian Affairs into administration of Indian affairs in the State of Oklahoma.

S. Res. 241. Approved June 7, 1924. Authorizes expenditures from contingent fund of the Senate for investigation into any subject connected with the Indians by Senate Committee on Indian Affairs during recess of Congress.

ADJUDICATION OF INDIAN CLAIMS: S. 321. Approved March 13, 1924. Authorizes Blackfeet, Blood, Piegan, and other Montana tribes of Indians to present claims against the United States in the Court of Claims for adjudication.

CHEROKEES: H. R. 4457. Approved March 19, 1924. Gives Cherokee Indians the right to present claims against the United States in the Court of Claims for adjudication.

SEMINOLES: H. R. 5799. Approved May 20, 1924. Confers jurisdiction on Court of Claims to hear, examine, and adjudicate any claims which the Seminole Indians have against the United States.

CREEKS: H. R. 7913. Approved May 24, 1924. Allows Creek Indians to present claims against the United States in the Court of Claims for final adjudication and judgment.

WICHITAS: H. R. 731. Approved June 4, 1924. Permits Wichita and affiliated bands of Indians to present claims against the United States to the Court of Claims for adjudication and judgment.

STOCKBRIDGE INDIANS: S. 3111. Approved June 7, 1924. Confers jurisdiction on Court of Claims to hear, examine, and adjudicate any claims which the Stockbridge Indians have against the United States.

CHOCTAWS AND CHICKASAWS: H. R. 5325. Approved June 7, 1924. Allows the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes of Indians to present claims against the United States to the Court of Claims for adjudication and settlement.

CHIPPEWA INDIANS PER CAPITA PAYMENTS: H. R. 185. Approved January 25, 1924. Provides for per capita payment of \$100 to the enrolled members of the Chippewa Tribe of Indians of Minnesota to be withdrawn from their tribal fund deposited in the Federal Treasury.

BACK ANNUITIES: H. R. 2876. Approved April 14, 1924. Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to pay back annuities to persons of Chippewa Indian blood found to have been omitted from the regular roll of the tribe.

LAC DU FLAMBEAU CHIPPEWAS: H. R. 3684. Approved May 10, 1924. Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to add the names of Indians legally entitled to the tribal roll of the Lac du Flambeau Band of Chippewas in Minnesota.

MISCELLANEOUS LEGISLATION: S. 1704. Approved April 28, 1924. Authorizes appropriation of \$85,000 to be paid to the Indians of the Nisqually Reservation in Washington in settlement of their claims for lands taken from them for military purposes.

FLATHEAD INDIANS: H. R. 2875. Approved May 31, 1924. Authorizes the adding of the names of certain Indians to the final roll of the Flathead Indian Tribe.

BLACKFEET INDIANS: H. R. 2879. Approved June 2, 1924. Provides for the disposal of homestead allotments of deceased Blackfeet Indians.

LAC COURTE OREILLE: H. R. 2883. Approved April 12, 1924. Validates certain allotments made to the Indians of the Lac Courte Oreille Reservation in Wisconsin.

INDIAN LAND SALES: H. R. 4803. Approved April 12, 1924. Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to sell lands and plants on Indian reservations no longer needed for administrative purposes.

KANSAS AND KAWS: H. R. 2887. Approved May 27, 1924. Extends restriction against alienation on homestead lands of the Kansas and Kaw Indians for a period of 20 years.

CHOCTAW-CHICKASAWS: H. R. 4462. Approved May 24, 1924. Provides for the disposition of town-site funds to members of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indian Tribes of Oklahoma.

CHEROKEES OF NORTH CAROLINA: H. R. 3852. Approved June 4, 1924. Provides for final settlement and disposition of the affairs of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina.

SIoux CLAIMS: S. 1174. Approved June 7, 1924. Authorizes Secretary of the Interior to investigate and report to Congress the facts regarding claims of Sioux Indians for horses destroyed by the Government.

PAYMENT OF TAXES: H. R. 1414. Approved June 7, 1924. Authorizes the payment of taxes to Stevens and Ferry Counties, in the State of Washington, on allotted lands of Colville Indian Reservation.

ROAD FOR APACHES: H. R. 4117. Approved April 12, 1924. Authorizes \$100,000 for the construction of a road within the Apache Indian Reservation in Arizona.

ZIA PUEBLOS: H. R. 2877. Approved April 12, 1924. Reserves and sets aside lands in New Mexico as a reservation for the Zia Pueblos.

RED LAKE INDIANS: H. R. 4460. Approved June 3, 1924. Authorizes Secretary of the Interior to reimburse certain Red Lake Indians of Minnesota for garden plots surrendered for school-farm use.

QUINAIELT INDIANS: H. R. 5416. Approved May 31, 1924. Sets aside for lighthouse purposes certain tribal lands of Quinaielt Indians of Washington, for which they are to be paid.

PIUTE INDIANS: H. R. 2884. Approved May 31, 1924. Provides for reservation of lands in Utah for occupancy by certain bands of Piute Indians.

UTE INDIANS: H. R. 2882. Approved May 31, 1924. Authorizes the setting aside of a tract of land in San Juan County, Utah, as a school site for Ute Indians.

LEASING FOR KAWS: S. 2798. Approved April 28, 1924. Empowers Secretary of the Interior to lease for mining purposes unallotted lands on the Kaw Indian Reservation in Oklahoma.

OSAGE TRANSFERS: H. R. 6483. Approved April 12, 1924. Permits transfer and assignment of rights in lands, money, and mineral interests on Osage Indian Reservation.

YUMA LANDS: H. R. 4804. Approved April 12, 1924. Authorizes allotment of certain lands on Fort Yuma Indian Reservation in California within Powell townsite.

GIRLS' DORMITORY: H. R. 192. Approved June 7, 1924. Authorizes \$50,000 for a girls' dormitory at the Lapwai Indian Reservation in Idaho.

DRAINAGE SYSTEM FOR PIUTES: S. 1203. Approved June 7, 1924. Amends the act authorizing construction of a drainage system for Piute Indian lands in Nevada.

HOMELESS INDIANS: S. 1308. Approved June 7, 1924. Authorizes appropriation of \$25,000 to purchase tract of land for the use and occupancy of Temoak Band of homeless Indians of Ruby Valley, Nev.

SALE OF LANDS: S. 1309. Approved June 7, 1924. Empowers Secretary of the Interior to sell certain lands on Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation in Nevada to settlers, the funds to be deposited to the credit of Piute Indians.

NAVAJO HIGHWAY: S. 2159. Approved June 7, 1924. Makes annual appropriation for the maintenance of highway across the Navajo Indian Reservation.

TABLE 1.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1924

[Figures compiled from reports of Indian agency superintendents, supplemented by information from the 1920 census for localities where no Indian Office representative is located]

Grand total	346,902
Five Civilized Tribes	101,506
By blood	75,519
By intermarriage	2,582
Freedmen	23,405
Exclusive of the Five Civilized Tribes	245,396

INDIAN POPULATION BY STATES

Alabama	405	Nebraska	2,574
Arizona	42,841	Nevada	6,157
Arkansas	106	New Hampshire	44
California	18,702	New Jersey	99
Colorado	792	New Mexico	20,834
Connecticut	159	New York	6,135
Delaware	2	North Carolina	11,949
District of Columbia	37	North Dakota	9,818
Florida	467	Ohio	152
Georgia	125	Oklahoma	119,989
Idaho	3,984	Oregon	6,692
Illinois	194	Pennsylvania	358
Indiana	125	Rhode Island	106
Iowa	370	South Carolina	304
Kansas	1,528	South Dakota	23,962
Kentucky	57	Tennessee	56
Louisiana	1,066	Texas	2,110
Maine	839	Utah	1,146
Maryland	32	Vermont	24
Massachusetts	550	Virginia	822
Michigan	7,631	Washington	12,264
Minnesota	13,920	West Virginia	7
Mississippi	1,200	Wisconsin	11,236
Missouri	171	Wyoming	1,808
Montana	12,953		

States, superintendencies, and tribes	Total population	Male	Female	Minors	Adults	Full blood	Mixed blood	
							More than half	Half or less
Total population	346,902	112,161	109,500	101,687	119,974	162,662	50,127	86,973
Alabama: Not under agent	405							
Arizona	42,841	21,436	21,405	22,824	20,017	42,568	135	138
Camp Verde—								
Mohave Apache	490	240	250	190	300	490		
Colorado River	1,148	640	508	401	747	1,036	33	79
Mohave, Colorado River Reservation	397	211	186	154	243	397		
Mohave, Fort Mohave Reservation	517	304	213	164	353	517		
Chemehuevi	234	125	109	83	151	122	33	79
Fort Apache—White Mountain Apache	2,600	1,301	1,299	1,186	1,414	2,560	20	20
Havasupai	184	97	87	79	105	184		
Hopi Agency	4,911	2,576	2,335	2,251	2,660	4,911		
Hopi	2,071	1,121	950	933	1,138	2,071		
Tewa	265	140	125	133	132	265		
Navajo	2,575	1,315	1,260	1,185	1,390	2,575		
Kaibab	511	254	257	304	207	511		
Leupp	1,184	638	546	657	527	1,184		
Navajo	11,280	5,365	5,915	7,013	4,267	11,240	40	
Pima Agency	4,904	2,503	2,401	1,853	3,051	4,904		
Salt River	1,292	691	601	577	715	1,292		
Mohave-Apache	209	116	93	69	140	209		
Pima	951	500	451	446	505	951		
Maricopa	132	75	57	62	70	132		
San Carlos	2,515	1,311	1,204	1,457	1,058	2,439	40	36
Sells	4,575	2,343	2,232	2,009	2,566	4,575		
Truxton Canon—Walapai	447	222	225	185	262	442	2	3
Western Navajo	6,800	3,255	3,545	4,662	2,138	6,800		
Navajo	6,500	3,100	3,400	4,500	2,000	6,500		
Hopi	300	155	145	162	138	300		

TABLE 1.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1924—Continued

States, superintendencies, and tribes	Total population	Male	Female	Minors	Adults	Full blood	Mixed blood	
							More than half	Half or less
California.....	18,702	9,510	9,192	4,774	13,928	9,962	4,562	4,178
Bishop.....	1,502	733	769	616	886	1,360	119	23
Paiute.....	1,276	622	654	510	766	1,164	89	23
Moose.....	111	57	54	50	61	87	24	
Shoshoni.....	115	54	61	56	59	109	6	
Fort Bidwell.....	613	303	310	229	384	599	9	5
Paiute.....	217	118	99	95	122	217		
Pit River.....	391	183	208	133	258	382	6	3
Digger.....	5	2	3	1	4		3	2
Fort Yuma.....	856	442	414	327	529	780	31	45
Yuma.....	827	426	401	306	521	752	30	45
Cocopah.....	26	14	12	21	5	26		
Mojave.....	2	2			2	2		
Paiute.....	1		1		1		1	
Hoopa Valley.....	1,894	935	959	761	1,133	641	632	621
Mission.....	2,764	1,493	1,271	952	1,812	2,157	399	208
Sacramento.....	11,073	5,604	5,469	1,889	9,184	4,425	3,372	3,276
Colorado:								
Consolidated Ute.....	792	417	375	373	419	768	10	14
Southern Utes.....	355	184	171	150	205	331	10	14
Ute Mountain Utes.....	437	233	204	223	214	437		
Connecticut.....	159							
Delaware.....	2							
District of Columbia.....	37							
Florida: Seminole.....	467	230	237	172	295	458	6	3
Georgia.....	125							
Idaho.....	3,984	2,023	1,961	1,590	2,394	3,018	630	336
Coeur d'Alene.....	805	398	407	303	502	701	66	38
Coeur d'Alenes.....	597	294	303	231	366	510	66	21
Kalispels.....	83	46	37	36	47	83		
Kootenai.....	125	58	67	36	89	108		17
Fort Hall.....	1,775	936	839	710	1,065	1,247	339	189
Fort Lapwai.....	1,404	689	715	577	827	1,070	225	109
Illinois.....	194							
Indiana.....	125							
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	370	177	193	183	187	370		
Kansas: Potawatomi.....	1,528	800	728	811	717	720	325	483
Iowa.....	346	180	166	171	175		85	261
Kickapoo.....	275	144	131	162	113	197	78	
Potawatomi.....	810	429	381	433	377	523	145	142
Sac and Fox.....	97	47	50	45	52		17	80
Kentucky.....	57							
Louisiana.....	1,066							
Maine.....	839							
Maryland.....	32							
Massachusetts.....	550							
Michigan.....	7,631							
Mackinac.....	1,214	611	603	478	736	100	514	600
Not under agent.....	6,417							
Minnesota.....	13,920	7,018	6,902	6,894	7,026	1,850	6,061	6,009
Consolidated Chippewa.....	11,949	6,016	5,933	6,016	5,933	742	5,421	5,786
Fond du Lac.....	1,317	693	624	613	704	88	640	589
Grand Portage.....	369	160	209	178	193	6	193	170
Leech Lake.....	1,858	954	904	835	1,023	266	736	856
Nett Lake.....	599	285	314	284	315	300	99	200
White Earth.....	7,806	3,924	3,882	4,108	3,698	82	3,753	3,971
Pipestone.....	310	159	151	58	252	198	90	22
Red Lake.....	1,661	843	818	820	841	910	550	201

TABLE 1.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1924—Continued

States, superintendencies, and agencies	Total population	Male	Female	Minors	Adults	Full blood	Mixed blood	
							More than half	Half or less
Oregon.....	6,692	3,292	3,400	2,735	3,957	3,448	2,551	693
Klamath.....	1,227	584	643	604	623	642	262	323
Siletz.....	1,140	595	545	469	671	461	529	150
Umatilla.....	1,121	516	605	516	605	545	576	-----
Warm Springs.....	1,004	497	507	396	608	700	304	-----
Scattered Indians ¹	2,200	1,100	1,100	750	1,450	1,100	880	220
Pennsylvania: Not under agent.....	358	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Rhode Island: Not under agent.....	106	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
South Carolina: Not under agent.....	304	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
South Dakota.....	23,962	12,270	11,692	11,073	12,889	12,740	5,786	5,436
Cheyenne River.....	2,913	1,490	1,423	1,372	1,541	1,550	202	1,161
Crow Creek.....	929	446	483	214	715	615	172	142
Flandreau.....	300	160	140	127	173	156	102	42
Lower Brule.....	572	297	275	281	291	254	216	102
Pine Ridge.....	7,490	3,832	3,658	3,466	4,024	4,690	1,310	1,490
Rosebud.....	5,664	2,910	2,754	2,694	2,970	3,032	1,932	700
Sisseton.....	2,475	1,285	1,190	1,222	1,253	960	783	732
Yankton.....	3,619	1,850	1,769	1,697	1,922	1,483	1,069	1,067
Yankton Sioux.....	1,948	978	970	979	969	974	487	487
Ponca.....	369	175	194	185	184	184	94	91
Santee.....	1,302	697	605	533	769	325	488	489
Tennessee: Not under agent.....	56	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Texas: Not under agent.....	2,110	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Utah: Uintah and Ouray.....	1,146	613	533	509	637	997	87	62
Vermont: Not under agent.....	24	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Virginia: Not under agent.....	822	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Washington.....	12,264	5,975	6,289	5,336	6,928	7,269	2,793	2,202
Colville.....	2,769	1,377	1,392	1,323	1,446	1,354	583	832
Neah Bay.....	672	346	326	284	388	572	37	63
Makah.....	414	215	199	181	233	331	20	63
Quileute.....	212	106	106	88	124	195	17	-----
Hoh.....	40	22	18	15	25	40	-----	-----
Ozette.....	6	3	3	-----	6	6	-----	-----
Spokane.....	686	320	366	335	351	292	118	276
Spokane.....	681	316	365	335	346	287	118	276
Chewelah.....	5	4	1	-----	5	5	-----	-----
Taholah.....	1,145	557	588	365	780	587	323	235
Quinalt.....	741	353	388	215	526	295	236	210
Chehalis.....	88	49	39	35	73	73	15	-----
Nisqualli.....	70	40	30	53	56	41	19	10
Skokomish.....	191	85	106	87	104	126	50	15
Squaxon Island.....	55	30	25	14	41	52	3	-----
Unattached ¹	1,475	752	723	700	775	900	400	175
Tulalip, remnants of different tribes.....	2,535	1,261	1,274	1,165	1,370	1,545	723	267
Yakima: Consolidated Yakima.....	2,982	1,362	1,620	1,164	1,818	2,019	609	354
West Virginia: Not under agent.....	7	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Wisconsin.....	11,236	5,689	5,547	5,156	6,080	3,285	5,374	2,577
Grand Rapids.....	1,347	632	715	624	723	1,338	2	7
Hayward.....	1,353	650	703	536	817	213	838	302
Keshena.....	5,133	2,681	2,452	2,472	2,661	365	3,557	1,211
Menominee.....	1,870	994	876	997	873	365	900	605
Oneida.....	2,657	1,372	1,285	1,201	1,456	-----	2,657	-----
Stockbridge and Munsee.....	606	315	291	274	332	-----	-----	606
Lac du Flambeau.....	828	406	422	320	508	472	192	164
Laona.....	860	451	409	493	367	860	-----	-----
La Pointe.....	1,138	571	567	471	667	35	385	718
Red Cliff.....	577	298	279	240	337	2	400	175
Wyoming—Shoshone Agency.....	1,808	944	864	755	1,053	1,039	313	456
Arapaho.....	891	471	420	380	511	710	158	23
Shoshone.....	917	473	444	375	542	329	155	433

¹ 1923 figures.

TABLE NO. 2.—Indian and school population, number eligible for school attendance, number in schools, etc., and capacity of schools provided for Indian children during fiscal year ended June 30, 1924

States and superintendencies	Indian population	Number of school age	Eligible for attendance	Indian children enrolled in school										Capacity in all schools					
				Government					Mission and private ^d		Public	Total in school	Eligible not in school	Government reservation		Mission and private		Public	Total capacity in all schools
				Non-reservation boarding	Reservation boarding	In other reservation schools	Day	Total	Boarding	Day				Boarding	Day	Boarding	Day		
Grand total.....	312,702	87,627	80,996	9,163	7,863	1,559	5,004	23,589	5,869	1,192	34,834	65,484	15,512	9,336	6,177	6,468	1,605	34,834	173,065
Arizona.....	43,840	12,023	10,685	1,606	2,321	452	1,359	5,738	1,048	512	177	7,475	3,210	2,653	1,720	925	453	177	5,928
Camp Verde.....	490	192	176	40			55	26				46	167	9	60			46	106
Colorado River.....	1,148	267	198	51	33	89		173				25	198	80				25	105
Fort Apache.....	2,600	727	662	44			289	75			60	20	495	167	92	80	20	7	464
Havasupai.....	184	61	56					32					32	24					
Hopi.....	4,911	1,226	1,181	418			49	309				7	783	398	374			7	381
Kaibab.....	511	146	140	1			10	77				13	120	20	92			19	111
Leupp.....	1,184	371	313	45	242			297					303	10	450			5	450
Navajo.....	12,280	3,000	2,880	269	939		70	44	1,322	529		5	1,856	1,024	766	85	250	35	1,411
Pima.....	4,904	1,517	1,254	276	285		14	315	890	257	91	16	1,254	218	399	265	55	16	953
Salt River.....	1,292	381	355	145			26	130	301	41		13	355		148			13	161
San Carlos.....	2,514	790	672	73	193			167	433	57	33	17	540	132	216	180	68	17	481
Sells.....	4,575	1,732	1,695	164			94	191	449	91	362	22	924	771	255	330	275	22	882
Truxton Canon.....	447	113	103	13	75			88				88	15	200					200
Western Navajo.....	6,800	1,500	1,000	67	265	3	25	360				360	640	458	35				493
California.....	18,702	3,830	3,663	438	348	41	272	1,099	76	1	2,069	3,245	418	490	431	135		2,069	3,125
Bishop.....	1,502	383	372	61		3	53	117	1	1	212	331	41		140			212	352
Fort Bidwell.....	613	139	124	14	58			72			52	124		100				52	152
Fort Yuma.....	856	224	196	31	144			175	2		19	196		225				19	244
Hoopa Valley.....	1,894	576	563	43	146			189			374	563		165				374	539
Mission Agency.....	2,764	663	638	100		16	102	218		59	310	587	51		140	100		310	550
Sacramento.....	11,073	1,845	1,770	189			22	117	328	14		1,102	1,444	326	151	35		1,102	1,288
Colorado: Consolidated Ute.....	792	259	226	31	93		24	148			32	180	46	150	30			32	212
Idaho.....	3,984	1,010	852	29	194		32	255	138		439	832	20	200	60	210		439	909
Coeur d'Alene.....	805	173	159	4			32	36	76		47	159			60			47	187
Fort Hall.....	1,775	430	348	6	194			200	29		105	334	14	200	30			105	335
Fort Lapwai.....	1,404	407	345	19				19	33		287	339	6		100			287	387
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	370	103	82	24			52	76				76	6		70				70
Kansas: Pottawatomie.....	1,528	540	491	133			28	161		7		223	391	100	60			223	283
Michigan.....	1,214	740	689	396		3		399	22	47	221	689					352	221	573
Mackinac.....	1,214	378	327	34		3		37	22	47	221	327					352	221	573
Scattered.....		362	362	362				362				362							
Minnesota.....	13,920	4,029	3,895	294	169	113	177	753	285	73	2,350	3,461	434	168	163	200		2,350	2,881
Consolidated Chipewewa.....	11,949	3,504	3,393	263		113	177	553	158	73	2,175	2,959	434		163	130		2,175	2,468
Pipestone.....	310	82	82	4				4			78	82						78	78
Red Lake.....	1,661	443	420	27	169			196	127		97	420		168	70			97	335
Mississippi: Choctaw.....	1,200	450	384				106	106		14	70	190	194		140			70	210
Montana.....	12,953	4,133	3,811	371	492	2	170	1,035	441	85	1,313	2,874	937	410	197	772	115	1,313	2,807
Blackfeet.....	3,187	1,146	1,119	63	151	1	17	232	107		287	626	493	144	30	147	30	287	638
Crow.....	1,783	810	736	53				53	7	85	288	433	303			30	85	288	403
Flathead.....	2,667	816	690	108		1		109	103		387	599	91			300		387	687
Fort Belknap.....	1,179	324	315	70	118		19	207	87		21	315		77	40	160		21	298
Fort Peck.....	2,218	607	573	38	120			158	93		288	539	34	120	75			288	483
Rocky Boys.....	505	97	78	17			45	62				62	16		40				40
Tongue River.....	1,414	313	300	22	103		89	214	44		42	300		69	87	60		42	258
Nebraska.....	2,574	899	650	228				228	114		215	557	93			134		215	349
Omaha.....	1,478	527	380	124				124	10		153	287	93					153	153
Winnebago.....	1,096	362	270	104				104	104		62	270				134		62	196
Nevada.....	6,157	1,460	1,333	322		36	234	592			505	1,097	236		397			505	902
Fallon.....	498	102	96	30		2	41	73			10	83	15		65			10	75
Moapa River.....	125	38	37	7			11	18	36		1	37			20			1	21
Reno.....	4,000	1,000	900	177			11	63	251		499	700	200	150				449	599
Walker River.....	842	149	139	45			12	26	83		35	118	21		60			35	95
Western Shoshoni.....	692	167	155	59				86	145		10	155		102				10	112
Scattered.....		4	4	4				4				4							
New Mexico.....	20,834	5,676	4,913	936	1,030	72	1,316	3,354	530	209	94	4,187	726	730	1,352	850	340	94	3,366
Jicarilla.....	616	171	89	3				3	45			48	41		30				30
Mescalero.....	653	197	160	12	132			144	16			160		100	425	130			655
Northern Pueblo.....	3,181	883	830	217				497	714	104	8	826	4		602	250		8	860
Pueblo Bonito.....	3,000	518	518	109	287		22	418	70	30		518		240	30	20			310
San Juan.....	6,000	1,500	1,077	164	492	72		728	60	22	8	818	259	310		30		8	348
Southern Pueblo.....	5,435	1,737	1,705	377				635	1,012	235	46	78	1,371	334	580	125	50	78	833
Zuni.....	1,949	570	534	54	119			162	335		111	446	88	80	140			110	330
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	2,581	956	798	31	323		159	513			261	774	24	300	150			261	711
North Dakota.....	9,818	3,101	2,855	518	411	220	129	1,278	120	4	1,190	2,592	263	552	164	125		1,190	2,031
Fort Berthold.....	1,289	386	366	209			43	252	71	4	39	366			64	75		39	178
Fort Totten.....	948	253	188	10	131			141			15	156	32	350				15	365
Standing Rock.....	3,615	831	683	98	280		47	425	49		209	683		70	50			209	531
Turtle Mountain.....	3,966	1,631	1,618	201			220	39			927	1,387	231		30			927	957

¹ Includes capacity of nonreservation schools.

TABLE NO. 2.—Indian and school population, number eligible for school attendance, number in schools, etc., and capacity of schools provided for Indian children during fiscal year ended June 30, 1924—Continued

States and superintendencies	Indian population	Number of school age	Eligible for attendance	Indian children enrolled in school										Capacity in all schools					
				Government				Mission and private		Public	Total in school	Eligible not in school	Government reservation		Mission and private		Public	Total capacity in all schools	
				Non-reservation boarding	Reservation boarding	In other reservation schools	Day	Total	Boarding				Day	Boarding	Day	Boarding			Day
Oklahoma	117,364	31,868	31,407	2,243	722	417	27	3,409	1,262		19,264	23,935	7,472	1,934	65	905		19,264	22,168
Cantonment	725	216	152	13	56	16		85			67	152		90				67	157
Cheyenne and Arapaho	1,195	350	318	21	87	29		137			181	318		150				181	331
Kiowa	4,922	1,765	1,488	72	382			454	41		993	1,488		457				993	1,450
Osage	2,711	928	877	5				5	164		687	856	21			75		687	762
Pawnee	784	253	251	16	138			154	5		52	211	40	100				52	152
Ponca	1,391	360	337	53		73		126	10		195	331	6					195	195
Quapaw	1,839	258	254	16	11	6		33	46		175	254		100		50		175	325
Seger	768	221	213	11	48		27	86	1		95	182	31	85	65			95	245
Shawnee	1,533	538	538	95		137		232	50		256	538				200		256	456
Total Western Oklahoma	15,858	4,889	4,428	302	722	261	27	1,312	317		2,701	4,330	98	982	65	325		2,701	4,073
Five Civilized Tribes	101,506	26,979	26,979	1,941		156		2,097	945		16,563	19,605	7,374	952		580		16,563	18,095
Cherokee Nation	41,824	12,504	12,504	547		127		674	153		7,975	8,802	3,702	260				7,975	8,235
Chickasaw Nation	10,966	5,228	5,228	192		192		192	157		2,835	3,184	2,644	80		460		2,835	3,375
Choctaw Nation	26,828	3,211	3,211	601		4		605	464		1,780	2,849	362	300		120		1,780	2,360
Creek Nation	18,761	4,128	4,128	430		25		455	141		2,280	2,876	1,252	212				2,280	2,492
Seminole Nation	3,127	308	308	171				171	30		93	294	14	100				93	193
Estimated, making no report		1,600	1,600								1,600	1,600						1,600	1,600
Oregon	4,492	1,415	1,261	80	228	11	51	370	112		492	974	287	212	100	150		492	954
Klamath	1,227	465	388	34	99		25	158	9		117	284	104	112	30			117	259
Siletz	1,140	437	371	8				8			224	232	139					224	224
Umatilla	1,121	306	285	26		1	11	38	103		144	285		40	150			144	334
Warm Springs	1,004	267	217	12	129	10	15	166			7	173	44	100	30			7	137
South Dakota	23,924	7,120	6,025	764	785	53	738	2,340	889	28	2,238	5,495	530	640	898	765		2,238	4,541
Cheyenne River	2,913	938	897	93	211			304	9		221	534	363	180				221	401
Crow Creek	929	257	216	78				78	35		191	207	9			75		191	166
Flandreau	297	97	96	18		8		26	16		47	89	7					47	47
Lower Brule	572	172	138	37		11		48	2		82	132	6					82	82
Pine Ridge	7,455	2,075	1,885	139	324	6	528	997	391		497	1,885		210	635	240		497	1,582
Rosebud	5,664	1,699	1,409	100	250	25	199	574	354		481	1,409		250	223	325		481	1,279
Sisseton	2,475	986	801	168		3	11	182	12		462	656	145		40			462	502
Yankton	3,619	896	583	131				131	95		357	583			125			357	482
Utah: Uintah and Ouray	1,146	325	293	12	83	2		97			96	193	100	87				96	183
Washington	10,789	3,084	2,587	125	245	69	119	558	123		1,714	2,395	192	180	150	220		1,714	2,264
Colville	2,769	853	703	38		1	95	38	65		521	624	79		150			521	671
Neah Bay	672	146	129	13				109			20	129		120				20	140
Spokane	686	210	174	5				5	4		94	103	71					94	94
Taholah	1,145	308	240	6		29		35	15		173	223	17					173	173
Tulalip	2,535	727	554	9	245		24	278	25		251	554		180	30	70		251	531
Yakima	2,982	840	787	54		39		93	14		655	762	25					655	655
Wisconsin	7,973	2,164	1,929	220	330	68	11	629	434	219	614	1,896	33	530	30	485	697	614	2,356
Grand Rapids	1,347	401	366	80				80	165	41	80	366						80	80
Hayward	1,353	342	330	13	79			92	6		225	323	7	230				225	455
Keshena	1,870	563	525	61	136		11	208	231	54	6	499	26	140	30	220	120	6	516
Lac du Flambeau	828	215	188	29	115			144	3		41	188		160				41	201
Laona	860	117	114	8		65		73	2		39	114						39	39
La Pointe	1,715	526	406	29		3		32	27	124	223	406				265	577	223	1,065
Wyoming: Shoshone	1,808	531	446	18	89			107	218		62	387	59	100				62	402
Alaska		344	344	344				344				344							
New York	4,272	1,245	1,245						50		1,195	1,245						1,195	1,195
Florida	467	132	132																
Total	4,739	1,721	1,721	344				344	50		1,195	1,589						1,195	1,195
Capacity of nonreservation schools																			8,645

Report of 1923.

RECAPITULATION

Indian children of school age	87,627
Indian children eligible for school attendance	80,996
INDIAN CHILDREN ENROLLED IN SCHOOL	
Government schools:	
Nonreservation boarding	9,163
Reservation boarding	9,422
Day	5,004
Mission schools:	23,589
Contract boarding	2,042
Noncontract—	
Boarding	3,736
Day	1,192
Total	4,928
Private schools: Contract boarding	91
Public schools	34,834
Total, all classes	65,448
Number of eligible children not in school	15,512

TABLE No. 3.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1924

Superintendencies and names of schools	Capacity	Total enrollment	Average enrollment	Average attendance	Class of school
Grand total.....	31,704	30,806	28,497	26,495	
Arizona.....	7,196	6,494	6,187	5,872	
Camp Verde superintendency.....	60	26	24	20	
Camp Verde.....	30	14	13	12	Day.
Clarksdale ¹	30	12	11	8	Do.
Colorado River.....	80	33	33	33	Reservation boarding.
Fort Apache superintendency.....	457	444	435	425	
Fort Apache.....	265	289	285	279	Do.
Canon.....	42	40	37	36	Day.
Cibecue.....	50	35	33	30	Do.
East Fork.....	80	60	60	60	Mission boarding and day; Evangelical Lutheran.
Cibecue.....	20	20	20	20	Mission day; Evangelical Lutheran.
Fort Mohave.....	250	228	209	201	Reservation boarding.
Hopi superintendency.....	374	309	300	294	
Chimopovy.....	50	46	39	38	Day.
Hoteville-Bicabi.....	72	78	78	78	Do.
Oralbi.....	80	48	47	45	Do.
Polacca.....	100	81	80	77	Do.
Second Mesa.....	72	56	56	56	Do.
Kaibab superintendency.....	92	78	68	60	
Goshute.....	30	37	33	29	Day.
Kaibab.....	22	23	21	18	Do.
Shivwits.....	40	18	14	13	Do.
Leupp.....	450	291	277	277	Reservation boarding.
Navajo superintendency.....	1,136	1,515	1,379	1,292	
Navajo.....	350	514	408	389	Do.
Chin Lee.....	166	197	195	190	Do.
Tohatchi.....	250	228	228	227	Do.
Cornfields.....	25	25	17	12	Day.
Luki Chuki.....	60	19	16	11	Do.
Ganado.....	35	138	133	94	Mission day; Presbyterian.
Rehoboth.....	100	114	112	99	Mission boarding; Christian Reformed.
St. Michael's.....	150	280	270	270	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Phoenix.....	850	860	820	809	Nonreservation boarding.
Pima superintendency.....	957	876	854	782	
Pima.....	218	285	277	254	Reservation boarding.
Ak Chin.....	30	16	15	12	Day.
Blackwater.....	36	48	47	38	Do.
Casa Blanca.....	40	43	40	32	Do.
Chiu Chuischu.....	40	25	25	24	Do.
Cocklebur.....	40	12	10	9	Do.
Co-op Village.....	25	30	30	29	Do.
Gila Crossing.....	40	35	33	30	Do.
Maricopa.....	40	37	36	32	Do.
Pima.....	28	25	23	18	Do.
Quajote ²	40	44	42	33	Do.
Santan.....	40	44	42	33	Do.
Sacate.....	20	19	19	19	Mission day; Catholic.
St. Ann's (Guadalupe).....	35	29	29	29	Do.
St. John's.....	235	185	185	180	Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Michael's.....	20	20	20	20	Mission day; Catholic.
Stotonic-Mission.....	30	23	23	23	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Salt River superintendency.....	148	130	129	114	
Camp McDowell.....	30	21	21	20	Day.
Lehi.....	30	30	30	26	Do.
Salt River.....	88	79	78	68	Do.

¹ Abolished May 9, 1924.² Not in session.

TABLE No. 3.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1924—Continued

Superintendencies and names of schools	Capacity	Total enrollment	Average enrollment	Average attendance	Class of school
Arizona—Continued.					
San Carlos superintendency	439	393	381	347	
Bylas	80	80	77	70	Day.
Rice Station	216	193	188	173	Reservation boarding.
San Carlos	100	87	84	79	Day.
Peridot	43	33	32	25	Mission day.
Sells superintendency	860	644	634	601	
Santa Rosa	30	39	30	18	Day.
San Javier	155	106	102	92	Do.
Sells	30	21	18	12	Do.
Vamori	40	25	22	18	Do.
Anegam	30	47	47	47	Mission day; Catholic.
Ajo	30	30	30	30	Do.
Cowlic	30	47	47	47	Do.
Lourdes	30	43	43	43	Do.
Pissinemo	25	29	29	29	Do.
San Miguel	20	34	34	34	Mission day; Catholic.
Do	20	20	20	20	Mission day; Presbyterian.
St. Anthony's	30	63	63	63	Mission day; Catholic.
St. Joseph's	30	38	38	38	Do.
St. John's	100	29	29	29	Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Michael's	100	21	21	21	Do.
Topewa	30	11	11	11	Mission day.
Tucson Training	130	41	41	41	Mission boarding; Presbyterian.
Theodore Roosevelt	350	286	273	251	Nonreservation boarding.
Truxton Canon	200	91	89	88	Reservation boarding.
Western Navajo superintendency ..	493	290	290	286	
Western Navajo	308	265	265	262	Do.
Marsh Pass ¹	150				Do.
Moeneopl	35	25	25	24	Day.
California	1,906	1,775	1,641	1,537	
Bishop superintendency	140	53	47	42	
Bishop	60	18	14	13	Do.
Big Pine	30	15	15	13	Do.
Independence	20	10	8	7	Do.
Pine Creek	30	10	10	9	Do.
Fort Bidwell	100	98	95	90	Reservation boarding.
Fort Yuma	225	254	227	216	Do.
Hoopa Valley	165	173	140	120	Do.
Mission superintendency	240	170	157	138	
Campo	20	24	19	16	Day.
Mesa Grande	30	20	17	14	Do.
Pala	30	27	27	22	Do.
Rincon	30	17	12	10	Do.
Volcan	30	21	21	17	Do.
St. Boniface	100	61	61	59	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Sacramento superintendency	186	131	115	93	
Auberry	32	22	17	14	Day.
Burrough	24	19	17	15	Do.
Pinolville	25	22	18	12	Do.
Tule River	30	35	33	27	Do.
Yokaia	40	19	16	11	Do.
North Fork	35	14	14	14	Mission day.
Sherman	850	896	860	838	Nonreservation boarding.
Colorado: Consolidated Ute superintendency ..					
Allen	180	189	180	171	Day.
Ute Mountain	30	24	22	18	Reservation boarding.
	150	165	158	153	

¹ Not in session.

TABLE NO. 3.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1924—Continued

Superintendencies and names of schools	Capacity	Total enrollment	Average enrollment	Average attendance	Class of school
Idaho.....	470	370	349	317	
Coeur d'Alene superintendency.....	140	108	107	96	
Kalispel.....	30	15	14	13	Day.
Kootenai.....	30	17	17	16	Do.
Desmet.....	80	76	76	67	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Fort Hall superintendency.....	230	229	209	188	
Fort Hall.....	200	200	180	163	Reservation boarding.
Good Shepherd.....	30	29	29	25	Mission boarding; Episcopal.
Fort Lapwai superintendency: St. Joseph's.	100	33	33	33	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Iowa: Sac and Fox superintendency.....	70	52	47	30	
Fox.....	40	21	18	11	Day.
Mesquakie.....	30	31	29	19	Do.
Kansas.....	910	932	882	843	
Haskell.....	850	904	856	821	Nonreservation boarding
Potawatomi superintendency.....	60	28	26	22	
Kickapoo No. 1.....	30	19	17	15	Day.
Kickapoo No. 2.....	30	9	9	7	Do.
Michigan.....	702	567	506	482	
Mackinac superintendency.....	352	174	166	160	
Baraga (Holy Name).....	152	69	64	58	Mission boarding and day; Catholic.
Harbor Springs (Holy Childhood).	200	105	102	102	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Mount Pleasant.....	350	393	340	322	Nonreservation boarding.
Minnesota.....	781	859	799	725	
Consolidated Chippewa superintendency.	293	303	270	223	
Grand Portage.....	20	24	21	18	Day.
Mille Lac.....	30	36	30	17	Do.
Nett Lake.....	60	40	39	39	Do.
Pine Point.....	53	77	60	38	Do.
St. Benedict's.....	130	126	120	113	Contract Mission boarding; Catholic.
Pipestone.....	250	223	220	216	Nonreservation boarding.
Red Lake superintendency.....	238	333	309	286	
Red Lake.....	75	114	109	100	Reservation boarding.
Cross Lake.....	93	92	91	90	Do.
St. Mary's.....	70	127	109	96	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Mississippi: Choctaw superintendency.....	140	106	89	74	
Bogue Homo.....	50	17	15	14	Day.
Pearl River.....	30	39	32	26	Do.
Standing Pine.....	30	26	23	17	Do.
Tucker.....	30	24	19	17	Do.
Montana.....	1,492	1,207	1,121	1,005	
Blackfeet superintendency.....	310	275	263	250	
Blackfeet.....	144	151	139	133	Reservation boarding.
Heart Butte.....	30	17	17	15	Day.
Holy Family.....	145	107	107	102	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Crow superintendency.....	115	83	81	63	
Big Horn.....	30	22	22	15	Mission day; Baptist.
St. Ann's.....	25	25	25	18	Mission day; Catholic.
St. Mary's.....	30	26	26	22	Do.
San Xavier.....	30	10	8	8	Mission boarding; Catholic.

TABLE No. 3.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1924—Continued

Superintendencies and names of schools	Capacity	Total enrollment	Average enrollment	Average attendance	Class of school
Montana—Continued.					
Flathead superintendency: St. Ignatius.....	300	103	103	96	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Fort Belknap superintendency.....	277	224	221	208	
Fort Belknap.....	77	118	116	112	Reservation boarding.
Lodgepole.....	40	19	19	18	Day.
St. Paul's.....	160	87	86	78	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Fort Peck superintendency.....	225	235	219	192	
Fort Peck.....	120	142	136	119	Reservation boarding.
Latter Day Saints.....	30	28	24	21	Mission boarding; Mormon.
Wolf Point.....	75	65	59	52	Mission boarding and day; Presbyterian.
Rocky Boy's.....	40	45	30	21	Day.
Tongue River superintendency.....	216	242	204	175	
Tongue River.....	69	105	95	86	Reservation boarding.
Birney.....	47	48	45	36	Day.
Lamedeer.....	40	45	35	24	Do.
St. Labre's.....	60	44	29	29	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Nebraska.....					
Genoa.....	450	478	459	440	Nonreservation boarding.
Winnebago superintendency.....	134	101	101	101	
St. Augustine.....	40	22	22	22	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Winnebago Mission.....	94	79	79	79	Mission boarding; Dutch Reformed.
Nevada.....					
Carson.....	425	454	427	424	Nonreservation boarding.
Fallon superintendency.....	65	41	38	30	
Fallon.....	40	26	25	20	Day.
Lovelocks.....	25	15	13	10	Do.
Moapa River.....	20	18	15	13	Do.
Reno superintendency.....	150	63	60	50	
Fort McDermitt.....	80	39	37	30	Do.
Nevada.....	70	24	23	20	Do.
Walker River.....	60	26	23	21	Do.
Western Shoshonisuperintendency.....	102	86	76	71	
No. 1.....	35	26	22	21	Do.
No. 2.....	34	42	40	38	Do.
No. 3.....	33	18	14	12	Do.
New Mexico.....					
Albuquerque.....	750	654	621	602	Nonreservation boarding.
Mescalero.....	100	132	132	118	Reservation boarding.
Jicarilla superintendency: Jicarilla Mission.....	30	44	44	44	Mission day; Reformed Church in America.
Pueblo Bonito superintendency.....	310	351	325	311	
Pueblo Bonito.....	240	287	266	261	Reservation boarding.
Pinedale.....	30	22	21	19	Day.
Farmington.....	20	20	20	18	Mission boarding.
Lake Grove.....	20	22	18	13	Mission day.

TABLE NO. 3.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1924—Continued

Superintendencies and names of schools	Capacity	Total enrollment	Average enrollment	Average attendance	Class of school
New Mexico—Continued.					
Pueblo day schools.....	1,357	1,385	1,314	1,213	
Northern at Santa Fe.....	602	601	582	541	
Cochiti.....	28	30	28	25	Day.
Picuris.....	24	24	23	22	Do.
San Ildefonso.....	40	13	13	12	Do.
San Juan.....	70	65	64	63	Do.
Santa Clara.....	40	65	61	60	Do.
Santo Domingo.....	50	98	88	86	Do.
Taos.....	70	175	174	144	Do.
Tesuque.....	30	27	27	25	Do.
St. Catherine's.....	250	104	104	104	Mission boarding.
Southern at Albuquerque.....	755	784	732	672	
Acoma.....	32	69	40	34	Day.
Encinal.....	30	22	22	21	Do.
Isleta.....	120	136	130	119	Do.
Jemez.....	120	65	65	62	Do.
Laguna.....	34	61	60	52	Do.
McCarthy's.....	38	37	36	32	Do.
Meseta.....	38	22	22	19	Do.
Paguate.....	60	69	65	58	Do.
Paraji.....	20	37	36	32	Do.
San Felipe.....	60	84	77	73	Do.
Seama.....	28	33	30	26	Do.
Jemez.....	50	46	46	41	Mission day; Catholic.
Bernalillo.....	125	103	103	103	Mission boarding; Catholic.
San Juan superintendency.....	340	545	438	409	
San Juan.....	180	294	229	207	Reservation boarding.
Toadlena.....	160	198	156	149	Do.
North Fork.....	30	53	53	53	Mission boarding; Methodist.
Santa Fe.....	450	474	449	439	Nonreservation boarding.
Zuni superintendency.....	330	392	380	345	
Zuni.....	80	119	118	116	Reservation boarding.
Do.....	140	162	151	133	Day.
Christian Reformed.....	30	36	36	33	Mission day; Christian Reformed.
Mission.....	80	75	75	63	Mission day; Catholic.
North Carolina: Cherokee superintendency.....	410	482	435	347	
Cherokee.....	300	323	305	259	Reservation boarding.
Day pupils.....		58	45	32	
Big Cove.....	40	28	23	20	Day.
Birdtown.....	40	53	44	25	Do.
Little Snowbird.....	30	20	18	11	Do.
North Dakota.....	1,241	1,236	1,178	1,137	
Bismarck.....	100	118	114	112	Nonreservation boarding.
Fort Berthold superintendency.....	219	114	111	107	
No. 2.....	36	21	21	20	Day.
Shell Creek.....	28	22	21	20	Do.
Sacred Heart Mission.....	80	37	37	35	Mission boarding and day; Catholic.
Fort Berthold.....	75	34	32	32	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Fort Totten.....	350	357	343	335	Reservation boarding.
Standing Rock superintendency.....	322	369	347	333	
Standing Rock.....	202	280	258	252	Do.
Cannon Ball.....	40	21	21	18	Day.
Little Oak.....	30	26	26	22	Do.
St. Elizabeth's.....	50	42	42	41	Mission boarding; Episcopal.
Turtle Mountain No. 5.....	30	39	37	27	Day.
Wahpeton.....	220	239	226	223	Nonreservation boarding.

TABLE No. 3.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1924—Continued

Superintendencies and names of schools	Capacity	Total enrollment	Average enrollment	Average attendance	Class of school
Oklahoma.....	3,700	4,054	3,747	3,355	
Cantonment.....	90	103	103	98	Reservation boarding.
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	150	204	204	190	Do.
Chilocco.....	750	823	823	678	Nonreservation boarding.
Kiowa superintendency.....	458	477	457	413	
Anadarko.....	110	137	132	125	Reservation boarding.
Fort Sill.....	160	173	169	145	Do.
Riverside.....	188	187	156	143	Do.
Osage superintendency: St. Louis's.....	75	13	11	10	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Pawnee.....	100	207	160	113	Reservation boarding.
Quapaw superintendency.....	150	236	207	194	
Seneca.....	109	169	155	146	Do.
St. Mary's.....	50	67	52	48	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Seeger superintendency.....	150	120	118	110	
Seeger.....	85	93	91	88	Reservation boarding.
Red Moon.....	65	27	27	22	Day.
Shawnee superintendency.....	200	92	75	73	
Sacred Heart— St. Benedict's.....	100	20	17	15	Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Mary's.....	100	72	58	58	Do.
Total (exclusive Five Tribes).....	2,123	2,275	2,158	1,879	
Five Civilized Tribes.....	1,577	1,779	1,589	1,476	
Cherokee Nation: Sequoyah Orphan Training.....	260	250	243	238	Tribal boarding.
Creek Nation.....	212	285	259	241	
Euchee.....	100	135	118	111	Do.
Eufaula.....	112	150	141	130	Do.
Chickasaw Nation: Bloemfield.....	80	144	122	115	Do.
Choctaw Nation.....	465	659	572	529	
Jones Male Academy.....	100	133	116	103	Do.
Tuskahoma.....	110	114	96	89	Do.
Wheelock Academy.....	135	162	133	126	Do.
Old Goodland.....	80	178	163	156	Contract mission boarding; undenominational.
St. Agnes Mission.....	49	72	64	55	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations.....	460	300	279	252	
Murray State School of Agriculture.....	150	91	91	81	Contract boarding; State institution.
Oklahoma Presbyterian College.....	50	36	34	31	Contract mission boarding; Presbyterian.
St. Agnes's Academy.....	160	95	79	67	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Elizabeth's.....	70	53	52	50	Do.
St. Joseph's.....	30	25	23	23	Do.
Seminole Nation: Mekusukey.....	100	141	114	101	Tribal boarding.
Oregon.....	1,262	1,346	1,217	1,180	
Klamath superintendency.....	142	124	104	96	
Klamath No. 3.....	112	99	83	78	Reservation boarding.
	30	25	21	18	Day.
Salem.....	800	964	876	859	Nonreservation boarding.

TABLE NO. 3.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1924—Continued

Superintendencies and names of schools	Capacity	Total enrollment	Average enrollment	Average attendance	Class of school
Oregon—Continued.					
Umatilla superintendency.....	190	114	111	108	
Tutuilla.....	40	11	8	5	Day. Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Andrew's.....	150	103	103	103	
Warm Springs superintendency.....	130	144	126	117	
Warm Springs.....	100	129	115	109	Reservation boarding. Day.
Simnasho.....	30	15	11	8	
South Dakota.....	3,289	3,396	3,147	2,867	
Cheyenne River.....	180	211	193	187	Reservation boarding. Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Crow Creek superintendency: Immaculate Conception.	75	38	32	29	
Flandreau.....	350	405	385	379	Nonreservation boarding. Do.
Pierre.....	250	288	281	275	
Pine Ridge superintendency.....	1,145	1,218	1,097	928	
Pine Ridge.....	210	330	297	276	Reservation boarding. Day.
No. 1.....	25	23	22	20	
No. 4.....	30	12	12	10	Do.
No. 5.....	30	31	28	21	Do.
No. 6.....	30	31	27	21	Do.
No. 7.....	33	23	19	13	Do.
No. 9.....	30	16	14	10	Do.
No. 10.....	33	22	20	15	Do.
No. 12.....	30	15	12	8	Do.
No. 13.....	24	14	13	10	Do.
No. 15.....	24	20	19	15	Do.
No. 16.....	36	33	30	18	Do.
No. 17.....	30	27	24	14	Do.
No. 18.....	33	22	17	12	Do.
No. 19.....	30	20	18	10	Do.
No. 20.....	24	15	13	11	Do.
No. 21.....	30	18	15	13	Do.
No. 22.....	27	28	23	16	Do.
No. 23.....	30	21	19	15	Do.
No. 24.....	33	41	35	29	Do.
No. 25.....	30	22	21	16	Do.
No. 26.....	30	17	15	12	Do.
No. 27.....	20	19	19	15	Do.
No. 28.....	23	17	14	10	Do.
No. 29.....	30	21	17	13	Do.
Holy Rosary.....	240	360	334	305	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Rapid City.....	300	340	328	317	Nonreservation boarding.
Rosebud superintendency.....	824	828	767	692	
Rosebud.....	250	275	259	251	Reservation boarding. Day.
Blackpipe.....	20	18	15	13	
Cut Meat.....	24	19	18	14	Do.
He Dog's Camp.....	27	20	20	18	Do.
Little Crow's Camp.....	26	17	15	14	Do.
Milk's Camp.....	29	22	20	16	Do.
Oak Creek.....	26	26	23	22	Do.
Rosebud.....	25	27	21	18	Do.
Spring Creek.....	26	17	17	16	Do.
Upper Cut Meat.....	21	15	15	13	Do.
Wood.....	25	18	16	16	Do.
St. Francis.....	325	354	328	281	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Sisseton.....	40	22	18	14	Day.
Yankton superintendency: Santee.	125	46	46	46	Mission boarding and day; Congregational.
Utah: Uintah.....	87	83	80	72	Reservation boarding.

TABLE NO. 3.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1924—Continued

Superintendencies and names of schools	Capacity	Total enrollment	Average enrollment	Average attendance	Class of school
Washington.....	500	546	457	423	
Colville superintendency: St. Mary's.	100	65	65	65	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Neah Bay superintendency.....	120	95	80	67	
Neah Bay.....	60	66	56	47	Day.
Quileute.....	60	29	24	20	Do.
Tulalip superintendency.....	280	386	312	291	
Tulalip.....	180	273	209	196	Reservation boarding.
Jamestown.	30	24	23	20	Day.
St. George.....	70	89	80	75	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Wisconsin.....	1,955	1,361	1,235	1,169	
Hayward.....	230	223	202	192	Reservation boarding.
Keshena superintendency.....	510	530	486	434	
Keshena.....	140	138	136	134	Do.
Neopit.....	30	11	11	9	Day.
St. Anthony's.....	120	125	101	84	Mission day; Catholic.
St. Joseph's.....	220	256	238	207	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Lac du Flambeau.....	160	184	163	160	Reservation boarding.
La Pointe superintendency.....	755	111	111	111	
Bayfield (Holy Family).....	65	28	28	28	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Odanah.....	490	67	67	67	Mission day; Catholic.
St. Mary's Mission.....	200	16	16	16	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Tomah.....	300	313	273	272	Nonreservation boarding.
Wyoming: Shoshoni superintendency.....	340	307	298	258	
Shoshoni.....	100	89	83	78	Reservation boarding.
Shoshoni Mission.....	20	20	20	17	Mission boarding; Episcopal.
St. Michael's.....	100	87	86	83	Contract mission boarding; Episcopal.
St. Stephen's.....	120	111	109	80	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.

RECAPITULATION

Class	Number	Capacity	Total enrollment	Average enrollment	Average attendance
Government:					
Nonreservation boarding.....	18	8,645	9,112	8,631	8,277
Tribal boarding.....	8	997	1,229	1,083	1,013
Reservation boarding.....	50	8,635	9,503	8,737	8,233
Day.....	148	5,973	5,027	4,585	3,911
Total.....	224	24,250	24,871	23,036	21,434
Mission and private:					
Contract boarding.....	18	1,895	2,042	1,836	1,663
Noncontract boarding.....	36	4,021	2,479	2,418	2,334
Noncontract day.....	27	1,388	1,123	1,089	983
Contract boarding.....	1	150	91	91	81
Total.....	82	7,454	5,735	5,461	5,061
Final total.....	306	31,704	30,606	28,497	26,495

NOTE.—In addition to those given in this table there are 34,878 Indian children enrolled in public, mission, or other schools as shown in Table No. 2.

TABLE No. 4.—Value of Indians' individual and tribal property, June 30, 1924

States and superintendencies	Total individual and tribal property	Individual							Total	Lands exclusive of timber	Timber and stock	Balance of funds in Treasury
		Total	Lands exclusive of timber	Timber	Funds in banks and in hands of superintendents	Homes, furniture, barns, etc.	Wagons, implements, etc.	Stock, poultry, and miscellaneous				
Total, 1924	\$1,052,849,047	\$507,482,199	\$388,021,811	\$13,896,273	\$35,675,619	\$23,922,881	\$9,524,091	\$36,441,524	\$195,366,848	\$94,640,270	\$82,821,815	\$17,904,763
Total, 1923	1,010,870,519	535,956,774	414,685,984	15,411,616	36,193,841	23,794,104	9,436,285	36,434,944	224,913,745	85,123,467	112,072,164	28,718,114
Arizona	51,773,920	12,315,509	5,438,743		36,846	438,800	319,467	6,081,653	39,458,411	21,510,997	17,422,864	524,560
Camp Verde	3,935	3,935	2,000			250	50	1,635				
Colorado River	3,636,004	907,078	800,000		7,078	35,000	15,000	50,000	2,728,928	2,650,000		78,928
Fort Apache	3,529,450	761,989			489	3,000	8,500	750,000	2,767,461	975,000	1,510,829	281,632
Havasupai	21,757	9,757				200	557	9,000	12,000	12,000		
Hopi	920,238	918,050			17,600	44,000	15,000	842,050	2,188	1,841		347
Kaibab	230,979	39,010	2,480			18,000	4,100	20,430	191,989	180,755	6,000	5,214
Leupp	860,300	452,700				3,250	15,750	433,700	407,500	407,500		
Navajo	25,748,858	2,336,256			3,588	48,000	65,000	2,219,700	23,412,600	8,412,600	15,000,000	
Pima	5,111,969	3,738,999	3,313,966		4,425	24,000	18,000	378,608	1,372,970	1,372,970		
Salt River	1,626,400	124,131	768,666		4,235	78,109	83,049	55,799	698,326	698,326		
San Carlos	4,285,552	154,131			4,861	13,000	7,000	100,070	4,171,421	8,341,591	787,335	62,595
Sals	4,285,751	1,508,237	557,237			150,000	120,000	675,000	2,783,514	2,783,514		
Truxton Canon	952,827	43,191				5,000	2,500	35,691	909,636	675,000	138,800	95,836
Western Navajo	550,000	550,000				25,000	15,000	510,000				
California	16,991,238	11,915,978	5,106,822	4,015,000	436,310	951,620	382,095	1,024,131	5,075,258	4,146,407	888,156	40,695
Bishop	221,107	208,353	132,029		10,324	27,000	18,000	21,000	12,754	12,754		
Fort Bidwell	682,000	557,000	96,000	60,000	25,900	40,000	18,000	320,000	135,000	120,000	15,000	
Fort Yuma	1,696,787	1,694,300	1,600,000		15,300	25,000	25,000	25,000	2,487			2,487
Hoopa Valley	2,349,589	1,932,589	16,000	1,800,000	13,589	15,000	15,000	70,000	408,000	7,000	401,000	
Mission	4,984,161	1,482,838	1,202,623		719	122,115	89,095	117,086	3,501,323	3,483,153	16,156	2,014
Sacramento	7,056,582	6,040,898	2,054,870	2,155,000	371,378	719,505	269,000	471,045	1,015,694	523,500	458,600	36,194
Colorado: Consolidated Ute	3,084,608	838,271	411,420	3,600	250,251	45,000	28,000	100,800	2,246,337	1,540,565		705,772
Florida: Seminole	355,265	1,500					500	1,600	353,765			
Idaho	15,885,877	11,545,437	9,958,492	220,000	467,407	216,188	161,039	525,402	4,340,440	3,263,949	895,000	181,491
Coeur d'Alene	6,464,749	6,382,213	5,893,180	185,000	134,953	80,000	15,000	75,000	82,536			82,536
Fort Hall	6,123,077	4,379,345	3,782,984		36,427	55,835	109,319	390,780	1,743,732	1,682,104	20,000	41,628
Fort Lapwai	3,298,051	783,879	269,258	35,000	296,927	80,351	42,720	59,623	2,514,172	1,581,845	875,000	57,327
Iowa: Sac and Fox	543,412	80,212	3,600		13,712	42,900	6,000	14,000	463,200	263,500	3,000	196,700
Kansas: Potawatomi	3,197,179	3,069,375	2,097,727		151,513	305,000	111,600	403,535	127,804	18,200		109,604
Michigan: Mackinac	329,815	324,201	134,636	15,000	45,565	94,000	20,000	15,000	5,614	3,913		1,701
Minnesota	13,059,496	9,697,536	6,280,511	1,027,333	352,525	1,287,750	271,400	478,017	3,361,960	1,726,590	448,593	1,186,777
Consolidated Chippewa	10,567,373	9,318,593	6,275,511	1,027,333	337,582	1,059,750	200,900	417,517	1,248,780	127,250	3,500	1,118,080
Pipestone	17,731	17,731	5,000		8,731	3,000	500	500				
Red Lake	2,474,392	361,212			6,212	225,000	70,000	60,000	2,113,180	1,599,340	445,063	68,747
Mississippi: Choctaw	67,934	67,934	22,000	2,000	14,484	6,000	5,500	18,000				
Montana	46,015,267	24,563,589	18,347,691	1,109,776	766,567	2,000,400	556,500	1,782,715	21,451,678	9,397,281	11,294,515	759,882
Blackfeet	4,600,804	3,833,508	3,000,000	310,000	23,508	200,000	100,000	200,000	767,296		750,000	17,296
Crow	11,559,285	11,134,577	9,253,009	75,000	316,568	1,030,000	160,000	300,000	424,708	200,000		224,708
Flathead	11,471,602	7,213,221	5,353,500	544,000	265,721	325,000	150,000	575,000	4,258,381	581,600	3,600,000	126,781
Fort Belknap	6,333,004	203,861			8,061	28,400	26,000	140,500	6,129,143	5,812,581	134,675	181,887
Fort Peck	1,988,335	1,784,707	741,182	180,716	135,809	385,000	80,000	262,000	203,628			203,628
Rocky Boy	645,202	44,800				17,000	10,500	17,300	600,402	588,100	59,840	2,462
Tongue River	9,417,085	348,915			16,000	15,000	30,000	287,915	9,068,120	2,315,000	6,750,000	3,120
Nebraska	6,961,440	6,754,711	5,005,805	10,000	381,646	993,200	214,600	149,460	206,729	176,358	400	29,971
Omaha	3,916,177	3,739,084	2,509,795		109,289	850,000	200,000	70,000	177,093	175,000		8,093
Winnebago	3,045,263	3,015,627	2,496,010	10,000	272,357	143,200	14,600	79,460	20,638	1,358	400	27,578
Nevada	2,869,500	1,527,203	692,460	6,500	8,619	68,000	37,000	714,624	1,342,297	1,314,448	11,677	16,172
Fallon	294,382	280,882	245,600		2,282	10,000	7,000	16,000	13,500	13,500		
Reno	1,506,341	850,000	250,000	6,500	5,500	33,000	15,000	540,000	656,341	640,000	10,000	6,341
Walker River	287,933	265,853	196,860		229	10,000	5,000	53,764	22,080	17,948		2,455
Western Shoshone	762,844	112,468			608	12,000	5,000	94,860	650,376	643,000		7,376
Moapa River	18,000	18,000				3,000	5,000	10,000				
New Mexico	28,557,404	7,879,508	2,135,817	400,000	161,229	1,399,500	1,204,640	2,638,322	20,677,896	15,089,401	5,221,957	416,538
Jicarilla	2,795,978	1,880,808	685,817	400,000	13,881	15,500	503,500	312,110	915,170	307,897	321,336	285,937
Mescalero	9,825,992	168,644			16,532	20,000	2,000	130,112	9,657,348	5,119,800	4,500,000	37,548
Northern Pueblos	1,256,186	485,740			500	401,000	34,140	50,100	770,446	542,325	228,121	
Pueblo Bonito	2,150,316	2,150,316	1,500,000		5,316	30,000	15,000	600,000				
San Juan	6,098,865	978,000			10,000	200,000	30,000	736,000	5,122,865	5,000,000	30,000	92,865
Southern Pueblos	4,017,770	1,718,000			115,000	498,000	555,000	550,000	2,299,770	2,179,582	120,000	188
Zuni	2,412,297	500,000				175,000	65,000	260,000	1,912,297	1,889,797	22,500	
New York: New York Agency	4,490,601								4,490,601	4,442,350		48,251
North Carolina: Cherokee	679,417	145,400			23,400	73,000	4,000	45,000	534,017	342,000	192,000	17

1 Includes \$350,000,000 estimated value of oil and gas and other mineral resources.

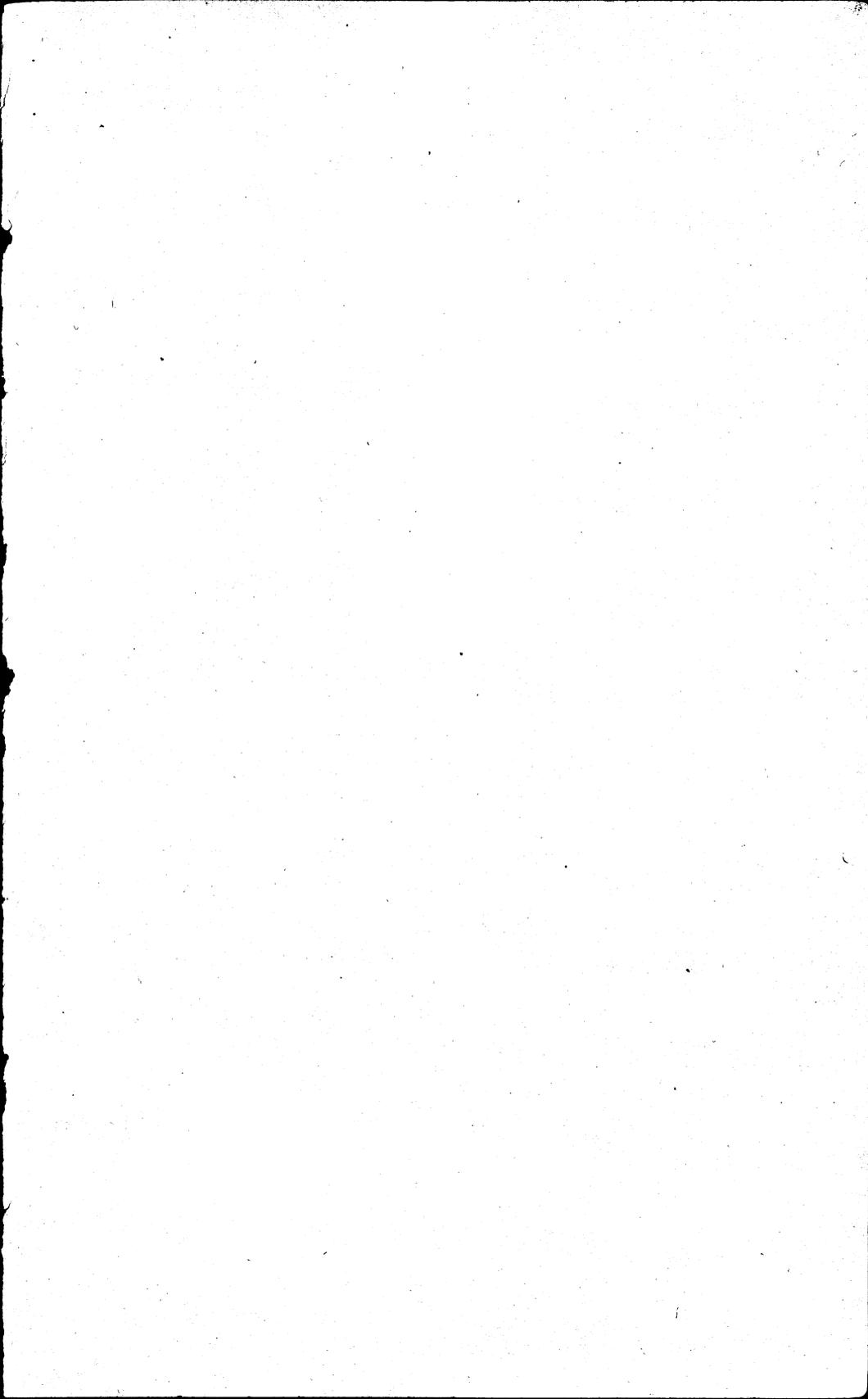
TABLE NO. 4.—Value of Indians' individual and tribal property, June 30, 1924—Continued

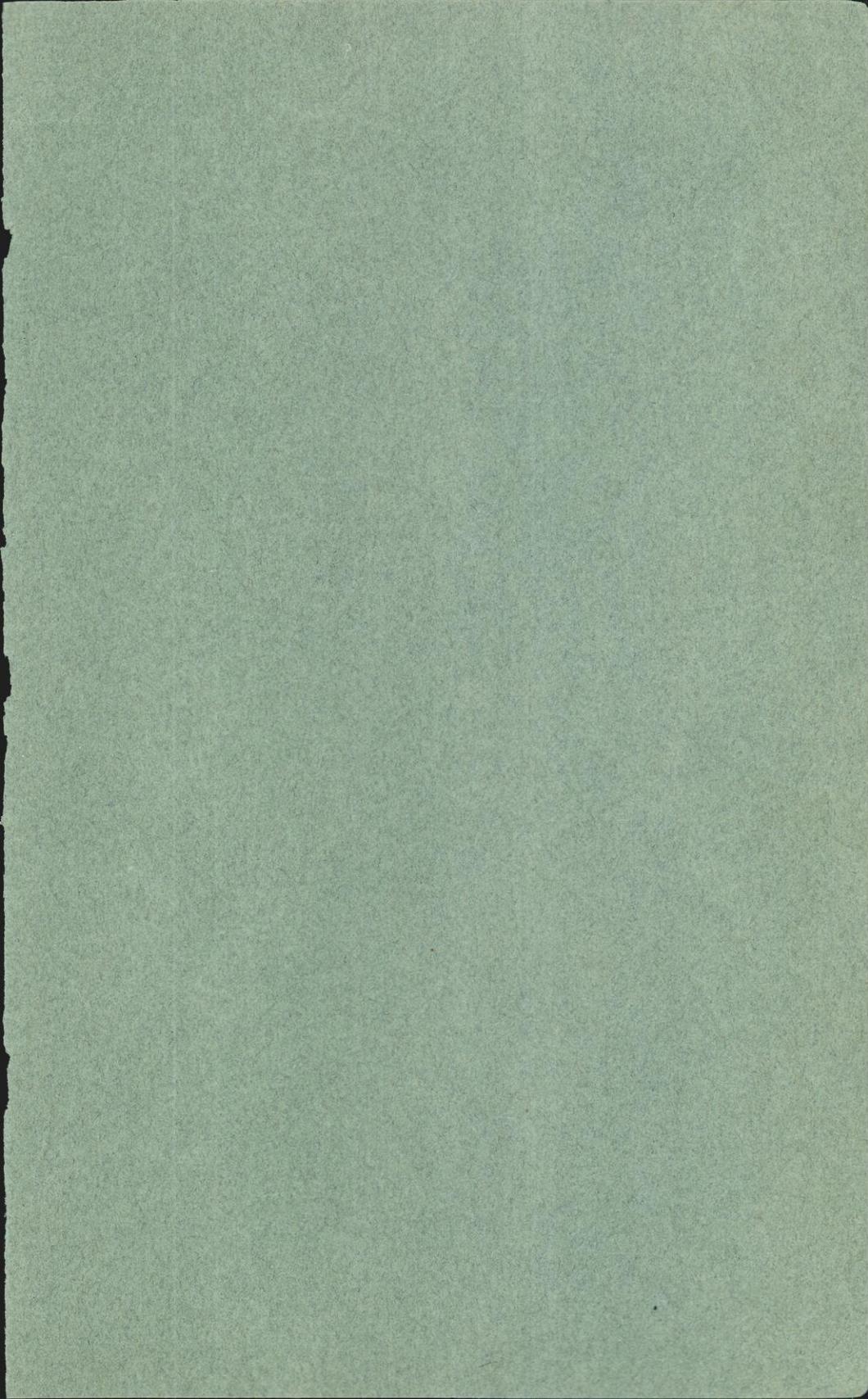
States and superintendencies	Total individual and tribal property	Individual							Total	Lands exclusive of timber	Timber and stock	Balance of funds in Treasury
		Total	Lands exclusive of timber	Timber	Funds in banks and in hands of superintendents	Homes, furniture, barns, etc.	Wagons, implements, etc.	Stock, poultry, and miscellaneous				
North Dakota.....	\$29,360,832	\$27,738,542	\$25,867,417		\$322,822	\$424,430	\$344,858	\$779,015	\$1,622,290	\$1,080,655	\$50,475	\$491,160
Fort Berthold.....	4,564,122	3,372,285	2,717,245			57,350	208,850	388,840	1,191,837	1,080,655	50,475	60,707
Fort Totten.....	1,592,613	1,592,613	1,454,405		41,208	50,000	12,000	35,000				
Stirling Rock.....	19,718,443	19,289,083	18,541,767		256,333	162,975	78,008	250,000	429,360			429,360
Turtle Mountain.....	3,485,654	3,484,561	3,154,000		25,281	154,105	46,000	105,175	1,093			1,093
Oklahoma.....	316,263,856	295,093,279	237,614,447		26,582,293	10,447,275	3,796,838	16,652,426	21,170,577	13,625,718		7,544,859
Cantonment.....	1,479,151	1,479,151	1,157,608		103,543	98,000	80,000	40,000				
Cheyenne and Arapahoe.....	3,146,425	2,993,891	2,508,472		259,419	125,500	50,000	50,500	152,534			152,534
Five Civilized Tribes.....	44,681,226	30,796,798	210,000,000		11,596,798	6,000,000	1,600,000	11,600,000	13,884,428	13,128,434		755,994
Kiowa.....	15,725,966	15,601,084	11,798,575		2,292,634	948,750	265,375	295,750	124,882			124,882
Osage.....	30,716,437	23,848,443	5,332,090		10,116,353	2,500,000	1,500,000	4,400,000	6,867,994	424,884		6,443,110
Pawnee.....	1,082,468	1,073,579	830,283		106,520	65,500	45,164	26,112	8,889			8,889
Ponca.....	2,498,497	2,437,301	2,048,388		130,913	127,000	76,000	55,000	61,196	52,400		8,796
Quapaw.....	2,351,143	2,351,143	700,000		1,376,143	180,000	50,000	45,000				
Seger.....	1,627,026	1,627,026	1,148,808		238,764	170,200	47,196	22,058				
Shawnee.....	2,955,517	2,884,863	2,090,223		361,206	232,325	83,103	118,006	70,654	20,000		50,654
Oregon.....	37,023,328	8,732,515	5,000,746	\$2,213,000	513,854	318,500	118,900	567,515	28,290,813	1,556,138	26,395,000	339,675
Klamath.....	24,707,075	4,081,262	1,191,847	2,100,000	356,415	175,000	68,000	190,000	20,625,813	1,189,933	19,200,000	235,880
Siletz.....	723,473	515,673	429,900	19,000	30,373	14,500	2,900	207,800	12,800	12,800	195,000	
Umatilla.....	3,978,304	3,877,250	3,351,574	44,000	101,676	112,000	18,000	250,000	101,054	3,405		97,649
Warm Springs.....	7,614,476	258,330	27,425	50,000	25,390	17,000	30,000	108,515	7,356,146	350,000	7,000,000	6,146
South Dakota.....	54,022,345	49,452,647	43,480,339	100,000	2,626,449	1,415,863	337,900	1,492,096	4,569,698	1,799,473	254,200	2,516,025
Canton Asylum.....	2,405	2,405			2,405							
Cheyenne River.....	7,296,757	4,538,029	3,912,648		320,381	35,000	20,000	250,000	2,758,728	1,381,873		1,376,855
Crow Creek.....	2,959,272	2,895,768	2,550,977		44,041	130,000	60,000	110,750	63,504			63,504
Flandreau.....	185,373	185,373	149,040		1,393	23,440	5,000	6,500				
Lower Brule.....	56,106							56,106				56,106
Pine Ridge.....	12,415,274	11,215,000	10,000,000	100,000	485,000	100,000	30,000	500,000	1,200,274	400,000	250,000	550,274
Rosebud.....	18,539,472	18,091,151	15,800,000		1,020,901	700,000	150,000	420,250	448,321			448,321
Sisseton.....	10,812,532	10,785,454	10,330,000		254,358	152,423	22,900	25,773	27,078	17,600	4,200	5,278
Yankton.....	1,755,154	1,739,467	737,674		497,970	275,000	50,000	178,823	15,687			15,687
Utah: Uintah and Ouray.....	4,465,776	3,341,557	2,449,567		216,990	135,000	90,000	450,000	1,124,219	676,323	33,750	414,146
Washington.....	47,808,706	30,921,170	15,432,956	4,760,924	1,081,850	2,233,195	1,234,500	1,677,745	21,387,536	5,456,022	15,484,809	446,705
Colville.....	5,516,802	3,400,264	900,000	600,000	237,009	232,045	532,000	899,210	2,116,538	620,000	1,400,000	96,538
Neah Bay.....	724,229	76,649	18,635	5,000	4,414	18,000	600	30,000	647,580	44,820	600,000	2,760
Spokane.....	2,803,145	1,461,980	791,844	459,739	38,857	62,700	21,000	87,840	1,341,165	206,620	1,067,765	66,780
Taholah.....	12,851,804	3,637,433	259,221	3,088,205	186,162	50,950	32,400	20,495	9,214,371	84,582	8,917,044	212,745
Tulalip.....	4,384,849	4,384,849	2,115,161	114,980	615,408	1,019,500	248,500	271,300				
Yakima.....	21,527,877	13,459,995	11,348,095	493,000		850,000	400,000	368,900	8,067,882	4,500,000	3,500,000	67,882
Wisconsin.....	14,382,045	5,005,387	1,715,619	13,200	1,134,087	1,083,262	235,154	824,065	9,376,658	3,783,894	4,075,419	1,517,345
Grand Rapids.....	569,176	555,124	400,000	3,200	40,924	40,000	31,000	40,000	14,052			14,052
Hayward.....	189,485	177,726	17,500	10,000	42,226	86,000	10,000	12,000	11,759	5,000	500	6,289
Keshena.....	9,529,908	662,393			459,963	100,000	27,000	75,430	8,867,515	3,453,590	4,043,137	1,370,788
Lac du Flambeau.....	1,205,935	945,818	329,032		31,735	36,262	37,154	511,635	260,117	102,089	31,782	126,246
Laona.....	612,339	472,339			71,339	351,000	15,000	35,000	140,000	140,000		
La Pointe.....	2,275,202	2,191,987	969,087		487,900	470,000	115,000	150,000	83,215			
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	4,959,788	1,270,738	828,086		87,250	4,000	43,600	307,802	3,689,050	3,122,323	150,000	416,727

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TABLE 5.—*Indian Service employees, June 30, 1924*

Designation	Number	Salaries
Total.....	5,592	\$5,867,498
Schools.....	2,453	2,401,160
Agency.....	2,434	2,400,000
Miscellaneous field employees.....	474	704,985
Indian Office employees, including commissioner and assistant commissioner..	231	361,353

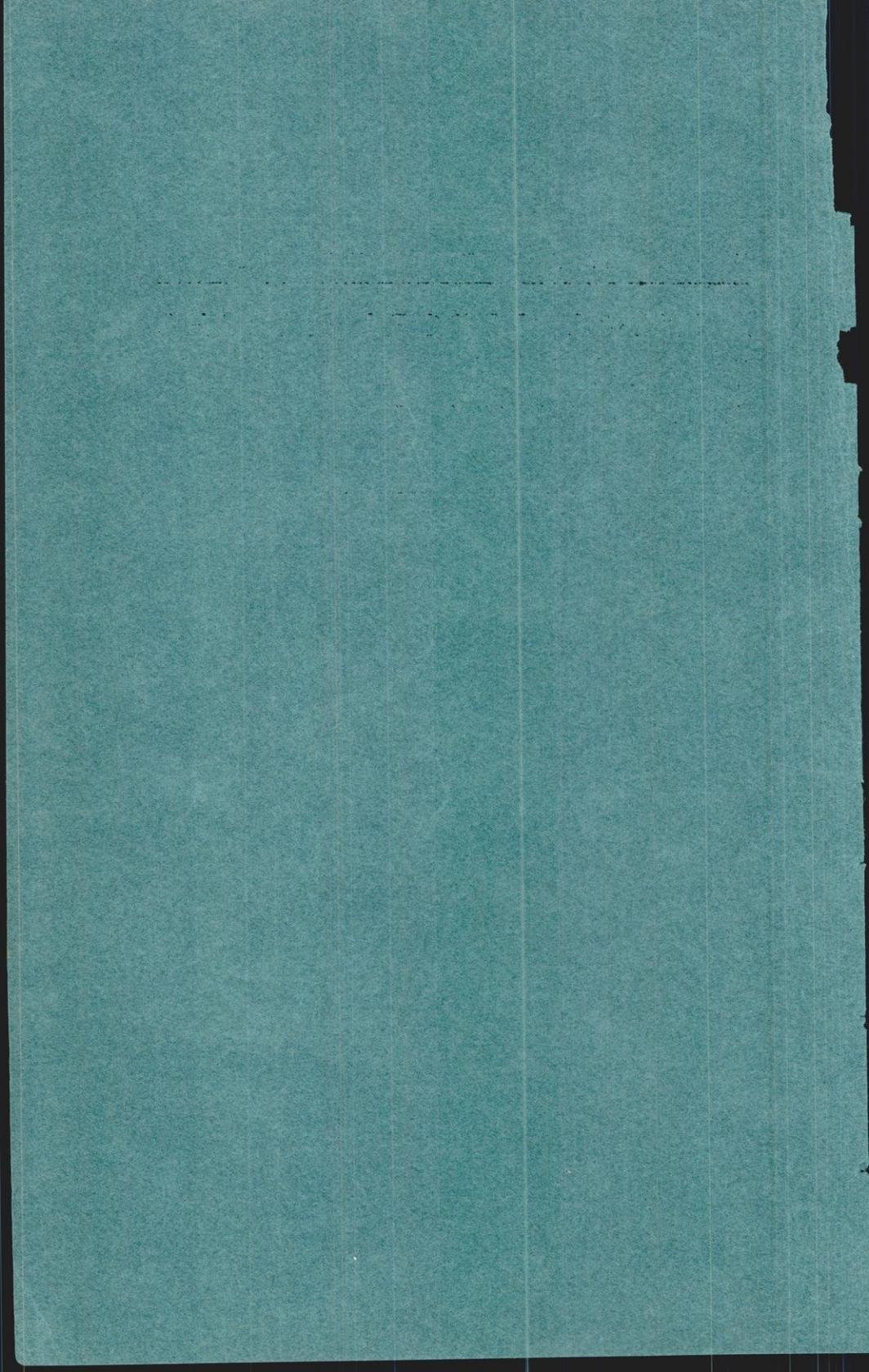




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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
TO THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1925**



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN
AFFAIRS

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

1925



WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1925

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN
AFFAIRS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING

1888



WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

1888

THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

When the War Department was created by Congress under the act of August 7, 1789, the duties assigned to it included those "relative to Indian affairs."

A Bureau of Indian Affairs was organized in the War Department on March 11, 1824, with Thomas L. McKenney as its chief, and among the duties to which he was assigned were the administration of the fund for the civilization of the Indians under regulations established by the department, the examination of the claims arising out of the laws regulating the intercourse with Indian tribes, and the ordinary correspondence with superintendents, agents, and subagents. He was succeeded September 30, 1830, by Samuel S. Hamilton, whose successor about one year later was Elbert Herring.

By the act of July 9, 1832, there was created in the War Department the office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who, subject to the Secretary of War and the President, should have "the direction and management of all Indian affairs and all matters arising out of Indian relations."

On June 30, 1834, an act was passed "to provide for the organization of the Department of Indian Affairs." Under this enactment certain agencies were established and others abolished and provision was made for subagents, interpreters, and other employees, the payment of annuities, the purchase and distribution of supplies, etc. This may be regarded as the organic law of the Indian Office.

When the Department of the Interior was created by act of March 3, 1849, the Bureau of Indian Affairs was transferred thereto, and hence passed from military to civil control.

Section 441 of the Revised Statutes provides that "the Secretary of the Interior is charged with the supervision of public business relating to * * * the Indians."

Section 463 of the Revised Statutes reads: "The Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior and agreeable to such regulations as the President may prescribe, have the management of all Indian affairs, and of all matters arising out of Indian relations."

IV REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Commissioners of Indian Affairs

Commissioner	State	Date	Secretary
Herring, Elbert.....	New York.....	July 10, 1832	Cass. ¹
Harris, Carey A.....	Tennessee.....	July 4, 1836	Cass and Poinsett. ¹
Crawford, T. Hartley.....	Pennsylvania.....	Oct. 22, 1838	Poinsett ¹ to Marcy. ¹
Medill, William.....	Ohio.....	Oct. 28, 1845	Marcy ¹ and Ewing. ¹
Brown, Orlando.....	Kentucky.....	May 31, 1849	Ewing.
Lea, Luke.....	Mississippi.....	July 1, 1850	Ewing to Stuart.
Manypenny, George W.....	Ohio.....	Mar. 24, 1853	McClelland and Thompson.
Denver, James W.....	California.....	Apr. 17, 1857	Thompson.
Mix, Charles E.....	District of Columbia.....	June 14, 1858	Do.
Denver, James W.....	California.....	Nov. 8, 1858	Do.
Greenwood, Alfred B.....	Arkansas.....	May 4, 1859	Do.
Dole, William P.....	Illinois.....	Mar. 13, 1861	Smith to Harlan.
Cooley, Dennis N.....	Iowa.....	July 10, 1865	Harlan and Browning.
Bogy, Lewis V.....	Missouri.....	Nov. 1, 1866	Browning.
Taylor, Nathaniel G.....	Tennessee.....	Mar. 29, 1867	Browning and Cox.
Parker, Ely S.....	District of Columbia.....	Apr. 21, 1869	Cox and Delano.
Walker, Francis A.....	Massachusetts.....	Nov. 21, 1871	Delano.
Smith, Edward P.....	New York.....	Mar. 20, 1873	Delano and Chandler.
Smith, John Q.....	Ohio.....	Dec. 11, 1875	Chandler and Schurz.
Hayt, Ezra A.....	New York.....	Sept. 27, 1877	Schurz.
Trowbridge, Roland E.....	Michigan.....	Mar. 15, 1880	Do.
Price, Hiram.....	Iowa.....	May 4, 1881	Kirkwood and Teller.
Atkins, John D. C.....	Tennessee.....	Mar. 21, 1885	Lamar.
Oberly, John H.....	Illinois.....	Oct. 10, 1888	Vilas.
Morgan, Thomas J.....	Rhode Island.....	June 10, 1889	Noble.
Browning, Daniel M.....	Illinois.....	Apr. 17, 1893	Smith and Francis.
Jones, William A.....	Wisconsin.....	May 3, 1897	Bliss and Hitchcock.
Leupp, Francis E.....	District of Columbia.....	Dec. 7, 1904	Hitchcock, Garfield, and Ba- linger.
Valentine, Robert G.....	Massachusetts.....	June 16, 1909	Ballinger and Fisher.
Sells, Cato.....	Texas.....	June 2, 1913	Lane and Payne.
Burke, Chas. H.....	South Dakota.....	Apr. 1, 1921	Fell and Work.

¹ Secretaries of War.

² Ewing and all following Secretaries of the Interior.

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REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C. September 12, 1925.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this, the Ninety-fourth Annual Report of the Bureau of Indian Affairs for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1925. Its contents comprise a resumé of the principal activities of the year with such associated comments as relate to those features of the Indian work upon which special emphasis has been placed during recent years of administrative direction, namely, health, education, and the training and influence which tend toward the development of useful and self-dependent Indian citizens.

HEALTH

It is indeed gratifying to be able to report that our health campaign for the conquest of diseases among Indians has achieved a fair degree of success, notwithstanding the difficulties under which it has been carried on. Statistics will show that the Indian race is not a dying race, but a race which is gradually gaining in number and responding to the impulse imparted by education and changing environment.

HEALTH ACTIVITIES.—The Bureau of Indian Affairs has activities in 24 of the 48 States of the Union, namely: Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. In its health work the Indian Service is not aiming merely to care for and cure the sick. This is one object, but not the only one. The main issue is to build up the vitality of the Indian people and to establish for them a new standard of living. Such an undertaking presents a formidable problem, involving a school-health program, an industrial program, and a great amount of preventive work and systematic attention to the physical welfare of children, in order that a stronger race may be developed.

HEALTH EDUCATION.—A program of health education for Indian schools was inaugurated and this is outlined more fully under the heading "Education" in this report.

It is realized that if the Indians of future generations are to live more rationally than those of this generation the schools must exemplify the training and habits which are to make them different. What we wish to appear in the lives of a people must be taught in their schools. The Indian children will respond to health education. The hope of any race is the children of that race. We have begun

with the Indian children with a definite health program. In the course given the value of health habits to be acquired in early life is emphasized, and stress is placed upon average habits—such habits as can be adopted by the average pupil and carried over into the realm of character.

CHILD HEALTH DAY.—The 1st day of May has been set aside as Child Health Day for the whole country. The Indian Service will observe it in all of its schools. Secretary Herbert Hoover, of the Department of Commerce, has written into the literature of this day a preamble to the child's bill of health, as follows:

"The purpose of the May Day celebration is to force attention upon our most precious material asset—our children. The tie between the child and all adult life is at once the strongest and the gentlest in human nature. Greater sacrifices are made for children than for ourselves; greater happiness is derived from these sacrifices than from all the triumphs that personal success can bring. Our daily labors, whether in the home or in the outside world of competition for material things, or even in the search for culture and for spiritual advancement, derive largely from the conscious or unconscious impulse to cherish the child and to hold the child's affection and respect.

"Lest in the hurry and strain of life we should ever forget these obligations, it is well for us to recall the child's bill of rights, which may be expressed as follows:

"The ideal to which we should strive is that there should be no child in America that has not been born under proper conditions, that does not live in hygienic surroundings, that ever suffers from undernutrition, that does not have prompt and efficient medical attention and inspection, that does not receive primary instruction in the elements of hygiene and good health."

EPIDEMICS.—The year to which this report pertains could be designated as a year of epidemics. Not since the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1919, have there been so many cases of influenza. Besides influenza there have been epidemics of smallpox, measles, scarlet fever, mumps, and chicken pox. The population of many reservations and schools have been invaded, some of them being attacked by several of the epidemics in rapid succession or simultaneously. One case of typhus was reported from a school in Arizona. Although the year has not been a normal one, there has been an excess of births over deaths and consequently an increase in population.

GENERAL DISEASES.—Indians have the same diseases as other people and possess no racial immunity from any class of diseases; however, there are fewer cases of cancer, typhoid fever, diabetes, Bright's disease, and cardiovascular disease, according to population, than among the white races. This is also true of pneumonia, except perhaps in years characterized by measles and influenza epidemics, when there is always an increase in the number of cases and deaths from this disease. Although the Indian Medical Service has to contend with all diseases that are common to the country, its most formidable problems continue to be tuberculosis and trachoma.

TUBERCULOSIS.—The conditions in the Indian Service with respect to tuberculosis are gradually improving. Improvement among the Rosebud Sioux in consequence of the program for the prevention and

cure of disease has been most gratifying, and from all over the Indian country come reports that there is evidence of decline in the morbidity and mortality from tuberculosis, particularly in those sections in which sanatoria have been established.

TRACHOMA.—The word "trachoma" began to appear in the reports of the physicians in the United States Indian Service during the last part of the last decade of the nineteenth century and has been employed with increasing frequency during the years of the present century, until now the word is used more than the name of any other disease except perhaps tuberculosis; much attention has been given to preventing and curing this disease in all the Indian country, particularly in the Southwest, where it is the most prevalent. During the fiscal year to which this report pertains the scope of special trachoma work of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, apart from that done by stationed physicians, covered the States of New Mexico, Oklahoma, California, Arizona, Montana, and Wyoming. Surveys were made in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and South Dakota.

SPECIAL PHYSICIANS.—The Indian country is divided into six districts for the purpose of giving special attention to the diseases of the eye, ear, nose, and throat, and in addition there is one specialist at large who devotes his time to giving instructions to agency and school physicians concerning such diseases.

SOUTHWESTERN TRACHOMA CAMPAIGN.—The southwestern trachoma campaign was organized and began work on the 1st day of July, 1924. The organization was made up of three units, each unit being composed of a special physician, two nurses, an interpreter, and an orderly. Later another special physician and his nurse were detailed to work with the campaign. Dr. J. S. Perkins, special physician for the district of Arizona and New Mexico, was placed in general supervisory charge of all the units; Dr. Polk Richards was designated consulting ophthalmologist; and Mr. Chester L. Walker, traveling auditor, was appointed purchasing agent. The work began within the Navajo jurisdiction, which has an Indian population of about 13,000. The population of this reservation was surveyed for trachoma just before the trachoma work began, and the incidence of the disease was found to be about 33 per cent. Later in the year another unit was added for work among the Hopi, and another unit was added and is working among the Walapai and Apaches.

The record of work done for the fiscal year is as follows:

Number of Indians examined for trachoma.....	38, 111
Number of cases of trachoma found.....	7, 236
Percentage of positive cases to number examined.....	19
Number of cases of trachoma operated upon.....	4, 235
Number of cases of trachoma treated without operation.....	2, 951
Number of eye operations for conditions other than trachoma.....	2, 863

The average percentage of trachoma among the Indians of the territory of the Southwestern Trachoma Campaign, which includes all of Arizona, New Mexico, and California south of Porterville, and that strip of Utah which forms a part of San Juan Reservation, is about 19.

During the fiscal year five demonstration clinics were held for the instruction of physicians and nurses at Blackfoot, Mont.; Fort

Defiance, Ariz.; Albuquerque, N. Mex.; Phoenix, Ariz.; and Riverside, Calif.

The clinics at Blackfoot, Mont., and Albuquerque, N. Mex., were conducted by Dr. L. Webster Fox, of the post graduate medical school of the University of Pennsylvania.

HEALTH FACILITIES

HOSPITALS.—During the fiscal year 1925 the Chippewa Sanatorium at Onigum, Minn., the Shawnee Sanatorium at Shawnee, Okla., and the Albuquerque Trachoma Hospital were established, and arrangements were made for opening Indian hospitals at Klamath Agency, Oreg., Nixon, Nev., Poplar, Mont., and Tuba City, Ariz. The capacity of Fort Spokane Hospital was increased from 20 beds to 30 beds, and that of the Laguna Sanatorium more than doubled. The new hospital at Chilocco School was built during the year and improvements were made in many of the hospitals throughout the service.

ASYLUMS.—The Indian Service operates an asylum for the insane at Canton, S. Dak., with a capacity of nearly 100, and makes contracts with State institutions for the care and custody of patients who can not be hospitalized in the Canton Asylum. Facilities are lacking for the care of the feeble-minded and the senile demented. An institution to relieve the Canton Asylum of patients of this class ought to be provided, for when a bed in an asylum is given over to a patient for life it reduces the number to whom the institution can render service.

FIELD NURSING SERVICE.—The Bureau of Indian Affairs has continued its cooperation with the American Red Cross, and several nurses from this organization are employed. It is the purpose to increase the number of public-health nurses in the Indian Service and to improve the field-matron service. Several graduate nurses were added to the field personnel during the year and arrangements made for the establishment of a public-health nursing service for reservation Indians. The field matrons in 1924 made 54,103 domiciliary visits, thus reaching 313,589 Indians. In this enumeration individuals may be counted several times, but the figures in the aggregate show that on an average each field matron saw in her official capacity about 5,500 Indians during the fiscal year.

Miss Elinor D. Gregg, whose overseas service and public-health nursing experience, as well as her former connection with the Red Cross, particularly fit her for the position, has been appointed to supervise the field nursing and field-matron activities, with a view of increasing the scope and usefulness of both, and coordinating them with the health and uplift aims of the other branches of the Indian work.

UNFULFILLED NEEDS.—The Indian Service still needs more sanatorium schools, one or more hospitals for incurable cases of tuberculosis, an institution for the care of the feeble-minded, including the senile demented, and a hospital for crippled children. The plea of the crippled child is growing stronger as the years go by.

COOPERATION.—Acknowledgment is made of the helpful cooperation of the United States Public Health Service, the American Medical Association, the American Child Health Association, the Na-

tional Tuberculosis Association, the American Red Cross, State boards of health, and State and county health officers; also of cooperation from numerous philanthropic organizations and individuals interested in the welfare of the Indians. Without such cooperation from these various sources our burdens would have been heavier and our achievements less. Special acknowledgment is made of the help received from Dr. L. Webster Fox, of the postgraduate medical school of the University of Pennsylvania, for valuable assistance and advice given in our trachoma work, and to Doctors White and White, of Tulsa, for their voluntary work among Oklahoma Indians.

EDUCATION

ATTENDANCE.—So far as data is available at this time, it appears that both enrollment and attendance of Indian children in all schools has shown improvement over the figures for the preceding year. Attendance has, however, been diminished in a number of schools by rather serious epidemics of communicable diseases, such as influenza, measles, and mumps. It is increasingly difficult to secure an enrollment or maintain an attendance equal to capacity during the first and second years following the establishment of a new school. In any case, securing attendance of Indian children in the schools at the time of opening in September has always and will continue to offer one of the greatest difficulties with which the service has to contend. With few exceptions it is believed that further increases in capacity or establishment of new schools are inadvisable at the present time. Efficient administration of the school service has suffered considerably in the endeavor to keep pace with increases of this kind, and the undivided efforts of the service should be directed toward increased efficiency, better attendance, and more rapid educational progress in the operation of the schools which it now has. Moreover, facilities and equipment are not yet sufficient in many schools. The yearly increase of attendance of Indian children in the State public schools is an added factor which is of material significance in its bearing upon the future of the Government schools. Also it can readily be understood that it is difficult to adjust financial requirements to changing capacities and varying conditions.

EDUCATION AND ENROLLMENT WEEK.—The week beginning August 31 was designated as Education and Enrollment Week and all school and agency employees were instructed to utilize every possible opportunity to interest Indian parents in the education of their children. Missionaries, traders, and in fact every one in touch with Indian communities, were invited to espouse the cause of "Education" during the week prior to the opening of the school year. This same policy has been followed for several years and has become recognized as an important feature of the educational program. Each year interest in the activities of the week seems to increase. As a result enrollment, which only a few years ago was an enormous task, is now becoming a more pleasant one, except in a few isolated sections of the country where the Indians do not yet appreciate the value of education. During Education Week, last fall, the slogan adopted was: "Indian citizenship demands increased educational activity." Involved in this thought are four essentials:

1. Every eligible child in school.
2. As nearly perfect attendance as possible.
3. All available school capacity utilized; no overcrowding.
4. More pupils and better schools.

Nearly all superintendents caught the spirit of the idea, and the results were better than expected. The school year opened formally on September 2, 1924, and closed June 10, 1925. The general attendance in Government schools was good, though not all that is to be desired, and in public schools the enrollment of Indian children was larger than ever before, the average attendance varying according to local conditions of health, interest, and supervision of attendance. The trend of attendance toward public schools is quite marked, as it should be. Each year the sentiment of public-school officials is becoming more friendly.

EXTENSION OF GRADES OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.—A definite policy has been adopted in regard to the grading of the Government Indian schools and this program will in general tend to uniformity between schools of the same class. The day schools and smaller reservation schools will maintain 6 grades, a few of the larger reservation schools and the smaller nonreservation schools 9 grades, and several large nonreservation schools 12 grades. This program has been, and will be, put into operation wherever economic conditions are such as to make possible the maintenance of additional grades, the supplying of essential equipment, and employment of necessary teachers. The program embraces 6 elementary grades,* 3 junior vocational grades, and 3 senior vocational grades, thus conforming to the general trend for elementary and secondary schools. Adoption of this policy constitutes a recognition of the fact that if Indian young people are to compete with those of other nationalities they must have equal educational opportunities. It may take several years to fully perfect this policy, but its adoption is believed to embody the correct principle with regard to Indian schools, especially, and should offer encouragement to Indians and their friends. With rapidly increasing enrollment of Indian children in public schools, including many in public high schools, the development of vocational, junior, and senior courses in the Government boarding schools should meet all legitimate needs for Indian youth.

SUMMER SCHOOLS FOR RETARDED PUPILS.—Immediately following the close of the regular school term of the fiscal year 1924, summer sessions for retarded children were organized in Indian schools throughout the country. The majority of the summer sessions lasted four weeks and approximately 80 per cent of the students who were in attendance made passing grades and thus became eligible to continue in their regular classes instead of having to lose a year in repeating work as was often the case before the policy of holding summer sessions was inaugurated. As 546 students made up work during the summer session, the saving to the Government was approximately \$109,200. This should be recognized as a definite and essential policy fully justified by the economy in education thereby effected.

SUMMER SCHOOLS FOR INSTRUCTORS IN INDIAN SCHOOLS.—Because of the very great importance of health education in its relation to the future of Indians it was deemed advisable, in planning for

summer school attendance this year, to designate certain educational institutions with which arrangements could be made for special instruction in those subjects closely related to health education and to require, as far as possible, the instructors employed in the Indian schools to attend these institutions. The following institutions were designated: The State Teachers' College, Aberdeen, S. Dak.; The Agricultural and Mechanical College, Stillwater, Okla.; The State Teachers' College, Greeley, Colo.; The Northern Arizona State Normal, Flagstaff, Ariz.; Southern Branch of the University of California, Los Angeles, Calif.; The Agricultural College, Corvallis, Oreg.; Stout Institute, Menominee, Wis.; Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York City.

Approximately 400 teachers and other instructors of Indian schools were enrolled in these institutions, not only giving special attention to health education, but also taking many other courses closely related to that subject and yet other courses of general value to teachers. This larger attendance at summer schools shows an increasing interest on the part of the teachers in qualifying themselves for more efficient teaching.

JUNIOR RED CROSS.—The cooperation of the Junior Red Cross was of such value during the fiscal year 1924 that it was believed desirable to invite a continuation of the activities of that organization and to suggest that the main emphasis for the school year be placed on health education. To that end the following letter was circulated:

“OCTOBER 6, 1924.

“To all Superintendents and Employees:

“During the present year the Junior Red Cross will continue to cooperate with the Indian schools as they did during the past year, but with the main emphasis on health. Those schools which have these organizations should perfect them.

“In connection with this special emphasis, the American Child Health Association has cooperated in planning a program for all Indian schools. The prevalence of disease among Indians is startling. One large reservation reported that 20 per cent of the children examined for entrance into school were tubercular. If disease is as prevalent as this, ill health must be still more so. These conditions can be combated best, perhaps, through the schools. For this reason the work outlined in the program of health education which is attached must be made a special topic this year. During the succeeding years it will become a regular topic with special emphasis on it.

“The American Child Health Association, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City, with its splendid organization and its wealth of material stands ready to cooperate with us in putting over this program. Any teacher or employee who faces a problem that is troublesome can get assistance by writing to this organization. They will be glad to hear from you and will welcome an opportunity to assist you.

“The splendid example of cooperation which this association gives should not be lost on the workers in our service. The program as outlined offers many opportunities for agency and school employees to join forces in this work. The conferences outlined in the day

school program are vital elements in the conduct of the program. Every employee in the service participating in these conferences ought to feel a personal interest and responsibility in the matters discussed and should be willing, yes, solicitous, to do the part assigned him or her. Our united efforts over a term of years ought to materially improve the conditions that have been found to exist among the Indian people. The effects of a thoughtful, wisely planned, constructive program of health education will, in part, be immediately apparent, but they should be felt even more strongly in the second, the third, and the fourth generations.

"The commissioner has an intense interest in this program, as does everyone who has the welfare of the Indian at heart. Let us attack this program with the spirit of crusaders, to the end that the American Indian may take his place in the ranks of American citizens as a clean, upstanding, vigorous, healthy individual, physically and mentally able to make the biggest contribution of which he is capable."

Prior to the issuance of this letter conferences had been held at Santa Fe, N. Mex., and at Rosebud, S. Dak., for the purpose of outlining a program of health education for Indian schools. The adoption of this program, to be given a permanent and prominent place in the general course of study for Indian schools, is believed to be the most important educational event of the year. To combat diseases already contracted is necessary and of importance, but to give instruction to the healthy children which will result in the formation of health habits is of much greater importance. It is better to expend thousands of dollars in prevention than to expend hundreds of thousands in attempting to cure.

The health-education program was introduced in all Indian schools and other schools in which Indian children are enrolled were invited to cooperate in extending the course to Indians everywhere in the United States. Much emphasis has been given to the subject by the schools throughout the year. The National Red Cross and the American Child Health Association have rendered all possible help with the program. A number of special bulletins prepared under the direction of the American Child Health Association have been printed and circulated in the schools. Arrangements have been made for the American Child Health Association to prepare one bulletin for each month of the school year 1926, those bulletins defining special phases of health education and being used to supplement the regular health program.

IMPROVEMENT OF INDIAN HOMES, AND THE RED CROSS.—Probably the greatest need in connection with the education of the Indian youth of this generation is the improvement of the homes to which, in a majority of cases, they must return. With the aid of modern school facilities for about 80 per cent of the Indian children, they are making wonderful progress; in fact, such rapid progress that the parents, particularly under the economic hardships of the war period and the greater handicaps of the reconstruction period, have not been able to keep pace with the needs of the awakened children. This fact being recognized, special efforts are being made to find ways and means of encouraging the Indians to greater effort toward preparing homes suitable for their children when they return from school with cognizance of better living standards and a desire to

help their home folks to establish and maintain such standards. The task is a large one and will require cooperation by every available organization. The Junior Red Cross and the American Child Health Association are already at work with the school force. The Red Cross has been at work among reservation communities, particularly along health lines, and just now its representatives are making plans to give demonstrations during the next few years in the interest of home improvement. They have decided to place trained home-economics teachers and trained nurses in certain districts and to develop there a program of home improvement which it is hoped will extend its influence among neighboring Indians. Their efforts, contributed in harmony with the plans and best thought of the office, should be successful in bringing about a distinct advance in the matter of better home conditions, to which Indian students may return with the hope of maintaining to some extent the ideals and standards which have been taught them in the schools.

EFFECT OF ADJUSTED COMPENSATION FOR EMPLOYEES.—Unquestionably the increase of salaries under reclassification has had much to do with a marked improvement in the personnel of the service. Many who were inclined to drift along, taking roads of least resistance, discouraged because of low salaries, insufficient to enable them to live decently and respectably, have taken new courage and are now rendering good service. The standard of efficiency has been raised materially because of increased compensation, and this has made it possible to make a material reduction in the number of employees. During the year 534 positions throughout the service were dropped, but the increased school facilities provided in the Southwest made necessary the establishment of 190 new positions, making a net reduction of 344 positions, representing an annual expenditure for salaries of \$284,651. In addition, positions in the Washington office were discontinued carrying a total expenditure for salaries of \$19,810.

READING CIRCLE WEEK.—In accordance with past practice, all school employees were required to read certain books which were selected because adapted to aid teachers in their study of subjects chosen for special consideration during the year. The *Personality of the Teacher*, by Charles McKenny, was selected for the purpose of promoting greater individual efficiency. *Health Education in Rural Schools*, by J. Mace Andress, was used in connection with the health program for the year. Instructors were encouraged to read other books of special value in relation to their individual needs.

THE SOUTHWEST.—Through the generosity of Congress in providing funds for construction purposes in the Southwest, increased capacity has been provided for as many children as it has been possible to enroll, and with the completion of projects now under way, including the conversion of Fort Wingate Military Post into a school to be known as the Charles H. Burke School, with a capacity, when completed, for 750 children, the building period is rapidly nearing an end. It will be necessary to enlarge more of the Pueblo and Hopi day schools and possibly to construct a few new day schools among those tribes as well as to provide funds to construct some buildings at schools already in operation to balance them, but certainly the end of new construction and enlargement is in sight.

More liberal upkeep and maintenance funds are and will be needed for schools to make it possible to operate them in a really efficient manner.

PERSONNEL

RECLASSIFICATION.—This has been the first year of the operation of adjusted compensation in the field service, as permissible under the classification act, and the results, both as to better feeling among the employees and increased efficiency, have been noticeable. There are still some inequalities in salaries which it is hoped will be eventually adjusted, but generally speaking our field personnel has been materially strengthened by the present classification in that we have been able during the past year to accomplish our work with a considerably reduced force. The number of positions has been reduced by 344, so that we enter the fiscal year 1926 with a field force of 4,932 positions, which is the lowest number authorized in the history of the Indian field service since it has assumed its present magnitude. This has been accomplished by means of consolidations and abolishment of positions, notwithstanding the fact that during the year 1925 it was necessary to establish positions for four new boarding schools and to provide additional employees for increased capacity at several others. It was also necessary to provide employees for increased medical activities and for the new Coolidge Dam, upon which the preliminary work has been commenced. The positions authorized on July 1, 1925, include several for the new Charles H. Burke School necessary in connection with preliminary organization at that place.

INDIAN LAND INTERESTS

ALLOTMENTS.—During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1925, a total of 1,909 allotments were made and approved to individual Indians embracing lands on various reservations aggregating approximately 595,000 acres as shown in the following table:

Reservation	Number of allotments	Acreage
Colorado River, Ariz.....	3	30,000
Round Valley, Calif.....	1	10,000
Leech Lake, Minn.....	1	19,210
Mille Lac, Minn.....	282	1,878,140
White Earth, Minn.....	2	162,050
Fort Belknap, Mont.....	1,171	539,065,264
Fallon, Nev.....	10	100,000
Walker River, Nev.....	2	40,000
Fort Berthold, N. Dak.....	2	179,890
Klamath, Oreg.....	2	160,000
Umatilla, Oreg.....	44	3,521,290
Warm Springs, Oreg.....	1	160,000
Cheyenne River, S. Dak.....	266	41,353,370
Lower Brule, S. Dak.....	20	3,210,390
Colville, Wash.....	1	120,000
Kalispell, Wash.....	91	3,808,170
Quinalt, Wash.....	11	880,000
Total.....	1,909	594,697,474

In addition to the foregoing, 104 allotments were made on the public domain in various States embracing 14,684.57 acres.

QUINAIELT ALLOTMENTS.—In accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court on April 7, 1924 (224 U. S. 466), in the case of *Tommy Payne v. United States of America*, which was a suit brought by an Indian of the Quinaielt Reservation to compel this department to allot to him lands containing valuable merchantable timber, preparation has been made for the allotting of all the Indians who are found to be eligible for allotment on the Quinaielt Reservation without regard to the value of the timber on their allotment selections. A special appropriation of funds was provided for the work by Congress in the second special deficiency appropriation for the fiscal year 1925, approved on March 4, 1925 (Public 631). On April 15, 1925, Special Allotting Agent Charles E. Roblin was detailed to the Quinaielt Reservation to take charge of the surveying and allotting, and Superintendent William B. Sams, of the Taholah Agency, has charge of all cases wherein there is a question as to the eligibility of the applicant, his finding being, of course, subject to review by this office and the department in the event of an appeal therefrom. The special allotting agent has organized a surveying crew, and the work is now progressing in a very satisfactory manner. He reports that to date of June 24, 1924, there have been certified to him the names of 422 Indians who are eligible, and it is estimated that there will be several hundred others who will be found eligible for allotment.

INDIAN ENROLLMENTS.—Work on the final roll of the Chippewa Indians of the Lac du Flambeau Reservation, Wis., was taken up under the provisions of the act of May 10, 1924 (43 Stat. L. 132), and instructions were issued to prepare a roll of the Indians of the Quinaielt Reservation, Wash. Neither roll was completed during the year, but the field work on each is far advanced.

The act of June 4, 1924 (43 Stat. L. 376), provides for the making of a final roll of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina upon the approval of the conveyance of their property to the United States. Because of the fact that the conveyance has not been consummated, the preparation of the roll has not been started.

EXTENSION OF TRUST PERIOD.—The period of trust was extended by order of the President on allotments made to Indians on the reservations at Bois Fort and Deer Creek, Minn.; Colville and Yakima, Wash.; and Omaha, Nebr. The period of trust was also extended for 10 years on patents issued to the Twenty-Nine Palms and Cabazon Bands of Mission Indians in California.

LEASING OF INDIAN LANDS.—The policy of the Government has been to give each Indian a tract of land and encourage him to make his living thereon, and at the same time to acquire the arts of civilization. The Indians have accordingly been urged to make homes and to farm their allotments. The surplus lands—those not used—are leased for agricultural purposes not only for the immediate revenue, but for the benefits of cultivation and permanent improvements finally accruing to the Indian owner. During the past year there were over 40,000 farming and grazing leases made for such purposes on about 4,000,000 acres of allotted land. The Indians received therefor, in addition to other benefits, a cash rental of approximately \$5,000,000.

CALIFORNIA INDIANS.—Two tracts of land, one containing 1 acre and the other containing 2 acres, together with water rights, were purchased at a total cost of \$3,150 for the relief of homeless Indians in the vicinity of Big Pine, Calif. These purchases are under the jurisdiction of the superintendent of the Bishop Indian School, and it is estimated that they will supply home sites for nine Indian families convenient to the labor opportunities and school advantages of the town of Big Pine.

LANDS RESERVED FOR INDIANS.—Under the act of March 3, 1925, (Public No. 550), 40 acres on the public domain in New Mexico were permanently withdrawn for the use and benefit of certain Navajo Indians. By Executive order of March 18, 1925, approximately three townships on the public domain in Nevada were temporarily withdrawn for the use and benefit of the Indians of the Walker River Reservation. By Executive order of February 27, 1925, 320 acres on the public domain in Arizona were temporarily withdrawn and reserved for use as a camping ground for the pupils of the Indian school at Phoenix.

TOWNSITES.—Regulations were approved for the appraisal and sale by public auction of lots within the townsites of Hayes and Lodge Pole on the Fort Belknap Reservation, Mont., as authorized by the act of March 3, 1921 (41 Stat. L. 1355). The proceeds of these sales will be credited to the tribal fund of the Fort Belknap Indians.

RIGHTS OF WAY FOR HIGHWAYS, BRIDGES, RAILROADS, ETC.—New regulations concerning rights of way and easements for various purposes are in course of preparation, in order to conform to recent laws. These rules will include all effective provisions and exclude all obsolete ones.

The policy of cooperation with the local and State highway authorities in connection with the opening of public highways has been continued with the result that many additional miles of road have been authorized. When constructed these roads will be of great benefit to the Indians and to the general public by affording them increased transportation facilities and enhancing the value of their lands.

A notable accomplishment was the settlement of the claims of the Fond du Lac Indians against the United States Railroad Administration for damages resulting from fire alleged to have been caused by the engines of the Great Northern Railway Co. during the period of Government operation. These claims, numbering 245, were for an aggregate amount of \$222,968.77.

IMPORTANT LEGISLATION

A number of important items of legislation affecting Indian matters were enacted by the second session of the Sixty-eighth Congress, including the following:

The act of March 3, 1925 (Public, No. 549), authorizing cancellation of restricted fee patents issued to Indians of the Winnebago Reservation, Nebr., and the issuance of trust patents in lieu thereof containing a restriction against alienation for 10 years;

The act of March 3, 1925 (Public, No. 551), authorizing exchanges of Government and privately owned lands on the additions to the

Navajo Reservation in Arizona, established by Executive orders of January 8, 1900, and November 14, 1901;

The act of February 20, 1925 (Public, No. 429), authorizing exchanges of Government and privately owned lands on the Walpai Reservation, Ariz.;

The act of March 3, 1925 (Public, No. 532), authorizing the sale to the city of Los Angeles of certain land purchased for the homeless Indians in California;

The act of February 28, 1925 (Public, No. 503), authorizing an appropriation of \$422,939.01 to compensate Chippewa Indians of Minnesota for timber in connection with the settlement for the Minnesota National Forest;

The act of March 4, 1925 (Public, No. 608), to extend the time of payment for land sold on the ceded part of the Fort Peck Reservation, Mont., and for forfeiture of purchase money and cancellation of entries in certain cases.

INDIAN CLAIMS.—Jurisdictional bills authorizing the adjudication of the following Indian claims were enacted during the year, and petitions are being filed by the Indians in the United States Court of Claims:

Ponca Indians in Oklahoma and Nebraska. Act approved January 9, 1925 (Public, No. 312).

Yankton Band of Sioux Indians, South Dakota, for claim to Red Pipestone Quarries. Act approved January 9, 1925 (Public, No. 313).

Delaware Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma. Act approved February 7, 1925 (Public, No. 367).

Indians in the State of Washington, west of the Cascade Mountains, except the S'Klallam or Clallam Tribe. Act approved February 12, 1925 (Public, No. 402).

Kansas or Kaw Tribe of Indians. Act approved March 3, 1925 (Public, No. 577).

The act of March 3, 1925 (Public, No. 533), authorized the appropriation of \$400,000 in settlement of the claims against the Government of the S'Klallam or Clallam Tribe of Indians. When this amount shall have been appropriated by Congress prompt steps will be taken to pay out the money per capita to the Indians entitled thereto as provided by the act cited.

SUITS FILED IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

Suits were filed during the year in the United States Court of Claims for the adjudication of Indian claims as follows:

Assiniboin Tribe, Oklahoma. Suit filed June 2, 1925.

Delaware Tribe, Oklahoma. Suit filed May 28, 1925.

Indians of the Fort Berthold Reservation, N. Dak. Amended petition filed July 31, 1924, reinstating these claims before the Court of Claims.

Indians of the Klamath Reservation, Oreg. Suits filed May 21, 23, and 25, 1925.

Stockbridge Tribe, Wisconsin. Petition filed August 6, 1925.

Yankton Sioux, South Dakota. Suit filed September 30, 1924, for claim to Red Pipestone Quarries.

INDIAN FARMING AND STOCK RAISING

FARMING.—With respect to the adult Indians, the primary object of this service is to assist them in achieving self-support through the use of their land for farming purposes and for livestock. It is, of course, not the intention to make farmers or stockmen out of all the Indians; but where Indians not otherwise gainfully employed have available land suited to these industries, every effort is made to encourage them in the effective use thereof. While detailed figures are not yet available, preliminary reports indicate that there has been a substantial increase during the year in the number of Indians farming and in the acreage cultivated; and also that the Indians are constantly improving their methods and becoming more proficient in the use of modern agricultural equipment and machinery. The following extracts from the reports typify the progress that has been made throughout the service:

“There will be a much larger amount of wheat threshed than for several years. The price will also be good, being higher than last season.”

“We have fully 100 per cent gain in farm activity this spring beyond that of prior years. Should there be a seasonable year, our yield will be large.”

“Never before in the history of these people have they done so much work. Their crops show it. * * * All crops are in fine condition and the harvest will be immense.”

STOCK RAISING.—There is comparatively little change in livestock conditions during the year, due principally to the generally unsatisfactory status of the livestock market. Despite this, however, the Indians within the several reservations are taking an active interest in improvement of the grade of their stock and in betterment of conditions generally. This is particularly true in the Southwest, where the Indians have been induced to engage extensively in the sheep-raising industry. On the Mescalero Reservation, where sheep were issued to a large part of the tribe, the Indians who objected to engaging in that industry are now asking that sheep be issued to them. On several of the reservations the incomes of the Indians from that source are contributing largely to their self-support.

There appears to be a prospect of solving the problem of disposing of the worthless horses on the ranges through an arrangement which contemplates using the animals for the manufacture of fertilizer, packing-house products, and other commercial purposes.

The control of contagious diseases among the livestock of the Indians has progressed to such an extent that their stock is comparatively free from such diseases and it has been possible to reduce the force of employees engaged in this activity.

INDUSTRIAL SURVEY.—The system of industrial surveys inaugurated several years ago, as mentioned in my last report, has been continued with splendid results. Complete reports are on file from about 60 reservations, and surveys are in progress on 30 additional reservations which will be completed as rapidly as possible. A separate survey is made of each home by the superintendent, accompanied by the farmer, field matron, and physician, complete information being secured relative to the industrial and economic

status of the family, its means, and resources. A picture is also taken of the home, occupants, and surroundings, which is sent to the office with the report showing allotment number, degree of blood, number in family, education, and land holdings of each member, location and description of home, crops raised, available equipment, and a tentative industrial program for the family. The superintendents report that these visits have been the means of developing a closer bond of sympathy and understanding between the Indians and the superintendent and employees.

FIVE-YEAR PROGRAM.—Systematic programs have been adopted on many of the reservations setting forth definite objectives to be accomplished each year for a period of five years. This method has brought about material progress among the Indians; and it is expected that programs will be approved for a considerable number of additional reservations during the next year. The program is first made for the reservation as a whole, and then, on the basis of the industrial survey reports, a program is worked out for each separate family. To systematize the work and make it more effective, farm chapters have been organized on many of the reservations, with representative Indians as officers thereof. Competition between the chapters stimulates the work and furnishes an incentive for increased effort along industrial lines. The State agricultural colleges cooperate in every practical way and have placed their facilities at our disposal for the benefit of the Indians.

HOME BUILDING.—One of the important objectives of the five-year program is an improved home for each family according to the circumstances of the owner. Where funds are available and the Indian has reached the stage where he is ready for a permanent home, in most localities, he brings in the logs from the mountains to the agency sawmill where the logs are manufactured into lumber for his use. This leaves only the doors, windows, hardware, and roofing to be purchased by the superintendent from available funds, and sold to the Indians on easy terms. Where the Indians have been superstitious about living in a house after a death has occurred therein, the superintendents are gradually obviating this difficulty by having the sick Indian removed from the house to a tent. As time goes on this superstition will be gradually overcome. To encourage the Indians in providing themselves with better homes, the superintendents keep plans and pictures of the completed buildings on exhibit at the agency office and other places. These act as an incentive by showing the Indians just what their homes will look like when completed, and implant in them the desire therefor. Where the Indians have individual funds on deposit under supervision derived from oil and gas royalties, lease rentals, land sales, etc., it is the practice to encourage them to use such funds for the construction of improved homes.

REIMBURSABLE FUNDS.—One of the most important factors in the progress made by the Indians within recent years has been the use of reimbursable funds, which comprise two classes, viz, appropriations made by Congress for this specific purpose, and tribal funds authorized by Congress for general support and civilization purposes. The policy is to use tribal funds for this purpose wherever available, and thus leave the reimbursable appropriation for expenditure on the reservations which have no tribal funds, as this ap-

appropriation is always insufficient to meet the demands made upon it. The use of this fund is intimately correlated with the five-year program. On this point one superintendent reports:

"As the office is aware, these Indians have had no personal funds for years to speak of and therefore have not been in a position to make payments on these individual accounts, and the fact that they have been able to do so at this time is due to the benefits derived from the first year of the five-year program."

The appropriations from 1914 to 1920 specified June 30, 1925, as the date for the return to the Treasury of expenditures therefrom. The following table shows the status of repayments:

	Repayments	Balance unpaid
Funds due in Treasury June 30, 1925.....	\$1, 806, 137. 31	\$587, 610. 78
Other funds.....	1, 504, 377. 47	799, 921. 75
	3, 310, 514. 78	1, 387, 532. 53

These figures obtained from reports for June 30, 1925.
Five reports not received at date of compilation.

As the use of this fund becomes more generally established among the Indians the percentage of loss, already small, will be gradually reduced from year to year.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUBS.—Boys' and girls' club work among the Indians has made excellent progress during the year, and is now established as one of the most important and helpful features of the industrial program. This work was inaugurated in a systematic way about a year ago and at the time of my last annual report there were approximately 400 Indian children enrolled in the clubs. The work has now been introduced in 40 reservations with a total membership of over 1,800 Indian boys and girls, who finance their own projects, which include pig, calf, poultry, sheep, goat, corn, potato, garden, onion, bread, cooking, sewing, nursing, and rope clubs. The club enrollment of 1,800 is exclusive of the Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma, which reports over 2,500 members. Club leaders are now selected from employees of the service, and include teachers, farmers, field matrons, and day-school principals and inspectors, with a few returned Indian students who have developed the necessary qualities of leadership therefor.

A feature of the club work consists of educational trips on a competitive basis to the State short course, encampments, and fairs, and it is hoped to send an Indian demonstration team to the National Club Congress to be held in connection with the Chicago Livestock Show next fall.

To stimulate interest in the club work, a bulletin is issued called the "Indian Boys' and Girls' Club News," containing news and personal items about the work, which is distributed to all club members and other interested persons. The following is a typical extract therefrom:

"Allen Ware, a Kiowa boy who entered a pig at the county fair, took the sweepstakes over all entries and sold his prize pig for \$95. This attracted the attention of the president of the Poland China Association and all Kiowa pig club members were invited to join."

ROADS AND BRIDGES

Appropriations for road and bridge work on the reservations were available as follows:

ROADS

Hoop Valley (reimbursable)-----	\$8,000
Red Lake (tribal funds)-----	9,000
Mescalero (reimbursable)-----	12,000
Wind River (reimbursable)-----	10,000

BRIDGES

Cochiti and San Juan Pueblos (reimbursable)-----	\$82,000
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Contracts have been let for the Cochiti and San Juan Bridges, after readvertising on the basis of bidders' own designs, with a resultant saving of \$22,500 as compared with the original bids based on designs prepared by the State highway department.

Under decisions of the Comptroller General interpreting a provision of the Federal highway act, the entire cost of that portion of any public highway across tribal and trust-patent allotted Indian land may be paid from the State's apportionment of funds appropriated by the act if the State will agree thereto and if the road is part of the State's approved 7 per cent system. This has given a great impetus to the construction of public roads on Indian reservations, a total of 433.94 miles having been built, at an aggregate expenditure of \$3,592,245.

OIL AND GAS

Due to the depressed condition of the oil industry generally, caused by overproduction, the low price of crude oil, and unsettled market conditions, leasing activities on Indian reservations were below normal during the greater part of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925. However, the present outlook indicates that the oil industry will be more active during the coming year, due primarily to the unparalleled consumption of gasoline and the greatly increased demand for other petroleum products, which will naturally increase the price of crude oil and thus create a greater incentive for its production.

While the production from Indian leases was almost as great as last year, the number of acres leased and the amount of revenue received were considerably less. The falling off in the amount of revenue received was largely due to a decrease in the amount of bonus received from the sale of Osage leases. Notwithstanding these adverse conditions, a very favorable showing was made, as is evidenced by the fact that 146,147 acres were leased for oil and gas mining purposes. The gross oil production for the year was approximately 48,138,278 barrels and the revenue received by the Indians from existing leases approximated \$16,939,697.

In the Osage Reservation alone there were at the end of the year 475,769 acres under lease for oil-mining purposes, on which there were 9,357 producing wells, with a total oil production of 33,662,179 barrels for the year, from which the Osage Indians received a revenue of \$12,141,620. Under the jurisdiction of the Superintendent for the Five Civilized Tribes there were 806,173 acres under lease, upon which there were 7,047 producing wells, with a total oil production

of 13,532,857 barrels for the year, from which the Indians received a revenue of \$4,214,100.

During the year six wells were completed on leases located on the Navajo treaty reservation, four of which are producing. There are now 14 producing wells on the reservation, the oil from which is of a very high grade and contains a large gasoline content. A deep test well is being drilled on the Rattlesnake structure for the purpose of testing out the sands in the lower horizons. The Midwest Refining Co. has laid a 3-inch pipe line from its lease on the Hogback structure to Farmington, N. Mex., a distance of 20.1 miles. The Santa Fe Co. has laid a 2-inch pipe line from its lease on the Rattlesnake structure to connect with the west end of the Midwest Refining Co.'s Hogback line, a distance of about 14 miles. The United Oil Co. has built a small refinery at Farmington, N. Mex., which will take care of at least part of the production from the Rattlesnake structure. Based on the report and recommendation of the Bureau of Mines the department on April 25, 1925, approved, as a price basis for computing royalties, a differential of 60 cents per barrel above the mid-continent price for 36–38.9 gravity oil produced on the Hogback structure and a differential of 45 cents for oil produced on the Rattlesnake structure.

On May 18, 1925, a hearing was held with representatives of Osage operators with regard to revoking the order of May 9, 1923, which permitted lessees to hold their leases without drilling upon payment of an annual rental of \$1 per acre, and the superintendent was advised by letter approved June 4, 1924, that the order would not be changed so far as existing leases were concerned, but that advertisements of lands offered thereafter should indicate that at least one well be drilled within 12 months from date of approval, as provided in the lease.

During the period of overproduction and low prices several oil companies operating in the Osage Reservation were granted permission to remove from the reservation oil produced from their leases and to store the same. When the oil which had been run to storage was sold a question arose whether the royalty settlements should be made on the basis of the price prevailing on the day of removal of the oil from the reservation for storage or the price received on the day of sale. The matter was presented to the department for consideration and the solicitor on January 31, 1925, held that settlement should be made on the basis of the price prevailing on the date of removal, provided it be removed before the sale thereof, unless a different basis of settlement be stipulated in an agreement executed by the parties to the lease with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

On July 23, 1924, the department prescribed new regulations under section 3 of the act of February 28, 1891 (26 Stat. L. 795), as amended by the act of May 29, 1924 (43 Stat. L. 244), to govern the leasing of tribal Indian lands for mining purposes. These regulations provide that oil and gas leases on tribal lands shall be sold at public auction to the highest responsible bidder in tracts not exceeding 640 acres: *Provided, however,* That the Secretary of the Interior in his discretion may offer at public auction an exploratory lease for any number of acres not exceeding 4,800 on structures where there is no lease; also that the 10-year term of existing tribal oil and gas

leases may, with the consent of the tribal council speaking for and on behalf of the Indians, be extended for as long a time as oil or gas is found in paying quantities. A new lease form for use in leasing restricted allotted Indian lands for oil and gas mining purposes was promulgated May 1, 1925. New regulations have been prescribed to govern the leasing of restricted Indian lands for mining purposes, but have not as yet been printed. These regulations, in accordance with the present policy of the department, provide that all oil and gas leases on such lands shall be offered at public auction. The requirement contained in the old regulations to the effect that a filing fee of \$6 shall be collected in connection with each lease or assignment is omitted from the new regulations.

INDIAN EMPLOYMENT

It has not been an easy task to lead the Indian rapidly toward individual enterprise, but he has learned that his undivided initiative is indispensable to the highest service that he can render to himself or to his race. Evidences of this lesson appear not only in his growing tendency toward settled family life, with the convenience and comforts of a permanent home, but in the ambition of the younger element to find employment in the miscellaneous activities of modern affairs.

The encouragement of adult heads of families in the essentials of individual prosperity is having promising results through our five-year program on many reservations, and the Government schools are chiefly instrumental in the vocational guidance of Indian students. Through industrial training the boys and girls are acquiring interest and skill in the occupations of white people and are becoming eager to participate in them. The curricula of the schools offers a many-sided experience in gardening, poultry, dairying, crop production, farm mechanics, and other trades. The training in domestic science under the direction of the school mothers and teachers of home economics gives the girls proficiency in a wide range of household duties. Instruction in many of the larger schools is supplemented by vacation employment of the older pupils, termed "Outing service," where they gain experience in the varied activities of white communities, make friends, and are encouraged by a new environment to become efficient in the opportunities presented for remunerative work. These students are adequately paid and many of the more ambitious remain in their outing homes throughout the year attending high school with their patron's children. Their earnings reach approximately \$125,000 a year.

During the past year the employment of student labor was unusually large. The lighter work of thinning and hoeing sugar beets affords vacation service for many of the small boys, and combines with good wages invigorating health benefits attending a climatic change. The following excerpt from a letter addressed by the vice president of the Garden City Co., Kansas, to the supervisor of Indian employment is suggestive of the results:

"The last of the 220 Indians who were furnished by you for work in the Garden City beet fields have been returned to their various schools and reservations. We are writing you this letter—a word of praise for the boys, and your department as a whole—because of

the splendid work they performed during the two months they were here. For your information not one word of complaint was received against their work from over 200 growers for whom they performed labor."

Indians are an increasing factor in the constructive development of the West, where they are employed not only as day laborers in cotton fields, mines, and on railroad, irrigation, and other construction, but are filling responsible posts in business and professional lines. The fleet of trucks started in 1924 has recently been doubled and passenger facilities, with information concerning available employment, are placed on various reservations for transporting workers to different points at a minimum charge. Headquarters for the trucks in charge of the employment official have been established at a central point, with reconditioning shops which will constitute an automobile school for Indians, where they may learn practical repair work, driving, and handling of motor-driven vehicles.

PRINCIPAL IRRIGATION ACTIVITIES

Perplexing economic problems confronting the farmers, particularly the irrigationists, are resulting in concentrated thought and effort being given to the complete scope of the irrigation subject to permit of a more successful program to include not only those problems dealing with the construction features of irrigation systems but to provide comfortable homes and make successful farmers of our Indians.

Congress in the enabling act of June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. L. 475), authorizing the construction of the Coolidge Dam across the canyon of the Gila River near San Carlos, Ariz., for the purpose of providing irrigation for lands allotted to the Pima Indians and for irrigation of such other lands in public and private ownership as may be feasibly irrigated from the waters impounded by the dam, imposed obligations not previously contained in legislation applying to the reclamation of Indian lands with a view of taking advantage of past experience along these lines.

On deferred payments an interest charge of 4 per cent per annum is made and no money can be expended on account of any lands in private ownership coming within the project until appropriate repayment contracts covering such lands shall have been executed with a district organized under State law, confirmed by decree of a court of competent jurisdiction, the form of such contract to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior. Individual holdings within the project are restricted to 160 acres with a view to making the project economically sound.

The interior appropriation act for the fiscal year 1926 made immediately available \$450,000 for beginning work provided for in the act of June 7, 1924. The provisions of the basic act, as above indicated, are numerous, and in addition to the foregoing it is necessary to perfect and negotiate a basic contract with the board of governors of the Florence-Casa Grande project, after which the individual landowners' signatures thereto must be secured. This is due to the fact that the department now has contracts covering the distribution of the natural flow of the Gila River to 27,000 acres of private lands,

and it is essential and desirable that such lands be designated as coming within the San Carlos project. It is necessary to ascertain the lands in public and private ownership best entitled to be brought within the project and to perfect the plans for the definition of the project so that it may be approved by the Secretary of the Interior to enable the carrying out of the mandate of Congress.

Arrangement, if possible, also must be made for the relocation of approximately 12 miles of the Southern Pacific Railroad Co.'s tracks by agreement; or if this be not possible, by starting condemnation proceedings therefor. The engineering features of the project preliminary to construction have been carried on, and under date of June 17, 1925, a board of consulting engineers was appointed to supervise plans and specifications for this structure. Prior thereto on May 16, 1925, there was appointed a board to appraise the various rights of the Apache Indians on the San Carlos Reservation that will be affected by construction of the reservoir. The preliminary work of this project is progressing as rapidly as can be expected in view of the various requirements imposed by the act authorizing the project. The legal work has been placed in the hands of Mr. John F. Truesdell, who is familiar with conditions on the ground and with the Indians' problems. The Department of Justice is handling the suit for the adjudication of the water rights of the natural flow of the Gila River. A tentative form of bill has been drafted and no doubt suit will be instituted in the near future for the settlement of the water rights of the Indians and the white water users along this stream. The outlook, in view of these conditions, is indeed promising for these Indians. They are of a peaceful nature, agriculturists for generations and, with an adequate supply of water to enable the proper cultivation of their lands, will undoubtedly be a self-sustaining people.

The diversion dam with bridge superstructure across the Gila River at Sacaton, Ariz., was reported on June 15 of this year to be approximately complete. This dam was constructed for the benefit of the Indians at a cost approximating \$700,000. In addition to the construction of this dam, work on the construction of the Florence-Casa Grande Canal has been continued.

The drainage system at the Pueblo Isleta, commenced in 1923, has been completed at an approximate cost of \$45,000. Approximately 3,500 acres of agricultural land have been reclaimed by this work at an average cost of about \$14.40 an acre. The drainage project is functioning even better than was expected, and it is believed that the results show greater success than anticipated in teaching these Indians and those of the other pueblos along the Rio Grande the value of reclaiming their water-logged lands by this method.

Work was continued on water development by drilling of wells to increase the supply for irrigation, domestic, and stock purposes on the Navajo and Hopi Reservations in Arizona and New Mexico. The sum of \$45,000 was available for this purpose. The benefits of this work were particularly felt during the past year which was an exceptionally dry one in that section of the country. A similar appropriation is available for continuation of this work during next year.

The difficulties experienced in the past in obtaining adequate water supply for the Indians on the Walker River Reservation in Nevada

have not yet been obviated. The Department of Justice has in contemplation the filing of a suit for the adjudication of the waters of the Walker River, from which the Indians obtain their water supply for irrigation. These Indians' crops suffered severely owing to insufficient water flowing down the river to their canals during the past season, and the Indians were more or less discouraged from this loss. The success of their agriculture depends largely upon the outcome of the proposed litigation.

Contracts were let for carrying on part of the rehabilitation program on the Fort Hall project in Idaho. In addition to the work being accomplished by contractors, very satisfactory progress has been made by our regular force in continuing such construction as could be accomplished with our available equipment. The Bureau of Reclamation made payment in the sum of \$700,000, as provided in the act approved May 9, 1924, for that area of the Fort Hall Bottoms which will be inundated by the construction of the American Falls Reservoir as part of the Minidoka project. Of this sum, \$600,000 was deposited in the Treasury for the benefit of the Indians, and draws 4 per cent interest. The other \$100,000 was expended for enlarging the main Fort Hall Canal to sufficient additional capacity to provide carrying facilities for the irrigation of the Michaud Flats, a unit of the Fort Hall project which has not yet been developed. It is contemplated to complete during the next fiscal year the rehabilitation program on the project, thereby making adequate irrigation facilities for the irrigation of some 52,000 acres of land which is considered to be as fine agricultural land as any in the State of Idaho.

Construction work was continued on the Flathead project, in addition to the operation and maintenance work. Considerable dissatisfaction has been evidenced by the farmers of this project, because it has not been completed earlier. The ultimate irrigable area of the project approximates 125,000 acres.

The Camas Unit of the project, at least in part, has a doubtful soil quality. The Bureau of Soils of the Department of Agriculture has assigned one of its men to make a soil survey of this unit, and a report on this survey, when received, will be of material benefit in coping with the difficulties arising.

Slight increases in the cultivated areas on the Blackfeet and Fort Peck projects have been made since the placing of the administration of these projects under this bureau. The indications are even more encouraging for the future.

Final report by the commissioners of the LeClair-Riverton Irrigation District was filed in the district court of Fremont County, Wyo., on February 9, 1924, thus completing the final organization of the district. This district, in pursuance of tripartite agreement between the United States Government, the Riverton Ditch Co., and the district approved by the department August 2, 1924, is operating, in addition to the Riverton Ditch Co.'s works, the Government's irrigation works constructed for the benefit of the Indians on the ceded part of the Wind River Reservation in Wyoming. Under this agreement the Government is to pay its proportionate share of the cost of operating the system. Construction work on the diminished part of this reservation has been continued to enable the proper irrigation of the lands within the project. Considerable work of re-

placing old wooden structures, no longer serviceable, with permanent concrete structures has been done. In addition to this the regular work of operating and maintaining the system has been prosecuted.

Construction work of that part of the Satus Unit of the Wapato project, Yakima Reservation, Wash., to be irrigated by gravity from the drainage water from the Wapato project, was carried on, thus assuring the conservation of this drainage water for the lands of the unit. Prior to progress of this work considerable concern had been evidenced that possibly this drainage water would be lost as it flows down to lands in private ownership and might thus be appropriated by others unless steps were taken to enable its being placed to beneficial use on the reservation lands. The possibility of the loss of this water has accordingly been avoided and the lands susceptible of irrigation from this gravity flow can now be irrigated at very small cost.

There has been considerable agitation for the completion of the Wapato Unit of the project on this reservation by the installation of pumping and power machinery. It is estimated that the cost of installing the unit will be \$520,000. When the installation shall have been accomplished the unit will be complete and will then serve 120,000 acres of excellent farm land.

On the Uintah irrigation project, Utah, there are 18 separate headings complicating its operation. Some of the canals and laterals of the project are jointly used by canal and irrigation companies. With a view to facilitating operation, forms of agreements with the Dry Gulch Irrigation Co. were approved February 19, 1925. It is to be hoped that the carrying out of the provisions of these agreements will result in more successful operation of the irrigation works.

On the Crow project in Montana curtailment of construction work, consisting primarily of replacing wooden structures with permanent ones, was effected with an approximate saving in the appropriation of \$67,000 without impairing the operation thereof.

It is also gratifying to note that a saving of \$1,860 per annum has been made in irrigation district No. 1 by the removal of the district office from rented quarters to the Federal building at Yakima.

In addition to the various activities herein enumerated some 150 projects, many of which are small in character, have been operated and maintained during the past year. The total area of irrigable lands under constructed works on Indian projects approximates 636,000 acres, with an ultimate area approximating 1,370,000 acres. The estimated value of the crops raised on these projects for the past year is \$23,000,000. In construction work on these projects to June 30, 1924, there had been expended approximately \$24,000,000, with an additional expenditure approximating \$6,660,000 for operation of constructed works on these projects.

Originally the costs of these Indian projects were considered gratuitous or were payable out of tribal funds. By this latter method of payment the Government advanced funds for the construction of the irrigation works on the diminished parts of the reservations and was to receive its reimbursement from the sale of the lands of the ceded portion of the reservations. By the act of August 1, 1914 (38 Stat. L. 583), however, a change was made in

this method of payment by converting these gratuities into reimbursable expenditures. This law is applicable to Indian irrigation projects except in a few cases where specific law applies.

By the act of February 14, 1920 (41 Stat L. 408), the Secretary of the Interior was directed to begin collection of irrigation charges under authority provided for in the act of August 1, 1914, and in pursuance thereto regulations were promulgated for the levying of assessments of irrigation charges on a per acre basis. In most instances the Indians are not financially able to pay the charges, with the result that the amount collected has been comparatively small.

On the larger projects, the principal ones of which are those on the Yakima and Colville Reservations in Washington, the Klamath Reservation in Oregon, the Blackfeet, Fort Peck, Flathead, Fort Belknap, and Crow Reservations in Montana, the Fort Hall Reservation in Idaho, the Southern Ute Reservation in Colorado, the Pima Reservation in Arizona, the Wind River Reservation in Wyoming, and the Uintah Reservation in Utah, white interests have purchased through Government sale allotments of deceased Indians and are now cultivating their holdings under the respective projects. Assessments are made against the white interests on a per acre basis and every effort is made for collection of the amounts owing. These interests also have suffered financial losses and in many instances have not been able to pay the charges when due. Advantage was accordingly taken by many of them of the relief legislation of May 9, 1924, authorizing the granting of extension of time in which to pay irrigation assessments. The collections on these projects June 30, 1924, on behalf of operation and maintenance charges total \$1,787,718.57, with an additional collection on behalf of construction of \$369,758.51, with other miscellaneous collections, bringing the grand total to \$2,264,859.15.

The beginning of the irrigation season during the calendar year of 1925 indicates that better financial conditions exist among the white water users, as practically no requests have been forwarded to the office asking for additional time in which to pay the obligations to the Government, and it has also been noted that few complaints relative to the management of the projects have been filed; these conditions are indeed gratifying. Much confusion exists due to lack of uniformity of laws applying to Indians' irrigation projects. This is particularly true with reference to collections. On 11 of the projects unpaid charges are a lien against the land, which protects the Government's interests. In order to afford proper protection, it is desirable that a lien be created against lands under all Indian projects to assure repayment of the expenditures.

LAW AND ORDER

INDIAN OFFENSES AND CUSTOMS.—Indians within reservations are punishable in the Federal courts for the seven major crimes specifically mentioned in section 328 of the United States Criminal Code of 1910. For many other offenses made punishable in general by State laws, Indians are, as a rule, exempt from punishment by reason of the provisions of sections 2145 and 2146, United States Revised Statutes. Existing regulations or means of enforcing same are in-

adequate to deal with the situation satisfactorily. In a great many cases there is little reason for recognizing "Indian custom" to defeat the maintenance of well-recognized law and order. The majority of the worst offenders are not the real old or ignorant Indians, but the younger classes, who know better, but who also know that the laws are inadequate to punish them.

By the act of June 2, 1924, all Indians who were not already citizens are made such, and it is believed that with few exceptions they should be made subject to the penal laws applicable to all other citizens. Sections 328 and 329 of the Federal penal code should be enlarged to provide for most cases of crime or offenses committed by Indians within Indian reservations.

SUPPRESSION OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC.—While the appropriation has been decreased again for the current fiscal year, and operations will therefore necessarily be curtailed, good results have been secured. In addition to the law violators actually caught and prosecuted, the activities of the officers have prevented many Indians from being made the victims of those who are criminal enough to debauch them. Much assistance and cooperation is secured from the officers of the Federal Prohibition Director's force, United States marshals and deputies, etc., and from many State officers, such as sheriffs and their deputies, city police, etc. The problem of keeping intoxicating liquors from Indians is still acute, however, and the work is exceedingly hard and hazardous, two of our comparatively small force having been shot to death during the year by criminals engaged in violation of the liquor laws.

PEYOTE.—Reports continue to come in relative to the evil influences of peyote and the crafty schemes of those promoting its sale and use. A Federal law is needed to prohibit or curb its use and sale. Bills heretofore introduced have failed of passage.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.—Indians are more and more adopting the general practice of civilization in marrying in accordance with the laws of the State in which they reside. The old form of "Indian-custom marriage" is not so frequently utilized by Indians who desire to assume the relationship of husband and wife, and where such relationship was entered into by Indian custom they are usually willing to conform to the State law upon request of the superintendent. There are some who, not desiring to take up the marriage relationship in good faith, fall back on the "Indian-custom marriage" and "Indian-custom divorce" to protect them in their licentiousness. On most of the Indian reservations at least it is believed that the Indians are sufficiently well advanced to justify an act of Congress requiring Indians to comply with the State laws in the matter of marriage and divorce. Such law, of course, would not be retroactive, but would provide for legal procedure after the date fixed by the act.

PENSION OF INDIAN SCOUTS.—Many old Indian warriors who rendered faithful service to Uncle Sam in the years gone by have been rewarded by the granting of pensions to assist them in meeting their needs in their old age. At the same time it is to be regretted that others who have lost their discharges and are unable to give the name by which they were enrolled in the Army have been unable, therefore, to secure their pension. A technical construction of law pre-

vents the United States Indian Superintendent in charge of these old scouts from securing a copy of the roster for the purpose of identification through a study of the names and the questioning of the Indians through an interpreter.

FISH WITHIN RESERVATIONS.—During the year this bureau has cooperated with the United States Fish Commission in the restocking of many of the Indian-reservation streams and lakes with fish for the benefit of the Indians and the general public. On a number of Indian reservations fish forms an important part of the subsistence of the Indians. On a few commercial fishing reaches considerable proportions and brings large receipts to the individual fishermen and to the tribe.

FORESTRY

Extensive sales having been made on a number of reservations during recent years, it has been the policy during the past year to restrict offerings of timber except where the economic interests of a particular tribe of Indians clearly demanded its sale, or conditions were peculiarly favorable for a sale at advantageous prices. Thus, on the Klamath Reservation in Oregon only three small tracts were offered, namely, the Big Spring, the Cherry Creek, and the Kawumkan Bend Units. The prices received for yellow pine on these respective units were \$6.36, \$6.11, and \$5.07 per thousand feet. For small units of medium quality these were considered exceptionally high prices. About 20,000,000 feet of yellow pine lying south of the Navajo River within the Jicarilla Reservation in New Mexico, was sold at \$3.60. Sales from individual allotments were made on various reservations at satisfactory prices.

The total amount of timber cut under contract from Indian lands during the fiscal year 1925 was 460,000,000 feet and the total stumpage value of such timber was \$1,858,000. The net proceeds of such sales are placed to the credit of the various tribes or of the individual owning allotments from which the timber is cut, and are then available for purposes beneficial to the Indians. The funds thus derived have done much to improve living conditions among the Indians and to afford them capital as a foundation for economic success.

The winter of 1923-24 and the spring and summer of 1924 marked a period of exceptionally light precipitation throughout the Cascade and Rocky regions. For instance, at the Warm Springs Agency in Oregon the precipitation between January 1, 1924, and September 20, 1924, was only 1½ inches. Anticipating an exceptionally dangerous fire season special preparations were made in April, 1924, and through constant vigilance and effective organization the damage from forest fires on Indian lands was held at a low figure. The funds expended in the establishment of lookout stations and strategic telephonic connections will not be fully effective without a force of men trained and properly stationed for the prompt suppression of incipient conflagrations.

On October 5, 1924, the large sawmill that had been operated on the Menominee Indian Reservation since 1908 was burned. This resulted in a substantial loss, especially on account of the almost com-

plete cessation of logging and milling operations during the remainder of the fiscal year 1925. However, \$186,460.24 was collected as insurance on the property burned and an act approved March 4, 1925 (43 Stat. L. 1330), appropriated \$275,000 for the rebuilding of the mill. The construction of a modern reinforced concrete mill is now in progress and it is expected that milling operations will be resumed in the spring of 1926.

Under authority of an appropriation contained in the Interior appropriation act for the fiscal year 1925 a single-band sawmill has been constructed at Redby, Minn., on the Red Lake Indian Reservation, and during the sawing season of 1925 over 4,000,000 feet of pine timber will be manufactured at this mill. It is hoped that an enterprise may be developed at Redby that will not only afford employment for a large number of Red Lake Indians but will return a substantial profit on a commercial basis.

The Interior appropriation act for 1925 also contains an item of \$25,000 for the construction of telephone lines from the nearest railroad points to the agencies at Sells and Keams Canon in Arizona. The construction of these two telephone lines, each about 75 miles in length, was completed early in June, 1925. Standard equipment was used and the long-desired means of communication with the outside world will assist materially in the carrying on of the work at these two agencies. Steps have also been taken for establishment of telephonic communication with the Havasupai Agency and for rebuilding, on a standard basis, of lines to the Navajo and the Western Navajo Agencies in Arizona.

PUEBLO LANDS BOARD

The act of Congress, approved June 7, 1924 (43 Stats. L. 636), provides for the creation of a board, to be known as the "Pueblo Lands Board," to be composed of three persons—one as the representative of the President, the other two as representatives of the Secretary of the Interior and the Attorney General. The duties of this board consist in adjusting and quieting title to Pueblo lands in New Mexico between settlers and the Pueblo Indians. Mr. Roberts Walker was appointed as the President's representative, Mr. H. J. Hagerman and Mr. Charles H. Jennings to represent the Secretary of the Interior and the Attorney General, respectively. The board has effected an organization and is now actively employed in its field duties at Santa Fe, N. Mex. The expenses of the board are provided for in two special appropriations (43 Stats. L. 756 and 1028), amounting in the aggregate to \$58,500.

NEW YORK INDIAN CLAIMS.—Some of the tribes of the Six Nations Indians of New York, claiming that the sale of certain of their lands to the State of New York was illegal, are seeking to recover large sums of money from the State. It has been reported that attorneys or other representatives of the claimants have assessed members of these tribes in New York and individual Indians in Oklahoma, Wisconsin, Canada, and elsewhere, in sums as much as \$25 per capita for the purpose of obtaining funds with which to institute suit; and that unless the assessments were paid the names of the Indians

approached would be stricken from the tribal rolls. The Indians so assessed have been advised against contributing money for such purposes, and through information received from the Attorney General of New York, that the State would not recognize any such claims as valid and has offered no sum of money in settlement. There is now pending in the United States Supreme Court the case of United States of America *ex rel.* Walter S. Kennedy and Sylvester J. Pierce *v.* William F. Waldo *et al.*, No. 509. This case was the result of action taken by the New York tribal Indian authorities to dispossess certain Indian heirs of certain reservation lands, which action was held illegal by decision of the State court, and the matter was then appealed to the United States Supreme Court. It is believed that the decision when rendered will settle the question of the jurisdiction of the so-called Indians' Peacemakers' Court and of the State courts, as well as the larger question of State and Federal jurisdiction over these Indians and their internal affairs.

PURCHASE OF SUPPLIES

Under contracts for the year entered into in the spring of 1924, and later for subsequent purchases, prices generally remained firm, some staple commodities weakening in the last few months of the year, others maintaining a higher level. Interest in our requirements continued unabated and competition was keen. Supplies of standard quality were purchased and careful inspection by competent employees and others was made before deliveries were accepted, with the result that with but few exceptions favorable comment from field officers has been received. Of especial importance is the fact that all units of the service were kept amply supplied with fuel. Surplus supplies of other governmental branches have been utilized when obtainable on an economical basis. The need is urgent for a simplification of the statutory requirements regarding the procurement, execution, and disposition of supply contracts. Under existing law concerning this matter long delays in the procurement of all essential supplies for the field units are unavoidable and obviously detrimental to sound economic business administration.

HEIRSHIP AND PROBATE

Under the provisions of sections 1 and 2 of the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L. 855, 856), as amended by the act of February 14, 1913 (37 Stat. L. 678), the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to determine the heirs of deceased Indians and to consider their wills, and either approve or disapprove the same as justified. This work has progressed satisfactorily. At the present time there are 12 examiners of inheritance employed in the field, with necessary clerical assistants, whose duty it is to prepare the cases for departmental action, in accordance with formal regulations approved by the department June 19, 1923.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1925, 1,695 heirship cases were settled and 206 wills disposed of, and final disposition was made of 2,250 miscellaneous probate cases for the Indians. Fees in the amount of \$61,994.60 for determination of heirship cases were earned,

and there was earned \$10,500 as fees for the approval of wills, making a total of \$72,494.60. In addition, 378 probate cases were determined in which no fees could be charged, the appraised value being less than \$250. There was collected the sum of \$68,111.59 as fees, a graduated fee ranging from \$20 to \$75 being charged for probating the estates; the money collected is turned into the Federal Treasury.

QUAPAW LEAD AND ZINC MINING LANDS

The leasing of Quapaw Indian restricted allotted lands in Oklahoma for lead and zinc mining purposes is governed by the provisions of the act of Congress of March 3, 1921, and departmental regulations thereunder. At the present time there are 58 lead and zinc mining leases in force covering approximately 7,056 acres of land, and on this acreage there are 49 subleases covering 2,460 acres. There are 106 mines and mills on the restricted lands, 95 of which are producing. During the past year the mines on the restricted Quapaw Indian lands produced 259,432.28 tons of lead and zinc concentrates, which sold for \$15,135,569.23.

The royalties received at the Quapaw Indian Agency during the year for the benefit of the Indian owners of the land aggregated \$1,257,119.16, an amount equal to approximately 8½ per cent of the gross sales of the concentrates. The mines on the restricted Indian lands of the Quapaw Agency supplied approximately 20 per cent of the zinc and 8 per cent of the lead produced in the United States.

In the new leases made during the year increased royalty rates for the Indian owners of the land were obtained and the proper mining development of the land was provided for. The leasing of additional acreage is under consideration. Through the cooperative arrangement with the Bureau of Mines technical data and valuable information has been obtained relating to mineral development, mining operations, and mining improvements on the Quapaw lands, which has materially aided the Indian Office in determining the terms and conditions upon which leases should be made, and the requirements for the proper mining developments.

THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES IN OKLAHOMA

Further progress has been made during the year toward the closing out of the tribal affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes. In the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations the remaining tribal property is valued at \$11,143,241.28, in the Creek Nation at \$128,134.48, and in the Seminole Nation at \$30,000. A few tracts of Cherokee tribal land have not yet been disposed of. There remains to be collected on tribal property heretofore sold a total of \$1,151,502.61.

There are approximately 17,000 Indians of the restricted class, and careful consideration is being given to the proper administration of their affairs, and especially in regard to the education of the children of school age, the removal of restrictions from the Indians who are competent to manage their own affairs, the conservation of the lands and funds of those remaining in the restricted class, the sale of land under Government supervision, and the disbursement of

the proceeds in improving Indian homes, the leasing of the restricted lands for oil and gas and agricultural purposes, and the collection and disbursement of the rentals and royalties.

The reports from the field are to the effect that there is a decided improvement manifested on the Indian farms in the way of increasing production and raising more and better livestock.

Effective cooperation between the field officers of the Indian Service and county representatives in agricultural matters was had during the year, which resulted in benefit to the Indian farmers.

Under the supervision of the field force there was expended during this fiscal year the sum of \$3,774,691.59 of individual Indian money for maintenance, farms, buildings, livestock, and equipment. During the year restrictions were unconditionally removed from the lands of 273 Indians and 80,001.36 acres of restricted individual Indian lands were leased for oil and gas mining purposes, the gross oil production for the year being 13,532,856.81 barrels. The total income from oil and gas was as follows:

Bonus received for leases.....	\$247, 259. 80
Royalty on oil and gas production.....	3, 116, 870. 21
Advance royalty and rental.....	849, 970. 30
Total	4, 214, 100. 31

During the year the cashier for the Five Civilized Tribes has handled a total of \$32,242,673.81, including receipts and disbursements of all classes of funds. There was credited to the individual Indian accounts the sum of \$7,379,551.06.

On June 30, 1925, the balance of individual Indian moneys on hand amounted to \$13,182,949.08.

The very important work of our probate attorneys conducted in that part of Oklahoma formerly the Indian Territory has continued with beneficial results to the restricted Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes and Quapaw Agency. These attorneys have been the means of preventing much wasteful extravagance by their careful supervision of probate cases, checking reports of guardians and investigations of abuses complained of. They have carefully guarded the interests, especially of those Indians who, for want of education, lack of business experience, or because of age or other conditions, are unable to properly protect themselves in matters affecting their property.

The Indians freely consult these attorneys in matters relating to guardianship administration of estates, transactions of various kinds concerning inherited and restricted property, and in regard to the conservation and use of their restricted lands and funds.

In view of the investigation made and information obtained as to the manner in which the estates of Indians were being handled by guardians and administrators under State jurisdiction, an effort was made to obtain legislation with a view of restoring to the Secretary of the Interior the exclusive jurisdiction and control of the funds, lands, and other property of the restricted Indians. The matter is still under consideration with a view of recommending to Congress legislation for the better protection of the property and interests of the restricted Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes

CONCLUSION

In concluding this report I wish to express sincere appreciation of the loyalty and faithfulness of the employees of the Indian Service and the helpful assistance rendered by individuals, missionaries, churches, and organizations working for the benefit of Indians generally, and to acknowledge with gratitude your unfailing cooperation and support.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. H. BURKE,
Commissioner.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

TABLE 1.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1925

[Figures compiled from reports of Indian agency superintendents, supplemented by 1920 census where no Indian representative is located]

Grand total.....	349, 595
Five Civilized Tribes.....	101, 506
By blood.....	75, 519
By intermarriage.....	2, 582
Freedmen.....	23, 405
Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes.....	248, 089

INDIAN POPULATION, BY STATES

Alabama.....	405	Nebraska.....	2, 620
Arizona.....	43, 950	Nevada.....	6, 130
Arkansas.....	106	New Hampshire.....	44
California.....	18, 812	New Jersey.....	99
Colorado.....	792	New Mexico.....	22, 481
Connecticut.....	159	New York.....	6, 135
Delaware.....	2	North Carolina.....	11, 969
District of Columbia.....	37	North Dakota.....	9, 911
Florida.....	466	Ohio.....	152
Georgia.....	125	Oklahoma.....	120, 163
Idaho.....	3, 963	Oregon.....	5, 993
Illinois.....	194	Pennsylvania.....	358
Indiana.....	125	Rhode Island.....	106
Iowa.....	363	South Carolina.....	304
Kansas.....	1, 522	South Dakota.....	24, 241
Kentucky.....	57	Tennessee.....	56
Louisiana.....	1, 066	Texas.....	2, 110
Maine.....	839	Utah.....	1, 172
Maryland.....	32	Vermont.....	24
Massachusetts.....	550	Virginia.....	822
Michigan.....	7, 599	Washington.....	11, 695
Minnesota.....	14, 300	West Virginia.....	7
Mississippi.....	1, 150	Wisconsin.....	11, 288
Missouri.....	171	Wyoming.....	1, 808
Montana.....	13, 142		

States, superintendencies, and tribes	Total ¹	Male ¹	Female ¹	Minors ¹	Adults ¹	Full ¹ blood	Mixed blood	
							More ¹ than half	Less ¹ than half
Total population.....	349, 595	175, 539	174, 056	116, 842	232, 753	175, 160	63, 352	111, 083
Alabama (not under agent).....	405							
Arizona.....	43, 950	22, 491	21, 458	21, 098	21, 952	43, 641	168	141
Camp Verde (Tonto-Apache).....	496	247	249	250	246	486	2	8
Colorado River.....	1, 134	629	505	429	705	1, 000	61	73
Mohave (Colorado River Reservation).....	398	217	181	159	239	398		
Mohave (Fort Mohave Res- ervation).....	494	284	210	157	337	473	13	8
Chemehuevi.....	242	128	114	113	129	129	48	65
Fort Apache (White Mountain Apache).....	2, 602	1, 322	1, 280	1, 293	1, 309	2, 562	20	20
Havasupai.....	184	97	87	79	105	184		
Hopi Agency.....	5, 006	2, 687	2, 319	2, 401	2, 605	5, 006		
Hopi.....	2, 100	1, 115	985	995	1, 105	2, 100		
Tewa.....	276	160	116	137	139	276		
Navajo ²	2, 630	1, 412	1, 218	1, 269	1, 361	2, 630		
Kaibab.....	511	258	253	230	281	511		
Kaibab (Paiute).....	94	54	40	43	51	94		
Shivwits (Paiute).....	83	41	42	40	43	83		
Goshute (Goshute).....	106	84	82	81	85	106		
Warm Creek (W. C.).....	5	3	2	3	2	5		
Skull Valley (S. K.).....	46	22	24	24	22	46		
Cedar City Paiute.....	33	14	19	12	21	33		
Indian Peake.....	21	9	12	14	17	21		
Koosharem (Pahvant).....	36	18	18	15	21	36		
Kanosh (Pahvant).....	27	13	14	8	19	27		

(Explanatory notes at end of table)

TABLE 1.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1925—Continued

States, superintendencies, and tribes	Total	Male	Female	Minors	Adults	Full blood	Mixed blood	
							More than half	Less than half
Arizona—Continued.								
Leupp-Navajo.....	1, 183	616	567	1 680	1 503	1, 183		
Navajo.....	11, 280	5, 365	5, 915	7, 013	4, 267	11, 240		40
Pima-Gila River Reservation.....	5, 691	2, 922	2, 769	2, 354	3, 337	5, 691		
Pima.....	4, 319	2, 221	2, 098	1, 731	2, 588	4, 319		
Papago.....	268	148	120	71	197	268		
Nomadic.....	1, 104	553	551	552	552	1, 104		
Salt River.....	1, 300	698	602	582	718	1, 300		
Pima-Maricopa.....	1, 094	584	510	516	578	1, 094		
Mohave-Apache.....	206	114	92	66	140	206		
San Carolos (Apache).....	2, 533	1, 328	1, 205	1, 051	1, 482	2, 463	70	
Sells (Papagoes).....	4, 731	2, 414	2, 317	1, 749	2, 982	4, 731		
Truxton Canon.....	456	232	223	203	253	446	10	3
Western Navajo.....	6, 843	3, 676	3, 167	3, 684	3, 159	6, 838	5	
Navajo.....	6, 500	3, 500	3, 000	3, 500	3, 000	6, 498	2	
Hopi.....	343	176	167	184	159	340	3	
Arkansas, not under agent.....	106							
California.....	18, 812	9, 555	9, 257	5, 030	13, 782	10, 395	4, 530	3, 887
Bishop.....	1, 489	724	765	585	904	1, 341	133	15
Paiute.....	1, 265	612	653	485	780	1, 151	99	15
Shoshone.....	113	53	60	49	64	107	6	
Monache.....	100	56	50	48	58	81	25	
Washoe.....	5	3	2	3	2	2	3	
Fort Bidwell.....	598	308	290	228	370	571	27	
Paiute.....	215	122	93	96	119	205	10	
Pit River.....	383	186	197	132	251	366	17	
Fort Yuma.....	863	443	420	356	507	833	19	11
Yuma.....	836	429	407	335	501	807	18	11
Paiute.....	1		1		1		1	
Cocopah.....	26	14	12	21	5	26		
Hoopa Valley.....	1, 924	951	973	689	1, 235	1, 098	507	319
Bear River Indians.....	24	16	8	7	17	12	8	4
Blue Lake Indians.....	73	36	37	22	51	30	30	13
Crescent City Indians.....	51	22	29	10	41	20	15	16
Eel River Indians.....	157	77	80	72	85	60	50	47
Hoopa Valley Indians.....	547	281	266	220	327	273	191	83
Klamath River Indians.....	588	287	301	189	399	366	133	89
Lower Klamath Indians.....	375	171	204	127	248	281	50	44
Smith River Indians.....	109	61	48	42	67	56	30	23
Mission.....	2, 737	1, 473	1, 264	902	1, 835	1, 217	1, 400	200
Augustine Band.....	17	9	8	2	15			
Cabazon Band.....	35	21	14	8	27			
Cahuilla Band.....	113	60	53	28	85			
Campo Band.....	140	82	58	49	91			
Capitan Grande Band.....	142	77	65	59	83			
Cuyapaipe Band.....	6	2	4		6			
Inaja Band.....	36	19	17	10	26			
Laguna Band.....	1	1			1			
La Jolla Band.....	221	119	102	61	160			
La Posta Band.....	4	2	2	2	3			
Los Coyotes Band.....	104	64	40	31	73			
Manzanita Band.....	48	20	28	8	40			
Mesa Grande Band.....	204	120	84	79	125			
Mission Creek Band.....	5	2	3	1	4			
Morongo Band.....	283	143	140	112	171			
Pala Band.....	206	106	100	77	129			
Palm Springs Band.....	47	24	23	11	36			
Pauma Band.....	63	32	31	24	39			
Pechanga Band.....	205	107	98	54	151			
Rincon Band.....	146	79	67	45	101			
San Manuel Band.....	41	21	20	10	31			

(Explanatory notes at end of table)

TABLE 1.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1925—Continued

States, superintendencies, and tribes	Total	Male	Female	Minors	Adults	Full blood	Mixed blood	
							More than half	Less than half
California—Continued.								
Mission—Continued.								
San Pascual Band.....	3		3		3			
Santa Rosa Band.....	51	31	20	12	39			
Santa Ynez Band.....	77	39	38	25	52			
Volcan (Santa Ysabel) Band.....	193	104	89	85	108			
Soboba Band.....	115	62	53	31	84			
Sycuan Band.....	40	19	21	12	28			
Torres-Martinez Band.....	191	108	83	67	124			
Sacramento.....	11,201	5,656	5,545	2,270	8,931	4,415	3,444	3,342
Mewuk (Digger).....	680	360	320	125	555	320	165	195
Little Lake.....	130	70	60	22	108	50	30	50
Concou.....	280	140	140	60	220	210	40	30
Pitt River.....	338	170	168	72	266	215	70	53
Washoe.....	296	159	137	80	216	220	65	11
Fall River.....	164	84	80	56	108	150	12	2
Mixed Tribes.....	9,181	4,608	4,573	1,825	7,356	3,190	3,027	2,964
Ukie.....	132	65	67	30	102	60	35	37
Colorado: Consolidated Ute.....	792	417	375	373	419	762	14	16
Ute Mountain Utes.....	437	233	204	223	214	237	200	
Southern Utes.....	355	184	171	150	205	250	105	
Connecticut.....	159							
Delaware.....	2							
District of Columbia.....	37							
Florida, Seminole.....	466	230	236	173	293	457	6	3
Georgia.....	125							
Idaho.....	3,963	1,997	1,966	1,560	2,403	2,834	627	468
Coeur d'Alene.....	803	404	399	301	502	620	112	37
Coeur d'Alene.....	595	300	295	227	368	512	70	13
Kalispel.....	84	45	39	34	50	50	20	14
Kootenai.....	124	59	65	40	84	58	42	24
Fort Hall.....	1,760	926	834	682	1,078	1,213	343	204
Fort Lapwai—Nez Perce.....	1,400	667	733	577	823	1,001	172	227
Illinois.....	194							
Indiana.....	125							
Iowa, Sac and Fox.....	363	185	178	186	177	363		
Kansas, Potawatomi.....	1,522	706	726	734	788	531	425	566
Iowa.....	345	176	169	149	196	6	81	258
Kickapoo.....	277	145	132	162	115	11	178	88
Potawatomi.....	803	429	374	389	414	514	153	136
Sac and Fox.....	97	46	51	34	63		13	84
Kentucky.....	57							
Louisiana.....	1,066							
Maine.....	839							
Maryland.....	32							
Massachusetts.....	550							
Michigan.....	7,599	3,799	3,800	3,507	4,092	3,508	2,001	2,090
Mackinac (L'Ance Vieux Desert Band Chippewas).....	1,182	591	591	442	740	98	494	590
*Not under agent (Chippewas, Altanas, Potawatomi et al.).....	6,417	3,208	3,209	3,065	3,352	3,410	1,507	1,500
Minnesota.....	14,300	7,198	7,102	6,847	7,453	1,838	6,133	6,329
Consolidated Chippewas.....	12,212	6,140	6,072	5,922	6,290	755	5,516	5,941
Fond du Lac.....	1,349	713	636	648	701	88	655	606
Grand Portage.....	377	164	213	179	198	6	196	175
Leech Lake Reservation.....	1,884	969	915	865	1,019	274	745	865
Leech Lake Pillager.....	850	427	423	378	472	171	325	354
Leech White Oak Point, Miss. Chippewas.....	542	296	246	261	281	53	220	269
Leech, Cass and Winnebogishish Chippewas.....	492	246	246	226	266	50	200	242

(Explanatory notes at end of table)

TABLE 1.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1925—Continued

States, superintendencies, and tribes	Total	Male	Female	Minors	Adults	Full blood	Mixed blood	
							More than half	Less than half
Minnesota—Continued.								
Grand Portage—Continued.								
Bois Forte Reservation (Nett Lake Chippewas).....	602	291	311	264	338	300	102	200
White Earth Reservation.....	8,000	4,003	3,997	3,966	4,034	87	3,718	4,095
White Earth, Mississippi Chippewas.....	3,300	1,645	1,655	1,651	1,649	6	1,562	1,732
Remnant Mille Lac Chippewas.....	1,470	723	747	710	760	27	696	747
Otter Tail Pillager Chippewas.....	922	479	443	465	457	22	447	453
Gull Lake, Mississippi Chippewas.....	541	265	276	264	277	5	271	265
Nonremnant Mille Lac Mississippi Chippewas.....	292	143	149	174	118	15	135	142
Pembina Chippewas.....	641	328	313	323	318	1	301	339
Remnant Leech Lake Pillager Chippewas.....	297	136	161	143	154	7	138	152
Remnant White Oak Point Mississippi Chippewas.....	339	170	169	158	181	3	171	165
Remnant Fond Du Lac Mississippi Chippewas.....	125	72	53	47	78	0	62	63
Remnant Cass and Winnebogosish.....	73	42	31	31	42	1	35	37
Pipestone (Mdewakanton Sioux) Red Lake Chippewas.....	390 1,698	198 860	192 838	54 871	336 827	97 986	95 522	198 190
Mississippi: Choctaw.....	¹ 1,150	570	580	675	475	1,150	-----	-----
Missouri: Not under agent.....	111	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Montana.....	13,142	6,747	6,395	6,303	6,839	6,061	3,190	3,891
Blackfeet.....	3,244	1,668	1,576	1,648	1,596	1,018	1,095	1,041
Crow.....	1,781	899	882	869	912	¹ 1,000	¹ 401	¹ 380
Flathead.....	2,719	1,394	1,325	1,226	1,493	552	575	1,592
Fort Belknap.....	1,198	625	573	553	645	759	188	251
Assiniboines.....	604	314	290	264	340	394	87	123
Gros Ventres.....	594	311	283	289	305	365	101	128
Fort Peck.....	2,273	1,180	1,093	1,172	1,101	1,115	622	536
Yankton Sioux.....	1,437	742	695	748	689	693	376	368
Assiniboin.....	836	438	398	424	412	422	246	168
Rocky Boy's Agency.....	519	271	248	230	289	269	250	-----
Tongue River (Northern Cheyennes).....	1,408	710	698	605	803	1,258	59	91
Nebraska.....	2,620	1,367	1,283	1,320	1,300	1,666	502	452
Winnebago.....	1,097	587	510	532	565	568	394	135
Omaha.....	1,523	780	743	788	735	1,098	108	317
Nevada.....	6,130	3,058	3,105	3,072	3,025	4,927	866	337
Carson (Paiutes).....	1,943	951	992	1,011	932	1,600	330	113
(Shoshone and Washoes).....	⁴ 1,600	¹ 800	800	1,000	600	1,100	300	200
Moapa River.....	133	75	58	44	89	124	2	7
Walker River Agency.....	1,455	728	727	512	943	1,338	111	6
Walker River Indians.....	516	264	252	160	356	441	69	6
Mason-Smith Valleys.....	441	210	231	173	268	411	30	0
Fallon Indians.....	374	194	180	125	249	367	7	-----
Lovelock Indians.....	124	60	64	54	70	119	5	-----
Western Shoshone (Shoshone Paiute).....	679	354	325	326	353	565	113	1
New Hampshire (not under agent).....	44	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
New Jersey (not under agent).....	99	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

(Explanatory notes at end of table)

TABLE 1.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1925—Continued

States, superintendencies, and tribes	Total	Male	Female	Minors	Adults	Full blood	Mixed blood	
							More than half	Less than half
New Mexico.....	22,481	11,678	10,803	11,384	11,097	22,246	230	5
Jicarilla.....	635	340	295	322	313	635		
Mescalero, Apache.....	656	328	328	283	373	637	14	5
Northern Pueblos.....	3,333	1,793	1,540	1,520	1,813	3,289	44	
Santo Domingo Pueblo.....	1,148	636	512	499	649	1,148	0	
Taos.....	640	328	312	296	344	640	0	
Picuris.....	106	56	50	36	70	102	4	
San Juan.....	483	263	220	231	252	461	22	
Cochiti.....	271	140	131	132	139	264	7	
Santa Clara.....	348	196	152	183	165	342	6	
San Ildefonso.....	98	53	45	39	59	98	0	
Nambe.....	119	59	60	47	72	114	5	
Pojuaque.....	8	5	3	2	6	8	0	
Tesuque.....	112	57	55	55	57	112	0	
Pueblo Bonito (Navajo).....	3,000	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	2,880	120	
San Juan, Navajo.....	7,000	3,500	3,500	4,200	2,800	7,000		
Southern Pueblos.....	5,925	3,153	2,772	2,825	3,100	5,873	52	0
Acoma.....	973	511	462	464	509	973	0	0
Isleta.....	1,022	560	462	548	474	1,011	11	0
Laguna.....	1,927	971	956	902	1,025	1,890	37	0
Jemez.....	603	326	277	288	315	599	4	0
Sandia.....	98	48	50	56	42	98	0	0
San Felipe.....	529	299	230	208	321	529	0	0
Santa Ana.....	224	140	84	98	126	224	0	0
Sia.....	157	88	69	82	75	157	0	0
Navajo (Canoncita and Puertecita).....	392	210	182	179	213	392	0	0
Zuni.....	1,932	1,064	868	734	1,198	1,932		
New York *.....	6,135	3,140	2,995	2,386	3,749			6,135
St. Regis.....	1,809	909	900	809	1,000			1,809
Senecas.....	2,390	1,200	1,190	900	1,490			2,390
Tonawanda.....	551	300	251	200	351			551
Tuscarora.....	377	200	177	127	250			377
Cayuga.....	187	98	89	70	117			187
Oneida.....	253	133	120	90	163			253
Onondaga.....	568	300	268	190	378			568
North Carolina *.....	11,969	6,149	5,820	4,358	7,611	2,565	1,559	7,845
Eastern Cherokees.....	2,611	1,411	1,200	1,358	1,253	1,565	201	845
Not under agent.....	9,358	4,738	4,620	3,000	6,358	1,000	1,358	7,000
North Dakota.....	9,911	5,005	4,906	4,860	5,051	3,889	5,207	815
Fort Berthold.....	1,310	645	665	674	636	807	363	140
Arikara.....	443	213	230	225	218	230	160	44
Grosventre.....	584	289	295	302	282	378	144	62
Mandan.....	283	143	140	147	136	190	59	34
Fort Totten (Devils Lake Sioux).....	948	498	450	445	503	575	373	
Standing Rock Sioux.....	3,610	1,808	1,802	1,554	2,056	2,337	598	675
Turtle Mountain, Chippewa.....	4,043	2,054	1,989	2,187	1,856	170	3,873	
Ohio, not under agent.....	152							
Oklahoma.....	120,163	79,320	79,337	78,628	710,029	735,380	713,514	747,864
Cantonment.....	726	389	337	301	425	639	60	27
Arapaho.....	221	126	95	96	125	200	20	1
Cheyenne.....	505	263	242	205	300	439	40	26
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	1,200	622	578	468	732	812	160	228
Arapaho.....	719	372	347	308	411	516	110	93
Cheyenne.....	481	250	231	160	321	296	50	135

(Explanatory notes at end of table)

TABLE 1.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1925—Continued

States, superintendencies, and tribes	Total	Male	Female	Minors	Adults	Full blood	Mixed blood	
							More than half	Less than half
Oklahoma—Continued.								
Kiowa Agency.....	5,022	2,487	2,535	2,371	2,651	3,120	1,162	740
Kiowa.....	1,725	843	882	835	890	862	518	345
Comanche.....	1,754	880	874	874	880	1,052	439	263
Apache.....	199	98	101	95	104	179	15	5
Fort Sill Apache.....	88	52	36	40	48	85	2	1
Wichitas, Caddos, and affiliated bands.....	1,256	614	642	527	729	1,942	1,188	1,126
Osage.....	2,726	1,377	1,349	1,277	1,449	886		1,840
Pawnee.....	1,229	625	604	643	586	622	258	349
Pawnee.....	809	405	404	407	402	545	227	37
Kaw.....	420	220	200	236	184	77	31	312
Ponca.....	1,411	708	703	720	691	587	592	232
Ponca.....	739	361	378	332	407	208	472	59
Tonkawa.....	50	29	21	30	20	44	6	
Otoe and Missouri.....	622	318	304	358	264	335	114	173
Quapaw.....	1,796	865	931	773	1,023	99	476	1,221
Wyandots.....	511	259	252	206	305	2	22	487
Senecas.....	524	246	278	248	276	11	295	218
Eastern Shawnees.....	171	76	95	91	80	1	69	101
Ottawas.....	254	128	126	97	157	1	45	208
Quapaws.....	336	156	180	131	205	84	45	207
Seger.....	761	375	386	329	432	749		12
Cheyenne.....	621	313	308	264	357	609		12
Arapahoe.....	140	62	78	65	75	140		
Shawnee.....	3,786	1,872	1,914	1,746	2,040	1,092	413	2,281
Absentee Shawnee.....	567	290	277	259	308	441	100	26
Citizen Potawatomi.....	2,227	1,095	1,132	1,024	1,203		47	2,180
Mexican Kickapoo.....	214	108	106	80	134	195	19	0
Sac and Fox.....	695	345	350	358	337	410	210	75
Iowa.....	83	34	49	25	58	46	37	0
Five Civilized Tribes ^a	101,506					26,774	10,393	40,934
Cherokee Nation.....	41,824					8,703	4,778	23,424
By blood.....	36,432					8,703	4,778	23,424
By intermarriage.....	286							286
Delawares.....	187							187
Freedmen.....	4,919							4,919
Chickasaw Nation.....	10,906					1,515	966	3,823
By blood.....	5,659					1,515	966	3,823
By intermarriage.....	645							645
Freedmen.....	4,662							4,662
Choctaw Nation.....	26,828					8,444	2,473	9,882
By blood.....	17,488					8,444	2,473	9,882
By intermarriage.....	1,651							1,651
Mississippi Choctaw.....	1,600							1,600
Freedmen.....	6,029							6,029
Creek Nation.....	18,761					6,858	1,698	10,205
By blood.....	11,952					6,858	1,698	3,396
Freedmen.....	6,809							6,809
Seminole Nation.....	3,127					1,254	478	409
By blood.....	2,141					1,254	478	409
Freedmen.....	986							986

(Explanatory notes at end of table)

TABLE 1.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1925—Continued

States, superintendencies, and tribes	Total	Male	Female	Minors	Adults	Full-blood	Mixed blood	
							More than half	Less than half
Oregon.....	5,993	2,940	3,053	2,336	3,657	2,897	2,168	928
Klamath Agency.....	1,241	591	650	637	604	631	277	333
Klamath Indians.....	473	223	250	194	279	198	93	182
Modoc Indians.....	214	104	110	74	140	108	27	79
Paiute Indians.....	85	43	42	35	50	85	-----	-----
Pitt River Indians.....	31	12	19	9	22	15	6	10
Shasta Indians.....	8	4	4	4	4	-----	-----	8
Mixed tribes.....	430	205	225	321	109	227	151	52
Siletz (confederated).....	436	223	213	197	239	178	226	32
Umatilla.....	1,128	520	608	410	718	400	400	328
Warm Springs.....	988	506	482	342	646	588	385	15
Scattered Indians.....	2,200	1,100	1,100	750	1,450	1,100	880	220
Pennsylvania, not under agent.....	358	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Rhode Island, not under agent.....	106	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
South Carolina, not under agent.....	304	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
South Dakota.....	24,241	12,324	11,917	11,628	12,613	12,790	6,230	5,221
Cheyenne River Sioux.....	2,964	1,522	1,442	1,409	1,555	1,624	322	1,018
Crow Creek.....	932	455	477	386	546	524	303	105
Lower Brule.....	587	290	288	309	278	247	131	209
Flandreau, Sioux.....	311	166	145	130	181	136	137	38
Pine Ridge, Oglala Sioux.....	7,628	3,916	3,712	3,767	3,861	4,770	1,520	1,338
Rosebud.....	5,700	2,926	2,774	2,890	2,810	3,027	1,970	703
Sisseton.....	2,474	1,208	1,266	1,080	1,394	966	771	737
Yankton.....	3,645	1,832	1,813	1,657	1,988	1,496	1,076	1,073
Yankton, Sioux.....	1,978	991	987	1,027	951	989	495	494
Santee.....	1,306	663	643	466	840	327	489	490
Ponca.....	361	178	183	164	197	180	92	89
Tennessee, not under agent.....	56	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Texas, not under agent.....	2,110	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Utah: Uintah and Ouray.....	1,172	624	548	558	614	1,007	92	73
White River.....	251	148	103	94	157	249	2	-----
Uintah.....	488	255	233	265	223	327	88	73
Uncompahgre.....	433	221	212	199	234	431	2	-----
Vermont.....	24	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Virginia.....	822	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Washington.....	11,695	5,759	5,936	5,079	6,616	6,697	2,876	2,122
Colville.....	3,526	1,732	1,794	1,676	1,850	1,665	751	1,110
Colville.....	2,821	1,405	1,416	1,339	1,482	1,379	597	845
Spokane.....	700	323	377	337	363	281	154	265
Chewelah.....	5	4	1	-----	5	5	-----	-----
Neah Bay (Makah).....	429	222	207	188	241	374	37	18
Taholah Agency.....	1,134	565	569	427	707	568	318	248
Chehalis.....	88	51	37	40	48	70	18	-----
Nisqually.....	71	41	30	13	58	42	19	10
Quinalt.....	734	357	377	277	457	281	230	223
Squaxon Island.....	55	30	25	12	43	52	3	-----
Skokomish.....	186	86	100	85	101	123	48	15
Unattached.....	1,475	752	723	700	775	900	400	175
Tulalip.....	2,130	1,092	1,038	1,027	1,103	1,159	757	214
Tulalip Indians.....	479	235	244	224	255	286	180	13
Lummi.....	515	264	251	263	252	84	337	94
Nooksacks.....	203	115	88	101	102	56	108	39
Swinomish.....	239	125	114	102	137	202	35	2
Port Madison.....	183	99	84	76	107	66	68	49
Muckleshoot.....	183	83	100	93	90	137	29	17
Clallam.....	128	68	60	67	61	128	-----	-----
Skagit and Suitttle.....	200	103	97	101	99	200	-----	-----
Yakima confederated.....	3,001	1,396	1,605	1,061	1,940	2,031	613	357

(Explanatory notes at end of table)

TABLE 1.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1925—Continued

States, superintendencies, and tribes	Total	Male	Female	Minors	Adults	Full blood	Mixed blood	
							More than half	Less than half
West Virginia.....	7							
Wisconsin.....	8,005	4,074	3,931	3,594	4,411	3,189	2,741	2,075
Grand Rapids (Winnebago).....	1,296	628	668	667	629	1,290	0	6
Hayward (La Courte Oreilles).....	1,369	680	689	488	881	217	850	302
Keshena (Menominee).....	1,890	1,006	884	927	963	300	900	690
Lac du Flambeau.....	837	413	424	312	525	475	195	167
Laona.....	865	458	407	486	379	865		
Wisconsin Potawatomies.....	393	201	192	219	174	393		
Rice Lake Chippewas.....	172	92	80	90	82	172		
Kansas Potawatomies.....	300	165	135	177	123	300		
La Pointe.....	1,748	889	859	714	1,034	42	796	910
Bad River Chippewas.....	1,162	586	576	483	679	40	390	732
Red Cliff Chippewas.....	586	303	283	231	355	2	406	178
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	1,808	944	864	753	1,055	1,221	224	363
Arapahoes.....	891	471	420	380	511	762	36	93
Shoshones.....	917	473	444	373	544	459	188	270

¹ This total includes the actual number reported plus the estimated number in the States where total population figures were furnished but no division made as to sex, minority, or blood.

² Estimated.

³ Estimated as to sex, minority, degree of blood.

⁴ Based on final roll of 1907; includes intermarried.

⁵ 1924 figures.

⁶ Estimated as to sex, minority, degree of blood.

⁷ Does not include Five Civilized Tribes.

⁸ Based on 1907 roll.

TABLE NO. 2.—Indian and school population, number eligible for school attendance, number in schools, etc., and capacity of schools provided for Indian children during fiscal year ended June 30, 1925

States and superintendencies	Indian population	Number of school age	Eligible for attendance	Indian children enrolled in schools								Capacity in all schools							
				Government				Mission and boarding		Public	Total in school	Eligible not in school	Government reservation		Mission and private		Public	Total	
				Non-reservation boarding	Reservation boarding	In other reservation schools	Day	Total	Boarding				Day	Boarding	Day	Boarding			Day
Grand total.....	333,674	83,765	77,597	8,542	9,658	957	4,604	23,761	5,973	1,307	34,452	65,493	12,191	9,549	5,510	4,976	1,648	34,452	64,910
Arizona.....	42,849	11,303	10,179	2,107	2,925	316	1,118	6,466	830	632	220	8,141	2,487	2,525	1,595	1,026	548	220	5,914
Camp Verde.....	496	150	140	52	65	8	125	181	15	140	15	27	208	52	80	30	16	45	
Colorado River.....	1,134	276	260	46	131	4	72	419	10	82	12	523	155	265	92	80	20	12	107
Fort Apache.....	2,602	759	678	43	304	1	20	53	1	20	53	53	1	35	35	35	35	35	
Havasupai.....	1,186	55	54	1	31	152	308	1,026	6	19	1,051	90	120	359	19	19	498		
Hopi.....	5,006	1,186	1,141	433	133	9	72	435	32	113	435	213	400	766	85	368	125	4	1,348
Kaibab.....	511	135	112	33	402	60	435	1,759	150	306	4	2,219	731	218	289	248	85	10	850
Leupp.....	1,183	648	648	33	265	25	243	868	310	95	7	390	7	148	148	148	148	148	
Navajo ¹	11,280	3,000	2,950	736	954	12	145	342	41	10	1,283	390	7	216	175	43	76	510	
Pima.....	5,691	1,329	1,273	335	265	7	117	365	48	33	76	522	10	216	175	43	76	510	
Salt River.....	1,300	445	397	315	58	183	12	152	523	306	116	18	963	525	255	330	275	18	878
San Carlos.....	2,533	729	532	58	183	12	152	523	306	116	18	963	525	255	330	275	18	878	
Sells.....	4,731	1,614	1,488	241	130	75	88	88	88	88	88	88	15	200	35	200	200	200	
Truxton Canon ²	447	113	103	13	75	36	504	696	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	
Western Navajo.....	6,843	1,740	1,200	98	317	53	36	504	696	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	
California.....	18,812	4,279	4,033	443	342	23	210	1,018	77	2,383	3,478	570	490	341	160	2,383	3,374	3,374	
Bishop.....	1,489	414	347	43	2	31	76	271	347	271	347	100	90	90	90	90	90	271	
Fort Bidwell.....	598	126	118	10	65	1	73	50	123	26	200	9	225	225	225	225	225	50	
Fort Yuma.....	863	209	180	39	131	1	171	171	3	541	762	165	165	165	165	165	165	26	
Hoopa Valley.....	1,924	784	762	75	146	4	99	192	72	310	574	19	140	125	125	125	125	541	
Mission Agency.....	2,737	610	593	89	89	18	80	285	2	1,185	1,472	561	111	35	1,185	1,331	1,331		
Sacramento.....	11,201	2,136	2,033	187	187	18	80	285	2	1,185	1,472	561	111	35	1,185	1,331	1,331		
Colorado: Consolidated Ute.....	792	258	220	39	82	21	142	142	37	179	41	250	30	37	317	317	317		
Idaho.....	3,963	932	787	20	164	30	31	245	119	396	760	27	200	60	30	396	686		
Coeur d'Alene.....	803	193	177	31	31	98	48	177	60	48	108	60	48	108	108	108	108		
Fort Hall.....	1,760	385	326	164	30	164	21	321	5	200	212	22	200	30	136	366			
Fort Lapwai.....	1,400	354	284	20	30	50	212	262	22	212	212	22	212	212	212	212			
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	363	97	87	28	59	87	2	89	80	2	82	82	82	82	82	82			
Kansas: Potawatomi.....	1,522	562	461	135	26	161	13	287	461	30	287	461	30	287	461	317			
Michigan: Mackinac.....	1,182	401	345	22	3	25	35	31	230	321	24	122	230	352	352				
Minnesota.....	14,300	4,219	4,054	446	221	38	187	892	284	87	2,346	3,609	460	170	143	70	2,346	2,729	
Consolidated Chipewewa.....	12,212	3,629	3,531	422	18	187	627	185	87	2,189	3,088	443	143	2,189	2,332				
Pipestone.....	390	108	108	11	38	49	59	108	99	98	17	170	70	59	338				
Red Lake.....	1,698	432	415	24	192	216	99	98	17	170	70	170	70	98	338				
Mississippi: Choctaw ¹	1,200	450	384	106	106	14	70	190	194	140	140	140	140	70	210				
Montana.....	13,093	3,567	3,357	385	453	12	185	1,035	452	82	1,468	3,037	369	423	197	530	125	1,468	2,743
Blackfeet.....	3,244	990	966	78	163	22	263	93	411	767	199	144	30	110	411	695			
Crow.....	1,781	488	455	60	6	60	82	313	455	82	313	455	125	313	438				
Flathead.....	2,719	738	685	104	6	110	155	294	559	152	200	200	200	200	200				
Fort Belknap.....	1,198	341	300	67	121	22	216	60	26	302	4	90	40	160	26	316			
Fort Peck.....	2,218	581	551	37	60	97	81	371	549	2	120	40	40	371	491				
Rocky Boy.....	2,519	101	80	14	8	65	87	10	97	40	40	40	40	40	40				
Tongue River.....	1,414	328	320	25	101	76	202	53	53	308	12	69	87	60	53	289			
Nebraska: Winnebago ¹	2,574	889	650	228	228	114	215	557	93	134	215	349	215	349					
Nevada.....	5,823	1,123	993	192	7	33	175	407	2	542	951	42	342	542	884				
Carson.....	3,543	693	593	54	7	21	75	517	592	1	150	517	1	517	667				
Moapa River.....	133	33	30	7	7	14	28	1	29	1	30	1	30	1	31				
Walker River.....	1,455	230	215	72	33	54	159	2	14	175	40	60	60	14	74				
Western Shoshone ¹	692	187	155	59	86	145	86	155	10	155	102	102	102	10	112				
New Mexico.....	22,462	5,694	4,987	1,032	966	1,290	3,288	621	175	67	4,151	944	900	1,277	285	290	66	2,818	
Jicarilla.....	616	138	93	3	3	47	50	50	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47			
Mescalero.....	656	158	144	9	128	137	2	139	13	100	462	100	462	100	100				
Northern Pueblo.....	3,333	872	859	20	506	708	83	792	67	1	792	67	462	708	462				
Pueblo Bonito.....	3,000	900	820	153	310	24	487	113	20	620	200	350	30	113	513				
San Juan.....	7,000	1,547	1,127	165	395	560	70	630	497	360	630	497	360	30	390				
Southern Pueblo.....	5,925	1,573	1,469	442	133	560	1,002	306	66	1,374	95	585	125	50	66	826			
Zuni.....	1,932	506	475	58	133	200	391	155	546	29	90	200	190	190	190				
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	2,612	916	859	39	340	86	465	4	260	729	130	300	90	260	650				

¹ Estimated, 1924.

² Report of 1924.

TABLE NO. 2.—Indian and school population, number eligible for school attendance, number in schools, etc., and capacity of schools provided for Indian children during fiscal year ended June 30, 1925—Continued

States and superintendencies	Indian population	Number of school age	Eligible for attendance	Indian children enrolled in schools										Capacity in all schools							
				Government					Mission and boarding		Public	Total in school	Eligible not in school	Government reservation		Mission and private		Public	Total		
				Non-reservation boarding	Reservation boarding	In other reservation schools	Day	Total	Boarding	Day				Boarding	Day	Boarding	Day			Boarding	Day
North Dakota.....	9,890	3,114	2,722	455	372	256	142	1,225	114	21	1,409	2,769	19	552	164	125	21	1,409	2,271		
Fort Berthold.....	1,289	406	385	228		1	39	268	71		37	376	9		64	75		37	176		
Fort Totten.....	948	267	192	19	138			157	2		33	192						33	383		
Standing Rock.....	3,610	1,020	803	97	234			393	41	21	338	793	10	350	70	50	21	338	681		
Turtle Mountain.....	4,043	1,421	1,342	111		255	41	407			1,001	1,408		202	36			1,001	1,031		
Oklahoma.....	117,516	30,768	30,409	1,181	2,048	218	16	3,463	1,303	43	19,966	24,775	5,562	2,027	32	598		19,966	22,623		
Cantonment.....	726	194	182	9	121			130			59	189		90				59	149		
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	1,200	327	294	17	114			131			107	238	56	170				107	277		
Kiowa.....	5,022	1,614	1,470	86	410	4		500	29		952	1,481		455				952	1,407		
Osage.....	2,726	926	866	12				12	167		687	866			18			687	705		
Pawnee.....	809	254	206	35	97			132			65	197	9	100				65	165		
Ponca.....	1,411	438	423	78		88		166	10		246	422	1					246	246		
Quapaw.....	1,796	154	151	18	19			97	18	4	82	151		160				92	252		
Seger.....	761	207	196	12	51	16	16	35	5		100	200		100	32			100	232		
Shawnee.....	1,559	624	611	75		110		185		39	387	611						387	387		
Total, Western Oklahoma.....	16,010	4,758	4,399	342	812	218	16	1,388	229	43	2,695	4,355	66	1,075	32	18		2,695	3,820		
Five Civilized Tribes.....	101,506	26,010	26,010	839	1,236			2,075	1,074		17,271	20,420	5,496	952		580		17,271	18,803		
Cherokee Nation.....	41,824	12,718	12,718	477	255			732	164		8,741	9,637	3,081	260				8,741	9,001		
Chickasaw Nation.....	10,966	5,388	5,388	34	159			193	501		3,562	4,256	1,132	80		460		3,562	4,102		
Choctaw Nation.....	26,828	3,572	3,572	149	392			541	183		2,079	2,803	769	300		120		2,079	2,499		
Creek Nation.....	18,761	4,048	4,048	146	290			436	216		2,788	3,440	608	212				2,788	3,000		
Seminole Nation.....	3,127	284	284	33	140			173	10		101	284		100				101	201		
Oregon.....	3,793	1,021	958	56	233	1	37	327	126		347	800	165	212	55	150		347	764		
Klamath.....	1,241	319	306	17	90		21	128	12		113	253	53	112	25			113	250		
Siletz.....	436	116	102	7				7			67	74	35					67	67		
Umatilla.....	1,128	316	283	15		1		16	114		153	283				150		153	303		
Warm Springs.....	988	270	267	17	143		16	176			14	190	77	100	30			14	144		
South Dakota.....	24,226	6,893	5,764	838	836	11	698	2,383	1,013	2	1,756	5,154	610	775	815	940		1,756	4,286		
Cheyenne River.....	2,964	855	743	94	203		7	304	37		402	743		175				402	577		
Crow Creek.....	932	252	250	89	89			89	50		85	224	26		75			85	160		
Lower Brule ¹	572	172	138	37		11		48	2		82	132	6					82	82		
Flandreau.....	311	87	86	23			16	59		2	42	83	3					42	42		
Pine Ridge.....	7,628	2,103	1,826	194	361		420	975	386		223	1,584	242	350	550	340		223	1,463		
Rosebud.....	5,700	1,615	1,342	106	272		237	615	417		273	1,305	37	250	225	400		273	1,148		
Sisseton.....	2,474	810	556	140			18	158	2		279	439	117	40				279	319		
Yankton.....	3,645	999	823	155				155	119		370	644	179		125			370	495		
Utah; Uintah and Ouray.....	1,172	307	265	16	131	4		151			65	216	49	125				65	190		
Washington.....	8,569	2,295	1,875	157	93		81	331	125		1,193	1,647	373	200	60	150		1,193	1,603		
Colville (Spokane).....	3,526	1,028	956	75			4	79	93		518	690	266			150		518	668		
Neah Bay.....	429	123	105	8			56	64			47	111			60			47	107		
Taholah.....	1,134	256	205	6	26			32	12		95	139	66					95	95		
Totalip.....	479	123	84	3	35		21	59	5		20	84		200				20	220		
Yakima.....	3,001	765	625	65	32			97	15		513	625						513	513		
Wisconsin.....	8,005	2,058	1,715	211	348	3	12	574	480	220	395	1,669	51	300	60	450	662	395	1,867		
Grand Rapids.....	1,296	404	379	90				90	180		109	379						109	109		
Hayward.....	1,369	241	230	18	90			108	2		125	235						125	125		
Keshena.....	1,890	582	547	58	128	3	12	201	251	95		547		140	60	250	120		570		
Lac du Flambeau.....	837	215	174	13	57			70	3		77	150	24	160				77	237		
Laona.....	865	116	109	13	73			86	4		19	109						19	19		
La Pointe.....	1,748	500	276	19				19	40	125	65	249	27			200	542	65	807		
Wyoming; Shoshone.....	1,808	494	427	46	94			140	218			358	69	100		206			306		
Alaska.....		299	299					299				299									
New York ²	4,328	800	800								800	800						800	800		
Florida.....	466	150	150																		
Total.....	4,792	1,249	1,249	299				299			800	1,099						800	800		
Capacity of nonreservation schools.....																			8,800		

¹ Report of 1924.

² Estimated.

TABLE NO. 2.—*Indian and school population, number eligible for school attendance, number in schools, etc., and capacity of schools provided for Indian children during fiscal year ended June 30, 1925—Continued*

RECAPITULATION	
Indian children of school age.....	83,765
Indian children eligible for school attendance.....	<u>77,577</u>
Government schools:	
Nonreservation boarding.....	8,542
Reservation boarding.....	10,615
Day.....	<u>4,604</u>
	23,761
Mission schools:	
Contract boarding.....	2,047
Noncontract—	
Boarding.....	3,635
Day.....	<u>1,307</u>
	4,942
Private or State schools, contract boarding.....	6,989
Public schools.....	291
	<u>34,452</u>
Total, all classes.....	65,493
Number of eligible children not in school.....	<u>12,191</u>

This table is prepared from reports covering Indian children from 6 to 18 years of age, inclusive. Table No. 3 shows slightly increased totals due to inclusion in many schools of students under 6 or over 18 years of age.

TABLE NO. 3.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1925

Superintendencies and names of schools	Capacity	Total enrollment	Average attendance	Class of school
Grand total.....	32, 978	32, 986	28, 293. 5	
Arizona.....	7, 514	7, 629	6, 426	
Camp Verde.....	30	10	8. 00	Day (closed).
Colorado River.....	80	59	57. 40	Reservation boarding.
Fort Apache superintendency.....	457	472	424. 60	
Fort Apache.....	265	304	291. 60	Do.
Canon.....	42	41	34. 50	Day.
Cibecue.....	50	35	29. 50	Do.
East Fork.....	80	80	60. 00	Mission boarding and day; Evangelical Lutheran.
Cibecue.....	20	12	9. 00	Mission day; Evangelical Lutheran.
Fort Mojave.....	250	271	233. 00	Reservation boarding.
Havasupai.....	35	21	19. 20	Day.
Hopi superintendency.....	494	515	434. 10	
Hopi.....	120	141	125. 00	Reservation boarding.
Chimopovy.....	50	45	32. 00	Day.
Hoteville-Bicabi.....	72	95	71. 80	Do.
Oralbi.....	80	60	58. 20	Do.
Polacca.....	100	107	88. 60	Do.
Second Mesa.....	72	67	58. 50	Do.
Kaibab superintendency.....	92	73	53. 70	
Goshute.....	30	31	26. 00	Do.
Kaibab.....	22	25	14. 30	Do.
Shivwits.....	40	17	13. 40	Do.
Leupp.....	400	471	383. 00	Reservation boarding.
Navajo superintendency.....	1, 354	1, 614	1, 393. 40	
Navajo.....	350	481	435. 40	Do.
Chin Lee.....	166	217	190. 00	Do.
Tohatchi.....	250	263	229. 60	Do.
Cornfields.....	25	56	18. 50	Day.
Luki Chuki.....	60	53	23. 30	Do.
Ganado.....	125	151	137. 00	Mission day; Presbyterian.
Rehoboth.....	100	125	91. 60	Mission boarding; Christian Reformed.
St. Michael's.....	268	268	268. 00	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Phoenix.....	850	939	853. 00	Nonreservation boarding.
Pima superintendency.....	1, 010	790	678. 90	
Pima.....	218	265	234. 20	Reservation boarding.
Ak Chin.....				Closed.
Blackwater.....	36	39	27. 80	Day.
Casa Blanca.....	40	21	16. 00	Do.
Chiu Chuishu.....	40	29	27. 00	Do.
Co-op Village.....	25	27	17. 80	Do.
Gila Crossing.....	40	31	27. 50	Do.
Maricopa.....	40	35	32. 60	Do.
Pima.....	28	24	17. 60	Do.
Santan.....	40	42	26. 40	Do.
Sacate.....	24	18	15. 00	Mission day; Catholic.
St. Ann's (Guadalupe).....				No school.
St. John's.....	400	225	210. 00	Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Michael's.....	24	17	11. 00	Mission day; Catholic.
Stotonic Mission.....	20	17	15. 00	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Salt River superintendency.....	148	127	95. 50	
(Fort) Camp McDowell.....	30	21	16. 60	Day.
Lehi.....	30	77	58. 20	Do.
Salt River.....	88	29	20. 70	Do.
San Carlos superintendency.....	434	403	318. 50	
Bylas.....	75	55	35. 40	Do.
Rice Station.....	216	219	189. 50	Reservation boarding.
San Carlos.....	100	95	64. 20	Day.
Peridot.....	43	34	29. 40	Mission day.

TABLE NO. 3.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1925—Continued

Superintendencies and names of schools	Capacity	Total enrollment	Average attendance	Class of school
Arizona—Continued.				
Sells superintendency.....	1,115	881	644.00	
Santa Rosa.....	30	37	9.00	Day.
San Xavier.....	155	104	91.10	Do.
Sells.....	30	22	12.80	Do.
Vamori.....	40	14	6.10	Do.
Anegam.....	60	34	15.00	Mission day; Catholic.
Ajo.....	36	25	19.00	Do.
Cowlic.....	36	42	32.00	Do.
Lourdes.....	36	33	21.00	Do.
Pissinemo.....	30	28	18.00	Do.
San Miguel.....	45	41	31.00	Do.
Do.....	25	18	14.00	Mission day; Presbyterian.
St. Anthony's.....	120	74	50.00	Mission day; Catholic.
San Jose.....	40	35	28.00	Do.
St. John's.....	100	81	75.00	Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Michael's.....	100	15	15.00	Do.
Topewa.....	25	14	10.00	Mission day.
Tucson Training.....	160	167	152.00	Mission boarding; Presbyterian.
Theodore Roosevelt.....	450	468	345.70	Nonreservation boarding.
Truxton Canon.....	200	218	200.00	Reservation boarding.
Western Navajo superintendency.	295	360	277.00	
Western Navajo.....	260	324	253.00	Do.
Moencopi.....	35	36	24.00	Day.
California.....				
	1,806	1,817	1,603.20	
Bishop superintendency.....	90	39	16.50	
Bishop.....	60	18	7.60	Do.
Big Pine.....				Closed.
Independence.....				Do.
Pine Creek.....	30	13	8.90	Day.
Fort Bidwell.....	100	108	98.00	Reservation boarding.
Fort Yuma.....	225	240	218.90	Do.
Hoopa Valley.....	165	162	131.00	Do.
Mission superintendency.....	265	202	173.00	
Campo.....	20	17	13.70	Day.
Mesa Grande.....	30	21	19.20	Do.
Pala.....	30	23	14.50	Do.
Rincon.....	30	20	10.90	Do.
Volcan.....	30	18	13.70	Do.
St. Boniface.....	125	103	101.00	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Sacramento superintendency.....				
	111	81	63.80	
Auberry.....	32	15	14.30	Day.
Burrough.....	24	17	14.90	Do.
Pinolville.....	25	20	12.80	Do.
Tule River.....	30	29	21.80	Do.
North Fork.....				Mission day (closed).
Sherman.....	850	985	902.00	Nonreservation boarding.
Colorado:				
Consolidated Ute superintendency.	280	259	234.90	
Allen.....	30	22	15.20	Day.
Ute Mountain.....	150	164	154.40	Reservation boarding.
Ignacio.....	100	73	65.30	Do.
Idaho.....				
	536	401	349.70	
Coeur d'Alene superintendency.	210	136	120.00	
Kalispel.....	30	16	12.80	Day.
Kootenai.....	30	16	11.20	Do.
Desmet.....	150	104	96.00	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Fort Hall superintendency.....				
	226	232	196.70	
Fort Hall.....	200	201	174.70	Reservation boarding.
Good Shepherd.....	26	31	22.00	Mission boarding; Episcopal.
Fort Lapwai superintendency: St. Joseph's.	95	97	68.00	Mission boarding; Catholic.

TABLE NO. 3.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1925—Continued

Superintendencies and names of schools	Capacity	Total enrollment	Average attendance	Class of school
Iowa:				
Sac and Fox superintendency.....	60	59	37.60	
Fox.....	40	24	16.20	Day.
Mesquakie.....	20	35	21.40	Do.
Kansas.....	880	1,065	908.00	
Haskell.....	850	1,040	884.30	Nonreservation boarding.
Potawatomi superintendency: Kickapoo.....	30	25	23.70	Day.
Michigan.....	704	420	372.00	
Mackinac superintendency.....	352	210	186.00	
Baraga (Holy Name).....	152	68	54.00	Mission boarding and day; Catholic.
Harbor Springs (Holy Childhood).....	200	142	132.00	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Mount Pleasant.....	350	412	360.00	Nonreservation boarding.
Minnesota.....	761	947	794.40	
Consolidated Chippewa superintendency.....	273	326	235.70	
Grand Portage.....	20	21	15.80	Day.
Mille Lac.....	30	40	25.10	Do.
Nett Lake.....	40	46	36.80	Do.
Pine Point.....	53	86	42.80	Do.
St. Benedict's.....	130	133	115.20	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Pipestone.....	250	278	251.00	Nonreservation boarding.
Red Lake superintendency.....	238	343	307.70	
Red Lake.....	75	102	89.60	Reservation boarding.
Cross Lake.....	93	94	89.10	Do.
St. Mary's.....	70	147	129.00	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Mississippi:				
Choctaw superintendency.....	140	113	70.60	
Bogue Homo.....	50	19	15.20	Day.
Pearl River.....	30	36	24.70	Do.
Standing Pine.....	30	25	13.50	Do.
Tucker.....	30	33	17.20	Do.
Montana.....	1,338	1,374	1,132.90	
Blackfeet superintendency.....	284	277	251.20	
Blackfeet.....	144	162	146.20	Reservation boarding.
Heart Butte.....	30	22	15.00	Day.
Holy Family.....	110	93	90.00	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Crow superintendency.....	120	86	57.80	
Big Horn.....	30	21	12.80	Mission day; Baptist.
St. Ann's.....	25	25	19.10	Mission day; Catholic.
St. Mary's.....	35	12	5.90	Do.
San Xavier.....	30	28	20.00	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Flathead superintendency: St. Ignatius.....	170	142	135.00	
Fort Belknap superintendency.....	290	264	236.10	
Fort Belknap.....	90	121	115.00	Reservation boarding.
Lodgepole.....	40	22	14.30	Day.
St. Paul's.....	160	121	106.80	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Fort Peck superintendency.....	225	266	180.20	
Fort Peck.....	120	180	119.00	Reservation boarding.
Latter-day Saints.....	30	30	20.50	Mission boarding; Mormon.
Wolf Point.....	75	56	49.70	Mission boarding and day; Presbyterian.
Rocky Boy's.....	40	65	44.50	Day.
Tongue River superintendency.....	209	274	228.10	
Tongue River.....	62	112	97.80	Reservation boarding.
Birney.....	47	50	38.00	Day.
Lamedeer.....	40	55	40.30	Do.
St. Labre's.....	60	57	52.00	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.

TABLE No. 3.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1925—Continued

Superintendencies and names of schools	Capacity	Total enrollment	Average attendance	Class of school
Nebraska.....	575	599	560.80	
Genoa.....	450	477	449.80	Nonreservation boarding.
Winnebago superintendency.	125	122	111.00	
St. Augustine.....	30	30	26.00	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Winnebago Mission.....	95	92	85.00	
Nevada.....	822	705	604.80	
Carson superintendency.....	575	536	479.00	
Carson.....	425	480	435.00	Nonreservation boarding.
Fort McDermitt.....	80	35	25.30	
Nevada.....	70	21	18.70	Day.
Moapa River.....	20	14	11.10	Do.
Walker River superintendency.....	125	73	49.30	
Walker River.....	60	29	22.50	Do.
Fallon.....	40	29	20.80	Do.
Lovelocks.....	25	15	6.00	Do.
Western Shoshoni superintendency.....	102	82	65.40	
No. 1.....	35	29	21.00	Do.
No. 2.....	34	40	35.40	Do.
No. 3.....	33	13	9.00	Do.
New Mexico.....	4,467	4,397	3,913.40	
Albuquerque.....	750	813	757.90	Nonreservation boarding.
Mescalero.....	100	128	117.40	
Jicarilla superintendency:	60	49	47.10	Reservation boarding.
Jicarilla Mission.	452	417	380.50	
Pueblo Bonito superintendency.	350	319	295.00	Mission day; Reformed Church in America.
Pueblo Bonito.....	30	25	21.00	
Pinedale.....	52	52	52.00	Reservation boarding.
Farmington.....	20	21	12.50	Day.
Lake Grove.....				Mission boarding.
Pueblo day schools.....	1,695	1,327	1,179.60	Mission day.
Northern at Sante Fe.....	832	806	745.90	
Cochiti.....	28	30	27.50	Day.
Picuris.....	24	18	17.40	
San Ildefonso.....	40	16	15.20	Do.
San Juan.....	70	71	68.50	Do.
Santa Clara.....	40	62	53.00	Do.
Santo Domingo.....	100	101	93.00	Do.
Taos.....	240	179	150.30	Do.
Tesuque.....	30	33	31.00	Do.
St. Catherine's.....	300	296	208.00	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Southern at Albuquerque.....	913	735	641.70	
Acomita.....	32	40	30.00	Day.
Encinal.....	30	22	20.90	
Isleta.....	120	120	108.20	Do.
Jemez.....	120	65	58.30	Do.
Laguna.....	62	52	47.20	Do.
McCarthy's.....	38	34	32.00	Do.
Meseta.....	38	19	17.60	Do.
Paguate.....	60	60	56.90	Do.
Paraji.....	20	37	32.60	Do.
San Felipe.....	60	62	57.00	Do.
Seama.....	28	29	22.20	Do.
Sia.....	30	24	23.90	Day.
Jemez.....	75	38	34.90	Mission day; Catholic.
Bernalillo.....	200	103	100.00	Mission boarding; Catholic.
San Juan superintendency.....	390	445	378.30	
San Juan.....	200	231	216.10	Reservation boarding.
Toadlena.....	160	164	157.20	
Navajo Industrial.....	30	50	50.00	Do.
				Mission boarding; Methodist.

TABLE NO. 3.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1925—Continued

Superintendencies and names of schools	Capacity	Total enrollment	Average attendance	Class of school
New Mexico—Continued.				
Santa Fe.....	450	515	448.00	Nonreservation boarding.
Zuni superintendency.....	520	489	396.60	
Zuni.....	80	133	116.00	Reservation boarding. Day. Mission day; Christian Reformed. Mission day; Catholic.
Do.....	210	200	134.00	
Christian Reformed.....	70	70	60.00	
St. Anthony's Mission.....	160	86	76.60	
North Carolina: Cherokee superintendency.	380	428	369.60	
Cherokee.....	300	324	301.40	Reservation boarding. Do.
Day pupils.....		18	13.90	
Big Cove.....	40	33	25.20	Day. Do.
Birdtown.....	40	53	29.10	
Little Snowbird.....				Temporarily abolished.
North Dakota.....	1,160	1,225	1,071.50	
Bismarck.....	100	113	110.40	Nonreservation boarding.
Fort Berthold superintendency.	138	90	78.80	
No. 2.....	36	21	18.80	Day. Do.
Shell Creek.....	28	20	17.00	
Sacred Heart Mission.....	40	21	17.00	Mission boarding and day; Catholic. Mission boarding; Catholic.
Fort Berthold.....	34	28	26.00	
Fort Totten.....	350	351	335.00	Reservation boarding.
Standing Rock superintendency.	322	380	296.90	
Standing Rock.....	202	276	236.00	Reservation boarding. Day.
Cannon Ball.....	40	25	20.20	
Little Oak.....	30	38	20.70	Do. Mission boarding; Episcopal.
St. Elizabeth's.....	50	41	20.00	
Turtle Mountain No. 5.....	30	41	20.40	Day. Nonreservation boarding.
Wahpeton.....	220	250	230.00	
Oklahoma.....	3,894	4,200	3,493.10	
Cantonment.....	90	123	105.00	Reservation boarding. Do.
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	150	203	193.10	
Chillico.....	750	895	757.90	Nonreservation boarding.
Kiowa superintendency.....	435	514	462.30	
Anadarko.....	110	145	130.00	Reservation boarding. Do. Do.
Fort Sill.....	160	185	164.70	
Riverside.....	165	184	167.60	
Osage superintendency: St. Louis's.	75	47	15.90	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Pawnee.....	100	158	100.20	Reservation boarding.
Quapaw superintendency.....	220	226	200.10	
Seneca.....	160	174	157.10	Do. Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Mary's.....	60	52	43.00	
Seger superintendency.....	117	125	100.00	
Seger.....	85	106	87.50	Reservation boarding. Day.
Red Moon.....	32	19	12.50	
Shawnee superintendency: Sacred Heart.	200	110	82.00	
St. Benedict's.....	100	20	13.00	Mission boarding; Catholic. Do.
St. Mary's.....	100	90	69.00	
Total (exclusive Five Tribes).	2,137	2,401	2,016.48	
Five Civilized Tribes.....	1,757	1,799	1,476.62	
Cherokee Nation: Sequoyah Orphan Training.	260	255	240.00	Tribal boarding]
Creek Nation.....	212	290	243.70	
Euchoe.....	100	145	114.30	Do. Do.
Eufaula.....	112	145	129.40	

TABLE No. 3.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1925—Continued

Superintendencies and names of schools	Capacity	Total enrollment	Average attendance	Class of school
Oklahoma—Continued.				
Five Civilized Tribes—Con. Chickasaw Nation: Bloomfield.	130	144	122.00	Tribal boarding.
Choctaw Nation.....	595	669	511.07	
Jones Male Academy.....	110	124	102.40	Do.
Tuskahoma.....	110	121	92.20	Do.
Wheelock Academy.....	135	147	123.00	Do.
Old Goodland.....	200	208	139.77	Contract boarding; undenominational.
St. Agnes.....	40	69	53.70	Contract boarding; Catholic.
Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations.	460	301	251.45	
Murray State School of Agriculture.	150	83	74.45	Contract boarding; State institution.
Oklahoma Presbyterian College.	50	29	25.30	Contract mission boarding; Presbyterian.
St. Agnes Academy.....	160	109	75.70	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Elizabeth's.....	70	55	51.00	Do.
St. Joseph's.....	30	25	25.00	Do.
Seminole Nation: Me- kosokey.	100	140	108.40	Tribal boarding.
Oregon.....	1,217	1,359	1,153.00	
Klamath superintendency.....	137	128	97.10	
Klamath.....	112	107	80.40	Reservation boarding.
No. 3.....	25	21	16.70	Day.
Salem.....	800	980	847.80	Nonreservation boarding.
Umatilla superintendency: St. Andrews.	150	103	87.70	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Warm Springs superintendency.	130	148	120.40	
Warm Springs.....	100	132	109.60	Reservation boarding
Simnasho.....	30	16	10.80	Day.
South Dakota.....	3,492	3,455	2,892.10	
Cheyenne River.....	175	197	165.00	Reservation boarding.
Crow Creek superintendency: Immaculate Conception.	75	75	46.80	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Flandreau.....	375	438	391.70	Nonreservation boarding.
Pierre.....	275	291	274.50	Do.
Pine Ridge superintendency.....	1,228	1,204	966.90	
Pine Ridge.....	340	388	350.00	Reservation boarding.
No. 1.....	25	21	16.40	Day.
No. 5.....	30	47	30.40	Do.
No. 6.....	30	24	17.00	Do.
No. 7.....	33	25	14.10	Do.
No. 9.....	30	13	8.00	Do.
No. 10.....	33	18	11.99	Do.
No. 12.....	30	12	9.90	Do.
No. 15.....	15	17	13.30	Do.
No. 16.....	36	33	18.70	Do.
No. 17.....	30	22	15.30	Do.
No. 19.....	33	22	14.50	Do.
No. 20.....	24	26	16.00	Do.
No. 21.....	30	21	15.50	Do.
No. 22.....	27	25	18.60	Do.
No. 23.....	30	29	19.20	Do.
No. 24.....	33	29	23.30	Do.
No. 25.....	30	18	14.00	Do.
No. 26.....	30	12	8.40	Do.
No. 27.....	20	16	13.90	Do.
No. 28.....	23	21	13.90	Do.
No. 29.....	30	18	14.00	Do.
Holy Rosary.....	240	357	280.60	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Rapid City.....	300	341	318.50	Nonreservation boarding.

TABLE No. 3.— *ocation, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance, etc., of schools uring fiscal year ended June 30, 1925—Continued*

Superintendencies and names of schools	Ca- pacity	Total enroll- ment	Average attend- ance	Class of school
South Dakota—Continued.				
Rosebud superintendency...	899	968	778. 30	
Rosebud.....	250	272	229. 00	Reservation boarding.
Blackpipe.....	20	34	18. 50	Day.
Cut Meat.....	24	26	14. 40	Do.
He Dog's Camp.....	27	27	19. 40	Do.
Little Crow Camp.....	26	22	16. 70	Do.
Milk's Camp.....	29	22	17. 50	Do.
Oak Creek.....	26	28	22. 60	Do.
Rosebud.....	25	31	19. 00	Do.
Spring Creek.....	26	19	12. 10	Do.
Upper Cut Meat.....	21	20	9. 90	Do. ¹
Wood.....	25	19	14. 20	Do.
St. Francis.....	400	448	385. 00	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Sisseton.....	40	18	10. 40	Day.
Yankton superintendency: Santee.	125	120	105. 00	Mission boarding and day; Congregational.
Utah: Uintah.....	125	131	99. 10	Reservation boarding.
Washington.....	459	533	407. 20	
Colville superintendency: St. Marys.	65	44	32. 00	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Neah Bay superintendency...	120	82	68. 90	
Neah Bay.....	60	56	51. 30	Day.
Quilente.....	60	26	17. 60	Do.
Tulalip superintendency....	274	407	306. 30	
Tulalip.....	180	275	195. 90	Reservation boarding.
Jamestown.....	24	23	18. 70	Day.
St. George.....	70	109	91. 70	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Wisconsin.....	1, 972	1, 373	1, 223. 50	
Hayward.....	170	180	153. 00	Reservation boarding.
Keshena superintendency....	570	517	444. 50	
Keshena.....	140	128	119. 20	Do.
Neopits.....	60	13	12. 00	Day. ²
St. Anthony.....	120	130	84. 70	Mission day; Catholic.
St. Joseph's.....	250	246	228. 60	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Lac du Flambeau.....	160	164	159. 70	Reservation boarding.
La Pointe superintendency...	742	165	147. 00	
Bayfield (Holy Family)...	50	18	15. 00	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Odanah.....	490	74	67. 00	Mission day; Catholic.
St. Mary's Mission.....	150	35	35. 00	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Red Cliff.....	52	38	30. 00	Mission Day.
Tomah.....	300	347	319. 30	Nonreservation boarding.
Wyoming: Shoshoni superin- tendency.	330	203	111. 60	
Shoshone.....	100	94	80. 00	Reservation boarding.
Shoshone Mission.....	20	21	18. 50	Mission boarding; Episcopal.
St. Michael's.....	90	78	75. 50	Contract mission boarding; Episcopal.
St. Stephen's.....	120	120	96. 00	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.

¹ Abolished June 30, 1925.

² Discontinued after Nov. 21, 1924.

GENERAL SUMMARY

Class	Number	Capacity	Enroll- ment	Average attend- ance
Government:				
Nonreservation boarding.....	18	8, 800	10, 062	8, 931. 8
Tribal boarding.....	8	1, 057	1, 221	1, 031. 7
Reservation boarding.....	51	9, 263	10, 224	8, 944. 9
Day.....	140	5, 912	4, 909	3, 700. 2
Total.....	217	25, 032	26, 416	22, 608. 6
Mission, private, or State:				
Contract boarding.....	18	2, 256	2, 338	1, 912. 4
Noncontract boarding.....	37	4, 042	3, 123	2, 794. 6
Noncontract day.....	26	1, 648	1, 109	977. 9
Total.....	81	7, 946	6, 570	5, 684. 9
Total in all schools.....	298	32, 978	32, 986	28, 293. 5

TABLE NO. 4.—Value of Indian individual and tribal property June 30, 1925

States and superintendencies	Total individual and tribal property	Individual							Tribal			
		Total	Lands exclusive of timber	Timber	Funds in banks and in hands of superintendents	Homes, furniture, barns, etc.	Wagons, implements, etc.	Stock, poultry, and miscellaneous	Total	Lands exclusive of timber	Timber and stock	Balance of funds in Treasury
Total, 1925 ¹	\$1,656,046,550	\$528,776,459	\$393,621,334	\$12,043,813	\$56,808,419	\$25,303,197	\$8,919,858	\$30,151,557	\$193,322,867	\$73,025,936	\$87,628,254	\$32,544,972
1924	1,052,849,047	507,482,199	388,021,811	13,896,273	35,675,619	23,922,881	9,524,091	36,441,524	195,366,848	94,640,270	82,821,815	17,904,763
1923	1,010,870,519	535,956,774	414,685,984	15,411,616	36,193,841	23,749,104	9,436,285	36,434,944	224,913,745	85,123,467	112,072,164	28,718,114
1922	727,746,397	523,681,226	411,070,685	11,615,800	34,760,344	24,713,360	8,857,181	38,663,856	198,065,171	89,212,003	83,916,019	24,937,146
1921	716,705,500	526,105,349	415,557,329	9,859,748	28,088,371	24,069,875	8,266,364	40,263,661	190,600,152	75,670,453	78,560,153	26,590,306
Arizona	49,029,152	12,224,874	6,389,830	0	69,563	351,744	217,447	5,196,290	36,804,278	15,130,793	20,893,330	643,098
Camp Verde	6,902	6,902	2,000	0	2,933	1,594	135	2,240	0	0	0	0
Colorado River	989,056	906,964	800,800	0	6,964	35,000	15,000	50,000	82,092	2,650	0	79,442
Fort Apache	7,033,603	885,345	0	0	845	3,000	3,000	878,500	6,148,258	1,385,800	4,350,000	382,453
Fort Mojave	1,535	1,035	0	0	1,034	0	0	500	0	0	0	500
Havasupai	21,757	9,757	0	0	0	200	557	9,000	12,000	12,000	0	0
Hopi	765,554	765,554	0	0	45,000	8,000	6,400	706,154	0	0	0	0
Kalbab	259,397	38,800	0	0	0	15,700	4,100	19,000	220,597	201,552	6,000	13,045
Leupp	860,200	452,700	0	0	0	3,250	15,750	433,700	407,500	507,500	0	0
Navajo	24,046,486	2,289,721	0	0	2,021	38,000	30,000	2,219,700	21,756,765	6,706,765	15,050,000	0
Pima	5,854,035	5,083,128	4,800,000	0	4,832	24,000	8,000	246,296	770,907	770,250	0	657
Salt River	1,148,390	849,404	763,060	0	0	35,000	9,005	42,339	298,986	0	0	386
San Carlos	3,539,725	149,403	0	0	4,733	40,000	7,000	97,670	3,390,322	1,949,586	1,348,530	92,206
Sells	2,989,060	267,970	17,970	0	0	140,000	110,000	0	2,721,090	2,721,090	0	0
Truxton Canon	937,825	43,191	0	0	0	5,000	2,500	35,691	894,634	675,000	138,800	80,834
Western Navajo	472,827	472,200	6,000	0	1,200	3,000	6,000	456,000	627	0	0	627
California	17,315,577	12,056,108	6,139,064	3,418,000	452,464	899,220	397,280	810,080	5,259,469	4,297,137	912,156	50,176
Bishop	303,356	290,602	228,243	0	10,476	26,775	8,540	16,568	12,754	12,754	0	0
Fort Bidwell	452,018	317,018	152,858	18,000	62,250	20,000	25,000	38,910	135,000	120,000	15,000	0
Fort Yuma	1,754,549	1,550,719	1,470,600	0	14,094	32,500	18,000	75,525	203,530	194,113	0	9,717
Hoopa Valley	2,351,967	1,938,950	16,000	1,800,000	13,645	20,000	16,000	73,305	413,017	7,000	401,000	5,017
Mission	4,668,791	1,209,695	961,779	0	2,789	85,845	54,740	104,242	3,459,096	3,440,180	16,156	2,760
Sacramento	7,784,896	6,749,124	3,309,384	1,600,000	349,210	714,000	275,000	501,530	1,035,772	523,090	480,000	32,682
Colorado: Consolidated Ute	3,254,012	812,215	403,000	3,600	242,915	46,200	16,500	100,000	2,441,797	1,540,565	0	901,232
Florida: Seminole	355,265	1,500	0	0	0	0	500	1,000	353,765	353,765	0	0
Idaho	18,781,523	13,973,637	12,263,301	172,694	419,776	400,756	259,650	457,458	4,807,886	3,131,355	875,000	801,530
Coeur d'Alene	6,256,694	6,183,717	5,638,721	137,694	132,302	160,000	40,000	75,000	72,977	0	0	72,977
Fort Hall	7,231,754	4,376,978	3,932,000	0	32,323	90,000	40,000	282,655	2,854,776	2,222,036	0	632,740
Fort Lapwai	5,295,074	3,412,942	2,692,580	35,000	255,153	150,756	179,650	99,803	1,880,133	909,319	875,000	95,814
Iowa, Sac and Fox	623,941	62,326	0	0	17,291	30,000	4,000	11,035	561,615	364,450	10,000	187,165
Kansas, Potawatomi	2,823,527	2,707,057	1,769,524	0	134,598	353,000	112,500	337,435	116,470	9,600	0	106,870
Michigan, Mackinac	313,714	309,039	140,550	7,000	35,489	95,000	18,000	13,000	4,675	3,000	0	1,675
Minnesota	10,452,931	2,805,282	1,169,455	100,000	396,112	728,000	250,500	161,215	7,637,648	1,750,000	1,000,000	4,887,658
Consolidated Chippewa	6,593,551	2,432,570	1,154,455	100,000	378,115	500,000	200,000	100,000	4,160,981	0	0	4,160,981
Pipestone	19,035	29,035	5,000	0	10,035	3,000	500	500	0	0	0	0
Red Lake	3,830,345	353,678	10,000	0	7,962	225,000	50,000	60,715	3,476,667	1,750,000	1,000,000	726,667
Mississippi: Choctaw	67,934	67,934	22,000	2,000	14,434	6,000	5,500	18,000	6,550,252	1,218,680	4,507,485	834,087
Montana	35,155,752	28,605,501	23,736,029	1,039,547	702,030	1,155,519	476,319	1,516,056	6,550,252	1,218,680	4,507,485	834,087
Blackfeet	4,639,928	3,928,365	3,000,000	380,000	21,865	205,000	101,000	225,500	711,563	0	700,000	11,563
Crow	10,605,273	10,034,893	9,253,010	75,000	248,676	153,019	64,179	241,009	570,380	200,000	24,000	346,380
Flathead	10,502,252	6,294,938	4,794,580	403,831	256,527	300,000	150,000	390,000	4,207,314	550,000	3,488,217	169,097
Fort Belknap	6,440,935	6,121,712	5,947,257	0	22,745	25,500	10,640	115,570	319,223	0	228,948	90,275
Fort Peck	2,010,675	1,797,707	741,182	180,716	135,809	385,000	90,000	265,000	212,968	0	0	212,968
Rocky Boy	574,879	49,615	0	0	0	17,000	10,500	22,115	525,264	468,680	56,320	264
Tongue River	381,810	378,271	0	0	16,408	75,000	50,000	236,862	3,540	0	0	3,540
Nebraska	7,161,235	6,992,112	4,409,550	816,420	448,898	955,000	229,000	133,244	169,123	131,603	10,000	27,520
Winnebago	3,423,165	3,356,515	2,000,000	816,420	336,345	125,000	29,000	49,750	66,650	31,603	10,000	25,047
Omaha	3,738,070	3,635,597	2,409,550	0	112,553	830,000	200,000	83,494	102,473	100,000	0	2,473
Nevada	2,109,174	761,530	526,250	0	2,746	37,250	18,130	177,155	1,347,644	1,329,969	3,355	17,675
Carson	694,683	18,500	0	0	0	6,000	2,500	10,000	676,183	669,000	0	7,183
Moapa River	165,700	165,700	155,000	0	0	950	3,000	6,750	0	0	0	0
Walker River	477,387	457,722	371,250	0	2,138	17,800	6,630	60,405	19,665	17,949	3,355	1,176
Western Shoshone	771,404	119,608	0	0	608	6,000	2,000	100,000	651,796	643,020	0	8,776
New Mexico	25,843,827	6,715,019	2,207,267	0	56,806	1,182,110	250,435	3,018,261	19,128,808	13,610,948	5,071,433	447,027
Jicarilla	1,556,643	647,722	318,267	0	14,395	8,000	2,000	305,060	908,921	360,142	290,812	257,967
Mescalero	9,737,217	165,000	0	0	12,000	20,000	8,000	125,000	9,572,217	5,000,000	4,500,000	72,217
Northern Pueblos	1,255,999	485,240	0	0	0	401,000	34,140	50,100	770,759	542,325	228,121	313
Pueblo Bonito	2,150,316	2,150,316	1,500,000	0	5,316	30,000	15,000	600,000	0	0	0	0
San Juan	5,810,342	1,390,000	0	0	0	200,000	30,000	1,160,000	4,420,342	4,274,000	30,000	116,342
Southern Pueblos	3,528,213	1,383,941	389,000	0	25,095	348,110	96,435	525,301	2,144,272	2,144,084	0	1
Zuni	1,805,097	492,800	0	0	0	175,000	65,000	252,800	1,312,297	1,289,797	22,500	0
New York Agency	4,491,206	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,491,206	4,442,350	0	48,856
North Carolina (Cherokee)	1,114,853	184,836	0	0	24,228	92,365	17,200	51,043	930,017	427,500	502,500	0

¹ Includes \$933,947,224 estimated value oil and gas, coal, lead, zinc, asphalt, and other minerals.

² Estimated.

³ Red Lake Indians share in part of this fund.

TABLE No. 4.—Value of Indian individual and tribal property June 30, 1925—Continued

States and superintendencies	Total individual and tribal property	Individual							Tribal			
		Total	Lands exclusive of timber	Timber	Funds in banks and in hands of superintendents	Homes, furniture, barns, etc.	Wagons, implements, etc.	Stock, poultry, and miscellaneous	Total	Lands exclusive of timber	Timber and stock	Balance of funds in Treasury
North Dakota.....	\$31,101,974	\$30,454,514	\$27,001,464	0	\$1,014,752	\$1,044,000	\$441,320	\$942,879	\$647,460	\$167,536	\$50,475	\$429,449
Fort Berthold.....	5,596,762	5,311,818	3,731,355	0	624,823	315,000	215,000	425,640	284,944	167,536	50,475	66,933
Fort Totten.....	1,624,365	1,624,163	1,449,605	0	40,975	75,000	16,320	42,264	0	0	0	0
Standing Rock.....	20,436,125	20,075,141	18,686,504	0	308,637	500,000	200,000	400,000	360,984	0	0	360,984
Turtle Mountain.....	3,444,924	3,443,392	3,154,000	0	40,317	154,000	20,000	75,075	1,532	0	0	1,532
Oklahoma.....	344,092,016	317,873,833	239,551,468	\$4,000	47,480,827	73,933,909	3,939,277	12,064,352	26,218,183	11,488,860	0	14,293,323
Cantonment.....	1,627,223	1,627,223	1,331,644	0	93,317	95,000	75,000	32,262	0	0	0	0
Cheyenne and Arapahoe	2,952,385	2,830,917	2,359,159	0	269,908	112,150	41,500	48,200	121,468	0	0	121,468
Five Civilized Tribes.....	255,458,613	243,416,591	210,000,000	0	13,182,949	6,463,427	2,109,749	11,660,466	12,042,022	11,301,375	0	740,647
Kiowa.....	19,773,321	19,113,947	13,352,925	0	2,111,022	3,000,000	250,000	400,000	659,374	0	0	659,374
Osage.....	51,608,139	38,349,560	4,813,025	0	28,862,970	3,000,000	1,300,000	373,565	13,258,579	124,884	0	13,133,695
Pawnee.....	2,051,192	1,945,800	870,800	0	410,000	700,000	40,000	25,000	5,392	0	0	5,392
Ponca.....	3,637,602	3,535,854	3,260,541	0	71,416	130,200	72,000	51,697	51,747	40,001	0	11,747
Quapaw.....	2,348,948	2,337,769	120,000	4,000	1,955,769	150,000	8,000	100,000	11,179	11,000	0	179
Seger.....	1,871,204	1,871,054	1,447,170	0	214,400	94,632	0	114,852	150	0	0	150
Shawnee.....	2,763,389	2,695,118	1,996,204	0	309,076	188,500	43,028	158,310	78,271	11,600	0	56,671
Oregon.....	44,632,574	8,739,638	4,664,330	2,510,850	594,114	312,700	133,800	523,844	35,892,936	2,855,600	32,440,870	596,466
Klamath.....	32,643,827	4,398,403	1,324,503	2,174,400	458,740	180,000	68,000	192,760	28,245,424	2,484,560	25,253,370	507,494
Siletz.....	548,558	3,900,922	32,424	250,000	27,543	8,700	5,800	16,455	207,636	20,136	187,500	0
Umatilla.....	3,834,623	3,744,747	3,279,978	36,450	91,205	107,000	30,000	200,114	89,876	904	0	88,972
Warm Springs.....	7,605,566	255,566	27,425	50,000	16,226	17,000	30,000	114,515	7,350,000	350,000	7,000,000	0
South Dakota.....	54,760,681	49,624,142	43,233,178	190,700	3,073,887	1,552,149	521,820	1,052,508	5,136,539	2,178,861	75,000	2,882,675
Canton Asylum.....	2,308	2,308	0	0	2,308	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cheyenne River.....	7,749,316	3,979,982	3,229,731	0	305,584	141,384	56,701	246,582	3,769,334	1,971,306	0	1,798,028
Crow Creek ²	4,275,726	4,166,387	3,756,099	9,000	31,323	180,000	60,000	129,965	109,339	0	0	109,339
Flandreau.....	181,970	181,970	149,040	0	0	23,440	5,000	4,490	0	0	0	0
Pine Ridge.....	13,883,404	13,081,700	12,240,000	181,700	400,000	160,000	50,000	50,000	801,704	207,555	75,000	519,149
Rosebud.....	20,714,807	20,279,452	17,151,843	0	1,669,209	725,375	281,350	451,675	435,355	0	0	435,355
Sisseton.....	5,043,480	5,039,196	4,590,025	0	249,109	121,950	33,769	44,343	4,284	0	0	4,284
Yankton ⁴	2,909,670	2,893,147	2,116,440	0	416,254	200,000	35,000	125,453	16,523	0	0	16,523
Utah: Uintah and Ouray.....	4,464,563	3,351,737	2,449,567	0	162,170	165,000	100,000	475,000	1,112,826	740,633	33,750	338,443
Washington.....	44,203,907	25,006,268	14,958,324	3,641,939	1,374,564	1,172,450	1,216,055	1,642,896	19,197,639	2,210,030	16,412,446	575,141
Colville.....	5,299,428	3,314,645	868,337	600,000	191,308	245,000	510,000	900,000	1,984,783	454,224	1,400,000	130,559
Spokane.....	2,137,524	860,485	200,000	485,739	15,595	61,000	20,455	77,696	1,277,039	150,000	1,066,776	60,263
Neah Bay.....	785,155	124,601	18,833	5,000	3,168	43,000	15,600	39,000	660,554	46,207	609,000	5,347
Taholah.....	12,571,213	3,470,442	343,199	2,926,600	214,003	49,900	21,540	15,200	9,100,771	93,469	8,850,000	157,302
Tulalip.....	3,712,622	3,542,487	2,279,860	31,600	537,677	173,550	248,500	271,300	170,135	0	0	170,135
Yakima.....	19,797,965	13,793,608	11,348,095	493,000	412,313	800,000	400,000	339,700	6,004,357	1,466,152	4,486,670	51,535
Wisconsin.....	15,966,979	4,224,947	1,758,233	137,063	68,905	765,200	250,625	246,921	11,742,032	4,035,034	4,075,419	3,631,579
Grand Rapids.....	569,308	557,358	384,090	90,000	1,032,682	25,000	6,000	19,586	11,950	0	0	11,950
Hayward.....	216,196	207,049	12,000	8,000	80,049	85,000	10,000	12,000	9,147	5,000	500	3,647
Keshena.....	11,675,654	687,287	0	0	417,287	150,000	40,000	80,000	10,983,367	3,453,590	4,043,137	3,491,640
Lac du Flambeau.....	781,351	523,138	393,056	39,063	30,959	30,000	18,425	11,635	258,213	102,089	31,782	124,342
Laona.....	507,906	116,766	0	0	65,366	40,200	9,200	2,000	391,140	391,140	0	0
La Pointe.....	2,216,564	2,133,349	969,087	0	442,562	435,000	165,000	121,706	83,215	83,215	0	0
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	3,993,000	1,222,410	828,950	0	21,850	25,725	44,000	301,885	2,770,599	1,608,245	755,035	407,319

¹ This item 1924 figures.

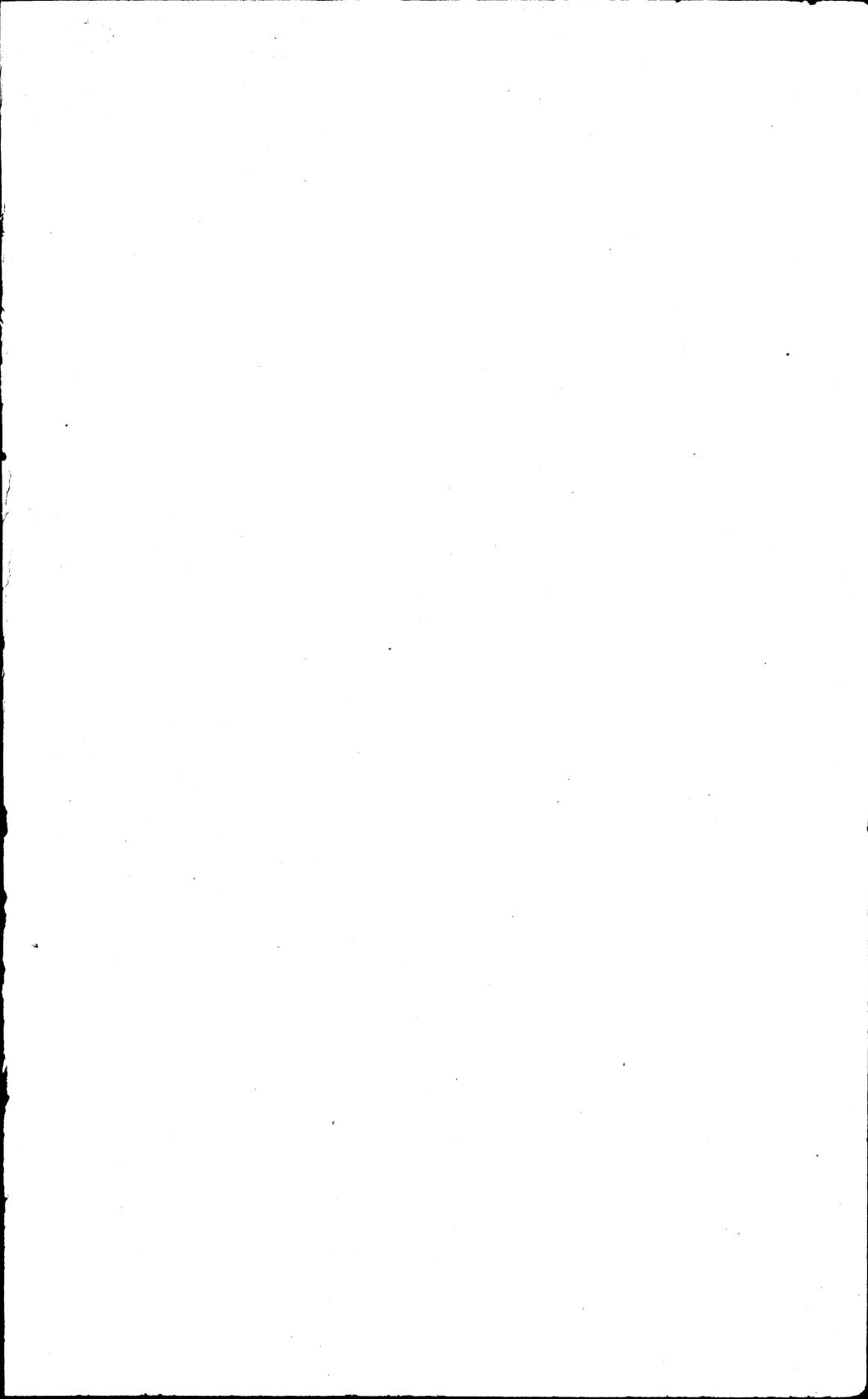
² Includes lower Brule.

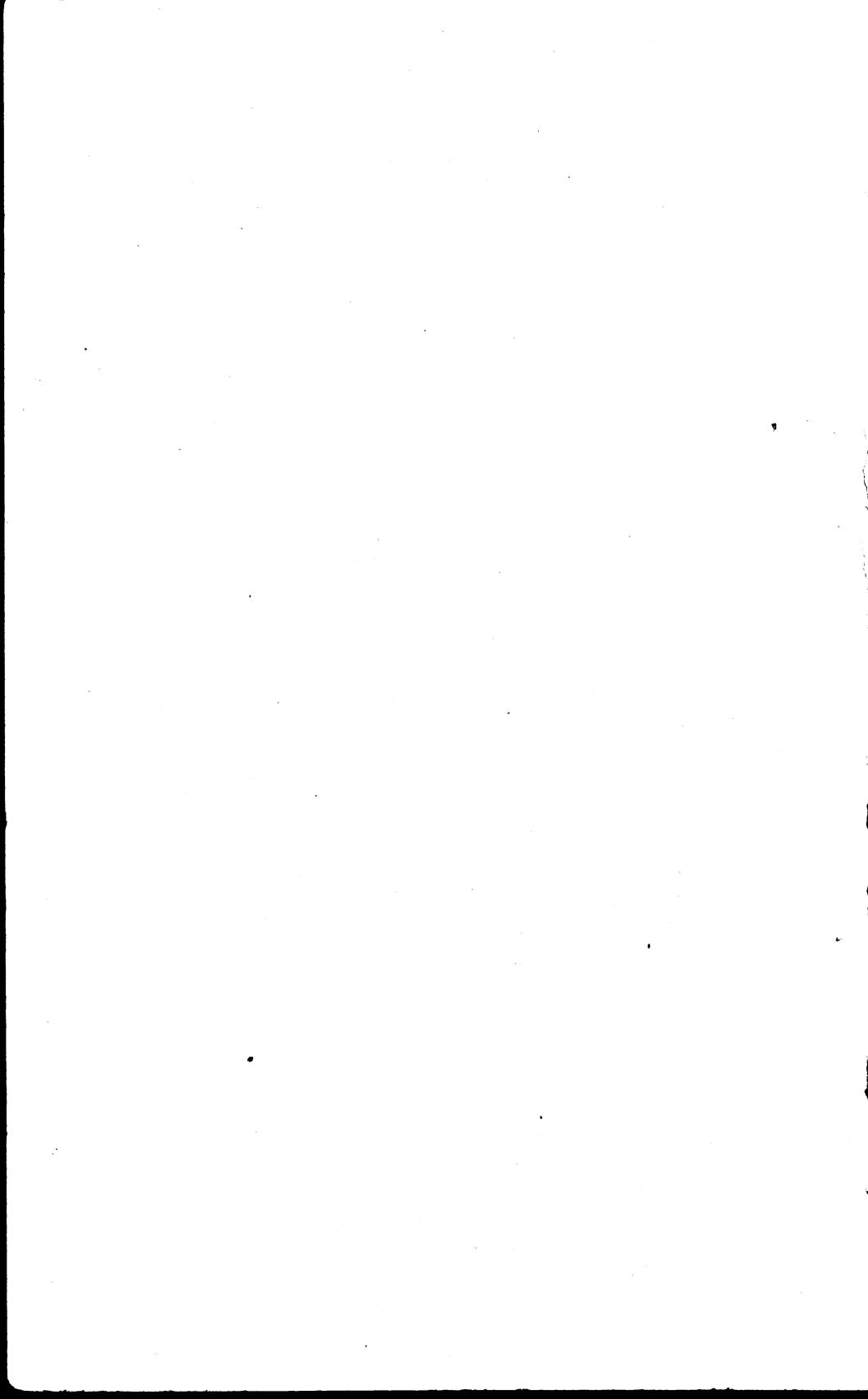
³ Includes Santee.

TABLE NO. 5.—*Indian Service employees June 30, 1925*

Designation	Number	Salaries
Total	5,436	\$6,347,958
Schools	2,650	2,965,280
Agency	2,078	2,267,093
Miscellaneous field employees	498	720,615
Indian Office employees, including commissioner and assistant commissioner	210	394,970

○









205
955

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
TO THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1926**

1875

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN
AFFAIRS

TO THE
SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

1926



WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1926

COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

REPORT

COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN
REPORT

1975

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

1975



U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

1975

THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

The Department of War was created by act of Congress of August 7, 1789, and the duties assigned to it included those "relative to Indian affairs."

A Bureau of Indian Affairs was organized in the War Department on March 11, 1824, with Thomas L. McKenney as its chief, and among the duties assigned to the bureau were the administration of the fund for the civilization of the Indians under regulations established by the department, the examination of claims arising out of the laws regulating the intercourse with Indian tribes, and the ordinary correspondence with superintendents, agents, and sub-agents. He was succeeded September 30, 1830, by Samuel S. Hamilton, whose successor about one year later was Elbert Herring.

By act of July 9, 1832, there was created in the War Department the office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who, subject to the Secretary of War and the President, should have "the direction and management of all Indian affairs and all matters arising out of Indian relations."

On June 30, 1834, an act was passed "to provide for the organization of the Department of Indian Affairs." Under this enactment certain agencies were established and others abolished and provision was made for subagents, interpreters, and other employees, the payment of annuities, the purchase and distribution of supplies, etc. This may be regarded as the organic law of the Indian Office.

When the Department of the Interior was created by act of March 3, 1849, the Bureau of Indian Affairs was transferred thereto, and hence passed from military to civil control.

Section 441 of the Revised Statutes provides that "the Secretary of the Interior is charged with the supervision of public business relating to * * * the Indians."

Section 463 of the Revised Statutes reads: "The Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior and agreeable to such regulations as the President may prescribe, have the management of all Indian affairs, and of all matters arising out of Indian relations."

Commissioners of Indian Affairs

Commissioner	State	Date	Secretary
Herring, Elbert.....	New York.....	July 10, 1832	Cass. ¹
Harris, Carey A.....	Tennessee.....	July 4, 1836	Cass and Poinsett. ¹
Crawford, T. Hartley.....	Pennsylvania.....	Oct. 22, 1838	Poinsett ¹ to Marcy. ¹
Medill, William.....	Ohio.....	Oct. 28, 1845	Marcy ¹ and Ewing. ¹
Brown, Orlando.....	Kentucky.....	May 31, 1849	Ewing.
Lea, Luke.....	Mississippi.....	July 1, 1850	Ewing to Stuart.
Manypenny, George W.....	Ohio.....	Mar. 24, 1853	McClelland and Thompson.
Denver, James W.....	California.....	Apr. 17, 1857	Thompson.
Mix, Charles E.....	District of Columbia.....	June 14, 1858	Do.
Denver, James W.....	California.....	Nov. 8, 1858	Do.
Greenwood, Alfred B.....	Arkansas.....	May 4, 1859	Do.
Dole, William P.....	Illinois.....	Mar. 13, 1861	Smith to Harlan.
Coolley, Dennis N.....	Iowa.....	July 10, 1865	Harlan and Browning.
Bogy, Lewis V.....	Missouri.....	Nov. 1, 1866	Browning.
Taylor, Nathaniel G.....	Tennessee.....	Mar. 29, 1867	Browning and Cox.
Parker, Ely S.....	District of Columbia.....	Apr. 21, 1869	Cox and Delano.
Walker, Francis A.....	Massachusetts.....	Nov. 21, 1871	Delano.
Smith, Edward P.....	New York.....	Mar. 20, 1873	Delano and Chandler.
Smith, John Q.....	Ohio.....	Dec. 11, 1875	Chandler and Schurz.
Hayt, Ezra A.....	New York.....	Sept. 27, 1877	Schurz.
Trowbridge, Roland E.....	Michigan.....	Mar. 15, 1880	Do.
Price, Hiram.....	Iowa.....	May 4, 1881	Kirkwood and Teller.
Atkins, John D. C.....	Tennessee.....	Mar. 21, 1885	Lamar.
Oberly, John H.....	Illinois.....	Oct. 10, 1888	Vilas.
Morgan, Thomas J.....	Rhode Island.....	June 10, 1889	Noble.
Browning, Daniel M.....	Illinois.....	Apr. 17, 1893	Smith and Francis.
Jones, William A.....	Wisconsin.....	May 3, 1897	Bliss and Hitchcock.
Leupp, Francis E.....	District of Columbia.....	Dec. 7, 1904	Hitchcock, Garfield, and Ballinger.
Valentine, Robert G.....	Massachusetts.....	June 16, 1909	Ballinger and Fisher.
Sells, Cato.....	Texas.....	June 2, 1913	Lane and Payne.
Burke, Chas. H.....	South Dakota.....	Apr. 1, 1921	Fall and Work.

¹ Secretaries of War.² Ewing and all following Secretaries of the Interior.

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REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., September 15, 1926.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this, the Ninety-fifth Annual Report of the Bureau of Indian Affairs for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926. For the purpose of promoting efficiency in the general administration of all health, educational, agricultural, and industrial activities which concern the Indians, reorganization of prior methods of the bureau in regard to such administration has been effected. There has also been developed and put into effect a budget system for all Indian field units or superintendencies. These measures to which attention is particularly invited are more fully outlined in the report.

HEALTH

REORGANIZATION OF THE MEDICAL SERVICE.—Plans for the reorganization of the Indian medical service were perfected during the latter part of the year. For the furtherance and development of the work this new plan provides for the service of a chief medical director and for division of the country generally into four districts, as follows:

District No. 1: Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

District No. 2: Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Utah, Washington, Oregon, and Northern California.

District No. 3: Southern California, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, and Colorado.

District No. 4: Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Mississippi, and North Carolina.

Each district will be under the immediate supervision of a medical director whose functions will be to make inspections of the various Indian activities with respect to the school, hospital, sanitorium, and health features; to study and report upon standardized methods of procedure and facilities, including personnel; to coordinate medical and sanitary activities by means of conferences; to investigate and adjust controversies; to report on matters affecting the Indian medical service and its public-health policies; to promote cordial relations with State and local sanitary authorities and other public-health organizations and to maintain an office in such district which shall serve as a general center for Indian medical service activities.

In this organization provision has been made for the service of an epidemiologist who will work in the field under appropriate direction and who will have supervision over epidemiological matters

relating to the Indian medical service. Provision has also been made for a physician especially qualified in tuberculosis and trachoma, who will cover the field in dealing with special problems connected with these diseases.

Under this scheme of reorganization it is expected that more accurate compilation of morbidity and mortality statistics will be made, the medical activities better coordinated and standardized, and the general medical service to the Indians improved through more detailed and comprehensive studies and by the application of such studies to the needs of the service. With this end in view the United States Public Health Service has detailed Dr. Marshall C. Guthrie to serve as chief medical director, assigning certain other officers to act as district medical directors, and that service has indicated its willingness to act in an advisory and cooperative capacity through the services of its hospitals, laboratories, and public-health resources, including the active services of its six field medical directors and other personnel. The reorganization anticipates also increasing the number of special physicians and nurses now engaged in the eradication of trachoma. Special provision will also be made for putting into effect approved methods of detecting, treating, and safeguarding those who are sufferers from tuberculosis. An increase in the number of field dentists for reservation and school work is anticipated, as well as a material increase in the nursing personnel specially trained for public-health work.

It is believed that when this organization has been put on a thorough working basis an improved medical, dental, nursing, and sanitary service to the Indians will result.

HEALTH ACTIVITIES.—Continued progress in the health activities of the Bureau of Indian Affairs in its campaign for improved conditions among the Indians may be reported at the close of the fiscal year 1926. Education has shown the Indian more clearly the advantages of scientific medical and hospital care, and as a result thereof the need for improved facilities is growing annually. Analysis of vital statistics shows that the birth rate exceeds the death rate. The Bureau of Indian Affairs now maintains health activities in 24 States, which are engaged in treating disease and in improving general sanitary conditions on the Indian reservations. Especial attention has been given to the prevention of disease, and a regularly outlined educational course on this subject is now provided for the Indian schools.

HEALTH EDUCATION.—Realizing the importance of health education as a means of improving health and living conditions, the course in this work established in the Indian schools a year ago has been extended in its scope to reach children of practically all ages attending the Government schools. It is believed that the training of the child in correct standards of sanitation will result in improved health conditions within the reservation as the pupils return to their homes after leaving school.

EPIDEMICS.—During the past year there were no unusually severe epidemics among the Indians of the country. The use of prophylactic vaccines and other preventive measures is greatly modifying epidemics among the Indian people. A campaign was waged throughout the early part of this year for more thorough vaccination against

smallpox, and reports received indicate that the campaign was very successful.

GENERAL CONDITIONS AND RESULTS.—Tuberculosis and trachoma continue to constitute the most formidable problems with which the medical service is confronted. Tuberculosis carries the major death toll of the Indian race. However, progress has been made in limiting the ravages of this disease.

The new sanatorium school located at Shawnee, Okla., with a capacity of 100 beds, has been in operation during the year and is developing into a successful institution.

A new dormitory has been added to the plant of the Fort Lapwai Sanatorium, Idaho, affording increased capacity and better facilities for properly caring for patients there, and as this is an important institution, maintaining, as it frequently does, a waiting list of patients for whom there is no room, Congress has appropriated funds for an additional dormitory and hospital building for the coming year. When these are completed, Fort Lapwai will be an excellent institution for the care, treatment, and education of tuberculous children.

During the year the former boarding-school plant at Pyramid Lake, Nev., has been converted into a sanatorium school with a capacity for 80 patients. This institution will care for the tuberculous children of this particular part of the country, where there has been an increasing demand for sanatorium accommodations, since through education these Indians are more fully realizing the value of such institutions.

The trachoma work has been continued and expanded during the past year. The southwest trachoma campaign has been continued with excellent results. Two physicians and two nurses have been added to the workers in this district. The record of the work accomplished by the special physicians engaged in this campaign is as follows

Number of Indians examined for trachoma.....	14, 756
Number of cases of trachoma found.....	4, 479
Number of cases operated upon.....	1, 938
Number of cases treated without operation.....	2, 541

Besides the campaign in the Southwest, the other special physicians have kept up the trachoma work in their districts. The trachoma hospital at Albuquerque, N. Mex., has been filled to capacity throughout the year. Additional trachoma work will be undertaken during the coming year in connection with the reorganization of the Indian medical service.

The field nursing service has been extended and a number of reservations have been supplied with graduate nurses for public-health nursing in Indian homes. This new service is greatly needed and is being developed as rapidly as is consistent with available funds.

The service still needs more sanatorium schools, additional hospitals for the care of terminal cases of tuberculosis, an institution for the care of the feeble-minded, and a hospital for crippled children.

During the year the construction of a hospital at the Klamath Agency, Oreg., was begun and this institution will soon be completed and in operation. Heretofore the Klamath jurisdiction had no hospital facilities. The new institution, with a capacity of 50 beds, will, it is believed, care for all Indians of the reservation

requiring hospital service, thus obviating the necessity for the hospitalization of Indians in institutions off the reservation and at an increased expense, besides furnishing this accommodation to a large number who could never have been reached otherwise.

On the Fort Peck Reservation at Poplar, Mont., a hospital is nearing completion which will have a capacity of 44 beds. This hospital will be open to all Indians of the jurisdiction. In the past there has been no way of hospitalizing the older Indians of the reservation except to admit them to the small hospital at the boarding school. The new building will furnish facilities for care of the sick at the school and among the reservation Indians.

REORGANIZATION OF METHODS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTION

The plan of reorganization of the medical service of the bureau has been explained in the text which precedes under the heading "Health."

Reorganization has also been effected with regard to the direction and supervision of all educational, agricultural, and industrial activities and the personnel relating thereto. In pursuance of this plan there has been appointed a general superintendent under whose charge the territory in which Indian activities are conducted has been divided into nine districts, as follows:

District No. 1 (headquarters, Lawrence, Kans.): Kansas, Nebraska, Mississippi, North Carolina, eastern Oklahoma.

District No. 2 (headquarters, Minneapolis, Minn.): Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa.

District No. 3 (headquarters, Pierre, S. Dak.): South Dakota.

District No. 4 (headquarters, Browning, Mont.): North Dakota, Montana, Wyoming.

District No. 5 (headquarters, Fort Lapwai, Idaho): Idaho, Washington, Oregon.

District No. 6 (headquarters, Riverside, Calif.): California, Nevada.

District No. 7 (headquarters, Flagstaff, Ariz.): Arizona.

District No. 8 (headquarters, Albuquerque, N. Mex.): New Mexico, Colorado, Utah.

District No. 9 (headquarters, Anadarko, Okla.): Western Oklahoma.

The field units of each district are under immediate supervision of a district superintendent whose station has been so designated that the several units within his district may be reasonably accessible for personal communication. In addition to direct supervision of the activities mentioned, the duties of these officials will embrace assistance in the preparation of budgets, responsibility for the interpretation and execution of the policies of the commissioner, inspection of school and agency activities, supervision of school and agency organization and of classroom and vocational instruction, examination of the condition and needs of material plants and of personnel, conference with State and county officials, and conduct of special investigations when directed. They will report concerning these matters as occasion may require.

It is expected that many matters of detail and management not involving questions of policy will be adjusted by the district superintendents, thereby lessening the volume of correspondence with the office and expediting and simplifying the field work.

To the office of general superintendent, with headquarters at Washington, has been assigned Mr. H. B. Peairs, whose guidance and assistance in directing, coordinating, and strengthening the Indian field work through this organization should prove most effective.

BUDGET SYSTEM

A budget system for all field-service units was formulated and introduced during the year in order that its operation might be tested prior to presentation of budgets for the ensuing year. The plan comprises the determination and assignment of all moneys required for each unit for the entire year and includes the issuance of a single authority for all expenditures at such unit in lieu of the multitude of separate authorities which it has been customary for many years to issue from time to time to meet innumerable current needs. Even during the few months which have elapsed since its introduction, daily observation of the system strongly supports the conviction that it will prove highly successful and will remain as a logical and permanent method.

CONFERENCE OF DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS

Pursuant to the new plan of organization, a conference of district superintendents was held at Washington from May 3 to 12, at which were present the general superintendent, the superintendents of the nine districts, and the supervisor of home economics. At this conference plans and procedure for the future were discussed and adopted. Recommendations submitted by the conference included submission of the annual Indian-school census in June of each year; a post-card form for weekly report of attendance of Indian children in State public schools; a report by each district superintendent in April, setting forth the financial, industrial, and personnel needs of his district, listed in the order of their importance; definite eligibility rules and a more uniform procedure for enrollment of Indian children in Federal schools; a careful study of local school conditions for the purpose of devising ways and means of reducing institutional labor to a minimum in order that more time may be devoted to instruction; instructions for the better distribution of surplus property; leasing of their lands by Indians prior to expiration of the trust period, coupled with the suggestion that the Indian should not be permitted to live in idleness from the rentals of his property nor from other unearned moneys, but, to have the benefit of this money, should be at work; legislation which will eliminate the necessity for preparation of formal contracts where an amount not exceeding \$5,000 is involved; provision in acts making appropriations for purchase of lands which will permit the use of a part of the moneys for the building of homes on the lands acquired. Many other matters of detail but of importance to the welfare of the service were considered. Time was devoted by the conference to consideration of plans and methods for better assistance of Indians in the matter of home building and home improvement. Much work of this character has been done within the reservations already, but as an instance of systematized effort attention was called to methods pursued at the Kiowa

Agency, in Oklahoma. At this unit a set of building plans had been gathered suitable for Indian homes of low or moderate cost. Any Indian desiring to secure for himself a home is assisted to select a plan suited to his financial circumstances. A standard form of building contract and bond, to be entered into by the building contractor, are then provided in order to sufficiently safeguard the interests of the Indian owner. It was recommended that this procedure be extended to the entire service. The building of good homes by Indians and reasonable improvement of all living conditions has been recognized as a material factor in their progress, educational and otherwise, and is essential to the future of the students who, returning from school, will be seriously affected by discouraging home and family conditions.

EDUCATION

ATTENDANCE AND GRADING.—Nearly all of the Indian schools were filled to capacity, except in a few instances where the tributary school population does not equal the capacity of the school, and a few schools were somewhat crowded beyond their actual capacity. Statistics showing enrollment and attendance in all schools are to be found in Table No. 3 of this report. There is given at this point, however, a statement in tabular form showing approximate attendance and distribution by grades of the children in the Government Indian schools.

Enrollment of Indian children in Federal schools during the fiscal year 1926

State	Grades												
	Beginners	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Arizona.....	1,097	976	833	818	853	504	322	138	83	55	24	-----	-----
California.....	127	113	121	196	187	236	214	213	112	86	66	-----	-----
Colorado.....	48	69	37	42	55	7	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Idaho.....	24	40	36	44	36	29	8	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Iowa.....	17	20	7	15	4	4	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Kansas.....	3	8	21	15	23	25	47	98	117	165	141	162	153
Michigan.....	-----	42	42	83	80	62	54	55	33	-----	-----	-----	-----
Minnesota.....	109	82	119	96	77	57	79	35	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Mississippi.....	55	22	20	16	9	2	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Montana.....	72	66	82	50	39	51	37	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Nebraska.....	-----	35	60	43	60	60	54	69	59	40	28	-----	-----
Nevada.....	72	69	86	99	91	57	49	35	28	26	-----	-----	-----
New Mexico.....	702	589	453	483	446	345	223	135	67	44	30	-----	-----
North Carolina.....	76	46	50	49	28	54	53	16	22	-----	-----	-----	-----
North Dakota.....	114	132	106	134	139	72	57	30	16	-----	-----	-----	-----
Oklahoma.....	220	284	371	405	486	451	375	313	241	157	62	32	-----
Oregon.....	36	51	87	83	98	143	168	178	145	100	68	38	3
South Dakota.....	329	260	254	310	291	321	232	256	158	105	62	-----	1
Utah.....	48	11	5	11	15	9	12	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Washington.....	28	27	42	31	42	39	31	29	30	14	11	-----	-----
Wisconsin.....	97	116	106	129	144	100	105	32	19	-----	-----	-----	2
Wyoming.....	14	12	25	15	8	7	8	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total.....	3,288	3,070	2,963	3,167	3,211	2,635	2,133	1,629	1,130	792	492	232	159

The total of 24,901 children shown is not the same as given in Table No. 3, hereinafter, for the reason that reports are not complete at the time of this writing. In grade 12 are included 17 special students taking advanced work.

A provision in the Interior Department appropriation act for the fiscal year 1926 authorized the use of moneys for the remodeling and

improvement of the former military post at Fort Wingate, N. Mex., now to be known as the Charles H. Burke School. This plant was secured from the War Department and the school to be established there will be primarily for the education of Navajo Indian children, of whom there are many now without school facilities. The work of reconstruction has been begun, but will not be finally completed until later in the ensuing fiscal year. It will eventually accommodate 700 Indian children.

ATTENDANCE IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—There has been an increase in the number of Indian children for whom payment of tuition to State public schools has been authorized and paid as compared with the number for the preceding fiscal year. Authorities have been issued for payments to 737 public-school districts for 10,340 pupils, as compared with 655 school districts and 8,752 children during the fiscal year 1925. Total payments thereunder will approximate \$311,000, from an appropriation of public money, as compared with \$260,541 during 1925.

These figures do not include children for whom tuition has been paid from the tribal funds of the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota, nor those of the Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma. Payment of tuition was authorized for 933 Chippewa children in 38 districts in Minnesota. In the territory of the Five Civilized Tribes financial assistance was rendered to 149 districts in which the total enrollment exceeded 15,000.

EXTENSION OF GRADES.—In the report for the fiscal year 1925 announcement was made of the adoption of a policy of grading in Indian schools which would comprise six elementary grades, three junior high-school, and three senior high-school grades. Extension of the courses so as to include the senior high grades, the tenth to the twelfth, inclusive, has been authorized at the Albuquerque school, New Mexico, the Chilocco school, Oklahoma, and the Salem school, Oregon. By reference to the table showing enrollment by grades it may be seen that there were about 910 students in these higher grades during the year, and it is believed that the demand by Indian youth for high-school training is an indication of rapid educational progress among a large proportion of the Indians.

CHANGE IN SCHOOL PROGRAM.—Pursuant to recommendation of the conference of district superintendents, the boarding-school program has been so modified that there shall be assigned each week one-half time for classroom instruction, one-fourth for vocational instruction, and one-fourth for institutional work details of pupils. The effect of this program is to increase the proportion of the school day to be devoted to instruction proper and to decrease the time given by pupils to institutional details which are for the performance only of noneducational routine labor.

It should be explained that pupils of the three primary grades, so far as existing regulations have prevailed, are in classroom during all daily periods, and it is desired that such attendance be extended to the fourth and fifth grades as rapidly as circumstances and available moneys permit. The school program is essentially the platoon system of organization.

Reduction of the work detail is being accomplished by the introduction of improved methods and labor-saving equipment, such as dish-washing machines, food trucks, laundry machinery, and other

Contracts awarded under advertisement of Aug. 21, 1911.

BRAN.

Awards.	Agencies, schools, and tribes.	Point of delivery.	No. of contractor.	Price per 100 pounds net.
<i>Pounds.</i>				
15,000	Albuquerque School, N. Mex.	Albuquerque, N. Mex.	233	\$1.77
8,000	Armstrong Male Orphan Academy, Okla.	Bokchito, Okla.	228	1.35
500	Bay Mills School, Mich.	Brimley, Mich.	270	1.50
14,000	Bismarck School, N. Dak.	Bismarck, N. Dak.	239	1.4899
20,000	Bloomfield Seminary, Okla.	Achille, Okla.	228	1.38
3,000	Cherokee Orphan Training School, Okla.	Tahlequah, Okla.	228	1.35
5,000	Cheyenne River School, S. D.	Cheyenne Agency, S. Dak.	151	1.50
40,000	Chilocco School, Okla.	Chilocco, Okla.	233	1.24
2,000	Collins Institute, Okla.	Frisco, Okla.	228	1.36
25,000	Crow Agency School, Mont.	Blackfoot, Idaho	32	2.05
10,000	Crow Creek School, S. Dak.	Chamberlain, S. Dak.	297	1.20
4,500	Eufaula School, Okla.	Eufaula, Okla.	228	1.35
5,000	Hayward School, Wis.	Hayward, Wis.	233	1.64
10,000	Kiowa, Riverside School, Okla.	Anadarko, Okla.	228	1.30
2,500	Kiowa, Fort Sill School, Okla.	Lawton, Okla.	228	1.32
8,000	Lac du Flambeau School, Wis.	Lac du Flambeau, Wis.	34	1.26
6,000	Leech Lake School, Minn.	Walker, Minn.	239	1.4999
7,500	Lower Brule School, S. Dak.	Chamberlain, S. Dak.	297	1.20
12,000	Mount Pleasant School, Mich.	Mount Pleasant, Mich.	34	1.31
4,000	Nuyaka School, Okla.	Beggs, Okla.	72	1.35
2,000	Oneida School, Wis.	Oneida, Wis.	233	1.54
10,000	Osage School, Okla.	Pawhuska, Okla.	233	1.29
2,000	Otoe School, Okla.	Red Rock, Okla.	72	1.35
5,000	Pawnee School, Okla.	Pawnee, Okla.	228	1.32
4,000	Pawnee Agency, Okla.			
10,000	Red Lake School, Minn.	Red Lake School, Minn.	239	1.89
8,000	Cross Lake School, Minn.	Cross Lake School, Minn.	239	2.0999
10,000	Seneca School, Okla.	Wyandotte, Okla.	233	1.43
4,000	Southern Ute School, Colo.	Ignacio, Colo.	233	1.94
4,000	Standing Rock Agency, N. Dak.:			
	Agricultural School		16	3 1.61
	Agency		16	4 1.65
9,000				8 1.61
13,500	Tuskahoma Female Academy, Okla.	Tuskahoma, Okla.	228	1.35
5,000	Uintah Agency, Utah	Uintah Agency, Utah	276	1.65
10,000	Wheelock Orphan Academy, Okla.	Millerton, Okla.	228	2.41
6,000	White Earth School, Minn.	Ogema, Minn.	33	1.20
5,000	Wild Rice River School, Minn.	Mahnomen, Minn.	33	3 1.225
5,000	Wittenberg School, Wis.	Wittenberg, Wis.	34	2.26
6,000	Carson School, Nev.	Indian School Station, Nev. (on V. & T. R. y.).	183	1.30
10,000	Klamath School, Oreg.	F. o. b. cars, docks, or depots, Seattle, Wash.	93	1.40
8,000	Navajo School, N. Mex.	Navajo School, N. Mex.	59	2.59
5,000	Pima School, Ariz.	Casa Grande, Ariz.	233	1.99
10,000	Rice Station School, Ariz.	Rice, Ariz.	233	1.99
4,000	Sherman Institute, Cal.	Arlington, Cal.	233	1.54
8,500	Tulalip School, Wash.	Tulalip, Wash.	271	5 1.26
1,000	Western Shoshone School, Nev.	F. o. b. cars, Blackfoot, Idaho.	32	1.05
6,000	Yakima School, Wash.	Toppenish, Wash.	206	1.25

FEED.

10,000	Bismarck School, N. Dak.	Bismarck, N. Dak.	239	\$1.6399
7,000	Cass Lake School, Minn.	Cass Lake, Minn.	247	1.78
1,000	Cherokee Orphan Training School, Okla.	Park Hill, Okla.	233	1.87
10,000	Cheyenne River School, S. Dak.	Cheyenne Agency, S. Dak.	151	1.60
1,500	Eufaula School, Okla.	Eufaula, Okla.	233	1.87
20,000	Fort Peck School, Mont.	Poplar, Mont.	233	2.03
10,000	Hayward School, Wis.	Hayward, Wis.	233	1.87

1 Delivered prior to Jan. 1, 1912.

2 In carload lots of flour, bran, oats, and feed; if shipped in less than carload lots 25 cents per hundred-weight additional.

3 If delivered at Standing Rock Agency, N. Dak.

4 If delivered at Martin Kenel School, N. Dak.

5 Deliveries to be made at such places at Tulalip and at such times and in such quantities as may be required by the superintendent in charge of the school.

INDIAN LAND INTERESTS

ALLOTMENTS.—During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, allotments totaling 2,592 were made and approved to individual Indians embracing lands on various reservations, aggregating 13,177.46 acres, as shown in the following table:

Reservation	Number of allotments	Acreage	Reservation	Number of allotments	Acreage
Leech Lake, Minn.....	1	21.05	Umatilla, Oreg.....	10	723.28
Fort Peck, Mont.....	5	457.74	Yankton, S. Dak.....	1	120
Fallon, Nev.....	8	80	Oneida, Wis.....	1	25
Walker River, Nev.....	2	40	Spokane, Wash.....	1	120
Standing Rock, N. Dak.....	2,560	11,123.28	Total.....	2,592	13,177.46
Navajo, N. Mex.....	1	160			
Klamath, Oreg.....	2	307.11			

In addition to the foregoing, 71 allotments were made to Indians residing on the public domain in various States, comprising 9,783.80 acres.

EXTENSION OF TRUST PERIOD.—The period of trust was extended by order of the President on allotments made to Indians within the following reservations: Papago, Ariz.; Cass Lake, Leech Lake, and White Oak Point, Minn.; Ponca, Nebr.; Fort Berthold, N. Dak.; Iowa, Sac and Fox, Kiowa, Comanche, Apache, and Wichita, Eastern Shawnee and Otoe, Okla.; Grand Ronde, Oreg.; Yankton and Rosebud, S. Dak.; and reserved lands of the Chief Moses Band, Wash.

CALIFORNIA INDIANS.—One tract of land containing 45 acres was purchased at a cost of \$9,000 for the relief of homeless Indians in the vicinity of Healdsburg, Sonoma County, Calif. These Indians are under the jurisdiction of the Sacramento Indian Agency, and the land will supply home sites for the Dry Creek and Geyserville Bands, consisting of 92 persons. The land is in a neighborhood where school facilities and labor opportunities exist. To date approximately \$197,000 have been expended from gratuity appropriations in purchasing 9,307 acres of land for homeless Indians in California.

CHOCTAW INDIANS IN MISSISSIPPI.—Two tracts of land, one containing 65 acres and the other 40 acres, were purchased at a total cost of \$1,250. The proposed purchase of two additional tracts, one containing 80 acres and the other 40 acres, involving an expenditure of \$2,600, is still pending. These purchases are under the jurisdiction of the Choctaw Indian Agency, and will supply homes for four Indian families. To date \$29,465 have been expended in purchasing 1,700 acres of land which has been resold to 36 Mississippi Choctaw Indians of the full blood under the reimbursable plan.

PUBLIC LANDS RESERVED FOR INDIAN USE.—By act of June 24, 1926, Memaloose Island, in the Columbia River, Oreg., containing about 4 acres, is permanently reserved as a burial ground for the Yakima Indians and Confederate Tribes. By the act of June 1, 1926, 240 acres of public land in California are permanently withdrawn as an addition to the Morongo Reservation. By the act of May 21, 1926, 865.65 acres were permanently withdrawn and added to the Makah

Reservation in Washington. By the act of May 10, 1926, 80 acres of public land in California are permanently withdrawn as an addition to the Mesa Grande Reservation, also known as Santa Clara No. 1. By the act of March 22, 1926, 320 acres of public land in Arizona are permanently withdrawn as a camp site for the pupils of the Indian school at Phoenix.

TRIBAL ENROLLMENTS.—The final roll of the Chippewa Indians of the Lac du Flambeau Reservation, Wis., made under the act of May 19, 1924 (43 Stat. L. 132), was approved June 21, 1926, and allotments thereunder will be made at a later time. This roll as approved contains 548 names in addition to those on the old tribal roll.

Under the act of June 4, 1924 (43 Stat. L. 376), the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina conveyed in trust to the United States their lands and moneys as a condition precedent to allotment of the lands and payment of the funds to the members of the tribe who may be found entitled thereto. Under instructions approved November 5, 1925, the work of enrollment is now proceeding. May 15, 1926, was fixed as the last day for submission of applications to the Cherokee Enrolling Commission, at Cherokee, N. C.; and there have been to date more than 11,000 applications filed, which will receive consideration in the field and be submitted for the final action of the department.

TAXATION OF RESTRICTED INDIAN PROPERTY.—Numerous tracts of land bought for homes for Indians with their restricted nontaxable funds, and conveyed with restrictions against alienation or incumbrance without the consent of the Secretary of the Interior, have been taxed by local authorities, and some of the lands were sold for nonpayment of assessments. Personal property used on Indian lands has also been taxed. Suits have been filed in the Federal courts for the protection of such real and personal property, some of which have been decided in favor of the Government. Those decided adversely have been appealed.

The United States District Court for the District of South Dakota recently has decreed the return of approximately \$13,000 paid Dewey County, S. Dak., for taxes illegally assessed against Indian personal property.

Both civil and criminal prosecution has been recommended, and cases are now pending, against persons who have procured the signatures of Indians to deeds and contracts affecting the title to Indian trust lands, in violation of section 5 of the act of June 25, 1910. (36 Stat. L. 855.)

REMOVAL OF RESTRICTIONS AGAINST ALIENATION.—For the past five years a conservative policy has been pursued in granting fee titles to individual Indians, and especially during this year applications for the release of allotted lands from Government control have been closely scrutinized. Not exceeding 40 per cent of the applications received were granted. The records show that the lands of a vast majority of Indians who have been given absolute control of their allotments have passed from Indian ownership in various ways—by sale for small values, through unredeemed mortgages, and in some instances by tax deeds. Therefore a very decided halt was necessary to protect allottees appearing to be competent, and in no cases are fee patents now granted or restrictions on lands otherwise removed unless the evidence from the field clearly justifies the belief that the appli-

cant is competent and will be permanently benefited by the release of his landed property from Governmental control. This protective policy has not prevented the consideration of sales of lands, under Government supervision and after competitive bidding, to provide funds in cases of emergency.

SALES OF INDIAN LANDS.—During the year 852 applications for fee patents were received; 322 were granted and 530 denied. Certificates of competency were issued to 72 applicants, and the restrictions against sales were removed from 20 allotments. There were sold 433 tracts, aggregating 44,217 acres of original allotments, and 770 tracts of inherited lands, aggregating 81,834 acres, a total of 126,051 acres, for a total consideration of \$2,713,416. This is a decrease of 13,413 acres as compared to the area sold during the preceding year, but the increase in proceeds amounted to \$218,001. On several reservations the bids received for the tracts more recently advertised indicate a marked increase in demand with correspondingly higher offers.

Many allotments are not entirely suitable as home sites for Indian families, and there is a growing tendency on their part to use an inherited tract in preference to the original allotment, or to remove to one of the near-by towns, buy a home there with their sale proceeds, and become town residents. Often among the younger groups the head of the family finds employment in some mechanical capacity. Initiative of this sort is to be encouraged, and where the proceeds of sales will enable such social and business betterment its use in the purchase of town property is effected through the agency offices. For protection of such families their title is made inalienable without the consent of the Secretary of the Interior.

Though farm life does not appeal to all Indians, there are many who are retaining and cultivating the more suitable tracts and using their moneys in permanent improvements and equipment. Such is the condition within the Kiowa Reservation, where 96 new houses were erected at a cost of \$188,640 and 57 barns at an expenditure of \$41,496, with other improvements. These Indians expended in 1926, under the superintendent's supervision, \$272,021 out of sale receipts amounting to \$592,901.

Individual Indian moneys deposited in bonded banks are available for expenditure by check of the Indian owners, thus giving them an economic standing superior to that of many of their white neighbors.

SUITS FILED IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

Suits have been filed during the year in the United States Court of Claims for the adjudication of Indian claims, as follows:

Blackfeet Nation, Montana, including the Nez Perces of the Colville (Wash.), and Fort Lapwai (Idaho) Reservations, and the Gros Ventre Tribe of the Fort Belknap Reservation, Mont. Suit filed July 10, 1925.

Delaware Tribe of Oklahoma. A second petition was filed October 2, 1925. Wichita and Affiliated Tribes, Oklahoma. Suit filed October 21, 1925.

Kaw Tribe, Oklahoma. Suit filed February 9, 1926.

Creek Nation, Oklahoma. Suit filed May 20, 1926.

Choctaw Nation, Oklahoma. Three suits filed June 14, 1926.

Suit filed September 30, 1924, on behalf of the Yankton Sioux, South Dakota, claiming title and compensation for the red pipestone quarries, Minnesota,

was dismissed by the court June 8, 1925, as without merit, the court holding that the only right possessed by these Indians in and to the quarries was that of user, which right they still exercise. Appeal has been taken to the United States Supreme Court.

OIL AND GAS

Improved market conditions prevailing in the oil and gas industry resulting from the constant increase in the use of petroleum products naturally served to stimulate greater interest in the leasing of Indian lands for mining of these products.

During the year 205,953 acres were leased for oil and gas mining purposes, being an increase of a little more than 40 per cent over the acreage leased during the prior year. On the Osage Reservation, Okla., 45,874 acres were leased, making a total of 556,662 acres now under lease for oil-mining purposes on that reservation. New leases were approved on 96,572 acres belonging to allottees of the Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma, making a total of 785,535 acres of their lands now under oil and gas mining leases. The Indians other than the Osage and Five Civilized Tribes received an income during the year from oil and gas leases of more than \$1,000,000. The Osage Tribe received as rentals and royalties from oil and gas leases a revenue for the year of \$10,487,943; and the leases of the Five Civilized Tribes Indians produced an income of approximately \$4,425,213. The gross oil production for the year was approximately 41,907,021 barrels.

Within the treaty portion of the Navajo Indian Reservation, N. Mex., nine wells were completed during the year, seven of which produced oil. There are now 19 wells on the Navajo Reservation producing oil of about 62° A. P. I. gravity. The second sale of tribal leases within that reservation was held June 23, 1926, at which time 12 additional leases were sold embracing 18,160 acres. The bonus received for these leases amounted to \$62,400. At the same sale two exploratory leases on approximately 9,300 acres on the Ute Mountain Reservation were sold for which a bonus of \$2,400 was received.

A pipe line has been constructed within the Navajo Reservation by the Continental Oil Co. from the Rattlesnake and Table Mesa structures to Gallup, N. Mex., a distance of 97 miles. Several large storage tanks were also built in connection with its pipe line by that company which is the owner of an interest in the Rattlesnake lease. This additional means of transporting and marketing of oil will no doubt stimulate a greater interest in this field and result in increased oil runs from wells already producing, some of which have probably not been operated to their full capacity.

A sale of Osage oil leases was held March 17 and 18, 1926. Leases on approximately 46,331 acres were sold for a bonus of \$3,998,485. By an act of Congress approved April 17, 1926, authority was granted to lease for mining purposes tribal Indian lands reserved for Indian agency and school purposes.

An act approved June 12, 1926, authorizes the establishment of a trust fund to be administered for the benefit of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Indians of the Kiowa Reservation, Okla., and their unallotted children, from certain oil royalties received from leases in the bed of the Red River adjoining the Kiowa Reservation.

QUAPAW LEAD AND ZINC MINING LANDS

From the Quapaw restricted Indian land in the northeastern part of Oklahoma are produced approximately 7 per cent of the lead and 25 per cent of the zinc output from ore mined in the United States. At the present time there are 50 departmental lead and zinc mining leases in force covering 6,976 acres of Quapaw restricted land, and on this acreage are also 52 subleases covering 2,420 acres.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, the mines on the Quapaw Indian restricted land produced 289,622 tons of lead and zinc concentrate which sold for a total of \$17,672,498. The royalty from these sales amounted to \$1,679,836, which sum is equal to 9.61 per cent of the gross sales. Forty-three restricted Indians share in the above-mentioned royalties. The leasing of additional acreage is under consideration. Through a cooperative arrangement with the Geological Survey, technical data and valuable information has been obtained relating to the mineral development, mining operations, and improvements on the Quapaw restricted lands, which data and other information has been of great aid to the Indian Bureau in determining the terms and conditions upon which leases should be made and the requirements for the proper mining development of the land in the interest of the Indian owners.

Reports received show a greater production of lead and zinc concentrate and a greater aggregate royalty during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, as compared with that of prior fiscal years.

INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES OF THE INDIANS

FIVE-YEAR PROGRAM.—The chief object of this service in its work among the adult Indians is to help them to become self-supporting through their own efforts in the utilization of their land and other resources. During the past few years much progress has been made in agriculture and stock raising among the Indians through application of five-year programs within the various reservations. This program consists of a definite outline of industrial activities and projects to be carried out as far as possible within a certain period. The chapters organized in conjunction with the program, mention of which was made in my last report, are composed of the male adults of a community having related interests and who work together for the promotion of the welfare and progress of the Indians. The State agricultural colleges continue to cooperate in the work. In communities where the Indian population is interspersed among the whites, the Indians join county or State industrial organizations maintained for the whites, and in this way become familiar with the point of view of their white neighbors and gradually become a real part of the community. Chapters are well established within 28 reservations, and community organizations under other titles, such as clubs, etc., are functioning within 8 other reservations. The movement is growing; and aside from the material benefits derived, the Indians are learning how to conduct community meetings and are acquiring a real interest in community development. Through auxiliaries to the chapters the Indian women are evincing much interest in learning up-to-date methods of preserving and canning fruits,

vegetables, and meats; in cooking, improved sanitary conditions and home improvement generally. Many of them are making a success of poultry raising, not only furnishing their own tables with meat and eggs, but deriving some income from surplus products of this nature which they sell. Sewing clubs have a large enrollment and furnish instruction in the manufacture of garments, patching, darning, etc. Many of the older Indian women derive a good income from the manufacture of lace, beadwork, pottery, blankets, and other articles of native Indian handicraft. Within the Shoshone Reservation, Wyo., the organization of chapters with the consequent activity in farming has resulted in an increase of acreage in cultivation by full-blood Indians. Within the Pine Ridge Reservation, S. Dak., the industrial survey and the five-year program have resulted in an evident awakening of the Indians. The superintendent is particularly proud of the fact that the average full-blood Indian had successful crops of corn and potatoes, averaging about 100 bushels of corn and 50 bushels of potatoes each. Some of the Indians even had surplus crops to sell. A small flour mill and corn grinder have been installed, which enable the Indians to have their flour and corn meal ground without the long hauls otherwise necessary to reach outside mills.

INDUSTRIAL SURVEYS.—Industrial surveys inaugurated several years ago are still made by superintendents, through which they become acquainted with actual living conditions among the Indians. Reports submitted to the office by superintendents furnish available information as to their resources and living conditions and indicate the possibilities.

STOCK RAISING.—There has been gradual improvement during the past year in the livestock industry generally throughout the country, which has redounded to the benefit of the Indians as well as others. Heavy rains in the Southwest last spring, for the first time in several years, brought about an improved condition of the ranges and stock as a result of the abundant feed available thereon.

The sheep industry is growing in many sections of the Indian country and has been found to be an important factor in establishing home ties. The farm flock of sheep must be given careful attention, and this requires that one member of the family at least remain at home, thus discouraging the departure of the whole family for days and sometimes weeks at a time to attend celebrations and festivities to the detriment of their crops and livestock.

Many Indians are increasing their individual herds of cattle in addition to cultivating their crops, and, therefore, are not dependent on one branch of farm activity.

Progress is being made in removal of worthless ponies from some of the reservations and a survey is being made by representatives of the War Department and the Indian Service with the view of determining whether horses, satisfactory for Army use, can be obtained from the Indians.

HOME BUILDING.—One of the main objectives of the five-year program is the construction of improved homes. The new homes are built according to the circumstances of the owner. This phase is stressed in the belief that it will result in greater progress toward self-support by encouraging the cultivation of small tracts of land at least and the care of milch cows, hogs, and poultry.

REIMBURSABLE FUNDS.—The use of reimbursable funds continues to be one of the principal means of enabling the Indians to utilize their land and become self-supporting. The appropriation of \$158,000 for 1926 was supplemented by \$30,000 from tribal funds used under the reimbursable regulations. As the funds of some tribes are diminishing it becomes necessary to substitute the reimbursable fund therefor. For instance, the Uintah and Ouray Agency, Utah, received for the first time material assistance from this fund to the extent of an assignment of \$10,000 authorized for the purchase of seed and farm implements.

Unusual interest shown by the Indians in increasing their cultivated acreage, improving the grade of their livestock, and in developing better conditions generally, is due in considerable measure to the assistance derived from the use of this fund. This aid is to the Indians what farm and bank loans are to the whites. Most Indians are not qualified to borrow from those sources, and the Government acts as their banker. Not only does this plan equip the Indians to carry on their work, but it aids them in obtaining necessary supplies and equipment at much lower prices than if bought locally. At the Navajo Agency, Ariz., wagons purchased for the Indians were delivered to them at a cost of \$145.61, while the local price was \$184. Each purchaser had a \$50 cash payment ready, which left a balance of less than \$100 on a first-class wagon suitable for general utility work around the home and farm, and in many cases serving to supplement their income by hauling freight, etc. That the Indians appreciate this plan and are sincere in their promise to pay, is shown by the following instances:

(1) At Pine Ridge Agency, S. Dak., in the spring of 1925 \$2,483 was expended for potatoes, \$3,200 for corn, and \$1,042.63 for oats. On December 31, 1925, the Indians had repaid \$2,331.73 on potatoes, \$1,623.49 on corn, and \$644.52 on oats.

(2) At the San Juan Agency, N. Mex., \$8,900 was expended for rams in the spring of 1925. The report for December 31, 1925, shows collections of \$5,000.

If reimbursable funds had not been available, these Indians could not have had the seed to plant or the rams with which to improve the breed of their flocks.

During the fiscal year 1926, 3,243 agreements were made for sales to Indians on the reimbursable plan.

4-H CLUB WORK.—The year 1926 brought unusual progress in boys' and girls' club work, as shown by comparison of the figures for three years. At the end of 1924 there were 400 club members within 17 reservations; in 1925 the enrollment had increased to 1,800 within 40 reservations; this year we have over 3,000 Indian boys and girls engaged in the work within 63 reservations not including the Five Civilized Tribes with more than 2,500 members. The work involves dairy calf, pig, poultry, corn, potato, garden, canning, bread making, clothing, food selection and preparation, and home-improvement projects. The children finance their own projects.

The work has advanced to a point where the Indian boys and girls are taking a prominent part in local, State, and National club events. There were many outstanding activities, foremost among which may be mentioned—

A Kiowa Indian boy won a free trip to the National Club Congress. He was county health winner; also the best all-around club member of his county.

An Indian boy from the Uintah and Ouray Reservation won the blue ribbon in the garden project for the State of Utah.

A team of girls from the Northern Pueblos, New Mexico, won second prize in the garden demonstration at the State contest.

A team of Winnebago Indian boys gave a demonstration at the National Club Congress in Chicago.

Several hundred Indian boys and girls attended club camps and short courses.

All the honors were won in competition with the whites. The success of the year's work indicates the growing influence which club work is exercising among Indian parents throughout the country.

FARMING AND GRAZING LEASES.—While every effort is made to have the Indians themselves utilize their farming and grazing lands so far as possible, there still remain considerable areas in excess of the acreage which they can so use and develop. Such surplus lands are, therefore, leased to other persons upon the best terms obtainable and the income derived therefrom is available for support of the Indian owners.

The act of July 3, 1926, provides that the unallotted irrigable lands within any Indian reservation may be leased for farming purposes for a period not exceeding 10 years with the consent of the tribal or business committee of the Indians. This law places irrigable tribal land on the same basis as allotted land by authorizing leases for the period mentioned, and it is expected that there will result the utilization of large areas of tribal land which it was not possible to lease under prior existing law.

EMPLOYMENT OF INDIANS

A survey of the field reveals Indians engaged in the activities of people of other races. At home they make articles of aboriginal art, which tourists and traders purchase with readiness. Observation of the comfortable homes and of the industry of their neighbors has inspired a praiseworthy restlessness among them, which induces them to seek work. There is a demand for Indian labor with adequate wages in land reclamation, railroading, agriculture, logging, nutting, fishing, driving taxicabs, as automobile mechanics, etc. Enlistments in the Army and Navy have developed both noncommissioned and commissioned officers. Cinema companies employ a number and over 1,700 are on the pay roll of the Government. The five-year program provides occupation at home for those members of the family who are agriculturally inclined. The work at the school plants affords practical experience to students, while the skill developed through Indian school training enables graduates to secure employment in the mechanical trades, and as teachers, nurses, clerks, and home makers.

Many lost to the reservations as Indians may be found merged in the body politic as citizen workers in factories, shops, on farms, and in other pursuits. A Ute housekeeper in New Jersey, a Shawnee manager of a college dining room, a Chippewa structural-iron worker, are a few among hundreds of students of Government schools who were trained to be skillful workers and inspired to become self-supporting.

Definite progress is noted in mitigating the fluctuations of employment. An employment office is maintained at Phoenix, Ariz. The development of the Southwest offers a diversity of work to Indians

which they have accepted during the past year in larger measure than ever before. The cotton growers are offering better wages and are gradually extending their acreage and drawing Indians from adjacent reservations, in larger numbers each year, gradually building up an army of dependable cotton workers. This recurrent employment at a worth while wage enlists the interest of Indians.

Beet field work is available each season for Indians of all ages. The children work during several weeks of vacation, hoeing and thinning beets, and the older Indians carrying on the cultivation of the crop to maturity. Many remain to work in the sugar-beet factory. Opportunities for such workers are increasing, and within the past month Indian lads have been placed in new fields. One superintendent wrote concerning a group of boys as follows:

The boys returned Friday; all of them looked better cared for and happier than we have ever before seen them to be. They have much to relate about their trip and experiences, and should be better pupils in school next year because they have seen what is being done elsewhere.

ANNUITY AND PER CAPITA PAYMENTS

Annuity and per capita payments to Indians have been made during the year in a total sum approximating \$33,175,000, of which \$29,983,000, derived from oil and gas rentals, was paid to the Osage Indians of Oklahoma, and \$3,192,000, accruing mainly from tribal leases and timber sales, was disbursed to various other tribes.

When not otherwise required by law or treaty, it is the usual practice to make per capita payments in the spring in order to provide the Indians with funds to assist in their farming activities, but sometimes in the fall, when necessary to help toward their support during the winter. It is the endeavor to discourage the fall payments, however, and to induce the Indians to conserve their resources and funds, thus obviating the necessity for aid of this nature.

Under the stimulus of the industrial program, the Indians are gradually perceiving the advantage of expending their money wisely for purposes of permanent benefit in connection therewith, rather than for mere temporary use; and field reports indicate a gratifying advance in this respect during the year.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

Appropriations were available during the year for roads and bridges at the following places, namely:

Red Lake, Minn., \$9,000; tribal funds.
Mescalero, N. Mex., \$10,000; reimbursable.
Wind River, Wyo., \$8,000; reimbursable.

In addition to these, whenever funds could be spared from the general appropriations, authority has been granted for expenditures for such purposes. In this way considerable road work was accomplished and at the same time an opportunity was afforded the Indians to earn remuneration which would assist in their support to this extent.

Cooperative road work under the Federal highway act has been continued with the result that during the year 100.63 miles of through

highways have been constructed or approved across Indian reservations for 100 per cent Federal aid without expense to the Indian Service, involving an estimated expenditure of \$1,708,184. Since the passage of this act there has been constructed to date a total of 534.37 miles of standard road at a cost of \$5,200,429.

LAW AND ORDER

INDIAN OFFENSES.—Legislation is urgently needed to remedy the situation relative to the maintenance of law and order within Indian reservations. Because of a law passed in 1854—section 3, act of March 27, 1854 (10 Stat. L. 270), and amended February 18, 1875 (18 Stat. L. 320; sec. 2146 U. S. R. S.)—Indians within reservations are not as a general rule subject to the State or Federal laws governing offenses committed.

Sections 328 and 329 of the United States Criminal Code of 1910 provide for prosecution of Indians for only eight offenses, viz, murder, manslaughter, rape, assault with intent to kill, assault with a dangerous weapon, arson, burglary, and larceny.

For other offenses, including assault with intent to commit rape, assault with intent to commit bodily harm, robbery, mayhem, breaking and entering a house in the daytime, malicious mischief, adultery, unlawful cohabitation, fornication, seduction, carnal knowledge, statutory rape, bigamy, incest, lewdness, desertion of wife and family, wife beating or other cruelty, etc., the only corrective or punitive action that can be taken is through the reservation courts of Indian offenses.

For many years the agents, superintendents, teachers, matrons, farmers, physicians, and other Government employees and the missionaries have been teaching the Indians the ways and customs of civilization. The majority of Indians to-day have advanced, in civilization to such an extent that they comply generally with the laws of the land. The trouble usually experienced is with those Indians who know the laws sufficiently well but who also know the exemption in certain cases of Indians from responsibility for willful commission of offenses under existing laws.

Legislation in one form or another has been recommended by this office on this subject for a number of years. There has been some difference of opinion among students of the matter as to the question whether the proposed legislation should extend the criminal laws of the United States generally to Indians within the reservations, whether to enlarge somewhat the list of crimes named in sections 328 and 329 of the Criminal Code, or whether to make Indians subject to all or a part of the State criminal laws.

Bills were introduced in the recent session of Congress (H. R. 7826, S. 1038, 69th Cong.) proposing to extend the criminal laws of the United States so as to apply to Indians, but legislation was not enacted. It is hoped that some improvement in the existing law may be secured during the next session of Congress, as it is a most difficult matter to maintain law and order among Indians under present conditions.

SUPPRESSION OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC.—Intoxicating liquor has been found to be a primary cause in the production of crime and criminals,

and it is too frequently the ally of the grafter and white criminal who robs and ruins helpless Indians. While the appropriation is not large enough to employ a force sufficient to cope with the situation, much good has been accomplished by the small number employed. The work that the officers do can not be measured entirely by the number of arrests made. There are Indians who will not go in pursuit of whisky but who are too weak to resist temptation when it is thrust upon them. Hence, in addition to the large number of law violators actually apprehended and prosecuted, the activities of the officers have prevented many from being made victims by those who are criminal enough to debauch them. Also the special officers have been instrumental in creating a friendlier feeling on the part of Indians toward law enforcement and other law-enforcement officers. Much assistance and cooperation is secured from the officers of the Federal Prohibition Administrator's forces, United States marshals and deputies, and from many State officers, such as sheriffs and their deputies, and city police. The problem of protecting the Indians from intoxicating liquor is still considered one of the gravest. The work is considered hard and hazardous. Two officers have been shot to death and another seriously wounded during the year by criminals engaged in violating the liquor laws.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.—Most Indians now marry and are divorced in accordance with the laws of the several States. The Indians have now reached a stage of civilization where they should be required to comply with the laws governing marriage, including the issuance of a license and the recording of the marriage. If the Indians have a special ceremony to which they wish to conform, there appears to be no objection thereto, provided they comply with the requirements of the State law. Legislation designed to effect these ends has been introduced in Congress and the subject carefully considered by the House Committee on Indian Affairs at the recent session of Congress.

PEYOTE.—While frequent reports are received showing that some Indians are becoming undeceived with reference to the use of peyote, there are many others which indicate that peyote promoters are continuing their efforts to extend the sale and use of peyote.

PENSION OF INDIAN SCOUTS.—Many Indian scouts were awarded pensions during the year for military service performed by them for the Government years ago. At the same time it is regretted that many others were unable to obtain pensions for alleged service because of their inability to establish identification. Many old Indian scouts who rendered valuable service to the Government are not now entitled to a pension because their service was not rendered within the periods specified in the pension laws. It is hoped that this condition will soon be remedied by enactment of legislation to cover these cases.

FORESTRY

While prices at the mills for manufactured timber products remained comparatively low throughout the year ended June 30, 1926, there was a good demand as to volume in the western yellow-pine region, and mills operating in the Klamath Falls district were particularly active, the total volume removed from the Klamath

Reservation, Oreg., during the year having exceeded 200,000,000 feet. The low prices caused a substantial curtailment in the Southwest, the Lake States, and western Washington until the late spring of 1926.

During the fiscal year a sale of more than 175,000,000 feet was made in the Nogal-Tularosa watersheds on the Mescalero Reservation, N. Mex., at the rate of \$4 per thousand feet. Considering the character of the timber and the difficulties of exploitation, this was a very satisfactory price. Operations on the unit began in February, 1926. Late in the year three moderate-sized units, namely, the Modoc Point, Weeks, and Crooked Creek units, were offered on the Klamath Reservation, Oreg. The prices received for yellow pine on these respective units were \$7.29, \$7.84, and \$8 per thousand feet. These very high prices illustrate strikingly the eagerness with which lumbermen seek the privilege of obtaining stumpage from Indian lands. The service has sought to restrict offerings on the Klamath Reservation with a view to the maintenance of a sustained yield under a comprehensive plan of forest management. To afford revenue for various Indian allottees, the West Fork unit, comprising a large, rough tract within the Colville Reservation, Wash., containing approximately 85,000,000 feet, was sold at prices of \$3.26 for yellow pine and \$1.05 for fir and larch. This is the sixth unit sold on the Colville Reservation since 1918. There have been informal inquiries from those interested in other timber on the reservation, but in view of existing contracts it does not seem advisable for the service to encourage further development of sales in the immediate future. The units already sold will afford a substantial and constant revenue for many years.

Extensive logging operations on the Tulalip and Nez Perce Reservations were brought to a close during the year. For the timber removed from the Tulalip Reservation during the past 10 years the Indians have received approximately \$2,000,000. Operations continued under prior sales on the Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, Flathead, Mont., and Spokane, Wash., Reservations. No extensive development has yet occurred on the Metolius unit of the Warm Springs Reservation, Oreg., and no large unit has yet been offered on the Yakima Reservation, Wash. It is hoped that extensive operations on both the Warm Springs and Yakima Reservations may be assured during the next year.

A complete audit of the records and a revaluation of the physical plant at the Menominee Indian Mills, Wis., have been made during the year. The new system of accounting outlined for this project will correct many of the difficulties in management which have existed for some time, and if the new system be faithfully applied the books should exhibit at all times the actual success that is being achieved. It is hoped that the fiscal year 1927 may mark the realization of plans for a decided improvement in silvicultural practice on the Menominee Reservation forest. An excellent forest nursery has been developed during the past two years, and with systematic regulation of the cut, the artificial restocking of nonforested land, and the practical application of selective cutting principles the Menominee Reservation may afford a conspicuous example of successful forest management.

The year 1926 may quite fittingly be selected as marking the close of a distinct 10-year period in the forestry work of the Indian Service. It was in the fiscal year 1917 that effective results were first attained on a large scale in a policy of awakening lumbermen to the unusual opportunities for successful timber operations on reservations in the western States. In that year the Schley, Evaro, and Ronan units on the Flathead Reservation, Mont., the southern Mount Scott and middle Mount Scott units on the Klamath Reservation, Oreg., and the Cooley unit on the Fort Apache Reservation, Ariz., comprising a total of more than 1,000,000,000 feet board measure, were sold for very satisfactory prices. These six large sales sharply directed attention of operators to the timber resources of Indian reservations; and the following years witnessed a growing interest in timber on the Colville, Quinalt, Spokane, and Tulalip Reservations, Wash., Flathead, Mont., Klamath, and Warm Springs, Oreg., Nez Perce, Idaho, and Mescalero, N. Mex., Reservations. Between June 30, 1916, and June 30, 1926, the income derived from timber cut on lands under the direct administration of the Indian Bureau has been approximately \$16,000,000.

PRINCIPAL IRRIGATION ACTIVITIES

One of the most important irrigation problems dealt with by this office during the fiscal year has been the disposal of the many preliminary matters in connection with the construction of the Coolidge Dam across the canyon of the Gila River near San Carlos, Ariz., authorized by act of June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. L. 475). While many intricacies were met, it is felt that real progress has been made.

After the passage of the enabling act no work could be undertaken until funds were made available by the Interior appropriation act for the fiscal year 1926. As prior plans had been made in 1915, it was first necessary as a preliminary step to bring up to date the data essential to the preparation of plans for a dam best suited to the site. Field investigations were necessary, and upon completion of these, plans of six types of dam were prepared, with estimates of cost, for the purpose of selecting the type of dam best adapted in this instance.

Many complex questions were met in connection with an engineering construction authorized to cost \$5,500,000 in addition to innumerable other matters such as alleged water rights requiring adjustment in order to comply with the law.

After the plans had progressed to a stage where it was deemed advisable to obtain the views and judgment of consulting engineers, three engineers were appointed, one of whom declined to accept owing to the limited salary authorized. The others, Messrs. Louis C. Hill and Fred T. Noetzli, rendered valuable service. After the plans were received in the office it was further desired, owing to the importance and the magnitude of the project, to obtain the views of other engineers to determine whether or not the type of dam known as the multiple dome dam, conceived and designed by the assistant chief engineer of this service, C. R. Olberg, and approved by the chief engineer and this office, was the proper type of dam. The securing of consulting engineers for this purpose was facilitated by the enactment by Congress of an act approved March 18, 1926, which author-

ized the employment of such engineers, not to exceed three in number, including the services of a retired Army Officer.

Three engineers were appointed, namely, Maj. Gen. W. C. Langfitt and Lansing H. Beach, and Consulting Engineer A. J. Wiley, all of whom are widely known in the engineering profession. Before assumption of his duties by Major General Beach it was held by the Comptroller General that the act permitted the employment of but one retired Army officer. Therefore, the two other consulting engineers proceeded to investigate and review the plans of several types of dams, and under date of May 5, 1926, a report was submitted wherein the construction of the multiple dome dam was recommended. This report received departmental approval on May 8, and the assistant chief engineer was immediately advised to begin preparation of specifications and plans preliminary to advertisement for bids for construction of the dam.

This work has progressed rapidly, and with a view of facilitating early construction authority was granted to have the plans and specifications printed in Los Angeles, Calif., thereby avoiding considerable delay. Allowing necessary time for completion, printing, and advertising, the contract may be awarded about the 1st of October, 1926. If these plans be carried out the contractor will be able to install his plant and make necessary preliminary preparations by the 1st of March, 1927, which will enable him to pour the foundation of the dam prior to the usual flood period of the Gila River and thereby avert possible danger to any work accomplished and prevent postponement of construction until after the flood period. A period of two years from that time should suffice for completion of the dam.

Under the Florence-Casa Grande project, in addition to the engineering features, a form of contract to be entered into with the water users, including those with whom the Government now has contracts, was approved and the execution of such contract by the landowners is proceeding as rapidly as conditions will permit, in order that the bureau may be in position at an early date to recommend the designation of the lands best entitled to come within the San Carlos project. A report has been received from the board appointed for the purpose of determining the extent of the damages to the rights on the San Carlos Reservation which will be suffered by the Government and by the Indians by the inundation of certain areas after the dam shall have been constructed.

Among the problems requiring disposition was the relocation of about 14 miles of a branch line of the Southern Pacific Railway situated within the reservoir site. Surveys of a new line were made by our engineers and these were checked by the railroad company's engineers and found to be approximately in accord with the requirements. It was estimated that the new line would cost approximately \$1,800,000 to \$2,400,000. Negotiations were had with the president and the executive vice president of that company regarding the cost of removing the part of the road affected. An agreement was reached, and under date of April 15, 1926, a contract was executed which provides for payment to the company of \$1,000,000 in lieu of all damages that might be suffered by it, or the alternative of the company's removing its tracks, the Government and the company to share the cost on a 50 per cent basis, with a limitation

agents in the delivery of deeds to the Snake element, and the spirit of opposition on the part of the recalcitrant Indians to the acceptance of their deeds seems to be slowly dying out. Seventy-three deeds to the 1-acre tracts reserved from allotment for church purposes under the provisions of the Cherokee agreement have been prepared and delivered to the proper authorities.

During the year recommendations of this office have received departmental approval and appropriate notations on the rolls have been made in the cases of 9 enrolled citizens where field investigations developed the fact that they had died prior to September 1, 1902, in the case of one minor who died prior to March 4, 1906, and in 8 cases of duplicate enrollment, so that the number of enrolled citizens of the Cherokee Nation entitled to allotments, including "New borns," is 41,698 as against 41,716, the number appearing in the last annual report.

The following tables show the status of enrollment and allotment in the Cherokee Nation:

Status of allotments in Cherokee Nation June 30, 1911.

	Acres.
Total area of Cherokee Nation.....	4, 420, 067. 73
Reserved from allotment for railroad right of way, town sites, etc. (approximate).....	22, 880. 00
Total area subject to allotment.....	4, 397, 187. 73
Allotted prior to July 1, 1910.....	4, 345, 419. 02
Allotted July 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911.....	2, 003. 27
Unallotted land sold, regulations of Oct. 12, 1910.....	10, 362. 39
Unallotted land sold, regulations of Feb. 20, 1911.....	25, 330. 64
Unallotted land to be disposed of.....	14, 072. 41
	4, 397, 187. 73

Distribution of allotments made in Cherokee Nation during year ended June 30, 1911.

	Acres.
Citizens by blood, act of July 1, 1902.....	385. 35
Freedmen, act of July 1, 1902.....	185. 38
Minor Cherokees, act of Apr. 26, 1906.....	1, 353. 96
Minor freedmen, act of Apr. 26, 1906.....	78. 58
Total.....	2, 003. 27

Enrollment of citizens of the Cherokee Nation and numbers of each class for whom allotments have been made.

	Total.	Allotted.	Not allotted.
Cherokees by blood, act of July 1, 1902.....	31, 315	31, 017	298
Registered Delawares.....	197	197	.....
Intermarried whites.....	286	283	3
Freedmen, act of July 1, 1902.....	4, 296	4, 283	13
Minor Cherokees, act of Apr. 26, 1906.....	4, 989	3, 921	1, 068
Minor freedmen, act of Apr. 26, 1906.....	615	495	120
Total.....	41, 698	40, 196	1, 502

The large number of citizens to whom no allotment was made is accounted for by reason of the failure of land suitable for allotment and the consequent desire of these citizens to take in lieu thereof

twice the appraised value of an average allotment, or \$651.20, as provided by law.

The remaining unallotted lands were offered for sale under regulations of October 12, 1910, and February 20, 1911, to the amount of 49,765 acres, of which 35,692 acres were sold, leaving a balance of 14,073 acres yet to be disposed of.

CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW NATIONS.

Complete allotments have been made to all citizens and freedmen of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, except to seven Chickasaw freedmen and one Choctaw by blood, who can not be located, although repeated efforts have been made to ascertain their whereabouts; and seven Choctaw citizens whose allotments can not be adjusted until the determination of several suits that have been instituted by the Department of Justice to cancel patents covering the lands involved.

During the year 27 allotments were made to Choctaw and Chickasaw citizens and freedmen in both nations, containing 3,197.25 acres. Allotment certificates and patents covering all of these allotments have been prepared and delivered in all cases where the contest period has expired.

Status of allotments and unallotted lands in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations on June 30, 1911.

	Acres.
Total area of Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations.....	11, 660, 952. 35
Total area reserved from allotment for coal, asphalt, town sites, etc...	510, 275. 61
<hr/>	
Total area which was subject to allotment on Apr. 15, 1903, the date of the opening of the land offices at Atoka and Tishomingo.....	11, 150, 676. 74
<hr/>	
Total area allotted to June 30, 1911.....	8, 085, 313. 57
Total area purchased by freedmen under the provisions of the act of Congress approved Apr. 26, 1906 (34 Stat., 137).....	21, 134. 95
Total area unallotted land sold at public auction.....	528, 832. 17
<hr/>	
Total area allotted and land sold.....	8, 635, 280. 69
Total area temporarily reserved for proposed forest reserve.....	1, 373, 324. 62
<hr/>	
Total area allotted, reserved, and sold.....	10, 008, 605. 31
Total area unallotted and unsold on June 30, 1911, not including the forest reserve and land segregated for coal and asphalt.....	1, 142, 071. 43
<hr/>	
	11, 150, 676. 74

This statement shows the unallotted and unsold land to exceed the area of unallotted land sales by a small amount, which is accounted for from the fact that a number of tracts of land were withdrawn from sale by reason of freedmen having made applications to purchase same, which applications were rejected on account of their failure to pay for same within the time limit prescribed by law.

During the year a total of 1,826 Choctaw and Chickasaw patents have been prepared, which includes 1,412 patents covering lands purchased by freedmen, 323 covering lands allotted to Choctaw and Chickasaw citizens and freedmen, and 94 covering lands reserved for tribal churches and schools and freedmen churches.

There have been delivered from this office during the year 286 Choctaw and Chickasaw homestead and allotment patents, 1,412

outlay of funds, so that it is not economical for anyone to lease the land if he must pay the irrigation charges in addition to other expenses. This is particularly true where the lands have become alkaline, require summer fallowing, and must lie idle for at least one season without possibility of remuneration. Owing to circumstances of this nature there are lands that can not possibly hope ever to repay the irrigation charges unless legislation of this character be enacted.

Confusion also exists due to lack of uniformity of laws applying to Indian irrigation projects. This is particularly true with reference to collections. On 11 of the projects unpaid charges are a lien against the land, and the interests of the Government are thus protected. In order to afford proper protection, it is desirable that a lien be created against lands under all the Indian irrigation projects to assure repayment of the expenditures. At the present time where no lien exists there is no assurance that the costs of the projects will be repaid.

THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES IN OKLAHOMA

During the year further progress has been made toward the closing out of the tribal affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes; 41,196 acres of tribal lands of the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Cherokee, and Creek Nations, including 95 town lots, were offered for sale at public auction in July, 1925; about 29,963 acres were sold.

In the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations the remaining tribal property is valued at \$10,752,957, in the Creek Nation at \$99,550, and in the Seminole Nation at \$30,000. There remains to be collected from purchasers of tribal property heretofore sold a total sum of \$1,022,505.

Upon request of the Committee on Indian Affairs of the House of Representatives, a census was taken of the living enrolled full-blood and other restricted members of the Five Civilized Tribes. From the census it appears that the living enrolled full bloods number 9,100 and that the other living enrolled restricted Indians number 2,286, making a total of 11,386 living enrolled restricted Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes. The conservation and protection of the property interests of the Indians of the restricted class and the proper administration of their affairs relating to their restricted lands and funds are now our chief concern.

Reports from the field indicate that there is a decided improvement in management by Indian farmers of their farms and of their livestock. The field clerks and Government farmers assist and encourage the restricted Indians in their farming endeavors and devote as much time as possible in visits to the homes of the Indian allottees, thereby obtaining first-hand information as to conditions and as to necessary changes and improvements and how they may best be brought about. It is reported that the exhibit of the Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes at the Oklahoma Free State Fair in Muskogee in October, 1925, occasioned much favorable comment and was a splendid display of agricultural progress. Information was received that several prizes were awarded to restricted Indians for individual entries in open competition against all exhibitors.

Under the supervision of the field force, the sum of \$4,049,335, individual Indian money, has been expended for maintenance, farms,

buildings, livestock, and equipment. There were 73 houses and 43 barns built, 83 wells were drilled or dug, and purchase was made of 134 horses, 191 mules, 306 head of cattle, and 444 hogs. During the year 992 tracts of allotted land were advertised for sale, consisting of lands from which restrictions had been removed, and about one-third of the tracts offered were sold.

The cashier for the Five Civilized Tribes agency has handled a total of \$29,015,661.24, including receipts and disbursement of all classes of funds. The collections of tribal funds amounted to \$429,346.30 and there was credited to individual Indian accounts the sum of \$6,538,201.45.

PROBATE ATTORNEYS, FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES

The probate attorneys whose field covers what was formerly Indian Territory, now the eastern part of Oklahoma, have continued with energy and success their very good and important work. The Indians freely consult these attorneys, who they realize are careful guardians of their interests and are always ready to serve and aid them in any proper manner by advice or by proper legal action.

The activities of these attorneys are varied and the different classes of legal work handled by them are those of a general practicing attorney at law. They appear in all the courts of Oklahoma, State and Federal, and give advice to the Indians, their heirs and their guardians; draw leases, examine abstracts of title, collect money due to the Indians for rentals, negotiate sales of inherited and other lands, and furnish information regarding Indian lands to prospective lessees and purchasers; examine the county records relative to the status of lands; prepare petitions for the removal of unsatisfactory guardians and petitions requiring guardians to make annual reports and to make a full accounting to their wards; and settle and adjust controversies when possible without resorting to litigation.

This corps of attorneys, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, appeared in 2,311 cases; initiated 27 actions involving approximately \$20,500; instituted five criminal actions; saved approximately \$143,916 to minors and others; and obtained 79 quitclaim deeds to remove clouds from title to restricted lands of Indians.

HEIRSHIP AND PROBATE

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926, the heirs to 2,039 Indian estates were determined, 145 Indian wills approved, and 47 wills disapproved. In addition thereto 139 wills were approved as to form during the lifetime of the makers.

During the year 11 examiners of inheritance, with necessary clerical assistants, were employed in the field.

The total amount of fees earned during the year for probate work was approximately \$64,000 and there has been collected and deposited in the United States Treasury during that period approximately \$55,000 as fees.

PUEBLO LANDS BOARD

Reference was made in the report of the preceding year to the creation of the Pueblo Lands Board pursuant to the act of June 7,

1924 (43 Stat. L. 636). The function of this board consists in the quieting and adjustment of titles to Pueblo lands in New Mexico as between settlers and Pueblo Indians.

Hearings have been held by the representatives appointed to serve on this board, for the Pueblos of Tesuque, Jemez, Nambe, and Taos, and preliminary inquiries have been made in the case of Picuris.

In each of these cases notice was given to all adverse claimants, oral testimony received, and record and documentary evidence assembled. The report in the Tesuque case was completed, and suits to quiet title will be filed in the Federal court. The reports for Jemez and Nambe have also been completed and the report for Taos partially so. In the case of Tesuque there were 17 adverse claimants, at Nambe 211, and at Taos 503. Each one of these adverse claims, many of which are less than an acre in extent, has required separate and careful investigation. In each case the water rights of the respective parties have also to be determined.

In general it has seemed apparent that all parties adversely interested in these lands have been satisfied that the findings of the board were fair and equitable, and as yet no suits adverse to its reports have been instituted.

PURCHASE OF SUPPLIES

Food, clothing, fuel, medical and other supplies required to maintain the boarding and day schools of the service and to conduct the agency and school work were purchased during the year in the usual quantities and manner. Little difference in commodity prices was felt during the early part of the year as compared with the prior year, but toward the end, particularly when the annual contracts for the next fiscal year were executed, appreciable declines were recorded in many lines. Considerable surplus supplies were transferred without cost to the service during the year, although the available supply was greatly reduced as compared with prior years. An effort to get all necessary supplies delivered by the time the schools open resulted in some improvement during the year. The usual careful inspection of deliveries of supplies purchased was made.

Our relations with contractors and others have been very satisfactory, generally speaking. During the year three contractors were debarred from further dealing with the Indian Service. Manufacturers and jobbers were keenly interested in our requirements for which bids were solicited during the latter part of the fiscal year for use during the fiscal year 1927, as evidenced by the largest number of bids ever received at the spring lettings and by their close check of the awards made. The situation as to provision of fuel for the field units during the year was most satisfactory, both as to the character of fuel furnished and the maintenance of supply at the points of consumption.

CONCLUSION

In concluding this report, I wish to acknowledge again my full recognition of the cooperation and service rendered by the employees of the Indian Bureau both in the office and the field. I also wish to express my appreciation of the cooperation and service rendered

by certain State officials; also the valuable assistance rendered by missionaries of all denominations and other organizations working among Indians; the voluntary services of outside expert physicians who have devoted considerable time to the Indian problem, and to a number of individuals who have given considerable time and thought and who have made many valuable suggestions regarding the Indian work. I also wish to express my grateful appreciation of your unfailing interest and support.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. H. BURKE,
Commissioner.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

LEGISLATION RELATING TO INDIAN AFFAIRS

CHIPPEWA INDIANS; PAYMENTS: Act of February 19, 1926. Authorizes the secretary of the Interior to make a per capita payment of \$50 to each enrolled member of the Chippewa Tribe of Indians in Minnesota.

KAW INDIANS: Act of February 27, 1926. Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to issue certificates of competency removing restrictions against alienation on inherited lands of the Kansas or Kaw Indians, Oklahoma.

TAHOLAH ROAD: Act of March 1, 1926. Authorizes an expenditure of \$50,000 of the tribal funds of the Quinaialet Indians, for completion of a road from Taholah to Moclips, Wash.

SIoux REIMBURSEMENTS: Act of March 1, 1926. Authorizes an appropriation of \$15,345 in settlement of claims of certain Sioux Indians for horses destroyed because infected with glanders.

FIRST DEFICIENCY ACT: Act of March 3, 1926. Carries appropriations covering deficiencies, and special authorizations for the Indian Service, among which are the following items: For the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota in settlement of their claim for certain timber and interest, \$422,939.01; for compensation to Chippewa Indians of Minnesota for lands disposed of under the free homesteads act of May 17, 1900, \$1,787,751.36; for payment to the Clallam Indians, Washington, in settlement of their claims, \$400,000; for interest found due the Omaha Indians, Nebraska, on their claims, \$374,465.02; for repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds at the Charles H. Burke School, Fort Wingate (formerly military post), N. Mex., \$134,895; for payment of local taxes to the counties of Stevens and Ferry, State of Washington, \$81,640.37; and for remodeling and reconstructing boys' dormitory and hospital building at Fort Lapwai, Idaho, \$52,000.

KOOTENAI INDIANS; LANDS: Act of March 11, 1926. Authorizing the sale of land of Kootenai Indians, in Boundary County, Idaho, and the purchase of other land for allotment to said Indians.

COOLIDGE DAM: Act of March 18, 1926. Authorizes the employment of consulting engineers in connection with plans and specifications for the Coolidge Dam, Ariz.

LUMMI RESERVATION, RECLAMATION OF: Act of March 18, 1926. Authorizes an appropriation of \$65,000 for the purpose of reclaiming and draining 4,400 acres within the Lummi Indian Reservation, Wash.

PHOENIX CAMPING RESERVE: Act of March 22, 1926. Provides for the permanent withdrawal of 80 acres of land in Arizona for use as a camp ground for pupils of the Indian school at Phoenix, Ariz.

FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES; LIMITATION OF SUITS: Act of April 12, 1926. Amends section 9 of the act of May 27, 1908, covering removal of restrictions in the Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma; provides for putting into force the statute of limitations of the State of Oklahoma in reference to suits involving Indian titles, and provides for the United States to join in certain actions.

INSURANCE ON TRIBAL PROPERTY: Act of April 13, 1926. Authorizes the payment of insurance premiums on tribal property of Indians.

SIoux MONUMENT: Act of April 14, 1926. Authorizes the acquirement of a tract of land, and the erection of a monument thereon, on the site of the battle with the Sioux Indians in which the commands of Major Reno and Major Benteen were engaged.

CROW TUITION: Act of April 14, 1926. Authorizes the payment of tuition for Indian children of the Crow Reservation, Mont., enrolled in public schools.

SENECA SCHOOL IMPROVEMENTS: Act of April 14, 1926. Authorizes an appropriation of \$40,000 for remodeling and repairing the Seneca School plant at Wyandotte, Okla. (Quapaw Reservation).

CAHUILLA LANDS: Act of April 14, 1926. Authorizes the purchase of approximately 20 acres of land in California to be added to the Cahuilla Indian Reservation, and an appropriation of \$2,000 therefor.

MINING LEASES ON RESERVES: Act of April 17, 1926. Authorizes the leasing, for mining purposes, of land reserved for Indian agency and school purposes.

BLACKFEET TRIBAL FUNDS: Act of April 19, 1926. Provides that funds placed to the credit of the Indians of the Fort Peck and Blackfeet Reservations, Mont., under the act of May 18, 1916, shall bear interest at 4 per cent and be subject to expenditure in accordance with existing law.

TAHOLAH WATER SUPPLY: Act of April 19, 1926. Authorizes an expenditure of \$3,000 for the development of a domestic water supply for the Quinaialet Indians at Taholah, Wash.

PUEBLO LANDS; CONDEMNATION: Act of May 10, 1926. Provides for the condemnation of lands of the Pueblo Indians, New Mexico, for public purposes and for any purpose for which lands may be condemned under the laws of that State.

RENO INDIANS, LAND FOR: Act of May 10, 1926. Provides for the purchase of additional land to be added to the Indian colony at Reno, Nev., and authorizes an appropriation of \$4,500 therefor.

MESA GRANDE ADDITIONS: Act of May 10, 1926. Provides for the addition of certain lands to the Mesa Grande Indian Reservation, Calif.

INTERIOR APPROPRIATION ACT: Act of May 10, 1926. Interior Department appropriation act, fiscal year 1927. Carries appropriations for the Indian Service from Federal funds totaling \$11,985,660 and from tribal funds \$2,343,520. These appropriations are for medical, educational, irrigation, and general support and civilization purposes.

CHIPPEWAS; ADJUDICATION OF CLAIMS: Act of May 14, 1926. Authorizes the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota to bring suit in the Court of Claims.

INDIAN MONEYS: Act of May 17, 1926. Provides for the deposit and expenditure of funds known as Indian moneys, proceeds of labor.

DRESSLERVILLE INDIANS; WATER: Act of May 17, 1926. Authorizes an appropriation of \$5,500 for a domestic water supply for the Dresslerville Indian colony, Nevada.

COLVILLE HOMESTEAD ENTRIES: Act of May 17, 1926. Extends for a period of five years from and after September 4, 1926, time for homestead entries on the south half of the diminished Colville Indian Reservation, Wash.

SAC AND FOX TITLE: Act of May 17, 1926. Confirms title in the Sac and Fox Indians of Oklahoma to certain lands and buildings.

FIVE TRIBES; ADJUDICATION OF CLAIMS: Act of May 19, 1926. Authorizes the Creek, Seminole, Cherokee, Choctaw, and Chickasaw Indians, members of the Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma, to file separate or joint suits in the Court of Claims, under special jurisdictional acts.

FORT HALL LANDS: Act of May 19, 1926. Extending the provisions of section 2455 of the Revised Statutes, providing for sale of certain lands, to the Fort Hall Reservation, Idaho.

CROW ALLOTMENTS: Act of May 10, 1926. Provides for the making of allotments of land to newborn children on the Crow Reservation, Mont.

CROW LEASES: Act of May 26, 1926. Amends Crow allotment act of June 4, 1920, and provides for more liberal leasing of their lands by Indians.

MORONGO LANDS: Act of June 1, 1926. Authorizes the withdrawal of 240 acres of land in California to be set aside as an addition to the Morongo Indian Reservation.

SANTA YSABEL LANDS: Act of June 3, 1926. Provides for the purchase of lands for addition to the Santa Ysabel Reservation, Calif., and authorizes an appropriation of \$25,000 therefor.

TONGUE RIVER ALLOTMENTS: Act of June 3, 1926. Authorizes the making of allotments on the Tongue River Reservation, Mont., and authorizes an appropriation therefor.

CASA GRANDE RUINS: Act of June 7, 1926. Authorizes the withdrawal of certain lands in Casa Grande Ruins needed for the San Carlos reclamation project.

KIOWA TRUST FUND: Act of June 12, 1926. Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to set aside and administer oil royalties, rentals, and bonuses as a trust fund for the Kiowa Commanche, and Apache Indians, Oklahoma.

FORT PECK HOMESTEAD PAYMENTS: Act of June 15, 1926. Extends for a period of one year time for making homestead payments on Fort Peck lands, Montana.

RICE LAKE, MINN.: Act of June 23, 1926. Provides for setting aside Rice Lake, in Minnesota, for exclusive use of Chippewa Indians.

PAPAGO ROAD: Act of June 23, 1926. Authorizes an appropriation of \$125,000 for construction of a road across the Papago Reservation, Ariz., between Ajo and Tucson.

QUANAH PARKER MONUMENT: Act of June 23, 1926. Authorizes an appropriation of \$1,500 for the purpose of erecting a monument to Quanah Parker, late chief of the Comanche Indians, Oklahoma.

BURNS, OREGON, SCHOOL: Act of June 23, 1926. Authorizes an appropriation of \$8,000 for erection of a school building at Burns, Oreg., for Indian children.

MAMALOOSE ISLAND: Act of June 23, 1926. Authorizes the permanent withdrawal of Mamaloose Island, and reserves same for cemetery purposes for the Yakima Indians, Washington.

SIoux JURISDICTIONAL ACT: Act of June 23, 1926. Amends the Sioux jurisdictional act of June 3, 1920, extending the time for filing of suit in the Court of Claims by the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians.

PAIUTE IRRIGATION: Act of June 26, 1926. Authorizes the cancellation and remittance of construction assessments against allotted Paiute Indian lands, Nev.

PAPAGO AGENCY LAND: Act of June 28, 1926. Authorizes an appropriation of \$9,500 for the purchase of additional land for the Papago Agency, Ariz.

WALKER RIVER DAM: Act of June 30, 1926. Authorizes an appropriation for investigations, surveys, etc., to determine feasibility of a dam across Walker River, Nev., for irrigation of Indian lands.

POTAWATOMI; ADJUDICATION OF CLAIMS: Act of July 2, 1926. Authorizes the citizen Potawatomi Indians to file suit in the Court of Claims.

SURPLUS BOOKS: Act of July 3, 1926. Authorizes transfer of surplus books from Navy Department to Interior Department for use in Indian schools.

CROW; ADJUDICATION OF CLAIMS: Act of July 3, 1926. Authorizes the Crow Indians of Montana to file suit in the Court of Claims.

CHIPPEWA ROAD: Act of July 3, 1926. Authorizes an appropriation of \$6 000 from the tribal funds of the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota for construction of a road to the sanatorium at Leech Lake.

FORT BELKNAP REVOLVING FUND: Act of July 3, 1926. Authorizes the creation of a revolving fund, from the tribal funds of the Indians of the Fort Belknap Reservation, Mont., for the purpose of aiding Indians in their industrial activities.

LEASING IRRIGABLE LANDS: Act of July 3, 1926. Authorizing the leasing of unallotted irrigable lands for agricultural purposes for a period of 10 years.

SECOND DEFICIENCY ACT: Act of July 3, 1926. Carries appropriations of \$1,002,178.71 for miscellaneous items in connection with Indian Service activities, including \$725,000 for construction work on the Coolidge Dam. Carries appropriations in fulfillment of special acts of Congress.

TABLE 1.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1926

[Figures compiled from reports of Indian agency superintendents, supplemented by 1920 census where no Indian representative is located]	
Grand total.....	349, 876
Five Civilized Tribes.....	101, 506
By blood.....	75, 519
By intermarriage.....	2, 582
Freedmen.....	23, 405
Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes.....	248, 370

INDIAN POPULATION, BY STATES

Alabama.....	405	Nebraska.....	2, 639
Arizona.....	44, 729	Nevada.....	5, 692
Arkansas.....	106	New Hampshire.....	44
California.....	18, 913	New Jersey.....	99
Colorado.....	790	New Mexico.....	22, 527
Connecticut.....	159	New York.....	5, 342
Delaware.....	2	North Carolina.....	12, 191
District of Columbia.....	37	North Dakota.....	10, 119
Florida.....	460	Ohio.....	152
Georgia.....	125	Oklahoma.....	120, 487
Idaho.....	3, 959	Oregon.....	6, 662
Illinois.....	194	Pennsylvania.....	358
Indiana.....	125	Rhode Island.....	106
Iowa.....	374	South Carolina.....	304
Kansas.....	1, 527	South Dakota.....	24, 676
Kentucky.....	57	Tennessee.....	56
Louisiana.....	1, 066	Texas.....	2, 110
Maine.....	839	Utah.....	1, 584
Maryland.....	32	Vermont.....	24
Massachusetts.....	550	Virginia.....	822
Michigan.....	7, 610	Washington.....	12, 436
Minnesota.....	14, 819	West Virginia.....	7
Mississippi.....	1, 200	Wisconsin.....	8, 089
Missouri.....	111	Wyoming.....	1, 899
Montana.....	13, 273		

States, superintendencies, and tribes	Total ¹	Male ¹	Fe- male ¹	Mi- nors ¹	Adults ¹	Full blood ¹	Mixed blood	
							More than half ¹	Less than half ¹
Total population.....	349, 876	175, 641	174, 235	117, 021	232, 855	175, 339	63, 454	111, 083
Alabama: Not under agent.....	405							
Arizona.....	44, 729	22, 892	21, 837	22, 610	22, 106	44, 108	289	224
Camp Verde.....	418	232	186	98	320	418	0	0
Colorado River.....	1, 128	631	497	450	678	998	60	70
Mohave (Colorado River Reservation).....	394	222	172	169	225	394	12	5
Mohave (Fort Mohave Res- ervation).....	488	283	205	162	326	488	0	0
Chemehuevi.....	246	126	120	119	127	133	48	65
Fort Apache (White Mountain Apache).....	2, 628	1, 342	1, 286	1, 306	1, 322	2, 588	20	20
Havasupai.....	181	95	86	72	109	181	0	0
Hopi Agency.....	5, 074	2, 700	2, 374	2, 477	2, 597	5, 074	0	0
Hopi.....	2, 092	1, 116	976	1, 005	1, 087	2, 092	0	0
Tewa.....	282	137	145	153	129	282	0	0
Navajo ²	2, 700	1, 447	1, 253	1, 319	1, 381	2, 700	0	0
Kaibab (Paiute).....	94	51	43	39	55	94	0	0
Leupp-Navajo ³	1, 183	616	567	680	500	1, 183	0	0
Navajo.....	12, 360	5, 905	6, 455	7, 553	4, 807	11, 985	150	125
Pima-Gila River Reservation.....	5, 567	2, 846	2, 721	2, 458	3, 099	5, 567		
Pima and Maricopa.....	4, 290	2, 194	2, 096	1, 874	2, 406	4, 290		
Papago.....	277	152	125	84	193	277		
Nomadic ⁴	1, 000	500	500	500	500	1, 000		

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1926—Continued

States, superintendencies, and tribes	Total	Male	Fe-male	Mi-nors	Adults	Full blood	Mixed blood	
							More than half	Less than half
Arizona—Continued								
Salt River.....	1,311	698	613	590	721	1,311		
Pima—Maricopa.....	1,110	582	528	527	583	1,110		
Mohave—Apache.....	201	116	85	63	138	201		
San Carlos (Apache).....	2,511	1,319	1,192	981	1,530	2,437	44	9
Sells (Papago).....	4,942	2,531	2,411	2,039	2,903	4,942	0	0
Truxton Canon (Hualapai).....	432	221	211	158	274	432	9	0
Western Navajo.....	6,900	3,705	3,195	3,709	3,191	6,894	6	0
Navajo.....	6,550	3,525	3,025	3,525	3,025	6,548	2	0
Hopi.....	350	180	170	184	166	346	4	0
Arkansas: Not under agent.....	106							
California.....	18,913	9,612	9,301	4,979	13,934	10,320	4,549	4,044
Bishop subagency (see Walker River).....	1,492	734	758	580	912	1,328	141	23
Paiute.....	1,270	622	648	483	787	1,145	102	23
Shoshone.....	110	53	57	46	64	104	6	0
Monache.....	106	56	50	46	60	78	28	0
Washoe.....	6	3	3	5	1	1	5	0
Fort Bidwell.....	597	312	285	224	373	578	19	0
Paiute.....	220	122	98	91	129	214	6	0
Pit River.....	377	190	187	133	244	364	13	0
Fort Yuma.....	859	444	415	301	558	825	24	10
Yuma.....	833	430	403	281	552	799	24	10
Cocopah.....	26	14	12	20	6	26	0	0
Hoopa Valley.....	1,916	943	973	714	1,202	1,095	504	317
Bear River.....	24	16	8	6	18	12	8	4
Blue Lake.....	72	34	38	22	50	29	30	13
Crescent City.....	51	27	29	9	42	20	15	16
Eel River.....	157	77	89	81	76	60	50	47
Hoopa Valley.....	550	280	270	231	319	273	193	84
Klamath River.....	581	284	297	180	401	365	129	87
Lower Klamath.....	375	170	205	122	253	281	50	44
Smith River.....	106	60	46	63	43	55	29	22
Mission.....	2,723	1,467	1,256	863	1,860	2,123	2,400	2,200
Augustine Band.....	17	9	8	2	15			
Cabezon Band.....	33	18	15	7	26			
Cahuilla Band.....	110	60	50	24	86			
Campo Band.....	130	75	55	40	90			
Capitan Grande Band.....	141	75	66	56	85			
Cuyapaipe Band.....	6	2	4	0	6			
Inaja Band.....	34	17	17	8	26			
Laguna Band.....	1	1	0	0	1			
La Jolla Band.....	223	122	101	60	163			
La Posta Band.....	4	2	2	1	3			
Los Coyotes Band.....	104	64	40	31	73			
Manzanita Band.....	49	22	27	8	41			
Mesa Grande Band.....	199	117	82	78	121			
Mission Creek Band.....	5	2	3	1	4			
Morongo Band.....	279	139	140	102	177			
Pala Band.....	205	105	100	77	128			
Palm Springs Band.....	47	24	23	8	39			
Pauma Band.....	64	32	32	25	39			
Pechanga Band.....	208	113	95	55	153			
Rincon Band.....	148	81	67	46	102			
San Manuel Band.....	39	19	20	8	31			
San Pascual band.....	3	0	3	0	3			
Santa Rosa band.....	53	33	20	14	39			
Santa Ynez band.....	77	38	39	21	56			
Volcan (Santa Ysabel) band.....	195	106	89	85	110			
Soboba band.....	116	62	54	27	89			
Sycuan band.....	38	18	20	12	26			
Torres-Martinez band.....	195	111	84	68	127			

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1926—Continued

States, superintendencies, and tribes	Total	Male	Female	Minors	Adults	Full blood	Mixed blood	
							More than half	Less than half
California—Continued.								
Sacramento.....	11,326	5,712	5,614	2,297	9,029	4,371	3,461	3,494
Mewuk (Digger).....	687	362	325	137	550	317	166	204
Little Lake.....	132	70	62	26	106	50	31	51
Coucow.....	283	140	143	56	227	208	42	33
Pit River.....	342	171	171	72	270	213	75	54
Washoe.....	299	158	141	60	239	218	68	13
Fall River.....	166	84	82	54	112	148	12	6
Mixed tribes.....	9,283	4,658	4,625	1,861	7,422	3,158	3,030	3,095
Ukie.....	134	69	65	31	103	59	37	38
Colorado: Consolidated Ute.....	790	422	368	390	400	753	18	19
Ute Mountain Utes.....	432	234	198	225	207	429	3	0
Southern Utes.....	358	188	170	165	193	324	15	19
Connecticut.....	159							
Delaware.....	2							
District of Columbia.....	37							
Florida: Seminole.....	460	233	236	167	302	460	9	0
Georgia.....	125							
Idaho.....	3,959	1,997	1,962	1,570	2,389	2,872	602	495
Cœur d'Alene.....	799	406	393	305	494	654	80	65
Cœur d'Alene.....	589	301	288	230	359	508	39	42
Kalispel.....	86	45	41	35	51	86		
Kootenai.....	124	60	64	40	84	60	41	23
Fort Hall.....	1,767	927	840	685	1,082	² 1,220	² 343	² 204
Fort Lapwai—Nez Perce.....	1,393	664	729	580	813	998	179	226
Illinois.....	194							
Indiana.....	125							
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	374	187	187	190	184	374		
Kansas: Potawatomi.....	1,527	803	724	764	763	525	431	571
Iowa.....	343	176	167	151	192	6	79	258
Kickapoo.....	280	147	133	166	114	11	179	90
Potawatomi.....	808	433	375	415	393	508	161	139
Sac and Fox.....	96	47	49	32	64	0	12	84
Kentucky.....	57							
Louisiana.....	1,066							
Maine.....	839							
Maryland.....	32							
Massachusetts.....	550							
Michigan.....	7,610	3,794	3,816	3,482	4,128	3,505	2,006	2,099
Mackinac (Lac Vieux Desert band Chippewas).....	1,193	586	607	417	776	95	499	599
Not under agent (Chippewas, Altanas, Potawatomi et al.).....	³ 6,417	³ 3,208	³ 3,209	³ 3,065	³ 3,352	³ 3,410	³ 1,507	³ 1,500
Minnesota.....	14,819	7,463	7,356	7,796	7,023	1,284	6,337	7,198
Consolidated Chippewas.....	12,586	6,335	6,251	6,720	5,866	744	5,673	6,169
Fond du Lac.....	1,382	730	652	717	665	² 88	² 671	² 623
Grande Portage.....	382	189	215	199	183	6	198	178
Leech Lake Reservation.....	1,899	983	916	906	993	263	743	893
Leech Lake Pillager.....	852	429	423	380	472	161	315	376
Leech, White Oak Point, Mississippi Chippewas.....	550	306	244	286	264	52	225	273
Leech, Cass, and Winnebagoish Chippewas.....	497	248	249	240	257	50	203	244
Bois Fort Reservation—Nett Lake Chippewas.....	620	302	318	312	308	300	111	209

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1926—Continued

States, superintendencies, and tribes	Total	Male	Female	Minors	Adults	Full blood	Mixed blood	
							More than half	Less than half
Minnesota—Continued.								
Consolidated Chippewas—Con.								
White Earth Reservation.....	8,303	4,153	4,150	4,586	3,717	87	3,950	4,266
White Earth Mississippi Chippewas.....	3,433	1,730	1,703	1,961	1,472	6	1,612	1,815
Removal Mille Lac Chippewas.....	1,515	745	770	854	661	25	719	771
Otter Tail Pillager Chippewas.....	944	462	482	528	416	22	457	465
Gull Lake Mississippi Chippewas.....	552	297	255	288	264	4	276	272
Nonremoval Mille Lac Mississippi Chippewas.....	294	150	144	167	127	15	136	143
Pembina Chippewas.....	697	337	360	370	327	6	326	365
Removal Leech Lake Pillager Chippewas.....	308	163	145	137	171	6	144	158
Removal White Oak Point Mississippi Chippewas.....	355	180	175	190	165	3	179	173
Removal Fond du Lac Mississippi Chippewas.....	130	56	74	54	76	0	64	66
Removal Cass and Winnebagoish Chippewas.....	75	33	42	37	38	0	37	38
Pipestone (Mdewakanton Sioux)	512	257	255	162	350	110	94	308
Red Lake Chippewas.....	1,721	871	850	914	807	430	570	721
Mississippi: Choctaw.....	1,200	621	579	485	715			
Missouri: Not under agent.....	111							
Montana.....	13,273	6,804	6,469	6,461	5,812	5,917	3,431	3,925
Blackfeet.....	3,278	1,689	1,589	1,682	1,596	1,062	1,131	1,085
Crow.....	1,503	911	892	853	950	1,043	2,500	2,260
Flathead.....	2,726	1,395	1,331	1,189	1,537	536	579	1,611
Fort Belknap.....	1,202	642	560	545	657	705	201	296
Assiniboine.....	581	306	275	258	323	355	108	118
Gros Ventre.....	621	336	285	287	334	350	93	178
Fort Peck.....	2,301	1,170	1,131	1,244	1,057	1,045	680	576
Yankton Sioux.....	1,461	744	717	799	662	713	387	361
Assiniboine.....	840	426	414	445	395	332	293	215
Rocky Boy's Agency.....	523	280	243	246	277	244	279	
Tongue River (Northern Cheyennes).....	1,440	717	723	702	738	1,282	61	97
Nebraska.....	2,639	1,373	1,266	1,365	1,274	1,666	508	465
Winnebago.....	1,096	584	512	568	528	565	396	135
Omaha.....	1,543	789	754	797	746	1,101	112	330
Nevada.....	5,692	2,836	2,856	2,708	2,894	3,434	702	286
Carson Agency.....	3,355	1,645	1,710	1,885	1,470	2,330	483	272
Paiutes.....	1,535	747	788	801	734	1,300	173	62
Shoshone and Washoes.....	1,500	750	750	950	550	1,000	300	200
Fort McDermitt subagency (Paiutes).....	320	148	172	134	186	30	10	10
Moapa River Agency.....	192	105	87	69	123	181	4	7
Walker River Agency.....	1,465	732	733	515	950	1,357	102	6
Walker River Paiutes.....	509	262	247	159	350	441	62	6
Mason-Smith Valleys.....	444	209	235	173	271	416	28	0
Fallon subagency (Paiutes).....	388	302	186	126	262	381	7	0
Lovelock (Paiutes).....	124	59	65	57	67	119	5	0
Western Shoshone (Shoshone Paiutes).....	680	354	326	239	351	566	113	1

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1926—Continued

States, superintendencies, and tribes	Total	Male	Female	Minors	Adults	Full blood	Mixed blood	
							More than half	Less than half
New Hampshire: Not under agent.....	44							
New Jersey: Not under agent.....	99							
New Mexico.....	22, 527	11, 776	10, 751	11, 410	11, 117	22, 229	266	32
Jicarilla.....	635	339	296	322	313	633	0	2
Mescalero, Apache.....	661	340	321	309	352	609	27	25
Northern Pueblos.....	3, 335	1, 786	1, 549	1, 503	1, 832	3, 283	47	5
Santo Domingo-Pueblo.....	1, 104	617	487	468	636	1, 104	0	0
Taos.....	656	338	318	310	346	647	4	5
Picuris.....	105	57	48	36	69	105	0	0
San Juan.....	497	263	234	225	272	477	20	0
Cochiti.....	273	140	133	131	142	265	8	0
Santa Clara.....	354	195	159	182	172	346	8	0
San Ildefonso.....	102	54	48	44	58	102	0	0
Nambe.....	122	59	63	48	74	125	7	0
Paguate.....	8	5	3	2	6	8	0	0
Tesuque.....	114	58	56	57	57	114	0	0
Pueblo Bonito (Navajo).....	3, 000	1, 500	1, 500	1, 500	1, 500	2, 880	120	-----
San Juan (Navajo) ¹	7, 000	3, 500	3, 500	4, 200	2, 800	7, 000	0	0
Southern Pueblos.....	6, 012	3, 205	2, 807	2, 701	3, 311	5, 940	72	0
Acoma.....	970	508	462	443	527	960	9	0
Isleta.....	1, 028	566	462	464	564	1, 012	16	0
Laguna.....	2, 000	1, 011	989	881	1, 119	1, 957	43	0
Jemez.....	596	319	277	280	316	892	4	0
Sandia.....	100	49	51	42	58	100	0	0
San Felipe.....	532	305	227	203	329	532	0	0
Santa Ana.....	234	145	89	134	100	234	0	0
Zia.....	160	92	68	75	85	160	0	0
Canoncita and Puertecita Navajos.....	392	210	182	179	213	392	0	0
Zuni.....	1, 884	1, 106	778	875	1, 009	1, 884		
New York.....	5, 342							
St. Regis.....	976							
Senecas.....	2, 416							
Tonawanda.....	556							
Tuscarora.....	383							
Cayuga.....	181							
Oneida.....	262							
Onondaga.....	568							
North Carolina ¹	12, 191	6, 237	5, 954	4, 620	7, 571	2, 700	1, 643	7, 848
Eastern Cherokees.....	2, 833	1, 499	1, 334	1, 620	1, 213	1, 700	285	848
Not under agent.....	² 9, 358	² 4, 738	² 4, 620	² 3, 000	² 6, 358	² 1, 000	² 1, 358	² 7, 000
North Dakota.....	10, 119	4, 259	5, 860	5, 108	5, 011	1, 900	1, 683	2, 536
Fort Berthold.....	1, 334	666	668	675	659	809	375	150
Arikara.....	445	221	224	223	222	239	161	45
Gros Ventre.....	605	301	304	306	299	283	152	70
Mandan.....	284	144	140	146	138	187	62	35
Fort Totten (Devils Lake Sioux).....	957	507	450	468	489	576	381	-----
Standing Rock (Sioux).....	3, 626	1, 827	1, 799	1, 563	2, 063	2, 341	607	678
Turtle Mountain.....	4, 202	1, 269	2, 943	2, 402	1, 800	174	2, 320	1, 708
Ohio: Not under agent.....	152							
Oklahoma ¹	18, 981	9, 458	9, 442	8, 956	10, 017	7, 420	3, 681	7, 052
Cantonment.....	724	393	331	300	424	627	42	55
Arapaho.....	217	124	93	92	125	196	11	10
Cheyenne.....	507	269	238	208	299	431	31	15
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	1, 181	601	580	486	695	770	276	135
Arapaho.....	473	235	238	199	274	318	86	69
Cheyenne.....	708	366	342	287	421	452	190	66

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1926—Continued

States, superintendencies, and tribes	Total	Male	Fe-male	Mi-nors	Adults	Full blood	Mixed blood	
							More than half	Less than half
Oklahoma—Continued.								
Kiowa Agency.....	5, 135	2, 557	2, 578	2, 377	2, 760	1, 997	1, 541	1, 029
Kiowa.....	1, 782	873	909	859	923	891	535	356
Comanche.....	1, 790	899	891	843	947	895	537	358
Apache.....	203	104	99	105	99	101	61	42
Fort Sill Apache.....	88	54	34	37	53	45	27	18
Wichitas, Caddos, and affiliated bands.....	1, 272	627	645	533	738	635	381	255
Osage.....	2, 826	1, 444	1, 382	1, 432	1, 394	980	-----	1, 846
Pawnee.....	1, 266	646	620	640	626	633	354	279
Pawnee.....	824	409	415	408	416	551	239	34
Kaw.....	442	237	205	232	210	82	115	245
Ponca.....	1, 431	708	723	777	654	452	747	232
Ponca.....	746	350	396	390	356	156	531	59
Tonkawa.....	48	27	21	28	20	43	5	0
Otoe and Missouriia.....	637	331	306	359	278	253	211	173
Quapaw.....	1, 886	920	966	899	987	92	517	1, 278
Wyandots.....	524	265	259	306	218	1	18	505
Senecas.....	596	295	301	307	289	10	333	253
Eastern Shawnees.....	176	78	98	82	94	1	78	97
Ottawas.....	256	130	126	85	171	1	39	217
Quapaws.....	334	152	182	119	215	79	49	206
Seger.....	761	381	380	325	436	490	0	10
Cheyenne.....	620	321	299	261	359	616	0	4
Arapaho.....	141	60	81	64	77	135	0	6
Shawnee.....	3, 771	1, 808	1, 882	1, 720	2, 041	1, 379	204	2, 188
Absentee Shawnee.....	565	285	280	243	322	535	23	7
Citizen Potawatomi ^b	2, 227	1, 095	1, 132	1, 024	1, 203	-----	47	2, 180
Mexican Kickapoo.....	198	55	62	81	117	194	3	1
Sac and Fox.....	697	340	357	347	350	567	130	0
Iowa.....	84	33	51	25	59	83	1	0
Five Civilized Tribes^c.....	101, 506					26, 774	10, 393	40, 934
Cherokee Nation.....	41, 824					8, 703	4, 778	23, 424
By blood.....	36, 432					8, 703	4, 778	23, 424
By intermarriage.....	286							286
Delawares.....	187							187
Freedmen.....	4, 919							4, 919
Chickasaw Nation.....	10, 966					1, 515	966	3, 823
By blood.....	5, 659					1, 515	966	3, 823
By intermarriage.....	645							645
Freedmen.....	4, 662							4, 662
Choctaw Nation.....	26, 828					8, 444	2, 473	9, 882
By blood.....	17, 488					8, 444	2, 473	9, 882
By intermarriage.....	1, 651							1, 651
Mississippi Choctaw.....	1, 660							1, 660
Freedmen.....	6, 029							6, 029
Creek Nation.....	18, 761					6, 858	1, 698	10, 205
By blood.....	11, 952					6, 858	1, 698	3, 396
Freedmen.....	6, 809							6, 809
Seminole Nation.....	3, 127					1, 254	478	409
By blood.....	2, 141					1, 254	478	409
Freedmen.....	986							986

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1926—Continued

States, superintendencies, and tribes	Total	Male	Fe-male	Mi-nors	Adults	Full blood	Mixed blood	
							More than half	Less than half
Oregon.....	6,662	3,279	3,393	2,631	3,981	3,098	2,526	1,058
Klamath Agency.....	1,249	587	662	661	588	621	289	339
Klamath.....	472	220	252	199	273	191	93	188
Modoc.....	213	101	112	77	136	106	28	79
Paiute.....	86	43	43	37	49	85	1	0
Pit River.....	31	12	19	9	22	15	6	10
Shasta.....	8	4	4	4	4	0	0	8
Mixed tribes.....	439	207	232	335	104	224	161	54
Siletz subagency (under Salem) ..	1,112	577	535	430	632	411	567	154
Umatilla.....	1,113	520	593	409	704	378	405	330
Warm Springs.....	988	485	503	381	607	588	385	15
Scattered Indians.....	² 2,200	² 1,100	² 1,100	² 750	² 1,450	² 1,100	² 880	² 220
Pennsylvania: Not under agent.....	358							
Rhode Island: Not under agent.....	106							
South Carolina: Not under agent.....	304							
South Dakota.....	24,676	12,330	12,096	11,790	12,886	11,393	5,421	4,225
Cheyenne River (Sioux).....	3,026	1,526	1,500	1,468	1,558	1,634	324	1,068
Crow Creek (Sioux).....	924	267	307	350	574	520	301	103
Lower Brule subagency (Sioux) ..	595	311	284	301	294	251	136	207
Flandreau (Sioux).....	308	162	146	126	182	163	106	39
Pine Ridge (Ogala Sioux).....	7,820	² 3,916	² 3,904	² 3,960	² 3,860	² 4,890	1,561	1,369
Rosebud (Sioux).....	5,890	3,079	2,811	2,710	3,180	3,000	2,090	800
Sisseton (Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux).....	2,477	1,258	1,319	1,168	1,309	935	903	639
Yankton.....	3,636	1,811	1,825	1,707	1,929			
Yankton Sioux.....	1,986	974	1,012	976	1,010			
Santee Sioux.....	1,277	658	619	548	729			
Ponca.....	373	179	194	183	190			
Tennessee: Not under agent.....	56							
Texas: Not under agent.....	2,110							
Utah.....	1,584	830	756	714	870	1,416	94	74
Shivwitz (Paiute) (see Kaibab) ..	83	40	43	40	43	83	0	0
Goshute (Goshutes) (see Kaibab) ..	167	87	80	79	88	167	0	0
Warm Creek (W. C.) (see Kaibab) ..	5	3	2	2	3	5	0	0
Skull Valley (S. V.) (see Kaibab) ..	45	23	22	19	26	45	0	0
Cedar City Paiute (see Kaibab) ..	34	13	21	13	21	34	0	0
Indian Peake (see Kaibab).....	22	10	12	5	17	22	0	0
Koosharem (Pahvant) (see Kaibab) ..	31	16	15	12	19	31	0	0
Kanosh (Pahvant) (see Kaibab) ..	19	10	9	5	14	19	0	0
Uintah and Ouray.....	1,178	626	552	539	639	1,010	94	74
White River.....	248	145	103	84	164	245	3	
Uintah.....	500	266	234	271	229	337	89	74
Uncompahgre.....	430	215	215	184	246	428	2	
Vermont: Not under agent.....	24							
Virginia: Not under agent.....	822							
Washington.....	12,436	6,472	5,968	5,097	6,606	6,383	2,966	2,048
Colville.....	3,529	1,728	1,801	1,673	1,856	1,657	736	1,136
Colville.....	2,817	1,399	1,418	1,324	1,493	1,380	583	854
Spokane.....	707	325	382	349	358	272	153	282
Chewelah.....	5	4	1		5	5		
Neah Bay.....	660	334	317	273	387	585	57	18
Taholah Agency.....	2,624	1,303	1,315	1,108	1,516	1,448	740	406
Chehalis.....	89	53	36	37	52	71	18	0
Nisqually.....	62	27	35	12	50	33	19	10
Quinalt.....	766	364	402	274	492	279	251	236
Squaxin Island.....	50	26	24	12	38	47	3	0
Skokomish.....	182	81	101	73	109	118	49	15
Unattached.....	1,475	752	723	700	775	900	400	175

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1926—Continued

States, superintendencies, and tribes	Total	Male	Female	Minors	Adults	Full blood	Mixed blood:	
							More than half	Less than half
Washington—Continued.								
Tulalip.....	2,581	935	913	881	967	652	352	118
Tulalip.....	493	236	257	226	267	250	230	13
Lummi.....	516	268	248	256	260	0	0	0
Nooksacks.....	210	117	93	102	108	0	0	0
Swinomish.....	244	126	118	103	141	196	46	2
Port Madison.....	195	100	95	92	103	66	43	86
Muckleshoot.....	190	88	102	102	88	140	33	17
Clallam.....	[§] 533							
Skagit and Suiattle.....	[§] 200							
Yakima confederated.....	3,042	1,420	1,622	1,162	1,880	2,041	631	370
West Virginia: Not under agent.....	7							
Wisconsin.....	8,089	4,137	3,952	3,749	4,350	3,088	2,955	2,046
Grand Rapids (Winnebago).....	1,328	653	675	616	712	1,318	0	10
(Potawatomi).....	40	22	18	18	22	40	0	0
Hayward (La Courte Oreilles).....	1,365	680	685	555	810	215	840	310
Keshena (Menominee).....	1,911	998	913	1,029	882	300	900	711
Lac du Flambeau.....	839	429	410	355	484	300	428	111
Laona.....	875	474	401	487	398	875		
Wisconsin Potawatomies.....	403	219	184	212	191	403		
Rice Lake Chippewas.....	170	89	81	96	84	170		
Kansas Potawatomies.....	302	166	136	179	123	302		
La Pointe.....	1,731	881	850	689	1,042	40	787	904
Bad River Chippewas.....	1,144	576	568	460	684	38	380	726
Red Cliff Chippewas.....	587	305	282	229	358	2	407	178
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	1,899	986	913	832	1,067	1,182	342	375
Arapahoës.....	947	496	451	424	523	750	118	79
Shoshone.....	952	490	462	408	544	432	224	296

¹ This total includes the actual number reported plus the estimated number in the States where total population figures were furnished but no division made as to sex, minority, or blood.

² Estimated.

³ From 1925 report. Estimated.

⁴ Does not include Five Civilized Tribes.

⁵ Estimated as to sex, minority, degree of blood.

⁶ Based on 1907 roll.

⁷ 1924 figures.

⁸ From 1926 roll.

TABLE 2.—Indian and school population, number eligible for school attendance, number in schools, etc., and capacity of schools provided for Indian children during fiscal year ended June 30, 1926

States and superintendencies	Indian population ¹	Number of school age	Eligible for attendance	Indian children enrolled in schools										Eligible, not in school	Capacity in all schools					
				Government					Mission and private		Public	Total in school	Government reservation		Mission and private		Public	Total		
				Non-reservation boarding	Reservation boarding	In other reservation schools	Day	Total	Boarding	Day			Boarding		Day	Boarding			Day	
																				Boarding	Day	Boarding	Day
Grand total.....	335,070	84,553	77,136	8,809	9,760	1,523	4,499	24,591	5,943	1,628	37,730	69,892	7,244	10,872	5,444	6,864	2,113	37,730	71,123	
Arizona.....	44,729	11,676	10,304	2,014	2,598	518	1,181	6,311	772	840	258	8,181	2,123	2,778	1,407	1,200	631	258	6,274	
Camp Verde.....	418	108	91	11	38	38	49	49	32	34	11	60	31	80				11	11	
Colorado River.....	1,128	248	239	57	67	49	79	173	32	105	5	239		325	82		112	34	114	
Fort Apache.....	2,628	728	579	41	349		79	469				579			35			5	524	
Havasupai.....	181	58	52	3	37	12	52	52				52		148	380			28	35	
Hopi.....	5,074	1,080	1,045	249	156	151	360	916	3		28	947	98	148	380			28	556	
Kaibab.....	94	30	25		6	19	25	25				25		22	22				22	
Leupp.....	1,183	648	648	11	363	13	337	337	1			338	260	425					425	
Navajo.....	12,360	3,000	2,889	760	910	13	58	1,741	273	143		2,157	732	846	60	420			1,326	
Pima.....	5,567	1,319	1,165	353	240	6	214	813	227	102	23	1,165		230	259	420	48	23	980	
Salt River.....	1,311	388	354	137	20	151	308	31	15		15	354		148				15	163	
San Carlos.....	2,511	654	520	27	147	4	87	265	74	88	98	520		216	119		118	98	546	
Sells.....	4,942	1,549	1,410	257	126	176	559	131	402	49	1,141	269		207	360	353	49	1,029		
Truxton Canon.....	432	106	87	12	75		87	87				87		200					200	
Western Navajo.....	6,900	1,740	1,200	96	291	55	25	467				467	733	308	35				343	
California.....	18,913	4,240	3,910	482	368	51	179	1,080	78		2,582	3,740	170	640	121	95		2,582	3,438	
Bishop Subagency.....	1,492	403	322	47	0	1		48			274	322						274	274	
Fort Bidwell.....	597	158	148	11	88	3		102			46	148		100				46	146	
Fort Yuma.....	859	212	182	48	104	4		156	5	0	21	182		225	0	0	0	21	246	
Hoopa Valley.....	1,916	821	765	78	176	0	0	254	0	0	511	765		165	0	0	0	511	678	
Mission Agency.....	2,723	613	596	86		4	101	191	72	1	332	595		150	95			332	577	
Sacramento.....	11,326	2,032	1,897	212		39		329	1		1,398	1,728	169		121			1,398	1,519	
Colorado: Consolidated Ute.....	790	237	214	24	100		22	146			34	180	34	250	25			34	309	
Idaho.....	3,959	934	768	34	195		25	254	170		292	716	52	295	60	175		292	822	
Coeur d'Alene.....	799	188	177	3	0	0	25	28		0	47	177		60	150			47	257	
Fort Hall.....	1,767	383	311	22	195			217	25		17	259	52	200	25			17	242	
Fort Lapwai.....	1,393	363	280	9				9	43		228	280		95				228	323	
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	374	114	109	27	0	0	70	97	2		1	100	9	80	2			1	83	
Kansas: Pottawatomie.....	1,527	510	345	125	0	7	13	145	7		193	345		75				193	268	
Michigan.....	7,610	(²)	501	42		2		44	259	28	75	406	95		472	70		75	617	
Mackinac.....	1,193	337	281	42				44	39	28	75	186	95		472	70		75	617	
Scattered bands.....	6,417	(²)	220					220				220								
Minnesota.....	14,819	4,419	3,756	450	192		193	835	425		2,362	3,622	134	176	158	250		2,362	2,946	
Consolidated Chippewa.....	12,586	3,842	3,246	429			193	622	327		2,179	3,128	118	158	130			2,179	2,467	
Pipestone.....	512	95	95	10				10			85	95						85	85	
Red Lake.....	1,721	482	415	11	192	0	0	203	98		98	399	16	176				98	394	
Mississippi: Choctaw.....	1,200	504	317	15			127	142	0	0	0	142	175	170	0	0		0	170	
Montana.....	13,273	3,801	3,504	378	455	16	200	1,049	496	106	1,688	3,339	165	430	225	565	120	1,688	3,028	
Blackfoot.....	3,278	981	933	63	158		33	254	103	0	465	822	111	144	30	110		465	749	
Crow.....	1,803	493	453	61				61		106	283	450	3			120		283	403	
Flathead.....	2,726	770	699	110				110	156		415	681	18		170			415	585	
Fort Belknap.....	1,202	398	351	65	107		34	206	110		35	351	0	80	40	120		35	285	
Fort Peck.....	2,301	683	623	45	78		8	131	71		421	623		120	105			421	646	
Rocky Boy.....	523	118	101	25			8	62	95		6	101		60				6	66	
Tongue River.....	1,440	358	344	9	112		71	192	56		63	311	33	76	95	60		63	294	
Nebraska: Winnebago.....	1,086	445	426	139				139	127		130	396	30					130	255	
Nevada.....	5,692	1,375	1,209	436		24	176	636			551	1,187	22	292				551	843	
Carson.....	3,355	884	757	268			25	293			452	745	12	100				452	552	
Moapa River.....	192	39	38	7		24		31			7	38						7	7	
Walker River.....	1,465	217	207	74	0	0	69	143	0	0	54	197	10	87				54	141	
Western Shoshone.....	680	235	207	87			82	169			38	207		105				38	143	
New Mexico.....	22,527	5,816	5,332	1,181	1,311	165	1,248	3,905	520	324	63	4,812	520	1,170	1,468	616	525	63	3,842	
Jicarilla.....	635	165	55	3				3	52			55			60				60	
Mescalero.....	661	174	168	15	145			160	8			168		130					130	
Northern Pueblo.....	3,335	905	827	241			484	725	100	2	827			582	300			2	884	
Pueblo Bonito.....	3,000	900	820	146	370	17	25	558	169	20	0	747	73	350	35	226	20		631	
San Juan.....	7,000	1,547	1,481	213	666	148		1,027	51	11	1,089	392	600		30			11	641	
Southern Pueblo.....	6,012	1,563	1,450	503			587	1,090	140	115	50	1,395	55		641		275	50	966	
Zuni.....	1,884	562	531	60	130		152	342	0	189	0	531		90	210		230	0	530	
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	12,191	978	673	37	356		92	485			30	515	58	300	90			30	420	
North Dakota.....	10,119	3,126	2,642	661	389	1	133	1,184	112	28	1,046	2,370	272	535	174	124	65	1,046	1,944	
Fort Berthold.....	1,334	407	370	215		1	42	258	77		35	370		64	74			35	173	
Fort Totten.....	957	271	191	10	142	0	0	161	0	0	30	191		325				30	355	
Standing Rock.....	3,626	1,033	901	104	247	0	56	407	35	28	410	880	21	210	80	50	65	410	815	
Turtle Mountain.....	4,202	1,415	1,180	323			35	358			571	929	251		30			571	601	

¹ Does not include Indians in States not under agents or those in Alaska.
² Location of school unknown.

³ Unknown.
⁴ Estimated.

⁵ 360 additional live off reservations and probably attend public schools.

TABLE 2.—Indian and school population, number eligible for school attendance, number in schools, etc., and capacity of schools provided for Indian children during fiscal year ended June 30, 1926—Continued

States and superintendencies	Indian population	Number of school age	Eligible for attendance	Indian children enrolled in schools									Eligible, not in school	Capacity in all schools					
				Government					Mission and private					Government reservation		Mission and private		Public	Total
				Non-reservation boarding	Reservation boarding	In other reservation schools	Day	Total	Boarding	Day	Public	Total in school		Boarding	Day	Boarding	Day		
Oklahoma	120,487	31,317	30,111	1,046	2,008	435		3,489	1,061	47	22,896	27,493	2,618	2,400		760	150	22,896	26,206
Cantonment	724	184	166	5	43	24		72			78	150	16	90				78	168
Cheyenne and Arapaho	1,181	339	245	29	101	16	0	146	1	1	97	245		150				97	247
Kiowa	5,135	1,614	1,483	75	396	4	0	475	17	0	963	1,455	28	450				963	1,413
Osage	2,826	929	862	15				15	13		834	862		75				834	909
Pawnee	1,266	254	242	40	76	7		123	21		98	242		120				98	218
Ponca	1,431	403	382	67	0	126	0	193	0	0	174	367	15	0	0	0	0	174	174
Quapaw	1,886	550	542	30	71			101	47		394	542		160		60		394	614
Seger	761	219	200	8	85			93			107	200		120				107	227
Shawnee	3,771	643	616	71	0	81	0	152	0	46	418	616				150		418	568
Total, western Oklahoma	18,981	5,135	4,738	340	772	258		1,370	99	47	3,163	4,679	59	1,165		60	150	3,163	4,538
Five Civilized Tribes	101,506	26,182	25,373	706	1,236	177		2,119	962		19,733	22,814	2,559	1,235		700		19,733	21,668
Cherokee Nation	41,824	12,997	12,857	337	258	135		730	150		10,416	11,296	1,561	280				10,416	10,696
Chickasaw Nation	10,966	3,066	2,868	63	163			226	141		2,381	2,748	120	130		460		2,381	2,971
Choctaw Nation	26,828	4,954	4,678	138	385	4		527	457		3,597	4,561	97	305		240		3,597	4,232
Creek Nation	18,761	4,782	4,623	138	281	36		455	200		3,223	3,878	745	330				3,223	3,553
Seminole Nation	3,127	383	347	30	149	2		181	14		116	311	36	100				116	216
Oregon	4,462	1,172	1,055	113	226	24	27	390	106		374	870	185	217	41	150		374	782
Klamath	1,249	341	330	56	83	2	21	162	10		119	291	39	100	26			119	245
Salem subagencies	1,112	315	278	25				25	2		143	170	108					143	143
Umatilla	1,113	254	220	15		2	6	23	94		103	220		15	150			103	268
Warm Springs	988	262	227	17	143	20		180			9	189	38	117				9	126
South Dakota	24,676	7,096	6,226	952	836	101	623	2,512	1,041		2,364	5,917	309	767	792	1,415		2,364	5,338
Cheyenne River	3,026	856	789	126	175	22		323	28		437	788	1	137				437	574
Crow Creek	924	254	247	84		8		92	43		104	239	8			75		104	179
Lower Brule subagency	595	169	161	43				43	21		80	144	17			90		80	170
Flandreau	308	95	94	24				27			58	85	9					58	58
Pine Ridge	7,820	2,074	1,862	196	379		400	975	375		512	1,862		380	600	725		512	2,217
Rosebud	5,890	1,701	1,450	50	282		220	623	436		374	1,433	17	250	192	400		374	1,216
Sisseton	2,477	831	676	183				183	14		387	584	92					387	387
Yankton	3,636	1,116	947	246				246	124		412	782	165		125			412	537
Utah	1,584	383	317	27	129	14	50	220			97	317		150	57			97	304
Uintah and Ouray	1,178	301	239	26	129	4		159			80	239		150				80	230
Scattered bands (under Kaibab)	406	82	78	1		10	50	61			17	78		57				17	74
Washington	10,228	2,835	2,321	145	175	70	127	517	125		1,638	2,280	41	200	149	65		1,638	2,052
Colville (Spokane)	3,529	1,113	982	58			16	74	78		790	942	40	25	65			790	880
Neah Bay	660	169	105	8		2	90	100			4	104	1	100				4	104
Taholah	1,149	270	226	10	0	28	0	38	12	0	176	226	0	0	0	0		176	176
Tulalip	1,848	492	396	3	175		21	199	19		178	396		200	24			178	402
Yakima	3,042	791	612	66		40		106	16		490	612						490	490
Wisconsin	8,089	2,099	1,751	214	333	95	13	655	433	255	376	1,719	32	450	60	600	552	376	2,038
Grand Rapids	1,368	383	350	101				101	156		93	350						93	93
Hayward	1,365	277	263	15	100			115	15		133	263		150				133	283
Keshena	1,911	592	534	43	133		13	189	227	111	7	534		140	60	250	100	7	557
Lac du Flambeau	859	201	192	13	100			113			47	160	32	160				47	207
Laona	875	150	133	22		90		112			21	133						21	21
La Pointe	1,731	496	279	20		5		25	35	144	75	279			350	452		75	877
Wyoming: Shoshone	1,899	511	480	54	89			143	209		80	432	48	114		250		80	444
Alaska		213	213					213				213						600	600
New York	4,366	600	600								600	600						600	600
Florida	460	152	152										152						
Capacity of nonreservation schools																			9,100

⁴ Estimated.

RECAPITULATION

Indian children of school age	84,553
Indian children eligible for school attendance	76,879
Government schools:	
Nonreservation boarding	8,809
Reservation boarding	11,283
Day	4,499
Mission schools:	
Contract boarding	2,025
Noncontract—	
Boarding	3,678
Day	1,628
Private or State schools contract boarding	7,331
Public schools	240
Total all classes	37,730
Number of eligible children not in school	69,892
	7,244

NOTE.—This table is prepared from reports covering Indian children from 6 to 18 years of age, inclusive. Table 3 shows slightly increased totals, due to inclusion in many schools of students under 6 or over 18 years of age.

TABLE 3.—Location, capacity, enrollment, attendance, and highest grade taught, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1926

Superintendencies and names of schools	Capacity	Total enrollment	Average attendance	Highest grade taught	Class of school
Grand total.....	33, 977	33, 554	29, 158	12	
Arizona.....	7, 730	7, 206	6, 438	10	
Colorado River.....	80	68	67	6	Reservation boarding.
Fort Apache superintendency.....	539	569	508	6	
Fort Apache.....	325	349	335	6	Do.
Canon.....	42	39	30	3	Day.
Cibecue.....	40	40	35	3	Do.
East Fork.....	112	127	95	-----	Mission boarding and day;
Cibecue.....	20	14	13	-----	Lutheran. Mission day; Lutheran.
Fort Mojave.....	250	267	227	7	Reservation boarding.
Havasupai.....	35	12	11	4	Day.
Hopi superintendency.....	528	516	435	6	
Hopi.....	148	156	144	4	Reservation boarding.
Chimopovy.....	50	50	43	3	Day.
Hotevilla-Bicabi.....	88	80	79	4	Do.
Oraibi.....	80	74	66	6	Do.
Polacca.....	90	89	81	4	Do.
Second Mesa.....	72	67	62	5	Do.
Kaibab superintendency.....	22	19	13	5	Do.
Leupp.....	425	432	405	5	Reservation boarding.
Navajo superintendency.....	1, 326	1, 384	1, 323	5	
Navajo.....	430	442	428	5	Do.
Chin Lee.....	166	204	193	4	Do.
Tohatchi.....	250	264	246	4	Do.
Cornfields.....	30	26	22	3	Day.
Luki Chuki.....	30	32	29	3	Do.
Ganado.....	145	143	135	-----	Mission day; Presbyterian.
St. Michaels.....	275	273	270	-----	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Phoenix.....	850	916	885	10	Nonreservation boarding.
Pima superintendency.....	1, 001	692	633	6	
Pima.....	230	259	253	6	Reservation boarding.
Blackwater.....	35	36	20	3	Day.
Casa Blanca.....	24	23	16	3	Do.
Chin Chuischu.....	40	28	23	4	Do.
Co-op. Village.....	24	19	16	3	Do.
Gila Crossing.....	40	25	19	4	Do.
Maricopa.....	40	31	29	3	Do.
Pima.....	20	21	17	3	Do.
Santan.....	36	31	21	3	Do.
Sacate.....	24	19	19	3	Mission day; Catholic.
St. Anns (Guadalupe).....	20	21	21	-----	Do.
St. Johns.....	400	117	117	-----	Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Michaels.....	24	23	23	-----	Mission day; Catholic.
Stotonic mission.....	20	18	18	-----	Do.
Stotonic.....	24	21	21	-----	Mission day; Presbyterian.
Salt River superintendency.....	148	149	118	5	
Camp McDowell.....	28	23	14	4	Day.
Lehi.....	30	32	29	4	Do.
Salt River.....	90	94	75	5	Do.
San Carlos superintendency.....	453	345	281	6	
Rice station.....	216	169	132	6	Reservation boarding.
San Carlos.....	119	87	69	4	Day.
Bylas.....	75	47	47	-----	Mission day; Lutheran.
Peridot.....	43	42	33	4	Mission day.

TABLE 3.—Location, capacity, enrollment, attendance, and highest grade taught, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1926—Continued

Superintendencies and names of schools	Capacity	Total enrollment	Average attendance	Highest grade taught	Class of school
Arizona—Continued.					
Sells superintendency.....	1,080	813	603	-----	
Santa Rosa.....	36	39	14	3	Day.
San Xavier.....	155	100	92	4	Do.
Sells.....	36	23	18	4	Do.
Vamori.....	40	18	15	4	Do.
Anegam.....	60	41	17	-----	Mission day; Catholic.
Ajo.....	36	28	22	-----	Do.
Cowlic.....	36	50	36	-----	Do.
Lourdes.....	36	37	23	-----	Do.
Fissinemo.....	30	32	19	-----	Do.
San Miguel.....	45	49	22	-----	Do.
Do.....	25	21	14	-----	Mission day; Presbyterian.
St. Anthony's.....	120	88	57	-----	Mission day; Catholic.
San Jose.....	40	39	31	-----	Do.
St. Johns.....	100	81	74	-----	Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Michaels.....	100	15	13	-----	Do.
Topewa.....	25	17	12	-----	Mission day.
Tucson Training.....	160	135	124	-----	Mission boarding; Presbyterian
Theodore Roosevelt.....	450	480	392	6	Nonreservation boarding.
Truxton Canon.....	200	228	218	8	Reservation boarding.
Western Navajo superintendency.....	343	316	279	6	
Western Navajo.....	308	291	256	6	Do.
Moencopi.....	35	25	23	3	Day.
California.....	1,756	1,782	1,579	-----	
Fort Bidwell.....	100	110	99	6	Reservation boarding.
Fort Yuma.....	225	192	175	7	Do.
Hoopa Valley.....	165	176	154	8	Do.
Mission superintendency.....	245	173	136	4	
Campo.....	30	19	16	5	Day.
Mesa Grande.....	30	18	14	4	Do.
Pala.....	30	20	14	3	Do.
Rincon.....	30	22	16	4	Do.
Volcan.....	30	22	14	6	Do.
St. Boniface.....	95	72	62	-----	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Sacramento superintendency.....	121	76	55	7	
Auberry.....	32	16	12	5	Day.
Burrough.....	32	13	10	4	Do.
Pinolville.....	25	17	12	7	Do.
Tule River.....	32	30	21	5	Do.
Sherman.....	900	1,055	960	10	Nonreservation boarding.
Colorado:					
Consolidated Ute superintendency.....	275	267	245	5	
Allen.....	25	22	16	5	Day.
Ute Mountain.....	150	167	155	5	Reservation boarding.
Ignacio.....	100	78	74	5	Do.
Idaho.....	530	418	380	6	
Coeur d'Alene superintendency.....	210	127	115	6	
Kalispel.....	30	13	10	4	Day.
Kootenai.....	30	12	8	4	Do.
Desmet.....	150	102	97	-----	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Fort Hall superintendency.....	225	220	210	-----	
Fort Hall.....	200	195	185	6	Reservation boarding.
Good Shepherd.....	25	25	25	-----	Mission boarding; Episcopal.
Fort Lapwai superintendency: St. Joseph's.....	95	71	55	6	Mission boarding; Catholic.

TABLE 3.—Location, capacity, enrollment, attendance, and highest grade taught, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1926—Continued

Superintendencies and names of schools	Capacity	Total enrollment	Average attendance	Highest grade taught	Class of school
Iowa:					
Sac and Fox superintendency.....	80	70	43	6	
Fox.....	40	30	16	6	Day.
Mesquakie.....	40	40	27	6	Do.
Kansas	885	986	882	12	
Haskell.....	850	966	863	12	Nonreservation boarding.
Potawatomie superintendency: No. 1 (Kickapoo).	35	20	19	6	Day.
Michigan	822	740	575	5	
Mackinac superintendency.....	472	287	223	6	
Baraga (Holy Name).....	152	89	85	6	Mission boarding and day;
Harbor Springs (Holy Childhood).	200	131	76		Catholic.
St. Joseph.....	120	67	62		Mission boarding and day;
					Catholic.
Mount Pleasant.....	350	453	352	8	Nonreservation boarding.
Minnesota	941	1,017	917	7	
Consolidated Chippewa superintendency.	395	430	368	6	
Grand Portage.....	30	18	14	6	Day.
Mille Lacs.....	32	58	31	3	Do.
Nett Lake.....	36	44	37	6	Do.
Pine Point.....	60	73	54	5	Do.
St. Benedict's.....	237	237	232		Contract mission boarding;
					Catholic.
Pipstone.....	250	274	267	7	Nonreservation boarding.
Red Lake superintendency.....	296	313	282	7	
Red Lake.....	86	115	99	7	Reservation boarding.
Cross Lake.....	90	100	90	6	Do.
St. Mary's.....	120	98	93		Contract mission boarding;
					Catholic.
Mississippi:					
Choctaw superintendency.....	170	127	76	6	
Bokhomo.....	50	17	13	3	Day.
Pearl River.....	30	38	20	6	Do.
Standing Pine.....	30	24	18	3	Do.
Tucker.....	30	37	16	4	Do.
Redwater.....	30	11	9	1	Do.
Montana	1,340	1,371	1,168	8	
Blackfeet superintendency.....	284	294	257		
Blackfeet.....	144	158	139	6	Reservation boarding.
Heart Butte.....	30	33	27	4	Day.
Holy Family.....	110	103	91		Mission boarding; Catholic.
Crow superintendency.....	120	106	71		
Big Horn.....	30	26	14		Mission day; Baptist.
St. Ann's.....	25	31	24		Mission day; Catholic.
St. Mary's.....	35	15	8		Do.
San Xavier.....	30	34	25		Do.
Flathead superintendency: St. Ignatius.	170	156	150	8	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Fort Belknap superintendency.	250	255	232		
Fort Belknap.....	90	107	98	6	Reservation boarding.
Lodgepole.....	40	34	29		Day.
St. Paul's.....	120	114	105	6	Mission boarding; Catholic.

TABLE 3.—Location, capacity, enrollment, attendance, and highest grade taught, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1926—Continued

Superintendencies and names of schools	Capacity	Total enrollment	Average attendance	Highest grade taught	Class of school
Montana—Continued.					
Fort Peck superintendency	225	237	187	-----	
Fort Peck	120	163	130	6	Reservation boarding.
Latter-day Saints	30	18	16	-----	Mission boarding; Mormon.
Wolf Point	75	56	41	-----	Mission boarding and day; Presbyterian.
Rocky Boy's	60	63	40	5	Day.
Tongue River superintendency.	231	260	231	6	
Tongue River	76	127	109	6	Reservation boarding.
Birney	50	50	44	4	Day.
Lamedeer	45	27	24	4	Do.
St. Labre's	60	56	54	-----	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Nebraska	625	639	582	10	
Genoa	500	512	471	10	Nonreservation boarding.
Winnebago superintendency	125	127	111	-----	
St. Augustine	30	31	26	-----	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Winnebago Mission	95	96	85	-----	Mission boarding; Dutch Reformed.
Nevada	717	662	618	9	
Carson superintendency	525	511	487	9	
Carson	425	476	453	9	Nonreservation boarding.
Fort McDermitt	30	16	15	3	Day.
Nevada	70	19	19	4	Do.
Walker River superintendency.	87	69	62	4	
Walker River	30	22	18	4	Do.
Fallon	32	25	23	4	Do.
Lovelocks	25	22	21	3	Do.
Western Shoshone superintendency.	105	82	69	3	
No. 1	30	25	21	3	Do.
No. 2	45	43	37	3	Do.
No. 3	30	14	11	3	Do.
New Mexico	5,024	4,828	4,327	12	
Albuquerque	800	838	802	12	Nonreservation boarding.
Mescalero	130	147	135	6	Reservation boarding.
Jicarilla superintendency:	60	52	49	6	Mission day; Reformed Church in America.
Jicarilla Mission.					
Pueblo Bonito superintendency.	626	613	584	8	
Pueblo Bonito	350	360	359	5	Reservation boarding.
Pinedale	30	25	22	3	Day.
Farmington	126	126	113	-----	Mission boarding; Presbyterian.
Rehoboth	100	82	80	8	Mission boarding; Christian Reformed.
Lake Grove	20	20	10	4	Mission day.
Pueblo day schools—					
Northern at Santa Fe	882	781	645	6	
Cochiti	28	30	29	3	Day.
Picuris	24	14	12	4	Do.
San Ildefonso	40	19	14	5	Do.
San Juan	70	52	48	4	Do.
Santa Clara	40	52	45	5	Do.
Santo Domingo	100	97	87	3	Do.
Taos	240	187	165	6	Do.
Tesuque	40	33	31	4	Do.
St. Catherine's	300	297	214	-----	Mission boarding; Catholic.

TABLE 3.—Location, capacity, enrollment, attendance, and highest grade taught, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1926—Continued

Superintendencies and names of schools	Capacity	Total enrollment	Average attendance	Highest grade taught	Class of school
New Mexico—Continued.					
Pueblo day schools—Contd.					
Southern at Albuquerque	916	704	614	7	
Acomita	100	80	62	4	Day.
Encinal	30	18	18	3	Do.
Isleta	100	87	76	3	Do.
Jemez	75	56	52	7	Do.
Laguna	62	64	56	4	Do.
McCarthy's	33	33	31	3	Do.
Mesita	33	25	22	4	Do.
Paguato	60	64	47	5	Do.
Paraje	30	33	28	3	Do.
San Felipe	60	68	64	4	Do.
Seama	28	36	31	5	Do.
Sia	30	25	24	2	Do.
Jemez	75	36	31	-----	Mission day; Catholic.
Bernalillo	200	79	72	-----	Do.
San Juan superintendency	630	717	611	6	
San Juan	400	456	372	6	Reservation boarding.
Toadlena	200	210	196	3	Do.
Navajo Industrial	30	51	43	-----	Mission boarding; Methodist.
Santa Fe	450	505	473	8	
Zuni superintendency	530	471	414	7	Nonreservation boarding.
Zuni	90	130	113	7	Reservation boarding.
Do	210	152	128	4	Day.
Christian Reformed	70	80	74	6	Mission day; Christian Reformed.
St. Anthony's Mission	160	109	99	6	Mission day; Catholic.
North Carolina:					
Cherokee superintendency	390	448	348	8	
Cherokee	300	368	305	8	Reservation boarding.
Big Cove	40	24	18	3	Day.
Birdtown	50	56	25	4	Do.
North Dakota:					
Bismarck	115	124	122	7	
Fort Berthold superintendency	138	119	98	4	Nonreservation boarding.
No. 2 (Independence)	36	21	18	3	Day.
Shell Creek	28	21	18	3	Do.
Sacred Heart Mission	40	42	34	-----	Mission boarding and day; Catholic.
Fort Berthold	34	35	28	-----	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Fort Totten	325	360	324	6	Reservation boarding.
Standing Rock superintendency	405	366	358	-----	
Standing Rock	210	247	245	6	Do.
Cannon Ball	40	25	24	4	Day.
Little Oak	40	31	30	3	Do.
Fort Yates Parochial	65	28	25	-----	Mission day; Catholic.
St. Elizabeth's	50	35	34	-----	Mission boarding; Episcopal.
Turtle Mountain superintendency: No. 5	30	35	21	4	Day.
Wahpeton	220	241	227	8	Nonreservation boarding.
Oklahoma:					
Cantonment	90	124	100	6	Reservation boarding.
Cheyenne and Arapaho	150	215	192	6	Do.
Chlocco	800	1,009	720	11	Nonreservation boarding.
Kiowa superintendency	450	581	460	7	
Anadarko	125	149	129	6	Reservation boarding.
Fort Sill	160	231	173	7	Do.
Biverside	165	201	158	6	Do.

TABLE 3.—Location, capacity, enrollment, attendance, and highest grade taught, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1926—Continued

Superintendencies and names of schools	Capacity	Total enrollment	Average attendance	Highest grade taught	Class of school
Oklahoma—Continued.					
Osage superintendency: St. Louis's	75	13	13	-----	Contract mission boarding; Catholic. Reservation boarding.
Pawnee-----	120	134	114	6	
Quapaw superintendency-----	220	245	223	-----	
Seneca-----	160	181	159	6	Do. Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Mary's-----	60	64	64	6	
Segee superintendency: Segee	120	128	114	8	Reservation boarding. Mission day; Catholic.
Shawnee superintendency: St. Mary's Academy.	150	125	112	-----	
Total (exclusive of Five Tribes)	2,175	2,574	2,048	-----	
Five Civilized Tribes-----	1,830	1,743	1,493	8	
Cherokee Nation: Sequoyah Orphan training.	280	258	246	8	Tribal boarding.
Creek Nation-----	237	281	240	-----	
Enchee-----	125	139	115	7	Do. Do.
Eufaula-----	112	142	125	8	
Chickasaw Nation: Bloomfield.	130	163	121	8	Do.
Choctaw Nation-----	623	613	541	-----	
Jones Male Academy-----	138	116	107	8	Do. Do. Do.
Tuskahoma-----	110	113	102	8	
Wheelock Academy-----	135	156	123	9	
Old Goodland-----	200	166	156	-----	Contract boarding; undenominational.
St. Agnes, Antlers-----	40	62	53	-----	Contract boarding; Catholic.
Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations-----	460	279	250	-----	
Murray State School of Agriculture.	150	74	66	-----	Contract boarding; State institution.
Oklahoma Presbyterian College.	50	47	45	-----	Contract mission boarding; Presbyterian.
St. Agnes Academy, Ardmore.	160	89	85	-----	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Elizabeth's-----	70	41	28	-----	Do.
St. Joseph's-----	30	28	26	-----	Do.
Seminole Nation: Mekukey.	100	149	95	6	Tribal boarding.
Oregon-----	1,258	1,340	1,122	-----	
Klamath superintendency-----	126	104	81	-----	
Klamath No. 3-----	100	83	66	7	Reservation boarding. Day.
	26	21	15	6	
Salem-----	850	977	864	11	Nonreservation boarding.
Umatilla superintendency-----	165	116	50	-----	
Tutuilla Day School-----	15	6	6	8	Day. Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Andrews-----	150	110	44	8	
Warm Springs superintendency: Warm Springs.	117	143	127	7	Reservation boarding.

TABLE 3.—Location, capacity, enrollment, attendance, and highest grade taught, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1926—Continued

Superintendencies and names of schools	Capacity	Total enrollment	Average attendance	Highest grade taught	Class of school
South Dakota.....	3, 479	3, 687	3, 166	-----	
Cheyenne River.....	197	175	158	6	Reservation boarding.
Crow Creek superintendency: Immaculate Conception.	75	64	38	-----	Contract mission boarding; Cath- olic.
Flandreau.....	375	475	437	10	Nonreservation boarding.
Pierre.....	275	313	292	8	Do.
Pine Ridge superintendency.....	1, 275	1, 208	956	-----	
Pine Ridge.....	380	409	356	7	Reservation boarding.
No. 1.....	25	24	19	4	Day.
No. 5.....	40	28	23	3	Do.
No. 6.....	30	21	18	3	Do.
No. 7.....	25	24	18	5	Do.
No. 9.....	30	29	19	4	Do.
No. 10.....	30	26	20	4	Do.
No. 12.....	24	12	10	4	Do.
No. 15.....	25	21	16	3	Do.
No. 16.....	35	36	27	3	Do.
No. 17.....	28	22	15	4	Do.
No. 19.....	25	22	12	4	Do.
No. 20.....	28	23	13	5	Do.
No. 21.....	25	24	15	5	Do.
No. 22.....	25	23	13	3	Do.
No. 23.....	30	25	16	3	Do.
No. 24.....	30	28	20	3	Do.
No. 25.....	25	17	15	4	Do.
No. 27.....	30	15	13	5	Do.
No. 28.....	30	18	12	4	Do.
No. 29.....	30	18	12	4	Do.
Holy Rosary.....	325	343	274	7	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Rapid City.....	315	347	321	8	
Rosebud superintendency.....	842	981	857	6	Nonreservation boarding.
Rosebud.....	250	295	261	7	Reservation boarding.
Blackpipe.....	24	33	26	5	Day.
Cut Meat.....	24	26	16	6	Do.
He Dog's Camp.....	24	27	25	6	Do.
Little Crow Camp.....	24	20	18	6	Do.
Milk's Camp.....	24	35	22	6	Do.
Oak Creek.....	24	23	19	4	Do.
Rosebud.....	24	30	20	6	Do.
Spring Creek.....	24	26	12	6	Do.
St. Francis.....	400	466	438	-----	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Yankton superintendency: Santee.	125	124	107	-----	Mission boarding and day; Con- gregational.
Utah.....	182	181	159	-----	
Kaibab superintendency.....	57	50	41	-----	
Goshute.....	35	30	27	4	Day.
Shivwits.....	22	20	14	4	Do.
Uintah and Ouray superin- tendency: Uintah.	125	131	118	7	Reservation boarding.
Washington.....	534	537	415	-----	
Colville superintendency.....	90	58	57	-----	
No. 7.....	25	10	9	5	Day.
St. Mary's.....	65	48	48	-----	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Neah Bay superintendency.....	100	90	66	-----	
Neah Bay.....	60	59	48	6	Day.
Quilteute.....	40	31	18	6	Do.
Tulalip superintendency.....	344	389	292	-----	
Tulalip.....	200	250	194	10	Reservation boarding.
Jamestown.....	24	21	17	5	Day.
St. George.....	120	118	81	6	Mission boarding; Catholic.

TABLE 3.—Location, capacity, enrollment, attendance, and highest grade taught etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1926—Continued

Superintendencies and names of schools	Capacity	Total enrollment	Average attendance	Highest grade taught	Class of school
Wisconsin.....	1,657	1,388	1,175	-----	
Hayward.....	150	186	165	6	Reservation boarding.
Keshena superintendency.....	570	501	450	-----	
Keshena.....	140	136	130	7	Do. Day. Mission day; Catholic. Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Neopit.....	60	13	12	6	
St. Anthony's.....	120	125	94	7	
St. Joseph's.....	250	227	214	-----	
Lac du Flambeau.....	160	187	178	6	
La Pointe superintendency.....	452	154	150	-----	Reservation boarding.
Bayfield (Holy Family).....	50	3	3	8	Mission boarding; Catholic. Mission day; Catholic. Mission boarding; Catholic. Mission day.
Odanah.....	200	83	83	8	
St. Mary's Mission.....	150	28	28	8	
Red Cliff.....	52	40	36	8	
Tomah.....	325	360	232	8	Nonreservation boarding.
Wyoming:					
Shoshone superintendency.....	344	298	252	8	
Shoshone.....	114	89	76	6	Reservation boarding. Mission boarding; Episcopal. Contract mission boarding; Episcopal. Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Shoshone Mission.....	20	19	18	6	
St. Michael's.....	90	71	62	-----	
St. Stephen's.....	120	119	96	-----	

GENERAL SUMMARY

Class	Number	Capacity	Enrollment	Average attendance
Government:				
Nonreservation boarding.....	18	9,100	10,321	9,133
Tribal boarding.....	8	1,130	1,236	1,034
Reservation boarding.....	51	9,602	10,542	9,428
Day.....	131	5,519	4,560	3,643
Total.....	208	25,351	26,659	23,238
Mission, private, or State:				
Contract boarding.....	18	2,512	2,265	2,037
Noncontract boarding.....	34	3,974	2,997	2,544
Noncontract day.....	34	2,140	1,633	1,339
Total.....	86	8,626	6,895	5,920
Total in all schools.....	294	33,977	33,554	29,158

TABLE 4.—Value of Indian individual and tribal property June 30, 1926

States and superintendencies	Total individual and tribal property	Individual							Tribal			
		Total	Lands, exclusive of timber	Timber	Funds in banks and in hands of superintendents	Homes, furniture, barns, etc.	Wagons, implements, etc.	Stock, poultry, and miscellaneous	Total	Lands, exclusive of timber	Timber and stock	Balance of funds in Treasury
Total, 1926¹	\$1,693,844,806	\$538,818,335	\$345,834,214	\$15,953,652	\$22,926,481	\$18,087,619	\$7,189,495	\$28,777,866	\$183,466,029	\$79,911,556	\$99,833,400	\$23,541,869
1925 ²	1,656,046,550	528,776,459	393,621,334	12,043,813	56,808,419	25,303,197	8,919,858	30,151,557	193,322,867	73,025,936	87,628,254	32,544,972
1924	1,052,849,047	507,482,199	388,021,811	13,896,273	35,675,619	23,922,881	9,524,091	36,441,524	195,366,848	94,640,270	82,821,815	17,904,763
1923	1,010,870,519	535,956,774	414,685,984	15,411,616	36,193,841	23,749,104	9,436,285	36,434,944	224,913,745	85,123,467	112,072,164	28,718,114
1922	727,746,397	529,681,226	411,070,685	11,615,800	34,760,344	24,713,360	8,857,181	38,663,856	198,065,171	89,212,006	83,916,019	24,937,146
1921	716,705,500	526,105,349	415,557,329	9,859,748	28,088,371	24,069,875	8,266,364	40,263,661	190,600,152	75,670,453	78,560,153	26,590,306
Arizona	48,615,920	8,898,704	6,389,030	0	142,006	510,245	353,550	5,503,873	39,717,217	18,355,997	20,768,529	592,691
Camp Verde	7,995	7,995	2,000	0	2,195	1,500	300	2,000	0	0	0	0
Colorado River	3,570,818	906,944	800,000	0	6,944	35,000	15,000	50,000	2,663,874	2,650,000	0	13,874
Fort Apache	6,903,592	918,202	0	0	1,202	12,000	5,000	900,000	5,985,390	1,385,800	4,213,000	386,590
Fort Mojave	2,106	1,333	0	0	1,323	0	0	0	783	0	0	783
Havasupai	61,100	11,100	0	0	0	3,600	350	7,050	50,000	50,000	0	0
Hopi	1,016,800	1,016,800	0	0	85,000	48,000	29,000	854,800	0	0	0	0
Kaibab	63,425	36,700	0	0	0	15,700	3,000	18,000	26,725	15,000	0	11,725
Leupp	960,150	2,452,650	0	0	0	2,150,000	2,433,700	2,507,500	2,507,500	2,507,500	0	0
Navajo	24,047,965	2,291,200	0	0	3,500	3,000	3,000	2,219,700	21,756,765	6,706,765	15,050,000	0
Phoenix	2,011	2,011	0	0	2,011	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pima	5,878,481	5,108,231	4,800,000	0	10,556	69,295	70,255	158,125	770,250	770,250	0	0
Salt River	1,651,820	953,594	763,060	0	1,111	90,000	27,945	71,478	698,226	698,226	0	0
San Carlos	3,699,066	177,335	0	0	5,165	40,000	11,000	121,170	3,521,731	1,949,586	1,465,664	106,481
Sells	3,359,060	637,970	17,970	0	0	150,000	120,000	350,000	2,721,090	2,721,090	0	0
Truxton Canon	1,060,463	46,250	0	0	0	2,500	1,000	42,750	1,014,213	901,780	39,865	72,568
Western Navajo	331,070	330,406	6,000	0	23,000	1,400	25,000	275,000	670	0	0	670
California	17,520,127	12,008,056	6,056,375	3,418,000	464,862	919,650	397,815	751,354	5,512,071	4,558,384	904,156	49,531
Bishop subagency	287,439	287,439	214,053	0	21,503	26,775	8,540	16,568	0	0	0	0
Fort Bidwell	327,820	327,820	152,858	18,000	53,052	40,000	25,000	38,910	0	0	0	0
Fort Yuma	1,682,288	1,476,773	1,400,600	0	9,673	30,000	20,000	16,500	205,515	194,113	0	11,402
Hoopa Valley	2,774,901	1,960,884	17,500	1,800,000	30,084	22,500	16,800	74,000	814,017	401,000	408,000	5,017
Mission	4,664,882	1,205,756	961,979	0	550	86,375	52,475	104,377	3,459,126	3,440,180	16,156	2,790
Sacramento	7,782,796	6,749,384	3,309,384	1,600,000	350,000	714,000	275,000	501,000	1,033,412	523,090	480,000	30,322
Colorado: Consolidated Ute	3,167,146	754,457	415,020	3,600	170,837	47,000	16,500	101,500	2,412,689	1,540,565	0	872,124
Florida: Seminole	376,265	2,500	0	0	0	0	0	2,000	363,765	2,363,765	0	0
Idaho	18,890,626	13,916,209	12,122,580	264,620	410,800	401,756	261,650	454,803	4,974,417	3,159,319	895,000	920,098
Coeur d'Alene	6,206,653	6,144,252	5,500,000	224,620	146,632	161,000	42,000	70,000	62,401	0	0	62,401
Fort Hall	7,313,815	4,397,000	3,930,000	5,000	47,000	90,000	40,000	285,000	2,916,815	2,250,000	20,000	646,815
Fort Lapwai	5,408,142	3,412,942	2,692,580	35,000	217,168	150,756	179,650	99,803	1,995,201	909,319	875,000	210,882
Iowa: Sac and Fox	602,825	56,423	0	0	12,623	30,000	3,800	10,000	546,402	364,450	10,000	171,952
Kansas: Potawatomi	2,839,040	2,723,138	1,790,498	0	116,020	355,950	119,480	341,190	115,902	11,800	0	104,102
Michigan: Mackinac	309,947	305,279	140,300	5,500	33,479	95,000	18,000	13,000	4,668	3,000	0	1,668
Minnesota	12,873,542	4,112,891	2,729,708	590,000	400,968	275,000	55,000	62,215	8,760,651	1,750,000	1,000,000	6,010,651
Consolidated Chippewas	9,449,334	3,673,139	2,714,708	590,000	368,431	0	0	0	5,776,195	0	0	5,776,195
Pipstone	73,205	73,205	5,000	0	11,705	50,000	5,000	1,500	0	0	0	0
Red Lake	3,351,003	366,547	10,000	0	20,832	225,000	50,000	60,715	2,984,456	1,750,000	1,000,000	234,456
Mississippi: Choctaw	129,792	129,792	53,000	6,000	9,592	36,400	6,800	18,000	0	0	0	0
Montana	45,481,673	28,153,037	23,543,787	1,018,207	514,444	1,158,419	448,671	1,469,509	17,328,636	8,796,261	7,664,896	867,479
Blackfeet	4,641,326	3,928,730	3,000,000	380,000	21,230	200,000	101,500	226,000	712,596	0	700,000	12,596
Crow	10,394,313	10,025,504	9,253,010	75,000	239,295	153,019	64,171	241,009	368,809	200,000	24,000	144,809
Fiathead	6,326,413	6,167,919	4,794,580	388,472	144,867	300,000	150,000	390,000	158,494	0	0	158,494
Fort Belknap	6,231,833	213,299	0	0	18,399	28,400	26,000	140,500	6,018,534	5,812,581	134,576	71,377
Fort Peck	7,905,794	7,429,391	6,496,197	174,735	73,458	385,000	50,000	250,000	476,403	0	0	476,403
Rocky Boy	675,996	50,000	0	0	0	17,000	11,000	22,000	525,996	468,680	56,320	996
Tongue River	9,405,999	338,195	0	0	17,195	75,000	46,000	200,000	9,067,804	6,750,000	6,750,000	2,804
Nebraska	6,891,251	6,722,018	4,288,785	815,304	330,130	940,000	224,000	123,800	169,233	131,603	10,000	27,630
Winnebago	3,205,428	3,139,460	1,946,641	815,304	203,265	110,000	24,000	40,250	65,962	31,603	10,000	24,366
Omaha subagency	3,685,823	3,582,559	2,342,144	0	126,865	830,000	200,000	83,550	103,264	100,000	0	3,264
Nevada	1,993,621	912,443	594,950	5,000	9,363	67,800	40,630	194,700	1,081,178	1,062,949	3,355	14,874
Carson	1,395,329	718,500	57,500	5,000	5,000	33,500	24,000	24,000	676,829	675,000	0	1,829
Moapa River	175,353	155,000	0	0	2,353	5,000	5,000	8,000	0	0	0	0
Walker River	256,984	264,284	204,000	0	1,062	0	5,000	43,820	22,701	17,949	3,355	1,397
Fallon subagency	209,750	209,750	178,450	0	290	7,300	1,630	22,080	0	0	0	0
Western Shoshone	496,107	114,459	0	0	659	12,000	5,000	96,800	381,648	370,000	0	11,648

¹ Includes \$933,947,224 estimated value of oil and gas, coal, lead, zinc, asphalt, and other minerals.

² From 1925 report.

³ Estimated.

⁴ Red Lake Indians share in part of this fund.

⁵ Includes \$1,033,947,224 estimated value of oil, gas, and other minerals.

⁶ 1924 report.

TABLE 4.—Value of Indian individual and tribal property June 30, 1926—Continued

States and superintendencies	Total individual and tribal property	Individual							Tribal			
		Total	Lands, exclusive of timber	Timber	Funds in banks and in hands of superintendents	Homes, furniture, barns, etc.	Wagons, implements, etc.	Stock, poultry, and miscellaneous	Total	Lands, exclusive of timber	Timber and stock	Balance of funds in Treasury
New Mexico.....	\$22,914,259	\$5,443,708	\$972,673	0	\$105,175	\$1,122,800	\$292,685	\$2,950,375	\$17,470,551	\$9,163,666	\$7,825,047	\$481,838
Albuquerque.....	358	358	0	0	358	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jicarilla.....	1,578,021	702,973	318,268	0	12,705	15,000	30,000	327,000	875,048	375,142	265,026	234,880
Mescalero.....	8,160,641	207,430	0	0	45,430	25,000	12,000	125,000	7,953,211	619,800	7,278,600	54,811
Northern Pueblos.....	1,255,686	485,240	0	0	0	401,000	34,140	50,100	770,446	542,325	228,121	0
Pueblo Bonito.....	989,905	989,905	400,000	0	19,905	15,000	30,000	525,000	0	0	0	0
San Juan.....	5,893,959	1,398,000	0	0	0	203,000	35,000	1,160,000	4,495,959	2,274,000	2,300,000	191,959
Southern Pueblos.....	3,226,611	1,163,021	254,405	0	22,796	288,800	86,545	510,475	2,063,590	2,062,602	800	188
Zuni.....	1,809,077	496,780	0	0	3,980	175,000	65,000	252,800	1,312,297	1,289,797	22,500	0
New York Agency.....	4,494,007	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,494,007	2,442,350	0	51,657
North Carolina (Cherokee).....	1,116,410	186,410	0	0	25,345	92,365	17,200	51,500	930,000	427,500	502,500	0
North Dakota.....	29,036,614	28,432,993	24,700,439	\$12,800	988,030	1,094,750	499,285	1,137,688	603,621	168,886	50,475	384,260
Fort Berthold.....	5,499,062	5,243,767	3,731,355	0	551,022	315,750	220,000	425,640	255,294	167,536	50,475	37,283
Fort Totten.....	1,656,617	1,656,617	1,409,084	12,800	55,399	125,000	17,285	37,048	0	0	0	0
Standing Rock.....	20,478,277	20,132,663	18,650,000	0	352,663	500,000	210,000	420,000	345,614	0	0	345,614
Turtle Mountain.....	1,401,343	1,398,630	910,000	0	27,630	154,000	52,000	255,000	2,713	1,350	0	1,363
Wahpeton.....	1,316	1,316	0	0	1,316	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma.....	323,658,921	343,416,591	210,000,000	0	13,182,949	6,463,427	2,109,749	11,660,466	11,939,593	11,301,375	280,275	5,668,873
Cantonment.....	1,429,969	1,429,969	1,123,427	0	74,862	99,000	75,000	57,680	0	0	0	0
Cheyenne and Arapahoe.....	3,055,884	2,959,111	2,400,000	0	344,111	120,000	457,000	50,000	96,773	0	0	96,773
Five Civilized Tribes.....	255,356,184	243,416,591	210,000,000	0	13,182,949	6,463,427	2,109,749	11,660,466	11,939,593	11,301,375	0	638,218
Kiowa.....	19,182,788	18,627,925	13,352,925	0	1,500,000	3,125,000	250,000	400,000	554,863	0	0	554,863
Osage.....	31,968,116	27,251,211	5,673,300	0	16,502,911	3,200,000	1,500,000	375,000	4,716,906	127,276	280,275	4,309,355
Pawnee.....	2,465,550	2,463,858	1,181,657	0	515,701	701,000	41,000	24,500	1,692	800	0	892
Ponca.....	3,623,767	3,565,283	3,255,000	0	47,283	136,000	75,000	52,000	58,484	44,000	0	14,484
Quapaw.....	2,340,824	2,330,145	120,000	3,000	1,938,145	160,000	9,000	100,000	10,679	10,500	0	179
Seger.....	1,522,334	1,522,334	1,207,103	0	199,379	0	0	115,852	0	0	0	0
Shawnee.....	2,713,504	2,654,395	1,996,205	0	338,175	193,000	43,028	83,908	59,109	5,000	0	54,109
Oregon.....	49,020,624	10,272,187	4,444,634	4,088,629	378,240	465,200	353,900	541,584	38,748,437	1,570,636	36,559,170	618,631
Klamath.....	35,765,109	4,026,488	1,041,000	2,100,000	255,488	200,000	280,000	150,000	31,738,621	1,200,000	30,000,000	538,621
Salem.....	186,782	108,797	31,000	250,000	21,842	8,700	5,800	16,455	77,985	20,136	57,849	0
Siletz subagency.....	43,280	41,280	12,000	10,000	1,080	5,500	4,200	8,500	2,000	500	1,500	0
Grand Ronde subagency.....	1,359,042	1,359,042	145,067	1,185,317	9,158	104,000	3,900	52,000	0	0	0	0
Fourth Section allottees.....	3,723,048	3,643,038	3,190,567	36,450	78,907	107,000	30,000	200,114	80,010	0	0	80,010
Umatilla.....	7,802,962	953,141	250,000	506,862	11,764	40,000	30,000	114,515	6,849,821	350,000	6,499,821	0
Warm Springs.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota.....	54,014,599	51,566,305	44,905,941	191,700	2,933,812	1,576,680	531,244	1,426,928	2,448,294	1,786,036	417,873	2,443,860
Canton Asylum.....	1,990	1,990	0	0	1,990	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cheyenne River.....	6,287,122	3,398,612	2,662,040	0	281,447	141,400	65,125	248,600	2,888,510	1,478,480	0	1,410,030
Crow Creek.....	2,869,832	2,819,341	2,549,341	0	0	135,000	35,000	100,000	50,491	0	0	50,491
Lower Brule subagency.....	1,358,693	1,310,991	1,200,991	10,000	0	50,000	25,000	25,000	47,702	0	0	47,702
Flandreau.....	1,666,440	1,666,440	134,000	0	0	23,440	5,000	4,000	0	0	0	0
Pine Ridge.....	14,250,147	13,124,682	12,240,000	181,700	432,982	165,000	52,000	53,000	1,125,465	207,556	417,873	500,036
Rosebud.....	23,241,568	22,727,048	19,558,750	0	1,692,698	740,250	285,350	450,000	514,520	100,000	0	414,520
Sisseton.....	5,371,651	5,367,143	4,590,025	0	179,102	121,590	33,769	442,297	4,508	0	0	4,508
Yankton.....	2,666,990	2,650,417	1,970,793	0	345,593	200,000	30,000	104,031	16,573	0	0	16,573
Utah: Uintah and Ouray.....	4,523,725	3,434,333	2,500,000	0	148,238	168,300	102,000	515,796	1,089,392	745,000	34,000	310,392
Washington.....	37,055,118	15,069,945	4,160,591	5,414,229	1,353,271	1,611,150	1,126,195	1,404,510	21,985,172	3,309,768	18,111,670	563,734
Colville.....	8,130,729	2,434,821	500,000	1,000,000	194,821	250,000	500,000	890,000	5,695,908	1,555,000	4,000,000	140,908
Spokane subagency.....	1,441,890	1,036,300	250,935	600,000	20,639	62,700	23,455	78,500	405,590	165,296	200,000	40,294
Neah Bay.....	1,166,028	314,175	23,635	108,459	3,932	209,000	32,100	37,050	851,853	29,850	675,000	147,003
Taholah.....	12,178,167	3,333,917	243,203	2,726,600	280,374	49,900	21,040	12,800	8,844,250	93,470	8,750,000	780
Tulalip.....	3,380,792	3,193,130	2,688,020	69,500	476,459	239,550	149,600	46,460	187,662	0	0	187,662
Yakima.....	9,281,122	3,281,213	454,798	909,670	377,045	800,000	400,000	339,700	5,999,910	1,466,153	4,486,670	47,087
Wisconsin.....	15,613,006	4,484,093	1,760,087	120,063	1,286,818	795,200	265,700	256,225	11,128,913	4,035,002	4,075,419	3,018,492
Grand Rapids.....	537,724	527,160	385,000	75,000	21,635	25,000	5,000	15,525	10,564	0	0	10,564
Hayward.....	216,651	196,561	12,000	6,000	71,561	85,000	10,000	12,000	20,990	5,000	500	14,590
Keshena.....	11,266,022	775,957	0	0	505,957	150,000	40,000	80,000	10,490,065	3,453,590	4,043,127	2,993,338
Lac du Flambeau.....	710,162	576,324	394,000	39,063	83,061	30,000	18,500	11,700	133,839	102,057	31,782	0
Laona.....	502,773	111,633	0	0	60,233	40,200	9,200	2,000	391,140	391,140	0	0
La Pointe.....	2,379,674	2,296,459	969,087	0	544,372	465,000	183,000	135,000	83,215	83,215	0	0
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	3,981,769	1,251,156	815,024	0	57,718	28,828	47,141	302,446	2,730,613	1,608,246	755,035	367,332

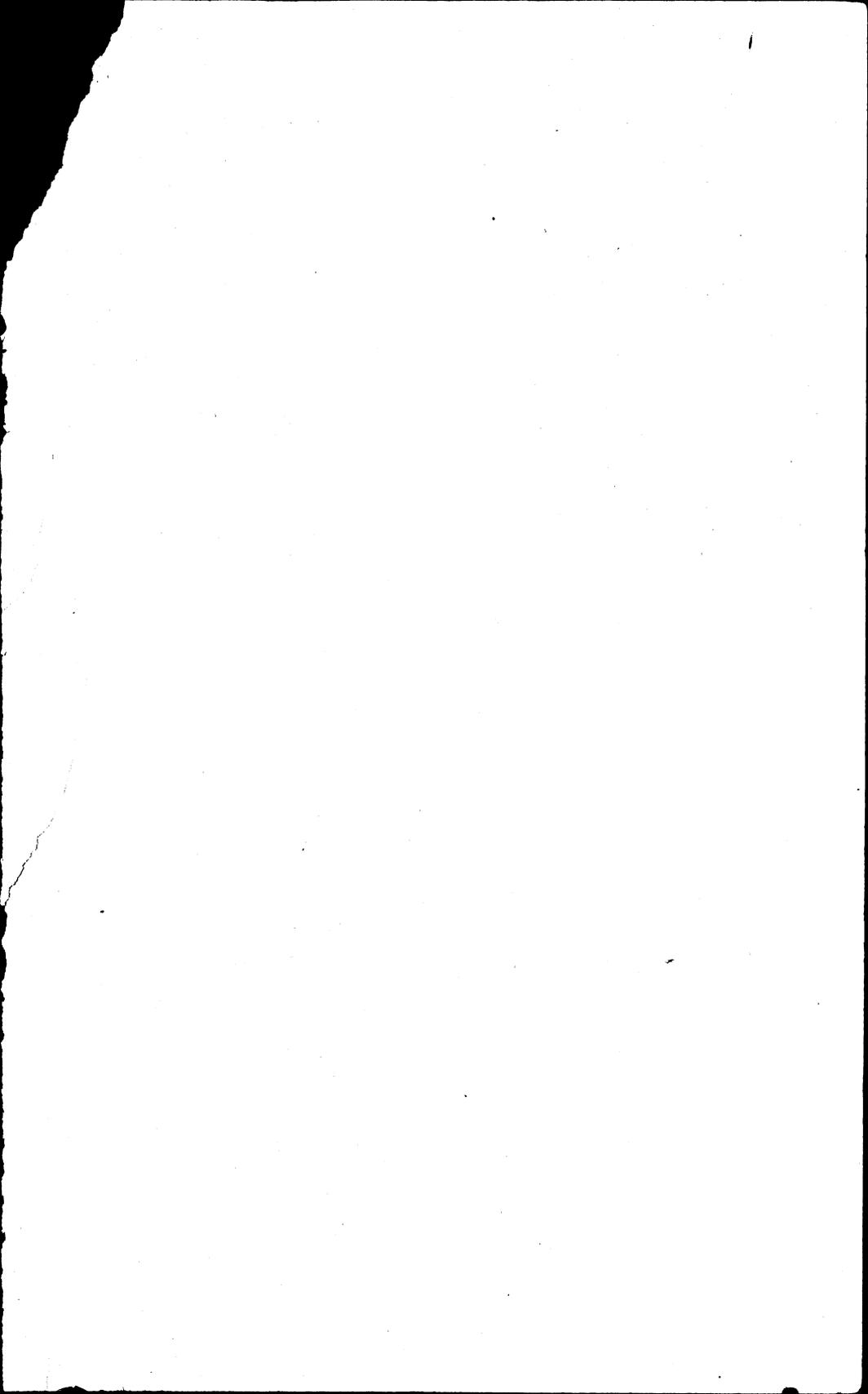
1 From 1925 report.

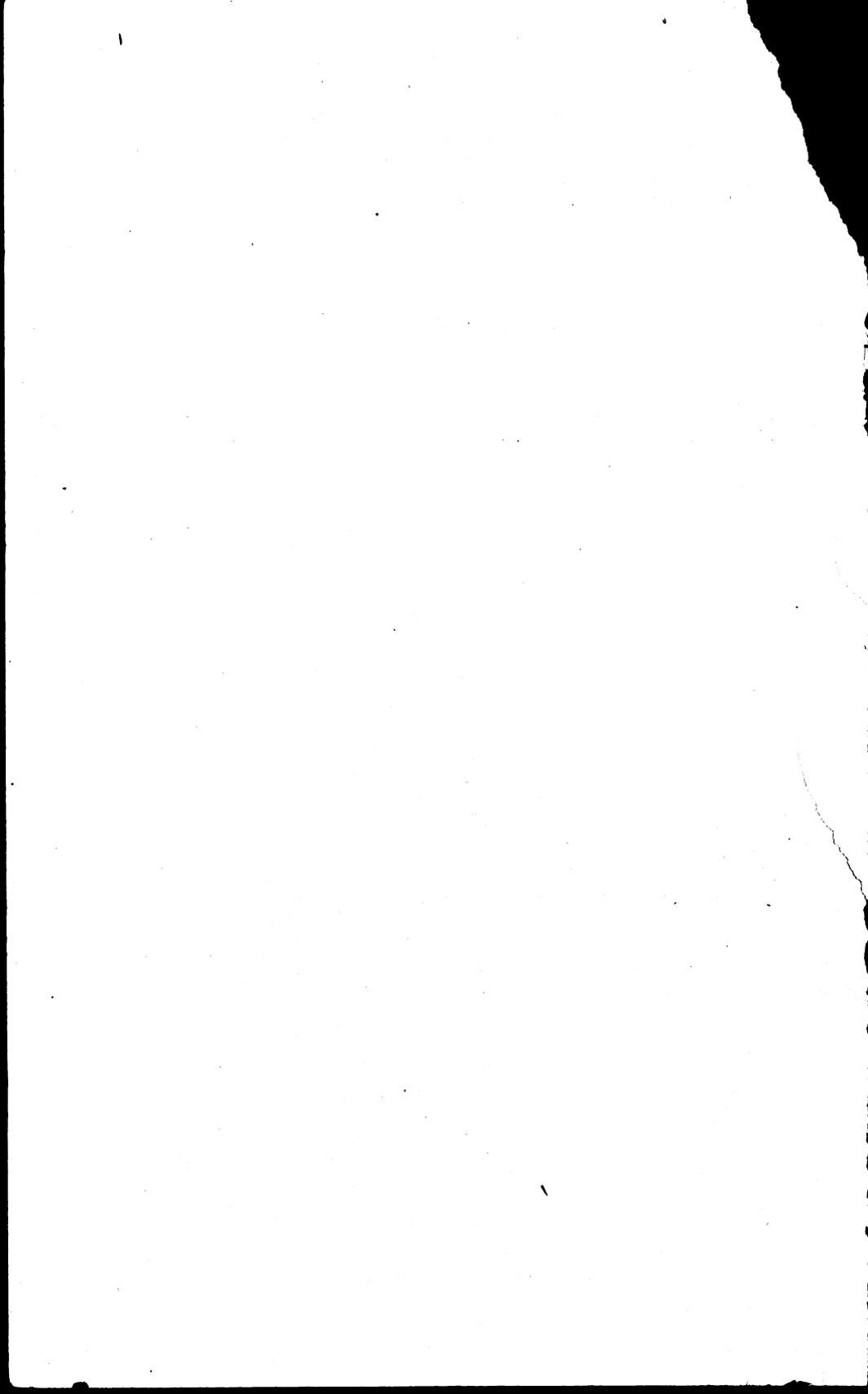
2 Value of agency and school buildings owned by tribes.

3 Includes Santee.

TABLE 5.—*Indian Service employees June 30, 1926*

Designation	Number	Salaries
Total.....	5,002	\$6,198,313
Schools.....	2,557	2,915,820
Agency.....	1,884	2,190,208
Miscellaneous field employees.....	371	722,485
Indian Office employees, including commissioner and assistant commissioner.....	190	369,800





1947

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

THE POVERTY OF THE INDIAN SERVICE

The Indian Service has not kept pace with the progress elsewhere along health, educational, industrial, and social lines. The appropriations for general purposes for the fiscal year 1923 were \$10,316,221.30, and in the five fiscal years since they have been increased by about \$2,338,463.70, principally for medical and health activities. But the cumulative effect of many years of financial neglect has demanded even larger appropriations, if the Government may perform its full duty to the American Indian. Underrating the requirements of the Indian Service has continued so long that it has become a habit difficult to correct.

The direction of Indian affairs to-day affects the education, health, morals, and religion of approximately 350,000 people, all of them recently made citizens of the United States. There are 193 Indian tribes, speaking 58 languages; 200 reservations, widely separated in 26 different States and occupying a territory as large as New England and New York combined; 106 superintendents in charge of reservations; 202 Indian schools, with 700 teachers; and 96 hospitals, with 178 physicians and 146 nurses.

The efficiency of an organization depends on the rank and file of its personnel. Supervision may be competent, but the struggle with untrained, incompetent, or dissatisfied help, especially when far removed from final administrative authority, is discouraging. With a more stable field force, the officers of the Indian Service could devote more attention to constructive work and less to training new employees and doing the work of the inefficient. Authority could then be decentralized by transferring more of the administrative responsibility from Washington to the field, where it belongs. The Assistant Secretary of the Interior in Washington, having supervision over the Bureau of Indian Affairs, for example, was required to take 18,000 administrative actions on Indian cases last year, in addition to many thousands receiving final action in the Indian Bureau. Much of this work should have been handled in the field offices.

That the situation has not been entirely hopeless is due to a great extent to competent supervision and to the innate missionary spirit of many of the employees. Advancement among the Indians has been accomplished despite the financial handicap, but the missionary spirit largely depended upon to hold underpaid employees in the Indian Service years ago is not now adequate in itself. The greater opportunities for remunerative employment in all lines which have

developed during the past decade have made it more difficult each year to find capable young people willing to sacrifice their most productive years to a service that offers a restricted social life and little opportunity for a successful career.

The turnover of physicians in the Indian field service for the fiscal year 1927 was 56 per cent; for nurses, 122 per cent; for teachers, 48 per cent; while the average turnover for all permanent employees in the service was 67 per cent. These figures can not be ignored. They are a definite expression of the conditions underlying the so-called Indian problem and have their origin in shortage of funds. The constant capitulation between necessities and means brings despair to those engaged in the work, because the necessities of the human element in the Indian Service should dominate.

The Indian medical and nursing services should be stabilized. More and better hospitals are required throughout, but even if the hospital plants and equipment were in excellent condition, much of the effectiveness of the health work would be lost if the personnel continues to be subject to constant change. Benefits will not accrue unless doctors and nurses have a tenure of office sufficiently long to permit them to become familiar with the medical and nursing problems peculiar to the Indians and bring about the application of professional fitness to them.

The frequent turnover of personnel in the medical and nursing services has been due to low salaries, poor living conditions, isolation, and long hours of labor. Four years ago the entrance pay for agency and school physicians was \$1,200, which has since been increased to \$2,400 gross and \$2,100 net after deducting allowances for quarters, heat, and light. This salary is still lower than in other branches of the Government engaged in health work, and promotions are slower than in the other services.

The entrance pay for trained nurses is \$1,680 gross, with \$1,500 net after deducting the allowances mentioned. Other Federal services pay \$1,680 gross for staff nurses, \$1,860 for head nurses, and \$2,100 for chief nurses. All the positions in the Indian Service, except one of head nurse, are in the lowest grade, thus affording practically no chance for advancement.

Quarters in the Indian medical service vary from a comfortable cottage fairly well furnished, to one room without reasonable facilities for bath and toilet. Frequently these quarters are inadequate for a physician with a family, and at some places even for a physician without family. At one station the physician lives in a three-room adobe house without conveniences and with the necessity of conveying water for domestic purposes a distance of 2 miles. Quarters in other medical branches of the Government are comfortable and adequate by comparison, with modern bath and toilet facilities.

The quarters of nurses frequently comprise only a bedroom, with the necessity of sharing bath and toilet facilities with other personnel. In other Federal services, nurses are usually given comfortable living quarters, frequently with sitting-room facilities, modern furniture, sanitary bath and toilet facilities for a group of two or three nurses, if not private bath for individual quarters. A modern tiled bathroom with sanitary plumbing in the Indian Service is the exception rather than the rule.

The activities of the Indian medical service are usually located at points remote from centers of population, where there is no opportunity for the physician and nurse to associate with members of their own profession. As they can not attend meetings of medical or nursing character, their contacts with others of their kind are infrequent or do not occur at all. They are also precluded from joining in any agency sociability because of the demands of their work, and other recreational opportunities are limited.

The Indian Service is understaffed with physicians and nurses as well as other personnel. A physician attached to an Indian Service hospital, as a rule, also has a reservation practice to carry out. The distances required in travel over unimproved roads and in all conditions of weather run up to many miles. The duties are arduous and call for whole-time service day or night.

There are 66 hospitals in the Indian field service having only one graduate nurse each. She is responsible for all the hospital work, except medical, and for that also to a considerable extent when the doctor is absent on reservation work. She serves full duty during the daylight hours and is subject to call at any hour of the night. Even in the hospitals where two or three nurses are on duty the demands are so great that they have no regular hours off duty.

In other Federal services there are definite hours of duty, upon the completion of which the physician and the nurse, except in emergency, have a definite period during which no calls are made upon them for professional services. These hours can be spent in rest, recreation, social activities, or used for professional advancement.

It will be seen from the foregoing that the Indian medical service suffers in competition with other medical branches of the Government. Competent physicians and nurses who accept employment with the Indian field service are inclined to move along to some other service at the first opportunity.

To correct these conditions increased funds will be required. It will be necessary to modernize existing quarters and to construct additional quarters where they are now lacking. It will also be necessary to employ additional physicians and nurses. If we are to recruit competent and well-trained professional people for these positions we must be able to compete in the market with others hiring

personnel of this type. We must give them spheres of activity which will not make greater demands than other Federal services and out of proportion to their ability to respond. Promotions should be made regularly upon demonstration of professional fitness and sufficient length of service. These conditions are being corrected as rapidly as means will permit.

Isolation is inherent in many stations, and to offset its undesirable features more attention must be given to the physical comfort of personnel. The employees must be offered attractive housing conditions and such opportunities for recreation and entertainment as can be had in isolated localities. At the present time we are not attracting the younger, more vigorous, and better type of physician or nurse.

The Indian school service likewise suffers by comparison. High-school instruction all over the United States costs more than elementary instruction, and yet Indian schools offering high-school courses often do not have as much money as lower-grade schools. Appropriations for the maintenance and operation of Indian schools have permitted an annual expenditure of not more than \$225 per student, which includes lodging, clothing, subsistence, and academic and vocational instruction, and such overhead charges as administration, power, fuel, and various other expenses. If the amount of this allotment per pupil does not speak for itself, comparison might be made with the cost of maintenance of other schools of similar character which afford industrial training, keeping in mind that the Indian boarding schools undertake to provide clothing for their pupils. It has not been possible on this budget to secure a sufficient number of necessary employees or obtain for the salaries offered those who possess the essential qualifications to operate efficiently.

This is especially true in the case of vocational instruction. Teachers of trade subjects, agriculture, and home economics as a rule have been such in name only, possessing neither education nor attainments fitting them to impart knowledge to classes of Indian students. Much of this personnel has been of the character of manual or mechanical labor to handle the mass of institutional work to be done each day, but which is actually performed under their supervision and instruction by details of Indian children to an extent detrimental to the pursuit of their studies.

It has been desired to introduce the platoon system of school organization, the three-quarters day of class instruction, one-quarter day of institutional detail (work) representing time divisions of the scholastic day, and to keep the children of the three lower primary grades in the classroom all day. To carry into effect these measures for securing a more rapid progress of the pupils and to reach a higher

standard of instruction necessitates employment of "auditorium teachers" and "instructors of shop subjects."

For the auditorium teachers, who must be well versed in a variety of subjects, it was proposed to pay salaries of \$1,440 for junior high and \$1,560 for senior high teachers. The specified requirements, which were deemed barely sufficient to insure that the incumbent could give the instruction required, were submitted to the Civil Service Commission, but no examinations were held, as the commission believed it futile to expect eligibles to qualify at the salaries offered. The situation was much the same for instructors of shop subjects, but the proposed requirements were reduced in grade so that an examination might be held.

Many of the school plants were erected for other purposes and have been adapted to school use. They are, with few exceptions, in a dilapidated condition from hard usage over a period of years without proper repairs. Sanitary conditions are not of the best, and generally their standard is not equal to other Government institutions. There has occurred a loss to the Government by reason of neglect of the mechanical plants by employees not having the requisite degree of training or ability, and instances of this have been frequent in connection with heating, power, lighting, and plumbing systems, which have suffered deterioration through improper operation and repairing or through waste of fuel and water.

The industrial program of the Indian Service was designed to encourage self-support instead of mendicancy, and upon its success ultimately depends a reduction in the Government's expenditures for maintaining the Indians.

With the exception of the Navajo and a few other tribes, nearly all Indians have been given individual allotments of land or have been assigned individual tracts with the prospect of future allotment. The purpose of making allotments was to supplant tribal relations with individual responsibility for self-support.

As soon as an Indian was given an allotment he was urged to establish a home. With a few saddle ponies and a piece of land held under trust patent which prevented him from borrowing on it, the average Indian was confronted with a problem if he expected to support himself and family. The Government's experience in reclamation for white farmers has demonstrated that a minimum capital of \$2,000 and two years' experience in agriculture are necessary if they may expect to succeed in making a living on Federal irrigated farms in the West, and these requirements have been established as a minimum qualification for all new settlers. Yet the Indian, untrained in agricultural pursuits and lacking individual capital, was placed upon raw land and expected to acquire inde-

pendence. Instead of starting in a direct line to promote self-support by assisting them to build homes, purchasing farm equipment, and providing instruction along agricultural lines, the practice of issuing rations and making per capita payments was continued by the Government. Consequently, the Indian could see no necessity for individual effort and became a pensioner looking to the Government for a living.

Within recent years the Government has been appropriating for the purpose of assisting Indians to obtain farm implements, live-stock and seeds, to equip them to make use of their allotments. If an Indian has sufficient land and no capital to improve it, the Indian Office, under this plan, may make a small loan to purchase a few of the things necessary for the cultivation of his land. The Indians are required to sign agreements providing for the repayment of the amount loaned within a specified time, and experience shows that they are making a remarkable record of repayment. This "reimbursable fund" is used only in cases where the Indians have no other resources available.

This method of assisting the Indians tends to give them a definite measure of self respect and a recognition of the obligations to meet their debts. While thousands of Indian families have been placed on a self-supporting basis through the use of these funds, the annual appropriation during the last few years has not exceeded \$200,000, and each year this amount proves inadequate to meet the demands made upon it. Last year only 6,000 Indians could be assisted with the \$185,000 available, and to reach even this number only the necessities for cultivation, such as seeds, could be provided. The law permits loans for as much as \$600 on unirrigated land, but the average assistance last year was around \$30, a sum so inconsiderable as to avail nothing toward agricultural development. If a larger fund were available for this purpose not only a greater number of Indians could be aided toward self-support, but more complete assistance could be given individuals than has been possible with the inadequate sum available.

White communities in territory adjacent to reservations where our Indian families live, employ trained workers called county agents, who visit and advise white farmers in agriculture, stock raising, and home economics. These agents are trained in agricultural colleges and universities for their special line of work. The salaries paid them run from \$2,250 to \$3,000, with provision for an adequate expense account. Our Indian Service farmers receive a salary of from \$1,200 to \$1,500 annually, and they have a more difficult problem in instructing the Indians than the county agent, who deals with white people having a more advanced basis of agricultural

experience to start with. The county agent lives in a community of white people, with splendid school facilities for his children, and his salary is sufficient to provide him with first-class living quarters. The Indian Service farmer lives in an isolated region usually not within reach of good schools. Due to low appropriations for repairs and upkeep of buildings throughout the service, the quarters at farm stations are generally in a state of disrepair and lacking in conveniences. The Indian Service farmer is compelled to travel great distances over roads which are in the main unimproved. The restricted amounts available for the purchase of automobiles, often makes it necessary for him to run a machine five or six years old, and it not infrequently happens that the machine is out of commission for two or three weeks. In some instances we are unable to furnish Government cars, and employees out of their small salaries are providing their own private cars without remuneration from the Government except for gas and oil. The class of farmer we are able to obtain for the salaries paid, and the conditions under which he must work, are not comparable with the county agents so common in rural communities to-day. One of the needs of the Service is to employ on the average reservation at least one man of county agent caliber, and on the larger reservations, two such men, in addition to the practical farmers now employed.

The conditions described reveal some of the obstacles against which officers of the department have had to struggle in their endeavor to properly care for the Indians. They are not conditions which may be corrected in a day or a year, nor would unlimited appropriation of funds by Congress prove to be a facile remedy. With the cooperation of the Budget and Congress, the department has progressed in Indian work during the last few years through increased appropriations and careful administration. Only a wise financial policy and reasonable annual increases in appropriations will continue to build up the Indian Service.

HEALTH

The effects of the reorganization of the medical service of the Indian Bureau are becoming increasingly more apparent. The district medical directors visited nearly all of the jurisdictions within their districts and made many recommendations for improvement of the service rendered which were carried into effect. They have been able to establish cordial relations with the State and local health authorities which greatly assist the work.

The salaries of physicians in the two lower grades were reallocated with a consequent improvement in the morale. The effect of these increased salaries is also apparent in recruiting new physicians to fill vacancies. It is, however, still impossible to obtain a sufficient

number of physicians with the required qualifications to fill all vacancies.

The diseases against which the greatest efforts must be directed continue to be trachoma and tuberculosis, but progress has been and is being made in controlling both of these diseases. During the year the school at Fort Defiance, Ariz., and the Tohatchi School in New Mexico were selected for the reception of children afflicted with trachoma and their treatment by a trained personnel. Other schools have been set aside for the use of pupils free from trachoma to prevent the spread of the disease from the afflicted to the well children. The boarding school at Zuni, N. Mex., was converted into a sanatorium school for children of that jurisdiction having incipient tuberculosis.

The additional dormitory and the hospital authorized for the Fort Lapwai Sanatorium were completed and are now ready to receive patients. The new equipment installed includes a complete X-ray apparatus.

The hospitals at the Fort Peck and Blackfeet Agencies in Montana have also been equipped with small X-ray facilities which should prove of great value as aids to diagnosis and treatment in the medical work at these points.

The hospital at Klamath Agency was completed near the end of the year. The first use to which it was put was in connection with a survey of that reservation conducted by the National Tuberculosis Association aided by the Oregon State organization and by a special physician of this service.

The construction of the hospital authorized for the Choctaws of Mississippi has been delayed because of failure as yet to obtain clear title to the land.

The new hospital at Fort Peck, Mont., was opened for patients in January. The building was not entirely completed but is now operating at about half capacity.

Facilities have been provided at all of the general hospitals for advanced cases of tuberculosis which will not or can not be cared for in the established sanatoria. The segregation of such cases from contact with their families and others will be of material assistance in the prevention of the spread of this disease to which the Indian is generally very susceptible.

The tuberculosis sanatoria of the Indian Service were well patronized during the past fiscal year, several of them being kept full to capacity and the others being utilized to a greater extent than ever before. This increased attendance is due, in a large measure, to the effects of health education in the schools and among the adults of the reservation.

The nursing service was increased numerically during the year. Changes made in the organization of the nursing personnel will improve the conditions under which the work must be done and will have a tendency to attract a high type of nurse to the Indian Service. Inquiries concerning the positions were received from a greater number of nurses than during the prior year. The public health nursing work has been better organized and the quality of work is improving steadily. New positions of this nature have been established in five places.

EDUCATION

Plans for introducing the platoon system in Indian boarding schools were extended to only eight schools because of insufficient funds. The schools so selected are at Carson, Nev.; Cheyenne and Arapaho, Okla.; Fort Sill, Okla.; Mount Pleasant, Mich.; Pima, Ariz.; Rapid City, S. Dak.; Seneca, Okla, and Wahpeton, N. Dak. At several of these schools money was not available to secure the necessary teachers. While the system properly applied utilizes during classroom hours all available school space, including the auditorium, effecting an economy of space and time for the pupils, yet a sufficient number of teachers must be employed to give the continuous instruction involved. The stringency in the amounts appropriated for the schools has sometimes prevented the purchase of essential food and other supplies.

As these expenses and other overhead expenses must be first met, sufficient funds may not and have not always remained with which to employ the additional teachers or employees to give the instruction required under the platoon system.

Reports of examinations from nearly all of the schools have shown a high percentage of promotions earned to the next higher grade.

The service has looked forward to morning and afternoon classroom sessions for all pupils of the first, second, and third grades, and eventually of all six elementary grades, in lieu of the long continued practice of one-half day only of instruction proper and one-half day work detail. In many schools, however, there have not been enough teachers to conduct all-day classes, even for the first three grades.

It has been recognized in the past that too much institutional routine labor, detrimental to educational advancement, has been required of the pupils. The three-fourths-one-fourth day plan announced in the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the fiscal year 1926 was intended to alleviate this condition to some extent. In May of this year further steps were taken to provide additional free time for the pupils, without employment other than their own pursuits, or perhaps supervised but nondirected pastimes.

The following table compares the enrollment by grades of Indian children in Government schools for the years 1926 and 1927.

	1926	1927		1926	1927
Beginners.....	3, 288	3, 015	Eighth grade.....	1, 130	1, 379
First grade.....	3, 070	3, 150	Ninth grade.....	792	994
Second grade.....	2, 963	3, 256	Tenth grade.....	492	586
Third grade.....	3, 167	3, 134	Eleventh grade.....	232	380
Fourth grade.....	3, 211	3, 207	Twelfth grade.....	1 159	212
Fifth grade.....	2, 635	2, 895	Specials.....		2 107
Sixth grade.....	2, 133	2, 469			
Seventh grade.....	1, 629	1, 928	Total.....	24, 901	26, 712

¹ Includes 17 special students taking advanced work.

² Includes 66 at the Phoenix Sanatorium who were not graded.

Organized teaching of home making has been extended to all schools having junior and senior high grades, to a large number of the elementary boarding schools and to two day schools. There are now 60 home economic teachers stationed in 44 schools. The primary purpose of this instruction is the improvement of living standards in the present-day Indian homes.

Many new centers of this instruction consist of small homes at the school which may serve as a standard for the reservation and its occupants. The school at Shiprock, Northern Navajo jurisdiction, N. Mex., has an improved hogan with furnishings which can be transported by wagon. The Ute Mountain School, Colo., has a small adobe house with fireplaces in each room, and the Taos and Zuni day schools, New Mexico, each have cottages of the accepted village type.

Care of the child is taught. Chilocco, Okla., is the only school thus far to have a baby in its practice cottage, but the very young children in the schools have served for teaching purposes. Much emphasis has been placed on development of desirable food and clothing standards which may pass to the everyday life of the Indian girl and of the Indian home. The home economics teachers have been encouraged to spend at least one month of the school vacation visiting Indian homes in order that their plans for teaching might more nearly meet the needs of the local group of Indians. The summer employment of Indian girls in good homes has become an aid to this department of the educational service and during the year 700 school girls received the best type of experience in real homes.

Improvement in the teaching personnel has been accomplished by requiring instructors attending summer sessions in universities or normal schools to take courses in curriculum construction, in addition to other subjects chosen. Curriculum revision was also assigned as the major topic for reading circle activities during the year, based upon a preliminary community survey of the Indians, their home conditions, ideals, habits, opportunities, and requirements.

The number of Indian children attending State public schools increases from year to year and the considerable number of Indians who have now obtained their education in the public schools like other citizens of the States is an evidence of the gradual advancement of these races to a place in the body politic.

During the school year 1926-27, 35,124 Indian children attended public schools. For a percentage of them tuition was paid by the Government at a predetermined rate per pupil for each day of attendance.

For the fiscal year authorities were issued for payments to 691 school districts for a prospective total attendance of 9,487 children, and there was allotted to cover anticipated obligations therefor a total of \$336,192 from the appropriation of \$350,000 by Congress for this purpose.

In addition, tuition was authorized to be paid for 1,032 Chippewa children in Minnesota and 41 Klamath children in Oregon from the funds of the respective tribes.

The rate per day per pupil varied from 20 to 60 cents, dependent upon the size and financial condition of the different schools, averaging between 35 and 40 cents.

CONSOLIDATIONS

The bureau has continued the plan of consolidating units wherever such action can be taken without loss of efficiency. During the past year the following consolidations were effected:

The Seger and Cantonment jurisdictions in Oklahoma were placed under the Cheyenne and Arapahoe superintendency, with headquarters at Concho, Okla.

The Salt River and the Camp Verde Agencies were placed under the jurisdiction of the superintendent of the Phoenix School, Ariz.

The Moapa River Agency, Nev., becomes a subagency under the Kaibab jurisdiction, now the Paiute Agency, Cedar City, Utah.

The superintendent of Haskell Institute, Kans., has jurisdiction over the Potawatomi Agency.

In Wisconsin the Grand Rapids jurisdiction was placed in charge of the superintendent of the Tomah School, while the Laona and the La Pointe Agencies in that State and the Mackinac Agency in Michigan have been placed under the Lac du Flambeau superintendency.

ALLOTMENTS

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1927, a total of 1,099 allotments was made and approved to individual Indians embracing

lands on various reservations, aggregating 207,932.92 acres, as shown in the following table:

Reservation	Number of allotments	Acreage	Reservation	Number of allotments	Acreage
Torres Martinez, Calif.....	27	1,023.97	Klamath, Oreg.....	2	240
Grand Portage, Minn.....	1	80	Warm Springs, Oreg.....	1	40
Fond du Lac, Minn.....	1	80	Cheyenne River, S. Dak.....	250	40,021.66
Leech Lake, Minn.....	2	40	Lower Brule, S. Dak.....	4	507.60
Fort Peck, Mont.....	576	145,838.13	Crow Creek, S. Dak.....	5	494.30
Blackfeet, Mont.....	1	400	Pine Ridge, S. Dak.....	1	320
Fort Berthold, N. Dak.....	7	1,144	Quinalt, Wash.....	218	17,673.26
Fallon, Nev.....	3	30			
				1,099	207,932.92

In addition to the foregoing 75 allotments were made to Indians residing on the public domain in various States, embracing 10,730.73 acres.

SALES OF INDIAN LANDS AND FEE PATENTS

During the year both cash and deferred payment sales of individual Indian land holdings were consummated; sales of 430 original allotments and of 854 tracts of inherited lands aggregated a total of 141,422 acres. The total consideration received for these lands was \$1,758,730, which was less than the total receipts for the prior year although the acreage was somewhat greater.

There were received 657 applications from allottees for patents in fee, but only 272 justified favorable action and the issuance of the patents desired, somewhat less in number than during the prior year. There were also issued 50 certificates of competency and orders for removal of restrictions. A matter of especial importance was the passage of the act of February 26, 1927, which authorized the cancellation of patents in fee issued without application for or consent of the patentee in cases where the land has been neither encumbered nor sold. Pursuant to this legislation and to decisions of the Federal court a number of patents heretofore issued were canceled. (See *United States v. Benewah County, Idaho*, and *United States v. Kootenai County, Idaho*, 290 Fed. Rep., 628.)

EXTENSION OF TRUST PERIOD

The trust period was extended by the President upon the recommendation of the department on allotments made to Indians within the following reservations: Sac and Fox, Kans.; White Earth, Minn.; Omaha, Sac, and Fox, and Winnebago, Nebr.; Cheyenne and Arapaho, Modoc, Ottawa, Citizen Pottawatomie, Seneca, Absentee Shawnee and Wyandotte, Okla.; Oneida, Wis.

By act of Congress approved February 8, 1927, the period of trust on lands patented to the Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians, California, was extended for 10 years from March 9, 1924.

CALIFORNIA INDIANS

One tract of land containing 5 acres was purchased for use by homeless Indians in the vicinity of Healdsburg, Sonoma County, Calif., affording them school facilities and labor opportunities. This land is an addition to 45 acres purchased last fiscal year for the Dry Creek and Geyserville Bands, consisting of 92 persons. The sum of \$3,000 has been obligated for the proposed purchase of 70 acres near Buena Vista, Amador County, Calif., for members of the Mewuk Band. The Indians occupying both tracts are under the jurisdiction of the Sacramento Indian Agency. To date approximately \$198,000 has been expended for 9,312 acres of land for homeless Indians in California.

CHOCTAW INDIANS OF MISSISSIPPI

There is now pending the proposed purchase of four tracts of land under the jurisdiction of the Choctaw Indian Agency, containing a total of 333 acres. An expenditure of \$3,447 is involved, and the land will provide homes for at least eight Indian families, or approximately 40 persons. To date approximately \$32,015 has been expended in the purchase of 820 acres, which have been resold to full-blood Mississippi Choctaws under the reimbursable plan.

TAXATION OF INDIAN LANDS

Operation of the Federal tax acts of May 6, 1910 and December 30, 1916, subjecting to State taxation the allotments of Omaha and Winnebago Indians in Nebraska held under extension of trust periods has caused hardship and embarrassment to the Indian allottees affected, as many of the tracts were yielding little income in excess of the tax levied. Under a principle of law recognized by the courts, real property held in trust by the Federal Government is not taxable by the State and exemption from taxation of property purchased for noncompetent Indians with their trust funds has been heretofore effected through restrictive clauses inserted in deeds conveying such lands to Indians. Exemption rights so specified have been generally sustained by the courts. This situation is such as to indicate the necessity for remedial legislation.

SUITS INSTITUTED AGAINST THE UNITED STATES

Suits filed in the United States Court of Claims by Indian tribes for adjudication of their claims against the United States are:

Indians of western Washington, suit filed August 21, 1926.

Chippewa tribe of Minnesota, suits filed February 26, April 2, and April 13, 1927.

Colville and Okanogan, Washington, suit filed March 28, 1927.

Spokane Tribe, of Washington, suit filed March 28, 1927.

TRIBAL ENROLLMENT

The act of June 4, 1924, provided for the making of a final tribal roll of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina preparatory to allotment of the reservation lands in severalty and the per capita payment of their tribal funds. More than 16,000 enrollment applications, and approximately 450 contested enrollment cases are pending for determination. It is believed that the work will not be completed in the field until some time in the fall of 1927.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

Activity of the local and State highway authorities in securing rights of way for and in constructing and improving public highways across Indian lands in all sections of the country continued unabated and approximately 200 right-of-way applications were received and approved covering more than 1,000 miles of road.

OIL AND GAS

New leases were made on 78,286 acres of allotted lands belonging to Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes during the year, or approximately 18,000 acres less than were leased during the prior year. The allottees received a revenue therefrom of \$4,846,091. There are now 7,050 producing oil wells and 214 producing gas wells on lands of the Five Civilized Tribes. The gross production of oil from lands of these Indians for the year was 13,414,657 barrels. There are 8,804 oil and gas leases in force covering more than 788,000 acres belonging to Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes, 70 coal and asphalt leases on tribal lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations and 74 such leases on allotted lands. On December 7, 1926, the regulations were amended to provide that oil and gas leases on lands of the Five Civilized Tribes shall be advertised and sold through competitive bidding to the highest responsible bidder.

There were 411 producing oil wells and 49 gas wells drilled on the Osage Reservation during the year. There are now 9,887 producing oil wells and 776 producing gas wells within this reservation. There were 219 new leases approved during the year, for which the Indians received in bonus payments the sum of \$3,953,000. The rental and royalty income for the year was \$10,527,296. The gross production of oil within the Osage reservation for the year was 25,884,734 barrels, while the gross production from all Indian oil and gas leases was approximately 41,000,000 barrels.

The Indians of tribes other than the Osages and Five Civilized Tribes received a revenue for the year from oil and gas leases of more than \$1,200,000. Within the Navajo treaty reservation, N. Mex., 7 producing oil wells were drilled, making a total of 29

wells now producing there and yielding a gross oil production more than double that of the prior year or 860,208 barrels.

A small producing well has been reported within the Ute Mountain Reservation in southwestern Colorado, the first indication of oil there.

By act of Congress approved March 3, 1927, unallotted lands, within Executive order Indian reservations, may be leased under the provisions of the act of May 29, 1924. Section 5 of the former act provides for the issuance of prospecting permits, and about 200 applications for permits have been filed pursuant to regulations approved March 15, 1927.

QUAPAW LEAD AND ZINC MINING LANDS

There are approximately 16,400 acres of Quapaw Indian restricted allotted land in Oklahoma, the leasing of which for lead and zinc mining purposes is governed by the provisions of section 26 of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1921, and departmental regulations thereunder. At the present time there are 53 departmental lead and zinc mining leases in force covering, in the aggregate, 7,024 acres. Within this leased area are also 55 subleases covering 2,657 acres.

During the fiscal year there were produced from the mines within the restricted land 236,512 tons of lead and zinc concentrates which sold for the aggregate sum of \$14,131,113. The royalties therefrom totaled \$1,307,114, which amount was equivalent to approximately 9¼ per cent of the gross proceeds of the sales. The royalties received were for the benefit of 50 Quapaw allottees or their heirs according to their respective interests therein. There are five Quapaws whose royalty income each for the year totaled more than \$80,000. In one case the royalty amounted to \$188,296.

Reports received indicate that the aggregate production of concentrates, the aggregate proceeds of the sales, and the total amount of royalties, were somewhat less than during the prior year. The mines on the Quapaw restricted land were reported to have produced during the year approximately 6 per cent of the lead and 22 per cent of the zinc output from ore mined in the United States during that period.

Through cooperative arrangement with the Geological Survey, the producing mines are visited periodically and inspections are made to insure strict compliance with the terms of the leases and that the mills and mines are being efficiently operated to conserve the interests of the Indian owners of the land.

Technical data and other valuable information have been obtained relating to mineral development, mining operations, and improve-

ments on the Quapaw restricted lands, which have been of material aid to the Indian Office in determining the terms and conditions upon which the leases should be made and the requirements for proper mining development of the land.

INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES

Although there were crop failures on several reservations, the Indians generally have progressed in agriculture during the year; and, while definite figures are not available, preliminary reports indicate a substantial increase in the number of Indians farming and the total acreage cultivated, largely through the stimulus of the industrial programs mentioned in the last report, which have now been introduced within 55 reservations. The five-year program involves definite objectives for each year and functions through organizations of the men known as "chapters," with women's "auxiliaries" in each district. There were 306 chapters with 5,219 members and 90 auxiliaries with 1,217 members, besides a considerable number of Indians affiliated with irrigation and improvement societies.

Industrial surveys involving a canvass of the reservation to gather statistics as to the condition, resources, and needs of each family, were made within 85 reservations. They form the basis of the five-year program, which was originally adopted for the reservation as a whole but is gradually progressing toward a separate program for each family, adapted to and contributing toward the general program for the reservation.

The construction of improved homes for Indians is a feature of the five-year program. They have been provided as rapidly as the Indians have evinced a desire for them and whenever funds have been available. Detailed plans and specifications of several types of suitable homes were sent to the reservations during the year with a circular letter designed to stimulate interest in home building. Opportunity for development of the home building program was afforded within the Fort Hall Reservation, Idaho, through availability of the sum of \$400,000 authorized for use by Congress from moneys accruing to the Fort Hall Indians for lands taken for the American Falls Reservoir.

The reimbursable plan has continued to be important in the industrial welfare and progress of the Indians. It involves the purchase from funds appropriated by Congress of seed, animals, tools, machinery, building material, etc., for sale to Indians, repayment to be made by them in small annual installments extending over a period of years. The appropriation last year was \$175,000, all of which, except a small reserve, was authorized for expenditure. In North and South Dakota, Montana, and Wyoming, an effort was

made to interest the Indians in the sheep industry under the reimbursable plan, and wherever feasible, superintendents have arranged their five-year programs to this end.

The superintendent of the Salt River Agency, Ariz., reports that agricultural implements purchased for the Indians on the reimbursable plan have been of great benefit to them, since they would have been unable to provide themselves with proper machinery in any other way. The superintendent of the Mission Agency, Calif., reports that the large income received by the Indians of the Morongo Reservation for their apricots shows the beneficial results of this plan without which the acreage in that fruit would have been comparatively small. At the Northern Pueblos Agency, N. Mex., 2,000 pounds of alfalfa seed were purchased from this fund in 1924 and sold to the Indians; in 1925, 1,000 pounds; and in 1926, 1,500 pounds; making a total of 4,500 pounds which seeded about 300 acres and resulted in the production of 900 tons of alfalfa worth \$18,000. This entirely obviated the necessity of buying hay as was formerly done and the Indian livestock has materially increased in number. During the year approximately 4,177 Indians received help from the fund. Supplementing the appropriation, a considerable amount of tribal money authorized by Congress for general support and civilization purposes was used under the reimbursable plan.

Indians engaged in the stock industry within the various reservations received larger returns therefrom during the year as a result of generally improved conditions and consequently have evinced greater interest in matters relating thereto. This was true as to the sheep industry in the Southwest. For several years an endeavor has been made to improve the Indian sheep and the effect has been shown by increased prices which they received.

An appropriation of \$30,000 was made immediately available by Congress for the suppression of contagious diseases among Indian livestock, and an intensive campaign was commenced at once for the eradication of dourine, with which a considerable number of horses on the Navajo Reservation were infected. The campaign was begun in April and thereafter over 10,000 horses were tested, of which about 800 were found to have the disease and were condemned.

Excellent progress was made in Standard 4-H Club work among the Indian boys and girls. Acknowledgment is made to the experts of the United States Department of Agriculture and to the State and county extension forces for their hearty cooperation which has made possible the success achieved. Club work has been extended to nearly every reservation with a total registration of 5,500 members. The estimated value of club products during the year was \$43,752; 153 Indian children won county prizes, 42 State prizes, and 3

were awarded free trips to the national congress at Chicago. The canning clubs prepared 6,000 quarts of fruit and vegetables and the sewing clubs made over 4,000 garments. There was a large increase in attendance at such activities as State club camps, short courses, achievement days, club tours, etc., at which many of the Indian children gave demonstrations. There was also a noticeable increase and improvement in the exhibits at county fairs. Indian boys and girls who have been in clubs since the work was started are now taking their places as local leaders, and a number of them serve as presidents of their clubs. Except within the remote reservations, the Indian boys and girls belong to the same clubs as the white young people. The work is financed by the Indians themselves. Besides the direct benefit to the children, club work has brought about increased industrial activity on the part of adults through its ever-widening influence.

ANNUITY AND PER CAPITA PAYMENTS

Annuity and per capita payments made during the year aggregated \$19,915,994, of which \$17,322,369 derived from oil and gas rentals, including interest, was paid to the Osage Indians of Oklahoma and \$2,593,625 accruing from leases, land and timber sales was disbursed to various other tribes.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

Appropriations were available for road work during the year, as follows:

Red Lake, Minn., tribal funds.....	\$9,000
Fort Apache, Ariz., tribal funds.....	35,000
Mescalero, N. Mex., reimbursable.....	9,000
Wind River, Wyo., reimbursable.....	6,000
Total.....	59,000

During the year 100 per cent Federal-aid projects for through roads on Indian reservations were built or approved for 116.41 miles involving an expenditure of \$1,883,901, making a total of 650.78 miles and an aggregate expenditure of \$7,084,330 for standard highways on Indian reservations without cost to this service.

LAW AND ORDER

It is difficult to maintain law and order within Indian reservations since the Federal courts have jurisdiction of only the eight major Indian crimes enumerated in section 328 of the United States Criminal Code; and as the State courts have no jurisdiction, this leaves the other felonies and all misdemeanors to the reservation courts of Indian offenses, which can not deal with them adequately. Legislation is needed to extend the laws of civilization so as to apply to

Indians on reservations, and to render them subject to prosecution in the Federal or State courts for violations of the laws. Legislation of this character has been recommended by the department but failed of passage by Congress.

The suppression of the traffic in intoxicating liquors among Indians continues to be an important problem. Home improvement, stock raising, planting, cultivation and harvesting of crops, education, moral training, and all phases of Indian civilization are injuriously affected by their use of intoxicating liquors and therefore the progress of plans of the Government for betterment of the Indians is retarded. More complete protection to the Indians from the evils of intoxicants can not be effected without larger appropriations, enabling the employment of a larger force.

A considerable number of Indians now comply with the State law in contracting marriage or dissolving its bonds. However, there are still very many cases where loose relationships are impossible of correction or punishment because of the theory of "Indian custom" marriage and divorce. Much of this trouble occurs in the case of young, educated Indians informed as to their obligations but also aware of the difficulties involved in any attempt to evoke a penalty against them. Legislation is needed requiring that marriage and divorce between Indians be in accordance with the laws of the State in which they live, effective at a future date to be assigned. This legislation would not interfere with any special Indian marriage ceremony desired, but merely require compliance with the rules of decency.

INDIAN EMPLOYMENT

Indians were employed in every State of the Union. Government schools for Indians, each year, graduate approximately 375 boys and girls, many of whom find employment in occupations for which they have received training. Indian youth, like children of other races, frequently leave school before graduation, unmindful of the advice of teachers, yet a considerable number of this class achieve economic success.

To some extent each Government school acts as an employment agency for its students. First it finds work for the older students during vacations, which frequently leads to permanent employment. Some of the more ambitious may fit themselves for the professions.

The record for the year presents no marked departure from the history of other years, except probably in some increase in the number of those who have sought and found employment, or who have established themselves in some calling or have undertaken the development of their lands.

The demand for articles of Indian handiwork, Navajo rugs and silverware, Indian pottery and beadwork, has shown a steady in-

crease. Instructions were issued to all field superintendents to gather the necessary information and compile records of the pursuits and circumstances of graduates from the Indian schools and this information when available will be of interest in its bearing on their present and future prospects.

FORESTRY

In line with the policy of disposing of timber only as the interests of the Indians may require and of contributing to a sustained yield in each district where Indian timber is located, no encouragement has been given to prospective purchasers during the year within any reservation where substantial amounts of stumpage were already under contract. Two comparatively small units were offered on the Klamath Reservation, Oreg., to facilitate the cutting of isolated tracts that were directly adjacent to other areas from which the timber had been sold. Two small tracts were sold on the Spokane Reservation, Wash., primarily to meet the needs of allottees who desired funds. Similar conditions required the offering of two small tracts on the Quinaielt Reservation, Wash. Satisfactory prices were received for all these units and those for Klamath were exceptionally high. The bureau declined to offer large tracts on the Colville, Wash., Fort Apache, Ariz., Klamath and Warm Springs, Oreg., Reservations, maintaining that existing sales on those reservations were sufficient to meet all needs for funds and that economic conditions in the lumber trade and sound principles of forest management did not justify further large offerings.

Heavy operations were conducted on the Klamath and Quinaielt Reservations during the year, but operations on other reservations were generally rather light. There appears to have been a surplus of manufactured products on hand and prices of both logs and lumber have generally declined. During the fiscal year 1926 there were cut from Indian lands 579,958,014 feet of saw timber for which \$2,446,455.07 was received. This was the largest amount of timber ever cut in one year on Indian lands. The average stumpage price was more than \$4 per thousand feet. Figures are not yet available for 1927, but the value will probably exceed \$2,000,000.

The forest fire conditions in the Western States during the spring and summer of 1926 were the worst that have existed since 1910. The appropriation for forest patrol and other means of prevention was entirely inadequate and the service was unable to take effective measures to forestall extensive fires. Heavy electrical storms occurring in July and August started numerous fires that could not be suppressed promptly by the small force available. These uncontrolled fires spread rapidly to such an extent that emergency measures for their control became necessary. More than \$85,000 was spent for fire suppression in addition to the amount used for the salaries of the

regular force employed as forest fire guards, and substantial sums were expended by private operators in protecting timber within units on which the stumpage had been purchased. It is believed that with an additional appropriation of \$25,000 for fire prevention, as much as \$50,000 of the amount expended in suppression might have been saved and the destruction of large quantities of merchantable timber and young growth prevented.

It is felt that substantially increased appropriations are urgently demanded and that the gratuity appropriation of approximately \$100,000, made annually since 1909 for forest protection and administration on Indian lands, is less than one-half the amount that the interests of the Federal Government justify. The Federal Government has recognized its responsibility to assist private owners of timber lands in protecting their lands and the responsibility with respect to Indian trust lands is even greater than that as to ordinary private holdings. Every time timber on Indian lands burns, the potential wealth of the Nation is reduced many times the value of the timber so destroyed. All expenses connected with the sale of stumpage on Indian lands are paid from the proceeds of sales, but it is believed that the Federal Government should share with the Indians the cost of protecting the forests from fire and insects.

The Federal Government has long recognized its obligation to furnish educational, health, and industrial facilities for the benefit of the various Indian tribes. In recent years sales of timber from Indian lands have afforded funds for such purposes. Foresight in the administration of Indian affairs requires that special attention be given to the protection of resources that may contribute much to the future needs of the Indians and thus relieve the general public from gratuity appropriations for a dependent and impoverished people. Thus, from a purely economic standpoint a more determined effort to reduce the losses from forest fires and depredating insects on Indian lands is advisable.

IRRIGATION

A survey of Indian irrigation projects was commenced in April, 1927, covering both engineering and economic phases, the primary purpose being improvement of conditions among the farmers—Indian and white—on such projects. The detail for this purpose consisted of an agricultural economist from the Department of Agriculture and one irrigation engineer from the Reclamation Service and one from the Indian Bureau. The scope of their work covers construction, operation, and maintenance, repayment of irrigation charges, proper utilization of irrigated lands by both the Indians and the whites, water supply, soil fertility, availability of markets, etc.

There are about 150 Indian irrigation projects, of which 18 may be classed as major projects. Approximately \$27,500,000 has been expended in the construction of such projects and about \$8,500,000 in operation and maintenance, a total of \$36,000,000.

Considerable progress has been made during the year on the Coolidge Dam across the Gila River, near San Carlos, Ariz.. Plans and specifications for this dam were printed and advertisement had in September, 1926. Nine bids were received, ranging from \$2,268,525.50 to \$3,010,275.50. The contract was awarded to the lowest bidder, and preliminary work promptly begun with a view of expediting completion of this dam at the earliest date. The preliminary work consisted chiefly of building a road to the dam site, constructing a power line from Hayden, Ariz., to furnish electric energy for construction purposes, and the erection of suitable quarters to house Government employees supervising this work. It is expected that this dam will be completed on or before June 30, 1929. The act of June 7, 1924, authorizing construction of this dam, limits the holdings of any one individual to 160 acres of land to be irrigated from this project. This has presented some difficulties due to the fact that a number of landowners holding areas in excess of 160 acres already have outstanding agreements with the Government in connection with the existing Florence Casa Grande project, which latter project will form a part of the larger project to be irrigated from the Coolidge Dam when completed. The matter of adjudicating water rights in the Gila River, both Indian and white, is also receiving attention, it being the contention of the Government that as the Indians were the first users of water from this stream they are entitled to prior rights. The quantity, or extent, of such prior rights presents the main difficulty, white water users above the Coolidge Dam having heretofore diverted a large part of the flow of this stream.

Negotiations have been pending looking to the execution of an agreement with white landowners in the Walker River Valley, Nev., in the hope of amicably settling controversies there between the Indians and the whites, it being here again contended that the Indians have a prior right to sufficient water from Walker River for the irrigation of their lands. Should these negotiations prove unsuccessful, it will become necessary to press the suit previously filed for the protection of these Indians.

Two suits, recently decided, against a white landowner on the Wind River Reservation, Wyo., are of some interest and importance. One holding is to the effect that the United States has an exclusive right to use the waters of an Indian reservation for the benefit of the Indians, and the other that white landowners on an Indian irrigation project are liable for payment of the annual operation and maintenance charges, fixed by the Secretary of the Interior, regardless of

whether such landowner actually uses water for irrigation purposes during the year or not.

The rehabilitation of the Fort Hall project, Idaho, begun under the act of May 24, 1922, has practically been completed. The owners of certain high areas contend that their lands should be furnished with gravity water. This was not contemplated in the original program, and to so include these lands will require considerable additional expenditure. The act of March 3, 1927, authorized an appropriation of \$145,000 to provide water for approximately 10,000 acres of additional land, known as the Gibson unit, as a part of the Fort Hall project.

The diking project authorized by the act of March 18, 1926, to reclaim lands in and adjacent to the Lummi Reservation, Wash., has not been completed owing largely to inability to obtain from the white landowners suitable contracts agreeing to pay their share of the cost of this work.

The act of February 14, 1927, authorized an appropriation of \$50,000 for reconnaissance work in conjunction with the Middle Rio Grande Conservancy District to determine whether Indian lands within designated pueblos in New Mexico can be economically reclaimed. As no appropriation was made, however, but little has yet been accomplished. The conservancy district was organized under State laws and contemplates the ultimate reclamation of approximately 144,000 acres, of which about 25,000 acres belong to the Indians.

An item in the appropriation act for this department of May 10, 1926, provided \$395,000 for the construction of a hydroelectric power house at the Newell tunnel site on the Flathead Reservation, Mont., actual construction, however, being conditioned on the formation of an irrigation district pursuant to State laws and the execution by such district of a contract agreeing to repay the irrigation costs assessable against the lands included therein. Definite results have not been accomplished. The development authorized by this appropriation would not exceed 20,000 horsepower, while full utilization of this power site by using Flathead Lake as a reservoir would produce approximately 100,000 horsepower. Naturally, this would require larger works and a considerably larger appropriation, which can not be undertaken in the absence of further legislation by Congress. Outside power interests have presented tentative proposals looking to the full development of the power resources along Flathead River, within this Indian reservation, but additional legislation will also be necessary before this could be permitted.

FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES IN OKLAHOMA

The remaining tribal property of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations is valued at \$10,504, of the Creek Nation at \$92,050, and of the Seminole Nation at \$30,000. There remains to be collected on tribal property of the Five Civilized Tribes heretofore sold a total of \$1,039,163.

There are approximately 12,000 enrolled Indians of the restricted class in the Five Civilized Tribes, and their restricted allotted lands aggregate 1,779,056 acres. There are 84,000 acres held as restricted land by Indian heirs born since March 4, 1906. It is estimated that the surface value of the restricted lands for agricultural purposes is approximately \$17,000,000 and that the value of improvements, furniture, etc., belonging to the restricted Indians is \$7,000,000, making a total valuation of the restricted land, improvements, furniture, etc., of \$24,000,000. The estimated value of oil and other minerals, producing and nonproducing leases, and the prospective value of restricted lands not under lease is \$30,000,000.

The cashier for the Five Civilized Tribes Agency handled a total of \$40,029,763, including receipts and disbursements of all classes of funds. The collection of tribal funds amounted to \$297,938, and there was credited to individual Indian accounts the sum of \$7,366,976.

Under the supervision of the field force of the Five Civilized Tribes Agency there was expended during the fiscal year the sum of \$4,096,815 of individual Indian money for maintenance, farms, buildings, livestock, and equipment. That the Indians are progressive is evidenced by the many applications received during the year for new homes and farm improvements. In open competition with all entrants at county, district, and State fairs the products of the restricted Indian farmers won many premiums. At the Free State Fair at Muskogee the Chickasaw Nation was awarded first in competition with the rest of the Five Civilized Tribes for the best display of agricultural and orchard products, this being the fifth consecutive year for the first premium.

During the year there was commenced an investigation as to living conditions, education, occupations, health, and business ability of the restricted Indians for consideration in connection with the approaching termination of the period of restriction on the lands.

PROBATE ATTORNEYS, FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES

The corps of probate attorneys in the Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma, consisting of a supervising probate attorney, seven probate attorneys, and one acting probate attorney, are freely consulted by the Indians and give advice and assistance to those seeking it, draw leases, examine abstracts of title, collect moneys due Indians for

rentals, negotiate sales of Indian and other lands, prepare petitions for removal of unsatisfactory guardians, require proper accounting of the funds of the wards, and appear when necessary in all the courts of Oklahoma, State and Federal. They settle and adjust controversies when possible without resort to litigation.

During the year these attorneys appeared in 2,486 cases and initiated 27 actions. They took action in the removal or discharge of 281 guardians, attended to the investment of \$27,250 of Indian funds, saved to Indians \$85,720, advised in many inherited-land and minor-allotment sales, and, in the furtherance of all of their varied duties, held more than 14,000 conferences with allottees and others involving Indian questions.

HEIRSHIP AND PROBATE

During the fiscal year the heirs to 2,104 Indian estates were determined, 135 Indian wills were approved, and 57 wills disapproved. In addition thereto 199 wills were approved as to form during the lifetime of the makers. There were employed in the field 11 examiners of inheritance, with necessary clerical assistants.

The total amount of fees earned during the year for probate work was approximately \$66,485, and there was collected and deposited in the United States Treasury during that period \$56,089 as fees.

PUEBLO LANDS BOARD

The work of the Pueblo Lands Board established under the act of June 7, 1924, for the purpose of adjusting and quieting titles to Pueblo lands in New Mexico, was continued during the year. Hearings were held for the Pueblo of Sandia and preliminary work done in the cases of the Isleta and San Felipe Pueblos. To the present time reports of findings have been made by the board in the cases of the Tesuque, Jemez, Nambe, Taos, Sia, and Santa Ana Pueblos. In the case of Sia there were no non-Indian claimants within the reservation and no damages were awarded the Indians. The report of the board on the Santa Ana Pueblo, including El Ranchito purchase, shows no adverse claimants within the Santa Ana Reservation, and in El Ranchito claims were sustained against the pueblo involving 21 tracts, the Indians sustaining damages in the amount of \$5,035, which however, can not be settled until suit to quiet title has been finally decided.

The board has now passed on 1,152 adverse claims, each case involving a detailed examination of original documents, of which many are old Spanish deeds, hearings in various pueblos and the taking of a large amount of testimony. Suits have been instituted in the Federal court in New Mexico to quiet title in the Indians to the pueblos of Taos and Nambe and report can not be made to Congress until final adjudication.

PURCHASE OF SUPPLIES

The awarding of contracts and execution of details relative to the purchase of the supplies for the year were expedited in order that the supplies might be delivered under the contracts before the opening of the fall term of school. The accomplishment of this result will relieve the superintendents of considerable annoyance and will constitute a precedent for the future. A change in practice whereby canned goods, cereal products, flour, beans, etc., formerly bought in the fall, will be purchased at the spring letting of contracts, insuring delivery at the schools by the time they open. The new crop will not be available but its absence will be more than compensated by the presence of supplies at the schools when needed.

Leather shoes will be made for the fiscal year ensuing in accordance with statutory requirements, by the United States Penitentiary shoe factory at Leavenworth, Kans., arrangements therefor having been completed during the latter months of the fiscal year.

Supply bills for shipments handled by or through the warehouses will be paid by disbursing officers stationed at Chicago and San Francisco, thus expediting payments. All bills should be paid well within the discount period and lower cost to the Government for Indian Service supplies should result through discounts offered and accepted, closer prices being quoted because of the quicker settlement of accounts. This method is made possible only through recent legislation which permits the creation of a purchasing fund by the consolidation of sums temporarily transferred from appropriations for the Indian Service.

Fuel requirements for the year were fully met. During the closing months of the year advertisement was published for the coal supplies for the fiscal year 1928, based on proposed standard specifications recently adopted by an interdepartmental board convened for the purpose of establishing standard Government requirements for bituminous and anthracite coal. Several other branches of the service likewise have used the standard specifications in order that they might be fully tested.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

INDIAN TABLE 1.—*Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1927*

(Figures compiled from reports of Indian agents, supplemented by 1920 census where no Indian agent is located)

States, agencies, and tribes	Total	Male	Female	Minors	Adults	Full blood	Mixed blood	
							Half or more	Less than half
Total population.....	354,940	180,000	174,940	125,000	229,940	180,000	164,000	110,940
Alabama (not under agent).....	405							
Arizona.....	46,235	23,429	22,806	23,717	46,235	44,599	244	156
Colorado River Agency.....	1,145	645	500	381	764	(?)	(?)	(?)
Colorado River Reservation (Mojave).....	395	225	170	141	254	(?)	(?)	(?)
Fort Mojave Reservation (Mojave).....	495	287	208	140	355	(?)	(?)	(?)
Chemehuevi.....	255	133	122	100	155	(?)	(?)	(?)
Fort Apache Agency (White Mountains Apache).....	2,648	1,360	1,288	1,252	1,396	2,608	20	20
Havasupai Agency.....	186	101	85	74	112	186	0	0
Hopi Agency.....	5,233	2,801	2,432	2,488	2,745	5,233	0	0
Hopi.....	2,483	1,334	1,149	1,144	1,339	2,483	0	0
Navajo.....	2,750	1,467	1,283	1,344	1,406	2,750	0	0
Kaibab Subagency (Paiute) (under Paiute Agency).....	93	50	43	38	55	93	0	0
Leupp Agency (Navajo).....	1,231	608	623	685	546	1,231	0	0
Camp Verde Subagency (under Phoenix) Mojave and Tonto Apaches.....	418	232	186	98	320	418	0	0
Pima Agency.....	5,575	2,899	2,676	2,451	3,124	5,575	0	0
Gila River Reservation—								
Pima and Maricopa.....	4,290	2,241	2,049	1,871	2,419	4,290	0	0
Papago.....	285	158	127	80	205	285	0	0
Nomadic Papago.....	1,000	500	500	500	500	1,000	0	0
Salt River Subagency (under Phoenix).....	1,294	694	600	589	705	1,294	0	0
Camp McDowell Reservation (Mojave-Apache).....	195	114	81	64	131	195	0	0
Salt River Reservation (Pima-Maricopa).....	1,099	580	519	525	574	1,099	0	0
San Carlos Agency (Apache).....	2,537	1,323	1,214	1,020	1,517	2,461	65	11
Sells Agency (Papago).....	4,942	2,531	2,411	2,039	2,903	4,942	0	0
Southern Navajo (Navajo).....	12,602	6,055	6,547	7,735	4,867	12,227	150	125
Truxton Canon Agency (Hualapai).....	432	221	211	158	274	432	9	0
Western Navajo Agency.....	7,899	3,909	3,990	4,709	3,190	7,899	0	0
Navajo.....	7,500	3,700	3,800	4,500	3,000	7,500	0	0
Hopi.....	369	195	174	191	178	369	0	0
Paiute.....	30	14	16	18	12	30	0	0
Arkansas (not under agent).....	106							
California.....	18,893	9,297	9,596	5,577	13,316	7,070	4,150	3,855
Bishop Subagency (under Walker River Agency).....	1,381	684	697	480	901	1,244	120	17
Paiute.....	1,266	623	643	432	834	1,142	107	17
Shoshone.....	100	52	48	40	60	94	6	0
Monache.....	9	6	3	3	6	7	2	0
Washoe.....	6	3	3	5	1	1	5	0

¹ This total includes the actual number reported plus the estimated number in the States where total population figures were furnished but no division made as to sex, minority, or blood.

² Impossible to determine accurately.

³ 1926 report.

⁴ Estimated.

INDIAN TABLE 1.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska,
June 30, 1927—Continued

(Figures compiled from reports of Indian agents, supplemented by 1920 census where no Indian agent is located)

States, agencies, and tribes	Total	Male	Female	Minors	Adults	Full blood	Mixed blood	
							Half or more	Less than half
California—Continued.								
Fort Bidwell Agency.....	621	323	298	255	366	595	26	0
Paiute.....	238	131	107	114	124	225	13	0
Pit River.....	383	192	191	141	242	370	13	0
Fort Yuma Agency.....	871	454	417	353	518	845	16	10
Yuma.....	847	440	407	338	509	821	16	10
Cocopah.....	24	14	10	15	9	24	0	0
Hoopa Valley Agency.....	1,899	929	970	771	1,128	1,083	499	317
Hoopa Valley.....	551	282	269	243	308	273	193	85
Klamath River.....	580	284	296	214	366	365	128	87
Lower Klamath.....	370	168	202	139	231	275	49	46
Eel River.....	151	74	77	76	75	57	48	46
Smith River.....	102	54	48	54	48	53	27	22
Blue Lake.....	72	35	37	24	48	29	30	13
Crescent City.....	53	20	33	14	39	21	17	15
Bear River.....	20	12	8	7	13	10	7	3
Mission Agency.....	2,735	1,464	1,271	866	1,869	(1)	(1)	(1)
Augustine Band.....	17	9	8	2	15	-----	-----	-----
Cabezon Band.....	32	18	14	6	26	-----	-----	-----
Cahuilla Band.....	114	60	54	26	88	-----	-----	-----
Campo Band.....	130	74	56	40	90	-----	-----	-----
Capitan Grande Band.....	141	76	65	50	91	-----	-----	-----
Cayapaipa Band.....	6	2	4	0	6	-----	-----	-----
Inaja.....	30	15	15	7	23	-----	-----	-----
Laguna Band.....	1	1	0	0	1	-----	-----	-----
La Jolla (or Potrero) Band.....	223	120	103	53	170	-----	-----	-----
La Posta Band.....	4	2	2	1	3	-----	-----	-----
Los Coyotes.....	105	64	41	31	74	-----	-----	-----
Manzanita Band.....	50	22	28	9	41	-----	-----	-----
Mesa Grande.....	199	115	84	75	124	-----	-----	-----
Mission Creek Band.....	5	2	3	1	4	-----	-----	-----
Morongo Band.....	282	143	139	103	179	-----	-----	-----
Pala Band.....	204	105	99	82	122	-----	-----	-----
Palm Springs Band.....	48	24	24	10	38	-----	-----	-----
Pauma Band.....	64	33	31	25	39	-----	-----	-----
Pechanga Band.....	210	111	99	55	155	-----	-----	-----
Rincon Band.....	152	83	69	47	105	-----	-----	-----
San Manuel.....	40	21	19	10	30	-----	-----	-----
San Pascual Band.....	3	0	3	0	3	-----	-----	-----
Santa Rosa Band.....	53	31	22	13	40	-----	-----	-----
Santa Ynez Band.....	77	39	38	21	56	-----	-----	-----
Volcan (Santa Ysabel) Band.....	200	107	93	91	109	-----	-----	-----
Soboba Band.....	115	62	53	27	88	-----	-----	-----
Sycuan Band.....	37	18	19	11	26	-----	-----	-----
Torres-Martinez Band.....	193	107	86	70	123	-----	-----	-----
Sacramento Agency.....	11,386	5,742	5,644	2,852	8,534	4,386	3,489	3,511
Mewuk (Digger).....	689	362	327	172	517	317	168	204
Little Lake.....	130	68	62	32	98	48	31	51
Concow.....	285	140	145	71	214	210	42	33
Pit River.....	345	172	173	86	259	213	75	57
Washoe.....	300	158	142	76	224	218	68	14
Fall River.....	169	85	84	42	127	148	12	9
Ukie.....	136	69	67	34	102	59	37	40
Mixed tribes.....	9,332	4,688	4,644	2,339	6,993	3,173	3,050	3,103
Colorado: Consolidated Ute Agency.....	796	424	372	365	431	758	18	20
Ute Mountain Utes.....	428	235	193	207	221	428	0	0
Southern Utes.....	368	189	179	158	210	330	18	20
Connecticut (not under agent).....	159	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Delaware (not under agent).....	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
District of Columbia (not under agent).....	37	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Florida: Seminoles.....	503	243	260	205	298	494	9	0
Georgia (not under agent).....	125	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ Impossible to determine accurately.

INDIAN TABLE 1.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1927—Continued

(Figures compiled from reports of Indian agents, supplemented by 1920 census where no Indian agent is located)

States, agencies, and tribes	Total	Male	Female	Minors	Adults	Full blood	Mixed blood	
							Half or more	Less than half
Idaho.....	3,949	1,991	1,958	1,579	2,370	3,182	432	335
Coeur d'Alene Agency.....	792	386	406	297	495	593	169	30
Coeur d'Alene.....	593	296	297	235	358	410	169	14
Kalispel.....	115	56	59	28	87	99	0	16
Kootenai.....	84	34	50	34	50	84	0	0
Fort Hall Agency.....	1,770	931	839	711	1,059	1,573	100	97
Fort Lapwai Agency (Nez Perce).....	1,387	674	713	571	816	1,016	163	208
Illinois (not under agent).....	194	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Indiana (not under agent).....	125	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	392	195	197	194	198	392	0	0
Kansas: Potawatomi Subagency under Haskell.....	526	802	724	725	801	526	425	575
Iowa.....	343	177	166	146	197	4	81	258
Kickapoo.....	280	144	136	160	120	11	178	91
Potawatomi.....	808	435	373	390	418	511	155	142
Sac and Fox.....	95	46	49	29	66	0	11	84
Kentucky (not under agent).....	57	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Louisiana (not under agent).....	1,066	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Maine (not under agent).....	839	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Maryland (not under agent).....	32	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Massachusetts (not under agent).....	550	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Michigan.....	7,610	3,794	3,816	3,482	4,128	3,505	2,006	2,099
Mackinac Agency— L'Anse Reservation (Chippewas).....	1,193	1,586	1,607	1,417	1,776	1,95	1,499	1,599
Ontonagon Reservation (Chippewas).....	(^{1})	(^{1})	(^{1})	(^{1})	(^{1})	(^{1})	(^{1})	(¹)
Not under agent— Chippewas, Ottawas, Potawatomi, et al.....	1,641	1,308	1,209	1,065	1,352	1,310	1,507	1,500
Minnesota.....	15,056	7,561	7,495	7,554	7,502	1,493	6,345	7,218
Consolidated Chippewa Agency.....	12,768	6,405	6,361	6,428	6,338	738	5,847	6,181
Fond du Lac.....	1,409	746	663	705	704	287	1,085	1,637
Grand Portage.....	387	186	221	197	190	16	191	190
Leech Lake Reservation.....	1,920	990	932	921	999	266	755	899
Leech Lake Pillager.....	860	425	435	404	456	162	320	378
Leech, White Oak Point, Mississippi Chippewas.....	556	307	249	286	270	53	228	275
Leech, Cass, and Winnebogoshish Chippewas.....	504	258	246	231	273	51	207	246
Bois Fort Reservation, Nett Lake Chippewas.....	619	300	319	303	316	300	200	119
White Earth Reservation.....	8,431	4,203	4,228	4,302	4,129	79	4,016	4,336
White Earth Mississippi Chippewas.....	3,491	1,733	1,758	1,864	1,627	6	1,637	1,843
Removal Mille Lac Chippewas.....	1,529	749	780	714	815	25	726	778
Otter Tail Pillager Chippewas.....	960	492	468	512	448	20	466	474
Gull Lake Mississippi Chippewas.....	563	274	289	275	288	4	282	277
Nonremoval Mille Lac Mississippi Chippewas.....	291	145	146	155	136	12	136	143
Pembina Chippewas.....	705	361	344	356	349	3	332	370
Removal Leech Lake Pillager Chippewas.....	319	146	173	152	167	6	149	164
Removal White Oak Point Mississippi Chippewas.....	360	179	181	178	182	3	182	175
Removal Fond du Lac Mississippi Chippewas.....	137	81	56	58	79	0	68	69
Removal Cass and Winnebogoshish Chippewas.....	76	43	33	38	38	0	38	38

¹ 1926 report.

² Estimated.

³ No data.

INDIAN TABLE 1.—*Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1927—Continued*

(Figures compiled from reports of Indian agents, supplemented by 1920 census where no Indian agent is located)

States, agencies, and tribes	Total	Male	Female	Minors	Adults	Full blood	Mixed blood	
							Half or more	Less than half
Minnesota—Continued.								
Pipestone Agency (Mdewakan- ton Sioux)	554	275	279	208	346	176	171	207
Red Lake Agency (Chippewas)	1,736	881	855	918	818	579	327	830
Mississippi: Choctaw Agency (Choctaws)	1,410	721	689	586	830	1,410	0	0
Missouri (not under agent)	111							
Montana	13,507	6,897	6,610	6,448	7,059	5,798	3,755	3,954
Blackfeet	3,375	1,744	1,631	1,741	1,634	1,104	1,150	1,121
Crow	1,854	941	913	819	1,035	1,069	515	270
Flathead	2,745	1,400	1,345	1,224	1,521	518	598	1,629
Fort Belknap Agency	1,202	616	586	601	601	717	294	191
Assiniboine	573	296	277	279	294	369	124	80
Gros Ventre	629	320	309	322	307	348	170	111
Fort Peck Agency	2,347	1,199	1,148	1,177	1,170	1,036	717	594
Yankton Sioux	1,486	757	729	747	739	711	407	368
Assiniboine	861	442	419	430	431	325	310	226
Rocky Boys Agency	535	275	260	241	294	247	288	0
Tongue River Agency, Northern Cheyennes	1,449	722	727	645	804	1,107	193	149
Nebraska	4,304	2,244	2,060	2,077	2,227	1,993	1,014	1,297
Winnebago Agency—								
Winnebagos	1,100	578	522	556	544	558	403	139
Omahas	1,555	804	751	793	762	1,106	116	333
Santee Sioux (under Yankton)	1,277	680	597	537	740	255	393	639
Ponca Reservation (Poncas) (under Yankton)	372	182	190	191	181	74	112	186
Nevada	5,042	2,576	2,466	2,110	2,932	4,624	341	77
Carson Agency	2,800	1,340	1,460	1,257	1,543	2,600	152	48
Pyramid Lake Reservation (Paiutes)	532	243	289	203	329	500	28	4
Fort McDermitt Reservation (Paiutes)	315	147	168	120	195	300	10	5
Miscellaneous colonies (Shoshones, Washoes, Paiutes)	1,953	1,050	1,003	1,034	1,019	1,800	1,114	139
Moapa River Subagency (under Paiute Agency) Paiutes	192	104	88	69	123	183	2	7
Walker River Agency	1,348	756	592	461	887	1,271	55	22
Walker River Reservation (Paiutes)	501	345	156	155	346	462	29	10
Fallon Reservation (Paiutes)	404	213	191	139	265	404	0	0
Mason-Smith Valley (Paiutes)	443	198	245	167	276	405	26	12
Western Shoshone Agency, Shoshone Paiutes	702	376	326	323	379	570	132	0
New Hampshire (not under agent)	44							
New Jersey (not under agent)	99							
New Mexico	22,869	11,887	10,982	11,498	11,371	22,547	334	31
Eastern Navajo Agency (Navajo)	13,000	11,500	11,500	11,500	11,500	12,880	1,120	10
Jicarilla Agency (Apache)	627	337	290	294	333	624	3	0
Mescalero Agency (Apache)	666	336	330	311	355	591	49	26
Northern Navajo Agency (Navajo)	17,000	13,500	13,500	14,200	12,800	17,000	10	10

¹ Estimated.

² Includes 237 living in Idaho.

INDIAN TABLE 1.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1927—Continued

Figures compiled from reports of Indian agents, supplemented by 1920 census where no Indian agent is located)

States, agencies, and tribes	Total	Male	Female	Minors	Adults	Full blood	Mixed blood	
							Half or more	Less than half
New Mexico—Continued.								
Northern Pueblo Agency.....	3,344	1,792	1,552	1,513	1,831	3,292	47	5
Cochiti Pueblo.....	274	146	128	133	141	266	8	0
Name Pueblo.....	129	61	68	55	74	122	7	0
Paguate Pueblo.....	8	5	3	2	6	8	0	0
Picuris Pueblo.....	111	56	55	39	72	111	0	0
San Ildefonso Pueblo.....	103	56	48	44	59	103	0	0
San Juan Pueblo.....	505	264	241	227	275	485	20	0
Santa Clara Pueblo.....	359	194	165	188	171	351	8	0
Santo Domingo Pueblo.....	1,077	610	467	458	619	1,077	0	0
Taos Pueblo.....	663	342	321	311	352	654	4	5
Tesuque Pueblo.....	115	59	56	56	59	115	0	0
Southern Pueblos Agency.....	6,099	3,260	2,839	2,855	3,244	6,027	72	0
Acoma Pueblo.....	993	533	460	470	523	984	9	0
Isleta Pueblo.....	1,028	565	463	476	552	1,012	16	0
Jemez Pueblo.....	604	329	275	294	310	600	4	0
Laguna Pueblo.....	2,017	1,021	996	941	1,076	1,974	43	0
Sandia Pueblo.....	109	56	53	50	59	109	0	0
San Felipe Pueblo.....	543	309	234	216	327	543	0	0
Santa Ana Pueblo.....	234	143	91	102	132	234	0	0
Sia Pueblo.....	162	94	68	78	84	162	0	0
Canoncita and Puertecita Navajos.....	409	210	199	228	181	409	0	0
Zuni Agency (Pueblos).....	1,833	1,002	831	705	1,128	1,833	0	0
Unattached (Navajos) (Ramah Band).....	1,300	160	140	120	180	300	0	0
New York.....	5,375	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
Cayuga.....	190							
Oneida.....	261							
Onondaga.....	563							
St. Regis.....	1,975							
Seneca.....	2,439							
Tonawanda.....	566							
Tuscarora.....	381							
North Carolina.....	112,186	16,239	15,946	14,504	17,681	12,696	11,648	17,841
Cherokee Agency (Eastern Cherokees).....	2,827	1,501	1,326	1,504	1,323	1,696	290	841
Not under agent (Croatans).....	19,358	14,738	14,620	13,000	16,358	11,000	11,358	17,000
North Dakota.....	10,257	5,303	4,954	5,392	4,865	3,768	5,554	935
Fort Berthold Agency.....	1,352	676	676	692	660	807	387	168
Arikara.....	451	225	226	231	220	239	164	48
Gros Ventre.....	605	303	302	313	292	372	158	75
Mandan.....	296	148	148	148	148	196	65	35
Fort Totten Agency (Devils Lake Sioux).....	932	496	436	457	475	551	381	0
Standing Rock Agency (Sioux).....	3,639	1,832	1,807	1,629	2,010	2,236	786	617
Turtle Mountain Agency (Chippewas).....	4,334	2,299	2,035	2,614	1,720	174	4,000	160
Ohio (not under agent).....	152							
Oklahoma ¹	17,710	8,495	8,490	7,970	9,015	8,575	3,431	4,979
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency..	1,187	602	585	449	738	770	283	134
Arapaho.....	471	233	238	182	289	314	88	69
Cheyenne.....	716	369	347	267	449	456	195	65
Cantonment Subagency.....	719	390	329	287	432	623	41	55
Arapaho.....	216	123	93	87	129	195	11	10
Cheyenne.....	503	267	236	200	303	428	30	45

¹ Estimated.

² No data.

³ Does not include Five Civilized Tribes.

INDIAN TABLE 1.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1927—Continued

(Figures compiled from reports of Indian agents, supplemented by 1920 census where no Indian agent is located)

States, agencies, and tribes	Total	Male	Female	Minors	Adults	Full blood	Mixed blood	
							Half or more	Less than half
Oklahoma—Continued.								
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency—Continued.								
Seger Subagency.....	759	375	384	315	444	748	1	10
Arapaho.....	143	60	83	63	80	136	1	6
Cheyenne.....	616	315	301	252	364	612	0	4
Kiowa Agency.....	5,256	2,564	2,692	2,521	2,735	2,627	1,577	1,052
Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches.....	3,886	1,881	2,005	1,947	1,939	1,943	1,166	777
Fort Sill Apaches.....	87	50	37	35	52	43	26	18
Wichitas, Caddos, and affiliated bands.....	1,283	633	650	539	744	641	385	257
Osage Agency (Osages).....	2,863	1,462	1,401	1,406	1,457	1,011	0	1,852
Pawnee Agency.....	1,277	639	638	657	620	647	352	278
Pawnees.....	832	411	421	418	414	569	228	35
Kaws.....	445	228	217	239	206	78	124	243
Ponca Subagency.....	1,459	729	730	825	634	602	609	248
Poncas.....	754	363	391	406	348	213	477	64
Tonkawas.....	48	25	23	27	21	42	6	0
Otoe and Missouri.....	657	341	316	392	265	347	126	184
Quapaw Agency.....	1,918	943	975	877	1,041	91	514	1,313
Wyandots.....	527	264	263	211	316	0	12	515
Senecas.....	606	305	301	317	289	9	335	262
Eastern Shawnees.....	179	80	99	104	75	1	77	101
Ottawas.....	264	135	129	105	159	1	39	224
Quapaws.....	342	159	183	140	202	80	51	211
Shawnee Agency.....	2,272	791	756	633	914	1,456	54	37
Absentee Shawnees.....	571	288	283	249	322	552	16	3
Citizen Potawatomis.....	1,725	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Mexican Kickapoos.....	196	96	100	80	116	192	3	1
Sac and Fox.....	697	347	350	279	418	629	35	33
Iowas.....	83	60	23	25	58	83	0	0
Five Civilized Tribes¹.....	101,506					26,774	10,393	40,934
Cherokee Nation.....	41,824					8,703	4,778	23,424
By blood.....	36,432					8,703	4,778	23,424
By intermarriage.....	286							286
Delawares.....	187							187
Freedmen.....	4,919							4,919
Chickasaw Nation.....	10,966					1,515	966	3,823
By blood.....	5,659					1,515	966	3,823
By intermarriage.....	645							645
Freedmen.....	4,662							4,662
Choctaw Nation.....	26,828					8,444	2,473	9,882
By blood.....	17,488					8,444	2,473	9,882
By intermarriage.....	1,651							1,651
Mississippi Choctaws.....	1,660							1,660
Freedmen.....	6,029							6,029
Creek Nation.....	18,761					6,858	1,698	3,396
By blood.....	11,952					6,858	1,698	3,396
Freedmen.....	6,809							6,809
Seminole Nation.....	3,127					1,254	478	409
By blood.....	2,141					1,254	478	409
Freedmen.....	986							986

¹ Impossible to determine accurately.

² Approximately 1,300 more are living off reservation throughout the country, and reliable information is not available

³ Based on 1907 roll.

INDIAN TABLE 1.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1927—Continued

(Figures compiled from reports of Indian agents, supplemented by 1920 census where no Indian agent is located)

States, agencies, and tribes	Total	Male	Female	Minors	Adults	Full blood	Mixed blood	
							Half or more	Less than half
Oregon.....	6,674	1,602	2,298	1,867	2,607	1,983	1,464	1,027
Klamath Agency.....	1,268	596	672	708	565	611	306	351
Klamath.....	482	229	253	216	266	187	98	187
Modoc.....	209	97	112	81	128	100	28	81
Paiute.....	84	44	40	40	44	82	2	0
Pit River.....	31	12	19	9	22	15	6	10
Shasta.....	8	4	4	4	4	0	0	8
Mixed tribes.....	454	210	244	353	101	227	172	55
Salem Agency.....	1,106	574	532	406	700	332	528	246
Siletz Subagency (Siletz).....	422	213	209	177	245	172	222	28
Fourth Section allottees.....	354	186	168	71	283	120	156	78
Grand Ronde Subagency (varied tribes).....	330	175	155	158	172	40	150	140
Umatilla Agency (mixed tribes).....	1,103	515	588	423	680	440	250	413
Warm Springs Agency (mixed tribes).....	997	491	506	335	662	600	380	17
Scattered Indians (not under agent).....	2,200	(¹)	(^{1})	(^{1})	(^{1})	(^{1})	(^{1})	(^{1})
Pennsylvania (not under agent).....	358							
Rhode Island (not under agent).....	106							
South Carolina (not under agent).....	304							
South Dakota.....	23,107	11,746	11,361	11,361	11,746	11,676	6,070	5,361
Cheyenne River Agency (Sioux).....	3,021	1,537	1,484	1,492	1,529	1,546	280	1,195
Crow Creek Agency (Sioux).....	924	449	475	371	553	550	300	74
Lower Brule Subagency (Sioux).....	598	312	286	311	287	240	160	198
Flandreau Agency (Sioux).....	309	162	147	129	180	161	109	39
Pine Ridge Agency (Ogiala Sioux).....	7,820	3,916	3,904	3,960	3,860	4,890	1,561	1,369
Rosebud Agency (Sioux).....	5,839	3,011	2,828	2,707	3,132	2,949	2,080	810
Sisseton Agency (Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux).....	2,574	1,351	1,223	1,338	1,236	936	973	665
Yankton Agency (Yankton Sioux).....	2,022	1,008	1,014	1,053	969	404	607	1,011
Tennessee (not under agent).....	56							
Texas (not under agent).....	2,110							
Utah.....	1,570	816	754	739	831	1,397	96	77
Goshute (Goshutes) under Paiute Agency.....	163	84	79	76	87	163	0	0
Shirwitz (Paiutes) under Paiute Agency.....	80	40	40	36	44	80	0	0
Skull Valley (Goshutes) under Paiute Agency.....	43	22	21	17	26	43	0	0
Indian Peake (Paiutes) under Paiute Agency.....	19	9	10	4	15	19	0	0
Scattered bands under Paiute Agency.....	89	41	48	35	54	89	0	0
Uintah and Ouray Agency.....	1,176	620	556	571	605	1,003	96	77
White River Band.....	245	141	104	90	155	241	4	0
Uintah Band.....	499	266	233	283	216	332	90	77
Uncompahgre Band.....	432	213	219	198	234	430	2	0
Vermont (not under agent).....	24							
Virginia (not under agent).....	822							
Washington.....	12,900	6,319	6,581	4,962	6,563	6,876	2,653	1,996
Colville Agency.....	3,637	1,780	1,857	1,754	1,883	1,638	830	1,169
Colville (Colville).....	2,917	1,447	1,470	1,419	1,498	1,365	657	895
Spokane Subagency (Spokanes).....	716	330	386	335	381	269	173	274
Chewelah.....	4	3	1	0	4	4	0	0

¹ Impossible to determine accurately.

² 1926 report.

³ Estimated.

INDIAN TABLE 1.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1927—Continued

(Figures compiled from reports of Indian agents, supplemented by 1920 census where no Indian agent is located)

States, agencies, and tribes	Total	Male	Female	Minors	Adults	Full blood	Mixed blood	
							Half or more	Less than half
Washington—Continued.								
Neah Bay Agency.....	661	335	326	280	381	585	58	18
Hoh.....	15	6	9	1	14	15	0	0
Makah.....	431	223	208	190	241	376	37	18
Quileute.....	211	104	107	89	122	190	21	0
Ozette.....	4	2	2	0	4	4	0	0
Taholah Agency.....	2,764	1,365	1,399	1,469	1,920	1,753	1,375	1,261
Chehalis.....	85	51	34	32	53	70	15	0
Nisqually.....	65	36	29	20	45	36	19	10
Quinalt.....	801	396	405	256	545	315	251	235
Quileute.....	215	103	112	88	127	170	40	5
Skokomish.....	175	79	96	63	112	117	47	11
Squaxin Island.....	48	25	23	10	38	45	3	0
Unattached.....	1,375	675	700	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Tulalip Agency.....	2,814	1,432	1,382	1,394	1,420	1,854	768	192
Lummi.....	599	310	289	315	284	315	250	84
Muckleshoot.....	208	98	110	110	98	149	39	20
Port Madison.....	162	88	74	70	92	54	37	71
Puyallup.....	349	183	166	166	183	349	0	0
Snohomish or Tulalip.....	566	269	297	257	309	282	286	18
Swinomish.....	280	138	142	155	125	210	66	4
Clallam.....	4,326	181	145	188	158	326	0	0
Skagit and Suiattle.....	194	105	89	99	95	144	50	0
Unattached.....	130	60	70	54	76	45	40	45
Yakima Agency (Yakima Confederated).....	3,024	1,407	1,617	1,065	1,959	2,046	622	356
West Virginia (not under agent).....	7							
Wisconsin.....	11,622	4,122	4,018	3,626	4,524	2,587	2,934	2,141
Hayward Agency (La Courte Oreilles).....	1,366	678	688	507	859	111	848	307
Keshena Agency.....	5,204	1,011	930	923	1,018	300	900	741
Menominee.....	1,941	1,011	930	923	1,018	300	900	741
Oneidas.....	2,976	(¹)	(^{1})	(^{1})	(^{1})	(^{1})	(^{1})	(^{1})
Stockbridge and Munsees.....	2,606	(¹)	(^{1})	(^{1})	(^{1})	(^{1})	(^{1})	(^{1})
Lac du Flambeau Agency (Chippewas).....	801	386	415	313	488	319	358	124
Laona Subagency (under Lac du Flambeau).....	873	471	402	490	383	873	0	0
Wisconsin Winnebago.....	(¹)	(^{1})	(^{1})	(^{1})	(^{1})	(^{1})	(^{1})	(^{1})
Wisconsin Potawatomi.....	403	218	185	217	188	403	0	0
Rice Lake Chippewas.....	170	89	81	96	74	170	0	0
Kansas Potawatomi.....	300	164	136	179	121	300	0	0
La Pointe Subagency (under Lac du Flambeau).....	1,747	886	861	693	1,054	40	780	927
Bad River Chippewas.....	1,169	589	580	476	693	38	380	751
Red Cliff Chippewas.....	578	297	281	217	361	2	400	671
Grand Rapids Subagency (under Tomah).....	1,412	680	722	700	712	944	48	42
Winnebago.....	1,368	666	702	679	689	900	48	420
Potawatomi.....	44	24	20	21	23	44	0	0
Wyoming.....	1,952	1,012	940	882	1,070	1,206	366	380
Shoshone Agency.....	1,952	1,012	940	882	1,070	1,206	366	380
Arapaho.....	976	516	460	453	523	770	184	22
Shoshone.....	976	496	480	429	547	436	182	358

¹ Im possible to determine accurately.

* Estimated.

† No data.

‡ About 200 live at various points throughout the United States and are not carried on the census.

§ 195 live outside of Wisconsin but are included.

INDIAN TABLE 1.—*Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1927*—Continued

RECAPITULATION

Grand total.....	354,940
Five Civilized Tribes.....	101,506
By blood.....	75,519
By intermarriage.....	2,582
Freedmen.....	23,405
Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes.....	253,434

INDIAN POPULATION BY STATES

Alabama.....	405	Nebraska.....	4,304
Arizona.....	46,235	Nevada.....	5,042
Arkansas.....	106	New Hampshire.....	44
California.....	18,893	New Jersey.....	99
Colorado.....	796	New Mexico.....	22,869
Connecticut.....	159	New York.....	5,375
Delaware.....	2	North Carolina.....	12,185
District of Columbia.....	37	North Dakota.....	10,257
Florida.....	503	Ohio.....	152
Georgia.....	125	Oklahoma.....	119,216
Idaho.....	3,949	Oregon.....	6,674
Illinois.....	194	Pennsylvania.....	358
Indiana.....	125	Rhode Island.....	106
Iowa.....	392	South Carolina.....	304
Kansas.....	1,526	South Dakota.....	23,107
Kentucky.....	57	Tennessee.....	56
Louisiana.....	1,066	Texas.....	2,110
Maine.....	839	Utah.....	1,570
Maryland.....	32	Vermont.....	24
Massachusetts.....	550	Virginia.....	822
Michigan.....	7,610	Washington.....	12,900
Minnesota.....	15,056	West Virginia.....	7
Mississippi.....	1,410	Wisconsin.....	11,622
Missouri.....	111	Wyoming.....	1,952
Montana.....	13,507		

(Figures compiled from reports of Indian agents, supplemented by 1920 census, where no Indian agent is located.)

INDIAN TABLE 2.—Indian school population, number eligible for school attendance, number in schools, etc., and capacity of Government schools provided for Indian children during fiscal year ended June 30, 1927

States and agencies	Number of school age (6 to 18 years, inclusive)	Number in school under 6 or over 18 years	Total eligible children (including column 2)	Indian children enrolled in schools										Eligible not in school	Capacity of Government schools		
				Government					Mission and private		Public	Total in school	Reservation boarding		Reservation day	Total capacity	
				Non-reservation boarding	Reservation boarding	In other reservation schools	Day	Total	Boarding	Day							
Grand total	82,383	1,024	76,843	9,616	10,167	1,449	4,390	25,622	6,055	1,266	34,124	68,067	8,776	11,037	5,127	24,729	
Arizona	10,519	189	9,337	2,511	2,713	545	1,117	6,886	907	534	260	8,587	750	2,829	1,312	4,141	
Camp Verde Subagency (under Phoenix)	108		91	11		38		49			11	60	31				
Colorado River	230	11	209	42	79	43		164	1		37	202	7	80		80	
Fort Apache	792	4	741	33	376		84	493	8	96	6	603	138	325	80	405	
Havasupai	53	9	62	7		36	16	59				59	3		35	35	
Hopi	1,145	51	1,180	575	162	78	342	1,157	6	0	17	1,180		148	380	528	
Kaibab (under Paiute)	30	0	25	2	0	3	20	25	0	0	0	25		0	20	20	
Leupp	352		334	25	292	17		334				334		400		400	
Pima	1,263	30	1,083	328	241	18	177	764	208	84	32	1,088		230	245	475	
Salt River	384	22	365	123		14	125	262	32		18	312	53		62	62	
San Carlos	603	11	524	27	193	4	60	284	54	88	87	512	11	216	100	316	
Sells	1,493	46	1,314	226	0	171	192	589	109	266	21	985	329	0	275	275	
Southern Navajo	2,611	0	2,500	937	903	67	73	1,980	489	0	31	2,500		810	85	895	
Truxton Canyon	75	5	75	13	62			75				75		200		200	
Western Navajo	1,380	0	1,329	162	405	56	28	651	0	0	0	651	178	420	30	450	
California	4,331	118	3,990	659	359	31	193	1,242	66	2	2,383	3,693	297	465	247	712	
Bishop Subagency (under Walker River, Nev.)	404	0	304	69	0	0	0	69	0	0	235	304		0	0	0	
Fort Bidwell	151	12	149	20	65	3	10	98	0	0	51	149		100	0	100	
Fort Yuma	211	6	187	46	115	0	0	161	5	0	19	185	2	200	0	200	
Hoopa Valley	920	57	750	123	179			302			448	750		165		165	
Mission Agency	580	3	575	88	0	11	98	197	59	0	319	575		0	140	140	
Sacramento	2,065	40	2,025	313	0	17	85	415	2	2	1,311	1,730	295	0	107	107	
Colorado: Consolidated Ute	200	0	180	18	103	2	12	135	6	0	29	170	10	150	30	180	
Idaho	938	40	820	57	210		39	306	128		376	810	10	200	60	260	
Coeur d'Alene	191	7	170	13	0	0	39	52	51	0	67	170		0	60	60	
Fort Hall	408	23	383	22	168	0	0	190	28	0	115	333		200	0	200	
Fort Lapwai	339	10	317	22	42	0	0	64	49	0	194	307	10	0	0	0	
Iowa: Sac and Fox	121	0	97	45	0	0	50	95	0	0	2	97		0	70	70	
Kansas: Potawatomi Subagency (under Haskell)	495	13	462	136	0	0	16	152	0	0	194	346	116	0	35	35	
Michigan	329	0	449	49	0	4	0	53	263	33	100	444	0	472	70	542	
Mackinac	329	0	229	49	0	4	0	53	43	33	100	229	0	472	70	542	
Scattered bands	(¹)	(¹)	220	(²)	0			220				220	0	0	0	0	
Minnesota	4,925	6	4,779	274	214	47	193	728	349		3,100	4,177	602	183	70	253	
Consolidated Chippewa	4,246		4,118	243	0	47	193	483	165	0	2,868	3,516	602	0	70	70	
Pipestone	138	0	138	11	0	0	0	11	0	0	127	138	0	0	0	0	
Red Lake	541	6	523	20	214	0	0	234	184	0	105	523		183	0	183	
Mississippi: Choctaw	390	0	334				130	130	0	0	0	130	204	0	170	170	
Montana	4,008	55	3,590	408	476	42	191	1,117	369	106	1,930	3,522	68	431	210	641	
Blackfeet	1,108	0	946	93	160	0	31	284	71	0	591	946		141	25	166	
Crow	517	10	478	45	0	0	45		106		295	446	32				
Flathead	783	30	734	108	0	7	0	115	140	0	449	704	30	0	0	0	
Fort Belknap	350	4	325	67	127	0	25	219	35	0	71	325	0	90	40	130	
Fort Peck	700	6	644	69	88	10	0	167	49	0	422	638	6	120	0	120	
Rocky Boy	151	0	99	13	0	10	59	82	12	0	5	99	0	0	50	50	
Tongue River	399	5	364	13	101	15	76	205	62	0	97	364	0	80	95	175	
Nebraska	1,541	38	1,432	422	0	1	0	423	179	0	399	1,001	431	0	0	0	
Santee (under Yankton Agency)	403	15	417	97	0		0	97	54	0	41	192	225	0	0	0	
Ponca (under Yankton Agency)	144	1	143	38	0	0	0	38	0	0	26	64	79	0	0	0	
Winnebago	450	22	445	156	0	1	0	157	107	0	137	401	44	0	0	0	
Omaha Subagency	544	0	427	131	0	0	0	131	18	0	195	344	83	0	0	0	
Nevada	1,132	16	1,025	387			201	588	5	0	413	1,006	19	425	257	652	
Carson Agency	577	0	563	197	0	0	66	263	0	0	300	563	0	425	100	525	
Moapa River Subagency (under Kaibab)	44	0	29	24	0	0	0	24	0	0	5	29	0	0	0	0	
Walker River Agency—Fallon Subagency	80	0	67	27	0	0	21	48	1	0	17	66	1		30	30	
Walker River	108	0	70	23	0	0	29	52	4	0	13	69	1	0	30	0	
Smith and Mason Valley	96	0	79	32	0	0	0	32	0	0	47	79	0	0	0	0	
Western Shoshone Agency	227	16	217	84	0	0	85	169	0	0	31	200	17	0	97	97	

¹ Estimated, no census.

² Includes 104 off the reservation, some of whom may be in school.

³ Unknown.

⁴ Includes 312 off reservation and supposed to be in school.

⁵ 165 of these live off reservation and supposed to be in school.

⁶ 153 off reservation and supposed to be in school.

⁷ 7 off reservation and supposed to be in school.

⁸ Excess caused by a number attending schools off reservation.

INDIAN TABLE 2.—Indian school population, number eligible for school attendance, number in schools, etc., and capacity of Government schools provided for Indian children during fiscal year ended June 30, 1927—Continued

States and agencies	Number of school age (6 to 18 years, inclusive)	Number in school under 6 or over 18 years	Total eligible children (including column 2)	Indian children enrolled in schools									Eligibles not in school	Capacity of Government schools		
				Government					Mission and private		Public	Total in school		Reservation boarding	Reservation day	Total capacity
				Non-reservation boarding	Reservation boarding	In other reservation schools	Day	Total	Boarding	Day						
New Mexico.....	5,193	37	4,942	1,128	1,338	166	1,250	3,882	451	343	50	4,726	216	1,100	1,439	1,310
Eastern Navajo.....	900	0	757	201	378	0	22	601	143	13	0	757	0	350	30	380
Jicarilla.....	171	0	125	4	0	0	0	4	63	0	0	67	10 58	0	0	0
Mescalero.....	178	0	151	22	116	0	0	138	13	0	0	151	0	110	0	110
Northern Navajo.....	1,093	0	1,093	136	762	166	0	1,064	0	19	10	1,093	0	560	0	560
Northern Pueblos.....	932	(*)	912	200	483	0	483	683	94	7	7	784	128	527	0	527
Southern Pueblos.....	1,422	12	1,393	481	0	0	583	1,064	138	128	33	1,363	30	702	0	702
Zuni.....	497	22	511	84	82	0	162	328	0	183	0	511	0	80	180	260
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	1,105	16	1,069	26	353	0	66	445	2	0	374	4 821	248	300	70	370
North Dakota.....	3,434	60	2,959	422	367	227	128	1,144	118	15	1,363	2,640	319	550	145	695
Fort Berthold.....	393	33	384	104	1	1	38	233	91	0	0	324	60	64	0	64
Fort Totten.....	277	7	194	20	130	0	0	150	1	0	43	194	0	325	0	325
Standing Rock.....	969	0	828	98	237	6	47	388	20	15	405	828	0	225	50	275
Turtle Mountain.....	1,795	29	1,553	110	0	220	43	373	6	0	915	1,294	259	0	31	31
Oklahoma.....	30,307	70	29,821	1,439	2,221	165	0	3,825	1,277	1	19,806	24,909	4,912	2,272	0	2,272
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency—																
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	310	8	244	21	111	1	0	133	5	0	106	244	0	200	0	200
Cantonment Subagency.....	190	1	166	9	43	17	0	69	0	1	95	165	1	100	0	100
Seger Subagency.....	211	0	156	3	37	6	0	46	0	0	104	151	5	120	0	120
Kiowa.....	1,732	53	1,504	87	433	0	0	526	29	0	949	1,504	0	450	0	450
Osage.....	925	0	878	13	0	0	0	13	166	0	699	878	0	0	0	0
Pawnee Agency—																
Pawnee and Kaw Subagency.....	393	0	378	72	96	1	0	169	4	0	198	371	7	120	0	120
Ponca Subagency.....	463	0	455	123	65	64	0	252	4	0	181	437	18	0	0	0
Quapaw.....	689	8	640	40	88	0	0	128	36	0	460	624	66	160	0	160
Shawnee.....	681	0	637	81	0	70	0	151	40	0	446	637	0	0	0	0
Five Civilized Tribes.....	24,713	(*)	* 24,713	990	1,348	0	0	2,338	992	0	16,568	19,898	4,815	1,122	0	1,122
Cherokee Nation.....	12,777	(*)	* 12,777	496	340	0	0	836	177	0	8,358	9,371	3,406	300	0	300
Chickasaw Nation.....	2,939	(*)	* 2,939	75	177	0	0	252	140	0	1,864	2,256	683	135	0	135
Choctaw Nation.....	4,301	(*)	* 4,301	194	387	0	0	581	453	0	3,267	4,301	0	355	0	355
Creek Nation.....	4,320	(*)	* 4,320	179	302	0	0	481	173	0	2,940	3,594	726	232	0	232
Seminole Nation.....	376	(*)	* 376	46	142	0	0	188	49	0	139	376	0	100	0	100
Oregon.....	1,126	20	900	144	211	28	20	403	74	0	401	878	22	230	22	252
Klamath.....	340	15	306	68	71	7	20	166	8	0	132	306	0	110	22	132
Salem subagencies.....	300	0	201	27	0	3	0	30	0	0	149	201	22	0	0	0
Umatilla.....	247	0	179	15	1	0	0	16	66	0	97	179	0	0	0	0
Warm Springs.....	239	5	214	34	140	17	0	191	0	0	23	214	0	120	0	120
South Dakota.....	6,496	214	5,733	973	884	11	588	2,456	1,035	49	1,819	5,359	374	750	695	1,445
Cheyenne River.....	690	20	640	92	213	1	0	306	37	0	297	640	0	150	0	150
Crow Creek.....	241	17	241	86	0	0	0	86	65	0	90	241	0	0	0	0
Lower Brule Subagency.....	195	3	174	43	0	0	0	43	21	0	110	174	0	0	0	0
Flandreau.....	88	0	88	30	0	0	4	34	0	0	54	88	0	0	0	0
Pine Ridge.....	2,161	44	1,820	256	399	5	370	1,030	389	0	401	1,820	0	350	485	835
Rosebud.....	1,632	112	1,466	105	272	0	213	590	419	49	408	1,466	0	0	0	0
Sisseton.....	799	9	609	228	0	5	1	234	12	0	279	609	84	0	0	0
Yankton.....	690	9	695	133	0	0	0	133	92	0	180	405	* 290	0	0	0
Utah.....	410	17	345	45	136	16	59	256	0	0	75	331	14	82	55	137
Uintah and Ouray.....	301	14	255	42	136	4	0	182	0	0	59	241	14	82	0	82
Scattered bands (under Kaibab).....	109	3	90	3	0	12	59	74	0	0	16	90	0	55	55	55
Washington.....	2,813	41	2,315	195	183	32	98	508	170	0	1,637	2,315	0	200	129	329
Colville Agency—																
Colville.....	841	0	659	88	0	0	0	88	101	0	470	659	0	0	0	0
Spokane Subagency.....	197	8	185	7	0	0	0	7	8	0	170	185	0	0	0	0
Neah Bay.....	171	0	123	9	0	13	78	100	1	0	22	123	0	105	105	105
Taholah.....	269	0	226	12	0	19	0	31	22	0	173	226	0	0	0	0
Tulalip.....	605	6	480	12	144	0	20	176	17	0	287	480	0	200	24	224
Yakima.....	730	27	642	67	39	0	0	106	21	0	515	642	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin.....	1,903	42	1,637	229	251	116	37	633	441	183	362	1,619	18	243	40	283
Grand Rapids Subagency (under Tomah).....	405	15	392	104	0	0	0	104	138	0	135	377	15	0	0	0
Hayward.....	275	3	272	19	93	0	0	112	4	0	153	269	3	93	0	93
Keshena Agency (Menominee).....	577	14	566	33	158	7	37	235	245	75	11	566	0	150	40	190

* Excess caused by transfers between schools in school year and being counted in two places.

† Data not available.

‡ Estimated.

§ 84 living off reservation and supposed to be in school are not included.

¶ 168 off reservation and supposed to be in school.

‡ 434 of these live off reservation and supposed to be in school.

§ 56 of these are in reservation sanitarium school.

INDIAN TABLE 2.—Indian school population, number eligible for school attendance, number in schools, etc., and capacity of Government schools provided for Indian children during fiscal year ended June 30, 1927—Continued

States and agencies	Number of school age (6 to 18 years, inclusive)	Number in school under 6 or over 18 years	Total eligible children (including column 2)	Indian children enrolled in schools								Eligibles not in school	Capacity of Government schools				
				Government					Mission and private		Public		Total in school	Reservation boarding	Reservation day	Total capacity	
				Non-reservation boarding	Reservation boarding	In other reservation schools	Day	Total	Boarding	Day							
Wisconsin—Continued.																	
Lac du Flambeau	153	0	140	29	0	102	0	131	8		1	140		0	0		0
Laona Subagency (under Lac du Flambeau)	493		267	44		7	0	51	46	108	62	267		0	0		0
La Pointe—Bad River and Red Cliff	503	12	463	49	148	0	0	197	215	0	51	463	0	135	0		135
Wyoming: Shoshone	164	11	164	0	0	0	18	18	0	0	0	18	140	20	0		20
Florida Seminoles																	
Capacity of nonreservation schools																	9,825

RECAPITULATION

Indian children of school age	82,383
Indian children eligible for school attendance	76,843
Government schools:	
Nonreservation boarding	9,616
Reservation boarding	11,616
Day	4,390
Mission schools:	25,622
Contract boarding	2,030
Noncontract—	
Boarding	3,327
Day	1,266
	5,005
Private or State schools, contract boarding	7,035
Public schools	286
	35,124
Total all classes	68,067
Number of eligible children not in school	8,776

INDIAN TABLE 3.—Location, capacity, enrollment, attendance, and highest grade taught, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1927

States, agencies, and names of schools	Capacity	Total enrollment	Average attendance	Highest grade taught	Class of school
Grand total.....	33,195	32,425	27,618	-----	
Arizona.....	7,647	6,573	5,671	-----	
Colorado River.....	80	78	70	6	Reservation boarding.
Fort Apache Agency.....	570	562	448	-----	
Fort Apache.....	360	376	357	7	Do.
Canon.....	40	43	39	3	Day.
Cibecus.....	40	43	41	3	Do.
East Fork.....	110	83	-----	6	Mission boarding and day
Cibecus.....	20	17	11	4	Lutheran. Mission day; Lutheran.
Fort Mojave.....	250	296	273	6	Reservation boarding.
Havasupai.....	35	16	15	5	Day.
Hopi Agency.....	528	515	479	-----	
Hopi.....	148	171	153	5	Reservation boarding.
Chimopovy.....	50	52	49	4	Day.
Hotevilla-Bicabi.....	88	82	81	6	Do.
Orabi.....	80	67	62	6	Do.
Polacca.....	90	87	90	5	Do.
Second Mesa.....	72	56	54	4	Do.
Kaibab Subagency (under Paiute Agency).....	22	25	16	4	Do.
Leupp Agency.....	400	414	381	6	Reservation boarding.
Phoenix.....	900	989	916	10	Nonreservation boarding.
Pima Agency.....	1,094	665	597	-----	
Pima.....	230	241	236	6	Reservation boarding.
Blackwater.....	36	35	28	3	Day.
Casa Blanca.....	40	18	14	3	Do.
Chiu Chuischu.....	40	17	12	4	Do.
Co-op Village.....	25	20	17	3	Do.
Gila Crossing.....	40	35	26	4	Do.
Maricopa.....	40	29	28	3	Do.
Pima.....	20	14	14	3	Do.
Santan.....	24	23	20	3	Do.
Sacate (St. Francis Bor- gata).....	24	12	8	3	Mission day; Catholic.
St. Catherine's (Santa Cruz).....	35	19	15	2	Do.
St. Johns.....	400	105	103	7	Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Francis (Ak-chin).....	30	19	18	4	Mission day; Catholic.
St. Michaels.....	30	17	15	3	Do.
St. Peters (Casa Blanca).....	20	14	12	3	Do.
Santa Cruz.....	30	15	13	3	Do.
Stotonic.....	30	22	18	3	Mission day; Presbyterian
Salt River Agency.....	152	125	104	-----	
Camp McDowell.....	30	16	13	4	Day.
Lehl.....	32	30	27	4	Do.
Salt River.....	90	79	64	5	Do.
San Carlos Agency.....	436	358	294	-----	
Rice Station.....	216	197	170	6	Reservation boarding.
San Carlos.....	100	67	49	3	Day.
Bylas.....	80	48	41	5	Mission day; Lutheran.
Peridot.....	40	46	34	5	Mission day.
Sells Agency.....	752	473	148	-----	
Santa Rosa.....	40	40	16	3	Day.
San Xavier.....	120	105	93	3	Do.
Sells.....	40	24	19	4	Do.
Vamori.....	40	23	20	4	Do.
Anegam.....	60	20	-----	3	Mission day; Catholic.
Cowlic.....	36	47	-----	-----	Do.
Lourdes.....	36	-----	-----	-----	Do.
Passinemo.....	30	19	-----	3	Do.
San Miguel.....	45	28	-----	3	Do.
Do.....	25	23	-----	4	Mission day; Presbyterian.
St. Anthonys.....	120	93	-----	5	Mission day; Catholic.
Tucson Training.....	160	51	-----	8	Mission boarding; Presbyterian

INDIAN TABLE 3.—Location, capacity, enrollment, attendance, and highest grade taught, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1927—Continued

States, agencies, and names of schools	Capacity	Total enrollment	Average attendance	Highest grade taught	Class of school
Arizona—Continued.					
Southern Navajo Agency.....	1,315	962	939	-----	
Navajo.....	400	465	448	6	Reservation boarding.
Chin Lee.....	160	164	157	5	Do.
Tohatchi.....	250	275	240	5	Do.
Cornfields.....	25	33	24	3	Day.
Luki Chuki.....	60	25	70	3	Do.
Ganado.....	145	-----	-----	-----	Mission day; Presbyterian.
St. Michaels.....	275	-----	-----	-----	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Theodore Roosevelt.....	450	441	437	6	Nonreservation boarding.
Truxton Canon.....	200	231	216	6	Reservation boarding.
Western Navajo Agency.....	463	433	338	-----	
Western Navajo.....	308	340	269	5	Do.
Marsh Pass.....	120	65	48	1	Do.
Moencopi.....	35	28	21	5	Day.
California.....					
	1,837	1,891	1,707	-----	
Fort Bidwell.....	100	96	90	6	Reservation boarding.
Fort Yuma.....	200	196	178	6	Do.
Hoopa Valley.....	165	177	161	7	Do.
Mission Agency.....	265	160	137	-----	
Campo.....	20	17	12	5	Day.
Mesa Grande.....	30	23	16	5	Do.
Pala.....	30	21	17	5	Do.
Rincon.....	30	25	20	6	Do.
Volcan.....	30	15	13	5	Do.
St. Boniface.....	125	59	59	8	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Sacramento Agency.....					
	107	83	63	-----	
Auberry.....	32	16	14	6	Day.
Burroughs.....	20	16	13	6	Do.
Pinolville (Round Valley).....	23	19	15	6	Do.
Tule River.....	32	32	21	6	Do.
Sherman.....	1,000	1,179	1,078	12	Nonreservation boarding.
Colorado.....					
	280	224	209	-----	
Consolidated Ute Agency.....	280	224	209	-----	
Allen.....	30	11	4	6	Day.
Ute Mountain.....	150	103	98	5	Reservation boarding.
Ignacio.....	100	110	107	6	Do.
Florida Seminole.....					
	15	17	8	4	Day.
Idaho.....					
	384	264	242	-----	
Coeur d'Alene Agency.....	60	19	16	-----	
Kalispel.....	30	9	8	6	Day.
Kootenai.....	30	10	8	6	Do.
Desmet.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Fort Hall Agency.....					
	224	196	186	-----	
Fort Hall.....	200	168	158	6	Reservation boarding.
Good Shepherd.....	24	28	28	4	Mission boarding; Episcopal.
Fort Lapwai Agency.....					
	100	49	40	-----	
St. Joseph's.....	100	49	40	8	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Iowa.....					
	70	48	34	-----	
Sac and Fox Agency.....	70	48	34	-----	
Fox.....	40	22	17	6	Day.
Mesquakie.....	30	26	17	6	Do.
Kansas.....					
	880	1,006	860	-----	
Haskell.....	850	980	841	12	Nonreservation boarding.
Potawatomi Subagency— No. 1 (Kickapoo).....	30	26	19	6	Day.

INDIAN TABLE 3.—Location, capacity, enrollment, attendance, and highest grade taught, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1927—Continued

States, agencies, and names of schools	Capacity	Total enrollment	Average attendance	Highest grade taught	Class of school
Michigan.....	872	416	356	-----	
Mackinac Agency.....	472	-----	-----	-----	
Baraga (Holy Name).....	152	-----	-----	6	Mission boarding and day; Catholic.
Harbor Springs (Holy Childhood).....	200	-----	-----	-----	Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Joseph.....	120	-----	-----	-----	Mission boarding and day; Catholic.
Mount Pleasant.....	400	416	356	8	Nonreservation boarding.
Minnesota.....	1,285	1,061	934	-----	
Consolidated Chippewa Agency.....	623	336	266	-----	
Grand Portage.....	20	28	19	6	Day.
Mille Lacs.....	30	38	27	4	Do.
Nett Lake.....	60	42	35	6	Do.
Pine Point.....	53	90	55	6	Do.
St. Benedict's.....	130	138	130	-----	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Pipestone.....	300	322	321	8	Nonreservation boarding.
Red Lake Agency.....	362	403	347	-----	
Red Lake.....	92	129	107	6	Reservation boarding.
Cross Lake.....	90	90	85	6	Do.
St. Mary's.....	180	184	155	8	Contract mission boarding Catholic.
Mississippi.....	170	130	90	-----	
Choctaw Agency.....	170	130	90	-----	
Bokhomo.....	50	15	10	2	Day.
Pearl River.....	30	42	27	4	Do.
Standing Pine.....	30	27	20	6	Do.
Tucker.....	30	26	19	6	Do.
Redwater.....	30	20	14	3	Do.
Montana.....	1,201	1,102	941	-----	
Blackfeet Agency.....	274	262	236	-----	
Blackfeet.....	144	160	142	6	Reservation boarding.
Heart Butte.....	30	31	26	4	Day.
Holy Family.....	100	71	68	-----	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Crow Agency.....	110	69	52	-----	
Big Horn.....	30	18	13	7	Mission day; Baptist.
St. Ann's.....	25	17	15	5	Mission day; Catholic.
St. Mary's.....	30	16	10	5	Do.
San Xavier.....	25	18	14	6	Do.
Flathead Agency.....	125	140	140	-----	
St. Ignatius.....	125	140	140	8	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Fort Belknap Agency.....	250	188	157	-----	
Fort Belknap.....	109	127	104	6	Reservation boarding.
Lodgepole.....	30	26	20	5	Day.
St. Paul's.....	120	35	33	7	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Fort Peck Agency.....	170	137	118	-----	
Fort Peck.....	120	88	76	6	Reservation boarding.
Latter-day Saints.....	40	3	3	-----	Mission boarding; Mormon.
Wolf Point.....	50	46	39	-----	Mission boarding and day Presbyterian.
Rocky Boy's.....	40	52	43	4	Day.
Tongue River Agency.....	232	254	195	-----	
Tongue River.....	80	102	80	6	Reservation boarding.
Birney.....	47	45	38	4	Day.
Lame Deer.....	40	45	24	4	Do.
St. Labre's.....	65	62	53	9	Contract mission boarding Catholic.

INDIAN TABLE 3.—Location, capacity, enrollment, attendance, and highest grade taught, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1927—Continued

States, agencies, and names of schools	Capacity	Total enrollment	Average attendance	Highest grade taught	Class of school
Nebraska	500	682	583	10	Nonreservation boarding.
Genoa	500	569	516	10	Nonreservation boarding.
Santee (under Yankton Agency). Winnabago Agency		113	67		Mission boarding and day; Congregational.
St. Augustine		47	3	6	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Winnabago Mission		66	64	4	Mission boarding; Dutch Reformed.
Nevada	830	717	629		
Carson Agency	600	569	499		
Carson	450	509	462	9	Nonreservation boarding.
Fort McDermitt	80	21	16	4	Day.
Nevada	70	30	21	4	Do.
Walker River Agency	125	67	51		
Walker River	60	30	22	4	Do.
Fallon	40	23	19	4	Do.
Lovelocks	25	14	10	3	Do.
Western Shoshone Agency	105	90	79		
No. 1	35	29	24	4	Do.
No. 2	35	44	41	3	Do.
No. 3	35	17	14	4	Do.
New Mexico	4,724	4,863	4,148		
Albuquerque	800	903	863	12	Nonreservation boarding.
Charles H. Burke	400	281	190	8	Do.
Eastern Navajo Agency	520	533	503		Do.
Pueblo Bonito	350	373	356	5	Reservation boarding.
Pinedale	30	22	20	3	Day.
Farmington	35	35	35	4	Mission boarding; Presbyterian.
Rehoboth	85	85	79	9	Mission boarding; Christian Reformed.
Lake Grove	20	13	13	3	Mission day.
Jicarilla Agency	70	62	61		
Jicarilla Mission	70	62	61	7	Mission day; Reformed Church in America.
Mescalero	110	116	114	6	Reservation boarding.
Northern Navajo Agency	500	762	621		
San Juan	400	532	423	6	Do.
Toadlena	160	230	198	5	Do.
Navajo Industrial	30				Mission boarding; Methodist.
Pueblo day schools—					
Northern at Santa Fe	527	588	446		
Cochiti	28	36	35	4	Day.
Picturis	24	15	14	5	Do.
San Ildefonso	40	16	13	6	Do.
San Juan	70	66	58	4	Do.
Santa Clara	50	52	43	5	Do.
Santo Domingo	75	97	94	3	Do.
Taos	200	179	160	6	Do.
Tesuque	40	31	29	4	Do.
St. Catherine's		96		8	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Southern at Albuquerque	732	643	506		
Acoma	100	81	59	3	Day.
Encinal	30	22	20	4	Do.
Isleta	120	93	68	3	Do.
Jemez	75	68	60	5	Do.
Leguna	48	57	51	5	Do.
McCarthy's	38	34	30	2	Do.
Mesita	38	28	20	4	Do.
Paguate	60	63	56	4	Do.
Paraje	30	30	27	3	Do.
San Felipe	60	63	59	3	Do.
Serna	28	32	29	4	Do.
Sia	30	28	27	2	Do.
Bernalillo		54			Mission day; Catholic.
Jemez	75				Do.

INDIAN TABLE 3.—Location, capacity, enrollment, attendance, and highest grade taught, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1927—Continued

States, agencies, and names of schools	Capacity	Total enrollment	Average attendance	Highest grade taught	Class of school
New Mexico—Continued.					
Santa Fe.....	450	522	458	9	Nonreservation boarding.
Zuni Agency.....	525	453	386		
Zuni.....	80	108	74	6	Reservation boarding.
Do.....	180	162	149	3	Day.
Christian Reformed.....	90	66	57	5	Mission day; Christian Reformed.
St. Anthony's Mission.....	175	117	106	6	Mission day; Catholic.
North Carolina.....					
Cherokee Agency.....	380	419	357		
Cherokee.....	300	353	320	9	Reservation boarding.
Big Cove.....	40	19	15	4	Day.
Birdtown.....	40	47	22	4	Do.
North Dakota.....					
Bismarck.....	1,179	1,214	1,056		
Fort Berthold Agency.....	115	129	127	8	Nonreservation boarding.
Fort Berthold.....	147	118	105		
No. 2 (Independence).....	24	17	14	3	Day.
Shell Creek.....	28	21	17	4	Do.
Sacred Heart Mission.....	60	48	44	5	Mission boarding and day; Catholic.
Fort Berthold.....	35	32	30	4	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Fort Totten.....					
Standing Rock Agency.....	325	333	264	6	Reservation boarding.
Standing Rock.....	342	343	304		
Standing Rock.....	202	263	235	6	Do.
Cannon Ball.....	40	23	19	4	Day.
Little Oak.....	30	23	16	3	Do.
Fort Yates Parochial.....	45	15	15		Mission day; Catholic.
St. Elizabeth's.....	25	19	19		Mission boarding; Episcopal.
Turtle Mountain Agency.....					
No. 5.....	30	43	21	6	Day.
Wahpeton.....	220	248	235	9	Nonreservation boarding.
Oklahoma.....					
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency.....	3,714	4,442	3,584		
Cantonment.....	400	496	441		
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	90	128	108	6	Reservation boarding.
Seeger.....	190	229	206	9	Do.
Chillico.....	120	139	132	7	Do.
Chillico.....					
Kiowa Agency.....	800	1,075	824	12	Nonreservation boarding.
Anadarko.....	445	573	467		
Anadarko.....	125	152	130	6	Reservation boarding.
Fort Sill.....	160	222	181	8	Do.
Riverside.....	160	204	156	6	Do.
Osage Agency, St. Louis's.....					
Pawnee.....	75	33	22	10	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Quapaw Agency.....	100	147	121	6	Reservation boarding.
Quapaw Agency.....	210	221	187		
Seneca.....	160	186	157	7	Do.
St. Mary's.....	50	35	130	6	Contract mission boarding Catholic.
Shawnee, St. Mary's Academy.....					
Five Civilized Tribes.....	40	40		12	Mission day; Catholic.
Cherokee Nation.....	1,684	1,852	1,522		
Sequoyah Orphan Training.....	300	340	292		
Creek Nation.....	300	340	292	8	Tribal boarding.
Creek Nation.....	232	302	227		
Eucheé.....	100	148	106	8	Do.
Eufaula.....	132	154	121	8	Do.

¹ Estimated.

INDIAN TABLE 3.—Location, capacity, enrollment, attendance, and highest grade taught, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1927—Continued

States, agencies, and names of schools	Capacity	Total enrollment	Average attendance	Highest grade taught	Class of school
Oklahoma—Continued.					
Five Civilized Tribes—Con.					
Chickasaw Nation	150	177	140	9	Tribal boarding.
Bloomfield					
Choctaw Nation	440	453	387		
Jones Male Academy	135	136	103	8	Do.
Tuskahoma Academy	110	110	96		Do.
Wheelock Academy	135	136	125	8	Do.
St. Agnes, Antlers	60	71	63		Contract boarding; Catholic.
Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations	322	274	249		
Murray State School of Agriculture	100	94	86		Contract boarding; State institution.
Oklahoma Presbyterian College	60	45	45		Contract mission boarding; Presbyterian.
Old Goodland	140	164	145		Contract boarding; undenominational.
St. Agnes Academy, Ardmore	85	77	62		Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Elizabeth's	50	35	33		Do.
St. Joseph's	27	23	23		Do.
Seminole Nation	100	142	82		
Mekuskukey	100	142	82	8	Tribal boarding.
Oregon					
	1,272	1,415	1,156		
Klamath Agency	122	88	66		
Klamath No. 3	102	71	56	6	Reservation boarding.
	20	17	10	6	Day.
Salem	900	1,133	964	12	Nonreservation boarding.
Umatilla Agency	150	54			
St. Andrews	150	54		8	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Warm Springs Agency, Warm Springs	100	140	126	6	Reservation boarding.
South Dakota					
	3,331	3,501	3,066		
Cheyenne River	180	227	212	6	Do.
Crow Creek: Immaculate Conception	75	55	45	7	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Flandreau	375	460	412	10	Nonreservation boarding.
Pierre	275	308	291	9	Do.
Pine Ridge Agency	1,228	1,170	989		
Pine Ridge	350	399	387	8	Reservation boarding.
No. 5	30	34	22	3	Day.
No. 6	30	21	11	3	Do.
No. 7	33	27	19	3	Do.
No. 9	30	28	13	2	Do.
No. 10	33	19	10	5	Do.
No. 12	30	12	9	3	Do.
No. 15	24	17	14	4	Do.
No. 16	36	34	21	3	Do.
No. 17	30	23	13	3	Do.
No. 19	30	10	4	3	Do.
No. 20	24	19	12	3	Do.
No. 21	30	28	17	5	Do.
No. 22	27	16	10	3	Do.
No. 23	30	22	14	3	Do.
No. 24	33	29	21	3	Do.
No. 25	30	19	15	3	Do.
No. 27	20	16	12	3	Do.
No. 28	23	19	13	4	Do.
No. 29	30	19	12	3	Do.
Holy Rosary	325	359	340	7	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Rapid City	315	362	326	9	Nonreservation boarding.
Rosebud Agency	883	919	791		

1 Estimated.

INDIAN TABLE 3.—Location, capacity, enrollment, attendance, and highest grade taught, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1927—Continued

States, agencies, and names of schools	Capacity	Total enrollment	Average attendance	Highest grade taught	Class of school
South Dakota—Continued.					
Rosebud Agency—Contd.					
Rosebud.....	250	294	254	7	Reservation boarding.
Blackpipe.....	25	31	29	3	Day.
Cut Meat.....	24	34	22	5	Do.
He Dog's Camp.....	27	39	30	4	Do.
Little Crow Camp.....	26	21	17	4	Do.
Milk's Camp.....	29	30	20	4	Do.
Oak Creek.....	26	25	21	5	Do.
Spring Creek.....	26	26	14	4	Do.
St. Francis.....	450	419	384	10	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Utah.....					
Paiute Agency.....					
Paiute Agency.....	70	54	44		
Goshute.....	30	35	28	4	Day.
Shivwitz.....	40	19	16	4	Do.
Uintah and Ouray: Uintah.....	110	151	129	8	Reservation boarding.
Washington.....					
Colville Agency.....					
Colville Agency.....	90	10	8		
No. 7.....	25	10	8	5	Day.
St. Mary's.....	65				Mission boarding; Catholic.
Neah Bay Agency.....					
Neah Bay.....	60	56	40	6	Day.
Quileute.....	60	23	14	6	Do.
Tulalip Agency.....					
Tulalip.....	210	265	208		
Tulalip.....	180	228	193	9	Reservation boarding.
Jamestown.....	30	20	15	6	Day.
St. George.....		17		5	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Wisconsin.....					
Hayward.....					
Hayward.....	2,009	1,518	1,254		
Keshena Agency.....					
Keshena Agency.....	170	169	149	6	Reservation boarding.
Keshena.....	550	538	466		
Keshena.....	140	171	147	8	Do.
Neopit.....	40	37	27	8	Day.
St. Anthony's.....	120	75	70	8	Mission day; Catholic.
St. Joseph's.....	250	255	222	8	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Lac du Flambeau.....					
Lac du Flambeau.....	160	194	184	6	Reservation boarding.
La Pointe Agency.....					
La Pointe Agency.....	804	256	122		
Bayfield (Holy Family).....	402	128		8	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Odanah, St. Mary's.....	200	54	54	10	Mission day; Catholic.
St. Mary's Mission.....	150	28	28	7	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Red Cliff.....	52	46	40	8	Mission day.
Tomah.....					
Tomah.....	325	361	333	9	Nonreservation boarding.
Wyoming.....					
Shoshone Agency.....					
Shoshone Agency.....	345	363	290		
Shoshone.....	345	363	290		
Shoshone.....	135	148	119	7	Reservation boarding.
Shoshone Mission.....	20	14	13	5	Mission boarding; Episcopal.
St. Michael's.....	60	77	73	6	Contract mission boarding; Episcopal.
St. Stephen's.....	130	124	85	6	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.

INDIAN TABLE 3.—*Location, capacity, enrollment, attendance, and highest grade taught, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1927*—Continued

GENERAL SUMMARY

Class	Number	Capacity	Enrollment	Average attendance
Government:				
Nonreservation boarding.....	19	9,825	11,187	9,950
Tribal boarding.....	8	1,162	1,343	1,065
Reservation boarding.....	51	9,572	10,771	9,530
Day.....	129	5,413	4,465	3,596
Total.....	206	25,972	27,766	24,141
Mission, private, or State:				
Contract boarding.....	18	2,312	2,250	1,996
Noncontract boarding.....	32	3,118	1,339	828
Noncontract day.....	33	1,793	1,070	653
Total.....	83	7,223	4,659	3,477
Total in all schools.....	289	33,195	32,425	27,618

INDIAN TABLE 4.—Value of Indian individual and tribal property, June 30, 1927

States and agencies	Total value of individual and tribal property	Individual								
		Total	Lands, exclusive of timber	Timber	Estimated value of oil, gas, lead, zinc, coal, and other minerals in soil	Funds in banks and in hands of superintendents	Homes, barns, furniture, etc.	Wagons, autos, implements, etc., including autos	Livestock and poultry on hand	Crops and miscellaneous supplies on hand
Total, 1927	\$1,716,815,123	\$796,708,737	\$411,456,973	\$15,177,881	\$223,962,597	\$73,905,778	\$30,365,835	\$9,073,846	\$27,682,876	\$5,061,751
1926	1,693,844,806	538,818,335	345,834,214	15,953,652	22,926,481	18,087,619	7,189,495	28,777,866	-----	-----
1925	1,656,046,550	528,776,459	393,621,334	12,043,813	56,808,419	25,303,197	8,919,858	30,151,557	-----	-----
1924	1,052,849,047	507,482,199	388,021,811	13,896,273	35,675,619	23,922,881	9,524,091	36,441,524	-----	-----
1923	1,010,870,519	535,956,774	414,685,984	15,411,616	36,193,841	23,749,104	9,436,285	36,434,944	-----	-----
1922	727,746,397	529,681,226	411,070,685	11,615,800	34,760,344	24,713,360	8,857,181	38,663,856	-----	-----
1921	716,705,500	526,105,349	415,557,329	9,859,748	28,088,371	24,069,875	8,266,364	40,263,661	-----	-----
Arizona	50,067,742	15,469,667	7,087,520	0	0	154,871	624,590	353,403	6,668,052	581,231
Colorado River	3,718,743	990,797	800,000	0	0	14,047	35,000	15,000	50,000	76,750
Fort Mojave Subagency	39,828	8,500	0	0	0	0	1,000	2,500	5,000	0
Fort Apache	9,922,382	942,865	0	0	0	23,865	4,000	7,000	879,000	29,000
Havasupai	27,320	12,850	0	0	0	0	3,000	850	7,000	2,000
Hopi	3,822,109	1,324,600	0	0	0	90,000	50,000	29,800	854,800	300,000
Kaibab subagency (under Paiute Agency)	131,261	12,248	0	0	0	48	1,500	800	9,250	650
Leupp	688,000	279,000	50,000	0	0	0	6,000	3,000	1,220,000	0
Camp Verde Subagency (under Phoenix)	7,995	7,995	2,000	0	0	2,195	1,500	300	2,000	0
Pima	5,953,073	5,180,730	4,800,000	0	0	5,119	85,090	78,208	128,482	83,831
Salt River Subagency (under Phoenix)	1,652,958	953,616	763,060	0	0	1,111	90,000	27,945	71,000	500
San Carlos	3,869,227	261,232	0	0	0	3,962	40,000	15,000	198,770	3,500
Sells	4,237,000	1,537,000	500,000	0	0	10,000	155,000	122,000	700,000	50,000
Southern Navajo	10,887,704	3,256,984	122,460	0	0	4,524	100,000	30,000	3,000,000	0
Truxton Canon	1,055,142	46,250	0	0	0	0	2,500	1,000	42,750	0
Western Navajo	4,055,000	655,000	50,000	0	0	0	50,000	2,000	500,000	35,000
California	16,698,706	11,493,482	6,268,450	1,891,782	500,000	426,227	995,600	425,500	543,402	442,621
Bishop Subagency (under Walker River)	(*)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Fort Bidwell	305,237	305,237	149,023	18,000	0	46,214	45,000	25,000	10,000	12,000
Fort Yuma	1,938,021	1,763,279	1,470,600	0	0	5,133	31,600	31,700	12,025	212,221
Hoopa Valley	1,384,390	876,530	377,464	273,782	0	23,784	100,000	16,800	76,000	8,700
Mission	4,687,638	1,225,052	961,979	0	0	1,096	105,000	52,000	95,377	9,600
Sacramento	8,383,420	7,323,384	3,309,384	1,600,000	500,000	350,000	714,000	300,000	350,000	200,000

* Previous years' values too high.
 † No reports for previous years.

‡ 1926 figures.
 § No estimate last year.

¶ Included with Walker River.

INDIAN TABLE 4.—Value of Indian individual and tribal property, June 30, 1927—Continued

State and agencies	Total value of individual and tribal property	Individual								
		Total	Lands, exclusive of timber	Timber	Estimated value of oil, gas, lead, zinc, coal, and other minerals in soil	Funds in banks and in hands of superintendents	Homes, barns, furniture, etc.	Wagons, autos, implements, etc., including autos	Livestock and poultry on hand	Crops and miscellaneous supplies on hand
Colorado: Consolidated Ute.....	3,247,917	679,091	400,000	12,000	0	155,091	47,000	17,000	22,000	26,000
Florida: Seminole.....	297,000	7,000	0	0	0	0	0	3,000	2,000	2,000
Idaho.....	18,585,509	14,117,442	12,060,180	215,020	0	451,033	400,756	296,650	239,803	454,000
Coeur d'Alene.....	6,352,732	6,305,489	5,536,600	177,520	0	166,369	160,000	42,000	70,000	153,000
Fort Hall.....	6,932,036	4,399,514	3,830,000	12,500	0	47,014	90,000	75,000	70,000	285,000
Fort Lapwai.....	5,300,741	3,412,439	2,693,580	35,000	0	237,650	150,756	179,650	99,803	16,000
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	604,181	55,871	0	0	0	11,071	31,000	3,800	9,000	1,000
Kansas: Potawatomi Subagency (under Haskell).....	2,764,247	2,653,072	1,746,948	0	0	95,644	411,000	119,480	130,000	150,000
Michigan: Mackinac.....	319,643	314,968	139,300	5,000	0	38,668	95,000	18,500	12,500	6,000
Minnesota.....	14,941,674	6,739,974	4,513,000	695,500	0	729,659	361,350	202,750	223,715	14,000
Consolidated Chippewas.....	11,018,395	5,900,984	4,498,000	695,500	0	333,384	86,350	119,250	161,000	7,500
Pipestone.....	71,387	68,387	5,000	0	0	8,387	50,000	1,500	2,000	1,500
Red Lake.....	3,851,892	770,603	10,000	0	0	387,888	225,000	82,000	60,715	5,000
Mississippi: Choctaw.....	117,450	117,450	35,000	4,000	0	9,450	30,000	7,000	15,000	17,000
Montana.....	41,422,381	29,989,383	25,036,674	363,963	1,000,000	755,784	941,900	419,425	1,210,172	261,465
Blackfeet.....	4,075,222	3,570,639	3,000,000	25,000	0	27,139	200,000	100,500	156,000	62,000
Crow.....	12,326,911	11,013,352	9,155,976	74,228	1,000,000	311,409	165,500	78,425	150,605	77,209
Flathead.....	8,730,897	4,508,456	3,408,250	90,000	0	185,206	300,000	150,000	350,000	25,000
Fort Belknap.....	3,433,933	3,186,371	2,978,251	0	0	27,040	28,400	15,000	114,680	25,000
Fort Peck.....	7,973,753	7,215,650	6,496,197	174,735	0	185,518	156,000	15,000	187,500	700
Rocky Boy's.....	570,687	42,325	0	0	0	0	17,000	10,500	14,525	300
Tongue River.....	4,310,678	452,590	0	0	0	19,472	75,000	50,000	236,862	71,256
Nebraska.....	7,255,705	7,078,162	4,404,342	814,603	0	267,617	988,500	233,800	152,100	217,200
Ponca and Santee (under Yankton).....	391,330	377,998	287,998	0	0	0	50,000	10,000	30,000	0
Winnebago.....	3,172,578	3,112,723	1,866,919	814,603	0	157,301	110,000	23,800	40,100	100,000
Omaha Subagency.....	3,691,797	3,587,441	2,249,425	0	0	110,316	828,500	200,000	82,000	117,200
Nevada.....	2,719,971	1,278,068	659,631	350	0	46,917	188,350	84,000	173,820	126,600
Carson.....	988,047	339,600	133,500	0	0	2,000	140,000	44,000	12,000	8,100
Fort McDermitt Subagency.....	40,529	37,600	28,500	0	0	0	5,000	1,000	2,000	1,100
Nevada Subagency.....	688,996	50,000	0	0	0	0	35,000	3,000	7,000	5,000
Scattered bands.....	258,522	252,000	105,000	0	0	2,000	100,000	40,000	3,000	2,000
Moapa River Subagency (under Paiute).....	18,682	17,596	596	0	0	0	5,000	5,000	7,000	0
Walker River.....	829,948	807,170	525,535	350	0	43,815	31,350	10,000	79,820	116,300
Fallon Subagency.....	(*)									
Walker River.....	829,948	807,170	525,535	350	0	43,815	31,350	10,000	79,820	116,300
Western Shoshone.....	883,294	114,302	0	0	0	1,102	12,000	25,000	75,000	1,200
New Mexico.....	26,391,850	6,726,817	2,082,668	0	0	94,311	1,131,800	284,140	3,001,625	132,273
Eastern Navajo.....	2,175,798	2,175,798	1,500,000	0	0	24,298	20,000	28,500	600,000	3,000
Jicarilla.....	1,570,307	919,798	318,268	0	0	12,597	15,000	16,000	322,000	10,000
Mescalero.....	6,981,863	254,942	0	0	0	16,442	25,000	13,500	190,000	10,000
Northern Navajo.....	9,204,335	1,420,000	0	0	0	0	200,000	40,000	1,170,000	10,000
Northern Pueblos.....	1,256,860	485,240	0	0	0	0	401,000	34,140	30,000	20,100
Southern Pueblos.....	3,380,378	1,191,188	264,400	0	0	38,000	290,800	88,000	436,825	73,163
Zuni.....	1,822,309	509,784	0	0	0	2,974	180,000	68,000	252,800	6,010
New York.....	5,296,787	785,000	0	0	0	0	1,600,000	150,000	160,000	175,000
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	1,301,448	207,948	0	0	0	26,048	95,600	17,500	65,300	3,500
North Dakota.....	31,418,233	30,842,806	26,994,227	392,800	0	839,179	1,075,500	478,000	644,100	419,500
Fort Berthold.....	5,026,709	4,788,203	3,731,355	0	0	455,248	300,000	200,000	99,100	2,500
Fort Totten.....	1,612,293	1,612,293	1,379,084	12,800	0	38,409	125,000	20,000	20,000	17,000
Standing Rock.....	21,419,856	21,090,000	19,000,000	380,000	0	325,000	500,000	210,000	425,000	250,000
Turtle Mountain.....	3,359,375	3,352,310	2,883,788	0	0	20,522	150,000	74,000	100,000	150,000
Oklahoma.....	1,225,151,710	569,641,848	249,878,466	103,000	220,336,732	63,919,308	17,769,500	4,213,028	11,880,637	1,541,177
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	6,089,097	6,013,182	4,744,433	0	0	633,673	340,000	164,000	104,578	26,500
Cantonment Subagency.....	1,577,319	1,577,319	1,312,478	0	0	48,765	95,000	70,000	49,576	1,500
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	3,064,164	2,988,429	2,330,955	0	0	413,474	125,000	69,000	35,000	15,000
Seger Subagency.....	1,447,614	1,447,434	1,101,000	0	0	171,434	120,000	25,000	20,000	10,000
Five Civilized Tribes.....	394,876,415	352,094,018	210,000,000	0	100,000,000	21,633,518	7,000,000	1,800,000	11,000,000	660,500
Kiowa.....	119,448,352	118,050,813	12,868,000	0	100,000,000	1,187,628	3,055,000	260,000	275,000	305,185
Osage.....	656,919,013	46,165,302	5,650,000	0	0	34,261,637	4,500,000	1,500,000	158,015	95,650
Pawnee Agency.....	8,633,196	8,514,461	4,875,800	0	1,668,366	546,604	1,088,000	136,000	66,985	132,706
Pawnee and Kaw Reservations.....	3,578,093	3,565,256	1,620,800	0	250,000	517,602	952,000	61,000	11,485	24,852
Ponca Subagency.....	5,055,103	4,949,205	3,255,000	0	1,418,366	29,002	136,000	75,000	100,000	62,000
Quapaw.....	19,521,586	19,510,908	120,000	3,000	15,000,000	4,045,908	170,000	10,000	100,000	62,000
Shawnee.....	4,941,758	4,765,521	2,000,000	0	2,000,000	430,063	188,500	43,028	4,500	99,430

* Previous years' values too high.
† 1926 figures

‡ Lands consist of allotments on public domain.
§ No estimate last year.

¶ Included with Walker River.
‡ Included with Yankton funds.

INDIAN TABLE 4.—Value of Indian individual and tribal property, June 30, 1927—Continued

States and agencies	Total value of individuals and tribal property	Individual								
		Total	Lands, exclusive of timber	Timber	Estimated value of oil, gas, lead, zinc, coal, and other minerals in soil	Funds in bank and in hands of superintendents	Homes, barns, furniture, etc.	Wagons, autos, implements, etc., including autos	Livestock and poultry on hand	Crops and miscellaneous supplies on hand
Oregon.....	50,344,487	12,135,847	5,955,917	4,141,053	0	678,632	552,600	358,700	369,345	80,600
Klamath.....	34,988,872	4,314,404	1,020,000	2,116,000	0	508,404	250,000	270,000	130,000	20,000
Salem.....	1,142,756	929,976	574,300	260,437	0	33,739	31,800	9,800	15,100	4,800
Siletz Subagency.....	714,523	506,723	421,600	18,437	0	31,986	21,300	5,800	4,600	3,000
Grand Ronde Subagency.....	46,271	44,271	15,200	10,000	0	1,071	5,600	4,200	7,600	800
Fourth section allottees.....	1,495,580	1,495,580	145,067	1,185,317	0	6,296	104,000	3,900	50,000	1,000
Umatilla.....	3,684,136	3,610,365	3,279,978	44,000	0	81,242	112,000	30,000	162,145	1,000
Warm Springs.....	8,273,349	1,235,528	499,772	506,862	0	15,894	28,000	35,000	100,000	50,000
South Dakota.....	51,643,953	47,052,188	41,410,934	191,700	0	2,510,675	1,609,514	530,200	671,030	128,135
Canton Asylum.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cheyenne River.....	6,341,567	3,489,079	2,781,632	0	0	266,209	154,728	70,380	191,480	24,650
Crow Creek.....	2,070,843	2,020,000	1,750,000	0	0	50,000	100,000	30,000	80,000	10,000
Lower Brule Subagency.....	1,243,414	1,206,870	1,081,870	10,000	0	15,000	50,000	25,000	10,000	15,000
Flandreau.....	181,980	181,980	149,040	0	0	0	23,440	5,000	3,500	1,000
Pine Ridge.....	14,285,735	13,142,966	12,240,000	181,700	0	391,281	180,000	60,000	80,000	9,985
Rosbud.....	22,458,901	21,954,587	19,208,000	0	0	1,434,107	750,000	287,480	225,000	50,000
Sisseton.....	2,578,630	2,573,823	2,308,200	0	0	53,387	151,346	22,340	21,050	17,500
Yankton.....	2,482,883	2,482,883	1,892,192	0	0	300,691	200,000	30,000	60,000	0
Utah.....	4,217,862	3,002,432	2,455,695	0	0	163,537	119,875	69,730	178,500	15,095
Goshute Subagency (under Paiute).....	58,811	16,726	1,095	0	0	230	2,400	1,800	9,000	2,201
Shivwitz (under Paiute).....	26,760	5,984	0	0	0	0	2,800	1,000	500	1,684
Scattered bands (under Paiute).....	49,030	15,650	6,000	0	0	0	5,800	2,000	1,050	800
Uintah and Ouray.....	4,083,261	2,964,072	2,448,600	0	0	163,307	108,875	64,930	167,950	10,410
Washington.....	49,264,133	28,589,120	17,278,901	6,290,247	0	1,498,676	1,461,900	572,740	1,252,950	233,706
Colville.....	11,664,861	6,598,725	3,960,819	975,000	0	277,906	300,000	45,000	900,000	140,000
Spokane Subagency.....	2,311,562	1,013,558	325,950	1,485,739	0	39,769	68,750	24,600	62,500	6,250
Neah Bay.....	882,071	181,796	14,908	98,238	0	0	44,000	17,000	650	7,000
Taholah.....	11,985,738	4,590,006	316,121	3,661,600	0	535,645	49,400	20,740	6,500	0
Tulalip.....	2,343,360	2,139,093	1,313,008	160,000	0	294,179	199,750	65,400	76,300	30,456
Yakima.....	20,076,941	14,065,942	11,348,095	909,670	0	351,177	800,000	460,000	207,000	50,000
Wisconsin.....	15,537,125	4,606,698	2,234,096	56,863	0	987,466	805,000	265,500	125,025	132,748
Hayward.....	646,420	617,130	412,000	10,000	0	64,157	85,000	18,500	8,525	18,948
Keshena.....	11,120,708	729,637	0	0	0	459,637	150,000	40,000	50,000	30,000
Oneida.....	986	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
Menominee.....	11,119,722	729,637	0	0	0	459,637	150,000	40,000	50,000	30,000
Lac du Flambeau.....	789,097	535,563	394,000	39,063	0	41,000	30,000	18,500	5,000	8,000
Leona.....	391,742	158,500	28,000	5,000	0	54,000	40,000	8,500	18,000	5,000
La Pointe (Bad River).....	1,821,685	1,798,395	843,998	0	0	339,397	370,000	160,000	35,000	50,000
Red Cliff.....	287,098	287,098	171,098	0	0	0	90,000	16,000	5,000	5,000
Grand Rapids subagency (under Tomah).....	480,375	480,375	385,000	2,800	0	29,275	40,000	4,000	3,500	15,800
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	97,205,409	3,123,803	815,024	0	2,125,865	45,914	30,000	50,000	155,000	12,000

¹ No report for previous year.

² 1926 figures

³ Lands consist of allotments on public domain.

⁴ Previous values too low.

⁷ No data.

INDIAN TABLE 4.—Value of Indian individual and tribal property, June 30, 1927—Continued

States and agencies	Tribal						
	Total	Lands, exclusive of timber	Timber	Estimated value of oil, gas, lead, zinc, coal, and other minerals in soil	Livestock	Miscellaneous	Balance of funds in Treasury
Total, 1927	\$920, 106, 386	\$77, 622, 339	\$81, 844, 985	\$728, 535, 600	\$784, 234	\$6, 840, 172	\$24, 479, 056
1926	183, 466, 029	79, 911, 556	99, 833, 400				23, 541, 869
1925	193, 322, 867	73, 025, 936	87, 628, 254				32, 544, 972
1924	195, 366, 848	94, 640, 270	82, 821, 815				17, 904, 763
1923	224, 913, 745	85, 123, 467	112, 072, 164				28, 718, 114
1922	198, 065, 171	89, 212, 006	83, 916, 019				24, 937, 146
1921	190, 600, 152	75, 670, 453	78, 560, 153				26, 590, 306
Arizona	34, 698, 075	22, 145, 668	8, 392, 497	3, 000, 000	211, 796	134, 136	713, 978
Colorado River	2, 727, 946	2, 650, 000	0	0	0	0	77, 946
Fort Mojave Subagency	31, 328	1 31, 328	0	0	0	0	0
Fort Apache	8, 979, 517	1 385, 800	4, 015, 132	3, 000, 000	65, 000	124, 706	388, 879
Havasupai	14, 470	14, 470	0	0	0	0	0
Hopi	2, 497, 509	2, 472, 320	25, 000	0	0	0	189
Kaibab Subagency (under Paiute Agency)	119, 013	105, 159	0	0	6, 400	100	7, 354
Leupp	409, 000	400, 000	0	0	3, 000	6, 000	0
Phoenix (Camp Verde Subagency)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pima	772, 343	770, 250	0	0	0	0	2, 093
Salt River Subagency (under Phoenix)	699, 342	698, 226	0	0	0	0	1, 116
San Carlos	3, 607, 995	2, 735, 615	562, 500	0	137, 396	3, 330	169, 154
Sells	2, 700, 000	2, 700, 000	0	0	0	0	0
Southern Navajo	7, 630, 720	3, 880, 720	3, 750, 000	0	0	0	0
Truxton Canon	1, 008, 892	901, 780	39, 865	0	0	0	67, 247
Western Navajo	3, 400, 000	3, 400, 000	0	0	0	0	0
California	5, 205, 224	4, 226, 713	897, 156	10, 000	225	20, 000	51, 130
Bishop Subagency (under Walker River) †	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fort Bidwell	174, 742	160, 000	0	0	0	0	14, 742
Fort Yuma	507, 860	101, 843	401, 000	0	0	0	5, 017
Hoopa Valley	3, 462, 586	3, 441, 780	16, 156	0	225	0	4, 425
Mission	1, 060, 036	523, 090	480, 000	10, 000	0	20, 000	26, 946
Colorado: Consolidated Ute	2, 568, 826	1, 600, 000	0	100, 000	0	0	868, 826
Florida: Seminole	290, 000	280, 000	10, 000	0	0	0	0
Idaho	4, 468, 067	3, 159, 318	882, 500	0	0	0	426, 249
Coeur d'Alene	47, 243	0	0	0	0	0	47, 243
Fort Hall	2, 532, 522	2, 250, 000	7, 500	0	0	0	275, 022
Fort Lapwai	1, 888, 302	909, 318	875, 000	0	0	0	103, 984
Iowa: Sac and Fox	548, 310	364, 450	10, 000	0	0	0	173, 860
Kansas: Potawatomi Subagency (under Haskell)	111, 175	11, 800	0	0	0	0	99, 375
Michigan: Mackinac	4, 675	3, 000	0	0	0	0	1, 675
Minnesota	8, 201, 700	1, 750, 800	682, 000	0	0	2, 200	5, 766, 700
Consolidated Chippewas	5, 117, 411	0	0	0	0	0	5, 117, 411
Pipestone	3, 000	800	0	0	0	2, 200	0
Red Lake	3, 081, 289	1, 750, 000	682, 000	0	0	0	649, 289
Mississippi: Choctaw	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	11, 432, 998	4, 104, 044	5, 416, 320	1, 000, 000	175, 000	61, 375	677, 259
Blackfeet	504, 583	55, 300	380, 000	0	0	50, 000	19, 283
Crow	1, 313, 559	200, 000	24, 000	1, 000, 000	0	0	89, 559
Flathead	4, 222, 441	500, 000	3, 570, 000	0	0	0	162, 441
Fort Belknap	247, 562	157, 264	85, 000	0	0	2, 375	82, 923
Fort Peck	758, 103	407, 800	0	0	0	0	350, 303
Rocky Boy's	528, 662	468, 680	56, 320	0	0	0	3, 662
Tongue River	3, 858, 088	2, 315, 000	1, 350, 000	0	175, 000	9, 000	9, 088
Nebraska	177, 543	131, 603	10, 000	0	0	0	35, 940
Ponca and Santee (under Yankton)	13, 332	0	0	0	0	0	13, 332
Winnebago	59, 855	31, 603	10, 000	0	0	0	18, 252
Omaha Subagency	104, 356	100, 000	0	0	0	0	4, 356
Nevada	1, 441, 303	1, 389, 335	28, 355	0	1, 050	850	21, 718
Carson	648, 447	640, 800	0	0	0	0	7, 647
Fort McDermitt Subagency	2, 929	2, 400	0	0	0	0	529
Nevada Subagency	638, 996	638, 400	0	0	0	0	596
Scattered bands	6, 522	0	0	0	0	0	6, 522
Moapa River Subagency (under Paiute)	1, 086	586	0	0	0	500	0
Walker River	22, 778	17, 949	3, 355	0	0	350	1, 124
Fallon Subagency							0
Walker River	22, 778	17, 949	3, 355	0	0	350	1, 124
Western Shoshone	768, 992	730, 000	25, 000	0	1, 050	0	12, 942

† Estimated. † Previous years' values too high. † No reports for previous years. † 1926 figures. † No estimate last year. † Included with Walker River.

INDIAN TABLE 4.—Value of Indian individual and tribal property, June 30, 1927—Continued

States and agencies	Tribal						Balance of funds in Treasury
	Total	Lands, exclusive of timber	Timber	Estimated value of oil, gas, lead, zinc, coal, and other minerals in soil	Livestock	Miscellaneous	
New Mexico.....	19,665,033	9,163,666	6,489,134	3,000,000	267,160	5,900	739,173
Eastern Navajo.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jicarilla.....	650,509	375,142	244,933	0	66,000	4,560	139,867
Mescalero.....	6,726,921	619,800	5,806,080	0	200,000	0	101,041
Northern Navajo.....	7,784,335	4,274,000	62,500	3,000,000	1,180	0	446,675
Northern Pueblos.....	771,620	542,325	228,121	0	0	0	1,174
Southern Pueblos.....	2,189,190	2,062,602	125,000	0	0	1,400	188
Zuni.....	1,312,525	1,289,797	22,500	0	0	0	228
New York.....	4,511,787	4,442,352	10,000	0	0	10,000	49,435
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	1,038,500	588,000	502,500	0	0	3,000	0
North Dakota.....	575,427	168,096	50,000	5,000	0	0	352,331
Fort Berthold.....	288,506	167,536	50,000	0	0	0	20,970
Fort Totten.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Standing Rock.....	329,856	0	0	0	0	0	329,856
Turtle Mountain.....	7,065	560	0	5,000	0	0	1,505
Oklahoma.....	655,509,862	11,637,351	222,512	630,150,800	150	6,520,409	7,078,840
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	75,915	0	0	0	0	0	75,915
Cantonment Subagency.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	75,735	0	0	0	0	0	75,735
Seger Subagency.....	180	0	0	0	0	0	180
Five Civilized Tribes.....	42,782,397	11,301,375	222,512	30,000,000	0	890,310	368,200
Kiowa.....	1,397,539	0	0	0	0	0	1,397,539
Osage.....	610,763,711	127,276	0	600,000,000	150	5,575,990	5,050,295
Pawnee Agency.....	118,735	46,600	0	50,300	0	0	21,835
Pawnee and Kaw Reservations.....	12,837	2,600	0	300	0	0	9,937
Ponca Subagency.....	105,898	44,000	0	50,000	0	0	11,898
Quapaw.....	10,678	10,500	0	0	0	0	178
Shawnee.....	176,237	5,000	0	50,000	0	54,109	67,128
Oregon.....	38,208,640	1,717,484	35,500,821	0	21,000	77,000	892,335
Klamath.....	30,674,468	1,200,000	28,605,000	0	0	50,000	819,468
Salem.....	212,780	13,280	199,500	0	0	0	0
Siletz Subagency.....	207,800	12,800	195,000	0	0	0	0
Grand Ronde Subagency.....	2,000	500	1,500	0	0	0	0
Fourth section allottees.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Umatilla.....	73,771	904	0	0	0	0	72,867
Warm Springs.....	7,037,821	490,000	6,499,821	0	21,000	27,000	0
South Dakota.....	4,591,765	1,825,944	417,873	0	16,428	2,102	2,329,418
Canton Asylum.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cheyenne River.....	2,852,488	1,516,888	0	0	9,590	2,102	1,323,908
Crow Creek.....	50,843	1,500	0	0	0	0	49,343
Lower Brule Subagency.....	36,544	0	0	0	0	0	36,544
Flandreau.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pine Ridge.....	1,142,769	207,556	417,873	0	6,838	0	510,502
Rosebud.....	504,314	100,000	0	0	0	0	404,314
Sisseton.....	4,807	0	0	0	0	0	4,807
Yankton.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah.....	1,215,430	827,786	47,000	20,000	0	1,200	319,444
Goshute Subagency (under Paiute).....	42,085	34,490	5,000	0	0	0	2,685
Shivwitz (under Paiute).....	20,776	20,226	0	0	0	400	150
Scattered bands (under Paiute).....	33,380	28,160	0	0	0	800	4,420
Uintah and Ouray.....	1,119,189	745,000	42,000	20,000	0	0	312,189
Washington.....	20,675,013	2,762,746	17,490,000	0	1,425	2,000	418,842
Colville.....	5,066,136	1,042,309	3,975,000	0	0	0	48,827
Spokane Subagency.....	1,298,004	166,150	1,067,765	0	1,375	0	62,714
Neah Bay.....	700,275	27,260	670,965	0	50	2,000	0
Taholah.....	7,395,732	60,874	7,290,000	0	0	0	44,858
Tulalip.....	204,267	0	0	0	0	0	204,267
Yakima.....	6,010,999	1,466,153	4,488,670	0	0	0	58,176
Wisconsin.....	10,930,427	3,813,937	4,032,282	0	0	0	3,084,208
Hayward.....	29,290	10,000	500	0	0	0	18,790
Keshena.....	10,391,071	3,453,590	4,000,000	0	0	0	2,937,481
Oneida.....	986	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	986
Menominee.....	10,390,085	3,453,590	4,000,000	0	0	0	2,936,495
Lac du Flambeau.....	253,534	102,057	31,782	0	0	0	119,695
Laona.....	233,242	225,000	0	0	0	0	8,242
La Pointe (Bad River).....	23,290	23,290	0	0	0	0	0
Red Cliff.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Rapids Subagency (under Tomah).....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	94,081,606	1,608,246	755,035	91,250,000	90,000	0	378,325

1 No reports for previous years.
 2 1926 figures.
 3 No estimate last year.

4 Osage Agency and school buildings, and property belonging to the tribe, \$264,521; tribal funds not yet divided, \$5,311,469.
 5 Previous years' values too high.
 6 Previous values too low.
 7 No data.
 8 Decrease from last year due to allotment of tribal lands.

INDIAN TABLE 6.—*Indian Service employees June 30, 1927*

Designation	Number	Salaries
Total.....	4,937	\$6,188,560
Schools.....	2,561	2,960,175
Agency.....	1,824	2,142,400
Miscellaneous field employees.....	368	720,445
Indian Office employees, including commissioner and assistant commissioner.....	184	365,540



IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

Passed on 17th July 1881. (Lancaster, 1881.)



201
105

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
ROY O. WEST, SECRETARY
CHARLES H. BURKE, COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

EXTRACTS FROM THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
FISCAL YEAR, 1928

RELATING TO THE

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON

1928

1000

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

THE YEAR'S WORK IN BRIEF

The report of the Institute for Government Research, which made perhaps the most comprehensive survey of Indian affairs ever undertaken, was received near the close of the fiscal year and is now being studied by the department. An engineering survey of the principal irrigation projects of the Indians was made during the year and the comprehensive report and recommendations submitted are having the attention of the officers of the department. An appropriation of \$25,000 for the employment of graduates of agricultural colleges, scientifically trained and qualified, to supervise the agricultural activities of the Indians will partially fill a long-felt need in the Indian Service. The various State colleges and universities of the Western States cooperated in working out the problems of Indian agriculture and stock raising. Farmers' short courses were held during the fall and winter of 1927-28, faculties volunteering their services and officials tendering the free use of buildings and equipment. There has been an increase in the enrollment of Indians in the junior high and senior high school years, the increase in 1928 over the prior year being 428 in the former and 231 in the latter. The reorganization of the Indian medical service, which was put into effect in 1926, resulted in better coordination of health activities. Cooperative arrangements have been made with other Federal health agencies; also with those which are State, local, and voluntary. An authorization of an appropriation of \$1,200,000 has been obtained to buy lands for the large number of Navajo Indians in New Mexico and Arizona scattered over the public domain. The Coolidge Dam, on the Gila River in Arizona, under construction at an estimated cost of \$5,850,000, including hydroelectric power development, to impound waters for adequate irrigation facilities for the Pima Indians, will be completed in the immediate future. By an agreement with the Salt River Valley Water Users' Association and the Paradise-Verde power and irrigation district, provision is made to insure an adequate water supply for the Pima Indians on the Salt River Reservation. This will satisfy a need of many years.

EDUCATION OF THE INDIANS

The administration of the Bureau of Indian Affairs of this department touches a variety of human activities. On behalf of about

350,000 Indians, it administers educational institutions and sanatoria, purchases all kinds of articles and supplies, and employs a wide range of personal service, including that of laborers, farmers, teachers, nurses, physicians, and lawyers. It erects and maintains roads, bridges, buildings, and irrigation projects. Its forestry service has custody of some of the country's most valuable timber reserves. The bureau buys and sells lands. As trustee for Indians owning beneficial interests in real and personal property, it supervises individual and tribal values aggregating \$1,700,000,000. Legal questions, too, are involved in much of the bureau's current work. Direction and supervision of Indians in industry, in agriculture and stock raising, and in other pursuits are influential factors in the efforts of the bureau to assimilate Indians with our population and to help them to economic independence.

In furtherance of such purpose, the bureau has constructed schoolhouses and has employed teachers. Wherever conditions permit, Indian children are placed in public schools, local districts being reimbursed for tuition. Last year there were about 35,000 Indians in public schools, but the total appropriation of \$350,000 for tuition was soon exhausted and many applications were refused. An appropriation of \$375,000 was secured for the current year, but that fund is already nearly exhausted. No tuition is paid for children of less than one-fourth Indian blood, nor for those of families whose taxable holdings within the district exceed their nontaxable holdings.

It has been found that attendance of Indian children in public schools near their homes benefits both children and their families. Incidentally, it effects a saving of public funds, as many of the children for whom tuition is paid otherwise would be placed in Government boarding schools at Government expense.

However, the segregation on reservations of Indian children during their earlier years, the nomadic life of their parents and of a large proportion of the population, and the frequent controversies and complications as to property rights make it impossible for approximately one-half the Indian children to be provided with public-school facilities. Consequently, the Indian Service now maintains for these children 204 schools, with a capacity of 26,000 pupils, and about 5,000 pupils attend mission schools supported by religious denominations. The appropriation last year for Indian education, exclusive of public-school tuition, was \$5,923,000. During the last six years Congress has increased appropriations in support of Indian education by \$2,898,825, which has made it possible to improve school buildings, to increase the number of grades, to raise the standard of teaching, and to place more children in school.

But there is opportunity for greater advancement in methods of Indian education and for improvement of the facilities provided for

children of school age. Until recently the courses offered Indians were all of elementary grades. No complete high-school courses were taught for them until 1921, and then at only one school. In 1925, three such courses were added; one was added in 1926 and a fifth in 1927. The increase during the last three years in the number of pupils—junior and senior grades—has been by 1,178 in the former and by 526 in the latter. There are now only six institutions maintained by the Federal Government where Indians may receive a high-school education. Elementary and junior high-school courses are also taught in these institutions, the senior high-school grades constituting only one department. There is not an Indian school in the United States that is strictly a high school.

Contrast these conditions with the educational advantages offered the white population. During the last decade high-school enrollment in the United States has increased from 1,600,000 to 4,000,000. There are enrolled in colleges, universities, and other institutions of higher learning nearly a million young men and women, and untold thousands of youths and adults attend night and continuation schools. The enrollment in the public high schools in the United States is approximately 1 to every 6 pupils of school age, while among Indians it is only 1 to every 20. The aggregate number of Indians in institutions of higher learning or who are pursuing extension courses is negligible.

The yearly allotments for the support of Indian schools vary from \$230 to \$260 for each student, or from \$4.73 to \$5 per week. The increase in these allotments in the last 10 years ranged from only 10 to 20 per cent. Let this per capita cost be compared with the following statistics showing the increase in the weekly cost per student, for example, in Wisconsin State institutions, and note that in Wisconsin during the last 10 years it has almost doubled.

	1916	1926
State hospital.....	\$4.92	\$7.67
General hospital for insane.....	6.72	10.17
State sanatorium.....	10.39	17.03
State prison.....	3.90	6.29
State reformatory.....	5.14	7.26
Industrial school for boys.....	3.84	8.99
Industrial school for girls (1918).....	4.02	(1923) 8.64
State school for deaf.....	5.91	11.61
State school for blind.....	8.12	15.72

Shortage of funds for the support of Indian schools makes it impossible to equip them adequately. Expenditures for such essentials as textbooks, library books, maps, miscellaneous classroom supplies and equipment, furniture for dormitories, machinery for shop and farm are so limited as to decrease efficiency. Paucity of textbooks

may be the most serious handicap, particularly since no school has an ample supply of supplemental texts by other authors. Very few schools have libraries, and it is exceptional for a school to make annual purchases of library books. Dormitory rooms are frequently without chairs. Laundry machinery in many cases is out of date, inefficient, and more or less dangerous. Many of the quarters for teachers are not comfortably furnished.

During the year the Institute for Government Research, a non-governmental agency, completed an independent survey of the economic and social conditions of the Indians. The department invited the institute to make the survey, which was begun in 1926. The institute's report was transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior on February 21, 1928. This was the most thorough and comprehensive survey of Indian affairs ever undertaken. The report, which is entitled "The Problem of Indian Administration," comprises 872 pages. It contains many constructive suggestions and recommendations for the betterment of all branches of the service. The officers of the department have been studying it intensively, and some of the recommendations have already been incorporated in the Indian program.

As the inadequacy of the educational system for the Indians was one of the reasons for the department's request for the survey and report, the following summary of the findings of the investigators on this subject is of especial interest:

The survey staff finds itself obliged to say frankly and unequivocally that the provisions for the care of the Indian children in boarding schools are grossly inadequate.

The diet is deficient in quality, quantity, and variety.

The great protective foods are milk and fruit and vegetables, particularly fresh green vegetables.

The diet of the Indian children in boarding schools is generally notably lacking in these protective foods.

The boarding schools are overcrowded materially beyond their capacities.

The medical service rendered the boarding-school children is not up to a reasonable standard.

The medical attention given children in day schools maintained by the Government is also below a reasonable standard.

The boarding schools are supported in part by the labor of students.

The service is notably weak in personnel trained and experienced in educational work with families and communities.

There is in connection with Indian education a problem to which especial attention is being devoted by the department, viz, the welfare of the Indians after they leave school. The purpose of the department is to develop a constructive plan by which, for a limited time, the Government can supervise them, so that they may become established and adjusted to their white neighbors.

Experience has demonstrated that it is futile to try to make all Indians farmers and stock raisers. Many will not interest themselves in those occupations. It has been believed that the young men and young women who have finished their schooling, perhaps have learned trades and prefer not to return to their reservations, should be encouraged to seek employment elsewhere. Thus many of them have formed lucrative connections in business.

Education of such a primitive people in the conservation and management of their resources is naturally a slow process. Even to-day superstition causes Indian homes to be abandoned because an Indian or Indians have died in them. Startling instances of human suffering in attempts to appease the gods frequently come to notice.

The present Secretary of the Interior recently has visited reservations in Montana, Arizona, and New Mexico, where he inspected the Indian school system—day and boarding—and studied the problem of vocational guidance. For a number of years many Indians, particularly the Apaches, have been employed in Arizona copper mines, but there has been no definite plan for guiding them and little thought has been given to conserving their earnings. It is reported that last year the Apaches on the San Carlos Reservation earned about \$400,000 in mines, on roads, and in the fields, but at the year's end they had no savings. In contrast, the achievements of a group of 120 Indian boys from three schools in New Mexico, who were employed in the sugar-beet fields of Colorado, under close supervision, may be cited. Their earnings aggregated \$17,250 for the summer, and their savings amounted to \$10,180, which they took back to their schools for their own uses.

The wide distribution of the Indians adds to the difficulties of administration. With 200 tribes scattered over 26 States, the problem is complicated not only by distance, but by climate, environment, and tribal customs. The disintegration of tribes and the division of tribal lands among individual families further complicate. Where, formerly, Indians were considered collectively, they now more and more require consideration individually.

It will be recalled that the Fort Belknap Reservation in Montana comprised over 600,000 acres of land, and the Indians at one time had a tribal or communal interest in the total area. This interest was divided in 1925 by approval of allotments to individuals, which separated the former tribal holding into 1,171 parcels. Where previously the business of the reservation was conducted by the bureau as one unit, now each parcel and its owner must receive attention: individual allotments may be leased or sold; heirs must be discovered and their rights adjudicated; allotments may be bartered and exchanged between the Indian owners; patents in fee may issue; taxes are an ever present concern; fraudulent purchases from

Indians of their trust lands are attempted, and frequently with success; individual complaints of all kinds constantly present themselves.

The issuance of trust patents to individual Indians entails the maximum of care and responsibility for the bureau—until the Indians shall have sold their allotments. Then fee patents issue to the new owners, usually whites.

There are many instances of Indians alienating their lands and dissipating the proceeds, who, left on their own resources, have applied themselves to useful pursuits. They have put to use knowledge and training of their school days with satisfactory results. This applies especially to those Indians who had manual training in school and are equipped for employment in shops, garages, and like industrial plants.

Students of the problems of the Indian quite generally condemn the rationing system, which has encouraged idleness and has deprived the object of the Government's bounty of his independence and manly attributes. It has stimulated the tendency to lease lands for inadequate rentals to enterprising whites, who permit the soil to be impoverished and the crude improvements to depreciate.

In an endeavor to correct such tendencies of the Indian, the bureau has been using a recent appropriation for the employment of six agricultural directors, technically trained as to soils, rotation of crops, breeding of livestock, etc. It is proposed also to assign to each Indian reservation at least one such expert farmer, with duties similar to those of the so-called county agent in agricultural States.

Subject to the efficient execution of a definite program of improvement, it is believed that no better use can be made of tribal funds than the establishment of reimbursable appropriations through which members of the tribe can be assisted in farming, livestock raising, home building, and other industrial operations. Such vocations will elevate the scale of living of the individuals directly benefited and through example react to the good of the whole tribe. To June 30, 1928, some \$1,542,968 of tribal money had been so used, all of which save \$96,350 has been repaid. This unpaid balance is secured by agreements.

Attention is called to this significant statement in the letter of transmittal of the report of the Institute for Government Research:

The members of the survey staff wish me to say clearly in this letter that in almost every activity of the Indian Service they found wide variation between the best and the worst. The best at times approaches the ideal; frequently the survey staff has been able to take as their standard for comparison the attainments of the Indian Service itself. The worst often falls far below the normal.

It may be stated that in certain of the schools visited by the present Secretary of the Interior instruction and recitations compared favorably with those to be heard in schools for white children. The Bureau

of Education of this department has been directed to cooperate with the Indian Service in an effort to improve the educational system of the Indians. This is expected to result in a program conforming to modern methods among whites and yet providing a practical plan suitable to the Indians. It seems clear that the traditional school system of the whites is not immediately applicable in its entirety to the needs of Indian children.

It is hoped that closer cooperation may be established between States having Indian populations and the Federal Government in dealing with questions of education, health, and law enforcement. Probably States should ultimately assume complete responsibility for the Indians within their borders, but pending that time there is much to be done by the Federal service.

The department has recognized that general conditions, as outlined, are of long standing, that they can not be remedied in a brief period, and that unwieldy appropriations, if made, could not be wisely expended in a single year; and so it is recommended that there be regular and reasonable annual increases, which will enable the department to readjust its personnel and activities.

MIDDLE RIO GRANDE CONSERVANCY DISTRICT

The Secretary of the Interior was authorized by Congress on March 13, 1928, to execute an agreement with the Middle Rio Grande conservancy district in New Mexico on behalf of the Pueblo Indians. The district, which is composed of white settlers in the Middle Rio Grande Valley, was formed under State law to provide irrigation, drainage, and flood control for approximately 132,000 acres of land. Interspersed with the district lands are 23,000 acres belonging to six Indian pueblos. These lands are not subject to the district law, nor to State and county taxation, the Indian being under the guardianship of the United States. However, for a comprehensive and economical development of the district, it was considered necessary to include the Indian lands, and Congress authorized the department to make a contract with the district providing for an equitable share in cost of construction.

The entire program is estimated to cost \$11,829,000. The act contemplates that the Government shall advance the Indians' share in a sum not to exceed \$1,593,311, to be repaid by cash from lessees, if and when received from such reclaimed Indian lands. About 8,346 acres of Indian lands included in the proposed development are now somewhat indifferently cultivated by the Indians under irrigation works. The water level is rising on this area, and unless drainage shall be provided considerable of the land ultimately will become water-logged and unfit for cultivation.

Some of the conditions to be incorporated in the agreement are specified by Congress. The Secretary is to determine the total acreage of the Indian lands that should bear a share of the cost. Only those lands susceptible of economical irrigation are to be taken into consideration. The average cost per acre to the Indians for the included lands can not exceed \$67.50. The Indians shall have free use of the present cultivated areas (8,346 acres) without payment of operation and maintenance charges and this acreage will be free from any lien created by the legislation. The Indians shall also have the privilege of using 4,000 acres of newly reclaimed lands without payment of rental charges, but these 4,000 acres are to bear their proportionate share of the operation and maintenance assessments. The remaining 12,000 acres of Indian lands are to be leased, the rentals therefrom being applied if and as collected to reimburse the Government for its advancements for and on account of the costs and benefits apportioned against the present cultivated area. The Indians are given a preference right to lease any part of the 12,000 acres, in which case they will be required to pay like rental as shall be paid by whites or others.

On August 6, 1928, a tentative agreement, prepared in the Department of the Interior, was signed by the officers of the Middle Rio Grande conservancy district and was returned to Washington for the signature of the Secretary of the Interior. As persons declaring themselves interested on behalf of the Indians requested to be heard respecting the agreement before it should be signed, a hearing was accorded them and officers of the district, by the Secretary of the Interior in Washington on September 19.

The agreement signed by the district, and concerning which the hearing was held, fixed a maximum charge to the Indian lands concerned of \$67.50 for any acre. Thereafter officers of the district, declaring that the purpose of the act is to provide that the average cost per acre shall be \$67.50, on October 12, notified the department that their previous execution of the agreement would be withdrawn, unless its language should be interpreted or changed to state that the per acre charge on the Indian lands should be an average rather than a maximum of \$67.50.

In early October the Secretary of the Interior visited New Mexico and during two days personally inspected on foot and by automobile about 100 miles of the proposed district. He met with the elected governors and Indian councils of four of the six Indian pueblos affected by the proposed development. As many as 25 Indians attended some of these sessions. At all the conferences the proposed development was discussed. At Albuquerque hearings were given to those favoring and to those opposing the plans of the district. Accompanying the Secretary were three engineers, representing the

Department of the Interior. Two of them have been in New Mexico studying the proposed development along the Rio Grande. Further action on the agreement has been withheld pending receipt of their report as to prospective benefits to be derived by the Indians, and the share of the cost which should be paid by their lands.

INDIAN CRAFTSMANSHIP

There are 355,901 Indians in the United States. They are numerous in 24 States. Last year they earned through the sale of their blankets, baskets, pottery, beads, wood carving, embroidery, and paintings, \$1,267,816. Of this sum 74 per cent, or \$944,863, was earned by the Indians of Arizona, Minnesota, and New Mexico. There is wide interest among our people in these activities of the Indians; for the preservation and encouragement of Indian arts and crafts; and in the purchase of the articles they make. In my visits to Indian reservations and schools in Arizona, New Mexico, and elsewhere I gave special attention to their handiwork. Perhaps the Government could recognize these products in some official manner and thereby render a real service to those Indians now engaged in such crafts and to those who might be encouraged to interest themselves in them. Field instructors from the Indian Service might enlist additional Indian producers.

The market for Indian handiwork at present is largely local, the bulk of the output being bought by tourists from dealers at the places of production. The demand for articles of Indian craftsmanship in distant parts of the country is negligible, probably because potential buyers question the authenticity of the articles. In the Indian country the prospective buyer feels assured of genuineness, and the Indian setting provides an atmosphere which encourages him.

To enlarge the market for Indian handiwork, the department is considering the advisability of adopting a trade-mark design which could be registered in the United States Patent Office. The design would be attractive, suggesting craftsmanship of the North American Indian. It would be in a form suitable for attachment to the various articles to be marked. Use of the trade-mark would not be compulsory, but it would guarantee that the product was genuine.

A thorough distribution of the proposed trade-marks or labels could be accomplished by placing them with superintendents of Indian reservations and schools. Those officials would issue them with proper safeguards to insure their legitimate use. It would seem that some such plan need not interfere with established trade, and, with the cooperation of Indian traders and dealers generally, the distribution could be sufficiently wide that any Indian might readily obtain the trade-marks.

The department is mindful, too, of the benefits which might accrue to the Indians if some practical guaranty of the sanitary condition of such products were devised. The whole subject is receiving careful consideration.

THE PUEBLO LANDS BOARD

The Pueblo Lands Board, established by Congress in 1924, continued its investigation of the status of Pueblo Indian lands and water rights in New Mexico. The board consists of the Attorney General, the Secretary of the Interior, and an appointee of the President, the two former acting through assistants. The Secretary of the Interior inspected the offices and records of the board at Santa Fe, N. Mex., in October, 1928, advised with the members and visited some of the pueblos. It is the duty of the Attorney General to bring suits to quiet title based on the reports of the board. After court proceedings and appeals shall have been concluded, the Secretary of the Interior is to issue patents to successful claimants.

There are 20 pueblos within the scope of the investigations, each of them comprising from 13,000 to upward of 200,000 acres. The board has completed the investigation of the pueblos of Taos, Picuris, Nambe, Tesuque, Santo Domingo, San Felipe, Santa Ana, Zia, Sandia, Isleta, and Jemez, and has filed its reports. In these 11 pueblos, 2,310 claims, affecting 26,165.6 acres, were considered and passed upon; 577 claims, affecting 18,579.47 acres, were rejected; and the remaining 1,733 claims were confirmed by the board in the claimants.

In the pueblos of Pecos and Pojaque no Indians remain, but the board will investigate and pass upon title to the lands within the areas. It is doubtful whether the pueblo of Zuni comes within the law, and few adverse claims exist in Laguna and Acoma. The investigations in these five pueblos therefore will be less complicated and onerous. The remaining four pueblos—San Juan, Santa Clara, San Ildefonso, and Cochiti—are distributed over an area of about 125 miles in length and 100 miles in width.

The work of the board involves hearings and investigations on each claim, the collection, translation, and abstracting of thousands of deeds, the examination of great numbers of witnesses, the study of extent, source, and character of Indian water rights and of adverse appropriations of Indian water by non-Indians. The board must consider the history and status of conflicting Spanish grants. It searches tax records in various county seats (which records are often incomplete and sometimes almost hopelessly confused). It appraises land values and estimates damages. It has many other collateral duties.

The amount of damage suffered by Indians for loss of lands and water through failure of the United States to prosecute rights of the United States or of the Indians, is also determined by the board, as is also the value of lands lost by settlers through adjudications of the board.

Congress has already made appropriations to cover losses on the Pueblos of Tesuque and Jemez, based on reports of the board, and recommendations will be made to the next Congress for appropriations to cover the awards on certain other pueblos. These funds are to be used under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior for rehabilitating the pueblos, for the purchase of land, and for the recovery of water.

There are but few of the Sandias left, and these are reported to be backward. The population of the other pueblos remains almost stationary. Some of them are distinctly progressive and energetic; others are apathetic and unable or unwilling to adapt themselves to present-day conditions. The Lagunas are undoubtedly the most prosperous and energetic of any of the Pueblo Indians. They are ambitious and enterprising, their people increasing in wealth, knowledge, and resources. The pueblos of Isleta, Sandia, Santo Domingo, San Felipe, and Cochiti have lands within the Middle Rio Grande conservancy project which proposes the irrigation and drainage of a large area on the Rio Grande in central New Mexico, as described elsewhere in this report. Upon the completion of the board's labors the status of all the pueblos should be greatly improved and the titles to the many valid claims within the pueblo areas will be cleared. The status of the various suits to that end has been reported to the Attorney General by his special assistant in Santa Fe. Generally, the courts have sustained the board's findings.

IRRIGATION OF INDIAN LANDS

A survey of the principal irrigation projects was ordered on January 19, 1927, by the Secretary of the Interior. The inspection was conducted by Porter J. Preston, engineer, Bureau of Reclamation, and Charles A. Engle, supervising engineer, Bureau of Indian Affairs. The economic condition of the projects was studied by Ray P. Teele, an agricultural economist detailed by the Secretary of Agriculture. Mr. Teele's work was terminated by death on August 31, 1927. The report, which was the first comprehensive study of the problems of irrigation on Indian lands, was filed on June 8, 1928, and has since been studied by the officers of the department.

Irrigation was first undertaken by the Federal Government on behalf of the Indians about 60 years ago. There are now about 150 irrigation projects on the various Indian reservations of the West.

The projects vary in area from a few acres to as many as 183,000 acres. They comprise a total of 692,057 acres and have cost the Government in 60 years for construction and operation, \$35,967,925.72.

The report shows that only \$979,859.79, or 3.5 per cent, of the amount expended for construction of Indian irrigation works and which is reimbursable has been collected. In only a few instances where Indian land is leased are Indians being required to pay construction charges. In the report, it is estimated that the Government will ultimately sustain a loss of about \$2,000,000 by reason of its inability to make collections on lands now in white ownership. The total collections on account of operation and maintenance of the Indian projects amounted on June 30, 1927, to \$2,638,311.33, or 29.9 per cent of the sum expended.

Approximately 70 per cent of the land susceptible of irrigation on Indian projects is in Indian ownership, the remaining 30 per cent being owned by whites. The report shows that only 362,018 acres, or 52 per cent, of the reclaimed area, are now being irrigated; that only 117,189 acres, or 32 per cent, are irrigated by Indians; and that the remaining 244,829 acres, or 68 per cent, are irrigated by either white owners or lessees. This means that only 16.9 per cent, or 117,189 acres of the total acreage on Indian projects for which water has been provided by the Government, is irrigated by Indians.

The report calls attention to the fact that on many of the so-called Indian projects most of the farming—in some cases practically all—is being done by whites, either as lessees or owners. For example, on the Wapato project, Yakima Reservation, the total acreage irrigated is 77,938, of which 4,661 acres, or 6 per cent, are irrigated by Indians; on the Blackfeet project with 7,149 acres susceptible of irrigation, only 44 acres, or about 0.6 of 1 per cent, are irrigated by Indians; on the Flathead Reservation the Indians are irrigating only 452 acres, or 1.3 per cent, of the 34,441 acres irrigated.

The Indians of the Uintah Reservation, of Utah, are doing more farming than are the Indians of any other reservation. They cultivate 15,243 acres. The Gila River, or Pima Reservation, of Arizona, is second with 12,000 acres farmed by Indians. It is interesting to note that 40 per cent of all Indian farming on projects covered by the report is on the Uintah and Pima Reservations. It is recited that on many projects the acreage utilized by Indians is continually decreasing, while the acreage utilized by whites is increasing.

Crops produced on irrigated lands farmed by Indians in 1927 had an estimated value of \$1,500,000, or an average crop value of \$21 per acre. On the same projects, the average crop value or return secured by white farmers was approximately \$40 per acre.

The report discloses that many Indians, particularly those on the northern projects, are securing insufficient returns from their irrigable land, some as low as \$6 per acre. Most of such land is not cultivated,

and grows only wild hay. The maximum farm income of Indian families on the more successful projects seldom exceeds \$300 each per year.

The ultimate irrigable area, is estimated at 1,450,021 acres, indicating that the projects now are only 48 per cent completed. To date, the average total irrigation cost per acre for the 692,057 acres is \$52. It is estimated that approximately \$29,000,000 additional will be required to complete the projects.

The report of the survey contains 75 general recommendations. Many of them will be made effective as rapidly as conditions permit. In proper cases, necessary legislation will be recommended to Congress.

The report shows that changes in economic and social conditions in the region surrounding Indian reservations have profoundly affected life on those reservations, and that many of the problems in Indian affairs are due to lack of adjustment to these changes. Increase in the white population surrounding reservations has advertised the irrigable Indian lands and the whites have increased their effort to own or control them. Desire to acquire these lands has been greater by reason of the building of railroads and paved highways, which bring the Indian lands closer to markets and make agriculture more profitable.

Costly irrigation works have been built under laws and policies that were based on the idea that the water would be used by Indians. It was thought that the Indian lacked aptitude and experience and that he might require a long, unprofitable apprenticeship, before he would become a skilled irrigation farmer; consequently provisions for use of water or for paying for works were liberally drawn. Such provisions were inadequate to meet abuses which might arise, if these lands and water supplies should pass into the control of the whites.

It has happened that on some of the reservations whites have demanded the same sort of contracts as were made for the Indians. Controversy and uncertainty have followed with consequent threatened loss to the Indians and to the Government. To adjust these controversies, it may be wise to increase the legal staff of the department. Then the rights and financial obligations of both Indians and whites may be determined.

HEALTH

The general medical work of the Indian Bureau was continued through the year with good results. The difficulties incident to the administration of this service as outlined in the Secretary's annual report of the fiscal year 1927 continue to obtain to a greater or less degree. Many years will be required before the necessary improve-

ments can be carried out to place this service on a more efficient basis, to reduce the turnover of medical and nursing personnel, still unduly high, and to create other factors which will provide a well balanced and equalized medical and surgical service for the Indian wards of the Government.

Trachoma, tuberculosis, and the diseases of infancy and childhood continue to be the outstanding health problems of this race.

It is felt that progress is being made, particularly in trachoma control, through the establishment of trachoma and nontrachoma schools and the closer delineation of the trachoma activities of the special physicians.

The following additional hospitals were constructed during the year and opened at the beginning of the new year: At the Albuquerque School, N. Mex., with 60 beds; Chin Lee, Ariz., and Tohatchi, N. Mex., schools with 15 beds each; Taos Pueblo, N. Mex., with 12 beds; and Havasupai Hospital, Ariz., with 6 beds. The new hospital at Choctaw Agency, Miss., was opened during April, with 25 beds, and nearly 100 patients were admitted up to June 30. A 36-bed general hospital was opened at the Western Navajo Agency, Ariz. Plans were also made for the conversion of the Kayenta Boarding School within the Western Navajo Reservation into a sanatorium with 40 beds for tuberculosis and 10 for general patients.

Authority was received during the past year for the installation of X-ray machines and other laboratory facilities in our general and tuberculosis hospitals. Increased facilities are being provided in our general hospitals for the treatment of advanced cases of tuberculosis not suitable for or unwilling to receive treatment in the established sanatoria.

The nursing service, which was increased considerably during the year, 21 hospital nurses having been added to the staff, will require additional numerical strength before being placed on anything like an adequate basis. The steps already taken will tend considerably toward reduction of the high turn-over in this personnel.

The public-health nursing work is being better organized, and it is felt that the quality of this service is showing considerable improvement. Twelve new positions of this nature have been established.

During the year there has been an unusually high incidence of both measles and influenza, particularly with reference to the Indian population of the Southwest. This, both directly and indirectly, is a factor of considerable importance in the lighting up of old cases of tuberculosis and in increasing the susceptibility of the younger population. The effects of an undue prevalence of these two diseases will influence tuberculosis cases for many years.

From data thus far received indications point to a decrease in the number of cases of trachoma found during this fiscal

year as compared to prior years. The factors having to do with a determination of the actual number of cases of tuberculosis are so many and so complicated that no accurate statement can be made regarding the increase or decrease of this disease.

The services of the medical and nursing personnel on the whole have been loyal and efficient. There is still at most reservations an inadequate number of both medical and nursing personnel and the physical facilities at most places are yet below accepted standards. A general improvement along these lines is apparent. In addition there has been a carefully prepared plan of expansion of present hospital facilities. On the whole, good service has been performed.

Considerable difficulty has been experienced in providing a sufficient water supply free from contamination at some places and the Public Health Service was called upon to investigate and report what methods are required to correct same. The Institute for Government Research also called attention to the need for improvement of the water supply at some jurisdictions. A consulting engineer has been added to our corps of employees for the purpose of making a survey of the water and sewer systems at every jurisdiction in the service and to make such recommendations as may be necessary to insure an ample supply of pure water and sanitary sewerage disposal.

EDUCATION

For the fiscal year 1927 there was given a comparative statement showing enrollment of Indian pupils in Federal boarding and day schools by grades and there is appended a statement extending the comparison to include the year 1928. It will be noted that while the number of beginners is 250 less than in 1925-26, there is an average increase in the number in higher grades demonstrating an advance in their studies accomplished by a considerable number of pupils and a gradual trend toward an education higher than elementary.

The following table shows a comparison by grades of the enrollment of Indians in Government schools for three school years:

	1926	1927	1928		1926	1927	1928
Beginners.....	3,288	3,015	3,038	Grade VIII.....	1,130	1,379	1,589
Grade I.....	3,070	3,150	3,103	Grade IX.....	792	994	1,239
Grade II.....	2,963	3,256	3,129	Grade X.....	492	586	662
Grade III.....	3,167	3,134	3,246	Grade XI.....	232	380	458
Grade IV.....	3,211	3,207	3,106	Grade XII.....	159	212	289
Grade V.....	2,635	2,895	3,102	Special ¹		107	193
Grade VI.....	2,133	2,469	2,663				
Grade VII.....	1,629	1,928	1,901				
					24,901	26,712	27,718

¹ Special includes pupils in sanatorium schools, pupils in ungraded classes, and a few attending secondary schools or junior college.

Later reports, embodied in Table No. 3, in the appendix to this report, will show a slightly different total for 1928.

Indian schools owned and conducted by the Federal Government were inaugurated in 1870, pursuant to an appropriation by Congress of \$100,000. The growth of the boarding and day schools has been gradual since that date, culminating at the present time in 77 boarding schools and 129 day schools, which have a total capacity for accommodation of approximately 26,000 pupils. Of the boarding schools 58 are situated within Indian reservations for the children of the tribe or tribes domiciled there, and 19 of the number are termed nonreservation schools because they are not within a reservation, but at other conveniently selected places and receive children from any or all tribes within the approximate geographical district of the school. It has been found necessary from time to time to discontinue day schools because of changing tributary school population, but on the other hand new boarding schools have been established or others enlarged within the past few years in furtherance of a policy to eventually provide educational facilities for all Indian children, deducting, of course, from the total number of eligible children those who can to advantage attend State public schools and about 5,000 who attend mission schools operated by several religious denominations. Of eligible Indian children from 6 to 18 years of age, inclusive, there are approximately 78,000, the number being more definitely shown by statistical Table No. 2.

Education of Indians in State public schools has been promoted and has rapidly increased since the year 1900, through the efforts of the bureau facilitated by congressional appropriations for payment of tuition to the public schools. There were during the year about 35,000 Indians in the public schools. This policy is believed expedient from all points of view and it may be anticipated that many children not now attending will be placed in the public schools within the next two or three years.

Existing law (act of February 21, 1925, 43 Stat. L. 958) permits the expenditure of only \$300 per pupil per year for schools having an average attendance of less than 200, and \$270 for schools with an attendance of 200 or more. Annual appropriations, however, have been less than these limitations. For the fiscal year the appropriations for boarding schools allowed expenditures at a rate of \$225 per capita, with exceptions in cases of five small schools for which \$250 was appropriated. The current expenditures by the schools were necessarily curtailed in order to avoid incurrence of deficits, and while the stringency of funds was felt in many other respects, its effect upon the supply of adequate food for pupils was more especially evident. Increases in salaries under reclassified compensation scales have

added materially to cost of operation and while the increases provided by the act of May 28, 1928 (the Welch Act), were not in effect, yet for the ensuing year these will total \$322,531. It is generally admitted that the economies which Federal Indian schools have been compelled to practice have been harmful, and more adequate funds will have to be provided if Indian education is to advance.

Extension of the platoon system of class organization to many of the larger boarding schools has been delayed until teachers, space, and facilities could be secured. However, the additional instructors necessary have been secured for a considerable number of schools and it is now possible to progress with the development of the plan. During the year attendance of pupils of the first three grades during both forenoon and afternoon class sessions was accomplished in many more schools pursuant to instructions issued to such effect.

Under prior existing law 30 days' educational leave has been allowed to instructors in Indian schools in order that their service might be rendered more efficient by attendance at college or normal summer courses for teachers. As these courses are not less than of six weeks' duration, the time allowed was insufficient and credits could not be earned by the teachers. A change in the law was secured, as provided by the act of May 8, 1928, authorizing 60 days' educational leave in every alternate year for both teachers and physicians.

INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES

Reports from the field indicate that there has been a steady increase in the acreage cultivated by the Indians. It is the purpose of the bureau to encourage efficient cultivation of a moderate-sized tract rather than to urge seeding indiscriminately without regard to quantity or quality of crops. There is not insistence that all Indians take up farming or stock raising. Where it is evident that they are not fitted for these industries or have no inclination therefor, they are encouraged and assisted in finding other employment. This is especially true of many of the younger generation who have a fair English education, together with industrial training, and hence can readily find remunerative employment.

Despite the many drawbacks to farming, such as floods, late springs, and early frosts in the mountains, and droughts and hot winds in the South and Middle West, the Indian farmers and stockmen manage to fare about as well as the average white man under similar circumstances. The superintendent of one reservation in Montana reports that although all sorts of setbacks were encountered last year, the Indians raised 51,780 pounds of garden vegetables, such as carrots, beets, onions, rutabagas, turnips, and cabbages.

One of the main objectives of the industrial program for the Indians is to have each family own and properly care for a milch cow. One instance of success in so doing was at the Colorado River Agency, in Arizona. The superintendent there selected six families and sold cows to them on the reimbursable plan. Five of the six families are producing all the milk they can use and making some butter and cottage cheese, thereby reducing their food bills materially.

The superintendent of the San Carlos Agency, Ariz., reports that last year 3,117 calves were branded for individual Indians, or a calf crop of about 55 per cent, as compared with 797 calves in 1923, when the industrial program was inaugurated.

The sheep industry was started two years ago at Fort Berthold, N. Dak., by providing 20 head for each of 7 families. In the spring of 1928 there were 19 families with sheep, some having as many as 90 head. Where this number was found the original sale was increased by a second sale on the part of the superintendent, or the Indian bought a few more head on the market. The natural increase averages about 30 head per family. The superintendent has been collecting for the Indian owners on these sheep \$1.50 per head from each wool clip and \$1 from the sale of each wether lamb. Accordingly, the Indians are gradually reducing their debt and increasing the fund for the conduct of their business.

The livestock industry throughout the country generally is again on a substantial basis, and the Indians have benefited materially through the higher prices received for their stock as the result of improved conditions. The returns which they received from the sheep industry have been particularly gratifying, and due to that fact the Indians are taking a very active interest in selecting and developing their flocks.

Satisfactory progress has been made during the year toward the removal and disposition of worthless horses on the various reservations. One concern reports that it has purchased 117,000 such horses in North and South Dakota, Wyoming, and eastern Montana. Reports indicate that from 6,000 to 8,000 horses have been sold from other reservations during the year. Arrangements have been made to dip all horses on the Blackfeet Reservation, which has been under quarantine for several years due to the presence of scab, and such horses as the Indians wish to dispose of will be purchased by the company mentioned.

An additional appropriation of \$20,000 was made by Congress to continue the dourine eradication work on the Navajo reservations. It is believed that the intensive campaign carried on during the past two years will result in the complete eradication of the disease. An active interest is being taken in the sheep industry by Indians on

reservations where it has not been carried on before. This indicates that they are beginning to appreciate the advantage of that industry as a means of support.

IMPROVED HOMES

The bureau is giving special attention to the bettering of home conditions throughout the service. Believing that substantial houses, well ventilated and constructed, with due regard to sanitary requirements, are the best preventives against disease and the highest incentive to good morals and industrial advancement, the superintendents have been instructed to lend their best efforts to induce the Indians to use every possible available resource in the building of good homes, suitable to their means and needs.

A special campaign for better homes in the Navajo country, in Arizona and New Mexico, has aroused great interest among these independent and nomadic Indians. By the judicious use of reimbursable funds, augmented by their own efforts and the utilization of native building materials, the Navajos are building a considerable number of good homes. While the movement is only in its infancy, the interest shown is so great that it may be confidently predicted that the next five years will show a rapid change from the present dirt hogan to a class of homes of which the Navajos may well be proud.

On the Fort Hall Reservation in Idaho, using funds derived from the sale of the bottom lands covered by the American Falls Reservoir, over 100 houses have been built on the allotted lands. A large number of these people heretofore lived under very primitive conditions, but they are now taking pride in their new homes and the outlook is very promising for better health and better living generally. With a comfortable home, the Indian, like everyone else, finds it much easier to work and improve his economic condition.

The Indians of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Reservations have made an unusual record in home building, having progressed so far that, taken generally throughout the territory occupied by them, their houses and outbuildings are equal to if not better than the average among the white people of the community. This splendid showing has been made possible by two factors: The fertility of the lands allotted to the Indians and the willingness of the Indians to so use their lands or dispose of surplus lands as to make it possible to finance the home building. In the campaign for better houses, the superintendent in charge made a survey of the assets of each family and pointed out to the members of the family the ways and means to be used, and in almost every instance the family has been quick to follow his advice.

Many other specific instances might be cited to show the awakening interest of the Indians in better homes. The movement is growing, and the results already obtained give encouragement for further effort.

ASSISTANCE OF OLD OR INDIGENT INDIANS

The year witnessed a new use of the reimbursable fund. The appropriation act for the year, making available \$175,000 for the purpose of encouraging industry and self-support among Indians, now provides that loans can be made to old, disabled, or indigent Indian allottees for their support, to remain a charge and lien against their lands until paid. This provision makes it possible to aid such Indians as formerly were dependent on friends and relatives or ration issues. It is now possible to advance funds for their support in an amount not to exceed 50 per cent of the appraised value of their lands. There were 63 applications of this kind approved during the past year, involving a total amount of \$11,950.

INDIAN EMPLOYMENT

The major number of requests for employment that come to the office from Indians are for positions in the Federal service. In the field superintendents act as labor agents and secure work for the Indians of their respective jurisdictions. At Blackfeet and other northwestern agencies there was considerable activity in putting Indians to work. At San Carlos a resident labor agent has induced all of the Indians of the vicinity to go to work and is extending his efforts now to adjacent reservations.

Indians having allotments with water available are achieving success in farming and stock raising, as their industry warrants. Within some reservations Indians have built and furnished modern homes, which are well kept and sometimes rival those of their white neighbors, this being brought about by the Indians finding employment regularly. In estimating the income of Indians, those who have established homes away from reservations must be included.

A considerable number of Indian boys and girls upon leaving school by graduation or otherwise find employment away from their homes in various occupations and render service creditable to themselves. Obviously the main purpose of the education which the Government is at pains to afford is to prepare them for and assist them to enter into such occupations as may serve to establish them in a future position of independence and self-support. Assistance in the matter of placing an Indian boy or girl in the most suitable occupation and environment is an essential factor of the entire problem of Indian

civilization. Assistance heretofore has been given by superintendents of schools and reservation employees to a limited extent but has not been systematized nor sufficiently organized and developed.

It would be highly important could this work be developed and sufficient moneys be appropriated for employment of a small but efficient personnel to conduct the work. This is a phase of Indian administration which especially calls for remedial action. The Indian graduate entering upon his life work is deprived of the assistance which in the case of the young white man or woman is rendered by parents or friends.

LAW AND ORDER

Legislation is needed to apply the laws of civilization to Indians on reservations. Many offensive acts are committed by Indians of which the courts can not take cognizance because the laws prohibiting such offenses do not apply to them. Indians at present are in a somewhat anomalous position. Congress has conferred Federal citizenship upon all Indians born within the territorial limits of the United States, and by virtue thereof it is claimed that they have the right of suffrage in the elections of their State. On the other hand the State laws have not been extended to Indians and consequently the State can not prosecute this class of its "citizens" for violations of the law. Legislation to correct this condition has heretofore been urged.

For the suppression of the liquor traffic among Indians, \$22,000 was appropriated, but additional funds are needed. Considerable help and cooperation have been received from the Federal Prohibition Bureau and from many State officers, but the peculiar problems of this work as related to Indians call for a larger and more thoroughly organized force than can be secured with the present appropriation.

PERSONNEL

During the year there has been material improvement in the personnel of the field service, and the passage of the act of May 28, 1928, called the Welch Act, affording increases in compensation effective July 1, 1928, should assist during the ensuing year in retaining and securing more contented and efficient employees. Arrangement was completed whereby Indians will qualify under the usual civil-service requirements which apply to white applicants, a certain preference percentage being allowed to them for appointment in the Indian Service. This plan will also open to Indians opportunities for employment in other branches of the Government service.

A plan has also been adopted permitting extension of the probationary period of appointment to better meet the special needs of our service.

TRIBAL ENROLLMENT

Mention was made in the report for the preceding year of the preparation of a final roll of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians in North Carolina pursuant to the act of June 4, 1924 (43 Stat. L. 376). The work was continued during the current year under direction of the enrolling commissioner and his report thereon is expected early in the fall.

The act of June 3, 1926 (44 Stat. L. 690), provides for a "complete roll" of the Northern Cheyenne Indians, in order that they may receive individual allotments within the Northern Cheyenne Reservation, Mont. The roll was approved by the department June 21, 1927, but mention was not made of the matter in the report for 1927.

ALLOTMENTS

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1928, 1,067 allotments were made to individual Indians embracing lands on various reservations, aggregating 101,234.42 acres, as shown in the following table:

Reservation	Number of allotments	Acreage	Reservation	Number of allotments	Acreage
Colorado River, Ariz.....	55	550.00	Crow, Mont.....	326	52,285.84
Fort Yuma, Calif.....	1	10.00	Fort Berthold, N. Dak.....	4	680.00
Augustine, Calif.....	4	162.37	Kiowa, Okla.....	1	160.00
Cabazon, Calif.....	12	483.90	Klamath, Oreg.....	5	792.79
Torres-Martinez, Calif.....	9	360.00	Umatilla, Oreg.....	1	80.00
Mission Creek, Calif.....	16	157.41	Pine Ridge, S. Dak.....	1	640.00
La Jolla, Calif.....	77	743.02	Quinalt, Wash.....	551	43,706.03
White Earth, Minn.....	3	408.65			
Fort Peck, Mont.....	1	14.41		1,067	101,234.42

In addition to the foregoing, 91 allotments were made to Indians residing on the public domain in various States, embracing 12,916.42 acres.

EXTENSION OF TRUST PERIOD

The period of trust was extended by order of the President on allotments made to Indians of the following named tribes and bands: Nez Perce, Idaho; Prairie Band of Pottawatomie, Kans.; Devils Lake Sioux, N. Dak.; Tonkawa (Oakland Reservation), Okla.; and Pawnee, Okla. The period of trust was also extended on lands patented to 16 different bands of Mission Indians in California.

CALIFORNIA INDIANS

One tract of land containing about 38 acres was purchased at a cost of \$5,000 for the use of about 150 homeless Indians located near the town of Wilton, Sacramento County, Calif. The location of this land affords the Indians school facilities and opportunities for

employment. Negotiations are pending for the purchase of a small tract containing about five acres on the Fort Independence Reservation, Inyo County, Calif., to provide home sites for three Indian families. Up to the present time approximately \$203,000 has been expended for the purchase of about 9,350 acres for homeless Indians in California.

CHOCTAW INDIANS OF MISSISSIPPI

Three separate purchases have been made, covering a total of 170 acres, which have been resold to four Choctaws of the full blood under the reimbursable plan for a total consideration of \$2,950. These tracts will afford home sites for about 20 persons. One purchase is pending for a tract of 40 acres at a cost of \$500 for the benefit of a family of five persons. To this time \$38,412 has been expended for the purchase of lands in Mississippi covering a total of 1,323 acres for resale to 44 Mississippi Choctaws of the full blood under the reimbursable plan.

ADDITIONAL LANDS FOR INDIAN USE

During the first session of the Seventieth Congress legislation was enacted providing for withdrawal from entry or other disposition under the public land laws of approximately 91,000 acres of public land for the use of Indians in several States, including about 14,000 acres for the Acoma Pueblo Indians in New Mexico, about 69,000 for the Walker River Indians in Nevada, and about 7,000 acres for the Umatilla Indians in Oregon.

ADDITIONAL LANDS FOR NAVAJO INDIANS

Pursuant to authority contained in the second deficiency act for 1928, approved May 29, 1928, \$200,000 was made available for expenditure during the fiscal years 1928 and 1929, for the purchase of land and water rights for Navajo Indians residing on the public domain in Arizona and New Mexico. The item provides for a total expenditure of not to exceed \$1,200,000 from funds belonging to the Navajo Tribe representing proceeds from the leasing of tribal oil lands. The total income from this source for the fiscal year 1927 was approximately \$346,000, and for the first quarter of 1928 it was approximately \$52,000. The estimated income for the fiscal year 1929 is \$260,000.

The tribal representatives have expressed themselves as in favor of the use of tribal funds in the purchase of additional land for those members of the tribe living on the public domain and numbering about 6,000. The livelihood of the Navajo Indian is largely dependent upon the raising of sheep and cattle. It is therefore necessary

for them to have under their ownership or control sufficient land with which to pursue their principal industry and source of support. When all necessary information has been received and considered, steps will be taken to purchase such tracts in the various jurisdictions as may be found suitable and within the limits of the amount authorized.

SALE OF INDIAN LANDS AND FEE PATENTS

During the year cash sales and deferred-payment sales were made of 417 tracts of original Indian allotments aggregating 49,731 acres and sales of inherited Indian lands comprising 851 tracts and totaling 101,682 acres. The total consideration received was \$2,321,860. Both the acreage sold and the amount received were somewhat greater than during the prior year.

By act of March 3, 1928, the sales act of June 25, 1910, was so amended as to permit retention of interest on deferred-payment notes in addition to the original payment of 25 per cent for the benefit of the Indian grantor, in cases where the sales are canceled because of default in final payment by the purchaser. This will have a favorable effect in insuring prompt payment of notes.

Patents in fee were issued to 242 applicants and heirs of allottees, covering 22,618 acres, and of the applications received 40 per cent were approved. Fifty-three certificates of competency and removal of restriction orders were approved, releasing 4,336 acres from Government supervision. Within many of the reservations much of the best agricultural land has already been sold or patented, and it is the policy to discourage sales except in cases where held by old or indigent Indians who are in need of money for support, and in cases of inherited lands where the heirs are so numerous that the lands can not be advantageously partitioned. When the heirs are less numerous (four or less) and the inherited tracts are susceptible of a fair and equal division, it is the policy to encourage partition of the property so that the younger Indians, many of whom did not receive allotments, may have farming lands and home sites which they may be thus encouraged to remain on and improve.

During the year a circular letter was sent to all superintendents requesting them to submit a list of all Indians under their respective jurisdictions to whom patents in fee were issued prior to 1921, during the trust period and without application therefor. The purpose is to afford relief if possible, through legislation or otherwise, to those whose lands were lost through lack of business efficiency or through taxation. Suits in the name of the United States are now pending to determine the question as to exemption from local taxation, of lands theretofore taxable, which were conveyed to Indians with restriction against alienation or incumbrance, except with approval

of the Secretary of the Interior, such lands having been purchased for homes and paid for with their trust funds. Also there is pending a suit to set aside sales of lands of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina for unpaid assessments for 1926, in which case the defendants assert the unconstitutionality of the act of June 4, 1924 (43 Stat. L. 376, 381), which provides that such lands shall be exempt from taxation after the expiration of the taxable year following the date of the act cited under which the restrictions were removed.

Some tracts have been set apart for mission purposes, with the consent of the Indians interested. The areas have usually been small. A few fee patents have been issued to mission organizations for sites that have been in use for not less than six years. In most cases they have been so used 15 to 20 years. Under the act of September 21, 1922 (42 Stat. L. 994, 995), a reversionary clause is placed in each patent so issued.

INDIAN SUITS AND JUDGMENTS

The United States Court of Claims in the case of *Osage Tribe v. United States*, No. B-38, commonly known as the Osage civilization fund suit, held, May 28, 1928, that it had no power to change the terms of a treaty with the tribe, which "is the function and province of the political department of the Government"; and that the plaintiffs failed to sustain their claims. The attorneys for the Indians, it is understood, will appeal to the Supreme Court.

The Court of Claims held June 8, 1925 (53 Ct. Clms., 67), that the claim of the Yankton Band of Sioux to ownership of the so-called Red Pipestone Quarry property (640 acres) near Pipestone, Minn., was without merit as these Indians still possessed the restricted treaty right of quarrying stone therein. Upon appeal the United States Supreme Court held November 22, 1926 (272 U. S. 351), that the quarry tract was the property of the Yanktons, and that it had been taken as under eminent domain for Indian school purposes by the Government. The case was remanded to the lower court for a finding and decree as to the proper amount due the band for the value of the property so taken.

April 16, 1928, the Court of Claims awarded these Indians the sum of \$100,000, with interest at 6 per cent from March 1, 1891, until paid. Appeal from the award has been taken to the Supreme Court by the claimants.

April 23, 1923, the Court of Claims dismissed as without merit the suit of the Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux against the United States. The act of March 4, 1927 (44 Stat. L. 1847), authorized an appeal to the Supreme Court, which in its decision of May 28, 1928, affirmed the finding of the lower court. The court held in brief that it had

power to consider only claims arising under treaties or laws of Congress and could not go behind them to permit recovery of amounts in excess of those provided for therein; and that power to abrogate express provisions of the treaties and statutes is political and not judicial.

During the year approximately 10 suits have been filed in the Federal Court for the Western District of Washington, claiming land on the Quinaielt Reservation, Wash., for about 45 children belonging to the Elliott and other related families. The cases have been heard but no decisions have as yet been reported.

The act of June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. L. 596), authorized certain squatters on the Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation, Nev., to obtain patents by purchase of lands which they have used for approximately 25 years. Senate Bill 2081, Seventieth Congress, first session, to authorize the issuance of patents on payment of \$2.50 per acre instead of at the appraised valuation, failed of enactment. Payment for the lands has not yet been made in most instances and action has been instituted to obtain settlement.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals of Philadelphia, Pa., in its decision of March 9, 1928, upheld the judgment of the Federal district court in a case involving the right of Canadian Indians to cross the international boundary into the United States without first obtaining a passport. The district court had held that the Indians had the right to cross freely between the United States and Canada under the terms of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain of November 19, 1794 (8 Stat. L. 116), U. S. Ex. Rel. Paul Diabo *v.* John McCanless, 18 Fed. (2) 282.

SUITS INSTITUTED AGAINST THE UNITED STATES

Suits not mentioned in the report for 1927 have been entered in the United States Court of Claims for the settlement of Indian claims, as follows:

Assiniboine Tribe, Fort Belknap and Fort Peck Reservations. Mont.; petition filed January 30, 1928.

Black River, Saginaw and Swan Creek Bands of Chippewa of Michigan; petition filed June 30, 1927.

Caddo Tribe of Oklahoma; suit filed May 21, 1927.

Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes of Wyoming, Montana, and Oklahoma; suits filed February 26 and April 13, 1927.

Chippewa Tribes of Minnesota; suits filed May 5 and July 5, 1927.

Crow Tribe, Crow Reservation, Mont.; suit filed June 13, 1927.

Delaware Tribe of Oklahoma; suits filed March 3, May 31, and June 2, 1927.

Shoshone Tribe, Wind River Reservation, Wyo.; suit filed May 27, 1927.

RIGHTS OF WAY

Codification of the regulations under the various rights of way laws was completed and will be available as soon as a printed supply can be obtained. A right of way was granted to the railroad through the San Carlos Reservation, Ariz., as one of the steps necessary to secure the abandonment and removal of the existing railroad within the flowage area of the Coolidge Reservoir. By act of April 21, 1928, certain sections of the Code of Laws of the United States of America, in force December 6, 1926, and the basic acts of Congress cited in such sections, regarding rights of way for railroads, highways, telephone and telegraph lines, and oil and gas pipe lines, were made applicable to the lands of Pueblo Indians of New Mexico. Much benefit to the Indians as well as to applicants for rights is expected to result from the provisions of this act.

Although less than during the preceding year it is noteworthy that applications for the opening of more than 700 miles of public highways have been approved.

OIL AND GAS

Oil and gas mining leases were approved on approximately 208,000 acres of restricted Indian lands within 18 different reservations. A number of leases were made within reservations where there were no oil or gas producing wells and where heretofore there has been little or no oil leasing activity, particularly within the Cheyenne River Reservation, S. Dak., where 4,960 acres were leased, and the Cheyenne and Arapaho Reservation, Okla., where 15,558 acres were leased; also 1,520 acres were leased in Montana belonging to Chippewa Indian allottees under jurisdiction of the Turtle Mountain Agency.

There were 256 producing oil wells and 27 producing gas wells drilled during the year on restricted lands belonging to allottees of the Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma, which bring the total of producing oil and gas wells on lands of these Indians under supervision to 5,290 and 226, respectively. The total number of barrels of crude oil produced and sold from lands of the Five Civilized Tribes was 25,854,133, being nearly double the amount produced during the prior year. This increase in production was due in a measure to new discoveries in the Seminole country, although concerted effort to curtail production in that region was put forth by the operators. In the Osage Reservation where an attempt was also made to hold down production as far as possible, there were approximately 4,000,000 barrels less crude oil produced than during the prior year. The Osage Tribe received more than \$11,500,000 from oil and gas leases during the year, while the Indians of the

Five Civilized Tribes received in excess of \$5,500,000 from their leases.

The income from all oil and gas mining leases on restricted Indian lands for the year amounted to approximately \$17,809,752, and the total production of crude oil was 48,891,314 barrels. About \$16,600 was collected as oil and gas leasing fees and covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts, pursuant to certain provisions contained in the act of Congress, approved February 14, 1920 (41 Stat. L. 408, 415).

QUAPAW LEAD AND ZINC MINING LANDS

The lands of the Quapaw Reservation, Okla., are rich in deposits of lead and zinc. These lands lie in what is known as the Tri-State lead and zinc mining district. Mining was first conducted within the reservation in 1902, and since 1917 the production of zinc lead ore has increased enormously. During the year the mines of these Indians under departmental supervision produced 36.2 per cent of the lead and 28.1 per cent of the zinc output from the Tri-State district, and about 3.9 per cent of the lead and 15.5 per cent of the zinc output from ore mined in the United States. At the close of the fiscal year, there were 55 departmental lead and zinc mining leases in force, embracing 7,284 acres; and 49 subleases in force covering 2,374 acres. From these leases 215,993 tons of lead and zinc concentrates were sold during the year for \$9,425,525. The royalty of the Indians amounted to \$894,820 and in addition they received \$2,869 collected as advance rental paid in lieu of royalty on nonproducing leases.

FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES IN OKLAHOMA

The remaining tribal property (including amounts uncollected from sales of tribal land and minerals) of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations is valued at \$10,444,104. The amounts to be collected from Choctaw and Chickasaw tribal property heretofore sold aggregate \$944,754. The present tribal property of the Creek Nation is valued at \$92,050 and that of the Seminole Nation at \$30,000. The amounts to be collected on Creek tribal property heretofore sold aggregate \$27,334. A few small tracts of land belonging to the Cherokee Nation are yet to be disposed of and the sum of \$153 remains to be collected on Cherokee tribal property heretofore sold, otherwise the Cherokee tribal affairs, except pending litigation in the United States Court of Claims, are practically closed.

During the year legislation was obtained under which, and upon certain terms and conditions the purchasers of the segregated coal and asphalt deposits of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations heretofore sold might obtain limited additional time within which to make payments of the deferred and delinquent installments of the purchase

price. There are approximately 12,000 enrolled Indians of the restricted class in the Five Civilized Tribes, of whom approximately 9,000 are full bloods. The present restricted allotted lands aggregate 1,737,702 acres. During the year legislation was obtained extending the restrictions on the restricted allotted and inherited lands for a period of 25 years from April 26, 1931. The cashier for the Five Civilized Tribes Agency handled during the year a total of \$32,838,363, including receipts and disbursements of all classes of funds. The collection of tribal funds amounts to \$236,164 and there was credited to the individual Indian accounts the sum of \$7,385,462. During the fiscal year there was disbursed from the restricted individual Indian moneys the aggregate sum of \$4,227,782 for maintenance of the restricted Indians and for their farms, buildings, livestock, and equipment. The total amount expended from individual Indian accounts for permanent improvements during the year was \$485,776. The above-mentioned expenditures for the benefit of the individual restricted Indians were made under the supervision of the field force of the Five Civilized Tribes Agency. From reports received it appears that the Indians are beginning to appreciate more and more each year the importance of farming their land along remunerative lines and otherwise engaging in different kinds of work for the support of their families. The restricted Indians are encouraged in their efforts to depend on their own resources and on their ability as farmers and raisers of livestock. It is reported that in open competition the products of the restricted Indian farmers have won many premiums at county, district, and State fairs. This indicates that the Indians realize the economic necessity of raising products of a high standard. Many applications have been received during the year for new homes and farm improvements, and as a result many substantial homes have been built and many more are under construction.

PROBATE ATTORNEYS, FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES

The work of our probate attorneys in eastern Oklahoma continued with beneficial results to the restricted Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes and Quapaw Agencies. Those Indians, who for want of education, lack of business experience, or because of age or other conditions are unable to properly protect themselves in matters affecting their property, are advised and assisted by these attorneys in matters relating to guardianship, administration of estates, transactions of various kinds concerning inherited and restricted property, and are advised regarding the conservation and use of their restricted lands and funds.

Besides examining witnesses and preparing cases for the courts and prosecuting or defending them to a final conclusion, the probate

attorneys hold consultations with the Indians seeking aid, prepare leases and other legal instruments for the Indians, investigate the validity of legal instruments submitted to them by the Indians, and often aid in placing minor Indians in schools.

The following statistical table shows certain savings to the Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes accomplished by these attorneys for the fiscal year, but does not represent the entire amount actually saved for the reason that many savings are effected in cases where the amount recovered can not be determined in dollars and cents:

Number regular cases in which attorneys appeared.....	2, 167
Amount involved in civil actions, land and partition suits not included.....	\$26, 252
Number criminal actions instituted.....	7
Number new bonds filed.....	115
Amount covered by new bonds.....	\$219, 750
Number guardians removed or discharged.....	154
Conservation of funds: Investments.....	\$200, 000
Amounts saved to minors and others.....	\$67, 307
Number quitclaim deeds obtained.....	52

DEPOSIT AND INVESTMENT OF INDIAN FUNDS

A total of \$1,158,994 in interest was paid by the banks holding Indian funds, \$391,842 of which accrued to Osage Indians and \$287,950 to members of the Five Civilized Tribes. The usual rate obtained on time deposits was $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, but in some instances rates as high as 4 and 5 per cent were paid by depositories. Aggregate deposits averaged during the year approximately \$35,000,000, and on June 30, stood at \$37,215,608 secured by \$24,916,800 Government bonds and \$16,658,858 surety bonds. Deposits were carried by 598 States and national banks located principally in the northwest, north central, and south central sections of the country.

Whenever banking facilities proved inadequate, surplus funds were invested in Government securities of various issues, yielding from $3\frac{3}{8}$ to $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. The total amount of such investments was \$25,365,000 on June 30, and of this amount \$16,000,000 represented Osage funds and \$8,000,000 funds of members of the Five Civilized Tribes.

FORESTRY

The fiscal year 1928 witnessed no marked revival in the lumber trade. In fact throughout the greater part of the year there was a constant tendency toward lower prices both for logs and for finished timber products. Although the volume of trade has been normal, the market has been controlled by the purchaser and only the more favorably situated or most skillfully managed operations have shown a satisfactory return on the invested capital. Under these conditions

the office has not sought to offer timber for sale unless there were special circumstances making an immediate offering desirable.

A small sale on the Santa Clara Pueblo was made late in the year 1927; about 18,000,000 feet of timber on the Kalispel Reservation in Washington was offered in February, 1928, to meet the urgent needs of allottees; and three units on the Klamath Reservation were offered under sealed bids opened in late March and early April, 1928. The offerings at Klamath were inadvisable from the standpoint of maintaining a sustained yield there, but were thought to be justified as a measure of forest sanitation and the salvage of values which might otherwise be lost. Since 1920 there has been a serious infestation of dendroctonous beetles on the Klamath Reservation. This infestation seemed to be receding in 1923-24, but during the period 1925-1927 it spread with alarming rapidity in the southeastern part of the reservation. Very heavy losses had already occurred on allotments within the Paiute district and it seemed advisable to offer the Five Mile, Paiute, and Kanott units, comprising approximately 340,000,000 feet, for sale under forms of contract which would require prompt logging of the areas. A bid of the minimum prices of \$5 per 1,000 feet for yellow pine and sugar pine, \$2.50 per 1,000 feet for Douglas fir and incense cedar, and \$1 for other species was received on the Five Mile unit. No bids were received on the other units. In view of the depressed lumber market, the great damage from bark beetles, and the comparative inaccessibility of the units the failure of operators to exhibit keen interest in the units was not unexpected.

The great expansion in timber operations on the Klamath and Taholah Reservations during the fiscal year 1927, together with the resumption of operations on the Red Lake Reservation by the International Lumber Co., resulted in an exceptionally heavy cut in 1927. The value of the timber removed from Indian lands by contractors during the fiscal year 1927 was \$2,806,871.72. If there be added to this the stumpage value of the timber cut for manufacture at the Neopit and Redby mills on the Menominee and Red Lake Reservations, the total stumpage value for that year rises to \$2,953,202.10. Operations under the sale of 1917 to the International Lumber Co. on the Red Lake Reservation were completed during 1927. Under this contract there were cut 105,042,800 feet of saw timber and considerable quantities of cedar and other by-products, for all of which \$1,395,585.46 was received. Within all parts of the area not severely burned seed trees were left and satisfactory reseedling will be attained on much of the sale area.

Logging operations have been comparatively light during 1928 on the Jicarilla, Mescalero, and Spokane Reservations and the unfavorable lumber market restricted the production on the Colville and Flat-

head areas. While full data for the fiscal year 1928 is not available, it is known that the total value of the stumpage cut will exceed \$2,250,000.

On July 1, 1927, the logging and milling operations on the Menominee Reservation were segregated from the Keshena Agency and full responsibility for all forestry activities on the reservation was assigned to the manager of the Menominee Indian Mills. The results attained during the year appear to justify fully the return to a plan of organization that was inaugurated April 1, 1908, but abandoned July 1, 1910. The lumbering activity at Neopit is primarily a commercial enterprise of an entirely different character from the activities of an Indian agency. The Neopit business of more than a half million dollar turnover annually is of sufficient magnitude to require the undivided efforts of a man specially trained in forest management and commercial methods. Fortunately the reorganization at Neopit has been contemporaneous with a revival of interest in forestry practice in the State of Wisconsin. The rapidly crystallizing conviction of private owners of timberland in the Lake States as to the possibilities of commercially profitable forest management has aided materially in overcoming the prejudice against conservative lumbering that formerly hampered, or even nullified, attempts to apply sound forestry principles to the Menominee timberlands. The possibilities of future success are very encouraging.

IRRIGATION

Effective June 30, 1928, Supervising Engineer Herbert V. Clotts of irrigation district No. 4 was made chief irrigation engineer of the Indian Service.

Progress on the Coolidge Dam being constructed across the Gila River near San Carlos, Ariz., has been marked. Though the contract requires completion of the dam by June 30, 1929, the present program will result in its completion in October, 1928. By the close of the fiscal year the domes and buttresses of the dam were constructed to an elevation of 2,509, which completed the buttresses but left the top portion of the domes yet to be constructed. The actual pouring of concrete on the dam was started November 24, 1927, and continued steadily throughout the remainder of the fiscal year, with the result that 918,000 cubic yards of concrete had been placed in the buttresses of the dam, and 67,900 in the domes. In the spillways 6,400 cubic yards were placed in the floor and spillway weir; 1,650 cubic yards in the walls and guide walls; 2,500 cubic yards in the bridge piers and wall supports of the bridges, and 3,500 cubic yards in the power house base. Less than 30,000 cubic yards yet remain to be placed in the dam and spillway structures.

The Interior appropriation act approved March 7, 1928, authorize the Secretary of the Interior to incur obligations, and enter into contract for the development of electrical power at the Coolidge Dam as an incident to the use of the Coolidge Reservoir not to exceed the sum of \$350,000. Funds were made available for the power development by the second deficiency act, approved May 29, 1928. The installation of the power machinery must be deferred until after completion of the dam.

It would appear that the contractor will be unable to close the opening in the dam left for by-passage of the waters of the Gila River until after removal by the Southern Pacific Railway of its tracks and road bed which are within the reservoir area.

Owing to conditions mentioned and the fact that it was necessary to excavate some 75,000 cubic yards more material from the dam base and spillways than estimated, it appears at this time that the estimate for the construction of the dam will be slightly increased by probably \$100,000, the original estimate being \$5,500,000 for the completed structure.

During June, two of the consulting engineers, Maj. Gen. W. C. Langfitt and Andrew J. Wiley, inspected and approved the construction work being done.

Pursuant to provisions contained in an act approved March 7, 1928, directing that the Federal Power Commission shall within 60 days after the approval of the act report to Congress what compensation, if any, in addition to that already provided, shall be paid to the Apache Indians of the San Carlos Reservation by reason of the generation of hydro-electric power at the Coolidge Dam, that commission reported that no additional compensation was due these Indians as the power development was incidental to the construction of the Coolidge Dam and impounding reservoir and not by reason of any natural power site that might have existed.

Organization work of the San Carlos project which is to be served by the waters impounded in the Coolidge Dam has progressed. The landowners' agreement previously approved as to form by the department was executed by persons owning lands considerably in excess of the area that could be designated within the project. The designation of the privately owned lands forming the project was approved April 25, 1928. The area was restricted to 50,000 acres, being a like area to that in Indian ownership within the Gila River Reservation coming within the project. The individual holdings under the provisions of the act of June 7, 1924, are restricted to 160 acres. After designation of the lands steps were immediately taken, in accordance with statutory requirements, to circulate the petition for the formation of the irrigation district. Progress is being made,

and it is believed that the district will actually be formed and ready to execute the required contract by January, 1929.

Progress on the Gila River adjudication suit, it is understood, is being made by the Department of Justice.

Legislation was secured authorizing surveys and investigation to determine the feasibility of irrigating the Michaud division and other lands in the Fort Hall Indian Reservation, Idaho, for which an appropriation of \$25,000 was made. There was also appropriated \$145,000 for continuing construction work on the Fort Hall irrigation project to provide irrigation facilities for the Gibson unit of the project, which work, when completed, will provide such facilities for approximately 10,000 additional acres under the project.

On March 13, 1928, legislation was approved authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to contract with the Middle Rio Grande conservancy district, a political subdivision of the State of New Mexico, to provide irrigation, reclamation, conservation, and flood control for six of the pueblos, namely, Cochiti, Santo Domingo, San Felipe, Santa Ana, Sandia, and Isleta. This subject is discussed in the Foreword to this report.

Irrigation districts were formed on the Flathead irrigation district, Montana, in pursuance to State law and as required by legislation applicable to this project. The form of agreement to be executed by these districts, approved by the department on December 16, 1927, has not been returned, though the Flathead district formation had been confirmed by the court, but an appeal had been filed by some of the dissenting landowners, which held up execution of the agreement. This district embodies approximately 80,000 acres of the project. Much needed construction work on the project can not be carried on under the provisions of the legislation until after the executed agreements have been received and approved by the department. The legislation applicable to this project was modified so as to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to either construct a power project at the Polson site of the Flathead River or to construct a transmission line for the distribution of power in the event that a license be issued to an outside company for the development of the total hydroelectric resources at that site.

There are pending seven suits affecting water rights of Indian irrigation projects. In addition to the principal activities mentioned, the usual operation and maintenance of the projects in the five irrigation districts has been conducted.

PUEBLO LANDS BOARD

The work of the Pueblo Lands Board, established by the act of June 7, 1924, to quiet titles to Pueblo Indian lands in New Mexico,

was continued and reports were submitted during the year on the pueblos of Santo Domingo, Sandia and San Felipe.

Suits that were instituted to quiet title in the Indians to the pueblos of Taos and Nambe have been settled, and the time granted under the act cited for review has expired in most of the cases upon which report has been made. The board accordingly recommended that the damages awarded the Indians for losses of lands and water-rights, be appropriated by Congress, as follows:

Santo Domingo.....	\$13, 888. 20	Santa Ana.....	\$5, 035. 54
Sandia.....	20, 950. 90	Nambe.....	26, 668. 63
San Felipe.....	20, 341. 10		
Taos.....	48, 497. 00	Total.....	135, 381. 37

PURCHASE OF SUPPLIES

As a result of the intensive program planned and carried out during the year, further progress was made in the early delivery of supplies to the field units and bids on supplies for 1929 were opened fully six weeks earlier than in the prior spring, which has resulted in a large part of the supplies contracted for being received in the field before June 30, 1928. This is the nearest approach to accomplishment of what is desired, since the period antedating the World War. Cereal products, canned fruits, canned vegetables, and other items heretofore purchased in the fall in order that the new crop might be obtained were contracted for in March and April for the first time in more than 20 years.

With the assistance of the Bureau of Mines, both in the selection of coal and as to changes in the heating plants, serious complaint was avoided during the winter with regard to the heating of field units.

A general improvement was noted in the quality of wearing apparel. An exception applied to shoes for men and women (large boys and girls), which were manufactured in the Federal penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kans. Congress has directed that shoes for Government activities be made in the new shoe factory established at Leavenworth. A survey of the criticisms received from field officers concerning the wearing qualities of these shoes has enabled the service to procure new models made of better sole leather and improved stitching, which should remove the cause for complaint on future deliveries. Models have been selected also for the small girls and boys. Consequently all Indian Service leather shoes will hereafter be manufactured at the Federal penitentiary.

The system of paying general contract supply bills at Chicago and San Francisco instead of through individual field officers has fulfilled expectations, resulting in almost immediate payment for the goods delivered after they were inspected and accepted. A

saving of more than \$30,000 in discounts was made during the fiscal year, the larger part of which resulted from payments made at the warehouses. Nearly twice that amount will be saved annually hereafter through closer competition due to deduction by bidders of allowable discounts before quoting, rather than by making the discount contingent upon prompt payment.

INDIAN TABLE 1.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, as of June 30, 1923

State, jurisdiction, subdivision, and tribes	Total			Degree of blood					
				Full blood			Mixed blood		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total population ¹	355,901	124,540	120,142	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
Alabama (not under agent) ²	405	211	194	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
Arizona.....	46,901	22,898	22,352	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
Colorado River.....	1,139	631	508	951	537	414	183	94	94
Chemehuevi (Chemehuevi).....	255	133	122	78	46	32	177	87	90
Colorado River Reservation (Chemehuevi, Kawia, Cocopa, Mojave).....	399	223	176	395	220	175	4	3	1
Fort Mojave Subagency (Apache).....	485	275	210	478	271	207	7	4	3
Fort Apache (Chiricahua, Coyotero, Mimbreno, Mogollon Apache).....	2,656	1,360	1,296	2,656	1,360	1,296	0	0	0
Havasupai (Havasupai).....	194	102	92	194	102	92	0	0	0
Hopi.....	5,224	2,779	2,445	5,224	2,779	2,445	0	0	0
Hopi.....	2,474	1,312	1,162	2,474	1,312	1,162	0	0	0
Navajo ⁴	2,750	1,467	1,283	2,750	1,467	1,283	0	0	0
Kaibab Subagency, Paiute (Kaibab, Paiute).....	94	52	42	94	52	42	0	0	0
Leupp (Navajo).....	1,651	(?)	(?)	1,651	(?)	(?)	0	0	0
Phoenix School.....	1,729	926	803	1,724	924	800	5	2	3
Camp Verde Subagency (Mojave Apache).....	418	234	184	418	234	184	0	0	0
Salt River Subagency: Camp McDowell Reservation (Mojave Apache).....	1,311	692	619	1,306	690	616	5	2	3
Pima.....	5,535	2,851	2,684	5,535	2,851	2,684	0	0	0
Gila Bend Reservation (Papago).....	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	0	0	0
Gila River Reservation (Maricopa, Pima).....	4,535	2,351	2,184	4,535	2,351	2,184	0	0	0
San Carlos (Arivaipa, Chiricahua, Coyotero, Mimbreno, Mogollon, Mojave, Pinal, San Carlos, Tonto, Yuma Apache).....	2,545	1,334	1,211	2,465	1,285	1,180	80	50	30
Sells: Papago Reservation (Papago).....	5,209	2,679	2,530	5,166	2,653	2,513	43	26	17
Southern Navajo (Navajo) ⁴	12,602	6,055	6,547	12,602	6,055	6,547	0	0	0
Truxton Canyon: Walapai Reservation (Walapai).....	434	220	214	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
Western Navajo.....	7,889	3,909	3,980	7,889	3,909	3,980	0	0	0
Hopi.....	357	191	166	357	191	166	0	0	0
Navajo ⁴	7,500	3,700	3,800	7,500	3,700	3,800	0	0	0
Paiute.....	32	18	14	32	18	14	0	0	0
Arkansas (not under agent) ²	106	61	45	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)

¹ Males plus females do not equal total population for the reason that for 111,219 of the total, in form data concerning sex is lacking.

² Data unavailable.

³ Fourteenth Census of the United States Bureau of the Census, 1920, Government Printing Office, 1923, Vol. III.

⁴ Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, fiscal year 1927, Government Printing Office, 1927, Table I.

INDIAN TABLE 1.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, as of June 30, 1928—Continued

State, jurisdiction, subdivision, and tribes	Total			Degree of blood					
				Full blood			Mixed blood		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
California	18,912	9,605	9,307	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
Bishop Subagency, Walker River: Camp or Fort Independence Reservation (Paiute)	1,370	684	686	1,241	617	624	129	67	62
Fort Bidwell (Pit River, Paiute)	629	320	309	588	301	287	41	19	22
Fort Yuma	867	460	407	799	422	377	68	38	30
Cocopah Reservation (Cocopah)	24	14	10	24	14	10	0	0	0
Yuma Reservation (Yuma)	843	446	397	775	408	367	0	0	0
Hoopa Valley (Honsading, Hupa, Klamath River, Miskut, Redwood, Saia, Seralmon, Tishtanatan) 4	1,899	929	970	1,083	(?)	(?)	816	(?)	(?)
Mission (Diegueno, Kawia, San Luis Rey, Temecula)	2,763	1,473	1,290	978	529	449	1,785	944	841
Augustine Reserve	17	9	8	16	8	8	1	1	0
Cabezon Reserve	31	17	14	28	14	14	3	3	0
Cahuilla Subagency	113	59	54	83	41	42	30	18	12
Campo Subagency	128	71	57	4	1	3	124	70	54
Capitan Grande Reserve	143	78	65	9	4	5	134	74	60
Cayapaipa Reserve	6	2	4	6	2	4	0	0	0
Inaja Reserve	32	16	16	6	5	1	26	11	15
Laguna Reserve	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
La Jolla Subagency	221	120	101	21	10	11	200	110	90
La Posta Reserve	4	2	2	0	0	0	4	2	2
Los Coyotes Reserve	98	59	39	50	31	19	48	28	20
Manzanita Reserve	52	24	28	1	0	1	51	24	27
Mesa Grande Subagency	198	116	82	35	19	16	163	97	66
Mission Creek Reserve	5	2	3	0	0	0	5	2	3
Morongo Reserve	284	144	140	127	72	55	157	72	85
Pala Subagency	200	107	102	95	52	43	114	55	59
Palm Springs Reserve	48	24	24	29	18	11	19	6	13
Pauma Reserve	66	32	34	29	12	17	37	20	17
Pechanga Reserve	212	110	102	64	32	32	148	78	70
Rincon Subagency	162	89	73	56	29	27	106	60	46
San Manuel Reserve	40	22	18	15	10	5	25	12	13
San Pascual Reserve	3	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	3
Santa Rosa Reserve	53	31	22	37	22	15	16	9	7
Santa Ynez Subagency	78	39	39	0	0	0	78	39	39
Soboba Subagency	115	60	55	52	30	22	63	30	33
Sycuan Reserve	38	19	19	18	7	11	20	12	8
Torres-Martinez Reserve	192	106	86	164	93	71	28	13	15
Volcan Subagency	213	113	100	33	17	16	180	96	84
Sacramento	11,384	5,739	5,645	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
Chuckchansi	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
Cold Springs Reservation	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
Colony or Nevada Reservation	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
Digger Reservation (Digger)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
Mewuk Subagency	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
Round Valley Subagency (Clear Lake, Concow, Little Lake, Nomelaki, Pit River, Potter Valley, Redwood, Wailaki, Yuki)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
Tule River Subagency (Kawia, Kings River, Moache, Tejon, Tule, Wichumni)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
Colorado: Consolidated Ute	835	446	389	835	446	389	0	0	0
Allen Canyon Subagency	41	24	17	41	24	17	0	0	0
Southern Ute	368	189	179	368	189	179	0	0	0
Ute Mountain Subagency (Capote, Moache, Wiminuche Ute)	426	233	193	426	233	193	0	0	0

² Data unavailable.

³ Fourteenth Census of the United States Bureau of the Census, 1920, Government Printing Office, 1923, Vol. III.

⁴ Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, fiscal year 1927, Government Printing Office, 1927, Table I.

INDIAN TABLE 1.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, as of June 30, 1928—Continued

State, jurisdiction, subdivision, and tribes	Total			Degree of blood					
				Full blood			Mixed blood		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Connecticut (not under agent) ¹	159	79	80	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
Delaware (not under agent) ¹	2	2	0	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
District of Columbia (not under agent) ¹	37	20	17	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
Florida (Seminole).....	506	256	250	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
Georgia (not under agent) ¹	125	68	57	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
Idaho.....	3,865	1,959	1,906	2,399	1,221	1,178	1,466	739	727
Coeur d'Alene (Coeur d'Alene, Kutenai, Pend d'Oreille, Spokane).....	708	354	354	434	218	216	274	137	137
Fort Hall (Bannock, Shoshoni).....	1,770	930	840	1,180	620	560	590	310	280
Fort Lapwai (Nez Perce).....	1,387	675	712	785	383	402	602	292	310
Illinois (not under agent) ¹.....	194	108	86	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
Indiana (not under agent) ¹	125	73	52	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
Iowa: Sac and Fox (Potawatomi, Sac and Fox of the Mississippi, Winnebago).....	397	206	191	397	206	191	0	0	0
Kansas: Potawatomi Subagency, Haskell Institute.....	1,541	807	734	523	(?)	(?)	1,018	(?)	(?)
Chippewa and Munsee Reservation (Chippewa and Munsee).....	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
Iowa Reservation (Iowa).....	341	177	164	4	(?)	(?)	337	(?)	(?)
Kickapoo Reservation (Kickapoo).....	280	144	136	11	(?)	(?)	269	(?)	(?)
Potawatomi Reservation (Prairie Band of Potawatomi).....	825	440	385	508	(?)	(?)	317	(?)	(?)
Sac and Fox Reservation (Sac and Fox of the Missouri).....	95	46	49	0	0	0	95	46	49
Kentucky (not under agent) ¹.....	57	27	30	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
Louisiana (not under agent) ¹	1,066	550	516	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
Maine (not under agent) ¹	839	420	419	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
Maryland (not under agent) ¹	32	18	14	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
Massachusetts (not under agent) ¹	555	262	293	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
Michigan.....	7,607	3,795	3,812	3,460	(?)	(?)	4,147	(?)	(?)
Mackinac Subagency, Lac du Flambeau.....	1,190	587	603	50	26	24	1,140	561	579
L'Anse Reservation (L'Anse and Vieux Desert Band of Chippewa of Lake Superior).....	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
Ontonagon Reservation (Ontonagon Band of Chippewa of Lake Superior).....	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
Ottawa and Chippewa (Scattered and unorganized bands) ¹	6,417	3,208	3,209	3,410	(?)	(?)	3,007	(?)	(?)
Minnesota.....	15,310	7,718	7,592	2,026	(?)	(?)	13,284	(?)	(?)
Consolidated Chippewa.....	12,990	6,542	6,448	1,077	(?)	(?)	11,913	(?)	(?)
Fond du Lac Subagency (Fond du Lac Band of Chippewa of Lake Superior).....	1,448	775	673	71	(?)	(?)	1,377	(?)	(?)
Grand Portage Subagency (Grand Portage Band of Chippewa of Lake Superior).....	394	169	225	4	(?)	(?)	390	(?)	(?)
Leech Lake Subagency: Mille Lac Reservation, White Oak Point Reservation (Cass Lake, Pillager, Lake Winnibigoshish Bands of Chippewa).....	1,930	1,005	925	605	(?)	(?)	1,325	(?)	(?)
Nett Lake Subagency: Bois Fort Reservation, Vermilion Lake Reservation (Bois Fort Chippewa).....	628	306	322	285	(?)	(?)	343	(?)	(?)
White Earth Subagency (Chippewa of the Mississippi, Pembina, Pillager Chippewa).....	8,590	4,287	4,303	112	(?)	(?)	8,478	(?)	(?)
Pipestone: Mdewakanton Reservation (Mdewakanton Sioux).....	554	274	280	71	32	39	483	242	241
Red Lake (Red Lake and Pembina Chippewa).....	1,766	902	864	878	438	440	888	464	424

¹ Data unavailable.² Fourteenth Census of the United States Bureau of the Census, 1920, Government Printing Office, 1923, Vol. III.³ Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, fiscal year 1927, Government Printing Office, 1927, Table I.

INDIAN TABLE 1.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, as of June 30, 1928—Continued

State, jurisdiction, subdivision, and tribes	Total			Degree of blood					
				Full blood			Mixed blood		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Mississippi: Choctaw (Choctaw).....	1,496	781	715	1,496	781	715	0	0	0
Missouri (not under agent) ²	171	87	84	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Montana.....	13,734	7,021	6,713	6,054	3,083	2,971	7,680	3,934	3,746
Blackfeet (Blackfeet, Blood, Piegan).....	3,469	1,792	1,677	1,123	571	552	2,346	1,221	1,125
Crow (Mountain and River Crow).....	1,892	964	928	1,166	608	558	726	366	370
Flathead (Bitter Root, Carlos Band, Flathead, Kutenai, Lower Kalispel, Pend d'Oreille).....	2,784	1,419	1,365	505	248	257	2,279	1,171	1,108
Fort Belknap (Gros Ventre, Assiniboin).....	1,215	633	582	739	379	360	476	250	226
Fort Peck (Assiniboin, Brule, Santee, Teton, Hunkpapa, Yanktonai Sioux).....	2,399	1,216	1,183	1,161	594	567	1,238	622	616
Rocky Boy's (Rocky Boy's).....	531	277	254	254	131	123	277	146	131
Tongue River: Northern Cheyenne Reservation (Northern Cheyenne).....	1,444	720	724	1,106	552	554	338	168	170
Nebraska.....	4,323	2,244	2,079	2,025	(2)	(2)	2,298	(2)	(2)
(Santee Subagency: Niobrara Reservation, Yankton, (Santee Sioux).....	1,271	663	608	312	(2)	(2)	959	(2)	(2)
Ponca Subagency, Yankton (Ponca).....	381	184	197	36	(2)	(2)	345	(2)	(2)
Winnebago.....	2,671	1,397	1,274	1,677	894	788	994	529	465
Omaha Subagency (Omaha).....	1,872	819	753	1,135	593	542	437	239	198
Winnebago Reservation (Winnebago).....	1,099	578	521	542	301	241	557	290	267
Nevada.....	4,920	2,446	2,474	4,645	2,298	2,347	275	148	127
Carson.....	2,671	1,296	1,375	2,636	1,278	1,358	35	18	17
Fort McDermitt Subagency: Summit Lake Reservation.....	319	151	168	319	151	168	0	0	0
Nevada Subagency (Paiute).....	504	232	272	498	230	268	6	2	4
Winnemucca and Battle Mountain Bands Shoshoni.....	1,848	913	935	1,819	897	922	29	16	13
Moapa River Subagency, Paiute (Chemehuevi, Kaibab, Fawpiti, Paiute, Shivwits).....	196	103	93	188	99	89	8	4	4
Walker River.....	1,363	684	679	1,269	622	647	94	62	32
Fallon Subagency (Paiute).....	412	213	199	407	209	198	5	4	1
Mason-Smith Valley Yerington Colony (Paiute).....	434	208	226	410	192	218	24	16	8
Walker River Reservation (Paiute).....	517	263	254	452	221	231	65	42	23
Western Shoshone.....	690	363	327	552	299	253	138	64	74
Duck Valley Reservation (Paiute, Western Shoshoni).....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Shoshoni and Paiute Reservation.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
New Hampshire (not under agent) ³	28	13	15	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
New Jersey (not under agent) ³	100	56	44	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
New Mexico.....	22,786	11,877	10,909	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Eastern Navajo.....	3,709	1,870	1,839	3,709	1,870	1,839	0	0	0
Canoncito, Puertecito, Ramah Bands of Navajo.....	709	370	339	709	370	339	0	0	0
Navajo ⁴	3,000	1,500	1,500	3,000	1,500	1,500	0	0	0
Jicarilla (Jicarilla-Apache).....	636	342	294	633	340	293	3	2	1
Mescalero (Mescalero and Mimbreno Apache).....	675	339	336	592	301	291	83	38	45
Northern Navajo (Navajo) ⁴	7,000	3,500	3,500	7,000	3,500	3,500	0	0	0

¹ Data unavailable.

² Fourteenth Census of the United States Bureau of the Census, 1920, Government Printing Office, 1923, Vol. III.

³ Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, fiscal year 1927, Government Printing Office, 1927, Table I.

⁴ Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, fiscal year 1927, Government Printing Office, 1927, Table I.

INDIAN TABLE 1.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, as of June 30, 1928—Continued

State, jurisdiction, subdivision, and tribes	Total			Degree of blood						
				Full blood			Mixed blood			
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
New Mexico—Continued.										
Northern Pueblos (Pueblo).....	3, 158	1, 698	1, 460	3, 112	1, 681	1, 431	46	17	29	
Cochiti Pueblo.....	272	138	134	272	138	134	0	0	0	
Nambe Pueblo.....	129	64	65	111	59	52	18	5	13	
Pajoaque Pueblo.....	8	4	4	8	4	4	0	0	0	
Picuris Pueblo.....	119	58	61	119	58	61	0	0	0	
San Ildefonso Pueblo.....	106	59	47	106	59	47	0	0	0	
San Juan Pueblo.....	500	260	240	487	252	235	13	8	5	
Santa Clara Pueblo.....	361	198	163	355	197	158	6	1	5	
Santo Domingo Pueblo.....	877	509	368	877	509	368	0	0	0	
Taos Pueblo.....	673	350	323	664	347	317	9	3	6	
Tesuque Pueblo.....	113	58	55	113	58	55	0	0	0	
Southern Pueblos (Pueblo).....	5, 720	3, 072	2, 648	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	
Acoma Pueblo.....	1, 012	543	469	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	
Isleta Pueblo.....	1, 043	598	475	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	
Jemez Pueblo.....	624	343	281	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	
Laguna Pueblo.....	2, 017	1, 028	889	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	
Sandia Pueblo.....	111	56	55	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	
San Felipe Pueblo.....	519	297	222	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	
Santa Ana Pueblo.....	227	140	87	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	
Sia Pueblo.....	167	97	70	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	
Zuni Pueblo (Zuni).....	1, 888	1, 056	832	1, 865	1, 041	824	23	15	8	
New York	4, 419	2, 273	2, 146	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	
Alleghany Reservation (Onondaga, Seneca).....	1, 169	597	572	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	
Cattaraugus Reservation (Cayuga, Onondaga, Seneca).....	1, 563	769	794	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	
Oil Spring Reservation (Seneca) ²	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	
Oneida Reservation.....	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	
Onondaga Reservation (Oneida, Onondaga, St. Regis).....	673	335	338	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	
St. Regis Reservation (St. Regis).....	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	
Tonawanda Reservation (Cayuga and Tonawanda Bands of Seneca).....	573	320	253	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	
Tuscarora Reservation (Onondaga, Tuscarora).....	441	252	189	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	
North Carolina	12, 309	6, 307	6, 002	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	
Cherokee, Qualla Boundary (Eastern Band of Cherokee).....	2, 951	1, 569	1, 382	1, 347	705	642	1, 604	864	740	
Not under agent (Croatan) ⁴	9, 358	4, 738	4, 620	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	
North Dakota	10, 390	5, 290	5, 100	3, 870	1, 972	1, 898	6, 520	3, 334	3, 186	
Fort Berthold (Arikara, Gros Ventre, Mandan).....	1, 373	688	685	811	409	402	562	279	283	
Fort Totten: Devils Lake Reservation (Assiniboin, Cuthead, Santee, Sisseton, Yankton, Wahpeton Sioux).....	935	498	437	646	324	322	289	174	115	
Standing Rock (Blackfeet, Hunkpapa, Upper and Lower Yankton Sioux).....	3, 666	1, 839	1, 827	2, 237	1, 141	1, 096	1, 429	714	715	
Turtle Mountain (Pembina Chippewa).....	4, 418	2, 265	2, 151	176	98	78	4, 240	2, 167	2, 073	
Ohio (not under agent)³	151	94	57	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	
Oklahoma	119, 335	7, 834	7, 715	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	
Cheyenne and Arapaho (Southern Arapaho and Southern Cheyenne).....	2, 680	1, 384	1, 296	2, 102	1, 072	1, 030	578	312	266	
Cantonment Subagency.....	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	
Seeger Subagency.....	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	

² Data unavailable.³ Fourteenth Census of the United States Bureau of the Census, 1920, Government Printing Office, 1923, Vol. III.⁴ Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, fiscal year 1927, Government Printing Office, 1927, Table 1.⁵ Data included in census of Alleghany Reservation.

INDIAN TABLE 1.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, as of June 30, 1928—Continued

State, jurisdiction, subdivision, and tribes	Total			Degree of blood					
				Full blood			Mixed blood		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Oklahoma—Continued. Five Civilized Tribes ¹	101,506	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Cherokee Nation.....	41,824	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
By blood.....	36,432	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
By intermarriage.....	286	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Delawares.....	187	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Freedmen.....	4,919	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Chickasaw Nation.....	10,966	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
By blood.....	5,659	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
By intermarriage.....	645	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Freedmen.....	4,662	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Choctaw Nation.....	26,828	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
By blood.....	17,488	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
By intermarriage.....	1,651	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Mississippi Choctaws.....	1,660	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Freedmen.....	6,029	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Creek Nation.....	18,761	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
By blood.....	11,952	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Freedmen.....	6,809	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Seminole Nation.....	3,127	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
By blood.....	2,141	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Freedmen.....	986	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Kiowa.....	5,290	2,646	2,644	4,104	2,030	2,074	1,186	616	570
Fort Sill Apache Reservation.....	88	49	39	85	47	38	3	2	1
Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche Reser- vation (Apache, Comanche, Dela- ware, Kiowa).....	3,910	1,957	1,953	3,147	1,549	1,598	763	408	355
Wichita Reservation (Ioni, Comanche, Delaware, Tawakoni, Waco, Wichita).....	1,292	640	652	872	434	438	420	206	214
Osage (Great and Little Osage).....	2,882	1,478	1,404	778	408	370	2,104	1,070	1,03
Pawnee.....	2,766	1,375	1,391	1,170	(2)	(2)	1,596	(2)	(2)
Kaw Reservation (Kaw).....	445	224	221	78	(2)	(2)	367	(2)	(2)
Oakland Reservation (Tonkawa, Lipan).....	49	26	23	34	18	16	15	8	
Otoe Reservation (Otoe, Missouri).....	669	345	324	337	179	158	332	166	166
Pawnee Reservation (Pawnee).....	835	411	424	561	275	286	274	136	138
Ponca Subagency (Ponca).....	768	369	399	160	84	76	608	285	323
Quapaw.....	1,931	951	980	77	(2)	(2)	1,854	(2)	(2)
Ottawa Reservation (Ottawa of Blanch- ards Fork and Roche de Boeuf).....	265	131	134	1	(2)	(2)	264	(2)	(2)
Quapaw Reservation (Quapaw).....	349	165	184	67	(2)	(2)	282	(2)	(2)
Seneca Reservation (Seneca, Eastern Shawnee, Kickapoo).....	794	394	400	9	(2)	(2)	785	(2)	(2)
Wyandot Reservation (Wyandot).....	523	261	262	0	0	0	523	261	262
Shawnee.....	2,280	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Absentee Shawnee.....	569	292	277	441	216	225	128	76	52
Iowa Reservation (Kiowa, Tonkawa) Kickapoo Reservation (Mexican Kick- apoo).....	98	43	55	93	41	52	5	2	3
Pottawatomí Reservation (Absentee Shawnee, Citizen Pottawatomí).....	194	94	100	186	90	96	8	4	4
Sac and Fox Subagency (Ottawa, Sac and Fox of the Mississippi).....	725	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
	694	343	351	550	274	276	144	69	75

¹Data unavailable.

²The Final Rolls of Citizens and Freedmen of the Five Civilized Tribes in the Indian Territory, prepared by the Commission and Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, 1907, Government Printing Office, 1907.

INDIAN TABLE 1.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, &c, as of June 30, 1928—Continued

State, jurisdiction, subdivision, and tribes	Total			Degree of blood					
	Total	Male	Fe- male	Full blood			Mixed blood		
				Total	Male	Fe- male	Total	Male	Fe- male
Oregon.....	6,731	2,209	2,322	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
Klamath (Klamath, Modoc, Paiute, Pit River, Walpapi, Yahuskin Band of Shoshoni).....	1,274	603	671	603	293	310	671	310	361
Not under agent ¹	2,200	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
Salem.....	1,138	588	550	411	212	199	727	376	351
Fourth-section allottees.....	352	185	167	118	61	57	234	124	110
Grand Ronde Subagency (Kalapuya, Clackama, Cow Creek, Lakmiut, Marys River, Molala, Nestucca, Rogue River, Santiam, Shasta, Tumwater, Umpqua, Wapato, Yamhill).....	336	175	161	40	21	19	296	154	142
Siletz Subagency (Aalsea, Coquille, Kusa, Kwatami, Rogue River, Skoton, Shasta, Siuslaw, Tututni, Umpqua, and 13 others).....	450	228	222	253	130	123	197	98	99
Umatilla (Cayuse, Umatilla, Wallawalla).....	1,107	518	589	438	189	249	669	329	340
Warm Springs (Des Chutes, John Day, Paiute, Tenino, Warm Springs, Wasco).....	1,012	500	512	941	454	487	71	46	25
Pennsylvania (not under agent) ²	337	196	141	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
Rhode Island (not under agent) ²	110	59	51	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
South Carolina (not under agent) ²	304	145	159	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
South Dakota.....	23,124	11,878	11,246	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
Cheyenne River (Blackfeet, Miniconjou, Sans Arcs, Two Kettle Sioux).....	3,040	1,540	1,500	1,545	789	756	1,495	751	744
Crow Creek.....	1,503	754	749	815	374	441	688	380	308
Crow Creek Reservation.....	913	445	468	566	254	312	347	191	156
Lower Brule Subagency (Lower Brule and Lower Yankton Sioux).....	590	309	281	249	120	129	341	189	152
Flandreau (Sioux).....	312	165	147	141	79	62	171	86	85
Pine Ridge (Brule Sioux, Northern Cheyenne, Oglala Sioux).....	7,833	3,994	3,839	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
Rosebud (Loafer, Miniconjou, Northern Oglala, Two Kettle, Upper Brule and Wazhazhe Sioux).....	5,975	3,072	2,903	3,338	1,740	1,598	2,637	1,332	1,305
Sisseton: Lake Traverse Reservation (Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux).....	2,457	1,341	1,116	931	482	449	1,526	859	667
Yankton (Yankton Sioux).....	2,004	1,012	962	523	268	265	1,481	754	727
Tennessee (not under agent) ²	56	33	23	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
Texas (not under agent) ²	2,109	1,181	928	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
Utah.....	1,574	822	752	1,326	700	626	248	122	126
Paiute.....	402	197	205	402	197	205	0	0	0
Goshute Subagency.....	160	82	78	160	82	78	0	0	0
Paiute Reservation.....	14	7	7	14	7	7	0	0	0
Scattered bands.....	103	46	57	103	46	57	0	0	0
Shivwits Subagency.....	82	40	42	82	40	42	0	0	0
Skull Valley Reservation.....	43	22	21	43	22	21	0	0	0
Uintah and Ouray.....	1,172	625	547	924	503	421	248	122	126
Uintah Valley Reservation (Goshute, Pavant, Uintah, Yampa, Grand River, Uncompahgre, White River Ute).....	1,052	565	487	812	445	367	240	120	120
Uncompahgre Reservation (Tabe-guache Ute).....	120	60	60	112	58	54	8	2	6
Vermont (not under agent) ²	24	15	9	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
Virginia (not under agent) ²	824	423	401	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)

¹ Data unavailable.² Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, fiscal year, 1927, Government Printing Office, 1927 Table I.³ Fourteenth Census of the United States Bureau of the Census, 1920, Government Printing Office, 1293, Vol. III.

AN TABLE 1.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, as of June 30, 1928—Continued

State, jurisdiction, subdivision, and tribes	Total			Degree of blood					
				Full blood			Mixed blood		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Washington.....	13, 573	6, 697	6, 876	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
Colville.....	3, 678	1, 814	1, 864	1, 610	803	807	2, 068	1, 012	1, 056
Colville Reservation (Coeur d'Alene, Colville, Kalispel, Okinagan, Lake Methow, Nespalem, Fend d'Oreille, Sanpoll, Spokane)	2, 949	1, 470	1, 479	1, 352	692	660	1, 597	778	819
Spokane Subagency (Spokane)	729	344	385	258	111	147	471	234	237
Kalispel Reservation, Coeur d'Alene.....	84	46	38	83	46	37	1	0	1
Neah Bay.....	663	336	327	609	305	304	54	27	27
Hoh, Ozette, and Quileute Reservations (Hoh, Ozette, Quileute)	227	113	114	210	103	107	17	10	7
Makah Reservation (Makah, Quileute)	436	223	213	399	202	197	37	17	20
Taholah.....	2, 765	1, 367	1, 398	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
Chehalis Reservation (Chinook, Clatsop, Ohehalis)	86	49	37	64	41	23	22	8	14
Nisqualli Reservation (Muckleshoot, Nisqualli, Puyallup, Skwawksnamish, Steilacoomamish, and 5 others)	63	36	27	26	14	12	37	22	15
Quinalt Reservation (Quaitso, Quileute, Quinalt)	1, 022	503	519	589	305	284	433	198	235
Shoalwater Reservation (Shoalwater, Chehalis)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
Skokomish Reservation (Clallam, Skokomish, Twana)	172	79	93	80	35	45	92	44	48
Squaxon Island Reservation (Nisqualli, Puyallup, Skwawksnamish, Steilacoomamish, and 5 others)	46	24	22	28	14	14	18	10	8
Unattached.....	1, 376	676	700	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
Tulalip.....	3, 409	1, 740	1, 669	1, 822	(?)	(?)	1, 587	(?)	(?)
Clallam Band	782	413	369	204	(?)	(?)	578	(?)	(?)
Lummi Reservation (Dwamish, Etakmehu, Lummi, Snohomish, Suquamish, Swiwamish)	607	310	297	318	(?)	(?)	289	(?)	(?)
Muckleshoot Reservation (Muckleshoot)	207	96	111	149	(?)	(?)	58	(?)	(?)
Noeksk Indians	208	116	92	142	(?)	(?)	66	(?)	(?)
Puyallup Reservation (Nisqualli, Puyallup, Muckleshoot, Skwawksnamish, Steilacoomamish, and 5 others)	299	147	152	299	(?)	(?)	0	0	0
Skagit: Suittle Band	199	106	93	147	(?)	(?)	52	(?)	(?)
Snohomish or Tulalip Reservation (Dwamish, Etakmehu, Lummi, Snohomish, Suquamish, Swiwamish)	550	265	285	262	(?)	(?)	288	(?)	(?)
Suquamish or Port Madison Reservation (Dwamish, Etakmehu, Lummi, Snohomish, Suquamish, Swiwamish)	161	88	73	54	(?)	(?)	107	(?)	(?)
Swinomish Reservation (Dwamish, Etakmehu, Lummi, Snohomish, Suquamish)	279	140	139	209	(?)	(?)	70	(?)	(?)
Unattached Tulalip and Muckleshoot Indians	117	59	58	38	(?)	(?)	79	(?)	(?)
Yakima (Klikitat, Paloos, Topinish, Wasco, Yakima)	2, 974	1, 394	1, 580	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
West Virginia (not under agent) ²	7	4	3	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)

¹ Data unavailable.

² Fourteenth Census of the United States Bureau of the Census, 1920, Government Printing Office, 1923, Vol. III.

INDIAN TABLE 1.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska of June 30, 1928—Continued

State, jurisdiction, subdivision, and tribes	Total			Degree of blood					
				Full blood			Mixed blood		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Wisconsin.....	11,427	3,956	3,889	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
Hayward: Lac Court Oreille Reservation (Lac Court Oreille Band of Chippewa of Lake Superior).....	1,377	670	707	211	103	108	1,166	567	599
Keshena.....	5,522	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
Menominee Reservation (Menominee).....	1,940	1,010	930	477	256	221	1,468	754	709
Oneida Reservation (Oneida).....	2,976	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
Stockbridge Reservation (Stockbridge and Munsee).....	606	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
Lac du Flambeau.....	3,157	1,606	1,551	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
Lac du Flambeau Reservation (Lac du Flambeau Band of Chippewa of Lake Superior).....	812	387	425	503	226	277	309	161	148
Laona Subagency.....	586	317	269	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
Rice Lake Band of Chippewas.....	170	89	81	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
Wisconsin Band of Potawatami.....	416	228	188	405	223	182	11	5	6
La Pointe Subagency (La Pointe Band of Chippewa of Lake Superior).....	1,759	902	857	160	80	80	1,599	822	777
Bad River Reservation.....	1,175	601	574	141	66	75	1,034	535	499
Red Cliff Reservation.....	684	301	283	19	14	5	565	287	278
Tomah: Grand Rapids Subagency (Wis- consin Potawatami).....	1,371	670	701	984	480	504	387	190	197
Wyoming: Shoshone—Wind River Reser- vation (Northern Arapaho and Eastern Band of Shoshoni).....	1,963	1,010	953	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)

¹ Data unavailable.

⁴ Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, fiscal year 1927, Government Printing Office, 1927, Table I.

NOTE.—At 8 agencies, namely, Western Navaho, Northern Pueblos, Southern Pueblos, Yakima, Bishop Subagency (Walker River), Rocky Boys, Carson, and Grand Rapids Subagency (Tomah School) a decrease in population for 1928 in comparison with 1927 is shown.

The population figures have in some instances been based on estimates. The policy has been established to obtain more accurate data and at the first 4 named agencies, actual enumerations have been made during 1928 with the resulting decreases.

For the other 4, the explanation for the apparent inconsistency is that the table of vital statistics does not show the total number of births and deaths which have occurred on a given reservation but the number reported to Government officials.

Total population.....	355,901	Montana.....	13,744
Alabama.....	405	Nebraska.....	4,323
Arizona.....	46,901	Nevada.....	4,920
Arkansas.....	106	New Hampshire.....	28
California.....	18,912	New Jersey.....	100
Colorado.....	835	New Mexico.....	22,786
Connecticut.....	159	New York.....	4,419
Delaware.....	2	North Carolina.....	12,309
District of Columbia.....	37	North Dakota.....	10,890
Florida.....	506	Ohio.....	151
Georgia.....	125	Oklahoma.....	119,335
Idaho.....	3,865	Oregon.....	6,731
Illinois.....	194	Pennsylvania.....	6,337
Indiana.....	125	Rhode Island.....	110
Iowa.....	397	South Carolina.....	304
Kansas.....	1,541	South Dakota.....	23,124
Kentucky.....	57	Tennessee.....	7,566
Louisiana.....	1,066	Texas.....	2,109
Maine.....	839	Utah.....	1,574
Maryland.....	32	Vermont.....	24
Massachusetts.....	555	Virginia.....	824
Michigan.....	7,607	Washington.....	13,573
Minnesota.....	15,310	West Virginia.....	7
Mississippi.....	1,496	Wisconsin.....	11,427
Missouri.....	171	Wyoming.....	1,963

INDIAN TABLE 2.—Indian school population, number eligible for school attendance, number in schools, etc., and capacity of Government schools provided for Indian children during fiscal year ended June 30, 1928

States and jurisdictions	Number school children 6 to 18 years, inclusive	Number eligible 6 to 18 years	Number under 6 or over 18 in school	Total eligibles (columns 2 and 3)	Total number in school	Eligibles not in school	Indian children enrolled in schools							Capacity of Government schools			
							Government schools					Mission and private		Public	Reservation boarding	Reservation day	Total capacity
							Non-reservation boarding	Reservation boarding	In other reservation boarding	Day	Total Government	Boarding	Day				
Grand total.....	81,620	76,491	1,886	78,377	66,958	11,419	9,777	10,584	672	4,141	25,174	7,547	74	34,163	10,381	5,360	25,766
Arizona.....	11,175	9,840	410	10,250	8,652	1,598	2,799	2,947	4	1,053	6,803	1,531	---	318	2,897	1,254	4,151
Camp Verde Subagency (under Phoenix).....	120	120	---	120	82	38	10	32	---	---	42	---	---	40	---	---	80
Colorado River.....	241	214	14	228	187	41	64	78	---	---	142	4	---	41	80	---	80
Fort Apache.....	786	733	18	751	590	161	22	382	---	83	487	99	---	4	360	80	440
Havasupai.....	50	50	8	58	58	0	---	---	---	10	58	---	---	---	35	---	35
Hopi Agency—																	
Hopi.....	675	652	43	695	695	0	315	---	---	350	665	11	---	19	148	380	528
Navajo.....	455	448	---	448	438	10	223	184	---	---	407	1	---	30	---	---	---
Kaibab (under Paiute Utah).....	30	27	---	27	25	2	---	21	4	---	25	---	---	10	400	---	400
Leupp.....	562	517	28	545	406	139	92	308	---	---	395	1	---	35	230	240	470
Pima.....	1,465	1,292	94	1,386	1,091	295	336	248	---	169	753	303	---	6	---	122	122
Salt River (under Phoenix).....	456	312	23	335	335	0	191	3	---	97	291	38	---	---	---	---	---
San Carlos.....	645	574	27	601	511	90	31	201	---	59	291	163	---	57	216	100	316
Salls.....	1,528	1,310	48	1,358	1,076	282	395	---	---	191	586	464	---	26	---	240	240
Southern Navajo.....	2,914	2,803	86	2,889	2,502	387	875	1,080	---	57	2,012	447	---	43	810	---	810
Truxton Canon.....	70	70	---	70	70	0	---	70	---	---	70	---	---	---	225	---	225
Western Navajo.....	1,178	718	21	739	586	153	197	345	---	37	579	---	---	7	308	35	343
California.....	4,263	3,575	210	3,785	3,644	141	730	355	3	174	1,262	54	---	2,328	465	247	712
Bishop Subagency (under Walker River, Nev.).....	346	266	---	266	266	0	82	---	---	---	82	1	---	183	---	---	100
Fort Bidwell.....	173	142	7	149	142	7	13	63	3	---	79	---	---	63	100	---	200
Fort Yuma.....	200	169	7	176	176	0	46	113	---	---	159	4	---	13	200	---	200
Hoopa Valley.....	1,920	693	57	750	750	0	123	179	---	---	302	---	---	448	165	---	165
Mission Agency.....	496	490	104	594	475	119	96	---	---	83	179	44	---	252	---	140	140
Sacramento Agency.....	2,128	1,815	35	1,850	1,835	15	370	---	---	91	461	5	---	1,369	---	107	107

INDIAN TABLE 2.—Indian school population, number eligible for school attendance, number in schools, etc., and capacity of Government schools provided for Indian children during fiscal year ended June 30, 1928—Continued

States and jurisdictions	Number school children 6 to 18 years, inclusive	Number eligible 6 to 18 years	Number under 6 or over 18 in school	Total eligibles (columns 2 and 3)	Total number in school	Eligibles not in school	Indian children enrolled in schools							Capacity of Government schools			
							Government schools					Mission and private		Public	Reservation boarding	Reservation day	Total capacity
							Non-reservation boarding	Reservation boarding	In other reservation boarding	Day	Total Government	Boarding	Day				
Colorado: Consolidated Ute	233	221		221	175	46	20	117		1	138			37	250		250
Idaho	939	870	15	885	764	121	99	189		17	305	216		243	310	30	340
Coeur d'Alene	184	171	2	173	123	50	13			17	30	72		21		30	30
Fort Hall	423	399	3	402	359	43	54	156			210	28		121	200		200
Fort Lapwai Sanatorium	332	300	10	310	282	28	32	33			65	116		101	110		110
Iowa: Sac and Fox	122	120	1	121	108	13	44	6		49	99			9		70	70
Kansas: Potawatomi	248	248		248	248	0	145			25	170			78		30	30
Michigan: Mesquimac Subagency (under Lac du Flambeau, Wis.)	320	320		320	275	45	55				55	120		100			
Minnesota	5,050	4,619	32	4,651	4,401	250	581	234		144	959	604		2,838	230	163	393
Consolidated Chippewa	4,391	4,010	25	4,035	3,839	196	530	26		144	700	492		2,647		163	163
Pipestone	129	129		129	129	0	14				14			115			
Red Lake	530	480	7	487	433	54	37	208			245	112		76	230		230
Mississippi: Choctaw	438	393	11	404	197	207				152	152			45		170	170
Montana	4,013	3,727	136	3,863	3,600	263	363	497	88	183	1,131	438		2,031	456	187	643
Blackfeet	1,025	980	1	981	938	43	94	134	21	22	271	99		568	144	30	174
Crow	501	453	76	529	464	65	42				42	80		342			
Flathead	866	810	47	857	789	68	132				132	169		488			
Fort Belknap	348	341	4	345	321	24	76				233	25		63	112	30	142
Fort Peck	738	662		662	657	5		124		33	203	25		454	120		120
Rocky Boy	154	135		135	89	46	14			60	76	5		8		40	40
Tongue River	380	346	8	354	342	12	5	89	2	78	174	60		108	80	87	167

Nebraska	1,383	1,242	87	1,329	896	433	381				381	164		351			
Santee (under Yankton, S. D.)	404	399	13	412	187	225	95				95	48		44			
Ponca (under Yankton, S. D.)	160	158	6	164	68	96	39				39			29			
Winnebago	352	297	39	336	319	17	118				118	92		109			
Omaha Subagency	467	388	29	417	322	95	129				129	24		169			
Nevada	855	659	17	676	638	38	226		22	205	453	8		177		505	505
Carson Agency																150	150
Moapa River Subagency (under Paiute, Utah)	41	34	2	36	31	5			22		22			9			
Walker River Agency	297	217	2	219	218	1	89			62	151	4		63		125	125
Fallon Subagency	85	77		77	77	0	24			34	58	1		18		65	65
Walker River	114	77	2	79	78	1	37			28	65	1		12		60	60
Smith and Mason Valley	98	63		63	63	0	28				28	2		33			
Western Shoshone Agency	220	191	11	202	171	31	48			81	129			42		105	105
New Mexico	5,030	4,749	266	5,015	4,572	443	861	1,356	351	1,207	3,775	718		79	1,100	1,418	2,518
Eastern Navajo	800	700	100	1,800	754	46	174	422			596	158			350	30	380
Jicarilla	156	124	4	128	64	64	4				4	60					
Mescalero	174	141	18	159	157	2	37	111			148	7		2	110		110
Northern Navajo	1,080	1,080	27	1,107	996	111	135	744	92		971	7		18	560		560
Northern Pueblos	885	876	23	899	845	54			259	454	713	128		4		527	527
Southern Pueblos	1,442	1,359	77	1,436	1,302	134	414			636	1,050	197		55		681	681
Zuni	493	469	17	486	454	32	97		79	117	293	161		80	180		280
North Carolina: Cherokee	948	856	54	910	549	361	27	382		76	485			64	300	80	380
North Dakota	3,268	2,926	57	2,983	2,249	734	574	410		86	1,070	205	64	910	452	152	604
Fort Berthold	370	359	29	388	375	13	172			39	211	107		57		52	52
Fort Totten	260	229	5	234	201	33	11	141			152			49	250		250
Standing Rock	969	930	18	948	835	113	113	269			37	419	63	289	202	70	272
Turtle Mountain	1,669	1,408	5	1,413	838	575	278			10	288	35		515		30	30
Oklahoma	29,303	29,030	244	29,274	24,435	4,839	1,399	2,150	118		3,667	1,161		19,607	2,141		2,141
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency	776	716	22	738	589	149	38	161	53		252	4		333	224		224
Kiowa	1,594	1,534	152	1,686	1,534	152	94	445			539	19		976	445		445
Osage	924	873	33	906	906	0	13				13	77		816			
Pawnee Agency—																	
Pawnee and Kaw Subagency	380	366		366	363	3	79	62			141	8		214	160		160
Ponca Subagency	257	248	9	257	200	57	41	19			60			140			
Quapaw	698	689	4	693	508	185	15	304			319			189	260		260
Shawnee	653	583	24	607	595	12	49				114	32		449			

1 Estimated.

INDIAN TABLE 2.—Indian school population, number eligible for school attendance, number in schools, etc., and capacity of Government schools provided for Indian children during fiscal year ended June 30, 1928—Continued

States and jurisdictions	Number school children 6 to 18 years, inclusive	Number eligibles 6 to 18 years	Number under 6 or over 18 in school	Total eligibles (columns 2 and 3)	Total number in school	Eligibles not in school	Indian children enrolled in schools							Capacity of Government schools				
							Government schools					Mission and private		Public	Reservation boarding	Reservation day	Total capacity	
							Non-reservation boarding	Reservation boarding	In other reservation boarding	Day	Total Government	Boarding	Day					
Oklahoma—Continued.																		
Five Civilized Tribes.....	24,021	24,021	-----	24,021	19,740	4,281	1,070	1,159	-----	-----	2,229	1,021	-----	16,490	1,052	-----	-----	1,052
Cherokee Nation.....	12,850	12,850	(*)	12,850	9,320	3,530	546	334	-----	-----	880	175	-----	8,265	300	-----	-----	300
Chickasaw Nation.....	2,467	2,467	(*)	2,467	2,130	337	58	173	-----	-----	231	175	-----	1,724	150	-----	-----	150
Choctaw Nation.....	4,283	4,283	(*)	4,283	4,283	0	252	273	-----	-----	525	487	-----	3,271	270	-----	-----	270
Creek Nation.....	4,090	4,090	(*)	4,090	3,702	388	182	299	-----	-----	481	156	-----	3,065	232	-----	-----	232
Seminole Nation.....	331	331	(*)	331	305	26	32	80	-----	-----	112	28	-----	165	100	-----	-----	100
Oregon.....	1,161	1,082	12	1,094	903	191	134	168	-----	29	331	115	-----	457	100	20	-----	120
Klamath.....	339	318	6	324	312	12	62	17	-----	29	108	30	-----	174	-----	20	-----	20
Salem Subagency.....	272	256	-----	256	185	71	32	-----	-----	32	-----	-----	-----	153	-----	-----	-----	-----
Umatilla.....	263	253	-----	253	206	47	18	-----	-----	18	85	-----	-----	103	-----	-----	-----	-----
Warm Springs.....	287	255	6	261	200	61	22	151	-----	-----	173	-----	-----	27	100	-----	-----	100
South Dakota.....	6,762	6,086	220	6,306	5,810	496	853	957	-----	648	2,458	1,231	-----	2,121	780	756	-----	1,536
Cheyenne River.....	861	810	19	829	810	19	-----	274	-----	-----	274	106	-----	430	180	-----	-----	180
Crow Creek.....	246	222	9	231	222	9	79	-----	-----	79	55	-----	-----	88	-----	-----	-----	-----
Lower Brule Subagency.....	198	190	-----	190	190	0	80	-----	-----	80	30	-----	-----	80	-----	-----	-----	-----
Flandreau.....	84	84	4	88	88	0	38	-----	-----	4	42	-----	-----	46	-----	-----	-----	-----
Fine Ridge.....	2,231	2,059	50	2,109	2,009	100	196	390	-----	440	1,026	396	-----	587	350	573	-----	923
Rosebud.....	1,777	1,513	107	1,620	1,563	57	111	293	-----	198	602	519	-----	442	250	183	-----	433
Sisseton.....	709	558	13	571	568	3	228	-----	-----	6	234	26	-----	308	-----	-----	-----	-----
Yankton.....	656	650	18	668	360	308	121	-----	-----	-----	121	99	-----	140	-----	-----	-----	-----

* Information not available.

Utah.....	413	335	25	360	334	26	70	191	-----	-----	261	-----	-----	73	110	88	-----	-----	
Uintah and Ouray.....	300	233	23	256	249	7	59	125	-----	-----	184	-----	-----	65	110	18	-----	128	
Scattered Bands under Paiute.....	113	102	2	104	85	19	11	66	-----	-----	77	-----	-----	8	70	70	-----	70	
Washington.....	3,285	3,031	45	3,076	2,424	652	212	217	-----	74	503	169	-----	1,752	215	175	-----	390	
Colville Agency.....	897	879	8	887	685	202	63	26	-----	-----	89	71	-----	525	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Spokane Subagency.....	205	194	6	200	185	15	4	3	-----	7	14	7	-----	164	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Neah Bay.....	124	104	-----	104	104	0	21	54	-----	-----	75	1	-----	28	-----	120	-----	120	
Taholah.....	320	310	2	312	231	81	-----	-----	-----	46	46	28	-----	157	-----	25	-----	25	
Tulalip.....	1,020	867	-----	867	532	335	10	134	-----	21	165	38	-----	329	215	30	-----	245	
Yakima.....	719	677	29	706	687	19	114	-----	-----	-----	114	24	-----	549	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Wisconsin.....	2,080	1,868	36	1,904	1,588	316	163	290	86	-----	539	591	10	448	440	-----	-----	440	
Grand Rapids Subagency (under Tomah).....	418	378	16	394	358	36	115	-----	-----	-----	115	113	-----	130	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Hayward.....	381	308	12	320	282	38	23	85	-----	-----	108	48	-----	126	170	-----	-----	170	
Keshena Agency (Menominee).....	583	539	8	547	517	30	25	141	-----	-----	166	323	-----	28	140	-----	-----	140	
Lac du Flambeau Agency—																			
Lac du Flambeau.....	209	182	-----	182	125	57	-----	64	17	-----	81	-----	-----	44	130	-----	-----	130	
Laona Subagency.....	130	118	-----	118	92	26	-----	-----	42	-----	42	1	-----	49	-----	-----	-----	-----	
LaPointe (Bad River and Red Cliff).....	359	343	-----	343	214	129	-----	-----	27	-----	27	106	10	71	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	534	517	-----	517	478	39	41	118	-----	-----	159	222	-----	97	135	-----	-----	135	
Florida.....	187	177	8	185	18	167	-----	-----	-----	18	18	-----	-----	-----	-----	15	-----	15	
Capacity of nonreservation schools.....																			10,025

RECAPITULATION

Indian children of school age.....	81,620																		
Indian children eligible for school attendance.....	76,491																		
Government schools:																			
Nonreservation boarding.....	9,777																		
Reservation boarding.....	11,256																		
Day.....	4,141																		
	25,174																		
Mission, private, and State schools:																			
Boarding.....																			7,547
Day.....																			74
																			7,621
Public schools.....																			34,163
Total all classes.....																			66,958
Number of eligible children not in school.....																			11,419

INDIAN TABLE 3.—Location, capacity, enrollment, attendance, and highest grade taught, etc., of fiscal year ended June 30, 1928

States, agencies, and names of schools	Capacity	Enrollment	Average attendance	Highest grade taught	Class of school
Grand total.....	33,968	34,718	29,564		
Arizona:					
Colorado River.....	80	85	71	6	Reservation boarding.
Fort Apache Agency—					
Fort Apache.....	360	402	386	6	Do.
Canon.....	40	40	38	3	Day.
Cibecue.....	40	44	45	3	Do.
East Fork.....	110	83	166	6	Mission boarding and day; Lutheran.
Cibecue.....	20	17	11	4	Mission day; Lutheran.
Fort Mojave.....	250	281	260	6	Reservation boarding.
Havasupai.....	35	11	9	4	Day.
Hopi Agency—					
Hopi.....	148	173	133	5	Reservation boarding.
Chimopovy.....	50	50	44	5	Day.
Hotevilla-Bacabi.....	88	100	98	5	Do.
Orabi.....	80	64	57	6	Do.
Polacca.....	90	76	68	6	Do.
Second Mesa.....	72	64	54	6	Do.
K a i b a b Subagency (under Paiute Agency).....	22	24	15	4	Do.
Leupp Agency.....	400	420	393	6	Reservation boarding.
Phoenix.....	900	1,029	992	12	Nonreservation boarding.
Pima Agency:					
Pima.....	230	248	238	6	Reservation boarding.
Blackwater.....	36	38	32	3	Day.
Casa Blanca.....	40	30	22	3	Do.
Chiu Chuischu.....	40	13	10	3	Do.
Co-op Village.....	25	22	18	3	Do.
Gila Crossing.....	40	27	24	3	Do.
Maricopa.....	40	30	26	3	Do.
Pima.....	20	22	19	3	Do.
Santan.....	24	24	20	3	Do.
Sacate (St. Frances Borgia) St. Catherine (Santa Cruz).....	30 35	18 18	113 113	3 2	Mission day; Catholic. Do.
St. Johns.....	400	230	184	8	Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Francis (Ak-Chin).....	24	18	13	3	Mission day; Catholic.
St. Michaels.....	24	20	14	3	Do.
St. Peter's (Casa Blanca).....	20	14	12	3	Do.
Santa Cruz.....	30	15	13	3	Do.
Stotonic.....	30	25	18	4	Mission day; Presbyterian.
Salt River Subagency (under Phoenix School)—					
Camp McDowell.....					Day (closed).
Lehi.....	32	25	23	3	Do.
Salt River.....	90	71	64	3	Do.
San Carlos Agency—					
Rice Station.....	216	200	179	6	Reservation boarding.
San Carlos.....	100	61	50	3	Day.
Bylas.....	80	64	48	5	Mission day; Lutheran.
Peridot.....	40	46	38	5	Mission day.
Sells Agency—					
Santa Rosa.....	40	44	14	3	Day.
San Xavier.....	120	108	97	4	Do.
Sells.....	40	20	25	4	Do.
Vamori.....	40	17	14	4	Do.
Anegam.....	60	20	17	3	Mission day; Catholic.
Corolic.....	36	47	33	(?)	Do.
Lourdes.....	36	(?)	(?)	(?)	Do.
Passinemo.....	30	19	13	3	Do.
San Miguel.....	45	28	20	3	Do.
• Do.....	25	23	16	4	Mission day; Presbyterian.
St. Anthony's.....	120	93	65	5	Mission day; Catholic.
Tucson Training.....	160	51	36	8	Mission boarding; Presby- terian.
Southern Navajo Agency—					
Navajo.....	400	602	417	6	Reservation boarding.
Chin Lee.....	160	225	159	5	Do.
Tohatchi.....	250	253	177	6	Do.
Cornfields.....					Day (closed).
Luki Chuki.....					Do.
Ganado.....	145	122	100	(?)	Mission day; Presbyterian.
St. Michaels.....	275	254	204	(?)	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Theodore Roosevelt.....	450	467	424	7	Nonreservation boarding.
Truxton Canon.....	225	227	197	6	Reservation boarding.

¹ Estimated.² Information not available.

INDIAN TABLE 3.—Location, capacity, enrollment, attendance, and highest grade taught, etc., of fiscal year ended June 30, 1928—Continued

States, agencies, and names of schools	Capacity	Enrollment	Average attendance	Highest grade taught	Class of school
Arizona—Continued.					
Western Navajo Agency—					
Western Navajo	308	466	278	6	Reservation boarding.
Marsh Pass					Reservation boarding (closed).
Moencopí	35	38	32	3	Day.
California:					
Fort Bidwell	100	113	102	6	Reservation boarding.
Fort Yuma	200	211	192	6	Do.
Hoop Valley	165	188	172	6	Do.
Mission Agency—					
Campo	20	17	13	5	Day.
Mesa Grande	30	21	17	5	Do.
Pala	30	18	15	5	Do.
Rincon	30	19	15	6	Do.
Volcan	30	13	10	5	Do.
St. Boniface	125	111	71	8	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Sacramento agency—					
Auberry	32	17	16	6	Day.
Burroughs	20	18	16	6	Do.
Pinollville	23	24	17	6	Do.
Tule River (Round Valley)	32	33	23	6	Do.
Sherman	1,009	1,239	1,048	12	Nonreservation boarding.
Colorado, Consolidated Ute Agency:					
Ute Mountain	150	167	152	6	Reservation boarding.
Ignacio	100	111	80	6	Do.
Florida Seminole	15	12	7	3	Day.
Idaho:					
Coeur d'Alene Agency—					
Kalispel	30	20	13	4	Do.
Desmet	89	89	80	(?)	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Kootenai					Closed.
Fort Hall Agency—					
Fort Hall	200	159	146	6	Reservation boarding.
Good Shepherd	24	28	28	4	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Fort Lapwai Agency—St. Josephs.	100	49	40	8	Do.
Iowa, Sac and Fox Agency:					
Fox	40	28	17	6	Day.
Mesquakie	30	26	15	6	Do.
Kansas:					
Haskell	850	1,007	862	12	Nonreservation boarding.
Potawatomie Subagency No. 1, Kickapoo.	30	26	23	6	
Michigan:					
Mackinac Subagency (Under Lac du Flambeau)—					
Baraga (Holy Name)	152	55	45	6	Mission boarding and day; Catholic.
Harbor Springs (Holy Childhood).	200	167	165	(?)	Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Joseph	120	(?)	(?)	(?)	Mission boarding and day; Catholic.
Mount Pleasant	375	483	379	9	Nonreservation boarding.
Minnesota:					
Consolidated Chippewa Agency—					
Grand Portage	20	30	22	6	Day.
Mille Lacs	30	45	24	4	Do.
Nett Lake	60	41	30	6	Do.
Pine Point	53	59	33	6	Do.
St. Benedicts	130	138	130	(?)	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Pipestone	300	320	319	8	Nonreservation boarding.
Red Lake Agency—					
Red Lake	140	157	135	6	Reservation boarding.
Cross Lake	90	94	89	6	Do.
St. Mary's	180	184	155	8	Contract Mission boarding; Catholic.
Mississippi, Choctaw Agency:					
Bokhomo	50	13	11	4	Day.
Pearl River	30	46	26	6	Do.
Standing Pine	30	27	17	6	Do.
Tucker	30	43	30	6	Do.
Redwater	30	28	18	3	Do.

* Information not available.

INDIAN TABLE 3.—Location, capacity, enrollment, attendance, and highest grade taught, etc., of fiscal year ended June 30, 1928—Continued

States, agencies, and names of schools	Capacity	Enrollment	Average attendance	Highest grade taught	Class of school
Montana:					
Blackfeet Agency—					
Blackfeet.....	144	132	99	6	Reservation boarding.
Heart Butte.....	30	25	17	4	Day.
Holy Family.....	100	71	68	8	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Crow Agency—					
Big Horn.....	20	23	12	8	Mission day; Baptist.
St. Ann's.....	25	17	14	7	Mission day; Catholic.
St. Mary's.....	30	17	11	7	Do.
Sacred Heart.....	50	37	35	8	Mission; Catholic.
San Xavier.....	30	20	17	6	Do.
Flathead Agency—St. Ignatius.	235	220	200	12	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Fort Belknap Agency—					
Fort Belknap.....	112	123	109	6	Reservation boarding.
Lodge Pole.....	30	33	28	5	Day.
St. Paul's.....	120	118	108	8	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Fort Peck Agency—					
Fort Peck.....	120	147	126	6	Reservation boarding.
Latter Day Saints.....	30	3	3	(?)	Mormon mission boarding.
Wolf Point.....	50	46	39	(?)	Mission boarding and day; Presbyterian.
Rocky Boys.....	40	53	44	4	Day.
Tongue River Agency—					
Tongue River.....	80	99	79	6	Reservation boarding.
Birney.....	47	48	43	6	Day.
Lame Deer.....	40	42	24	4	Do.
St. Labre's.....	65	60	60	8	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Nebraska:					
Genoa.....	500	542	513	10	Nonreservation boarding.
Santee (Under Yankton Agency)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	Mission boarding and day Congregational.
Winnebago Agency—					
St. Augustine.....	(?)	47	138	6	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Winnebago Mission.....	(?)	66	64	4	Mission boarding; Dutch Reformed.
Nevada:					
Carson Agency—					
Carson.....	475	520	492	9	Nonreservation boarding.
Fort McDermitt.....	80	18	16	4	Day.
Nevada.....	70	27	20	4	Do.
Walker River Agency—					
Walker River.....	60	28	22	5	Do.
Fallon.....	40	36	29	5	Do.
Lovelocks.....	25	25	16	4	Do.
Western Shoshone—					
No. 1.....	35	32	20	5	Do.
No. 2.....	35	43	35	4	Do.
No. 3.....	35	15	12	4	Do.
New Mexico:					
Albuquerque.....	825	877	847	12	Nonreservation boarding.
Charles H. Burke.....	500	723	500	8	Do.
Eastern Navajo Agency—					
Pueblo Bonito.....	350	358	349	6	Reservation boarding.
Pinedale.....	30	22	16	3	Day.
Farmington.....	35	35	35	4	Mission boarding; Presbyterian.
Rehoboth.....	85	80	75	9	Mission board; Christian Reformed.
Lake Grove.....	20	17	16	3	Mission day.
Jicarilla Agency—Jicarilla Mission.....	70	84	79	7	Mission day; Reformed Church in America.
Mescalero.....	110	115	111	6	Reservation boarding.
Northern Navajo Agency—					
San Juan.....	400	460	417	6	Do.
Toadlena.....	160	284	208	5	Do.
Navajo Industrial.....	30	(?)	(?)	(?)	Mission boarding; Methodist.
Pueblo day schools—					
Northern at Sante Fe—					
Cochiti.....	28	35	32	4	Day.
Picuris.....	24	16	13	5	Do.
San Ildefonso.....	40	13	11	6	Do.
San Juan.....	70	61	55	4	Do.
Santa Clara.....	50	52	41	5	Do.

1 Estimated.

2 Information not available

INDIAN TABLE 3.—Location, capacity, enrollment, attendance, and highest grade taught, etc., of fiscal year ended June 30, 1928—Continued

States, agencies, and names of schools	Capacity	Enrollment	Average attendance	Highest grade taught	Class of school
New Mexico—Continued.					
Pueblo day schools—Contd.					
Northern at Santa Fe—Con.					
Santo Domingo.....	75	66	64	3	Day.
Taos.....	200	172	151	6	Do.
Tesuque.....	40	29	27	4	Do.
St. Catherine.....	265	248	248	9	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Southern at Albuquerque—					
Acoma.....	100	95	69	3	Day.
Encoma.....	30	24	20	4	Do.
Isleta.....	100	92	84	3	Do.
Jemez.....	75	73	56	3	Do.
Laguna.....	62	66	55	5	Do.
McCarthy's.....	38	33	32	4	Do.
Mesita.....	38	25	21	4	Do.
Paquate.....	60	54	48	5	Do.
Paraje.....	30	20	16	3	Do.
San Felipe.....	60	85	70	3	Do.
Santa Ana.....	30	30	27	3	Do.
Seama.....	28	28	22	4	Do.
Sia.....	30	31	28	2	Do.
Bernalillo.....	(¹)	54	1 38	(²)	Mission day; Catholic.
Jemez.....	75	(²)	(²)	(²)	Do.
Santa Fe.....	450	540	490	9	Nonreservation boarding.
Zuni Agency—					
Zuni.....	80	93	64	6	Reservation boarding.
Do.....	180	149	118	3	Day.
Christian-Reformed.....	90	65	55	5	Mission day; Christian Reformed.
St. Anthony's Mission.....	175	131	102	6	Mission day; Catholic.
North Carolina; Cherokee Agency:					
Cherokee.....	325	382	319	9	Reservation boarding.
Big Cove.....	40	21	15	4	Day.
Birdtown.....	40	55	30	4	Do.
North Dakota:					
Bismarck.....	125	135	127	8	Nonreservation boarding.
Fort Berthold Agency—					
No. 2 Independence.....	24	14	12	4	Day.
Shell Creek.....	28	26	19	4	Do.
Sacred Heart Mission.....	60	59	44	8	Mission boarding and day; Catholic.
Fort Berthold.....	35	32	30	4	Mission boarding; Congregational.
Fort Totten.....	250	276	261	6	Reservation boarding.
Standing Rock Agency—					
Standing Rock.....	202	269	243	6	Do.
Cannon Ball.....	40	16	13	4	Day.
Little Oak.....	30	21	15	3	Do.
St. Bernard's Mission School.....	100	64	55	8	Mission day; Catholic.
St. Elizabeth's.....	57	63	54	2	Mission boarding; Episcopal.
Turtle Mountain Agency—No. 5.....	30	34	18	6	Day.
Wahpeton.....	225	249	230	9	Nonreservation boarding.
Oklahoma:					
Cheyenne and Arapaho—					
Cantonment.....					Closed.
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	224	299	234	9	Reservation boarding.
Seger.....	130	162	134	7	Do.
Chillico.....	800	1,022	839	12	Nonreservation boarding.
Kiowa Agency—					
Anadarko.....	125	149	135	6	Reservation boarding.
Fort Sill.....	160	220	169	8	Do.
Riverside.....	160	188	152	6	Do.
Osage Agency—St. Louis ¹	75	33	22	10	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Pawnee Agency.....	160	163	146	6	Reservation boarding.
Quapaw Agency—					
Seneca.....	260	351	228	7	Do.
St. Mary's.....	50	51	51	6	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Shawnee Agency—St. Mary's Academy.....	50	51	51	12	Mission day; Catholic.
Five Civilized Tribes—					
Cherokee Nation—Sequoyah Orphan Training Creek Nation—	300	334	297	8	Tribal boarding.
Eufaula.....	115	159	116	8	Do.
Eufaula.....	125	148	126	8	Do.

¹ Estimated.² Information not available.

INDIAN TABLE 3.—Location, capacity, enrollment, attendance, and highest grade taught, etc., of fiscal year ended June 30, 1928—Continued

States, agencies, and names of schools	Capacity	Enrollment	Average attendance	Highest grade taught	Class of school
Oklahoma—Continued.					
Five Civilized Tribes—Con.					
Chickasaw Nation—Bloomfield.	150	173	139	9	Tribal boarding.
Choctaw Nation—Jones Male Academy.	135	142	110	8	Do.
Wheelock Academy.	135	131	119	8	Do.
St. Agnes, Antlers.	60	71	63	(?)	Contract boarding; Catholic.
Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations—Murray State School of Agriculture.	100	94	86	(?)	Contract boarding; State institution.
Oklahoma Presbyterian College.	60	45	45	(?)	Contract mission boarding; Presbyterian.
Old Goodland.	140	164	145	(?)	Contract boarding; undenominational.
St. Agnes Academy, Ardmore.	85	77	62	(?)	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Elizabeth's.	50	35	33	(?)	Do.
St. Joseph's.	27	23	23	(?)	Do.
Seminole Nation—Mekuskey.	100	120	72	8	Tribal boarding.
Oregon:					
Klamath Agency—Klamath					
No. 3.	20	30	25	6	Reservation boarding (closed). Day.
Salem.	900	1,063	908	12	Nonreservation boarding.
Umatilla Agency—St. Andrews.	150	81	71	8	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Warm Springs Agency—Warm Springs.	100	151	117	6	Reservation boarding.
South Dakota:					
Cheyenne River.	180	164	151	6	Do.
Crow Creek Immaculate Conception.	75	55	45	7	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Flandreau.	400	448	415	10	Nonreservation boarding.
Pierre.	300	326	298	9	Do.
Pine Ridge Agency—Pine Ridge					
No. 5.	350	419	390	8	Reservation boarding.
No. 6.	30	31	25	3	Day.
No. 7.	30	22	16	3	Do.
No. 8.	33	27	17	3	Do.
No. 9.	30	24	18	2	Do.
No. 10.	33	20	16	5	Do.
No. 12.	30	18	11	3	Do.
No. 15.	24	19	15	4	Do.
No. 16.	36	48	31	3	Do.
No. 17.	30	33	27	3	Do.
No. 19.	30	18	11	3	Do.
No. 20.	24	25	19	3	Do.
No. 21.	30	25	17	5	Do.
No. 22.	27	25	17	3	Do.
No. 23.	30	22	16	3	Do.
No. 24.	33	20	16	3	Do.
No. 25.	30	22	17	3	Do.
No. 27.	20	19	14	3	Do.
No. 28.	20	19	17	3	Do.
No. 29.	23	21	14	4	Do.
No. 30.	30	25	17	3	Do.
Holy Rosary.	325	359	340	7	Contract mission boarding Catholic.
Rapid City.	325	347	312	9	Nonreservation boarding.
Rosebud Agency—Rosebud					
Blackpipe.	250	293	264	7	Reservation boarding.
Cut Meat.	25	30	26	3	Day.
He Dog's Camp.	24	31	19	5	Do.
Little Crow Camp.	27	29	25	4	Do.
Milk's Camp.	26	17	15	4	Do.
Oak Creek.	29	37	22	4	Do.
Spring Creek.	26	22	18	5	Do.
St. Francis.	26	32	21	4	Do.
	450	419	384	10	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Utah:					
Palute Agency—Goshute.	30	41	32	4	Day.
Kaibab.	22	24	15	4	Do.
Shivwits.	40	23	14	4	Do.

* Information not available.

INDIAN TABLE 3.—Location, capacity, enrollment, attendance, and highest grade taught, etc., of fiscal year ended June 30, 1928—Continued

States, agencies, and names of schools	Capacity	Enrollment	Average attendance	Highest grade taught	Class of school
Utah—Continued.					
Uintah and Ouray Agency—					
Uintah.....	110	121	102	8	Reservation boarding.
Ouray.....	18	14	12	4	Day.
Washington:					
Colville Agency—					
No. 7.....	25	13	9	5	Do.
St. Mary's.....	65	(?)	(?)	(?)	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Neah Bay Agency—					
Neah Bay.....	60	54	38	6	Day.
Quileute.....	60	14	7	6	Do.
Taholah Agency—Queets River	25	9	8	3	Do.
Tulalip Agency—					
Tulalip.....	215	284	192	9	Reservation boarding.
Jamestown.....	30	21	15	6	Day.
St. George.....	70	110	104	5	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Wisconsin:					
Hayward.....	170	154	151	6	Reservation boarding.
Keshena Agency—					
Keshena.....	140	154	145	8	Do.
Neopit.....	40	38	34	6	Day.
St. Anthony's.....	120	128	96	8	Mission day; Catholic.
St. Joseph's.....	250	255	222	8	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Lac du Flambeau Agency.....	130	113	91	6	Reservation boarding.
La Pointe Subagency—					
Bayfield (Holy Family)....	402	128	102	8	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Odanah (St. Mary's).....	200	54	54	10	Mission day; Catholic.
St. Mary's Mission.....	150	28	28	7	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Red Cliff.....	52	46	40	8	Mission day.
Tomah.....	325	338	315	9	Nonreservation boarding.
Wyoming, Shoshone Agency:					
Shoshone.....	135	140	123	7	Reservation boarding.
Shoshone Mission.....	20	16	15	10	Mission boarding; Episcopal.
St. Michael's.....	80	78	72	8	Contract mission boarding; Episcopal.
St. Stephen's.....	125	135	130	8	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.

GENERAL SUMMARY

Class	Number	Capacity	Enrollment	Average attendance
Government:				
Nonreservation boarding.....	19	10,025	11,675	10,310
Tribal boarding.....	7	1,060	1,207	979
Reservation boarding.....	49	9,504	11,045	9,256
Day.....	129	5,347	4,532	3,574
Total.....	204	25,936	28,459	24,119
Mission, private, or State:				
Contract boarding.....	18	2,327	2,276	2,068
Nonecontract boarding.....	30	3,764	2,605	2,280
Nonecontract day.....	33	1,941	1,378	1,097
Total.....	81	8,032	6,259	5,445
Total in all schools.....	285	33,968	34,718	29,564

¹ Estimated.

² Information not available.

INDIAN TABLE 4.—Vital and medical statistics of the United States Indian Service for the fiscal year 1928

State and jurisdiction	Population as of June 30, 1928	Births and deaths (exclusive of stillbirths)							Special disease incidence							
		Number		Rate per 1,000 population		Excess of births over deaths	Deaths under 3 years of age	Deaths due to tuberculosis	Tuberculosis			Trachoma				
		Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths				Number of examinations	Number of cases	Percentage of positive findings	Number of examinations	Number of cases			Percentage of total findings
						Positive	Suspicious	Total								
Total	218,744	6,115	4,761	28.0	21.8	1,354	1,072	858	30,182	4,394	14.6	58,410	9,352	2,053	11,405	19.5
Arizona:																
Camp Verde Subagency (Phoenix School).....	418	3	2	7.2	4.8	1	(?)	(?)	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Colorado River.....	1,139	27	34	23.7	29.9	-7	11	9	140	24	17.1	581	48	73	121	20.8
Fort Apache.....	2,656	92	70	34.6	26.4	22	10	18	1,662	88	5.3	1,710	613	0	613	35.8
Fort Mojave School.....									(?)	9	(?)	(?)	0	0	44	(?)
Havasapai.....	194	4	3	20.6	15.5	1	2	1	0	0	0	84	4	22	10	32
Hopi.....	5,224	91	112	17.4	21.4	-21	41	4	38	15	3.9	743	118	0	118	15.9
Kaibab Subagency (Paiute).....	94	3	4	31.9	42.6	-1	3	0	42	0	0	35	6	2	8	22.9
Leupp.....	1,651	8	24	4.8	14.5	-16	7	6	20	13	65.0	422	79	18	97	23.0
Phoenix School.....									1,029	13	1.3	1,029	87	(?)	87	8.5
Pima.....	5,535	71	82	12.8	14.8	-11	16	14	1,716	89	5.2	1,766	93	37	130	7.4
Salt River Subagency (Phoenix School).....	1,311	42	24	32.0	18.3	18	9	6	154	22	14.3	172	103	28	131	76.2
San Carlos.....	2,545	101	87	39.7	34.2	14	40	18	370	25	6.8	379	65	41	106	28.0
Sells.....	5,209	112	100	21.5	19.2	12	39	25	528	394	74.6	1,562	195	53	228	14.6
Southern Navajo.....	12,602	600	350	47.6	27.8	250	(?)	(?)	227	(?)	(?)	5,210	2,338	48	2,386	45.8
Truxton Canon.....	(?)	4	12	(?)	(?)	-8	7	2	0	0	0	215	54	0	54	25.1
Western Navajo.....	7,889	157	137	19.9	17.4	20	9	24	546	58	10.6	1,833	283	171	454	24.8
California:																
Bishop Subagency (Walker River).....	1,370	14	13	10.2	9.5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fort Bidwell.....	629	13	17	20.7	27.0	-4	4	5	278	2	0.7	1,092	64	4	68	6.2
Fort Yuma.....	867	19	21	21.9	24.2	-2	3	3	5	4	80.0	114	1	0	1	0.9
Mission.....	2,763	54	52	19.5	18.8	2	6	7	1,234	30	2.4	1,506	16	87	103	6.8
Sacramento.....	11,384	222	224	19.5	19.7	-2	49	41	52	17	32.7	356	92	43	135	37.9
Sherman Institute.....									973	1	0.1	973	206	0	206	21.2
Colorado: Consolidated Ute.	857	33	23	38.5	26.8	10	6	2	124	4	3.2	247	69	0	69	27.9
Florida: Seminole.	506	6	10	11.9	19.8	-4	1	1	1	1	100.0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho:																
Coeur d'Alene.....	592	17	16	28.7	27.0	1	7	2	23	17	73.9	183	92	50	142	77.6
Fort Hall.....	1,770	51	58	28.8	32.8	-7	15	31	100	38	38.0	1,334	259	0	259	19.4
Fort Lapwai.....	1,387	34	42	24.5	30.3	-8	7	20	121	23	19.0	311	32	0	32	10.3

Iowa: Sac and Fox.	397	23	17	57.9	42.8	6	7	6	15	11	73.3	113	17	5	22	19.5
Kansas: Potawatomi Subagency (Haskell Institute)	1,541	14	13	9.1	8.4	1	0	3	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	2	0	2	100.0
Michigan: Mackinac Subagency (Lac du Flambeau)	1,190	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
Minnesota:																
Consolidated Chippewa.....	12,996	505	268	38.9	20.7	237	24	60	2,137	222	10.4	3,298	121	31	152	4.6
Pipestone School.....	554	2	5	3.6	9.0	-3	0	2	1	1	100.0	320	26	12	38	11.9
Red Lake.....	1,766	88	71	49.3	40.2	17	23	16	47	47	100.0	17	6	0	6	35.3
Mississippi: Choctaw.....	1,496	41	10	27.4	6.7	31	3	2	176	17	9.7	216	3	0	3	1.4
Montana:																
Blackfeet.....	3,469	138	58	39.7	16.7	80	22	13	943	485	51.4	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
Crow.....	1,892	32	44	43.3	23.3	38	16	8	181	25	13.8	221	78	22	100	45.2
Flathead.....	2,784	48	37	17.2	13.3	11	8	5	100	10	10.0	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
Fort Belknap.....	1,215	56	39	46.1	32.1	17	11	15	776	81	10.4	904	151	55	206	22.8
Fort Peck.....	2,399	101	47	42.1	19.6	54	11	25	1,290	167	12.9	908	103	15	118	13.0
Rocky Boy's.....	551	24	14	45.2	26.4	10	8	3	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
Tongue River.....	1,444	52	58	36.0	40.2	-6	25	22	35	30	85.7	720	378	38	416	57.8
Nebraska:																
Genoa School.....									12	6	50.0	522	28	53	81	15.5
Ponca Subagency (Yankton).....	381	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
Winnebago.....	2,671	87	72	32.6	27.0	15	26	8	110	42	38.2	95	22	15	37	38.9
Nevada:																
Carson.....	2,671	30	28	11.2	10.5	2	6	5	0	0	0	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
Moapa River Subagency (Paiute).....	1,196	9	11	45.9	56.1	-2	2	4	25	(?)	(?)	57	25	5	30	52.6
Walker River.....	1,363	17	33	12.5	24.2	-16	1	8	92	44	47.8	228	3	0	3	1.3
Western Shoshone.....	690	14	25	20.3	36.2	-11	5	12	(?)	(?)	(?)	213	50	(?)	50	23.5
New Mexico:																
Albuquerque School.....									856	0	0	856	46	0	46	5.4
Charles H. Burke School.....									20	5	25.0	535	150	50	200	37.4
Eastern Navajo.....	3,709	28	40	7.5	10.8	-12	15	2	80	12	15.0	476	44	(?)	44	9.2
Jicarilla.....	636	32	22	50.3	34.6	10	11	3	93	(?)	(?)	121	8	4	12	9.9
Mescalero.....	675	31	22	45.9	32.6	9	8	5	242	22	9.1	532	28	0	28	5.3
Northern Navajo.....	7,000	270	245	38.6	35.0	25	2	1	11	11	100.0	451	164	0	164	36.4
Northern Pueblos.....	3,158	140	75	44.3	23.7	65	30	5	392	37	9.4	237	62	43	105	44.3
Santa Fe School.....									540	3	0.6	540	71	0	71	13.1
Southern Pueblos.....	6,130	220	161	35.9	26.3	59	95	(?)	438	28	6.4	437	25	2	27	6.2
Zuni.....	1,088	64	51	58.8	46.9	13	21	7	515	302	58.6	1,675	13	4	17	1.0
New York: New York.	5,503	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
North Carolina: Cherokee.	2,951	37	28	12.5	9.5	9	8	3	380	4	1.1	380	31	43	74	19.5
North Dakota:																
Bismarck School.....									136	4	2.9	136	8	22	30	22.1
Fort Berthold.....	1,373	67	47	48.8	34.2	20	15	4	207	13	6.3	1,330	168	(?)	168	12.6
Fort Totten.....	935	43	41	46.0	43.8	2	10	12	(?)	26	(?)	191	(?)	165	165	86.4
Standing Rock.....	3,666	135	108	36.8	29.5	27	(?)	(?)	1,141	134	11.7	1,479	236	157	393	26.6
Turtle Mountain.....	4,416	47	31	10.6	7.0	16	6	7	74	24	32.4	770	88	12	100	13.0
Wahpeton School.....									231	7	3.0	231	29	3	32	13.8
Oklahoma:																
Bloomfield Seminary.....									(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
Cheyenne and Arapahoe.....	2,680	72	77	26.9	28.7	-5	20	16	1,002	99	9.9	947	150	162	312	32.9

¹ Not total population, but only that for which medical statistics are available.

² No data available.

³ Estimate.

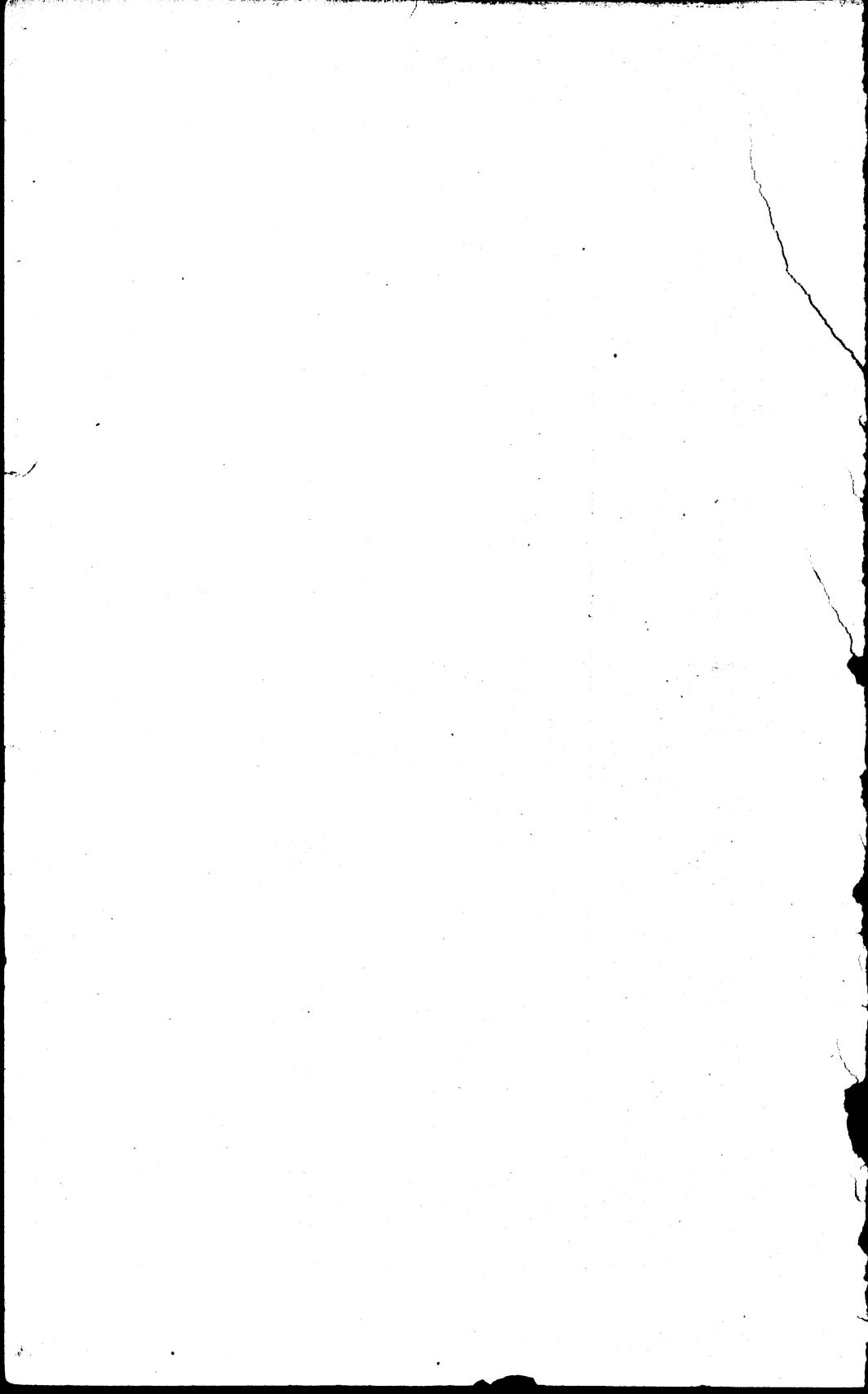
INDIAN TABLE 4.—Vital and medical statistics of the United States Indian Service for the fiscal year 1928—Continued

State and jurisdiction	Population as of June 30, 1928	Births and deaths (exclusive of stillbirths)							Special diseases includes							
		Number		Rate per 1,000 population		Excess of births over deaths	Deaths under 3 years of age	Deaths due to tuberculosis	Tuberculosis			Trachoma				
		Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths				Number of examinations	Number of cases	Percentage of positive findings	Number of examinations	Number of cases			Percentage of total findings
						Positive	Suspicious	Total								
Oklahoma—Continued.																
Chilocco School.....									39	10	25.6	1,022	80	184	264	25.8
Euchece Boarding School.....									159	0	0	159	12	38	50	31.4
Eufaula Boarding School.....									148	0	0	148	5	0	5	3.4
Jones Academy.....									144	0	0	144	4	2	6	4.2
Kiowa.....	5,290	131	75	24.8	14.2	56	35	10	400	85	21.3	400	62	0	62	15.5
Osage.....	2,882	53	27	18.4	9.4	26	3	3	90	27	30.0	107	21	19	40	37.4
Pawnee.....	2,766	87	63	31.5	22.8	24	16	7	34	13	38.2	116	50	12	62	53.4
Quapaw.....	1,931	16	13	8.3	6.7	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sequoyah Training School.....									221	7	3.2	(?)	221	1	222	(?)
Shawnee.....	2,280	18	14	7.9	6.1	4	3	5	28	8	28.6	49	28	15	43	87.8
Wheeler Academy.....									91	1	1.1	91	0	0	0	0
Oregon:																
Klamath.....	1,274	35	31	27.5	24.3	4	6	11	(?)	17	(?)	223	60	(?)	60	26.9
Salem School.....									(?)	(?)	(?)	834	28	(?)	28	3.4
Siletz Subagency (Salem School).....	1,138	34	7	29.9	6.1	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Umatilla.....	1,107	11	13	9.9	11.7	-2	2	7	24	15	62.5	18	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
Warm Springs.....	1,012	11	13	10.9	12.8	-2	9	4	274	21	7.7	235	15	3	18	7.7
South Dakota:																
Canton Insane Asylum.....									94	11	11.7	94	9	0	9	9.6
Cheyenne River.....	3,040	95	70	31.2	23.0	25	10	26	1,372	279	20.3	1,003	95	61	156	15.6
Crow Creek.....	1,513	22	34	14.5	22.5	-12	4	12	238	34	14.3	421	33	30	63	15.0
Flandreau School.....	312	5	9	16.0	28.8	-4	4	(?)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pierre School.....									(?)	(?)	(?)	295	20	19	39	13.2
Pine Ridge.....	7,833	395	235	50.4	30.0	160	63	68	1,550	250	16.1	3,375	113	20	133	3.4
Rapid City School.....									37	5	13.5	326	50	(?)	50	15.3
Rosebud.....	5,975	228	139	38.2	23.3	89	40	53	2,020	331	16.4	3,196	331	0	331	10.4
Sisseton.....	2,569	62	69	24.1	26.9	-7	13	19	89	41	46.1	200	24	0	24	12.0
Yankton.....	2,004	33	86	16.5	42.9	-53	11	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
Utah:																
Faite.....	598	25	29	41.8	48.5	-4	9	5	102	2	2.0	124	44	5	49	39.5
Uintah and Ouray.....	1,172	53	59	45.2	50.3	-6	14	8	5	4	80.0	1,017	250	11	261	25.7
Washington:																
Colville.....	2,949	21	13	7.1	4.4	8	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
Neah Bay.....	1,326	22	16	16.6	12.1	6	3	4	210	26	12.4	215	0	15	15	7.0
Taholah.....	1,387	45	40	32.4	28.8	5	12	12	68	4	5.9	68	0	0	0	0
Tulalip.....	3,409	51	68	15.0	20.0	-17	15	12	259	76	29.3	331	57	0	57	17.2
Yakima.....	2,974	91	81	30.6	27.2	10	14	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin:																
Hayward School.....	1,377	33	22	24.0	16.0	11	6	3	131	15	11.4	772	7	0	7	.9
Keshena.....	1,940	64	65	33.0	33.5	-1	17	18	90	35	40.0	840	26	0	26	3.1
Lac du Flambeau.....	3,157	61	52	19.3	16.5	9	7	14	250	16	6.4	255	26	0	26	10.2
Tomah School.....									(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
Grand Rapids Subagency (Tomah School).....	1,371	32	29	23.3	21.2	3	5	16	200	26	13.0	220	25	35	60	27.3
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	(?)	86	74	(?)	(?)	12	19	6	(?)	(?)	(?)	-599	343	20	363	60.6

¹ No data available.

NOTE.—The above table of vital and medical statistics is published with the following reservations:

- a The figures are as accurate as possible under existing field conditions. Many factors operate to make them estimates.
- b Birth and death rates for a given agency are often not inclusive, but are only for those cases with which the Government officials have come in contact.
- c Percentages for tuberculosis and trachoma are high in many instances, due to the fact that only suspicious cases were examined.



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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

ANNUAL REPORT OF
THE COMMISSIONER OF
INDIAN AFFAIRS

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1929

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

*COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN
AFFAIRS*

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1929



*UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1929*

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THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

When the War Department was created by Congress under the act of August 7, 1789, the duties assigned to it included those "relative to Indian affairs."

A Bureau of Indian Affairs was organized in the War Department on March 11, 1824, with Thomas L. McKenney as its chief, and among the duties to which he was assigned were: The administration of the fund for the civilization of the Indians, under regulations established by the department, the examination of the claims arising out of the laws regulating the intercourse with Indian tribes, and the ordinary correspondence with superintendents, agents, and subagents. He was succeeded September 30, 1830, by Samuel S. Hamilton, whose successor about one year later was Elbert Herring.

By the act of July 9, 1832, there was created in the War Department the office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who, subject to the Secretary of War and the President, should have "the direction and management of all Indian affairs and all matters arising out of Indian relations."

On June 30, 1834, an act was passed "to provide for the organization of the Department of Indian Affairs." Under this enactment certain agencies were established and others abolished, and provision was made for subagents, interpreters, and other employees, the payment of annuities, the purchase and distribution of supplies, etc. This may be regarded as the organic law of the Indian Department.

When the Department of the Interior was created by act of March 3, 1849, the Bureau of Indian Affairs was transferred thereto, and hence passed from military to civil control.

Section 441 of the Revised Statutes provides that "the Secretary of the Interior is charged with the supervision of public business relating to * * * the Indians."

Section 463 of the Revised Statutes reads: "The Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior and agreeable to such regulations as the President may prescribe, have the management of all Indian affairs, and of all matters arising out of Indian relations."

Commissioners of Indian Affairs

Commissioner	State	Date	Secretary
Herring, Elbert.....	New York.....	July 10, 1832	Cass. ¹
Harris, Carey A.....	Tennessee.....	July 4, 1836	Cass and Poinsett. ¹
Crawford, T. Hartley.....	Pennsylvania.....	Oct. 22, 1838	Poinsett ¹ to Marcy. ¹
Medill, William.....	Ohio.....	Oct. 28, 1845	Marcy ¹ and Ewing. ¹
Brown, Orlando.....	Kentucky.....	May 31, 1849	Ewing.
Lea, Luke.....	Mississippi.....	July 1, 1850	Ewing to Stuart.
Manypenny, George W.....	Ohio.....	Mar. 24, 1853	McClelland and Thompson.
Denver, James W.....	California.....	Apr. 17, 1857	Thompson.
Mix, Charles E.....	District of Columbia.....	June 14, 1858	Do.
Denver, James W.....	California.....	Nov. 8, 1858	Do.
Greenwood, Alfred B.....	Arkansas.....	May 4, 1859	Do.

¹ Secretaries of War.

² Ewing and all following Secretaries of the Interior.

Commissioners of Indian Affairs—Continued

Commissioner	State	Date	Secretary
Dole, William P.....	Illinois.....	Mar. 13, 1861	Smith to Harlan.
Cooley, Dennis N.....	Iowa.....	July 10, 1865	Harlan and Browning.
Bogy, Lewis V.....	Missouri.....	Nov. 1, 1866	Browning.
Taylor, Nathaniel G.....	Tennessee.....	Mar. 29, 1867	Browning and Cox.
Parker, Ely S.....	District of Columbia.....	Apr. 21, 1869	Cox and Delano.
Walker, Francis A.....	Massachusetts.....	Nov. 21, 1871	Delano.
Smith, Edward P.....	New York.....	Mar. 20, 1873	Delano and Chandler.
Smith, John Q.....	Ohio.....	Dec. 11, 1875	Chandler and Schurz.
Hayt, Ezra A.....	New York.....	Sept. 27, 1877	Schurz.
Trowbridge, Roland E.....	Michigan.....	Mar. 15, 1880	Do.
Price, Hiram.....	Iowa.....	May 4, 1881	Kirkwood and Teller.
Atkins, John D. C.....	Tennessee.....	Mar. 21, 1885	Lamar.
Oberly, John H.....	Illinois.....	Oct. 10, 1888	Vilas.
Morgan, Thomas J.....	Rhode Island.....	June 10, 1889	Noble.
Browning, Daniel M.....	Illinois.....	Apr. 17, 1893	Smith and Francis.
Jones, William A.....	Wisconsin.....	May 3, 1897	Bliss and Hitchcock.
Leupp, Francis E.....	District of Columbia.....	Dec. 7, 1904	Hitchcock, Garfield, and Ballinger.
Valentine, Robert G.....	Massachusetts.....	June 16, 1909	Ballinger and Fisher.
Sells, Cato.....	Texas.....	June 2, 1913	Lane and Payne.
Burke, Charles H.....	South Dakota.....	Apr. 1, 1921	Fall, Work, West, and Wilbur.
Rhoads, Charles J.....	Pennsylvania.....	July 1, 1929	

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REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., August 15, 1929.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: I have the honor to submit herewith the report of the Bureau of Indian Affairs for the fiscal year 1929, covering the activities of the service prior to my entrance on duty July 1, 1929.

Since taking office the new commissioner and his associate have been actively occupied in familiarizing themselves with the problems involved. We are impressed with the variety and complexity of administrative details which often prevent a clear view of the real objective of the Indian Service. We are determined to keep the goal before our personnel and the public to the end that the increased funds and trained personnel absolutely needed may be secured.

The cost of Indian education and care of health obviously must exceed that of similar services amongst the white population, yet heretofore the appropriations, particularly for food, clothing, and vocational training, have never been adjusted to postwar costs. Prior administrations have reported this situation, but the data now in hand convince us that as a mere economic problem it will save the taxpayers money to grant at once larger appropriations to the Indian Service and to continue this policy for several years, to the end that the Indian may soon be able to contribute his share to the life of the Nation.

CORRELATION BETWEEN THE WASHINGTON OFFICE AND THE FIELD SERVICE

In the report of the commissioner for the fiscal year 1928 mention was made of the conditions existing in the Washington office and its relations with the field. So far as the present clerical force is inadequate to perform the work incumbent upon it and retardation or inefficiency occurs, conditions remain as before. For the best interests of the Indian Service, and especially that the assistance to or direction of the field units may be prompt, remedial, and conclusive, better provision for the accomplishing of the work continues to demand consideration.

Advice was issued to the field directing curtailment of correspondence, and this to some extent has been effected. Consistent with application of the policies of the service and with its prior plans for the future improvement of its field work and its schools, superintendents of units should administer their institutions and attend to the details thereof and assume responsibility therefor. Should they not measure up to this responsibility, so far as financing permits, a definite field reorganization would appear essential. There should be available

in the office time and resources for study of the major field problems and of important data and for formulation of constructive measures now forced aside by pressure of current routine work.

PERSONNEL

During the year the efforts of the bureau have been directed toward the strengthening of the personnel of the field service. The requirements for qualification for civil-service examinations for teaching positions have been made more difficult and the educational standards for the position of principal have been raised. Now the possession of a degree is a prerequisite for examination and appointment to this position for persons not already in the service.

Pursuant to Executive Order No. 325, Indians have been given a classified civil-service status, effective April 1, 1929, but after that date Indians entering the service, except in certain minor positions, are required to qualify in open competitive examination. Certain preferences are allowed, however, in compliance with existing law requiring that Indians shall be employed whenever practicable.

Increased salaries allowed in conformance with existing reclassification laws have proven of noticeable benefit to the service in giving a more contented and efficient personnel.

HEALTH

There has been progress in the general medical work of the service during the year. The Indian people are increasingly responding to their medical needs; that is to say, an increasing number of Indians are seeking appropriate relief for medical and surgical conditions. Likewise, progress is being made in matters relating to disease prevention and public health. This is becoming manifest in connection with the activities of health workers, as well as of lay personnel within Indian reservations. Greater interest is being developed in Federal, State, county, and municipal health organizations, as well as by voluntary agencies. Closer cooperative health activities are being developed in many States having large Indian populations. In many instances members of the health personnel of the Indian Service are working in conjunction with or under the direction of similar organized health agencies of these States and counties. In this general health work the Indians themselves are believed to be showing a responsive interest.

The Association of State and Provincial Health Authorities of North America has appointed a committee on Indian health and through this committee information regarding Indian health matters is being disseminated to State and local health agencies where Indians reside. Diagnostic, laboratory, and clinic facilities of these various organizations are being made known and available to health agencies of the Indian Service, all of which is conducive to a more complete and thorough health program in all sections of the Indian country.

Trachoma, tuberculosis, and diseases of infancy and childhood continue to constitute the outstanding health problems affecting the several Indian jurisdictions. While increased facilities have been provided for the care of tuberculosis and for incipient cases in Indian children, material progress in the eradication of this disease will not

be brought about until a well organized field nursing service has been instituted, together with an educational program which will reach the Indian home. The extension of this program will have its effect also in the reduction of mortality among infants and children.

While fluctuations occur in the reported incidence of trachoma, it is believed that the activities conducted by the special physicians of the service are bringing about a greater decrease in this disease. Organized primarily as a program exclusively for trachoma prevention and eradication, the work of this group of special physicians tends more and more to comprise a broader field of activity and now includes general and special operative procedure for other eye conditions, for the removal of diseased tonsils and adenoids, and the care of other ailments.

Epidemics of contagious diseases have been somewhat less as compared to preceding years. Influenza has been quite prevalent. Outbreaks of measles have been infrequent, due in all probability to the fact that a number of epidemics of this disease occurred during the two or three years prior to the period of this report. The incidence of whooping cough and chicken pox has been about as usual. The number of diphtheria cases has been low and almost no cases of epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis have occurred. Smallpox has occurred on five or six of the reservations, the largest number of cases being reported from the Nez Perce Reservation at Lapwai, Idaho. Vaccination of Indians throughout the country against smallpox has been continued and protection secured against diphtheria by administration of toxin antitoxin wherever possible.

Preparations were made during the latter part of the year to operate the Tacoma Hospital, Washington, which has been for some years operated by the Veterans' Bureau and was formerly the Cushman Indian School. This institution will have a capacity of about 100 beds and will be principally for treatment of tuberculosis. A new general hospital was constructed at the Western Navajo jurisdiction, Arizona, with a capacity of 36 beds. Small general hospitals were constructed at Taos in the Northern Pueblos jurisdiction, New Mexico, at Chin Lee, Ariz., and Tohatchi, N. Mex., both within the Southern Navajo Reservation. A small hospital or infirmary was erected in the Havasupai Canyon, Ariz., for the benefit of the Indians at this point. A converted hospital proposition was established at Toadlena in the Northern Navajo jurisdiction, New Mexico, with an approximate capacity of 20 beds. A new brick hospital was constructed at the Western Navajo jurisdiction, Arizona, with a capacity of 20 beds. A new brick hospital was constructed at the Keshena Agency, Wis., to replace the old frame hospital destroyed by fire. This has a capacity of 36 to 40 beds. The school plant at Kayenta within the Western Navajo jurisdiction, Arizona, was converted into a tuberculosis sanatorium, with a capacity of 40 beds and with provision of 10 beds for general cases. This sanatorium is 160 miles from the railroad. Its conduct under great administrative difficulties is in the nature of an experiment because of its distance from transportation lines. The Navajo Indians in this isolated section, however, are responding quite rapidly to the facilities thus provided for their welfare. A converted building has been made into an improvised sanatorium at the Crow Creek jurisdiction, South Dakota, and will provide for approximately 22 cases of tuberculosis. A new sanatorium of 40 beds was built on the

Yakima Reservation at Toppenish, Wash. These hospital and sanatorium facilities have added approximately 312 beds for Indians in need of treatment. New X-ray apparatus has been provided in a number of hospitals and sanatoria and hospital equipment generally has been improved. There has been an increase in the ratio of nursing personnel, which has permitted a less onerous working day, and a new schedule of pay offers the possibility of advancement for those who do efficient work and are competent to undertake executive responsibility.

In addition to the necessity for extension of hospital and sanatorium facilities as well as field personnel for the Indian reservations, there is pressing need for improvement and upbuilding of the institutions now being operated as infirmaries, hospitals, or sanatoria. Nearly all of these institutions are substandard in their equipment and operative personnel. Constant effort is being made to improve both the character and quality of the service rendered in these plants. With the establishment of adequate facilities and personnel the Indians generally have demonstrated a willingness to accept such services.

Attention has been given to the collection of more accurate data relating to health and disease among Indians and the statistical section of the Indian Office has cooperated to the end that better health records and more complete reports of births, deaths, and population may be available. The accuracy of census returns is obviously of great importance in a determination of the ratio of births, deaths, and health data generally relating to the Indian population.

Sanitary surveys by sanitary engineers of the United States Public Health Service are enabling the office to make better provision for safe water supply and proper disposal of sewage. The growing interest manifest on the part of the field employees of the Indian Service is encouraging. Also the increasing interest and helpful activities of the Public Health Service of State, county, voluntary, and other health organizations will be productive of better health among the American Indians.

EDUCATION AND CIVILIZATION OF THE AMERICAN INDIANS

The work of the year represents the continuation of a system of civilization and education which has long been established, is historical, and, in fact, has necessarily been developed in conformity with Federal legislation and limited by financial resources. The energies and powers of the service have been directed toward the improvement of the educational system, although it should be understood that the desired culmination of these efforts has not been attained. In some phases, however, the results achieved at this time are of importance in their bearing upon the eventual solution of the Indian problem. Of these the most important perhaps is the present reliance of 35,000 Indian children upon the State public schools for their education. The endeavors of the service thus directed still continue and the next few years, it is believed, will witness a material increase in the number and a further elimination from the Federal Indian schools of those who can, to advantage, attend the public schools.

Thus there are at this time two means of reaching the end sought, namely, the schools of the several States and the schools conducted by the service. So far as the latter are to serve for some years to

come, the present problem is the improvement of these schools or such adjustments as may be found possible in order that better results may be secured. This applies more especially to the boarding schools, both reservation and nonreservation. In comparison with the public or with the Indian Service day schools, two important points of difference are to be considered, namely, training in vocations which will be of definite value to the graduate, and in the teaching of the English language.

The necessity for vocational training as an ultimate objective for the great majority of Indian youth has been recognized since establishment of the first Indian boarding schools. Such training has been given by the boarding schools, though imperfectly. While results bearing upon the future life and activities of the pupils have been attained in many cases, this has come about through practical training but without competent and systematic instruction because funds have never been available for employment of expert instructors and for the necessary equipment. In some of the nonreservation boarding schools these essential factors have been available to an extent; in the reservation boarding schools, not at all.

Therefore, it should be understood that there are two possible alternatives, either provision of adequate funds for efficient conduct of such vocational courses as are essential and adapted to the needs of Indian youth, or this training can not be given. However, some alleviation of the difficulties appears among the possibilities. If the Government schools may be relieved of those who do not require their aid and who should attend their local public schools, and also those who should rightly be considered white persons by reason of a small degree of Indian blood, the available financial resources, if not reduced in amount by legislation, will enable the service to perfect the vocational courses as well as to provide more liberally for all educational needs of the institutions. Existing law provides:

That hereafter no appropriation, except appropriations made pursuant to treaties, shall be used to educate children of less than one-fourth Indian blood whose parents are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they live and where there are adequate free-school facilities provided. (Act of May 25, 1918, 40 Stat. L., 564.)

A study of the enrollment of the boarding schools has already been commenced and elimination of ineligible should proceed. The States and the local public-school districts appear to be generally in sympathy with the plan of education by the States, conditioned, however, upon such financial assistance as they need and as the Federal Government can offer. At present the rate paid for each day's attendance of each Indian pupil varies from about 20 to 60 cents, the average being slightly above 35 cents.

The objective of the service is admittedly such preparation and development of the individual as will fit him to become a self-dependent and worthy citizen. In the report of the Secretary for the fiscal year 1928, under Indian employment, brief mention was made of the importance of assistance in the placement of the Indian boy or girl graduate in some suitable occupation and environment, and of the need of an organized and efficient personnel to accomplish this work. Also, in prior annual reports it has been explained that considerable work of this kind by superintendents, supervisors, and field employees

has resulted each year in the employment of many young Indians, though this has been accomplished without organized and systematic guidance. A committee called by the Secretary very early in the year made this recommendation:

As a beginning and part of a comprehensive program of guidance and placement, the principal of each Indian school should collect information relative to the present employment of its graduates and forward this to the central office. For the future a record of the employment of each graduate in vocational types of work should be recorded, and a progressive record kept of the same. Many leads to additional opportunities for the placement of the graduates of Indian schools may be obtained in this manner.

Thereafter, attention of school superintendents was called to this recommendation and they were directed to make a study of their former students for the purpose of determining if they are engaged in the vocation for which they were trained and also to secure information of this character concerning all pupils leaving the schools. The action thus taken, while neither new nor radical, should yet be a step in the development of guidance and placement which, with consistent attention of the office and cooperation of the field service, should bring to pass in the near future the more definite growth and development of Indian employment.

Direction was issued to school superintendents to give full attention to the matter of a suitable and sufficient diet for school children, avoiding any possible deficiency, and to supply funds so far as available to the furtherance of this end. In checking over the cost of food for subsistence of Indian children in the Government boarding schools during the year, it has been found that this cost averaged 20 cents per pupil per day, of which 14 cents represented expenditure from the support funds of the schools, and 6 cents the value of food produced at the school. During the year emphasis was again directed to the inadequacy of the food ration and a committee was appointed to consider this question. The committee, consisting of Dr. M. C. Guthrie, chairman, Dr. E. Blanche Sterling, both of the Public Health Service, Dr. Frances Rothert, of the Children's Bureau, Department of Labor, and Dr. Edith Hawley, of the Bureau of Home Economics, Department of Agriculture, after careful study, found that the minimum cost to provide a proper diet for Indian school children would be 40 cents per pupil. Efforts are being made in connection with the budget for the fiscal year 1931 to secure through legislative action appropriations which will be sufficient to meet these requirements.

Emphasis upon child welfare has been embodied in a direction that there be periodical examinations by physician or nurse, record kept and treatment given where indicated. This has been supplemented by a caution to not overcrowd the schools to an extent detrimental to the health of the children.

Attention of the schools was also invited to the value of the use of local material in teaching, as Indian arts and life, Indian history, Indian geography, and matters of Indian daily experience.

Although already embraced within prior plans, attention has again been called to the importance of perfecting the teaching of gardening and poultry raising in the schools.

There is not at hand at this time definite data regarding the age-grade averages of pupils in the Indian schools. So far as the service has secured information, it appears that the Indian children in the Government schools are, on an average, about 2 years older than

the normal age-grade standard. This has been chiefly due to failure to secure the early entrance of children into school, although this condition has been remedied to a large extent within the past few years due to persistent effort of the bureau. Intelligence tests conducted have shown an intelligence quotient of 100 for Indian children, as compared with 114 for white, which difference would probably lessen somewhat with increase of education. It is clearly apparent; however, that differences exist between different Indian tribes or communities as to capacity for assimilation of knowledge or training. Therefore, any plan of schooling, theoretical or vocational, should not be rigid but adjusted to the capacities and tendencies of given cases. Related somewhat to this question the comparison by grades of enrollment in Government schools given in the report of the commissioner for 1928, and included in the report of the Secretary for 1928, page 57, is continued through the fiscal year 1929, as follows:

	1926	1927	1928	1929		1926	1927	1928	1929
Beginners.....	3,288	3,015	3,038	3,122	Grade IX.....	792	994	1,239	1,541
Grade I.....	3,070	3,150	3,103	2,932	Grade X.....	492	586	662	826
Grade II.....	2,963	3,256	3,129	2,914	Grade XI.....	232	380	458	472
Grade III.....	3,167	3,134	3,246	3,103	Grade XII.....	159	212	289	319
Grade IV.....	3,211	3,207	3,106	3,216	Special ¹		107	193	-----
Grade V.....	2,635	2,895	3,102	2,773	Junior College.....				123
Grade VI.....	2,133	2,469	2,663	2,730					
Grade VII.....	1,629	1,928	1,901	2,198		24,901	26,712	27,718	27,950
Grade VIII.....	1,130	1,379	1,589	1,681					

¹ Special includes pupils in sanatorium schools, pupils in ungraded classes, and a few attending secondary schools or junior college.

The familiar limitations imposed by legislation of expenditures per pupil per annum have been repealed by act of March 2, 1929, which provides:

That the provision in the act of April 30, 1908 (35 Stat. L. p. 72), and all other acts imposing a limit upon the per capita cost in Indian boarding schools, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

There is now ground for the hope that reasonably liberal appropriations sufficient for the operation of efficient institutions may be hereafter secured.

With reference to the physical condition of school plants, it should be said that many of these are old and the buildings unsuitable or in a state of disrepair and modern improvements are lacking. Considerable new construction has been accomplished but a host of poor buildings remain. It has appeared advisable to expend funds for enlargement of some schools in order to provide additional facilities for children who have been without school opportunities. However, with the expectation that the State public schools will absorb gradually an increasing number of Indian children, it is believed that any general program of enlargement may cease. Then expenditures for material improvements may be confined to necessary repair or reconstruction at those schools whose continued operation will be essential for some years to come.

EMPLOYMENT FOR INDIANS

Referring further to the matter of Indian employment, this concerns both the school graduate and the adult Indian. The aim usually is a permanent occupation for the young man or woman but

temporary or seasonal employment for the adult. As to the former class, unless he be placed in and become adjusted to an occupation adapted to his interest and abilities, then the whole scheme of education and civilization fails. If he may return home to farm on land where conditions offer promise of success, this may in those cases be a legitimate objective, but if he returns to a reservation where unfavorable conditions prevail and the influences are such as to force him back to primitive conditions and idleness, then the result is detrimental. An experience of more than 100 years forces the conclusion that the civilization of the Indian will not be effected until changes are brought about in the isolation and customs of the remaining reservations and all Indians must live in close contact with the white communities. Even then, not every individual will be a success, but neither are all individuals of other races, and he must at least be compelled to depend upon himself.

Meanwhile it has been the policy of the service with the scant resources at its command, to seek employment for them away from the reservations and, as mentioned in prior reports, many have been successfully placed in occupational employment. An overseer at large, with headquarters in the Northwest, has placed many Indian youth with railroads, mills, machine shops, factories and other business concerns and with orchardists or agriculturists. Existing instructions to the entire supervisory force and to the field superintendents make it incumbent upon them to devote a part at least of their time to the matter of Indian employment. Supervisors are directed to make careful investigation concerning the opportunities of their respective districts, to arrange with employers of labor to take Indians of suitable age, health, and physical ability. A labor overseer has been assigned to duty among the Apaches in Arizona and has succeeded in obtaining work for a large number of the Apaches. Within the reservation at the Fort Apache unit, Arizona, there have recently been constructed 12 cottages for Indian families, and while this may seem unimportant the matter is mentioned for the reason that these Indians have been among the most backward and the interest which they have taken in these homes is thought to be indicative of the breaking away from the old tribal customs and modes of thought and to offer promise for their future development.

INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES

Generally throughout the country the Indians have continued to make encouraging progress along industrial lines, especially in farming and livestock activities, although somewhat retarded by drouths in the southwestern part of the country, until late in the year when abundant rains fell at several places. While complete data is not available, preliminary reports indicate that there has been a substantial increase in the number of Indians farming and the cultivated acreage on nearly all the reservations. Appreciation is expressed of the cooperation which has been given by the extension service of the United States Department of Agriculture and by many State colleges which have placed their facilities at the disposal of the service for the benefit of the Indians.

There were appointed during the year six directors of agriculture and three home demonstration agents, and it is hoped this personnel will do much to bring about still further improved conditions. Every

effort has been made to encourage and assist the Indians to make the most of their opportunities by means of industrial service and 5-year agricultural programs, which have been adopted on many of the reservations and which function through chapter organizations of the men and auxiliaries of the women.

Perhaps the largest and most important single project initiated during the year was the subjugation of 50,000 acres of allotted lands within the Pima Reservation in Arizona, which will eventually be irrigated from the Coolidge Reservoir. This work will require several years for completion, after which, however, it is believed the opportunity will be afforded to the Pima Indians for their agricultural rehabilitation and permit improvement in their present discouraging industrial condition which has been chiefly due to lack of water.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

The present need is for local roads to connect the various Indian communities with the main highways. Prior to this year, there was no general appropriation for such roads and very little work of this nature could be undertaken, due to the fact that the regular appropriations for the service were all absorbed by necessary current activities. However, an appropriation of \$250,000 was made by Congress for this purpose, and while this was a relatively small sum compared to the needs of the service for improved local roads, it is hoped that continued appropriations may be made until reasonably adequate roads have been provided within all of the reservations. Requests from the field for allotment of moneys for this purpose have aggregated \$960,000.

The bridge across the Colorado River, near Lee's Ferry, Ariz., was completed during the year, at a total cost of \$329,533, of which \$100,000 is to be paid by the Federal Government from an appropriation made for this purpose about two years ago. The balance of the cost was paid by the State and county.

ALLOTMENTS

During the fiscal year 253 allotments were made to individual Indians, embracing lands within various reservations aggregating 24,211.17 acres, as shown in the following table:

Reservation	Number of allotments	Acreage
Palm Springs, Calif.....	24	908
Round Valley, Calif.....	2	15
Rincon, Calif.....	79	419.04
Fort Yuma, Calif.....	3	30
Leech Lake, Minn.....	1	82.33
Fort Belknap, Mont.....	1	530.73
Flathead, Mont.....	1	120
Fallon, Nev.....	4	40
Kiowa, Okla.....	1	160
Klamath, Oreg.....	5	798.21
Cheyenne River, S. Dak.....	129	20,678.86
Lower Brule, S. Dak.....	1	109
Rosebud, S. Dak.....	1	160
Yakima, Wash.....	1	160
	253	24,211.17

In addition to reservation allotments shown above, 57 allotments were made to Indians residing on the public domain in various States, embracing 8,371.72 acres.

EXTENSION OF TRUST PERIODS

The period of trust was extended by order of the President on allotments made to Indians of the following-named tribes and bands: Prairie Band of Pottawatomie, Kansas; Iowa Tribe, Kansas and Nebraska; Winnebago, Nebraska; Pawnee, Oklahoma; Siletz, Oregon; Lower Brule, and Rosebud, South Dakota.

CHOCTAW INDIANS OF MISSISSIPPI

Three separate purchases of land were made during the year, covering a total of 230 acres, at a cost of \$5,000. This land has been resold to six Choctaws of the full blood under the reimbursable plan and will provide home sites for about 30 persons. In addition to the tracts actually purchased, \$1,480 has been obligated in the proposed purchase of 160 acres for resale to three individuals, whose combined families comprise about 15 persons. To date, \$43,912 has been used for the purchase of 1,593 acres. This land has been resold to 58 Indians. It is estimated that approximately 253 individuals have been provided with homes in this way.

MISCELLANEOUS PURCHASES

The purchase of 3,071 acres of land in Polk County, Tex., for the Alabama and Coushatta Indians has been consummated at a cost of \$29,000. Negotiations are under way for the purchase of 3,065 acres of privately owned land within the exterior boundaries of the Fort Apache Reservation, Ariz., at a cost of \$6,130. On the Crow Reservation, Mont., 160 acres of land was purchased at a cost of \$800, on the site of the Reno battlefield, for monumental purposes. A tract of land containing 20 acres was purchased for the Indian colony at Winnemucca, Nev., at a cost of \$500. Approximately 60 persons will be benefited by this purchase. All of these purchases were made from funds authorized by Congress.

ADDITIONAL LANDS FOR INDIAN USE

Under authority of the act of February 9, 1929 (45 Stat. L. 1158), a small tract of land containing approximately 7 acres, located at Celilo on the Columbia River in Oregon, was transferred from the War Department to the Interior Department as a fishing camp site for a small band of Indians now living thereon.

Under authority of the act of February 11, 1929 (45 Stat. L. 1161), several tracts containing 920 acres, located near Kanosh, Utah, were permanently set aside for the use and benefit of the Kanosh band of Indians.

Under authority of the act of February 11, 1929 (45 Stat. L. 1161), a strip of land 1½ miles wide and 4 miles long, running north and south, lying between the boundary of the San Ildefonso Pueblo Grant on the east and the eastern boundary of the Santa Fe National Forest on the west, located in Santa Fe County, N. Mex., was permanently

reserved for the sole use and benefit of the Indians of the San Ildefonso Pueblo.

RIGHTS OF WAY

The act of March 4, 1915 (38 Stat. L. 1188), authorizing the opening of public highways over Indian lands in Montana and Nebraska in accordance with the laws of the respective States, upon condition that maps of location must first be approved by the superintendent in charge of the lands involved, is in line with the present policy of transferring jurisdiction over Indian affairs to the several States.

Recently, numerous protests from taxpayers, as well as owners of the restricted Indian lands involved, were received against the issuance to the Montana State Highway Commission of permission to proceed with the construction of Federal State Highway Project No. 253-A, between the town of Wolf Point and the bridge, a few miles southeast thereof, over the Missouri River. The Bureau of Public Roads, after full consideration, decided there was no reason to withhold the extension of Federal aid to this project, and sufficient guarantees being secured that the Indian owners would be fairly compensated for the damage done, the superintendent of the Fort Peck Agency was authorized to permit construction work to proceed. It has since been reported that the Indians are determined to prevent work on this location, and have actually resisted the entry of the State highway commission upon the land. This department is without jurisdiction to interfere, and responsibility for proceeding with the work rests with the State highway commission. All parties in interest have been so advised, and the Indians have been counseled to refrain from the exercise of personal violence and to seek their remedy, if any, through the courts. It will be of exceeding interest to note the manner in which the State of Montana meets and discharges the responsibilities arising in connection with this situation.

INDIAN SUITS AND JUDGMENTS

The United States Court of Claims, on May 6, 1929, handed down a judgment in the case of the Iowa Tribe of Indians (Oklahoma) *v.* The United States, No. 34677, awarding this branch of the Iowa Tribe the sum of \$256,850. The Iowas of Kansas and Nebraska are not entitled to participate in the judgment mentioned, as they were not parties to the suit, which related solely to lands of the Iowas who removed from Kansas and Nebraska to Oklahoma many years before the transactions occurred which resulted in the suit cited.

Suits not mentioned in the report for the year 1928 have been entered in the United States Court of Claims against the United States as follows:

Nisqually Tribe of Indians of Washington, petition filed December 31, 1928.
Steilacoom Tribe of Indians of Washington, petition filed April 2, 1929.
Kaw Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma, amended petition filed April 15, 1929.

INDIAN CLAIMS

The act of May 3, 1928 (45 Stat. 484), directed the Secretary of the Interior to investigate and determine claims of individual Sioux Indians enrolled at the various Sioux agencies in North and South

Dakota, Montana, and Nebraska, against the United States arising from failure to receive allotments of land or for loss of personal property or improvements where the Indian claimants, or those through whom the claims originated, were not members of any band engaged in hostilities against the Government at the time the losses occurred. Where such claims are found to be meritorious, the Secretary of the Interior is directed to adjust them under existing law; and where no such law exists meritorious claims are to be reported by him to Congress with appropriate recommendation.

Proper instructions were promulgated June 27, 1928, by the department, and the superintendents in charge of the respective agencies and Indians are now investigating the claims in the field. Approximately, 2,000 such claims have been transmitted to this office for review and action. It is believed there will be more than 5,000 such claims filed for settlement under the act cited.

TRIBAL ENROLLMENT

Preparatory to closing up the tribal affairs of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina, a final membership roll is being made under the provisions of the act of June 4, 1924 (43 Stat. L. 376), and the final report of the field enrolling official was submitted December 1, 1928. More than 12,000 applications for enrollment were filed and the tentative roll prepared contains 3,139 names, 1,222 of which were challenged or contested by the tribe. Nine hundred and forty-seven of the persons who were denied enrollment have appealed to the department. These cases are now being examined and will be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his final determination as required by the law.

The act of May 18, 1928 (45 Stat. L. 602), authorized the attorney general of the State of California to bring suit in the United States Court of Claims on behalf of the Indians thereof, and directed the Secretary of the Interior to make a roll of those Indians who are entitled to share in any favorable judgment obtained. The act also required a roll of all other Indians living in California May 18, 1928, and while the official census shows about 20,000 of these Indians, it has been reported that there will be 50,000 applicants.

FORESTRY

The substantial improvement in the market that has been eagerly awaited by the lumber production industry during the past five years has not yet materialized. While there has been some advance in prices of logs and lumber since July 1, 1928, these advances have not been sufficient to afford the majority of producers of this basic commodity a reasonably adequate return on the investment, especially when consideration is given to the risks involved.

The policy of restricting sales of stumpage on Indian lands to cases in which funds were urgently needed, or certain conditions indicated a loss of capital values through delay, has been continued during the year beginning July 1, 1928. However, the depredations of the bark beetle, *Dendroctonus brevicomis*, on yellow pine of the Klamath Reservation, Oreg., to which reference was made in the annual report for the fiscal year 1928, though somewhat abated,

continued alarming. The timber offered as the Paiute unit in 1928, for which no bids were received, was combined with other timber at the north and west and again offered as the Black Hills unit. However, the damage already caused by forest insects was so great that no one was willing to bid even the minimum price of \$4 for pondosa pine. The timber on a large unit lying north of the Black Hills, designated as the Sycan unit, was sold at a price of \$6.92 for pondosa pine and prices of \$2 and \$1 for inferior species, of which there are small amounts. In view of the great reduction in volume that has already resulted from insect attack the price of \$6.92 is considered very advantageous from the standpoint of the Indians, even if the infestation should at once subside. On the Whiskey Creek unit lying along the reservation border south of Yainax and Beatty, pondosa pine brought a price of \$7.12 per thousand feet, and a small unit of 24,000,000 feet west of the Whiskey Creek unit sold for \$5.77. All of these units were offered, in contravention of the policy of restricted sales, because of the probability that a recurrence of an insect infestation such as occurred in 1926-27 might destroy a large part of the mature timber that had survived the earlier attacks.

Under the requirements of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of *United States v. Payne* (264 U. S. 446), the greater part of the timberlands of the Quinaielt Indian Reservation, Wash., have been allotted to individual Indians. These lands are generally entirely unfitted for agricultural use and the only means by which the allottees can secure any benefit from the allotments consists in the sale of the timber. Because of the need of many Indians for funds and indications that the removal of certain large timber operators from the Quinaielt territory in the near future might diminish competition, four large units comprising all unsold timber on the Quinaielt Reservation and known as the Lunch Creek, Joe Creek, Raft River, and Cape Elizabeth units, were advertised for a period of nearly four months with sealed bids opened on June 18, 1929. After the advertisements were issued announcement was made that the Northern Pacific and Union Pacific Railways had decided to submit an application to the Interstate Commerce Commission for the privilege of building a common carrier railroad across Quinaielt Reservation to the Hoh River. This announcement aroused great interest for and against the proposed sales. While bids were invited and received upon the four units mentioned, after the close of the fiscal year all of these bids were rejected.

In September, 1928, more than one-half billion feet of pondosa pine on the Defiance Plateau unit in the Southern Navajo jurisdiction was sold at the rate of \$3 per thousand feet. About 20 miles of railroad must be built from the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway to reach the edge of this tract of timber. As reproduction is very deficient in this area because of excessive grazing by sheep and goats, a very difficult problem in silviculture exists.

While operators on Indian lands have generally complained as to the inadequacy of profits, large investments in mills and logging equipment have practically forced them to operate on a fairly large scale each year. During the fiscal year 1928 contractors cut timber from Indian lands with a value of \$2,541,426, and, in addition to

this, timber with a value of \$140,445 was cut in connection with the timber operations conducted by the Indian Service on the Menominee and Red Lake Reservations. The detailed figures for 1929 are not available, but will be substantially the same as those for 1928.

The forest-fire situation on Indian lands was not as serious during the summer of 1928 as had been anticipated. A slightly increased appropriation enabled the forestry branch to place from two to five additional fire guards on duty July 1 at agencies having large forest areas to protect. Through the increased organization fires were quickly suppressed. The expenditure of \$10,000 for additional preventive organization and extra guards probably resulted in a saving of two or three times that amount in suppression expenditures. On the Hoopa Valley Reservation and on the Mission lands of southern California, where an adequate organization for detection and prompt suppression was not available, nearly \$12,000 was expended in suppression. Because of lack of funds for the meeting of such expenditures approximately one-half of this amount remained unpaid at the close of the fiscal year.

A deficiency act of May 29, 1928 (45 Stat. L. 908), appropriated \$25,000 for the resumption of the forest insect control work on the Klamath Reservation that had ceased at the close of 1924 because of lack of funds, and the Interior Department appropriation act of March 4, 1929, for the fiscal year 1930 (45 Stat. 1562, 1570), carried an item of \$25,000 for the continuation of preventive measures. Work was begun in September, 1928, continued in the spring of 1929, and will be resumed in September, 1929.

An appropriation of approximately the same amount will be requested for 1931. It is hoped that the work done under these appropriations and more favorable climatic conditions may result in a subsidence of epidemic conditions that have caused a loss of several millions of dollars to the Klamath Indians during the past decade. This infestation of forest insects has embraced an area in southern Oregon and northern California of which the Klamath Reservation is but a minor part and on some of the nonreservation areas the percentage of stand killed has been even greater than on the reservation. The experience in the Klamath Basin demonstrates conclusively the need for sufficient appropriations for the maintenance of a constant surveillance over this field of forest protection and prompt action when serious conditions are discovered by the forestry branch of the Indian Service.

PRINCIPAL IRRIGATION ACTIVITIES

The irrigation division of the Indian Service is charged with the initiation, construction, operation, and maintenance and collections concerning all irrigation and drainage projects on Indian reservations, including in numerous instances privately owned lands in conjunction with Indian projects; including also development of stock and domestic water and flood protection. The operations in the field are carried on under five irrigation districts, each in charge of a supervising engineer, who is responsible for conduct of the work authorized by the Indian Office on the various projects under each jurisdiction.

District No. 1, with headquarters at Yakima, Wash., comprises Oregon, Washington, and northern Idaho, the larger projects included being the Yakima, Klamath, Colville, Lummi, and Kootenai.

District No. 2, with headquarters at Blackfoot, Idaho, comprises southern Idaho, Utah, and Nevada, the larger projects being Fort Hall, Uintah, Walker River, Pyramid Lake, and western Shoshone.

District No. 3, with headquarters at Billings, Mont., comprises Montana, Wyoming, and South Dakota, and includes Blackfeet, Fort Belknap, Flathead, Crow, and Wind River projects.

District No. 4, with headquarters at Los Angeles, Calif., comprises California and Arizona south of the Santa Fe Railroad and includes the San Carlos, Colorado River, Yuma, Fort Apache, San Xavier, Papago, Salt River, Mission, Tuolumne, Tule River, and other miscellaneous reservations in California.

District No. 5, with headquarters at Albuquerque, N. Mex., comprises New Mexico, northern Arizona and Colorado, and includes all the pueblos, with the exception of the Middle Rio Grande conservancy work as it applies to the Indian pueblos, the Navajo reservation, Mescalero, Jicarilla, Zuni, Pine River, Hogback, Ganado, and other miscellaneous projects. An engineer is to be appointed to handle the pueblo matters affected by the Middle Rio Grande conservancy district activities.

There are 205 projects on the books, of which 80 were active during the last year, with approximate total costs to June 30, 1929, for construction of \$37,104,000; for operation and maintenance, \$10,284,000. The construction repayments have been approximately \$1,271,000, and operation and maintenance repayments, \$3,400,000. The total area of land under constructed irrigation works is 754,000 acres, an increase of 44,500 acres during the past year; the total acreage irrigated during 1928, 387,552 acres. Of this amount the acreage irrigated by Indians was 124,316, the area irrigated by lessees 103,578, and by white owners of land 159,658 acres. There is an estimated total of 1,358,761 acres of irrigable lands under projects. The estimated cost to complete these projects to supply all of the irrigable land is \$31,000,000. There have been approximately 242 wells, 300 springs, and 34 ponds developed to date for domestic and stock water. These are mostly in Arizona and New Mexico, with by far the largest number on the Navajo reservations.

The costs for construction during the year were about \$3,750,000 and the costs for operation and maintenance about \$750,000. Collections for construction were approximately \$150,000 and for operation and maintenance \$400,000.

Of the larger projects on which crop census was taken the crop value was \$10,090,114 from 314,021 acres.

One of the major activities was the construction of the Coolidge Dam on the Gila River to supply water for irrigation of the San Carlos project in Arizona. The construction of this dam, which is of the multiple-dome type, 250 feet in height, was practically completed and the river-diversion opening closed on November 15, 1928. Owing to the extreme drought no water has been stored, and water conditions generally are worse than for many years. In connection with the dam a power plant consisting of two units of 6,250 kilowatts each is being installed. Practically all of the equipment is on the ground and it is expected that the installation will be completed by September, 1929. The limit of cost for the dam and power plant is \$6,050,500.

Contract was let in May, 1929, for the construction of a 20-mile transmission line from the dam to Rice for use of the school and agency and for irrigation pumping. Test wells were drilled and investigations made to determine the most satisfactory relocation for the Indians to be moved from the San Carlos Reservoir area. Construction work on the distribution system of the San Carlos project proceeded at a rapid rate under an increased appropriation of \$500,000.

Within the Yakima Reservation, Wash., construction was carried out and completed on the Wapato Pumping Unit No. 1. This is a direct connected hydro pumping plant designed to deliver 150 second-feet under a head of 85 feet to the pump canal 24 miles in length for the irrigation of 11,000 acres. The total cost of the work is approximately \$410,000. The distribution system is principally of cement pipe, 21 miles of which, varying in diameter from 6 to 18 inches, was installed at a total cost of approximately \$60,000. Water delivery was begun in June and water was supplied to approximately 1,000 acres. An investigation of the conditions on the Wapato project was made in March by Assistant Chief Engineer C. R. Olberg at the instance of the water users, and a further investigation was made by Consulting Engineer James W. Martin in May, the major recommendations being that the project lands should be defined, water rights determined, and the final cost fixed.

Within the Lummi Reservation, Wash., the construction of dikes was practically completed by June 15, 1929. The total cost of the work will be approximately \$65,000 for the reclamation of 4,446 acres of excellent land.

In Montana the principal construction work was on the Flathead project, for which \$347,500 was authorized to be expended for continuing construction work, including soil survey and classification of the project lands. Investigation of the foundations for the Kicking-horse Reservoir and the raising of Tabor Reservoir was made and Consulting Engineer A. J. Wiley was appointed in June, who reported favorably on the feasibility thereof.

Applications for development of the Polson power site are pending before the Federal Power Commission.

On the Fort Peck and Blackfeet projects investigations were made with reference to the advisability of continuing operations on these two projects. In regard to Fort Peck it was recommended that the project be abandoned but continuance of the Blackfeet project was recommended.

On the Fort Hall Reservation in Idaho, extensive surveys, including soil surveys by the Department of Agriculture, were conducted to determine the feasibility of irrigating the Michaud unit, and while the surveys were completed, the report had not been compiled at the end of the year. About 30,000 acres of suitable land was surveyed. Surveys and estimates were also made on various minor units at the Fort Hall Reservation.

The Gibson unit, of approximately 10,000 acres, was completed during the spring of this year at a cost of \$145,000. This involved the construction of 60 miles of canals and 9 miles of drains, including 568,000 cubic yards of excavation on which the contract price was \$79,554 and the construction of 96 structures at a cost of \$50,133.

Approximately \$48,000 is available for the construction of a spill-way and drainage ditch to control the level of Lake Andes, S. Dak. This is contingent upon securing satisfactory guarantees from the State for the payment of one-half the cost of construction.

On the Pine River project in Colorado considerable progress has been made in clarifying the situation in regard to the interlocking rights and operation of the canal system and contracts have been entered into with several of the water users and ditch companies covering the payment of operation and maintenance charges.

Some progress has been made in the pending suit to define the rights of the respective parties in and to the waters of Gila River. A conference between the representatives of the defendants of this suit and the Government, represented by officials of the Department of Justice and this department, was held in Phoenix during the month of January for the purpose of reducing the amount of work involved in adjudication of the case by entering into stipulations agreeing to certain facts. While the representatives of both sides were unable to reach an agreement as to the stipulations, nevertheless it is believed a better understanding of the claims of the respective parties now exists by reason of this conference.

The development contemplated by the Salt River Valley Water Users' Association, involving hydroelectric power and utilization of the flood waters of the Verde River, has not yet been carried out. Under this proposed development as provided for in an agreement of June 19, 1929, the Indians of the Salt River Reservation may receive an adequate water supply to the extent of 6,310 acres. They have the right also to participate in the power development upon payment of the pro rata share of its cost. It is to be hoped that this development will be carried out at an early date as these Indians are in need of more water for the irrigation of their lands.

The severe drought that has been in evidence for the past several years in the Southwest has brought home more forcibly the need for additional water for these Indians. An agreement was reached with the Salt River Valley Water Users' Association under date of June 18, 1929, authorizing the association to operate three wells within the right of way of the reservation, upon condition that 500 acre-feet of water would be furnished free of charge for use of the Indians.

A controversy arose over the action of the city of Phoenix in emptying its sewage into the Salt River above the irrigation heading of the Maricopa Indians in that river. The matter became so acute that direction was issued by the Department of Justice to institute legal action for the abatement of the nuisance. At a conference held in Phoenix with the city officials an agreement was reached resulting in the abatement of the nuisance and avoidance of litigation.

The Flathead irrigation district, comprising within its confines approximately 50 per cent of the lands of the Flathead irrigation project, Montana, executed an agreement with the United States on February 27, 1929, which made available funds for much-needed construction work and paved the way for a better understanding between the district landowners and the Government and for better success of that part of the contract. The other two districts, the Mission Valley and Jocko districts, have not yet entered into an agreement, with the result that they do not receive the benefits

under the legislation, though it is probable they may do so in the immediate future.

A contract was entered into between the Government and the Middle Rio Grande conservancy district, a political subdivision of the State of New Mexico, which provides for the irrigation, reclamation, conservation, and flood-control works for approximately 132,000 acres of land within the Middle Rio Grande Valley, including six pueblos, namely, Cochiti, Santo Domingo, San Felipe, Santa Ana, Sandia, and Isleta. This contract was executed December 14, 1928. The district is to finance its share of the cost of the work from funds derived from the sale of bonds. It is understood that bonds to the extent of \$2,000,000, bearing 5½ per cent interest, were sold at 87.5 during June, 1929, and that there is an option held by a bond investment company on \$2,500,000 more of these bonds. Under the contract the Pueblo Indian lands are to pay for the work done for their benefits at not to exceed the per-acre amount to be paid by white land owners under the district, and in no event shall the Indian lands pay in excess of \$67.50 per acre. The payments for and on behalf of the Indian lands are to be made out of reimbursable appropriations.

The adjudication suit involving the water rights of the Walker River Indian Reservation is still pending. The master appointed by the court in the case has been taking testimony, but the United States deems it necessary to secure additional hydrographic data in connection with the alleged excessive losses in the Walker River beginning at a point before it enters the reservation.

Suits have been filed for the collection of delinquent construction and operation and maintenance assessments against private land-owners who acquired former Indian allotments on the Crow and Blackfeet projects in Montana, the Wind River project in Wyoming, and the West Okanogan project in Washington.

A suit was filed in the State courts by one H. H. Francis against C. J. Moody, project engineer of the Flathead project, to quiet title in and to waters of certain creeks within the Flathead irrigation project. It is understood that the jurisdiction of the State court will be brought into question with a view to dismissing the litigation.

The principles of the Winters case (207 U. S. 564) dealing with water rights of the Indians were applied in a recent case entitled United States ex. rel. re U. S. Attorney v. Hibner et al., reported in 27 Fed. (2d) 909-912.

OIL AND GAS LEASING

Within the Navajo Treaty Reservation, Ariz., a test well on the Rattlesnake structure was completed to a depth of 6,765 feet. This well has been reported to have an average daily production of about 750 barrels of 38 Baumé gravity. There are now 25 producing oil wells in the Navajo fields, a number of which were considerably pinched during a part of the year. The total production therefrom has yielded to the Navajo Tribe \$115,595 for the year.

Discovery of oil in the vicinity of the Mount Pleasant Indian School, Michigan, has been reported. The yield is said to be about 48° gravity. There are a number of Indian allotments remaining

under restriction in this vicinity, which possibly may be leased and developed into available oil-producing lands.

Within the Ute Reservation, N. Mex., there are several good gas wells which have been closed because there was no market for gas, but negotiations are now in progress with the Mesa Grande Gas Co. for construction of a pipe line in order to market the gas in the city of Durango, Colo.

Five oil wells within the Crow Reservation, Mont., and a number of wells within ceded lands of the Shoshone Reservation, Wyo., remain closed. The oil from these fields is heavy in its crude state and of low gravity, and there are no pipe lines to the fields which afford the necessary outlet to a market.

Production from the Osage Reservation, Okla., during the year amounted to 16,629,116 barrels of oil, from which, including certain deferred bonus payments, an income of \$7,441,940 was derived. There has been a noticeable lessening of production and receipts from Osage oil and gas leases for several years and it appears that the high point has been reached and that these leases are now on the decline. Two public-auction sales of oil leases were held at Osage during the year, at which leases on 47,434 acres were sold. A provision was inserted in the leases, enabling the Secretary in his discretion to impose restrictions upon oil production when deemed necessary as a conservation measure and in conformance with similar restrictions imposed upon other wells in Oklahoma by State authority or agreement with operators.

A provision in the act approved March 2, 1929 (45 Stat. L. 1478), extends the trust period on the Osage lands, moneys, and other restricted properties until January 1, 1959. This act also amends the act of March 3, 1921, so as to give the Secretary more discretion in determining the acreage of Osage lands to be offered for leasing annually and provides that not less than 25,000 acres shall be offered for oil and gas mining purposes during any one year. Under the act of March 3, 1921, it was necessary to offer approximately 100,000 acres each year.

There was an increase in production from restricted lands of members of the Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma, over the production of the prior year, the total for the year being 27,698,850 barrels. The total income from leases of the lands of these tribes was \$5,636,919.

QUAPAW LEAD AND ZINC MINING LANDS

The lands of the Quapaw Reservation, Okla., are rich in deposits of lead and zinc. The lands lie in what is known as the Tri-State lead and zinc mining district. Mining was first conducted within the reservation in 1902, and since 1917 the production of zinc-lead ore has increased enormously. During the year the mines of these Indians under departmental supervision produced 24 per cent of the lead and 32 per cent of the zinc output from the Tri-State district, and about 3.9 per cent of the lead and 14.2 per cent of the zinc output from ore mined in the United States. At the close of the fiscal year, there were 50 departmental lead and zinc mining leases in force, embracing 6,284 acres; and 44 subleases in force, covering 2,294 acres. From these leases 186,423 tons of lead and zinc concentrates were sold during the year for \$8,809,442 and the royalties received therefrom for the Indians amounted to \$848,219.

FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES IN OKLAHOMA

The unsold coal and asphalt mineral deposits belonging to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations are valued at \$9,254,829, and the other unsold remaining property is valued at \$225,092. The amounts to be collected from the purchasers of Choctaw and Chickasaw tribal property heretofore sold aggregate \$869,656.

The present tribal property of the Creek Nation is valued at \$92,050 and that of the Seminole Nation at \$250,000.

In the Cherokee Nation there remain a few unsold tracts of tribal property.

The Cherokee, Creek, and Seminole tribal lands, with the exception of a few tracts above mentioned, have been allotted, sold, or otherwise disposed of as provided by law, and the tribal affairs, with the exception of pending suits in the United States Court of Claims, are practically completed and closed.

Before the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribal affairs can be closed the above-mentioned tribal property of said nations must be sold or otherwise disposed of as provided by law and funds derived therefrom and from collection of the sums due from prior purchasers must be distributed per capita to the enrolled Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians entitled to share in the tribal funds or be otherwise paid out as provided by law and the pending suits of said nations in the United States Court of Claims must be closed.

Under certain jurisdictional acts passed by Congress in 1924 the Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, and Chickasaw Nations have filed a number of suits against the United States in the Court of Claims in which suits, pending before said court, are set forth the demands of said Indian nations against the United States aggregating many millions of dollars.

There are approximately 12,000 enrolled Indians of the restricted class in the Five Civilized Tribes, of whom approximately 9,000 are full-bloods. The department has supervision and control over the restricted allotted lands and funds of these Indians. The present restricted allotted lands aggregate 1,663,115 acres.

The cashier for the Five Civilized Tribes Agency handled, during the year, a total of \$41,701,248, including receipts and disbursements of all classes of funds. Collections of tribal funds amounted to \$240,398 and there were credited to the individual Indian accounts individual Indian moneys totaling \$14,080,029. During the fiscal year there was disbursed from the restricted individual Indian moneys the aggregate sum of \$4,869,281 for the maintenance of the restricted Indians and for their farms, buildings, livestock, and equipment. The total amount expended from individual Indian accounts for permanent improvements, including farms purchased, amounted to \$856,175, and the amount expended for livestock and farming improvements was \$131,833. These expenditures for the benefit of the individual restricted Indians were made under supervision of the field force of the Five Civilized Tribes Agency.

The office is informed that there are many first-class farmers among the Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes and that commendable comparative progress has been made in the education and competency of the restricted Indians. It is reported that in many instances the Indian farmers have benefited by the demonstration and results of

superior methods employed by white farmers in their neighborhood and desire better homes and more modern farming equipment. It is also reported that many of the younger generation are filling clerical and mechanical positions in the cities and towns of Oklahoma in competition with their white neighbors.

PROBATE ATTORNEYS, FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES

The beneficial work heretofore performed by the probate attorneys in eastern Oklahoma, formerly Indian Territory, has continued to yield good results to restricted Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes and Quapaw Agencies. These attorneys advise and assist the Indians who are in need of guidance in business or legal matters and who seek their aid in matters relative to guardianship, administration of estates, transactions of various kinds concerning their inherited and restricted property, and advise them regarding the conservation and use of their restricted lands and funds. The Indians consult these attorneys who examine witnesses, prepare cases for the courts, and conduct these cases to final conclusion. The attorneys prepare leases and other legal instruments for the Indians, examine the validity of legal instruments submitted to them, and aid in placing minors in schools.

The entire amount of money actually saved by these attorneys to the Indians during the year can not be definitely stated in dollars, but it is known to be considerable. In the report for the prior year statistics were given showing the number of cases handled, amounts of money involved, and other data, but this need not be repeated as the work which has been accomplished is comparable with that of the preceding year.

PUEBLO LANDS BOARD

Mention was made in the report for the preceding year of the status of the work of this board established by the act of June 7, 1924, to quiet title to Pueblo lands in New Mexico.

During the year reports were submitted upon the pueblos of Isleta, Picuris, and San Juan.

The act of March 4, 1929 (45 Stat. L. 1638), appropriated \$47,132.90 for Picuris, \$7,684.50 of which amount is made available for the purchase of 118.567 acres of land for the use and benefit of these Indians. The amount appropriated is to repay them for damages sustained by reason of loss of land and water rights.

The board found that the pueblo of Isleta had sustained damages of the character indicated amounting to \$3,218.21, and that the San Juan pueblo had suffered losses amounting to \$29,090.53. Payment of the amounts due these pueblos will await appropriations by Congress.

PURCHASE OF SUPPLIES

Concerning procurement of supplies for the schools, agencies, and hospitals, fancy merchandise is not purchased nor required, but standard grades believed to be in every way satisfactory are bought for the service, for the Indian boys and girls, and dependent adults. The quality of the food supplies in many lines is the same as of that bought for other governmental branches. Difficulty has been experienced,

however, in keeping cereals and fruit, particularly through the summer months, and on occasions this class of merchandise has been damaged by heat in transit. These difficulties are being obviated by changed methods of procurement. Continued emphasis has been placed on the need for careful inspection of deliveries and when expert assistance has not been obtainable within the service it has been procured from other governmental units or from the outside. Commodity specifications are constantly being revised.

Deliveries of food, wearing apparel, and other articles were more promptly made during the year than at any time since the World War period. Nearly all necessaries were on hand when the schools opened.

The service is indebted to the Bureau of Mines, the Bureau of Standards, the Bureau of Public Roads, the Bureau of Animal Industry, the Bureau of Plant Industry, the Bureau of Chemistry, and other branches of the Government for their assistance and technical advice in the procurement and inspection of supplies.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

In response to frequent requests for information there have been compiled a number of bulletins or pamphlets relating to Indian life, customs, history, population, etc., which are now available for those who desire, as shown in the following list:

- Primitive Agriculture.
- Bibliography—Legends.
- Bibliography—History.
- Arts and Industries.
- Indian Religion.
- Indian Missions.
- Education of the Indians.
- Colonial Population.
- Bibliography—Indian and pioneer stories for children.
- Indian Wars and Local Disturbances.
- American Indian in the World War.
- Cliff Dwellings.
- Indian Legends.
- Indian Music.
- Indian Citizenship.
- Indian Home Life.
- Indian Population, by States, Agencies, and Tribes, for the Preceding Year.
- Indian Reservations.
- Peyote.

CONCLUSION

In concluding this report it is desired to express on behalf of the Indian Service our appreciation of the interest and cooperation of yourself and other representatives of your department in the Indian work.

Sincerely yours,

C. J. RHOADS, *Commissioner.*

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

APPENDIX

STATISTICAL TABLES

POPULATION

There are 337,652 Indians enumerated at 82 Federal agencies located in 25 States.

The definition of an Indian as employed by the Indian Service not only includes persons of Indian blood who through wardship, treaty, or inheritance rights have contact with the service, but also non-Indians entitled to enrollment. Thus, the census of the Five Civilized Tribes includes 23,405 freedmen. The Census Bureau defines an Indian as a person of a recognizable amount of Indian blood. Furthermore, the population enumerated at Federal agencies is not necessarily domiciled on or near the reservations. It is the population on the agency rolls and includes both reservation and nonreservation Indians. Thus, an Indian may be carried on the rolls because of tribal or inheritance rights, etc., and may reside anywhere in the United States or in a foreign country. Reports of births and deaths among absentees are often not received. In many instances certification is made to the State registrars of vital statistics and thus to the Bureau of the Census, but not to the Indian Service. In a considerable number of cases the addresses of nonreservation Indians are unknown. For the above reasons the statistics of Indian population as shown in the decennial reports of the Bureau of the Census can not agree with the statistics of the Indian Service.

Indians living in States in which there are no agencies are shown below in a separate table based on the Fourteenth Census of the United States taken in 1920. The figures include a number whose names appear on agency rolls.

Indians enumerated at Federal agencies plus those residing in States in which there are no agencies give a total of 345,575, but it should be borne in mind that the Indian Service figure is for 1929 and that the Census Bureau figure is for 1920; also, that it is impossible to ascertain the number of Indians, not enumerated at Federal agencies, living in States in which agencies are located.

No accurate figures are available concerning nonreservation Indians. Agencies having approximately 30 or more per cent of the Indians residing away from the reservations are referred to in separate footnotes at the end of the table.

In some instances the population figures vary considerably from those of previous years. Explanations are given in most cases. The figures in the following table are subject to revision, but are the most accurate available.

Indian population of the United States enumerated at Federal agencies as of June 30, 1929

State and agency	Total	Male	Female
Total.....	1 337,652	117,222	114,272
Arizona.....	46,350	23,257	23,093
Colorado River Agency ²	1,161	643	518
Fort Apache Agency.....	2,648	1,371	1,277
Havasupai Agency.....	188	105	83
Hopi Agency ^{3, 4}	5,745	2,978	2,767
Kaibab Subagency, Paiute Agency.....	95	51	44
Leupp Agency ⁵	2,018	1,007	1,011

¹ Males plus females do not equal total, because for some agencies population by sex is lacking.

² Approximately 40 per cent live off the reservations, the majority in Needles, Blythe, and Los Angeles, Calif.; the others in Las Vegas, Nev.

³ An enumeration of the Navajos was made in 1929 and included the following jurisdictions: Hopi Agency (Navajos), Eastern, Leupp, Northern, Southern, and Western Navajo Agencies. The census at Leupp, Northern and Southern Navajo has not been completed. Previous population figures for this tribe were estimates and can not be used for comparison.

⁴ Hopi Agency has under its jurisdiction 2,492 Hopis (1,326 males and 1,166 females) and 3,253 Navajos (1,652 males and 1,601 females).

Indian population of the United States enumerated at Federal agencies as of June 30, 1929—Continued

State and agency	Total	Male	Female
Arizona—Continued.			
Phoenix School			
Camp Verde Subagency ¹	430	241	189
Salt River Subagency ²	1,207	633	574
Pima Agency ³	5,020	2,593	2,427
San Carlos Agency ⁴	2,585	1,309	1,276
Sells Agency ^{5, 6}	5,233	2,651	2,582
Southern Navajo Agency ⁷	15,210	7,231	7,979
Truxton Canon Agency ⁸	442	222	220
Western Navajo Agency ⁹	4,368	2,222	2,146
California ¹⁰	19,060	9,650	9,410
Bishop Subagency, Walker River Agency ¹¹	1,423	695	728
Fort Bidwell Agency	619	316	303
Fort Yuma Agency	870	461	409
Hoopa Valley Agency	1,939	951	988
Mission Agency ¹²	2,804	1,490	1,314
Sacramento Agency ¹³	11,405	5,737	5,668
Colorado: Consolidated Ute Agency	836	456	380
Florida: Seminole Agency ¹⁴	516	260	256
Idaho	3,898	1,955	1,943
Coeur d'Alene Agency	706	345	361
Fort Hall Agency	1,776	928	848
Fort Lapwai Agency	1,416	682	734
Iowa: Sac and Fox Sanatorium, Sac and Fox Subagency	387	196	191
Kansas: Haskell Institute, Potawatomi Subagency ¹⁵	1,581	830	751
Michigan: Mackinac Subagency, Lac du Flambeau Agency ¹⁶	1,192	591	601
Minnesota	15,573	7,865	7,708
Consolidated Chippewa Agency ¹⁷	13,220	6,667	6,553
Pipestone School, Mdewakanton Reservation ¹⁸	563	279	284
Red Lake Agency	1,790	919	871
Mississippi: Choctaw Agency ¹⁹	1,514	779	735

¹ An enumeration of the Navajos was made in 1929 and included the following jurisdictions: Hopi Agency (Navajos), Eastern, Leupp, Northern, Southern, and Western Navajo Agencies. The census at Leupp, Northern, and Southern Navajo has not been completed. Previous population figures for this tribe were estimates and cannot be used for comparison.

² Approximately 35 per cent live off the reservation in Arizona, the majority in Clarkdale. The residence of 40 per cent is unknown.

³ An enumeration of the Pima, and Papago Indians under Salt River Subagency, Pima, and Sells Agencies was made in 1929. The census of the Papagos at Akchin, and the Papago villages under Pima Agency is incomplete. 263 were enumerated. Reliable estimates place their number at 350. The Sells census has not been completed, and the figure is subject to revision.

⁴ Approximately 30 per cent are living off the reservation in Arizona, the majority in Gila Valley.

⁵ Approximately 10 per cent migrate to Mexico for the greater part of the year and approximately 15 per cent reside off the reservations in the Salt River Valley, Ariz.

⁶ Approximately 65 per cent are off the reservation, the majority in Arizona; the others in California and Oklahoma.

¹⁰ The Indians of California have a suit in the Court of Claims against the United States. Under the act of May 18, 1928, a roll of prospective beneficiaries and a separate roll of other California Indians are being prepared. They will not be completed until 1931. Present figures for the agencies in this State are estimates with the exception of those for Fort Yuma.

¹¹ Approximately 45 per cent live off the reservations in widely scattered localities in Inyo and Mono Counties, Calif.

¹² Mission Agency includes 28 small reserves widely scattered throughout the southern part of California.

¹³ The Indians under Sacramento Agency are scattered over an area of approximately 100,000 square miles in 45 counties in northern and central California. No accurate census has ever been made. The majority reside on 52 scattered rancherias on the public domain. Approximately 10 per cent live on the Round Valley and Tule River Reservations.

¹⁴ The Seminoles are scattered over an area of approximately 5,000 square miles within or near the Everglades, Fla. The territory is almost inaccessible and is uninhabited by whites. The census is accordingly inaccurate. Approximately 80 per cent live off the reservation.

¹⁵ The majority have received patents in fee to their land and are carried on the rolls because of inheritance rights in trust property or funds. The census is inaccurate.

¹⁶ Practically all of the Indians under Mackinac Subagency have been declared competent. They have little contact with the Indian Service. The last census was made in 1927.

¹⁷ Approximately 30 per cent live off the reservations. 25 per cent of the absentees reside in Duluth, Minneapolis, and St. Paul, Minn. The remainder are scattered in 39 States, and 3 foreign countries, principally in Canada, although a small number reside in Panama and China.

¹⁸ Approximately 45 per cent are living off the reservation, mostly in Minnesota.

¹⁹ There is no reservation. Approximately 80 per cent of the Choctaws are renters or share tenants. Of the other 20 per cent the majority live on land bought by the Government for resale to them, and a few live on private property.

Indian population of the United States enumerated at Federal agencies as of June 30, 1929—Continued

State and agency	Total	Male	Female
Montana.....	14,043	7,181	6,862
Blackfeet Agency.....	3,533	1,827	1,706
Crow Agency.....	1,947	981	966
Flathead Agency.....	2,908	1,485	1,423
Fort Belknap Agency.....	1,242	659	583
Fort Peck Agency.....	2,416	1,221	1,195
Rocky Boy's Agency.....	536	278	258
Tongue River Agency.....	1,461	730	731
Nebraska.....	4,337	2,126	2,211
Ponca Subagency, Yankton Agency.....	390	189	201
Santee Subagency, Yankton Agency.....	1,270	665	605
Winnebago Agency.....	2,677	1,272	1,405
Nevada.....	4,900	2,419	2,481
Carson School—			
Fort McDermitt Subagency.....	314	146	168
Nevada Subagency.....	1,761	868	893
Pyramid Lake Reservation.....	539	250	289
Moapa River Subagency, Paiute Agency.....	208	104	104
Walker River Agency ²⁰	1,388	687	701
Western Shoshone Agency.....	690	364	326
New Mexico.....	27,583	14,346	13,237
Eastern Navajo Agency ^{3, 21}	7,140	3,543	3,597
Jicarilla Agency.....	639	339	300
Mescalero Agency.....	687	342	345
Northern Navajo Agency ³	8,219	4,239	3,980
Northern Pueblos Agency.....	3,170	1,692	1,478
Southern Pueblos Agency.....	5,796	3,103	2,693
Zuni Agency.....	1,932	1,088	844
New York: New York Agency ²²	4,402	(²³)	(²³)
North Carolina: Cherokee Agency ²⁴	3,191	1,721	1,470
North Dakota.....	10,526	5,352	5,174
Fort Berthold Agency.....	1,376	690	686
Fort Totten Agency.....	928	496	432
Standing Rock Agency.....	3,651	1,829	1,822
Turtle Mountain Agency ²⁵	4,571	2,337	2,234
Oklahoma.....	¹ 121,531	10,065	9,960
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency.....	2,682	1,391	1,291
Five Civilized Tribes Agency ²⁶	101,506	(²³)	(²³)
Kiowa Agency.....	5,391	2,640	2,751

¹ Males plus females do not equal total, because for some agencies population by sex is lacking.

³ An enumeration of the Navajos was made in 1929 and included the following jurisdictions: Hopi Agency (Navajos), Eastern, Leupp, Northern, Southern, and Western Navajo Agencies. The census at Leupp, Northern, and Southern Navajo has not been completed. Previous population figures for this tribe were estimates and can not be used for comparison.

²⁰ Walker River Agency also has under its jurisdiction Indians in Nye, White Pine, Esmeralda, and Churchill Counties, Nev., of whom no census has been made. The figures do not include an estimate of these scattered Indians.

²¹ Most of the Navajos under Eastern Navajo Agency live in New Mexico. Approximately 30 per cent reside on railroad lands, 30 per cent on private property, and 20 per cent on public domain.

²² The New York Indians live on 8 widely separated reservations. The United States has treaty obligations which provide for annual per capita payments of money and specified goods to the Alleghany, Cattaraugus, and Tonawanda Senecas, who numbered 3,032 in 1928, when the last payment was made. The census of those receiving no payments is inaccurate.

²³ Population by sex is lacking.

²⁴ The final roll of the Eastern Band of Cherokees is being made under the act of June 4, 1924. To date it includes over 1,200 persons whose right to enrollment is challenged by the tribe. Approximately 30 per cent live off the reservation, the majority in North Carolina.

²⁵ The majority have received patents in fee and have severed connections with the agency. Approximately 50 per cent reside off the reservation and are scattered in the various States in the Northwest.

²⁶ The names of 101,506 persons were placed upon the final roll of the Five Civilized Tribes on Mar. 4, 1907. Of this total there were 75,493 citizens by blood, 2,608 by intermarriage, and 23,405 freedmen. It is impossible to give a reliable estimate of the living members. The figure shown is the best available, but is subject to a wide margin of error. The majority of the members reside in eastern Oklahoma, but a very considerable number are scattered throughout the United States. Thousands of citizens by blood have had their restrictions removed by act of Congress or with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. They have no contact with the Indian Service, and their number is not known. A census of the enrolled restricted Indians made in May and June, 1927, showed approximately 12,000; also, approximately 13,000 unenrolled restricted Indians born since Mar. 4, 1907, making a total of restricted Indians under the jurisdiction of the Five Civilized Tribes Agency in the neighborhood of 25,000.

*Indian population of the United States enumerated at Federal agencies as of
June 30, 1929—Continued*

State and agency	Total	Male	Female
Oklahoma—Continued.			
Osage Agency ²⁷	3,263	1,675	1,588
Pawnee Agency.....	2,786	1,402	1,384
Quapaw Agency ²⁸	1,959	972	987
Shawnee Agency ²⁹	3,944	1,985	1,959
Oregon.....	4,521	2,206	2,315
Klamath Agency.....	1,276	604	672
Salem School—			
Fourth Section Allottees ³⁰	350	184	166
Grande Ronde Subagency.....	334	175	159
Siletz Subagency.....	449	229	220
Umatilla Agency.....	1,108	523	585
Warm Springs Agency.....	1,004	491	513
South Dakota.....	23,518	12,018	11,500
Cheyenne River Agency.....	3,083	1,569	1,514
Crow Creek Agency.....	1,535	769	766
Flandreau School, Sioux ³¹	320	172	148
Pine Ridge Agency.....	7,911	4,023	3,888
Rosebud Agency.....	6,039	3,102	2,937
Sisseton Agency.....	2,582	1,361	1,221
Yankton Agency ³²	2,048	1,022	1,026
Texas ³³.....	250	(²²)	(²²)
Utah.....	1,553	805	748
Paiute Agency.....	391	188	203
Uintah and Ouray Agency.....	1,162	617	545
Washington.....	12,881	6,366	6,515
Colville Agency.....	3,685	1,818	1,867
Kalispel Reservation, Coeur d'Alene Agency.....	85	45	40
Neah Bay Agency.....	654	335	319
Taholah Agency ³⁴	2,077	1,032	1,045
Tulalip Agency.....	3,425	1,743	1,682
Yakima Agency.....	2,955	1,393	1,562

²⁷ There are 1,115 restricted members. The census of the unrestricted members is inaccurate. Approximately 35 per cent of the tribe resides outside of Osage County in 21 States. The large increase in population for 1929 as compared with 1928 is the result of a special survey of absentees. The 1929 figure includes births previously unreported.

²⁸ Approximately 65 per cent reside off the reservations in 24 States. No census of the Miamis and Peorias under Quapaw jurisdiction is available. They are scattered over the United States and maintain no tribal relations. Restrictions on their land and property were removed in 1915. At that time they numbered 393. This figure is not included in that for the jurisdiction.

²⁹ Approximately 45 per cent live off the reservations. The increase of 1,664 in the census is due to the fact that the 1928 figure included only 725 Potawatomi, the number living on or near the reservation. The whereabouts of the others was unknown. The 1929 Potawatomi census shows 2,301, including those off the reservation in all sections of the United States.

³⁰ The Fourth Section Allottees were allotted under the fourth section of the general allotment act of Feb. 8, 1887, on the public domain in 5 counties in southern Oregon. Their census is inaccurate.

³¹ There is no reservation. Approximately 55 per cent reside away from the old agency and are scattered throughout the United States.

³² Approximately 30 per cent live off the reservations and are scattered throughout the United States. This percentage includes the Ponca and Santee Subagencies in Nebraska.

³³ Approximately 250 Alabama and Coushatta Indians live on a small reservation in Polk County, Tex., given them by the State, and to which has been added a small tract purchased by the United States in 1929. They are not Federal wards and have no treaty with the Government. However, there is an annual appropriation for educational purposes.

³⁴ Approximately 60 per cent reside off the reservations, the majority in Washington. A decrease of 688 in the 1929 census as compared with that for 1928 is due to the fact that in 1928 the unrestricted Cowlitz and Chinook Indians were estimated at 1,376; in 1929, at 688. They are widely scattered throughout southwestern Washington and northern Oregon and have little contact with the Indian Service. No census of them is available.

Indian population of the United States enumerated at Federal agencies as of June 30, 1929—Continued

State and agency	Total	Male	Female
Wisconsin.....	11,530	5,761	5,769
Hayward School, Lac Courte Oreille Reservation ³⁵	1,417	696	721
Keshena Agency ³⁶	5,550	2,781	2,769
Lac du Flambeau Agency ³⁷	3,192	1,607	1,585
Tomah School, Grand Rapids Subagency ³⁸	1,371	677	694
Wyoming: Shoshone Agency.....	1,979	1,017	962

³⁵ Approximately 35 per cent live off the reservation in Wisconsin and Minnesota.

³⁶ Approximately 55 per cent live off the reservations and are scattered throughout the United States. The last census of the Stockbridges and Munsees in 1910 showed a population of 599. They have received fee patents to their land. The Oneidas have severed their relationships with the agency with the exception of annuity payments. Their population is 3,012. The Menominees reside mostly on the reservation and number 1,939.

³⁷ The last census of the Rice Lake Chippewas under Lac du Flambeau was made in 1916 and showed a population of 170. They have little contact with the agency.

³⁸ The majority are living on restricted homesteads in Wisconsin and on land purchased with trust funds in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa. Approximately 40 per cent reside on private property in Wisconsin.

INDIAN POPULATION OF STATES IN WHICH THERE ARE NO FEDERAL AGENCIES AS OF 1920 ¹

State	Total	Male	Female	State	Total	Male	Female
Total.....	7,923	4,205	3,718	Massachusetts.....	555	262	293
Alabama.....	405	211	194	Missouri.....	171	87	84
Arkansas.....	106	61	45	New Hampshire.....	28	13	15
Connecticut.....	159	79	80	New Jersey.....	100	56	44
Delaware.....	2	2	0	Ohio.....	151	94	57
District of Columbia.....	37	20	17	Pennsylvania.....	337	196	141
Georgia.....	125	68	57	Rhode Island.....	110	59	51
Illinois.....	194	108	86	South Carolina.....	304	145	159
Indiana.....	125	73	52	Tennessee.....	56	33	23
Kentucky.....	57	27	30	Texas.....	2,109	1,181	928
Louisiana.....	1,066	550	516	Vermont.....	24	15	9
Maine.....	839	420	419	Virginia.....	824	423	401
Maryland.....	32	18	14	West Virginia.....	7	4	3

¹ Fourteenth Census of the United States taken in the year, 1920.

Indian school population, number eligible for school attendance, number in schools, etc., and capacity of Government schools provided for Indian children during fiscal year ended June 30, 1929

States and jurisdictions	Number school children 6 to 18 years, inclusive	Number eligibles 6 to 18 years	Number under 6 or over 18 years in school	Total eligibles (total columns 2 and 3)	Total number in school	Eligibles not in school	Indian children enrolled in schools							Public	Capacity of Government schools		
							Government schools					Mission and private			Reservation		Total capacity
							Non-reservation, boarding	Reser- vation, board- ing	In other reser- vation, board- ing	Day	Total, Gov- ernment	Board- ing	Day		Board- ing	Day	
Grand total.....	86,275	81,536	1,726	83,262	67,587	15,675	9,639	10,023	1,971	4,478	26,111	7,121	67	34,288	10,505	5,367	26,810
Arizona.....	12,292	10,333	508	10,841	8,174	2,667	2,267	2,403	648	1,051	6,369	1,543	-----	262	2,879	717	3,596
Camp Verde Subagency (under Phoenix).....	119	119	2	121	45	76	27	-----	4	-----	31	-----	-----	14	-----	-----	-----
Colorado River.....	224	208	20	228	217	11	24	77	57	-----	158	6	-----	53	330	-----	330
Fort Apache.....	797	756	32	788	623	165	62	366	-----	82	510	108	-----	5	360	80	440
Havasupai.....	52	43	9	52	52	-----	7	-----	32	13	52	-----	-----	-----	35	-----	35
Hopi Agency—																	
Hopi.....	725	708	34	742	732	10	244	6	29	403	682	17	-----	33	142	-----	142
Navajo.....	455	454	1	455	442	13	223	125	94	-----	442	-----	-----	-----	380	-----	380
Kaibab (under Paiute, Utah).....																	
Leupp.....	518	460	21	481	369	112	49	283	31	-----	363	1	-----	5	400	-----	400
Pima.....	1,413	1,345	85	1,430	1,107	323	248	241	69	187	745	328	-----	34	230	205	435
Salt River (under Phoenix).....	403	340	30	370	342	28	181	-----	8	108	297	34	-----	11	-----	122	122
San Carlos.....	606	565	20	585	501	84	25	194	4	49	272	175	-----	54	216	100	316
Sells ¹	1,528	1,310	48	1,358	1,012	346	170	-----	247	172	589	410	-----	13	25	240	240
Southern Navajo.....	3,778	2,853	169	3,022	2,032	990	785	758	-----	-----	1,543	464	-----	25	810	-----	810
Truxton Canon.....	83	81	5	86	78	8	10	67	-----	-----	77	-----	-----	1	225	-----	225
Western Navajo—																	
Hopi.....	126	125	1	126	117	9	76	-----	1	37	114	-----	-----	3	-----	-----	-----
Navajo.....	1,465	966	31	997	505	492	136	286	72	-----	494	-----	-----	11	308	35	343

California.....	4,390	4,248	124	4,372	3,712	660	727	361	-----	169	1,257	50	-----	2,405	465	247	712
Bishop Subagency (under Walker River, Nev.).....	366	355	-----	355	348	7	66	-----	-----	-----	66	-----	-----	282	-----	-----	-----
Fort Bidwell.....	167	149	5	154	140	14	14	62	-----	-----	76	-----	-----	64	100	-----	100
Fort Yuma.....	182	160	16	176	160	16	28	110	-----	-----	138	1	-----	21	200	-----	200
Hoopa Valley.....	959	942	4	946	697	249	96	189	-----	-----	285	-----	-----	412	165	-----	165
Mission Agency.....	611	605	17	622	522	100	109	-----	-----	92	201	36	-----	-----	-----	140	140
Sacramento.....	2,105	2,037	82	2,119	1,845	274	414	-----	-----	77	491	13	-----	1,341	-----	107	107
Colorado: Consolidated Ute.....	214	207	7	214	168	46	14	104	-----	-----	118	2	-----	48	250	-----	250
Idaho.....	972	871	22	893	833	60	73	205	4	17	299	116	-----	418	200	30	230
Coeur d'Alene.....	165	150	4	154	143	11	4	-----	4	17	25	50	-----	68	-----	30	30
Fort Hall.....	487	412	2	414	369	45	31	162	-----	-----	193	32	-----	144	200	-----	200
Fort Lapwai Sanatorium.....	320	309	16	325	321	4	38	43	-----	-----	81	34	-----	206	-----	-----	-----
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	111	104	1	105	101	4	41	-----	-----	51	92	-----	-----	9	-----	70	70
Kansas: Potawatomi ²	248	248	-----	248	248	-----	145	-----	-----	25	170	-----	-----	78	30	-----	30
Michigan: Mackinac Subagency (under Lac du Flambeau) ³	320	320	-----	320	275	45	55	-----	-----	-----	55	120	-----	100	-----	-----	-----
Minnesota.....	5,139	4,955	15	4,970	4,726	244	596	214	52	177	1,039	290	-----	3,397	230	170	400
Consolidated Chippewa.....	4,470	4,335	-----	4,335	4,225	110	544	-----	52	177	773	231	-----	3,221	-----	170	170
Pipestone.....	131	128	-----	128	114	14	9	-----	-----	-----	9	-----	-----	105	-----	-----	-----
Red Lake.....	538	492	15	507	387	120	43	214	-----	-----	257	59	-----	71	230	-----	230
Mississippi: Choctaw.....	168	162	4	166	150	16	-----	-----	-----	-----	150	150	-----	-----	-----	200	200
Montana.....	4,141	3,815	50	3,865	3,630	235	323	492	116	186	1,117	469	-----	2,044	456	214	670
Blackfoot.....	1,095	1,034	8	1,042	957	85	77	150	30	25	282	94	-----	581	144	30	174
Crow.....	546	514	11	525	494	31	50	-----	-----	-----	50	82	-----	362	-----	-----	-----
Flathead.....	851	760	24	784	755	29	108	-----	-----	-----	108	192	-----	455	-----	-----	-----
Fort Belknap.....	375	360	4	364	323	41	75	115	-----	19	209	37	-----	77	112	30	142
Fort Peck ¹	738	662	-----	662	657	5	-----	138	65	-----	203	-----	-----	454	120	-----	120
Rocky Boy.....	129	120	0	120	108	12	8	-----	-----	20	93	-----	-----	15	-----	67	67
Tongue River.....	407	365	3	368	336	32	5	89	1	77	172	64	-----	100	80	87	167
Nebraska.....	1,273	1,258	56	1,314	844	470	376	-----	-----	-----	376	146	-----	322	-----	-----	-----
Santee (under Yankton, S. Dak.).....	341	340	2	342	149	193	77	-----	-----	-----	77	38	-----	34	-----	-----	-----
Ponca (under Yankton, S. Dak.).....	132	131	4	135	69	66	35	-----	-----	-----	35	-----	-----	34	-----	-----	-----
Winnebago.....	362	355	28	383	320	63	122	-----	-----	-----	122	87	-----	111	-----	-----	-----
Omaha Subagency.....	438	432	22	454	306	148	142	-----	-----	-----	142	21	-----	143	-----	-----	-----

¹ It is reasonable to believe that there is a considerable number of the balance indicated out of school who are actually in public school but are not so reported.
² Based on 1928 figures.
³ Day.

Indian school population, number eligible for school attendance, number in schools, etc., and capacity of Government schools provided for Indian children during fiscal year ended June 30, 1929—Continued

States and jurisdictions	Number school children 6 to 18 years, inclusive	Number eligible 6 to 18 years	Number under 6 or over 18 years in school	Total eligibles (total columns 2 and 3)	Total number in school	Eligibles not in school	Indian children enrolled in schools							Capacity of Government schools			
							Government schools				Mission and private			Public	Reservation		Total capacity
							Non-reservation, boarding	Reservation, boarding	In other reservation, boarding	Day	Total, Government	Boarding	Day		Boarding	Day	
Nevada	1,101	1,002	25	1,027	805	222	309	5	10	295	619	23	163	380	380		
Carson Agency	221	221	8	229	207	22	85	5	1	86	177	23	7	175	175		
Mojave River Subagency (under Paiute, Utah)	42	38	3	41	34	7	13		9		22						
Walker River	312	280		280	198	87	79			61	140			58			
Fallon Subagency	94	94		84	52	32	16			29	45			7	40		
Walker River	121	111		111	84	27	38			32	65			19	60		
Smith and Mason Valley	97	85		85	57	28	30				30			27			
Western Shoshone Agency	214	188	14	197	178	19	58			87	140			38	105		
New Mexico	6,606	6,000	171	6,171	4,931	1,240	1,269	1,373	178	1,265	4,085	750	96	1,060	1,488	2,548	
Eastern Navajo	826	826	40	866	866		245	379	64	19	707	159		350	380		
Jicarilla	167	142	2	144	140	4	6	85			91	49		30			
Mescalero	188	179	17	196	164	32	47	109	2		158	4	2	110	110		
Northern Navajo	2,664	2,664	9	2,073	1,073	1,000	204	720	109	13	1,046	5	22	600	30		
Northern Pueblos	339	339	18	962	827	75	254			467	721	104	2	592	592		
Southern Pueblos	1,474	1,428	62	1,490	1,373	117	401			643	1,049	256	68	696	696		
Zuni	488	472	28	500	486	12	112	80	3	118	313		2	140	140		
North Carolina: Cherokee	1,088	1,083	31	1,114	579	585	81	418		96	545		24	400	80	480	
North Dakota	3,435	3,357	110	3,347	2,263	1,084	619	343	17	90	1,069	182	1,012	452	122	574	
Fort Berthold	400	370	36	406	369	87	167		10	44	221	101	47	52	52		
Fort Totten	260	262	4	266	194	42	6	105			111		58	250	250		
Standing Rock	937	937	39	966	785	141	108	288	7	16	386	21	375	202	40	942	
Turtle Mountain	1,338	1,298	31	1,329	965	864	338			30	308	60	537	30	30		
Oklahoma	31,180	30,849	177	31,026	24,456	6,570	1,206	2,377	349		3,932	1,524	19,000	2,233		2,233	
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency	744	716	21	737	634	103	26	228	5		259	15	360	350	350		
Kiowa	1,649	1,505	58	1,563	1,507	56	76	471	4		551	13	943	445	445		
Osage	1,107	1,044	62	1,106	896	210						288	608				
Pawnee	146	146		137	9	8	6				14	4	119				
Raw	262	258		258	242	16	32	99			131	1	110	160	160		
Pawnee	231	218	2	220	206	14	35	67			102		104				
Otoe	242	235		235	219	16	45	18			63		156				
Ponca Subagency	27	27		23	4	7					7		16				
Tonkawa	698	689	4	693	508	185	15	304			319		189	260	260		
Quapaw	822	759	30	789	532	257	80		46		126	10	396				
Shawnee	25,252	25,252		19,552	5,700	882	1,184	294		2,360	1,193		15,999	1,018	1,018		
Five Civilized Tribes	13,172	13,172		9,090	4,082	400	321	207		928	200		7,962	300	300		
Cherokee Nation	2,614	2,614		2,193	421	58	150	4		212	208		1,773	136	136		
Chickasaw Nation	4,241	4,241		4,241	2,111	296	24	24		531	583		3,127	230	230		
Choctaw Nation	4,743	4,743		3,551	1,192	172	278	39		489	157		2,905	252	252		
Creek Nation	482	482		477	5	41	139	20		200	45		232	100	100		
Seminole Nation																	
Oregon	1,050	979	34	1,013	887	126	164	140	7	50	361	103	423	120	25	145	
Klamath	324	299	24	323	316	7	84	18			102	39	175				
Salem Subagency	230	217		217	160	57	39				39		121				
Umatilla	263	243	1	244	212	32	20		7		27	64	121				
Warm Springs	233	220	9	229	199	30	21	122		50	193		6	120	25	145	
South Dakota	6,644	6,228	204	6,432	5,726	706	1,029	868	478	687	3,062	730	1,934	780	880	1,660	
Cheyenne River	847	812	20	832	804	28	128	216	13	55	422	84	298	180	84	264	
Crow Creek	206	186	12	198	175	23	41				41	50	84				
Lower Brule Subagency	214	190	4	194	177	17	38		26		64	41	72				
Flandreau	90	86	6	92	85	7	43				43	3	39				
Pine Ridge	2,050	1,935	97	2,032	1,948	84	195	385	7	444	1,031	419	498	350	613	963	
Rosebud	1,773	1,668	33	1,701	1,542	159	145	267	427	188	1,027	18	497	250	183	433	
Sisseton	804	698	15	713	606	107	279		5		284	34	288				
Yankton	660	653	17	670	389	281	150				150	81	158				
Utah	334	311	24	335	269	66	52	96	14	43	205		64	83	70	153	
Uintah and Ouray	266	274	24	298	240	58	52	96	9	27	184		56	83	18	101	
Scattered bands under Paiute	38	37		37	29	8				5	16		8	52		52	
Washington	3,130	2,877	97	2,974	2,744	299	195	181	96	87	559	153	2,032	180	109	289	
Colville Agency	806	728	5	733	565	168	44			22	66	85	414	25	25		
Spokane Subagency	214	195	8	203	193	10	5		3		8	9	176				
Neah Bay	115	113	2	115	111	4	22			49	71	1	39	60	60		
Taholah	267	238	3	241	205	36	14	20			34	14	157				
Tulalip	993	911	32	943	943		25	161	40	16	242	19	682	180	24	204	
Yakima	735	692	47	739	727	12	85		53		138	25	564				

Based on 1928 figures.
It is understood that many additional children, estimated at 3,000, are attending public schools in incorporated towns but the exact number is not known.

Indian school population; number eligible for school attendance, number in schools, etc., and capacity of Government schools provided for Indian children during fiscal year ended June 30, 1929—Continued

States and jurisdictions	Number school children 6 to 18 years, inclusive	Number eligible 6 to 18 years	Number under 6 or over 18 years in school	Total eligibles (total columns 2 and 3)	Total number in school	Eligibles not in school	Indian children enrolled in schools							Public	Capacity of Government schools		
							Government schools					Mission and private			Reservation	Total capacity	
							Non-reservation, boarding	Reservation, boarding	In other reservation, boarding	Day	Total, Government	Boarding	Day				Boarding	Day
Wisconsin.....	1,759	1,796	49	1,845	1,549	296	125	336	2	25	488	678	67	316	440	40	480
Grand Rapids Subagency (under Tomah).....	364	353	1	354	349	5	2	90			92	214		43			
Hayward.....	247	242	19	261	222	39	8	41			49	71		102	170		
Menominee.....	598	571	19	590	559	31	36	125		25	186	269	67	37	140	40	170
Lac du Flambeau Agency:																	
Lac du Flambeau.....	209	186	10	196	134	62	29	71			100			34	130		130
Lacna Subagency.....	130	110		110	74	36	30	8	2		40	1		33			
LaPointe (Bad River and Red Cliff).....	211	334		334	211	123	20	1			21	123		67			
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	516	497	9	506	503	3	23	107			130				135		135
Florida: Seminole.....	164	156	8	164	14	150				14	14	242		131	135	15	15
Capacity of nonreservation schools.....																	10,400
Capacity of sanatorium boarding schools.....																	538

RECAPITULATION

Indian children of school age.....	86,275	Mission, private, and State schools:	
Indian children eligible for school attendance, 6-18.....	81,536	Boarding.....	7,121
Children under 6 or over 18 in school.....	1,726	Day.....	67
Nonreservation boarding.....	9,639	Public schools.....	7,188
Reservation boarding.....	11,994	Total.....	34,288
Day.....	4,478	Total children in school, all classes.....	41,476
	26,111	Number of eligible children not in school.....	67,587
			15,675

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Location, capacity, enrollment, attendance, highest grade taught, etc., for fiscal year ended June 30, 1929

States, agencies, and names of schools	Capacity	Enrollment	Average attendance	Highest grade taught	Class of school
Grand total.....	31,952	34,516	28,625		
Arizona:					
Colorado River.....	80	83	79	6	Reservation, boarding.
Fort Apache Agency—					
Fort Apache.....	360	394	379	8	Do.
Canon.....	40	45	41	3	Day.
Cibicue.....	40	42	39	3	Do.
Do.....	40	32	31	4	Mission, day, Lutheran.
East Fork.....	110	64	(1)	6	Mission, boarding and day, Lutheran.
Fort Mojave.....	250	292	273	6	Reservation, boarding.
Havasupai.....	35	14	13	5	Day.
Hopi Agency—					
Hopi.....	142	211	122	4	Reservation, boarding.
Chimopovy.....	50	57	51	6	Day.
Hotevilla-Bacabi.....	88	93	91	5	Do.
Oraibi.....	80	77	63	6	Do.
Polacca.....	90	103	89	6	Do.
Second Mesa.....	72	73	68	6	Do.
Kaibab Subagency (under Paiute Agency-Utah).					
Leupp.....	400	448	354	7	Reservation, boarding.
Phoenix.....	950	1,039	983	12	Nonreservation, boarding.
St. John's.....	(1)	17	12	(1)	Mission.
Pima Agency—					
Pima.....	230	225	214	6	Reservation, boarding.
Blackwater.....	36	46	37	3	Day.
Casa Blanca.....	40	30	23	3	Do.
Co-op Village.....	25	18	16	3	Do.
Gila Crossing.....	40	36	28	3	Do.
Maricopa.....	40	25	22	3	Do.
Santan.....	24	25	20	3	Do.
Salt River Subagency (under Phoenix School)—					
Lehi.....	32	26	23	3	Do.
Salt River.....	90	88	78	4	Do.
San Carlos Agency—					
Rice Station.....	216	199	166	7	Reservation, boarding.
San Carlos.....	100	56	44	3	Day.
Bylas.....	80	50	37	5	Mission, day, Lutheran.
Peridot.....	40	66	52	5	Do.
Sells Agency—					
Santa Rosa.....	40	37	10	4	Day.
San Xavier.....	120	107	94	5	Do.
Sells.....	40	30	17	4	Do.
Vamori.....	40	15	12	4	Do.
St. Clare's (Anegum).....	60	45	32	3	Mission, day, Catholic.
Covered Walls.....	(1)	13	10	(1)	Do.
Guadalupe.....	(1)	37	26	(1)	Mission.
Lourdes.....	36	26	18	(1)	Mission, day, Catholic.
San Miguel.....	25	18	13	4	Do.
San Jose (Franciscan).....	(1)	45	32	(1)	Mission.
St. Anthony (Topowa).....	(1)	52	36	(1)	Do.
St. John's (Pisinemo).....	(1)	70	49	(1)	Do.
St. Joseph (Pisinemo).....	(1)	36	25	(1)	Do.
St. Joseph (San Miguel).....	45	34	24	3	Mission, day, Catholic.
Tucson.....	160	72	50	8	Mission, boarding, Presbyterian.
Southern Navajo—					
Southern Navajo.....	400	607	437	6	Reservation, boarding.
Chin Lee.....	160	230	157	5	Do.
Fohatchi.....	250	347	219	6	Do.
Theodore Roosevelt.....	450	461	424	8	Nonreservation, boarding.
Truxton Canon.....	225	243	228	6	Reservation, boarding.
Western Navajo Agency—					
Western Navajo.....	308	429	305	6	Do.
Moencopi.....	35	37	34	4	Day.
California:					
Fort Bidwell.....	100	113	95	6	Reservation, boarding.
Fort Yuma.....	200	225	204	6	Do.
Hoopa Valley.....	165	189	171	6	Do.

¹ Information not available.

² Estimated.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Location, capacity, enrollment, attendance, highest grade taught, etc., for fiscal year ended June 30, 1929—Continued

States, agencies, and names of schools	Capacity	Enrollment	Average attendance	Highest grade taught	Class of school	
California—Continued.						
Mission Agency—						
Campo.....	20	15	11	6	Day.	
Mesa Grande.....	30	16	13	6	Do.	
Pala.....	30	21	16	6	Do.	
Rincon.....	30	20	16	6	Do.	
Volcan.....	30	18	14	6	Do.	
St. Boniface.....	125	37	26	8	Mission, boarding, Catholic.	
Sacramento Agency—						
Auberry.....	32	12	11	6	Day.	
Burroughs.....	20	19	16	6	Do.	
Pinolville.....	23	23	16	6	Do.	
Tule River (Round Valley).....	32	29	21	6	Do.	
Sherman.....	1,000	1,284	1,080	12	Nonreservation, boarding school.	
Colorado:						
Consolidated Ute Agency—						
Ute Mountain.....	150	160	150	6	Reservation, boarding.	
Ignacio.....	100	115	96	6	Do.	
Florida: Seminole.....	15	14	10	3	Day.	
Idaho:						
Coeur d'Alene Agency—						
Kalispel.....	30	22	12	3	Do.	
Desmet.....	89	62	43	(1)	Mission, boarding, Catholic.	
Fort Hall.....	200	164	158	6	Reservation, boarding.	
Fort Lapwai Agency—						
Sanatorium.....	150	180	147	8	Sanatorium, boarding school.	
St. Joseph.....	100	35	25	8	Mission, boarding, Catholic.	
Iowa:						
Sac and Fox Agency—						
Fox.....	40	18	10	6	Day.	
Mesquakie.....	30	36	19	6	Do.	
Sac and Fox Sanatorium.....	88	98	77	(1)	Sanatorium school.	
Kansas:						
Haskell.....	850	1,058	856	12	Nonreservation, boarding.	
Potawatomi Subagency, Kickapoo.	30	15	11	5	Day.	
Michigan:						
Mackinac Subagency (under Lac du Flambeau).						
Holy Childhood (Harbor Springs).....	200	(1)	139	(1)	Mission, boarding, Catholic.	
Holy Name (Baraga).....	152	57	43	(1)	Do.	
Mount Pleasant.....	375	446	374	9	Nonreservation, boarding.	
Minnesota:						
Consolidated Chippewa Agency—						
Grand Portage.....	30	24	15	6	Day.	
Mille Lacs.....	30	45	24	6	Do.	
Nett Lake.....	50	56	42	6	Do.	
Fine Point.....	60	71	42	6	Do.	
St. Benedicts.....	138	115	81	(1)	Mission, boarding (contract) Catholic.	
Pipestone.....	300	337	315	9	Nonreservation, boarding.	
Red Lake Agency—						
Red Lake.....	140	167	142	8	Reservation, boarding.	
Cross Lake.....	90	105	101	6	Do.	
St. Mary's.....	180	158	152	8	Mission, boarding (contract) Catholic.	
Mississippi:						
Choctaw Agency—						
Bogue Homo.....	30	17	10	6	Day.	
Conehatta.....	50	34	21	2	Do.	
Pearl River.....	30	46	29	6	Do.	
Red Water.....	30	30	28	6	Do.	
Standing Pine.....	30	26	19	6	Do.	
Tucker.....	30	39	28	6	Do.	
Montana:						
Blackfeet Agency.....	144	150	132	7	Reservation, boarding.	
Heart Butte.....	30	29	21	4	Day.	
Crow Agency—						
Big Horn.....	20	13	10	2	8	Mission, day, Baptist.
Pryor.....	(1)	26	18	(1)	Mission, Catholic.	
St. Ann's.....	25	21	15	2	7	Mission, day, Catholic.
San Xavier.....	30	21	15	2	6	Do.
Flathead Agency, St. Ignatius.....	235	132	92	2	12	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Fort Belknap Agency—						
Fort Belknap.....	112	123	113	6	Reservation, boarding.	
Lodge Pole.....	30	21	16	5	Day.	

¹ Information not available.

² Estimated.

Location, capacity, enrollment, attendance, highest grade taught, etc., for fiscal year ended June 30, 1929—Continued

States, agencies, and names of schools	Capacity	Enrollment	Average attendance	Highest grade taught	Class of school
Montana—Continued.					
St. Paul's.....	120	38	27	8	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Fort Peck Agency, Fort Peck.....	120	174	132	6	Reservation, boarding.
Rocky Boy's Agency—					
Rocky Boy's.....	40	51	43	6	Day.
Sangrey.....	27	25	18	5	Do.
Tongue River Agency—					
Tongue River.....	80	97	84	6	Reservation, boarding.
Birney.....	47	50	43	5	Day.
Lame Deer.....	40	31	25	3	Do.
St. Labre's.....	65	63	44	8	Mission, boarding (contract), Catholic.
Nebraska:					
Genoa.....	500	560	519	10	Nonreservation, boarding.
Santee (under Yankton Agency).....	(1)	42	30	(1)	Mission, boarding, and day, Congregational.
Nevada:					
Carson Agency—					
Carson.....	460	512	467	9	Nonreservation, boarding.
Fort McDermitt.....	80	47	41	6	Day.
Lovelocks.....	25	20	15	4	Do.
Nevada.....	70	19	15	4	Do.
Walker River Agency—					
Fallon.....	40	34	21	4	Do.
Walker River.....	60	25	16	4	Do.
Western Shoshone Agency—					
No. 1.....	35	24	19	5	Do.
No. 2.....	35	51	40	5	Do.
No. 3.....	35	17	12	4	Do.
New Mexico:					
Albuquerque.....	850	923	875	12	Nonreservation, boarding.
Charles H. Burke.....	700	769	615	9	Do.
Eastern Navajo Agency—					
Pueblo Bonito.....	350	379	350	6	Reservation, boarding.
Pinedale.....	30	19	18	3	Day.
Navajo.....	(1)	61	43	(1)	Mission, Methodist.
Lake Grove.....	20	18	17	3	Mission, Day.
Rehoboth.....	85	83	81	9	Mission, boarding, Christian Reformed.
Jicarilla Agency—					
Jicarilla Sanitorium (Southern Mountain).....	80	(1)	42	5	Sanitorium.
Jicarilla Mission.....	70	58	39	7	Mission, day, Reformed Church.
Mescalero.....	110	112	109	6	Reservation, boarding.
Northern Navajo Agency—					
San Juan.....	400	553	396	6	Do.
Toadlena.....	200	383	209	6	Do.
Nava.....	30	13	10	2	Day.
Pueblo day schools—					
Northern at Santa Fe—					
Cochiti.....	28	34	32	4	Do.
Picuris.....	24	15	15	5	Do.
San Ildefonso.....	20	16	13	6	Do.
San Juan.....	100	80	76	5	Do.
Santa Clara.....	50	53	45	6	Do.
Santo Domingo.....	150	88	77	2	Do.
Taos.....	180	150	133	6	Do.
Tesuque.....	40	21	19	5	Do.
St. Catherines.....	265	104	73	9	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Southern at Albuquerque—					
Acomita.....	100	65	59	5	Day.
Chicali.....	30	22	18	5	Do.
Encinal.....	30	16	16	5	Do.
Isleta.....	100	95	78	5	Do.
Jemez Mission.....	30	23	21	5	Do.
Jemez.....	30	42	30	5	Do.
Laguna.....	62	60	56	6	Do.
McCarty's.....	38	46	42	5	Do.
Mesita.....	38	20	16	6	Do.
Paguata.....	60	63	56	5	Do.
Paraje.....	30	21	19	4	Do.
San Felipe.....	60	74	59	4	Do.
Santa Ana.....	30	25	24	5	Do.
Seama.....	28	28	24	6	Do.
Sia.....	30	27	26	3	Do.
Laguna Sanitorium.....	60	39	24	(1)	Sanitorium.

¹ Information not available.

² Estimated.

Location, capacity, enrollment, attendance, highest grade taught, etc., for fiscal year ended June 30, 1929—Continued

States, agencies, and names of schools	Capacity	Enrollment	Average attendance	Highest grade taught	Class of school
New Mexico—Continued.					
Public day schools—Continued.					
Santa Fe	500	561	503	9	Nonreservation, boarding.
Zuni Agency—					
Zuni	80	113	79	6	Sanitorium, boarding.
Do	140	134	115	6	Day.
Christian Reformed	90	81	74	5	Mission, day, Christian Reformed.
St. Anthony's	175	125	89	6	Mission, day, Catholic.
North Carolina, Cherokee Agency:					
Cherokee	400	450	362	9	Reservation, boarding.
Big Cove	40	28	16	4	Day.
Birdtown	40	60	42	4	Do.
North Dakota:					
Bismarck	125	133	131	8	Nonreservation, boarding.
Fort Berthold Agency—					
Independence	24	16	14	6	Day.
Shell Creek	28	28	20	5	Do.
Fort Berthold	35	30	21	4	Mission, boarding, Congregational.
Sacred Heart	60	54	38	8	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Fort Totten	250	337	269	7	Reservation, boarding.
Standing Rock Agency—					
Standing Rock	202	242	220	8	Do.
Cannon Ball	40	20	13	4	Day.
Fort Yates	(¹)	11	¹ 8	(¹)	Mission school.
Turtle Mountain Agency, No. 5	30	35	19	5	Day.
Wahpeton	325	358	325	9	Nonreservation, boarding.
Oklahoma:					
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency—					
Cheyenne and Arapaho	220	319	228	9	Reservation, boarding.
Seger	130	214	163	6	Do.
Chilocco	850	1,066	856	12	Nonreservation, boarding.
Kiowa Agency—					
Anadarko	125	148	125	6	Reservation, boarding.
Fort Sill	160	226	178	9	Do.
Riverside	160	194	166	6	Do.
Osage Agency, St. Louis	75	40	28	10	Mission, boarding (contract) Catholic.
Pawnee Agency	160	224	181	7	Reservation, boarding.
Quapaw Agency, Seneca	260	294	267	9	Do.
Shawnee Agency—					
St. Mary's Academy	50	(¹)	¹ 56	12	Mission, day, Catholic.
Shawnee	80	76	12	8	Sanitorium.
Five Civilized Tribes Agency—					
Cherokee Nation—					
Sequoyah Orphan Training.	300	331	311	10	Reservation, boarding.
Bacone College	² 400	9	(¹)	(¹)	Mission, boarding (contract), Baptist.
Creek Nation—					
Euclaw	120	141	109	8	Reservation, boarding.
Eufaula	132	137	126	9	Do.
Chickasaw Nation, Bloomfield	136	178	136	9	Do.
Choctaw Nation—					
Jones Male Academy	110	144	112	9	Do.
Wheelock Academy	120	152	123	9	Do.
St. Agnes Mission	(¹)	80	² 56	(¹)	Mission, boarding (contract) Catholic.
Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations—					
Murray State School of Agriculture	100	110	² 77	(¹)	Contract, boarding, State institution.
Oklahoma Presbyterian College	(¹)	80	² 56	(¹)	Mission, boarding (contract), Presbyterian.
Old Goodland	140	160	² 112	(¹)	Mission, boarding (contract), nondenominational.
St. Agnes Academy	85	100	² 70	(¹)	Mission, boarding (contract), Catholic.
St. Elizabeth's	50	50	² 35	(¹)	Do.
St. Joseph's	27	30	² 21	(¹)	Do.
Seminole Nation, Mekusukey	100	139	81	6	Reservation, boarding.

¹ Information not available.

² Estimated.

Location, capacity, enrollment, attendance, highest grade taught, etc., for fiscal year ended June 30, 1929—Continued

States, agencies, and names of schools	Capacity	Enrollment	Average attendance	Highest grade taught	Class of school
Oregon:					
Klamath, Sacred Heart.....	(1)	12	9	(1)	Mission.
Salem.....	800	738	670	12	Nonreservation, boarding.
Umatilla Agency, St. Andrews.....	150	76	57	(2)	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Warm Spring Agency—					
Warm Springs.....	120	137	118	6	Reservation, boarding.
Burns.....	25	27	25	6	Day.
South Dakota:					
Cheyenne River Agency.....	180	215	203	7	Reservation, boarding.
Cherry Creek.....	33	19	16	5	Day.
Green Grass.....	30	19	14	7	Do.
Thunder Butte.....	24	23	20	6	Do.
St. Joseph's.....	(1)	45	32	(1)	Mission school.
Crow Creek Agency, Immaculate Conception.....	75	58	39	(1)	Mission, boarding (contract), Catholic.
Flandreau.....	400	476	433	10	Nonreservation, boarding.
Pierre.....	300	338	323	9	Do.
Pine Ridge Agency—					
Oglala.....	350	395	379	9	Reservation, boarding.
No. 4.....	30	23	15	5	Day.
No. 5.....	30	31	28	5	Do.
No. 6.....	30	24	15	5	Do.
No. 7.....	33	33	22	6	Do.
No. 9.....	30	32	23	5	Do.
No. 10.....	33	19	13	5	Do.
No. 12.....	30	14	7	4	Do.
No. 15.....	24	16	15	4	Do.
No. 16.....	36	38	27	5	Do.
No. 17.....	30	29	22	5	Do.
No. 19.....	30	16	10	5	Do.
No. 20.....	24	26	15	5	Do.
No. 21.....	30	24	11	5	Do.
No. 22.....	27	22	12	5	Do.
No. 23.....	30	18	13	4	Do.
No. 24.....	33	28	23	5	Do.
No. 25.....	30	21	17	5	Do.
No. 26.....	30	15	10	5	Do.
No. 27.....	20	18	13	5	Do.
No. 28.....	23	18	11	5	Do.
No. 29.....	30	24	15	5	Do.
Holy Rosary.....	(1)	376	265	7	Mission, boarding (contract), Catholic.
Rapid City.....	315	372	315	9	Nonreservation, boarding.
Rosebud Agency—					
Rosebud.....	250	262	260	8	Reservation, boarding.
Blackpipe.....	25	27	24	6	Day.
Cut Meat.....	24	26	16	6	Do.
He Dog's Camp.....	27	32	22	6	Do.
Little Crow.....	26	21	17	6	Do.
Milk's Camp.....	29	37	26	6	Do.
Oak Creek.....	26	28	22	6	Do.
Spring Creek.....	26	33	24	6	Do.
Hare Industrial.....	(1)	18	13	(1)	Mission, boarding (contract), Episcopal.
St. Francis.....	450	436	305	10	Mission, boarding (contract), Catholic.
St. Mary's.....	(1)	10	7	(1)	Mission, boarding (contract), Episcopal.
Yankton Agency, St. Paul's.....	(1)	21	14	(1)	Mission school.
Utah:					
Paiute Agency—					
Goshute.....	30	42	31	7	Day.
Kaibab.....	22	16	11	7	Do.
Uintah and Ouray Agency—					
Uintah.....	83	98	89	6	Reservation, boarding.
Ouray.....	18	27	23	3	Day.
Washington:					
Colville Agency, No. 7.....	25	15	9	5	Do.
Neah Bay Agency, Neah Bay.....	60	59	47	6	Do.
Tulalip Agency—					
Tulalip.....	180	255	204	9	Reservation, boarding.
Jamestown.....	24	20	16	4	Day.
St. George's.....	70	98	89	5	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Yakima Agency, St. Andrew's.....	(1)	58	41	(1)	Mission.

¹ Information not available.

² Estimated.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Location, capacity, enrollment, attendance, highest grade taught, etc., for fiscal year ended June 30, 1929—Continued

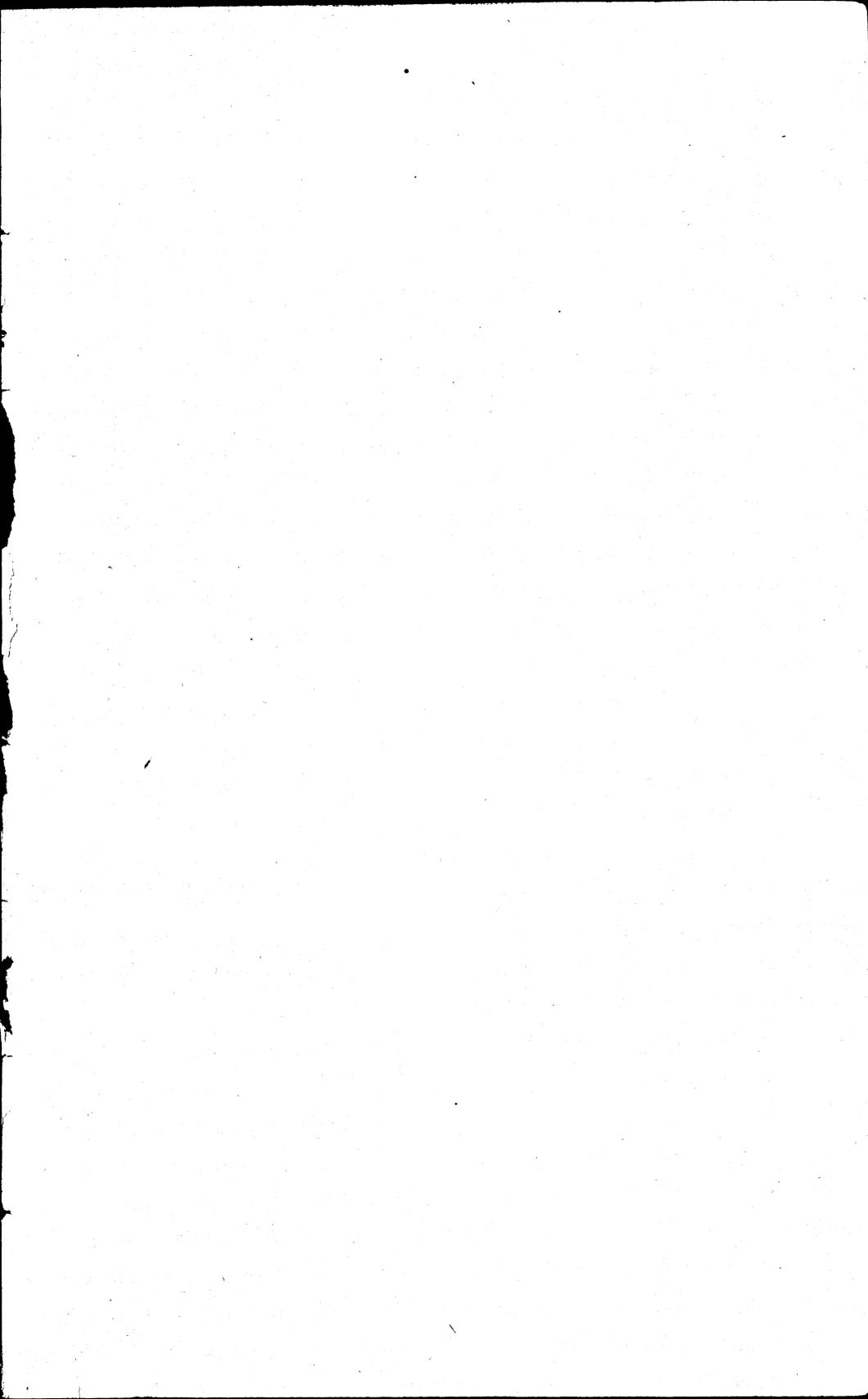
States, agencies, and names of schools	Capacity	Enrollment	Average attendance	Highest grade taught	Class of school
Wisconsin:					
Hayward.....	170	173	155	6	Reservation, boarding. Mission, Catholic.
Catholic Reserve.....	(1)	62	244	(1)	
Keshena Agency—					
Keshena.....	140	156	142	9	Reservation, boarding. Day.
Neopit.....	40	32	23	9	
St. Anthony's.....	120	140	102	8	Mission, day, Catholic. Mission, boarding (contract), Catholic.
St. Joseph's.....	250	250	175	8	
Lac du Flambeau					
Lac du Flambeau.....	130	120	111	6	Reservation, boarding. Nonreservation, boarding.
Tomah.....	350	401	349	9	
Bethany Mission.....	(1)	68	48	(1)	Mission. Do.
Neilsville Mission.....	(1)	70	50	(1)	
Wyoming:					
Shoshone.....	135	140	125	8	Reservation, boarding. Mission, boarding, Episcopal.
Shoshone Mission.....	20	18	18	5	
St. Michael's.....	80	67	47	8	Mission, boarding (contract) Episcopal.
St. Stephen's.....	125	142	100	8	

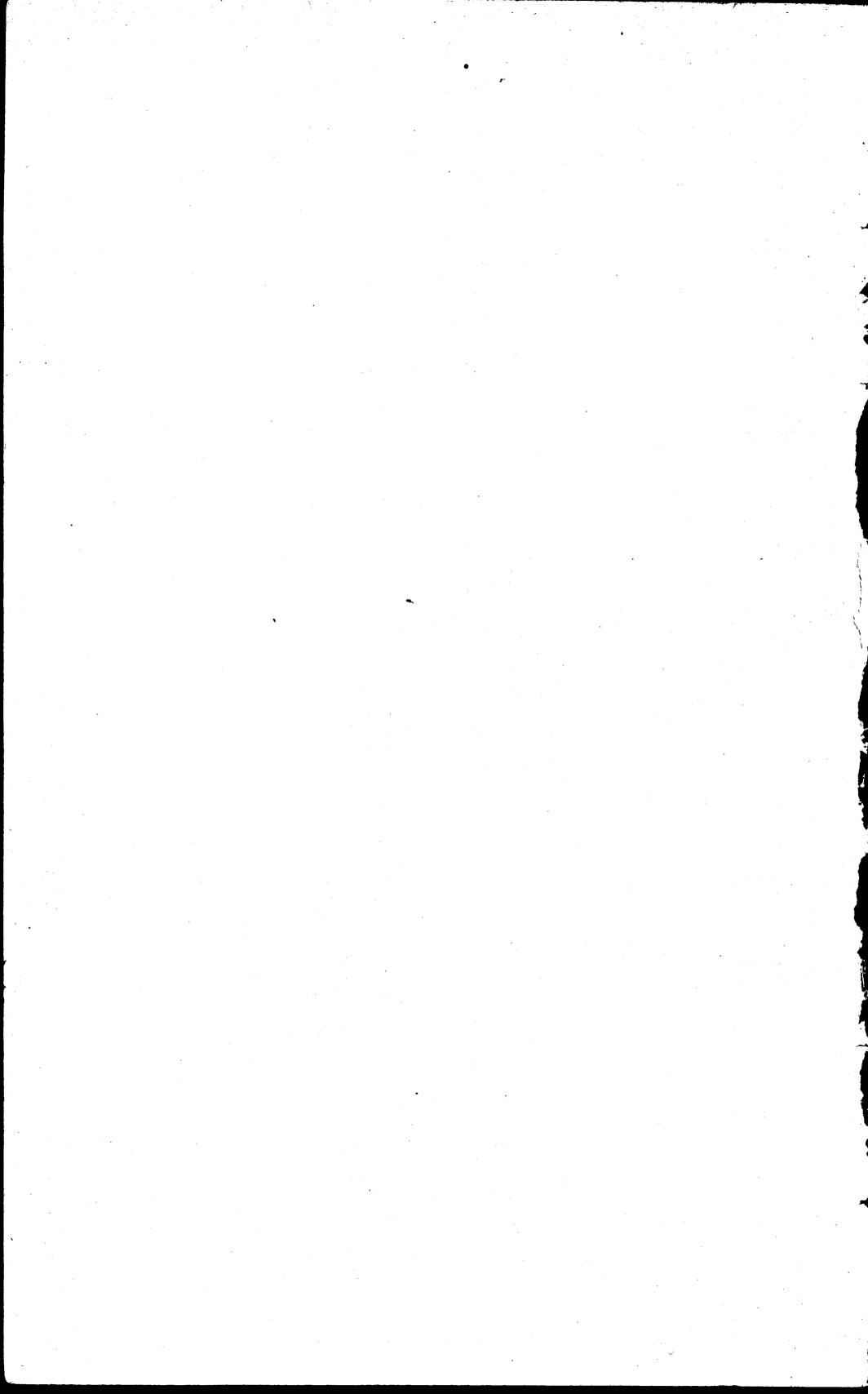
SUMMARY

	Number	Capacity	Enrollment	Average attendance
Government:				
Nonreservation, boarding.....	19	10,400	11,822	10,413
Reservation, boarding.....	55	10,505	12,763	10,518
Sanitorium, boarding.....	6	538	506	381
Day.....	131	5,367	4,619	3,657
Total.....	211	26,810	29,710	24,969
Mission, private, or State:				
Contract, boarding.....	20	2,240	2,352	1,339
Noncontract, boarding.....	27	1,976	1,693	1,683
Noncontract, day.....	22	926	761	634
Total.....	69	5,142	4,806	3,656
Total in all schools.....	280	31,952	34,516	28,625

¹ Information not available.

² Estimated.





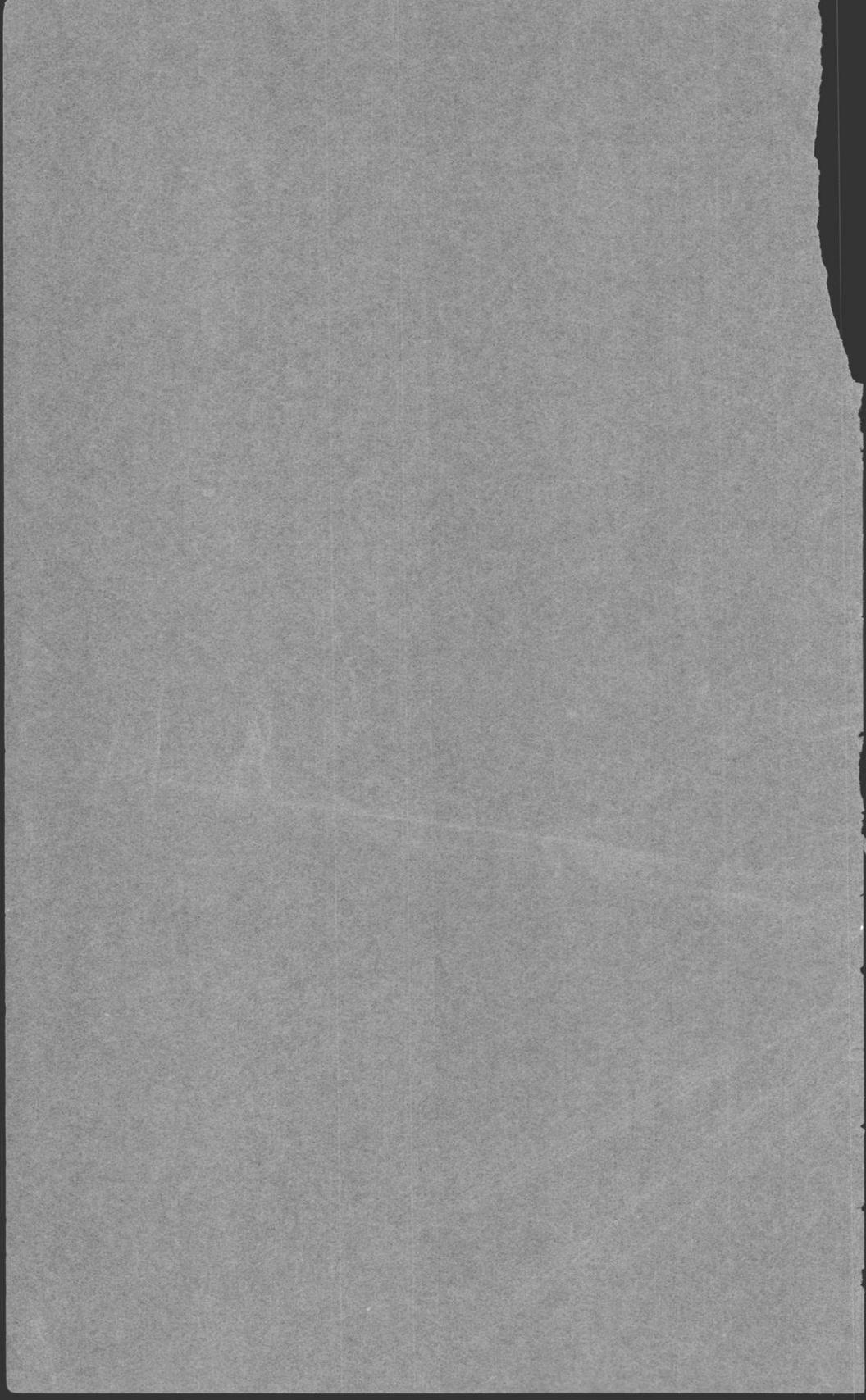




UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

*ANNUAL REPORT OF
THE COMMISSIONER OF
INDIAN AFFAIRS*

*TO THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1930*



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN
AFFAIRS

TO THE
SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1930



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WASHINGTON: 1930



1974

THE OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

When the War Department was created by Congress under the act of August 7, 1789, the duties assigned to it included those "relative to Indian affairs."

A Bureau of Indian Affairs was organized in the War Department on March 11, 1824, with Thomas L. McKenney as its chief, and among the duties to which he was assigned were the administration of the fund for the civilization of the Indians, under regulations established by the department, the examination of the claims arising out of the laws regulating the intercourse with Indian tribes, and the ordinary correspondence with superintendents, agents, and subagents. He was succeeded September 30, 1830, by Samuel S. Hamilton, whose successor about one year later was Elbert Herring.

By the act of July 9, 1832, there was created in the War Department the office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who, subject to the Secretary of War and the President, should have "the direction and management of all Indian affairs and all matters arising out of Indian relations."

On June 30, 1834, an act was passed "to provide for the organization of the Department of Indian Affairs." Under this enactment certain agencies were established and others abolished, and provision was made for subagents, interpreters, and other employees, the payment of annuities, the purchase and distribution of supplies, etc. This may be regarded as the organic law of the Indian Department.

When the Department of the Interior was created by act of March 3, 1849, the Bureau of Indian Affairs was transferred thereto, and hence passed from military to civil control.

Section 441 of the Revised Statutes provides that "The Secretary of the Interior is charged with the supervision of public business relating to * * * the Indians."

Section 463 of the Revised Statutes reads: "The Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior and agreeable to such regulations as the President may prescribe, have the management of all Indian affairs and of all matters arising out of Indian relations."

Commissioners of Indian Affairs

Commissioner	State	Date	Secretary
Herring, Elbert.....	New York.....	July 10, 1832	Cass. ¹
Harris, Carey A.....	Tennessee.....	July 4, 1836	Cass and Poinsett. ¹
Crawford, T. Hartley.....	Pennsylvania.....	Oct. 22, 1838	Poinsett ¹ to Marcy. ¹
Medill, William.....	Ohio.....	Oct. 28, 1845	Marcy ¹ and Ewing. ²
Brown, Orlando.....	Kentucky.....	May 31, 1849	Ewing.
Lea, Luke.....	Mississippi.....	July 1, 1850	Ewing to Stuart.
Manypenny, George W.....	Ohio.....	Mar. 24, 1853	McClelland and Thompson.
Denver, James W.....	California.....	Apr. 17, 1857	Thompson.
Mix, Charles E.....	District of Columbia.....	June 14, 1858	Do.
Denver, James W.....	California.....	Nov. 8, 1858	Do.
Greenwood, Alfred B.....	Arkansas.....	May 4, 1859	Do.

¹ Secretaries of War.

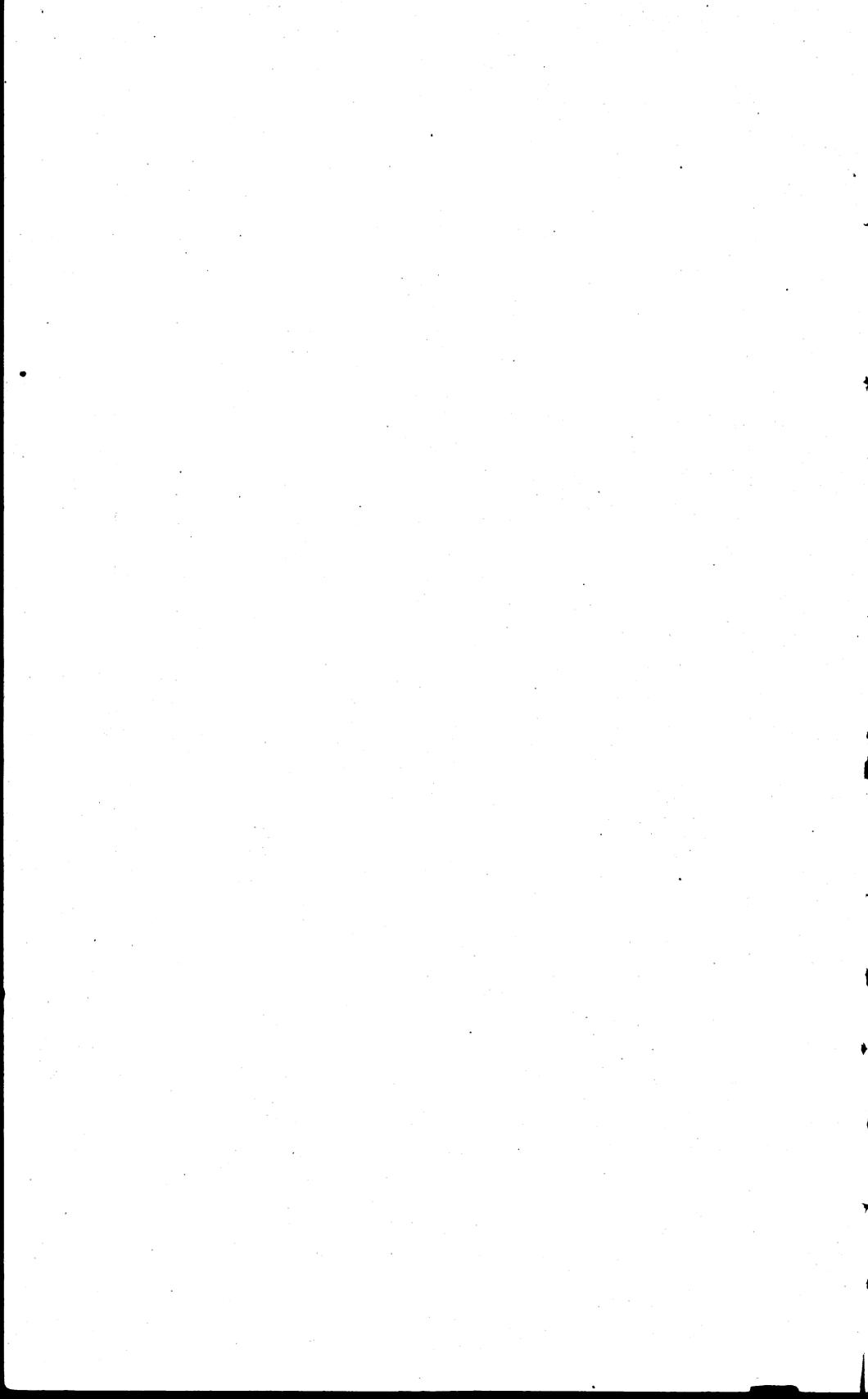
² Ewing and all following Secretaries of the Interior.

Commissioners of Indian Affairs—Continued

Commissioner	State	Date	Secretary
Dole, William P.	Illinois	Mar. 13, 1861	Smith to Harlan.
Cooley, Dennis N.	Iowa	July 10, 1865	Harlan and Browning.
Bogy, Lewis V.	Missouri	Nov. 1, 1866	Browning.
Taylor, Nathaniel G.	Tennessee	Mar. 29, 1867	Browning and Cox.
Parker, Ely S.	District of Columbia	Apr. 21, 1869	Cox and Delano.
Walker, Francis A.	Massachusetts	Nov. 21, 1871	Delano.
Smith, Edward P.	New York	Mar. 20, 1873	Delano and Chandler.
Smith, John Q.	Ohio	Dec. 11, 1875	Chandler and Schurz.
Hayt, Ezra A.	New York	Sept. 27, 1877	Schurz.
Trowbridge, Roland E.	Michigan	Mar. 15, 1880	Do.
Price, Hiram	Iowa	May 4, 1881	Kirkwood and Teller.
Atkins, John D. C.	Tennessee	Mar. 21, 1885	Lamar.
Oberly, John H.	Illinois	Oct. 10, 1888	Vilas.
Morgan, Thomas J.	Rhode Island	June 10, 1889	Noble.
Browning, Daniel M.	Illinois	Apr. 17, 1893	Smith and Francis.
Jones, William A.	Wisconsin	May 3, 1897	Bliss and Hitchcock.
Leupp, Francis E.	District of Columbia	Dec. 7, 1904	Hitchcock, Garfield, and Ballinger.
Valentine, Robert G.	Massachusetts	June 16, 1909	Ballinger and Fisher.
Sells, Cato	Texas	June 2, 1913	Lane and Payne.
Burke, Charles H.	South Dakota	Apr. 1, 1921	Fall, Work, West, and Wilbur.
Rhoads, Charles J.	Pennsylvania	July 1, 1929	Wilbur.

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REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., September 24, 1930.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: We have the honor to submit herewith the report of the Office of Indian Affairs for the fiscal year 1930 dealing with the activities of the service during the first year of incumbency of the commissioner and his associate in office.

We desire to call to your attention the fact that when we took office on July 1, 1929, the appropriation bills for the year under review had been passed and that practically all of the personnel appointments for the year had been made.

FOREWORD

In considering the administration of Indian affairs certain facts must be kept in mind. Practically no two groups of Indians are alike, either in inheritance or present environment; and the Indian Service must meet the situation as it applies to the Indians scattered among 28 States and divided into some 200 separate groups.

Many acts of Congress apply to the so-called ward Indians wherever located, others are special laws or treaties applicable only to certain tribes or groups. The Indian Service must administer these laws as passed and as interpreted by the courts. Every effort is made to present to Congress the needs and conditions upon which appropriations and other legislation are based.

In order to have a clear understanding of the American Indian and his relationship to our own existing civilization we must consider the Indian's history, environment (past and present), religion, and the effect these have had on his point of view and development. His conception of property and ownership is not the same as ours; he has little understanding of individual property rights in land, and no background affording him such an understanding. His view of ownership has been limited to personal possessions, but only such as met his traditional needs. The trait of acquisitiveness is undeveloped, and so far as this would constitute an incentive to personal effort the motive for industry fails. His interests have been in doing the things which his forefathers have always done and it is difficult to substitute for him a real interest instead in the activities of the white citizen. While inevitably the Indian must develop such interests as may enable him to become a component part of our organized civilization and be self-sustaining, we should not destroy

what is best of his own traditions, arts, crafts, and associations, but encourage their development and survival. In assisting in his development we must build on his own inherited good traits. These conditions suggest the need for the proper kind of social service for the Indian, a work which has been overlooked in the past in the struggle to protect the property rights of a minority race. Our task is the practical problem of preparation which will enable the Indian through his own acquired resources to become an independent, self-supporting, self-respecting member of the communities which now surround him.

REORGANIZATION AND DECENTRALIZATION

In order to relieve the Washington office of many details and to increase efficiency, more responsibility has been thrown on the field force and in the Southwest many of the field details are cleared through the special commissioner to negotiate with the Indians, with headquarters at Santa Fe, N. Mex. This special commissioner, assisted by one of the field supervisors, has general supervision over the work in the States of New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, and Utah, reporting to Washington on all questions of policy.

As herein indicated, certain changes in personnel in the Washington office have been made and others are in contemplation, with a view to securing better administration and the use of the full abilities of every person in the service.

CONSTRUCTION

The amount of new construction in the Indian Service, both of hospital and school buildings, has necessitated a reorganization and enlargement of the construction force. A well qualified architect has been obtained from the Supervising Architect's Office of the Treasury Department to direct the work, and more complete plans, specifications, and estimates are now possible than heretofore. The staff has been increased by five persons, well trained in this class of work.

APPROPRIATIONS

When we took office on July 1, 1929, the total appropriations available, exclusive of tribal funds, were \$16,673,215.78. For the year beginning July 1, 1930, we have \$21,270,979.74, or an increase of \$4,597,763.96 over the prior year. Additional sums totaling \$2,121,614.03 were made available for 1930 through the first and second deficiency acts, about \$1,000,000 of which has been carried over for expenditure in 1931 principally for purchase of furniture and equipment and other purposes in connection with educational activities and continuation of hospital construction begun under the regular appropriations. The general appropriations for 1931 will permit us to reach the minimum standard of an allowance of 37.8 cents per day for subsistence and an average of \$40 a year for clothing, for those pupils enrolled in boarding schools. The following table gives a comparison of the division of the gross appropriations made for 1930 and 1931:

	1930	1931	Increase
General purposes.....	\$2, 010, 195. 40	\$2, 329, 708. 74	\$311, 513. 34
Industrial assistance.....	1, 305, 000. 00	1, 624, 000. 00	319, 000. 00
Irrigation and water development.....	1, 299, 954. 41	1, 445, 441. 00	145, 486. 59
Education.....	9, 173, 500. 00	10, 365, 250. 00	1, 191, 750. 00
Conservation of health.....	3, 115, 100. 00	3, 411, 000. 00	295, 900. 00
Support of Indians.....	1, 594, 560. 00	1, 768, 560. 00	174, 000. 00
Miscellaneous.....	288, 520. 00	327, 020. 00	38, 500. 00
Total.....	18, 794, 829. 81	21, 270, 979. 74	2, 476, 149. 93

In addition to the foregoing about \$3,000,000 a year is expended from Indian tribal funds for administrative and other activities of the service.

PERSONNEL

The extent to which good results are dependent upon the more careful selection and placing of employees in the field service work with the Indians and in the schools was appreciated. It appeared necessary that this work should receive systematic direction in order that the best obtainable persons might be appointed and placed in the positions for which they are best qualified to render valuable service. To accomplish this a field representative having special qualifications for work of this character has been appointed to have advisory direction and supervision of the personnel work.

With regard to appointments in general in the field service, reinstatements have been curtailed to such an extent that a considerably larger number of positions have been newly filled by persons who have qualified through the civil service than has been the case in other years. This secures an infusion of new blood, which it is hoped will be of definite benefit.

HEALTH

Continued progress in the general medical work of the Indian field service has been effected during the year. The number of Indians seeking medical and hospital relief for conditions requiring these services is constantly on the increase, and while there is far too much interruption of hospital treatment and medical care for unimportant reasons, it is believed that the situation in this respect is showing improvement from year to year. Indian mothers and fathers are still inclined to interrupt the hospitalization of members of their families in order that they may attend fairs, rodeos, and for other purposes, not infrequently when such interruptions are detrimental to the welfare of the individual case. Nevertheless, continued educational efforts are directed toward the lessening and discontinuance of the practice.

Emphasis during the year has been placed upon further development of public-health phases of the medical work of the service. An increased number of public health or field nurses has been provided. Agency, school, and special physicians have received instructions to develop to the fullest extent activities of a health character, all of which have been fostered and extended by the district medical directors. Continued interest is manifested on the part of the other Federal, State, county, and local health organizations, as well as by

several voluntary organizations, until there is gradually being developed an interest in the special Indian problems on the part of these other agencies not directly concerned therewith. Through the instrumentality of the Committee of Indian Affairs of the State and Provincial Health Authorities of North America, information has been and is being disseminated to the several States where Indians live for the purpose of making available to an increasing degree the laboratory, clinical, and diagnostic facilities of the States and the furtherance of other cooperative measures looking toward closer and more harmonious relationships between the personnel of the Indian Office and the various health agencies in these several localities. This includes not only the facilities mentioned but the making available of existing State, county, and municipal institutions for the care and treatment of Indians wherever possible. In several States health workers of the Indian Service are working in cooperation with and, in two instances, under the direction of similar State organizations engaged in the same field.

Special attention is being paid to the more accurate collection and reporting of vital statistics and the collection of morbidity data. In this work also the several agencies above mentioned are cooperating very closely.

The United States Public Health Service is continuing to detail personnel and to make available the service of medical officers, field directors, sanitary engineers, and of the National Institute of Health to the special problems which arise in connection with Indian health. This includes surveys from time to time, special investigations of sanitary and health conditions, and routine studies of water supplies, sewage disposal, and of milk production. In certain sections of the country these activities also include malarial surveys and remedial measures where indicated.

Trachoma, tuberculosis, and diseases of infancy and childhood continue to constitute the outstanding health problems of the Indian population. Some extension has been made to the bed capacity of the several institutions for the care of the tuberculous, though the facilities of this character are still very inadequate to meet the needs of the several jurisdictions. The educational program which is being carried out through the agency of the medical directors, physicians, and field nurses is designed to bring to the Indian knowledge of the factors which have to do with the spread of diseases of an infectious nature and with special reference to tuberculosis and to give them instructions as to the care and feeding of infants and children, the sick and the aged. In time the extension of this program to meet the needs of all of the jurisdictions will have its effect in reducing the mortality of these diseases. It is quite necessary, however, that the facilities for the care and treatment of the tuberculous especially be improved and extended in order that open cases of this disease may be segregated and foci of infection decreased or eliminated. The lack of sanitation in the Indian homes and the absence of the knowledge of the fundamental factors having to do with the transmission of diseases play an important part in its spread and dissemination.

More than 25,000 Indians were examined for trachoma, of which number between 4,000 and 5,000 were diagnosed as either positive or suspicious. The percentage of positive and suspicious findings

was between 19 and 20 per cent. During the year more than 1,300 surgical operations were performed by the special physicians of the service for the amelioration and cure of the disease and more than 3,000 other treatments were carried out. In addition to their activities in the diagnosis and treatment of trachoma, the special physicians of the service were very active in the treatment of other surgical conditions, namely, infected tonsils and adenoids, and in the surgical treatment of tuberculous glands, etc. Special emphasis has been placed by this group of physicians upon the educational phase of their work, to the end that the Indians might be informed of the safeguards to be observed for the protection of themselves and their families.

Of the contagious and infectious conditions, a larger number of cases of impetigo and scabies was reported than during the preceding year. These conditions become prevalent in many of the larger boarding schools especially, and constant vigilance is necessary to keep infectious conditions of this character at a minimum. The occurrence of measles was slightly in excess of the preceding year. A smaller number of cases of whooping cough was reported than for the year 1929. Influenza was reported during the year to the extent of slightly more than 3,500 cases, whereas during the preceding year more than 16,000 cases of this disease were reported. Influenza, measles, mumps, and whooping cough make up the larger number of diseases of an infectious nature occurring among Indian children. During the year 35 cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis were reported, as compared with 3 for 1929, with 9 cases of infantile paralysis reported, as against none for the preceding year. One hundred and seventy-one cases of smallpox were reported during the year, as against 53 cases for 1929. The larger number of cases of this disease occurred on the Flathead Reservation in Montana, 90 cases having been reported at this jurisdiction.

More than 32,000 vaccinations and inoculations were performed during 1930. Of this number, more than 12,000 were vaccinations against smallpox, more than 7,000 vaccinations against typhoid fever, and slightly more than 10,000 immunizations for protection against diphtheria.

The following hospitals were completed during the year: Colorado River Hospital, with a capacity of 30 beds; Phoenix School Hospital, with 60 beds, by addition of 20 beds to the total; Fort Bidwell Hospital, with 35 beds; Fort Berthold Hospital, with 20 beds; Claremore Hospital, with 34 beds; and Flandreau Hospital, with 35 beds, adding 13 beds to the total; or a total of 152 additional hospital beds provided.

The following hospitals were commenced during the year and were well under way toward completion at its close: Fort Belknap Hospital, adding 37 beds to the total; Tongue River Hospital, adding 32 beds to the total; Turtle Mountain Hospital, adding 27 beds to the total; Pawnee and Ponca, Pine Ridge, and Hayward Hospitals, with 47 beds each, making a total addition of 237 beds. Each of these new hospitals is of approximately 47-bed capacity.

There were also additions to, or remodeling of, the following hospitals: Western Navajo Hospital, wings added, 20 beds; Hopi Hospital, capacity doubled, 28 beds; Fort Totten Hospital, remodeled and enlarged, 20 beds; Cheyenne and Arapahoe Hospital,

roofs of wings raised, 28 beds; Kiowa Hospital, addition to make 100-bed capacity, 48 beds; Keshena Hospital, pavilions for tuberculosis and venereal cases, 24 beds—a total addition of 168 beds, with a total of 557 beds added for the three groups mentioned.

The further extension of hospital facilities is necessary in order to make provision of the care and treatment of Indian patients of jurisdictions for which such provision has not been made. The largest of these is the Eastern Navajo jurisdiction, New Mexico, with a population of approximately 7,000, for whom the hospital facilities are very meager and inadequate. Several other smaller jurisdictions are still without hospitals. As said before, additional tuberculosis sanatoria should be established, preferably at population centers, where public utilities are available, where transportation facilities both by rail and highway are present, and where specialistic medical service from private sources may be secured. The establishment of such institutions at such centers would enable them to serve a number of jurisdictions within the particular State or in adjoining States. Cooperative arrangements whereby hospital and sanatorium beds in State, county, or municipal institutions may be made available for the care and treatment of Indians should be encouraged. Some of the States with a considerable Indian population have extensive systems of county sanatoria. The reception, care, and treatment of Indians in these institutions should be brought about if practicable. In States having large Indian populations where there are no hospitals and sanatoria of such kind, or where facilities are very limited, consideration should be given to the establishment of such institutions by the Federal Government. The existing hospitals and sanatoria of the Indian Service which are being conducted in improvised or converted buildings are in great need of physical improvement and all Indian institutions are in need of increased diagnostic and treatment facilities, as well as an augmented personnel. Every effort should be made to raise the standards of these institutions to a basis comparable with similar institutions, whether governmental, State, or private, in order to conserve to the utmost degree the welfare of the Indian patients treated therein.

Acknowledgment is due of our appreciation of the increased interest shown and the material assistance extended by the other Federal health agencies, by State health forces, and by the various organizations of a semi-official or private character.

The regular gratuity appropriation for health purposes for the year was \$2,658,600, an increase over the previous year of \$1,218,600. Supplemental appropriations during the last session of Congress made available \$400,000 more for this activity, and further increases have been granted for next year. The following tabulation discloses the division of this appropriation over a 3-year period:

	1929	1930	First deficiency, 1930	1931	Second deficiency, 1931
General purposes.....	\$319, 000	\$623, 500	\$134, 500	\$758, 000	-----
Support of hospitals.....	966, 000	1, 520, 100	500	2, 008, 000	\$38, 000
Construction of new hospitals.....	155, 000	450, 000	265, 000	372, 000	250, 000
Total.....	1, 440, 000	2, 593, 600	400, 000	3, 138, 000	288, 000

The appropriation of \$65,000 for the construction of the Oraibi Sanatorium in Arizona is not shown in the 1930 total but is taken up in 1931 by reason of its reappropriation for general purposes. In addition to the amounts shown, tribal funds aggregating approximately \$350,000 annually are used for medical and hospital purposes.

EDUCATION

Encouraging developments in education recorded in the 1929 report have been continued and supplemented during the year. The increased appropriations mentioned have begun to yield results, and while a large part of the improvement to date has necessarily been on the material side—better feeding and clothing of boarding school children, building construction, repairs and equipment—the fundamental needs of teaching personnel, content, and methods of education are beginning to receive more nearly adequate attention.

EDUCATION STAFF AT THE WASHINGTON OFFICE

Professional leadership has become axiomatic in State and National programs of education. During the past year the Indian Office has been able to make substantial additions to the group at Washington responsible for advising the commissioner on educational organization and methods, recruiting of teaching personnel and the building up of a definite program for the future in relation to the States. An assistant director of education, with special preparation and experience in educational administration and vocational guidance, has been appointed. In the field of home economics, where some of the most conspicuous advances had already been made, two additional supervisory positions were established in the fall of 1929. The two specialists appointed to these positions were women of high professional qualifications; their employment has not only made possible a definite supervisory program with a follow-up plan, but relieved the chief supervisor of home economics for important work at the Washington office.

One of the most significant steps of the year was the appointment of a supervisor for elementary education, with university training and successful State experience, and five field assistants, or so-called demonstration teachers in elementary education, all persons who qualified through civil service examinations based on modernized statements of requirements. Each of the five demonstration teachers, under the direction of the supervisor of elementary education, is supervising approximately 55 elementary teachers in sections of the country having the densest Indian school population—South Dakota, northern Arizona, southern Arizona, northwestern New Mexico, and Oklahoma. These demonstration teachers are women who are thoroughly conversant with modern elementary school practice and have pursued graduate study in their field. Already their helpful influence is observable in the work of the teachers of the elementary grades.

For secondary education it was found possible to transfer to the Washington office one of the field supervisors who had had superior preparation and valuable experience in the school of education of a western State university, to help in the organization and develop-

ment of the junior and senior high schools. Still another recent position established is that of supervisor of trade and industrial training, and to this position a qualified specialist in vocational education with long State experience under the Federal Board for Vocational Education has been assigned.

In the particularly important field of agricultural extension the aid of the Department of Agriculture was sought, and one of the active workers of that department has been transferred to the Indian Office to direct its program. A well-qualified specialist has been appointed supervisor of livestock, who will also advise as to the school herds. The office has also secured for the coming year the services of Dr. Erl Bates, of Cornell University, to help plan and coordinate the various educational and extension activities on the reservations.

With such a staff in education and related field as the nucleus of a planning organization, it is believed that it will be increasingly possible to build up a definite Indian education program.¹

HIGHEST QUALIFICATIONS FOR TEACHING PERSONNEL

Steps taken in 1928 and 1929 to raise the standards of teaching and other educational service in Indian schools have begun to show results. The salary increases for teachers, while by no means large from the point of view of modern educational service in urban communities, have nevertheless been sufficient to attract some new entrants of more than satisfactory qualifications. The salaries of principals of boarding schools now range from \$2,000 to \$2,900; of senior high school teachers, \$1,860 to \$2,100; of junior high school teachers, \$1,680 to \$1,920; of elementary teachers, \$1,500 to \$1,740. The minimum qualifications for principals include "graduation with a degree from a normal school, teachers college, college or university of recognized standing, with 18 semester hours in the school of education" and a minimum of two years' successful experience. For senior high school teachers the new requirements comprise graduation from a 4-year course in a recognized college or university, with 16 units in education, the latter to include 12 units in psychology, principles of education, and methods of teaching. Junior high school teachers are required to have at least three years and elementary teachers two years beyond the high school. In actual practice the qualifications of many new entrants have been better than the minimum; in home economics, for example, practically all the applicants this year have been full 4-year graduates of colleges and universities of recognized standing, and among the nearly 200 new appointees to elementary and intermediate positions for the coming year are many above the minimum standard for these grades, including a number with college degrees. This is in part due to abnormal employment conditions and the slightly better salaries, but it also indicates the effectiveness of higher professional standards.

It should be understood that this necessary raising of standards can not be retroactive. In accordance with the established practice in any movement for improving personnel, employees now in the

¹ Since closing the year's work it has been the good fortune of the Indian Office to secure as director of education a distinguished educator from one of our best-known colleges, who has specialized in the education of minority races and who in the Civil Service examination far outranked all of the eighty-odd applicants.

service who do not meet the new qualifications but are otherwise competent—particularly if they are found to be successful in their human relations with Indian people—are being encouraged to secure the necessary additional educational qualifications. Training in service is an essential function of the new demonstration teachers previously referred to, and of all others directing the educational program. In case of withdrawals, of course, applications for reinstatement are being considered only from those who are qualified under the new requirements, but applicants for reinstatement, if otherwise qualified, are being advised as to means of securing the additional preparation. An unusual number of members of the teaching staff have this year taken advantage of the opportunity afforded by "educational leave" for advanced study. In the spring of 1930 suggestions were given as to the type of university summer courses that would be helpful to Indian school teachers, the universities having been canvassed to find out what they could offer. A circular issued in March, 1930, addressed to elementary teachers, urged the desirability of enrolling in "courses dealing with important phases of an elementary school program which are on the whole receiving insufficient attention in our Indian schools." Chief among these needs as listed were:

1. Environmental experiences of children as a basis for school procedure and curriculum content.
2. Philosophy of progressive education, basing school work on activities and at the same time recognizing and providing opportunities for various learning outcomes rather than beginning and ending teaching procedures mainly with subject matter.
3. Physical education and play as an opportunity for health, recreation, and creative expression.
4. Industrial and fine arts as a functional part of the school program.
5. Appreciative and creative phases of music.
6. Consciously capitalizing the opportunities for personality and character development which are inherent in every classroom situation and all school activities.

CHANGES IN CURRICULUM

Instead of attempting a total revision of the existing course of study, plans are well under way to enrich the curriculum through the selection and introduction of stimulating materials and initiating classroom procedure that approximate more nearly real life situations. Under guidance several teachers initiated construction activities involving on the part of children, choosing, planning, executing, and judging, in addition to providing the necessity for use of numbers, oral and written English, and art. The results of a survey of industrial and fine arts together with additional suggestions for such procedures will be issued to the elementary teachers for the purpose of further stimulation of this type of functional school work.

Emphasis is being placed upon the importance of basing all early primary reading on words that already have a place in the children's speaking vocabulary. Since this necessitates the construction of all reading material by the teachers, an initial purchase was made of 50 typewriters equipped with primer-sized type. These were distributed largely to schools where beginners are non-English speaking.

A carefully selected list of modern textbooks in reading, language, and geography has been added to the recommended book list for elementary grades. Up-to-date school supplies and materials, too, have been listed and submitted to the schools.

Seven positions of home-economics teachers were set up this past year in reservation schools. This means that home-economics departments are now organized in all but the smaller boarding schools, and in two of the day schools.

THE INDIAN BOARDING SCHOOLS

Each boarding school situation is being scrutinized to determine whether the school is to be retained for some time, abandoned soon, or assigned to purposes other than that for which it now exists. The rapidity with which we can carry out our policy of eliminating young children from the boarding schools depends, of course, upon a number of factors. Some of the educational factors involved have to do with home conditions, remoteness from public-school facilities, ascertained need for institutional care, possibilities of health follow-up, and social case work not ordinarily available in the small rural communities in which so many Indian children live. Other factors that must be considered are the attitude of the white people of the community and the older Indians toward the boarding school and the attitude of white parents toward the Indian children. If the policy of the Government to increase public-school provision for the Indian school population is to be carried out, obviously local communities will have to be considerate and take an unselfish view of proposals to abandon Indian boarding schools.

In the meantime such boarding schools as remain must be helped to do the best work they can, especially for older boys and girls, and smaller children can be eliminated from these schools except where institutional care is found necessary after adequate investigation by trained social workers. Six large nonreservation boarding schools have now raised their grades to include the twelfth grade, or senior high school, and have concurrently dropped the lower grades.

Approximately 2,000 boys and girls were enrolled in the three upper high-school grades in 1930 as compared with 1,617 a year ago and 710 in 1926. The figures for five years are given in the table below. It will also be noted that this has taken place while there has been a falling off in the enrollment in elementary grades.

Enrollment in Government Indian schools, 1925-1930, by school divisions

	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30
Elementary grades, 1 to 6.....	20,677	21,128	21,399	20,790	19,789
Junior high school grades, 7 to 9.....	3,722	4,301	4,729	5,420	5,462
Senior high school grades, 10 to 12.....	710	1,178	1,409	1,617	1,966

As long as the boarding schools remain they must be staffed as effectually as possible. It is generally recognized that among the most important positions are those having to do with personal relations of the boys and girls. This is a weak point in nearly all institutional enterprises, but it is particularly serious in the Indian boarding schools. Previous reports have referred to the change in designation from "disciplinarians" and "matrons" to "advisers." No one would claim, of course, that changing the name changes the type of worker, except in so far as it gives official sanction to a different attitude toward the work. Some improvement has been

possible, however, on the girls' side of the problem. One of the most important accomplishments of the year was in securing an educational basis for the appointment of the girls' advisers. The qualifications for the larger schools require 3 years of college, the medium-sized schools 2 years, and the smaller schools 1 year. The majority of the women who took this examination were college graduates. Many of them have been high-school teachers and have had experience as advisers to girls in high schools, as leaders of Girl Scout troops, and in various other activities. This should make for a decided improvement in the caliber of women filling these positions, with a corresponding development on the part of the girls themselves. It is to be regretted that no such improvement can be reported in the qualifications of boys' advisers. This remains one of the most serious problems of the schools.

For some years attempts have been made to reduce the amount of noneducational institutional work required of boys and girls in Indian boarding schools. In the case of girls, for example, competent observers generally agree that no phase of institutional work is harder than sitting at a sewing machine for a three or four hour period. This year, for the first time, part of the girls' clothing was purchased ready made at a figure not much greater than the cost of the material, thus relieving the girls from the endless round of sewing. The purchase of girls' ready-made clothing does not, of course, in any way interfere with clothing instruction and practice.

Another boarding-school problem of the utmost importance is supervision of diet. In the majority of schools the home economics teachers have general supervision over the meal planning, the kitchen, and dining rooms. This, together with the additional funds available for food, is making a real improvement in these departments.

The work previously begun at the boarding schools in teaching Indian children their native arts and crafts has been continued. All Navajo schools now have native weavers who teach blanket weaving to the girls. Pottery is taught at Albuquerque and Santa Fe and also in the Maricopa, Hopi, and Pueblo day schools. Many of the Indian boys and girls are doing outstanding work in design. The girls have taken their native designs and applied them to household linens and other forms of household decoration.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS FOR INDIAN CHILDREN

Previous reports have described the efforts to have Indian children attend public schools. In the year just passed the number of Indian pupils reported in attendance in public schools increased from approximately 35,000 to 38,000. Contracts were made for payment of tuition for Indian children with 861 boards of education, 23 more than the previous year.

At many jurisdictions the problem of transporting Indian children to the public schools of their districts has been given special attention, and in one or two places has been made the subject of a comprehensive study of the situation. Among the Five Civilized Tribes of Oklahoma a field study of the smallest group—that of the Seminoles—was completed before the close of the fiscal year. Supervisor Thompson's report shows that of the 705 Seminole chil-

dren of school age 353 are enrolled in public schools, 146 in Government boarding schools, 61 in denominational and other schools, and 145 not enrolled in any school. He found State and local authorities glad to cooperate in the education of Indian children, and as a result of his investigation he recommended the further development of the public-school program for Indians and the abandonment of the separate tribal boarding school. This study of the Seminole situation is the first to be completed of a series of comprehensive studies of the school opportunities and needs of the Five Civilized Tribes. Less extensive studies are being carried out elsewhere.

It is recognized, of course, that merely placing Indian children in public schools, even where the community is cooperative, is by no means the whole solution. There are many situations where arrangements need to be made very slowly and only after careful study of all the factors involved. Reports by day-school representatives and others show a growing disposition to try to understand family and home conditions and other elements in the situation that really require the services of trained social-case workers.

INDIAN EDUCATION AND OUTSIDE ORGANIZATIONS

During the year under review Indian education has had the attention of various outside groups. The Lake Mohonk conference gave considerable space to education in its discussions and in its resolutions. There have been encouraging evidences of cooperation with the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts, the Junior Red Cross, American Child Health Association, religious groups, and other associations and individuals interested in the Indian problem. Several of the committees of the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection have given separate attention to the Indian school child, and a special subcommittee of the conference appointed to deal with Indian education is headed by Miss Edna Groves, of the Indian Office.

INCREASED APPROPRIATIONS FOR INDIAN EDUCATION

The first deficiency act of March 26, 1930, made available the sum of \$1,100,000 to supplement the regular annual appropriations for support and education of Indian pupils in Federal school for the fiscal years 1930 and 1931. This money was to be used for the following purposes: For additional subsistence, \$195,000; for subsistence of pupils retained in boarding schools during summer months, \$40,000; for noonday lunches in day schools, \$50,000; for additional clothing, \$50,000; for additional personnel for enlarged program of study, \$200,000; for equipment, \$175,000; for furniture, \$240,000; and for livestock, \$150,000.

The act making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year 1931 contains also an appropriation of \$64,000 for subsistence of pupils retained in boarding schools during the months when school is not in session. The same act provides a special appropriation of \$200,000 for purchase of furniture, school, shop, and other equipment for Indian day, reservation, and nonreservation schools.

In the general appropriation, in the same act, for support of Indian day and industrial schools for the fiscal year 1931, an increase in the sum of \$417,000 was allowed in excess of the appro-

appropriation for 1930. Also, in the appropriation for 1931 for Indian boarding schools customarily receiving specific appropriations an increase was given in the amount of \$1,203,750 above the amount appropriated for the preceding year.

These material increases in moneys for support of Indian schools make possible an adequate food allowance for pupils up to a per capita average cost of 37.8 cents per day, an amount which had been carefully determined as necessary for a minimum proper standard. A discussion of this matter will be found in the report of the commissioner for the fiscal year 1929. The per capita allowance for the boarding schools is still below that of most State institutions, notwithstanding the decided improvement that has been made in the past three years. For the fiscal year 1928 appropriations were made at a rate of \$225 for these schools, with the exception of five schools, for which \$250 was made available. For 1929 the per capita ranged from \$240 to \$285, depending upon the size of the school; for 1930 it was \$260 to \$300; and for the new fiscal year, \$290 to \$330. State institutions which are regarded as reasonably comparable report per capita figures of from \$300 to \$600, and authorities seem to agree upon \$450 as a minimum for which creditable work can be done in feeding, housing, clothing, and educating children under institutional care.

GUIDANCE AND PLACEMENT

The indispensable factors in our educational plans for practical meeting of the Indian's problems of life have already been set forth. The schools must be supplemented by getting the Indians into jobs. Hence an organization must be established to conduct this work of placement and employment. It should consist of capable, energetic, and patient workers who will inform themselves as to industrial conditions, will study the possibilities, interests, and tendencies of the Indian students of the schools or graduates therefrom, and who will bring about the best possible association between the employer and the employed, with the hope that permanency may be established upon a sound basis of satisfactory mutual relationship. If in work lies the salvation of the Indian race, the effort to awake his ambition, to enlist his interest, to form his habits must commence at an early age. The placement employees and the schools must join and coordinate their efforts to this end.

Several placement officers are now on the roll. One of the employment officers is Mr. George P. La Vatta, an Indian of the Shoshone people, who has for a number of years been successful in the employ of the Union Pacific Railroad. As he tells his own story, he was well grown before he knew a word of English. Then came an ambition for schooling. After leaving school he told the Indian agent that he wanted to go out into the world and work and live like other people. "Don't try it," was the advice in return. "Go back to the farm and work with your own people." Nevertheless he persisted, and finally secured work with the railroad. Now his advice to his people, as expressed in his own words, is:

People try to sympathize with me because the white man killed the buffalo and took the Indian's lands. I tell them that belongs to the past. The Indian on a reservation can only deteriorate; but if he will go out and work and live like other people, he has a future as promising as that of any other American citizen.

For Indians who prefer or who, because of conditions, must make their living on their reservations, or in their own communities, guidance and assistance are being provided by the appointment of trained home, agricultural, and social service extension workers.

INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES

It is not the present policy to try to make farmers or stockmen of all Indians nor to force them into these occupations where all the attendant circumstances do not offer assurance of successful results or of contentment on their part. However, so far as it be found that a large number of adults will depend upon their land for support, we must endeavor to offer them practical assistance and encouragement. Industrial surveys and 5-year programs have been mentioned in prior annual reports, and these measures were adopted within many reservations for the purpose of providing such assistance. Realizing the need for more effective supervision, our field force has been strengthened by appointment of a director of extension work, as hereinbefore mentioned, to be in general charge of industrial activities. He is assisted by eight agricultural extension agents, each of whom has a specified territory which includes several reservations. A supervisor of livestock has also been appointed to give attention and supervision to activities of this character. Seven home demonstration agents are working among the Indian women in order to assist them in all that pertains to the making and conduct of a modern, well-kept home. The importance of placement work has already been emphasized. This work will continue also with regard to employment of the adult Indian and the affording of all other assistance through the personnel of placement organization which will enable him to successfully engage in work adapted to his wishes and abilities, but which will nevertheless eventually teach him the lesson of self-dependence.

REIMBURSABLE FUNDS

The reimbursable fund continues to be an important factor in the industrial welfare and progress of the Indians. Consolidated Ute Agency, Colo., reports indicate a 100 per cent lamb crop from sheep bought for the Indians from moneys advanced. The revenue from sheep at this place last year accruing to the Indians was nearly \$10,000, due entirely to their own efforts, though assisted by the advice and help of Government employees. It is estimated that their income this year will be about \$25,000. Southern Navajo reports an unusual case in which \$150 was authorized from the reimbursable fund to buy tools and materials to establish a deaf Indian in the silversmith business. At Fort Berthold, despite the drouth, 100,000 pounds of Indian-raised wheat went through the flour mill, secured by use of the reimbursable fund. These Indians seeded from 50 per cent to 75 per cent more acreage in the spring of 1930. At Pine Ridge one of the women's auxiliary clubs sold 760 pounds of beans to the agency and used part of the money to buy a seeder. This year, also, 123 loans were made from the reimbursable fund to old Indians for support purposes, and 37 to owners of irrigable land for development purposes.

For 1929 the appropriation was \$200,000, and for 1930 and 1931, exclusive of subjugation work on the Pima Reservation in Arizona, \$325,000 has been appropriated. These amounts have been supplemented by appropriations from tribal funds of \$75,000 in 1929 and \$869,479.60 in 1930.

The total amount expended from all sources for reimbursable assistance to Indians is approximately \$6,408,143. Repayments to June 30, 1930, aggregate about \$4,124,270, leaving outstanding accounts of \$2,283,873.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

The progress of the Indians has been impeded by lack of improved roads. Two years ago Congress authorized appropriations for this purpose. Since that time appropriations have been made in the sum of \$250,000 each for 1930 and for 1931. This money has been distributed to the best advantage throughout the service, with the result that a good beginning has been made in the construction of improved local roads connecting the various Indian communities within many of the reservations. The main thoroughfares are built under the Federal highway act without cost to this service. The most extensive single project being constructed is the road within the Turtle Mountain Reservation, N. Dak., in connection with the consolidated school under construction at that place. About \$50,000 was used for this system of roads last year and a like sum will be supplied from our general road appropriation for 1931.

A special appropriation of \$15,000 from tribal funds was available for road work within the Red Lake Reservation, Minn., with which to continue the road-construction program inaugurated several years ago, which it is hoped will eventually provide the entire reservation with improved facilities of this nature. Where possible small amounts are taken from tribal funds appropriated for general uses and expended in the hiring of Indian labor engaged on minor reservation road construction and repair work.

ALLOTMENTS

During the fiscal year 504 allotments were made to individual Indians embracing lands within various reservations aggregating 103,314.99 acres, as shown in the following table:

Reservation	Number of allotments	Acreage	Reservation	Number of allotments	Acreage
Klamath, Oreg.....	4	640	Yakima, Wash.....	1	160
Fort Peck, Mont.....	259	77,094.08	Fallon, Nev.....	1	10
Morongo, Calif.....	1	5.20	White Earth, Minn.....	2	161.90
Crow Creek, S. Dak.....	4	450.85	Eastern Navajo, N. Mex.....	2	320
Fort Berthold, N. Dak.....	4	400	Moapa River, Nev.....	3	14
Fort Yuma, Calif.....	18	174	Leech Lake, Minn.....	1	80
Fort Belknap, Mont.....	1	519.06	Rosebud, S. Dak.....	1	160
Quinalt, Wash.....	40	3,198.71	L'Anse and Vieux Desert.....	1	80
Colorado River, Ariz.....	38	380			
Cheyenne River, S. Dak.....	121	19,387.19			
Lower Brule, S. Dak.....	2	80	Total.....	504	103,314.99

In addition to reservation allotments shown above, 226 allotments were made to Indians residing on the public domain in various States, embracing 37,154 acres.

EXTENSION OF TRUST PERIODS

The period of trust was extended by order of the President on allotments made to Indians of the following-named tribes and bands: Nez Perce, Idaho; Crow, Montana; Omaha, Nebraska; Seneca, Oklahoma; Devils Lake, North Dakota; Rosebud and Yankton, South Dakota; Uintah, Uncompahgre and White River Bands of Utes, Utah.

CHOCTAW INDIANS OF MISSISSIPPI

Two separate tracts of land were purchased during the year embracing a total of 59 acres at a cost of \$2,155. This land has been resold to two full-blood Choctaws under the reimbursable plan and will provide home sites for two families consisting of a total of about 10 persons. In addition to these two tracts actually purchased, \$4,345 has been obligated in the proposed purchase of 242 acres for resale to six individuals whose combined families total approximately 30 persons. To date, 1,812 acres have been purchased at a cost of \$47,547 and resold to 60 Indians. It is estimated that about 263 individuals have been provided homes in this manner.

NAVAJO LAND PURCHASES

Under authority contained in the act of May 29, 1928 (45 Stat. L. 883, 899), and the act of March 4, 1929 (45 Stat. L. 1569), we have purchased a total of 138,779.11 acres for the Navajo Indians at a total cost of \$218,230.17. These purchases were made from tribal funds. It is estimated that the total tribal receipts for the fiscal year 1931 will amount to approximately \$140,000, a portion of which it is proposed to use in acquiring certain tracts for these Indians during the next fiscal year.

ADDITIONAL LANDS FOR INDIAN USE

Under authority of the act of May 23, 1930 (Public, No. 250, 71st Cong.), certain lands approximating 54,000 acres were eliminated from the Tusayan National Forest as an addition to the Western Navajo Reservation. This particular land lies north of the Little Colorado and east of the Colorado River and is contiguous to the present Western Navajo Reservation on the west. This act also contemplates the ultimate acquisition for the Western Navajo Reservation of about 62,000 acres of additional land lying south of the Little Colorado River, representing a total area of approximately 116,000 acres of good grazing land, all of which will in the future probably become part of the reservation.

SALE AND PATENTING OF INDIAN LANDS

There have been cash and deferred payment sales of 290 tracts of original allotments, aggregating 35,773 acres, for a consideration of \$505,799; and of 596 tracts of inherited lands, aggregating 72,742 acres, for \$1,101,996, or a total of 108,515 acres sold for a total consideration of \$1,607,795. These totals represent, however, a decrease in sales and payments derived therefrom as compared with the prior year.

There were issued upon application therefor 230 patents in fee to allottees and to heirs of allottees, releasing 28,530 acres, and there were granted 38 certificates of competency and orders removing restrictions, releasing 3,026 acres; 285 applications for patents in fee were not accorded favorable action.

Within many of the reservations a large part of the best agricultural land has been sold or fee patented, and we do not encourage sales except where old and indigent Indians, or those afflicted, need money for support and assistance, or where sales of a part of an allotment will result in the improvement of home conditions, and in cases of inherited lands where the heirs are numerous and the lands can not be advantageously partitioned. In cases where the heirs are less numerous (four or less) and where the inherited tracts are susceptible of a fair and equitable division, the policy is to encourage partition so that the younger and more able-bodied Indians, many of whom did not receive allotments, will have farming lands and home sites and thus be encouraged to remain on and improve their lands. In most partition cases, trust patents are issued to the individual heirs to whom lands are set apart. Many purchases are made for Indians who have industrial occupations in and around towns and whose children need to be near schools.

FORESTRY

An office memorandum approved by the Secretary of the Interior on April 15, 1930, directed that grazing activities on Indian lands be thereafter administered through the forestry branch of the Indian Service. Immediate steps were taken toward a reorganization of grazing work in accordance with these instructions. It has been recognized from the first that the task is a difficult one, but with the cooperation of other units in the service, the forestry force should be able during the fiscal year 1931 to gather the information upon which a systematic grazing plan may be developed and gradually placed in effect.

The representatives of the forestry branch will make the necessary reconnaissance of the range on each reservation to determine the most practicable grazing units, the carrying capacity of each unit, the class of stock best suited for the range, and other questions of this character. The supervision of all grazing by permittees or lessees on tribal land or on unfenced allotments will be exercised by representatives of the forestry branch under the general supervision of the superintendent whether the permittees or lessees be Indians or non-Indians. While the needs of individual Indians for range facilities will be given primary consideration, conservation of future grazing values must receive a greatly increased amount of attention in the administration of Indian lands. Through carefully planned and through studies of actual conditions on the range, it will be possible to relieve range depletion, gradually restore the native grasses, and check the erosion that has become, in recent years, increasingly destructive on Indian reservations in the Southwest. This erosion of soil on Indian lands must inevitably result in irreparable damage to lower lands and to reservoirs upon which the Federal Government, the States, and private interests have expended millions of dollars. The conservation, for future benefi-

cial use, of the agricultural, grazing, and forest resources of the Indians is a matter of the utmost importance to both the Indians and their neighbors.

At the first session of the Seventy-first Congress the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs reported favorably on bills for the creation of the Colville Indian Forest and the Klamath Indian Forest. The Klamath bill passed the Senate, but the Colville bill was returned to the committee. Neither bill was acted upon in the House of Representatives. At the second session of the Seventy-second Congress slightly modified bills as to the Colville and Klamath and similar bills for the creation of the Warm Spring and Yakima Indian forests were suggested by the Interior Department. All four bills were introduced in both the House of Representatives and the Senate. The Yakima bill was favorably reported by the House Indian Committee and was passed on June 23, 1930. The Yakima Indians have indorsed the proposed legislation. The Colville Indians have also expressed their approval of the creation of the Colville Indian Forest, but the approval of the Klamath and Warm Spring Indians has not been obtained. It is believed that their approval will be expressed when the members of these tribes come to understand the purpose of the bills. Legislation of this character is directed to the conservation of resources that may be made to yield a continuous income to the Indians and at the same time contribute to the welfare of the Nation as a whole. It is hoped that before the end of the Seventy-second Congress these four bills and similar ones regarding other Indian reservations, that will be suggested by the department, will be enacted into law. The definite establishment of a fixed forest land status for approximately 6,000,000 acres of Indian lands would contribute materially to the successful management of these forests and would mark a distinctive step forward in the conservation of national resources.

In April, 1930, changes in the allocation of a number of the more responsible positions in the forestry branch made it possible to pay salaries somewhat comparable to those paid for similar work in other branches of the Federal service and avoided the loss of several experienced employees who had seriously contemplated transfer to other departments or the accepting of employment with private corporations engaged in the lumber industry. With these increases it has also been possible to secure men with training in special lines of forestry work whom the service had been unable to obtain under the allocation formerly existing.

The act making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year 1931 contains the first specific authority for the payment of rewards for information leading to the arrest and conviction of persons setting forest fires in contravention of law. A substantial increase was also made in the appropriation for forestry work on Indian lands and this appropriation was separated from a general appropriation for several distinct lines of work. Twenty thousand dollars was appropriated for the continuation of forest insect control within the Klamath Reservation, for which two annual appropriations of \$25,000 each had previously been made. It is hoped that hereafter this infestation may be controlled by the expenditure of much smaller amounts taken from the general appropriation for forestry work at Klamath.

Very unfavorable conditions resulted in substantial losses from forest fires at the Fort Apache, Ariz., and Hoopa Valley, Calif., jurisdictions and a large amount was expended for fire control under the Mission Agency, Calif. Although the drought was exceptionally severe in eastern Washington and heavy losses were sustained on adjacent forest lands, only minor damage was done on the Colville and Spokane Reservations. The expenditures for control and the fire losses were small on most reservations, due partly to increased efficiency secured by means of more adequate appropriations. Several additional steel stairway lookouts were erected, this system of detection having demonstrated its effectiveness.

The policy of restricting sales of stumpage on Indian lands to cases in which funds were urgently needed, or certain conditions indicating a loss of capital values through delay, has been continued through the year for economic reasons as well as silvicultural ones. However, three sales have been made, one on the Bois Fort, or Nett Lake Reservation in Minnesota, comprising approximately 12,000 acres of allotted lands. The timber on these allotments consists principally of inferior species, being largely pulpwood, which should be removed now while a purchaser of adjoining timber has a logging railroad in that locality. A number of the allottees were also in need of the funds to be derived from the sale of the timber. In view of the market, the prices received were adequate. The second and third sales were within the Klamath Reservation in Oregon; one, the Calimus Butte unit, comprising only 3,500,000 board feet, could be most advantageously logged in connection with the Calimus-Marsh unit, now being operated; the other, the Sprague Canyon unit, comprising about 17,000,000 feet, had been greatly injured by pine bark beetles and immediate sale seemed desirable because of the logging of adjacent timber. Satisfactory prices were obtained for both of the Klamath units.

Early in the fiscal year it appears that the lumber market was recovering from the depression that had existed for some time, but in November, 1929, conditions became exceptionally unfavorable and throughout the remainder of the year there was a marked curtailment of production by companies cutting timber from Indian lands. The total amount cut during the fiscal year was only 561,415,352 board feet, for which the Indians received an income of \$2,313,644. This income was \$504,671 below the amount received for the fiscal year 1929.

During the fiscal year the logging railroad on the Menominee Reservation in Wisconsin was extended approximately 13 miles across the Wolf and Oconto Rivers into the northeastern township of the reservation. By means of this railroad a rather narrow strip of timber, consisting principally of hemlock and hardwoods, will be logged selectively and the timber brought to the Neopit sawmill for manufacture. This timber, which was left when the more valuable and floatable pine was taken out through the Wolf and Oconto Rivers over 30 years ago, is inferior in quality and its logging will necessarily be expensive. It is unfortunate that it should be logged when the market is so weak. However, plans directed to the concentration of logging operations in the future seem to demand the entering of this unfavorable territory at this time. Notwithstanding very ad-

verse conditions during the fiscal year 1930, a profit has been realized by the Menominee mills.

In furtherance of the general plan of forest administration within the Menominee Reservation, outlined in 1927, a fairly comprehensive study of forest growth on cut-over lands of the reservation was made during the past year. The results of this study were summarized in a report designated as A Preliminary Forest Management Plan for the Menominee Indian Reservation. This report presents in written form the guiding principles upon which logging operations at Neopit have been conducted in recent years and demonstrates clearly the possibilities of forest production which have heretofore been predicted by foresters from a general familiarity with tree growth in the Lake States.

An experimental forest area, consisting of 1,780 acres of logged and burned-over tribal lands, has been established as the Quinaielt Reservation in western Washington. Early in 1929 forestry employees of the Taholah jurisdiction planted 3,500 3-year-old spruce seedlings on a part of this area. Although these trees were of natural growth, pulled within the reservation, a survival of 90 per cent was secured. On Lincoln's Birthday, 1930, members of the Elks lodge of Hoquiam, Wash., assisted the Indian Service rangers and scalers in planting about 20 acres additional. It is hoped that this first demonstration in the Grays Harbor region of the practicability of forest planting for commercial purposes may be of assistance in arousing and maintaining public interest in this subject.

On the Red Lake Reservation, Minn., where forest planting on a small scale was first tried in 1919 with only fair success, about 25,000 Norway and white pine transplants were placed in the field in May, 1930. This planting stock was purchased and donated to the Indian Service by a prominent lumberman, resident in Minneapolis, who had expressed a desire to have a part in an experiment of this character. As members of his family about 30 years ago had manufactured millions of feet of virgin pine taken from the Red Lake Reservation, his interest in the rehabilitation of the pine forests on the Red Lake Reservation affords a striking illustration of the broad view that progressive lumbermen have with regard to reforestation. This gentleman has indicated a desire for further cooperation concerning this worthy project.

The forest planting of 1930 on the Menominee Reservation was made along State Highway No. 47, where the results attained will afford a constant object lesson, not only to the Menominee Indians but also to the hundreds of thousands of tourists passing along the road each season. The site is not a particularly favorable one, being very sandy, but was selected because of its proximity to a main thoroughfare and the probability of protection of the plantation from forest fire.

Mention should be made of a unique forest fire lookout erected within the Quinaielt Indian Reservation, Wash., through the cooperation of the forestry branch and the Hobi Timber Co. who were logging Indian timber. This lookout was constructed by topping a Douglas fir at a height of 174 feet from the ground and then building an observer's house approximately 8 feet square with its floor 170 feet from the ground. From this lookout approximately two-thirds of the entire area of the Quinaielt Reservation, an extensive

area within the Olympic National Forest, and many square miles of private forest land, are visible.

For 1929 the total annual appropriations for ordinary care and preservation of timber on Indian reservations, including expenses incidental to the sale of timber, but exclusive of fire suppression charges, was \$335,000. This sum was increased for the 1930 fiscal year by \$25,000 and for 1931 a further increase of \$130,000 has been secured. Deficiency appropriations have been necessary to meet obligations incurred in the suppression of many fires occurring on timbered areas, and a total of \$70,000 spread over a 3-year period has been made available from tribal moneys for insect-control work on the Klamath Reservation, Oreg.

IRRIGATION ACTIVITIES

The lands of the several Indian reservations in the western part of the United States are for the most part desert like in character, and their utilization can come about only through irrigation or the artificial application of water to the soil. In a wider sense irrigation is taken to include the whole question of conservation and utilization of water in the development of the arid regions and to embrace a discussion of features of social and political importance arising from the reclamation of the arid lands of these reservations. In the early days the Indians in most instances where cultivation of the soil was carried on for the production of crops would divert in a crude way, by the placing of brush and rock in the stream, small quantities of water into a crudely constructed ditch for such purpose. These methods were uneconomical and resulted only in very limited irrigation. To obviate this condition and provide adequate irrigation facilities an engineering force was first employed in the Indian Service about 1913. The work has been the planning and construction of irrigation works to divert and carry water from rivers and streams for application to the lands. This involves construction of diversion dams, headgates, canals, flumes and pipes, tunnels, and lining of canals in order to facilitate economically the transference of the water from the streams to the land. Many of the streams are seasonal, and after the melting of the snows in the spring the run-off diminishes until the natural flow of the streams is inadequate to take care of the lands of the particular project. This condition has necessitated the construction of various types of dams, such as masonry, concrete, rock-filled, and earthen dams to create reservoirs in which to impound the flood waters of the streams that prior to construction of the reservoirs are to a large extent wasted. This method results in providing an adequate water supply, enables regulation of its distribution, and assures water for crop production throughout the irrigation season.

There are also constructed ordinary and artesian wells for the tapping of underground waters to provide irrigation where the surface flow is inadequate or entirely absent. Underground wells are also provided for drainage purposes, the water being used to supplement the surface supply. Such operations result in preventing alkali and seeped conditions which are bound to follow after lands have been irrigated for a period of years unless drainage facilities are provided.

The irrigation branch of this service has also carried on the water development by drilling of wells, cleaning of springs, and construction of small reservoirs or charcos to catch the surface run-offs in sections where stock and sheep-raising conditions are successfully practiced, particularly within the Navajo and Hopi Reservations and the pueblos in New Mexico and Arizona.

As a by-product, power plants are installed and operated during the irrigation season of the impounding dams, power being generated from the water passed through the dam for irrigation purposes. In the carrying on of this activity there have been developed, both large and small, 205 irrigation projects at the approximate cost to June 30, 1930, as revised, of \$36,964,013 for construction work, and for operation and maintenance, \$10,994,576. The construction reimbursements have been approximately \$1,418,330 and the reimbursements for operation and maintenance have been \$3,776,482. The total area of lands under constructed works in the Indian irrigation service is approximately 775,000 acres, being an increase of about 25,000 acres during the current year; the total area irrigated during 1929 was approximately 361,708 acres. Within the boundaries of the various irrigation projects there is an estimated total of 1,358,761 acres of land susceptible of irrigation, and the estimated cost to complete the projects so as to supply water to this full acreage of irrigable land is \$30,000,000.

It is realized that readjustment of the reimbursable indebtedness must be made because instances exist where per acre charges against the land on behalf of irrigation works exceed the present value of the land. The policy is to place these irrigation projects on a sound economic foundation, so that the individual Indians will feel that their land is not encumbered with onerous obligations. At the present time some of the Indians refuse to utilize the irrigation activities afforded them, because they feel that they would be involved in the reimbursable obligation, where, as a matter of fact, under the law their lands are subject to a lien created against the lands to assure repayment of the obligation. Studies will be made for the purpose of thoroughly analyzing the whole situation with a view to securing proper legislation to remedy the conditions. It is believed this will effect greater interest by the Indians in the cultivation of their lands, and that they will be induced to remain thereon.

During the current year construction work has been performed at a cost of approximately \$1,514,241 and the cost for operation and maintenance during this year has been approximately \$740,064. In reimbursement of these expenditures, collections have been made for construction costs amounting to \$150,000, and for operation and maintenance expenses, \$389,877.

Much interest has centered around the Coolidge Dam and the San Carlos irrigation project in Arizona, the Coolidge Dam having been completed and the impounding of water commenced on November 15, 1928. To the present time only a small portion of the total capacity of the San Carlos Reservoir has been utilized owing to the comparatively light run-off during the time the storage of water has been in progress. The highest stage reached up to the present is approximately 163,300 acre-feet of available water. The total capacity of the reservoir is 1,200,000 acre-feet. Activities have been

in progress in the matter of completing a contract between the Government and the owners of the lands within the irrigation project for reimbursement of the costs. The formulation of a contract governing the generation and disposition of electric power at the Coolidge Dam has also been under consideration, installation of the equipment for generating power having been practically completed during the prior year. The power plant has been in operation since October 9, 1929. Construction of the canal and lateral system has also been receiving attention, and satisfactory progress is being made along that line, with the result that a considerable area both within the Indian reservation and on lands in white ownership is being served with water for irrigation purposes. The total acreage that will be eventually served will be 50,000 acres of lands within the Gila River Indian Reservation and 50,000 acres under white ownership outside the Indian reservation. Attention has also been given to the matter of readjusting the Indian allotments in order that each allottee, as nearly as practicable, may have a tract of land susceptible of irrigation from the San Carlos project.

Under the industrial branch of the service some 40,000 acres of the Pima Indian lands, not heretofore cleared and cultivated by the Indians, are being subjugated and necessary distributing systems constructed. This is being done with reimbursable funds appropriated by Congress to be repaid by the allottees over a long term of years. This procedure has been found necessary because of the fact that the Indians themselves are not able, situated as they now are, to finance the special machinery and organization necessary for the economical prosecution of the work if the land is to be placed under cultivation within a reasonable time after the water is available.

Within the Salt River Indian Reservation in Arizona further consideration has been given the matter of entering into an agreement between the United States and the Verde River irrigation and power district, and an agreement covering that matter was executed as of date June 30, 1930, thereby resulting in an adjustment of the Verde River situation, which has been under negotiation for a number of years.

Within the Yakima Reservation in Washington the various units have been in successful operation, including the Wapato Pumping Unit No. 1 recently completed. With a view to obtaining data for more efficient operation of this project, a soil survey under the direction of an expert from the Department of Agriculture has been in progress during the present year and will probably be completed within a few weeks. There has also been an investigation and report made by engineers of the irrigation service pertaining to the water supply of the Klickitat River and its tributaries with a view to diverting ultimately a portion of the water from that system to the Ahtanum and Toppenish-Simco irrigation units.

Within the Lummi Indian Reservation, under the Tulalip Agency, in the State of Washington, benefits are being derived by Indian lands and lands in white ownership included under the Lummi diking project, completed during the year 1929 at a cost of approximately \$67,700 and reclaiming 4,418 acres of excellent land. Attention is now being given to adjustment of the reimbursement of the

cost, which is to be apportioned on a per-acre basis to the lands benefited in proportion to the amount of benefit actually received.

During the year there has been brought to final conclusion the leasing of the Flathead Indian Power site No. 1 in Montana, one of the largest hydroelectric power sites in the country. License was granted by the Federal Power Commission to the Rocky Mountain Power Co. for the development of power site No. 1 within the Flathead Reservation and work has already been commenced on construction of a transmission line from Thompson Falls and of the first unit, which when completed will have an installation of 150,000 horsepower. The eventual complete development of the five sites will produce more than 200,000 horsepower. No license has yet been awarded for sites 2, 3, 4, and 5. The present development will be of importance in connection with the Flathead Indian irrigation project. The several units of the Flathead project have been in successful operation and the Flathead irrigation district has recently executed a contract, thereby acquiring the status of an independent irrigation district. Construction of the irrigation system on the Flathead project was carried on extensively, including the building of the Kickinghorse Reservoir and the raising of the Tabor Dam and canal construction. There have also been pending a number of suits, involving water rights on lands belonging to numerous individuals within the Flathead irrigation project, which matter has been receiving the attention of the supervising engineer and the irrigation district attorney, in cooperation with the United States district attorney, in support of the claims of the Government.

Irrigation operations of the Blackfeet and Fort Peck Indian irrigation projects, Montana, have been satisfactorily conducted, it having been definitely determined to continue the Little Porcupine and Big Porcupine divisions and not to exceed 4,000 acres under the west side canal of the Poplar River division of the Fort Peck project. As to the Blackfeet project, the supervising engineer reports encouraging indications of reviving interest on the part of the land owners in the use of the irrigation system and it is anticipated that an increased crop acreage will be irrigated under that project during the present season. The Fort Hall irrigation project in Idaho has been successfully operated, and legislation is now pending in Congress with a view to further development of the Michaud unit, involving about 30,000 acres of lands susceptible of irrigation. On the Pine River irrigation project, within the Southern Ute Indian Reservation in Colorado, suit is still pending for the purpose of adjudicating the waters of the Pine River and its tributaries. While this suit has been standing for a number of years, encouraging reports have been received from the field officials indicating that a final settlement may be expected within the near future. The irrigation project has been in operation with satisfactory results and progress has continued in adjustment of local controversies by the execution of agreements with certain water users and ditch companies involved in the project.

Pursuant to the provisions of the contract entered into between the Government and the Middle Rio Grande conservancy district, a political subdivision of the State of New Mexico, an engineer of the Indian irrigation service has been detailed to have supervision over the affairs of that undertaking in which the numerous Indian pueblos are involved. Progress is being made in the matter of obtaining the

necessary rights of way across the Indian lands for the construction works and a diligent effort has been put forth on the part of officials in the field to explain to the Indians the purpose of this project and the benefits their lands will derive therefrom, with the result that the opposition earlier manifested by the Indians appears to have been reconciled.

Within the Navajo Reservation in Arizona and New Mexico over 100 new spring wells and reservoirs were developed during the year as a part of a water supply for improving the grazing range of the 40,000 Navajos.

On the Walker River irrigation project, involving lands within the Walker River Indian Reservation in Nevada, suit is pending for the adjudication of the waters of the Walker River and its tributaries. The limited supply of water available for irrigating the Indian lands during the latter part of the growing season has resulted in the loss of crops in many instances. This condition has naturally resulted in a reduction of the area farmed and such will continue to be the case until some adjustment has been made in regard to the water supply. In the event the contentions of this service should be sustained in the case now in court there should be an adequate water supply from the normal flow of the river to successfully mature the crops. On the other hand, if the contention is not sustained in court, the alternative will be the construction of a storage dam for the purpose of impounding flood water with which to irrigate the reservation lands.

In connection with the Indian irrigation service there were established on July 1, 1929, three positions designated as irrigation district attorney. Irrigation district attorneys have accordingly been appointed and are now in service as follows: For irrigation district No. 1, with headquarters at Yakima, Wash.; for irrigation district No. 2, with headquarters at Blackfoot, Idaho; for irrigation district No. 3, with headquarters at Billings, Mont. The services of these attorneys will materially further the administration of irrigation affairs through their assistance in the conduct of the legal matters arising in their respective districts.

The gross amount appropriated for water development and irrigation purposes for 1930 was \$1,299,954.41 and for 1931 an increase of \$145,486.59 was obtained. Expenditures from public funds on some Indian irrigation projects are supplemented by collections principally from white water users.

LITIGATION

Favorable decrees have been rendered in the following suits brought by the United States on behalf of Indians:

U. S. v. Hunter (U. S. C. C. A., 8th Circuit, 615 Law), holding that homesteads of deceased Osages, where the allottees and heirs are of one-half, or more, Osage blood and none had a certificate of competency, are not taxable. This applies also to devisees where title passed after February 27, 1925. Suit is now pending in the United States District Court, Northern District, Oklahoma, to recover taxes illegally assessed and paid (Eq. 550).

United States v. Snook et al. (U. S. District Court, District of South Dakota, Western Division, Eq. 111), canceling a fee patent

issued for an Indian allotment during the trust period without application by or consent of the allottee and declaring tax assessments and tax deeds void. It is expected that this decision will, in most cases, cause the counties in various States to settle the matter of taxes in similar cases out of court where like patents have been canceled by the department under authority of the act of February 26, 1927 (44 Stat. 1247). More than 250 of such patents have been canceled, and other cases are under consideration.

In *United States v. Kitty Jackson* (U. S. Supreme Court), it was held that Indian homesteads on the public domain acquired under the act of July 4, 1884 (23 Stat. 76), held under 25-year trust patents, are Indian allotments within the meaning of the act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. 326), authorizing extension of the trust period by the President.

Suit has been brought by the United States against J. Z. Wright et al (U. S. District Court, District of North Carolina), to set aside and declare void taxes assessed for the year 1926 and thereafter on lands held in trust by the United States for the benefit of the Eastern Band of Cherokees. The case has been heard and is under advisement by the court.

In *United States v. Miller Bros. et al.* (U. S. District Court, Western District of Oklahoma), 21 Indian allotments, or the value thereof, were recovered by the decree, but notice of appeal was filed.

A case is now being prepared for the purpose of final settlement of the question whether land purchased by this department with Indian trust funds, conveyed with restrictions against alienation or encumbrance and taxable prior to purchase, is exempt from taxation thereafter as an instrumentality of the Government.

The view of the department that proceedings in condemnation of Indian restricted lands for public purposes must be in the Federal courts and the United States a party defendant has been upheld by such courts. (*City of Takoma, Washington v. United States et al.*, U. S. District Court, Western District of Washington.)

Suit has been directed by the Attorney General on recommendation of the department to set aside taxes illegally assessed against personal property of Osage Indians and is being prepared by the United States attorney, northern district of Oklahoma.

Suit is pending against the State of Washington to clear title to unallotted tribal tide lands in the Lummi Reservation, Wash.

The work of preparing evidence for institution of suits (or settlements otherwise made) to recover lands assessed and sold for taxes contrary to law and the cancellation of patents in fee issued during the trust period and without application or consent of the Indians is still progressing, and many such patents in fee have recently been canceled under authority of the act of February 26, 1927. (44 Stat. 1247.)

OIL, GAS, AND COAL PRODUCTION

Oil is being produced in commercial quantities from restricted Indian lands in four States, namely, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Wyoming, and Michigan. Several wells capable of producing oil in paying quantities have also been completed on the Crow Reservation in Montana, but there are no transportation connections with the

field for marketing the oil and the wells remain closed. The greatest activity and interest in oil and gas matters remains centered on the Osage Reservation and among the Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma, where oil and gas leases continue to be the source of the largest income of the Indians. Mandatory requirements of law make it necessary to offer annually not less than 25,000 acres on the Osage Reservation. Two public auction sales of leases were held last year in offering this minimum acreage. Under the present oil conservation policy no tribal lands are being leased for oil and gas mining purposes except where required by law on the Osage Reservation or where it is necessary to lease the lands in order to protect the tribe against damage resulting from the drainage of their lands through wells on adjacent lands.

Approximately one-third of the segregated coal and asphalt area belonging to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes in Oklahoma, which originally contained 441,107 acres, was leased for coal mining purposes under the act of June 28, 1898 (30 Stat. L. 495), and the act of March 4, 1912 (37 Stat. L. 1007). A number of these leases are still in force. All of them will have expired by September 25, 1932. Under existing law there is no authority to make new leases within this area.

Field engineering problems and conservation matters in connection with operations in the production of minerals, including oil and gas, on restricted Indian lands are under field engineers of the Geological Survey, except within the Osage Reservation where the Indian service has its own petroleum experts and inspectors.

By act of May 26, 1930 (Public No. 264, 71st Cong.), the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to offer, in his discretion, the remaining tribal lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes in Oklahoma for lease for oil and gas mining purposes through public competitive bidding.

Some interest has been shown in acquiring rights for unit operation of leases on Indian lands in the interest of conservation and more economical development, and recently a form of lease was approved by the department for use under a unit plan of operation and royalty pooling agreement for the development of a structure on the Yakima Indian Reservation, Wash.

QUAPAW LEAD AND ZINC MINING LANDS

The lands of the Quapaw Indians in Oklahoma, rich in lead and zinc deposits, are within what is known as the Tri-State lead and zinc mining district.

During the year the mining industry in the district passed through a considerable period of depression, and many mines were shut down for temporary periods of time. Nevertheless, the mines on the restricted Quapaw lands under departmental supervision produced 35 per cent of the lead and 25 per cent of the zinc output of the Tri-State district, and 3.9 per cent of the lead and 14.2 per cent of the zinc output of ore mined in the United States last year.

There are 50 approved lead and zinc mining leases in force, embracing 6,244 acres, and 43 subleases in force, covering 2,214 acres thereof. From these leases 144,805 tons of lead and zinc concentrates

were sold during the year for \$6,166,601. The royalty thereon to the Indian owners of said lands amounted to \$587,255, and other income, \$2,842. Said royalty and income is shared by about 62 Indians according to their respective interests.

PUEBLO LANDS BOARD

During the year reports have been submitted by the Pueblo Lands Board, established by the act of June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. L. 636), to quiet title to lands of the following pueblos, New Mexico:

San Ildefonso sustained damages amounting to \$24,367. Seven thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars of this amount is to be used to purchase 25.472 acres with water rights and improvements.

Laguna, no damages sustained by the Indians thereof.

Acoma, no damages for the Indians.

Santa Ana, supplemental report of the board awarding \$952 to the Indians.

Santa Clara, sustained damages amounting to \$86,821.

Cochiti, damages to the amount of \$7,311, of which \$4,863 is recommended by the board to buy 18.212 acres for the Indians.

Payments of the foregoing amounts found due these Indians will await appropriations by Congress.

INDIAN SUITS AND JUDGMENTS

The United States Court of Claims, on April 7, 1930, handed down a judgment in the case of the Indians of the Fort Berthold Reservation (North Dakota *v.* the United States, No. B-449), awarding the Indians the sum of \$1,970,259.66. Their attorneys, June 4, 1930, filed a motion asking a modification of the judgment for an additional sum of approximately \$786,000.

Suits have been filed during the year in the United States Court of Claims against the Government as follows:

Indians of California, filed August 14, 1929.

Coos Bay, lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw Tribes of Oregon, filed August 15, 1919.

Lower Chehalis, Wash., filed November 19, 1929.

Ponca of Oklahoma and Nebraska, filed January 8, 1930.

Quinaielt of Washington, filed January 30, 1930.

Suattle of Washington, filed February 11, 1930.

Assiniboine of Montana, filed April 5, 1930.

Chief Joseph's Band of Nez Perce, Washington, filed May 22, 1930.

INDIAN CLAIMS

Under act of May 3, 1928 (45 Stat. L. 484), the claims against the Government of individual Sioux Indians enrolled in the various Sioux agencies in North and South Dakota, Montana, and Nebraska, for land or for loss of personal property, are being investigated in the field, to enable the Secretary of the Interior to settle them under the act cited. The act of May 14, 1930 (Public 217), appropriated \$12,000 for the work.

The act of March 26, 1930 (Public 78), appropriated \$109,000 to pay the claims of 145 loyal Shawnee Indians of Oklahoma for depre-

dations committed against them by the Federal and the Confederate armies during the Civil War. The work of determining the heirs of the claimants is now in progress, as a prerequisite to payment.

RIGHTS OF WAY

Mention was made in the annual report for 1929 of the efforts of the Indians of the Fort Peck Reservation, Mont., to prevent by force the construction thereon by the Montana State Highway Commission of Federal-aid highway project No. 253-A, between the town of Wolf Point and the bridge, a few miles southeast thereof, over the Missouri River.

As the Indians persisted in refusing their consent the State instituted condemnation proceedings, and by court decree of November 19, 1929, the sum of \$3,600 was awarded them as compensation for the lands taken for the highway. The amount of the award has been paid to the Indians or their representatives, and they have expressed themselves as being satisfied with the settlement made.

FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES IN OKLAHOMA

The area of the Five Civilized Tribes territory aggregated 19,525,966 acres, of which 145,063 acres were reserved for townsite and other purposes, 15,794,205 acres were allotted to the members of the Five Civilized Tribes, and 3,551,653 acres were sold, leaving unsold on June 30, 1930, 35,045 acres of tribal lands, including an area of 9,796.75 acres of the reserved surface of the coal and asphalt lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations.

The unsold tribal property—including amounts uncollected from sales of tribal lands and minerals—of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations is valued at \$10,252,138. The amounts to be collected from Choctaw and Chickasaw tribal property heretofore sold aggregate \$238,239. The largest and most valuable Choctaw and Chickasaw tribal property to be disposed of is the segregated coal and asphalt deposits, the value of which property is estimated at \$9,544,786. During the year necessary legislation was obtained authorizing and providing for the sale of said coal and asphalt deposits. The present tribal property of the Creek Nation is valued at \$95,218 and that of the Seminole Nation at \$250,000.

The tribal affairs of the Cherokee, Creek, and Seminole Nations are practically closed, except for the sale or disposal of the few tracts of tribal lands and except for the pending litigation in the Court of Claims by said Indian nations against the United States. Under certain jurisdictional acts of 1924, the Five Civilized Tribes have instituted in the Court of Claims a large number of suits against the United States, which suits are pending in that court and involve claims amounting to millions of dollars.

There are approximately 12,000 enrolled Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes in the restricted class, of whom approximately 9,000 are full bloods. The present restricted allotted lands aggregate 1,621,179 acres. In addition there are approximately 13,000 full-blood Indians born since March 4, 1906, who are in the restricted class, in so far as they will inherit restricted lands from full-blood allottees. It is estimated that about 118,000 acres consist of homestead allotments so inherited.

One of the biggest and most difficult tasks of the Five Civilized Tribes Agency at Muskogee, Okla., during the year was that of obtaining and filing land tax exemption certificates for the restricted Indians under the act of May 10, 1928. This work is not yet completed.

The cashier for the Five Civilized Tribes Agency handled during the year a total of \$44,915,910.64, including receipts and disbursements of all classes of funds. The collection of tribal funds amounted to \$148,525.89, and there was credited to individual Indian accounts the sum of \$8,628,197.77. Individual Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes have to their credit the aggregate amount of \$28,275,866.71, restricted funds. There was disbursed from said individual Indian funds the aggregate sum of \$3,981,065.18 for the use and benefit of the restricted individual Indians, said expenditures being made under the supervision of the field force of the Five Civilized Tribes Agency. Of said amount, \$1,621,343.51 were paid in cash and monthly installments to the Indians, approximately \$1,000,000 was expended for homes, furnishings, farms, improvements, etc., and approximately \$1,359,721.67 for medical attention, education, living expenses, automobiles, attorneys, fees, and for miscellaneous purposes.

ACTIVITIES OF PROBATE ATTORNEYS, FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES, OKLAHOMA

The Indian Service, through the probate attorneys, has rendered assistance to restricted Indians, restricted minors, and judicially declared incompetent Indians under the jurisdiction of our agency at Muskogee by recovering moneys due them; recovering lands and personal property; obtaining cancellation of fraudulent leases and having vacated and set aside judgments obtained in fraud of the rights of restricted allottees. Large sums have been saved to restricted Indians through the efforts of this force by filing affidavits of erroneous assessments of taxes and having the restricted lands involved stricken from the tax rolls; obtaining tax-exempt certificates, setting aside tax deed, and recovering lands erroneously assessed and sold for taxes; obtaining quitclaim deeds from individuals holding under illegal deed; obtaining additional and higher bids upon inherited land sold by full-blood adult heirs and on the sale of lands inherited by minors; collecting rentals; filing objections to annual and final reports of guardians of restricted minors and judicially declared incompetent Indians, and collecting the balances found to be due from delinquent guardians.

PROBATE WORK

By the acts of May 27, 1908, and April 18, 1912, authority to determine the heirs of deceased members of the Five Civilized Tribes and of the Osages in Oklahoma was conferred on the courts of the State. As to all other Indians, however, having trust or restricted property subject to supervision or control by the Government, commonly referred to as "restricted Indian property," exclusive jurisdiction to determine the heirs of deceased Indians owning such property is expressly vested in the Secretary of the Interior by the act of June

25, 1910, as amended. This statutory authority also includes the power to approve or disapprove Indian wills.

A comparatively small corps of employees, consisting of 10 examiners of inheritance with necessary clerical assistants, is maintained in the field for the purpose of holding hearings to develop the facts in each case on which a finding of heirs can be made or appropriate action taken in the case of Indian wills. Under simplified procedure recently inaugurated, uncomplicated and uncontested cases are now being handled to a considerable extent by the superintendent and other local agency employees without awaiting the arrival of an examiner of inheritance, which may be necessarily delayed due to the pressure of other work elsewhere. The more difficult cases are thus left for an examiner of inheritance when one reaches the reservation. The results accomplished by this change in procedure have been very gratifying.

During the fiscal year just ended 1,912 Indian heirship cases were thus disposed of and final action taken in the matter of 222 wills. Pursuant to applicable statutory authority, fees aggregating \$58,603.88 were collected and turned into the Federal Treasury in reimbursement of the cost of this work. Under the law the scale of fees is a graduated one, ranging from nothing in those cases where the estate of the decedent is worth \$250 or less to as high as \$75 in those cases where the estate is worth \$7,500 or more. In other words, no fee greater than \$75 can be charged, even in those cases where the decedent was worth, say, even a million dollars.

PURCHASE OF SUPPLIES

As to quantity, food, clothing, and other supplies were purchased in accordance with needs of the individual field units as estimated for by the officers in charge, limited only to the funds available for investment for that purpose. As to quality, better than the average supplies, materials, and equipment have been procured. Nothing has been spent for fancy grades nor quality of materials superior to our actual needs, but the field has been furnished with substantial food, serviceable clothing, and good grades of other merchandise. One of the outstanding features has been the delivery of the necessary supplies on or before the opening of the school term. The Indian Service has not deviated from its requirements that deliveries by contractors be made promptly and carefully inspected. More attention is being given to the fabrication of commodity specifications. The Indian Service has received help, both in the preparation of specifications and in the inspection of goods, from various branches of the Government service and their cooperation is appreciated.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

In response to frequent requests for information there have been completed a number of bulletins or pamphlets relating to Indian life, customs, history, population, etc., which are now available for those who desire, as shown in the following list:

- Primitive Agriculture.
- Bibliography—Legends.
- Bibliography—History.
- Arts and Industries.

Indian Religion.
 Indian Missions.
 Education of the Indians.
 Bibliography—Indian and pioneer stories for children.
 Indian Wars and Local Disturbances.
 American Indian in the World War.
 Cliff Dwellings.
 Indian Legends.
 Indian Music.
 Indian Citizenship.
 Indian Home Life.
 Indian Tribes, by States, Agencies, and Tribes for the Preceding Year.
 Indian Reservations.
 Peyote.

CONCLUSION

In presenting this report of the year we wish to express our appreciation of the interest and assistance so generously extended by yourself and other representatives of the department. We also wish to take this opportunity to acknowledge the willing spirit of cooperation which has been shown by the employees of the Washington office, and also by the field personnel.

Acknowledgment is due of the continued help and cooperation received from the Board of Indian Commissioners which has been of great value and is deeply appreciated. Acknowledgment is also extended to persons, agencies, or organizations outside of the Federal service whose assistance has been enlisted through their interest in the well-being of the Indians.

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES J. RHOADS,
Commissioner.
 J. HENRY SCATTERGOOD,
Assistant Commissioner.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

APPENDIX

Indian Population

An Indian as defined by the Indian Service includes any person of Indian blood who through wardship, treaty, or inheritance has acquired certain rights. This embraces non-Indians entitled to enrollment. Thus, the census of the Five Civilized Tribes includes 23,405 freedmen. The Census Bureau defines an Indian as a person having Indian blood to such a degree as to be recognized in his community as an Indian. Furthermore, the population enumerated at Federal agencies is not necessarily domiciled on or near the reservations. It is the population on the agency rolls and includes both reservation and nonreservation Indians. Thus, an Indian may be carried on the rolls because of tribal or inheritance rights, etc., and may reside anywhere in the United States or in a foreign country. Reports of births and deaths among absentees are often not received. In many instances certification is made to the State registrars of vital statistics and thus to the Bureau of the Census, but not to the Indian Service. In a considerable number of cases the addresses of nonreservation Indians are unknown. For the above reasons the statistics of Indian population as shown in the decennial reports of the Bureau of the Census do not agree with the statistics of the Indian Service.

The total estimated and enumerated number of Indians reported by Federal agencies on April 1, 1930, was 340,541. This number consists of 221,808 Indians who were actually enumerated and 118,733 other Indians who were taken from tribal rolls, earlier and special censuses, and estimates based on records. For convenience the latter number hereafter will be considered as an estimate. (See tabular statement below.)

The aggregate estimated and enumerated population for April 1, 1930, represents an increase over the corresponding figure for the previous year of 0.9 per cent. If a comparison is made between the number actually enumerated in the same areas for 1929 and 1930 the increase is 1.4 per cent.

Of the 221,808 Indians enumerated, 112,907 were males, 108,890 females, and for 11 the sex was not reported.

It is significant when the Indians enumerated are considered that 185,377, or 83.6 per cent, resided at the Federal jurisdiction where enrolled, while only 3,984, or 1.8 per cent, resided at another jurisdiction, and 32,447, or 14.6 per cent, resided elsewhere—that is, outside of any Federal jurisdiction.

Of the 32,447 Indians residing elsewhere, 41 were living in the New England States, 208 in the Middle Atlantic, 3,633 in the East North Central, 9,234 in the West North Central, 437 in the South Atlantic, 93 in the East South Central, 2,166 in the West South Central, 5,120

in the Mountain States, and 6,024 in the Pacific States, and for 5,491 Indians the residence was either not reported or unknown.

Oklahoma has far more Indians than any other State. If the estimated population of the Five Civilized Tribes and Kaw Reservation are included, the Indian population is 121,884, or 35.8 per cent of the aggregate Indian population. Arizona ranks next with 47,072, or 13.8 per cent. According to the enumerated population, only two other States have an Indian population of over 20,000—New Mexico and South Dakota.

According to a preliminary tabulation of the tribes enumerated on April 1, 1930, the most important numerically were the Navajo, Sioux, and Chippewa, numbering 40,863, 33,168, and 23,647, respectively.

The Indian population not actually enumerated (termed an estimate) is 118,733, which is compiled as follows:

California, Sacramento Agency, part of, 1930 estimate.....	8,761
Michigan, 1927 census.....	1,192
New York, 1928 per capita payment rolls and 1930 estimate.....	4,445
Oklahoma:	
Five Civilized Tribes, final roll of the Five Civilized Tribes on Mar. 4, 1907.....	101,506
Kaw Reservation, 1930 estimate.....	479
Texas, 1929 Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.....	250
Washington, Taholah Agency, scattered bands, 1930 estimate.....	696
Wisconsin:	
Red Cliff Reservation, 1928 census.....	584
Rice Lake Band of Chippewas, special census, July, 1930.....	221
Stockbridge Reservation, 1910 census.....	599

In the following table the Indian population as reported by the United States Fourteenth Census for 1920 is given for States in which there are no Federal agencies.

Doubtless many of these Indians, if still residing in these States, are duplicated in the columns "Residing elsewhere" in the table showing Indian population in continental United States enumerated at Federal agencies, according to tribe, sex, and residence, April 1, 1930.

TABLE 1.—Indian population ¹ of States in which there are no Federal Agencies, 1920

Division and State	Total	Male	Female	Division and State	Total	Male	Female
Total.....	7,923	4,205	3,718	South Atlantic:			
New England:				Delaware.....	2	2	
Maine.....	839	420	419	Maryland.....	32	18	14
New Hampshire.....	28	13	15	District of Columbia.....	37	20	17
Vermont.....	24	15	9	Virginia.....	824	423	401
Massachusetts.....	555	262	293	West Virginia.....	7	4	3
Rhode Island.....	110	59	51	South Carolina.....	304	145	159
Connecticut.....	159	79	80	Georgia.....	125	68	57
Middle Atlantic:				East South Central:			
New Jersey.....	100	56	44	Kentucky.....	57	27	30
Pennsylvania.....	337	196	141	Tennessee.....	56	33	23
East North Central:				Alabama.....	405	211	194
Ohio.....	151	94	57	West South Central:			
Indiana.....	125	73	52	Arkansas.....	106	61	45
Illinois.....	194	108	86	Louisiana.....	1,066	550	516
Western North Central:				Texas ²	2,109	1,181	928
Missouri.....	171	87	84				

¹ Fourteenth Census of the United States, 1920.

² 250 Indians are included in the preceding tabular statement.

TABLE 2.—Indian population in continental United States enumerated at Federal agencies according to tribe, sex, and residence, April 1, 1930

State, jurisdiction, reservation, and tribe	Indian population				Residing at jurisdiction where enrolled				Residing at another jurisdiction				Residing elsewhere			
	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported
Total enumerated Indian population ¹	221,808	112,907	108,890	11	185,377	94,762	90,606	9	3,984	1,995	1,989	-----	32,447	16,150	16,295	2
Arizona.....	47,072	24,150	22,917	5	44,480	22,793	21,683	4	246	121	125	-----	2,346	1,236	1,109	1
Colorado River Agency.....	1,148	635	512	1	559	309	250	-----	51	31	20	-----	538	295	242	1
Colorado River Reservation.....	866	360	305	1	484	262	222	-----	49	29	20	-----	133	69	63	1
Chemehuevi.....	275	141	133	1	139	69	70	-----	27	14	13	-----	109	58	50	1
Mission.....	1	1	-----	-----	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Mojave.....	389	218	171	-----	343	192	151	-----	22	15	7	-----	24	11	13	-----
Mojave-Chemehuevi.....	1	-----	1	-----	1	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Fort Mojave Reservation (Mojave).....	482	275	207	-----	75	47	28	-----	2	2	-----	-----	405	226	179	-----
Fort Apache Agency and Reservation (Apache).....	2,659	1,371	1,288	-----	2,683	1,363	1,270	-----	4	-----	4	-----	22	8	14	-----
Fort Yuma Agency in California, and Cocopah Reservation (Cocopah).....	24	14	10	-----	24	14	10	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Havasupai Agency and Reservation (Havasupai).....	198	107	91	-----	195	105	90	-----	3	2	1	-----	-----	-----	52	-----
Hopi Agency and Reservation.....	5,786	2,969	2,817	-----	5,661	2,897	2,764	-----	10	9	1	-----	115	63	48	-----
Hopi.....	2,454	1,292	1,162	-----	2,335	1,221	1,114	-----	8	8	-----	-----	111	63	48	-----
Hopi-Pima.....	1	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	1	-----
Navajo.....	3,321	1,677	1,644	-----	3,319	1,676	1,643	-----	2	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Navajo-Hopi.....	1	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	-----	2	-----
Pima.....	5	-----	5	-----	3	-----	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Pueblo.....	3	-----	3	-----	3	-----	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Shasta.....	1	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	1	-----
Leupp Agency and Navajo Reservation.....	1,792	893	898	1	1,792	893	898	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Navajo.....	1,788	892	895	1	1,788	892	895	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Navajo-Oneida.....	1	1	-----	-----	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Oneida.....	2	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Paiute.....	1	-----	1	-----	1	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Paiute Agency in Utah, and Kaibab Reservation (Paiute).....	96	51	45	-----	84	44	40	-----	2	1	1	-----	10	6	4	-----
Phoenix School Jurisdiction.....	1,628	868	760	-----	1,452	768	684	-----	30	16	14	-----	146	84	62	-----
Camp Verde Reservation (Apache).....	418	234	184	-----	283	158	125	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	135	76	59	-----
Fort McDowell Reservation (Mojave-Apache).....	196	111	85	-----	195	110	85	-----	1	1	-----	-----	11	8	3	-----
Salt River Reservation (Pima).....	1,014	523	491	-----	974	500	474	-----	29	15	14	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ See estimated statement of other Indians not enumerated, numbering 118,733.

TABLE 2.—Indian population in continental United States enumerated at Federal agencies according to tribe, sex, and residence, April 1, 1930—Con.

State, jurisdiction, reservation, and tribe	Indian population				Residing at jurisdiction where enrolled				Residing at another jurisdiction				Residing elsewhere			
	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported
Arizona—Continued.																
Pima Agency	5,166	2,683	2,483		5,027	2,619	2,408		61	21	40		78	43	35	
Chiu Chiuschu Reservation (Papago)	355	192	163		354	191	163						1	1		
Gila Bend Reservation (Papago)	224	126	98		224	126	98									
Gila River Reservation	4,587	2,365	2,222		4,449	2,302	2,147		61	21	40		77	42	35	
Apache	1	1			1	1										
Apache-Maricopa	1	1			1	1										
Maricopa	501	238	263		489	233	256						12	5	7	
Navajo-Pima	1		1		1		1									
Papago	53	30	23		52	29	23		1	1						
Pawnee	1		1		1		1									
Pawnee-Maricopa	1	1			1	1										
Pima	4,017	2,089	1,928		3,892	2,032	1,860		60	20	40		65	37	28	
Pima-Klamath	3	2	1		3	2	1									
Pima-Maricopa	5	1	4		5	1	4									
Pima-Papago	3	2	1		3	2	1									
San Carlos Agency and Reservation (Apache)	2,616	1,862	1,254		2,393	1,241	1,152		68	33	35		155	88	67	
Sells Agency	5,160	2,619	2,541		4,162	2,115	2,047						998	504	494	
Papago Reservation	4,595	2,329	2,266		3,597	1,825	1,772						998	504	494	
Hopi-Papago	1		1		1		1									
Navajo	1		1		1		1									
Navajo-Papago	1		1		1		1									
Papago	4,588	2,327	2,261		3,591	1,824	1,767									
Pima	2		2		2		2						997	503	494	
Yaqui	1	1			1	1										
Unknown	1	1			1	1							1	1		
San Xavier Reservation (Papago)	565	290	275		565	290	275									
Southern Navajo Agency and Navajo Reservation (Navajo)	15,854	8,082	7,772		15,854	8,082	7,772									
Truxton Canon Agency and Hualapai Reservation (Walapai)	437	224	213		446	74	72		16	8	8		275	142	133	
Western Navajo Agency and Navajo Reservation	4,508	2,272	2,233	3	4,498	2,269	2,226	3								
Hopi	388	205	183		387	204	183		1		1		9	3	6	
Navajo	4,095	2,052	2,040	3	4,086	2,060	2,033	3					1	1		
Paite	25	15	10		25	15	10		1		1		8	2	6	

California	10,436	5,335	5,101		8,492	4,385	4,107		91	43	48		1,853	907	946	
Fort Bidwell Agency	578	290	288		467	240	227		64	28	36		47	22	25	
Fort Bidwell Reservation	254	128	126		214	111	103		33	13	20		7	4	3	
Miwok	1				1											
Paite	106	61	48		76	45	31		28	12	16		5	4	1	
Pit River	140	64	76		133	63	70		5	1	4		2		2	
Pit River-Paite	2	1	1		2	1	1									
Pit River-Pueblo	1	1			1	1										
Snohomish	1		1		1		1									
Public Domain Allotments	324	162	162		263	129	124		31	15	16		40	18	22	
Mojave	1		1		1		1						1			
Paite-Mojave	137	73	64		103	56	47		9	5	4		25	12	13	
Pit River	3	1	2										3	1	2	
Pit River-Paite	178	85	93		145	70	75		22	10	12		11	5	6	
Pit River-Paite	5	3	2		5	3	2									
Fort Yuma Agency, see Arizona, and Fort Yuma Reservation (Yuma)	942	437	405		688	350	338		7	4	3		147	83	64	
Hoopa Valley Agency	1,957	958	999		1,469	739	730		3	3			485	216	269	
Hoopa Valley Reservation	1,542	749	793		1,234	610	624		3	3			305	136	169	
Hoopa	551	279	272		471	247	224		3	3			77	29	46	
Klamath	991	470	521		763	363	400						228	107	121	
Rancheria	415	209	206		235	129	106						180	80	100	
Blue Lake	78	37	36		63	30	33						10	7	3	
Crescent City	52	19	33										52	19	33	
Mattole	25	13	10		19	11	8						4	2	2	
Miami	150	77	78		74	42	32						4	35	41	
Smith River	117	63	54		79	46	33						38	17	21	
Mission Agency	2,866	1,518	1,348		1,937	1,055	882		14	6	8		915	457	458	
Augustine Reservation (Mission)	16	9	7		13	8	5						3	1	2	
Cabazon Reservation (Mission)	32	19	13		19	10	9						13	9	4	
Cahuilla Reservation (Mission)	109	56	53		71	35	36						38	21	17	
Campo Reservation (Mission)	131	71	69		103	49	54		3	2	1		25	20	5	
Capitan Reservation (Mission)	151	81	70		131	75	56						20	6	14	
Cuyapalpe Reservation (Mission)	5	1	4		3		3						2	1	1	
Inaja Reservation (Mission)	31	17	14		29	15	14						2	2		
Laguna Reservation (Mission)	2	2	2		2	2										
La Jolla Reservation (Mission)	213	117	96		144	81	63						69	36	33	
La Posta Reservation (Mission)	3	1	2		2	1	1									
Los Coyotes Reservation (Mission)	89	50	39		57	32	25						32	18	14	
Manzanita Reservation (Mission)	56	26	32		51	24	27						7	2	5	
Mesa Grande Reservation (Mission)	210	120	90		120	74	46		3	1	2		87	45	47	
Mission Creek Reservation (Mission)	20	11	9		5	3	2						15	47	64	
Morongo Reservation (Mission)	297	152	145		183	103	80		3	2	1		111	47	29	
Pala Reservation (Mission)	219	111	108		163	85	78		1		1		55	26	1	
Palm Springs Reservation (Mission)	50	24	26		48	23	25						22	9	13	
Pauma Reservation (Mission)	64	34	30		42	25	17						90	38	52	
Pechanga Reservation (Mission)	220	110	110		130	72	58						66	39	27	
Rincon Reservation (Mission)	168	91	77		99	51	48		3	1	2		16	7	8	
San Manuel Reservation (Mission)	42	21	21		27	14	13						8	3	5	
San Pascual Reservation (Mission)	8	3	5													

¹ Exclusive of part of Sacramento Agency (see estimated statement).

TABLE 2.—Indian population in continental United States enumerated at Federal agencies according to tribe, sex, and residence, April 1, 1930—Con.

State, jurisdiction, reservation, and tribe	Indian population				Residing at jurisdiction where enrolled				Residing at another jurisdiction				Residing elsewhere			
	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported
California—Continued.																
Mission Agency—Continued.																
Santa Rosa Reservation (Mission)	55	31	24		21	11	10						34	20	14	
Santa Ynez Reservation (Mission)	84	40	44		20	12	8						64	28	36	
Santa Ysabel Reservation (Mission)	236	128	108		163	93	75		1		1		67	35	32	
Soboba Reservation (Mission)	119	64	55		101	54	47						18	10	8	
Sycuan Reservation (Mission)	34	15	19		30	13	17						4	2	2	
Torres-Martinez Reservation (Mission)	200	113	87		155	90	65						45	23	22	
Sacramento Agency ¹	2,684	1,388	1,296		2,468	1,274	1,194		3	2	1		213	112	101	
Round Valley Reservation	772	389	383		593	293	300		3	2	1		176	94	82	
Maidu	189	106	83		147	81	66						42	25	17	
Mission	5	2	3		5	2	3									
Mono	3	2	1		3	2	1									
Nosha	1	1														
Papago	1	1			1	1							1	1		
Papago-Little Lake	1		1		1		1									
Pit River	42	22	20		19	10	9						23	12	11	
Pomo	115	54	61		102	47	55		3	2	1		10	5	5	
Wallaki	247	118	129		187	90	97						60	28	32	
Whilkut	13	9	4		6	3	3						7	6	1	
Wintoon	101	47	54		69	30	39						32	17	15	
Yuki	54	27	27		53	27	26						1	1	1	
Tule River Reservation	298	165	133		277	153	124						21	12	9	
Apache-Navajo	1	1			1	1										
Cherokee	2	2			2	2										
Cherokee-Waksachi	4	2	2		4	2										
Cherokee-Wikhamni	2		2		2		2									
Chukchansi	1	1			1	1										
Intimbich	6	4	2		6	4	2									
Kalayummi	1	1			1	1										
Koyati	2	2			2	2										
Koyati-Waksachi	2	1	1		2	1	1									
Mono	5	3	2		5	3	2									
Funkalahchi	35	19	16		33	18	15						2	1	1	
Serrano	8	5	3		8	5	3									
Tachi	4	2	2		4	2	2									
Tachi-Waksachi	4	3	1		4	3	1									
Tachi-Wikhamni	5	2	3		5	2	3									

Tejon	36	17	19		32	15	17						4	2	2	
Waksachi	21	11	10		21	11	10									
Waksachi-Yawilmani	2	1	1		2	1	1						1	1		
Wikhamni	35	19	16		34	18	16									
Wikhamni-Intimbich	13	6	7		13	6	7									
Yaudanchi	1	1			1	1										
Yawilmani	88	50	38		82	46	36						6	4	2	
Unknown	20	12	8		12	8	4						8	4	4	
Ranchoeria	587	305	282		587	305	282									
Chowchilla	3	1	2		3	1	2									
Chukchansi	101	58	43		101	58	43									
Chukchansi-Mono	21	10	11		21	10	11									
Chukchansi-Paiute	1	1			1	1										
Mission-Navajo	1	1			1	1										
Miwok	4	2	2		4	2	2									
Mono	445	226	219		445	226	219									
Mono-Shawnee	3	1	2		3	1	2									
Paiute	1	1			1	1										
Shawnee	1	1			1	1										
Tachi	4	2	2		4	2	2									
Tachi-Mono	2	1	1		2	1	1						16	6	10	
Public Domain Allotments	1,027	529	498		1,011	523	488									
Apache	1	1			1	1										
Chowchilla	13	6	7		13	6	7									
Chowchilla-Mono	2	2			2	2										
Chukchansi	191	88	93		181	88	93									
Chukchansi-Mono	19	8	11		19	8	11									
Chukchansi-San Luis Rey	5	5			5	5										
Fernandeno	2	1	1		2	1	1									
Klamath	1	1			1	1										
Mission	1	1			1	1										
Miwok	58	30	28		58	30	28									
Miwok-Washo	2	1	1		2	1	1									
Mono	428	226	202		428	226	202									
Mono-Mission	3	2	1		3	2	1									
Paiute	118	56	62		118	56	62									
Paiute-Pit River-Washo	2	1	1		2	1	1									
Pit River-Paiute	1	1			1	1										
Pueblo	1	1			1	1										
Pueblo-Paiute	2	1	1		2	1	1									
San Fernando-Tejon	8	2	6		8	2	6									
San Luis Rey	1	1			1	1										
Serrano	1	1			1	1										
Serrano-Tejon	2	2			2	2										
Shoshone	4	3	1		4	3	1									
Tejon	38	22	16		38	22	16									
Washo	128	67	61		112	61	51						16	6	10	
Wintoon	2	1	1		2	1	1									
Wintoon-Mono	3	2	1		3	2	1									

¹Exclusive of part of Sacramento Agency (see estimated statement).

TABLE 2.—Indian population in continental United States enumerated at Federal agencies according to tribe, sex, and residence, April 1, 1930—Con.

State, jurisdiction, reservation, and tribe	Indian population				Residing at jurisdiction where enrolled				Residing at another jurisdiction				Residing elsewhere			
	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported
California—Continued.																
Walker River Agency, in Nevada, and Fort Independence and Indian Ranch Reservations, Homesite Tracts, and Bishop scattered bands.....	1,509	744	765	.....	1,463	727	736	.....					46	17	29	.....
Paiute.....	1,357	669	688	.....	1,316	654	662	.....					41	15	26	.....
Shoshone.....	145	72	73	.....	140	70	70	.....					5	2	3	.....
Washo.....	7	3	4	.....	7	3	4	.....								.....
Colorado.....	813	429	384	.....	802	424	378	.....	10	4	6	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Consolidated Ute Agency, see Utah.....	813	429	384	.....	802	424	378	.....	10	4	6	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Southern Ute Reservation (Ute).....	369	189	180	.....	362	186	176	.....	7	3	4	.....			.....	.....
Ute Mountain Reservation (Ute).....	444	240	204	.....	440	238	202	.....	3	1	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Florida: Seminole Agency and Seminole Reservation (Seminole).....	578	290	288	.....	577	289	288	.....				.....	1	1	.....	.....
Idaho.....	3,890	1,952	1,938	.....	3,316	1,657	1,659	.....	106	63	43	.....	468	232	236	.....
Coeur d'Alene Agency, see Washington.....	723	362	361	.....	556	282	274	.....	12	7	5	.....	155	73	82	.....
Coeur d'Alene Reservation.....	606	305	301	.....	454	231	223	.....	12	7	5	.....	140	67	73	.....
Coeur d'Alene.....	605	304	301	.....	453	230	223	.....	12	7	5	.....	140	67	73	.....
Cree.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....				.....				.....
Kootenai Reservation (Kootenai).....	117	57	60	.....	102	51	51	.....				.....	15	6	9	.....
Fort Hall Agency and Reservation (Shoshone-Bannock).....	1,768	920	848	.....	1,573	822	751	.....	18	9	9	.....	177	89	88	.....
Fort Lapwai Agency and Nez Perce Reservation (Nez Perce).....	1,399	670	729	.....	1,187	553	634	.....	76	47	29	.....	136	70	66	.....
Iowa: Sac and Fox Sanatorium Jurisdiction and Reservation (Sac and Fox of the Mississippi).....	389	197	192	.....	348	179	169	.....	27	9	18	.....	14	9	5	.....
Kansas.....	1,602	826	775	1	1,178	617	561	.....	180	93	87	.....	244	116	127	1
Haskell Institute Jurisdiction.....	1,602	826	775	1	1,178	617	561	.....	180	93	87	.....	244	116	127	1
Iowa Reservation (Iowa).....	346	179	167	.....	332	173	159	.....	2		2	.....	12	6	6	.....
Kickapoo Reservation (Kickapoo).....	286	148	138	.....	233	127	106	.....	20	10	10	.....	33	11	22	.....

Potawatomi Reservation (Potawatomi).....	875	453	421	1	553	288	265	.....	157	83	74	.....	165	82	82	1
Sac and Fox Reservation (Sac and Fox of the Missouri).....	95	46	49	.....	60	29	31	.....	1		1	.....	34	17	17	.....
Minnesota.....	15,767	7,928	7,839	.....	9,191	4,706	4,485	.....	231	122	109	.....	6,345	3,100	3,245	.....
Consolidated Chippewa Agency.....	13,408	6,740	6,669	.....	7,444	3,837	3,607	.....	169	86	83	.....	5,795	2,817	2,978	.....
Bois Fort Reservation (Chippewa).....	648	317	311	.....	322	156	166	.....				.....	326	161	165	.....
Cass Lake Reservation (Chippewa).....	500	253	247	.....	424	216	208	.....				.....	76	37	39	.....
Fond du Lac Reservation (Chippewa).....	1,480	784	696	.....	523	278	245	.....				.....	957	506	451	.....
Grand Portage Reservation (Chippewa).....	414	193	231	.....	137	68	69	.....				.....	277	115	162	.....
Leech Lake Reservation (Chippewa).....	897	453	444	.....	773	401	372	.....	12	2	10	.....	112	50	62	.....
White Earth Reservation (Chippewa).....	8,584	4,276	4,308	.....	4,627	2,378	2,249	.....	148	78	70	.....	3,809	1,820	1,989	.....
White Oak Point Reservation (Chippewa).....	564	314	250	.....	451	253	198	.....	9	6	3	.....	104	55	49	.....
Purchased Lands (Chippewa).....	321	160	161	.....	187	87	100	.....				.....	134	73	61	.....
Pipstone School Jurisdiction and Purchased Lands (Sioux).....	560	277	283	.....	142	63	79	.....	1		1	.....	417	214	203	.....
Red Lake Agency and Red Lake Reservation (Chippewa).....	1,799	911	888	.....	1,605	806	799	.....	61	36	25	.....	133	69	64	.....
Mississippi: Choctaw Agency and Purchased Lands (Choctaw).....	1,665	835	830	.....	1,665	835	830	.....				.....				.....
Montana.....	14,238	7,243	6,995	.....	11,977	6,112	5,865	.....	313	173	140	.....	1,948	958	990	.....
Blackfeet Agency and Reservation (Blackfeet).....	3,643	1,876	1,767	.....	2,985	1,547	1,438	.....	21	9	12	.....	637	320	317	.....
Crow Agency and Reservation (Crow).....	1,966	980	986	.....	1,720	868	852	.....	22	8	14	.....	224	104	120	.....
Flathead Agency and Reservation (Flathead).....	2,897	1,474	1,423	.....	2,164	1,118	1,046	.....	102	58	44	.....	631	298	333	.....
Fort Belknap Agency and Reservation.....	1,251	666	585	.....	1,155	613	542	.....	34	24	10	.....	62	29	33	.....
Gros Ventre.....	650	353	297	.....	586	318	288	.....	22	16	6	.....	42	19	23	.....
Sioux.....	601	313	288	.....	599	295	274	.....	12	8	4	.....	20	10	10	.....
Fort Peck Agency and Reservation (Sioux).....	2,453	1,239	1,214	.....	2,161	1,084	1,077	.....	33	17	16	.....	259	138	121	.....
Rocky Boy's Agency and Reservation.....	549	283	266	.....	402	207	195	.....	47	24	23	.....	100	52	48	.....
Blackfeet.....	4	2	2	.....	4	2	2	.....				.....				.....
Blackfeet-Cree.....	31	22	9	.....	22	17	5	.....	2		2	.....	7	5	2	.....
Chippewa.....	99	50	49	.....	51	25	26	.....				.....	42	22	20	.....
Chippewa-Blackfeet.....	5	3	2	.....	5	3	3	.....				.....				.....
Chippewa-Cree.....	267	125	142	.....	197	91	106	.....	29	17	12	.....	41	17	24	.....
Chippewa-Cree-Arapaho.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....				.....				.....
Chippewa-Sioux.....	32	19	13	.....	25	15	10	.....	4	1	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....
Cree.....	44	25	19	.....	36	20	16	.....	4	2	2	.....	4	3	1	.....
Cree-Piegan.....	10	3	7	.....	9	2	7	.....	1	1	.....	.....				.....
Cree-Sioux.....	45	24	21	.....	41	22	19	.....	1		1	.....	3	2	1	.....
Piegan-Chippewa.....	8	7	1	.....	8	7	1	.....				.....				.....
Sioux.....	1	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....				.....				.....
Sioux-Blackfeet.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....				.....				.....
Unknown.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....				.....				.....
Tongue River Agency and Reservation (Cheyenne).....	1,479	725	754	.....	1,390	675	715	.....	54	33	21	.....	35	17	18	.....

TABLE 2.—Indian population in continental United States enumerated at Federal agencies according to tribe, sex, and residence, April 1, 1930—Con.

State, jurisdiction, reservation, and tribe	Indian population				Residing at jurisdiction where enrolled				Residing at another jurisdiction				Residing elsewhere			
	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported
Nebraska	4,358	2,259	2,099		2,989	1,527	1,462		259	137	122		1,110	595	515	
Winnabago Agency	2,694	1,409	1,285		2,078	1,072	1,006		26	14	12		590	323	267	
Omaha Reservation (Omaha)	1,575	821	754		1,309	670	639		12	5	7		254	146	108	
Winnabago Reservation (Winnabago)	1,119	588	531		769	402	367		14	9	5		336	177	159	
Yankton Agency, in South Dakota	1,664	850	814		911	455	456		233	123	110		520	272	248	
Ponca Reservation (Ponca)	398	190	206		191	93	96		23	11	12		184	86	98	
Santee Reservation (Sioux)	1,266	600	606		720	362	358		210	112	98		336	186	150	
Nevada	4,975	2,469	2,506		4,704	2,345	2,359		122	56	66		149	68	81	
Carson School Jurisdiction	2,680	1,300	1,380		2,570	1,253	1,317		105	45	60		5	2	3	
Fort McDermitt Reservation (Paiute)	277	126	151		240	114	126		33	11	22		4	1	3	
Pyramid Lake Reservation	586	288	298		565	279	286		21	9	12					
Nez Perce	1		1		1		1									
Paiute	584	288	296		563	279	284		21	9	12					
Paiute-Nez Perce	1		1		1		1									
Summit Lake Reservation (Paiute)	72	36	36		72	36	36									
Public Domain Allotments and Indian Colonies	1,745	850	895		1,693	824	869		51	25	26		1	1		
Miwok	1		1		1		1									
Paiute	249	113	136		248	112	136		1	1						
Paiute-Washo	8	4	4		8	4	4									
Shoshone	905	443	462		905	443	462									
Washo	582	289	293		531	264	267		50	24	26		1	1		
Paiute Agency, in Utah and Moapa River Reservation (Paiute)	206	105	101		190	98	92						16	7	9	
Walker River Agency, see California	1,401	701	700		1,338	671	667						63	30	33	
Fallon Reservation (Paiute)	416	211	205		416	211	205									
Walker River Reservation	542	272	270		482	243	239						60	29	31	
Paiute	492	246	246		433	218	215						59	28	31	
Shoshone	49	26	24		49	25	24									
Washo	1		1		1		1						1	1		
Yerington Colony	443	218	225		440	217	223						3	1	2	
Miwok	1		1		1		1									
Paiute	421	205	216		413	204	214						3	1	2	
Washo	21	12	9		21	12	9									
Western Shoshone Agency and Reservation	688	363	325		606	323	283		17	11	6		65	29	36	
Hopi	1		1		1		1						1	1	1	
Hopi-Shoshone-Paiute	7	3	4										7	3	4	

Paiute	215	123	92		199	114	85		11	7	4		5	2	3	
Paiute-Washo	2	1	1		1		1						1	1		
Shoshone	274	150	124		240	134	106		1	1	1		33	16	17	
Shoshone-Paiute	189	86	103		166	75	91		5	4	1		18	7	11	
New Mexico	28,113	14,629	13,479	5	27,045	14,075	12,965	5	64	30	34		1,004	524	480	
Eastern Navajo Agency and Navajo Reservation (Navajo)	7,401	3,697	3,703	1	7,401	3,697	3,703	1					4	4		
Jicarilla Agency and Reservation (Apache)	647	342	305		638	335	303		5	3	2		9	8	1	
Mescalero Agency and Reservation (Apache)	691	347	344		680	338	342		2	1	1					
Northern Navajo Agency and Navajo Reservation (Navajo)	8,399	4,333	4,065	1	7,747	3,998	3,748	1					652	335	317	
Northern Pueblos Agency	2,036	1,051	985		1,883	973	910		30	13	17		123	65	58	
Nambe Pueblo (Pueblo)	127	60	67		105	50	55		4	2	2		18	8	10	
Pojoaque Pueblo (Pueblo)	7	4	3										7	3	4	
Picuris Pueblo (Pueblo)	115	58	57		100	51	49		8	4	4		6	6	8	
Picuris Pueblo (Pueblo)	105	56	49		96	49	47		3	1	2		6	27	22	
San Ildefonso Pueblo (Pueblo)	505	262	243		448	229	219		8	6	2		49	13	10	
San Juan Pueblo (Pueblo)	367	192	175		340	179	161		4	4	4		23	13	10	
Santa Clara Pueblo	1	1	1		1	1	1									
Apache-Pueblo	366	191	175		339	178	161		4	4	4		23	13	10	
Pueblo	694	360	334		680	357	323		3	3	3		11	1	1	
Taos Pueblo (Pueblo)	116	59	57		114	58	56						2	1	1	
Tesuque Pueblo (Pueblo)	6,987	3,759	3,225	3	6,801	3,671	3,127	3	9	2	7		177	86	91	
Southern Pueblos Agency	1,025	534	491		1,025	534	491									
Acama Pueblo	1,024	534	490		1,024	534	490									
Pueblo	1		1		1		1									
Unknown	280	149	131		280	149	131						12	5	7	
Cochite Pueblo (Pueblo)	1,036	565	469	2	1,023	559	462	2	1	1			11	4	7	
Isleta Pueblo	1,035	564	469	2	1,023	559	462	2	1	1			11	4	7	
Pueblo	1	1	1		1	1	1						2	1	1	
Pueblo-Navajo	634	343	291		632	342	290						1	1	1	
Jermez Pueblo (Pueblo)	2,098	1,071	1,026	1	1,928	990	937	1	7	1	6		163	80	83	
Laguna Pueblo	1		1		1		1						1			
Maidu	1		1		1		1									
Navajo	1		1		1		1									
Pueblo	2,091	1,069	1,021	1	1,925	990	934	1	7	1	6		159	78	81	
Pueblo-Navajo	1		1		1		1									
Pueblo-Paiute	1		1		1		1									
Unknown	3	2	1										3	2	1	
Sandia Pueblo (Pueblo)	115	58	57		115	58	57									
San Felipe Pueblo (Pueblo)	526	299	227		525	299	226		1		1					
Santa Ana Pueblo (Pueblo)	236	140	96		236	140	96									
Santo Domingo Pueblo (Pueblo)	860	497	363		860	497	363									
Sia Pueblo (Pueblo)	177	103	74		177	103	74									
Zuni Agency and Pueblo	1,952	1,100	852		1,895	1,063	832		18	11	7		39	26	13	
Hopi	1		1		1		1									
Klamath	1		1										1		1	
Navajo	3		3		2		2						1		1	
Pima	2		2		1		1									
Pueblo	1,945	1,100	845		1,891	1,063	828		17	11	6		37	26	11	

TABLE 2.—Indian population in continental United States enumerated at Federal agencies according to tribe, sex, and residence, April 1, 1930—Con.

State, jurisdiction, reservation, and tribe	Indian population				Residing at jurisdiction where enrolled				Residing at another jurisdiction				Residing elsewhere			
	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported
North Carolina: Cherokee Agency and Reservation (Cherokee)	3,194	1,702	1,492		2,720	1,439	1,281		1	1			473	262	211	
North Dakota	10,793	5,505	5,288		7,504	3,860	3,734		278	150	128		2,921	1,495	1,426	
Fort Berthold Agency and Reservation	1,420	724	696		1,374	695	679		8	6	2		38	23	15	
Arikara	465	238	227		449	228	221						16	10	6	
Gros Ventre	664	338	326		644	327	317		1		1		19	11	8	
Mandan	291	148	143		281	140	141		7	6	1		3	2	1	
Fort Totten Agency and Devils Lake Reservation (Sioux)	917	480	437		829	437	392		28	9	19		60	34	26	
Standing Rock Agency and Reservation (Sioux)	3,645	1,830	1,815		3,237	1,614	1,623		138	74	64		270	142	128	
Turtle Mountain Agency and Reservation (Chippewa)	4,811	2,471	2,340		2,154	1,114	1,040		104	61	43		2,553	1,296	1,257	
Oklahoma:	19,899	9,946	9,953		14,588	7,335	7,253		200	115	85		5,111	2,496	2,615	
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency and Reservation (Cheyenne-Arapaho)	2,703	1,389	1,314		2,365	1,201	1,164		71	41	30		267	147	120	
Kiowa Agency and Reservation	5,445	2,645	2,800		5,315	2,576	2,739		24	17	7		106	52	54	
Apache	299	161	138		296	158	138		1	1			2			
Caddo	708	353	355		679	337	342		5	5			2	11	13	
Comanche	1,920	930	990		1,885	912	973		3	1	2		32	17	17	
Kiowa	1,921	918	1,003		1,893	904	989		9	5	4		19	9	10	
Wichita	597	283	314		562	265	287		6	5	1		29	13	16	
Osage Agency and Reservation (Osage)	3,332	1,712	1,620		1,790	974	816		1		1		1,541	798	803	
Pawnee Agency	2,317	1,146	1,171		1,953	966	987		101	55	46		283	125	138	
Oakland Reservation (Tonkawa)	46	25	21		33	19	14		13	6	7					
Otoe Reservation (Otoe)	664	337	327		539	269	270		41	25	16		84	43	41	
Pawnee Reservation (Pawnee)	844	418	426		658	334	324		21	8	13		165	76	89	
Ponca Reservation (Ponca)	763	366	397		723	344	379		26	16	10		14	6	8	
Quapaw Agency	1,973	968	1,005		816	393	423		2	2			1,155	573	582	
Eastern Shawnee Reservation (Shawnee)	193	87	106		113	44	69						80	43	37	
Ottawa Reservation (Ottawa)	270	133	132		140	71	69						130	67	63	
Quapaw Reservation (Quapaw)	351	169	182		150	66	84						201	103	98	
Seneca Reservation (Seneca)	624	313	311		195	105	90						429	208	221	
Wyandotte Reservation (Wyandotte)	535	261	274		218	107	111		2	2			315	152	163	

Shawnee Agency	4,129	2,086	2,043		2,349	1,225	1,124		1		1		1,779	861	918	
Iowa Reservation (Iowa)	105	49	56		102	47	55						3	2	1	
Kickapoo Reservation (Kickapoo)	217	113	104		198	103	95						19	10	9	
Potawatomi Reservation (Potawatomi)	2,458	1,248	1,210		983	532	451		1		1		1,474	716	758	
Sac and Fox Reservation (Sac and Fox)	747	366	381		581	295	286						166	71	95	
Shawnee Reservation (Shawnee)	602	310	292		485	248	237						117	62	55	
Oregon	4,518	2,200	2,318		3,544	1,754	1,790		321	171	150		653	275	378	
Klamath Agency and Reservation (Klamath)	1,284	608	676		1,052	513	539		45	23	22		187	72	115	
Salem School Jurisdiction	1,110	575	535		870	456	414		33	18	15		207	101	106	
Grande Ronde Reservation	327	171	156		281	128	103		15	8	7		81	35	46	
Clackamas	50	28	22		37	23	14		3	2	1		10	3	7	
Clackamas-Mary's River	1	1							1	1						
Clackamas-Rogue River	5	4	1		5	4	1									
Clackamas-Santiam	9	2			5	5							4	2	2	
Iriquois	4	1	3		2	1	1						2		2	
Lakmuit	4	3			2	2			1		1		1	1		
Mary's River	39	23	16		35	23	12		1	1	1		3		3	
Mary's River-Upper Chinook	5	4	1		5	4	1									
Molala	5	2	3		4	1	3						1	1		
Rogue River	20	9	11		17	7	10						3	3	1	
Rogue River-Upper Chinook	3	1	2										3	1	2	
Santiam	31	18	13		21	13	8		4	2	2		6	3	3	
Santiam-Rogue River	6	2	4		5	1	4						1	1	1	
Santiam-Tulatin	3		3										3		3	
Santiam-Umpqua	6	4	2		5	3	2		1	1						
Shasta	17	10	7		15	9	6						2	1	1	
Shasta-Umpqua	2	1	1										2	1	1	
Shasta-Upper Chinook	1		1		1		1						1		1	
Tulatin	1		1										1		1	
Umpqua	61	31	30		46	23	23						15	8	7	
Upper Chinook	10	3	7		7	2	5		1		1		2	1	1	
Wapato	16	10	6		13	8	5		2	1	1		21	9	12	
Unknown	28	14	14		6	4	2		1	1			1	1	1	
Siletz Reservation	443	224	219		325	161	164		11	3	8		107	60	47	
Alega	8	4	4		4	3	3						4	3	3	
Calapooya	13	6	7		7	4	3		4		4		2	2	1	
Chastacosta	29	13	16		22	12	10						7	1	6	
Chetco	9	5	4		7	4	3						2	1	1	
Chetco-Klamath	4	1	3		4	1	3									
Chetco-Klikitat	4	2	2		4	2	2									
Chukaimina	1		1		1		1									
Coquille	9	6	3		7	4	3						2	2		
Galice Creek	22	13	9		22	13	9									
Galice Creek-Umpqua	4	2	2		4	2	2									
Galice Creek-Yuchi	4	2	2		4	2	2									
Joshua	35	19	16		7	3	4		2	1	1		26	15	11	
Joshua-Chetco	3	1	2										3	1	2	

* Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes and Kaw Reservation (see estimated statement).

TABLE 2.—Indian population in continental United States enumerated at Federal agencies according to tribe, sex, and residence, April 1, 1930—Con.

State, jurisdiction, reservation, and tribe	Indian population				Residing at jurisdiction where enrolled				Residing at another jurisdiction				Residing elsewhere			
	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported
Oregon—Continued.																
Salem School Jurisdiction—Continued.																
Siletz Reservation—Continued.																
Klamath	44	24	20		42	22	20						2	2		
Klikitat	2	1	1		2	1	1									
Kusa	8	4	4		5	3	2						3	1	2	
Kwatami	20	12	8		18	11	7						2	1	1	
Meguenodon	42	17	25		31	11	20						11	6	5	
Meguenodon-Joshua	3	3											3	3		
Meguenodon-Shasta	2	2			2	2										
Meguenodon-Yuchi	4	4			4	4										
Naftunnetunne	7	4			2	1							5	3	2	
Rogue River	49	28	21		37	20	17						12	8	4	
Shasta	12	6	6		11	5	6						1	1		
Tillamook	1	1			1	1										
Tututni	36	14	22		33	13	20						3	1	2	
Tututunne-Calapooya	3	2	1		3	2	1									
Tututunne-Chetco	3	3	5		8	3	5									
Umpqua	13	7	6		7	3	4						5	4	1	
Yaquina	1	1			1	1							1			
Yaquina-Alsea	2	1	1		2	1	1									
Yuchi	8	2	6		8	2	6									
Unknown	33	15	18		15	8	7						4	2	2	
Fourth Section Allottees (Public Domain)	340	180	160		314	167	147						14	5	9	
Calapooya	15	11	4		15	11	4						19	6	13	
Cherokee	13	9	4		13	9	4									
Cowlitz	4	1	1		1	1										
Cowlitz-Klamath	1	1			1	1										
Klamath	13	9	2		4	2	2									
Kusa	57	28	29		56	27	29						3	3		
Rogue River	52	31	21		52	31	21						1		1	
Siuslaw	11	7	4		7	5	2									
Tonkawa	1	1											4	2	2	
Tututni	17	6	11		16	6	10						1		1	
Umpqua	20	11	9		17	11	6						3		3	
Unknown	136	65	71		124	58	66						9	4	5	
Umatilla Agency and Reservation	1,111	520	591		797	383	414						180	67	113	
Cayuse	98	41	57		83	33	50						3	2	1	

Umatilla	818	393	425	595	297	298	94	44	50	129	52	77
Walla Walla	195	86	109	119	53	66	28	20	8	48	13	35
Warm Springs Agency and Reservation	1,013	497	516	825	402	423	109	60	49	79	35	44
Cowlitz	3	2	1	1	1					2	1	1
Klikitat	28	13	15	26	12	14	2	1	1			
Klikitat-Yakima	1	1					1	1				
Paiute	191	100	91	139	71	68	43	23	20	9	6	3
Paiute-Blackfoot	1	1		1	1							
Paiute-Pit River-Wasco	3	3	2	3	1	2						
Paiute-Tenino (Warm Springs)	6	3	3	5	3	2	1		1			
Paiute-Wasco	7	4	3	6	4	2				1		1
Paiute-Yakima	4	3								4	3	1
Pit River	1	1		1	1							
Pit River-Paiute	15	9	6	10	7	3	1		1	4	2	2
Pit River-Puyallup-Hoopa	2	1	1	2	1	1						
Pit River-Wasco	5	1	4	3	1	2	2		2			
Pit River-Yakima	2	2					2	2				
Puyallup	6	5	1				2	2		4	3	1
Tenino (Warm Springs)	479	206	273	429	183	246	16	10	6	34	13	21
Tenino (Warm Springs)-Klikitat	2	1	1	2	1	1						
Tenino (Warm Springs)-Paiute-Nez Perce	1	1					1		1			
Tenino (Warm Springs)-Umatilla	4	3	1	2	2		2	1	1			
Tenino (Warm Springs) - Upper Chinook	5	4		3	3		1	1				
Tenino (Warm Springs)-Wasco-Paiute	4	4	1	5	4	1						
Tenino (Warm Springs)-Yakima	6	3	3	1	1	1	5	3	2			
Upper Chinook	4	3	1	3	2	1	1	1				
Upper Chinook-Yakima	1	1		1	1							
Wasco	118	64	54	86	52	34	17	8	9	15	4	11
Wasco-Blackfoot	1	1					1	1				
Wasco-Tenino (Warm Springs)	94	52	42	80	45	35	10	5	5	4	2	2
Wasco-Yakima	2	1	1				1	1		1		1
Yakima	9	4	5	9	4	5						
Unknown	8	5	3	7	4	3				1	1	
South Dakota	23,726	12,086	11,640	20,337	10,420	9,917	999	461	538	2,390	1,205	1,185
Cheyenne River Agency and Reservation (Sioux)	3,143	1,613	1,530	2,664	1,375	1,289	236	115	121	243	123	120
Crow Creek Agency	1,541	757	784	1,200	591	609	175	71	104	166	95	71
Crow Creek Reservation (Sioux)	936	442	494	807	383	424	68	23	45	61	36	25
Lower Brule Reservation (Sioux)	605	315	290	393	208	185	107	48	59	105	59	46
Flandreau School Jurisdiction and Purchased Lands (Sioux)	328	172	156	150	88	62	34	20	14	144	64	80
Pine Ridge Agency and Reservation (Sioux)	7,995	4,060	3,935	7,472	3,825	3,647	71	17	54	452	218	234
Rosebud Agency and Reservation	6,070	3,100	2,970	5,576	2,844	2,732	159	77	82	335	179	156
Clatsop	1	1								1		1
Sioux	6,069	3,100	2,969	5,576	2,844	2,732	159	77	82	334	179	155
Sisseton Agency and Lake Traverse or Sisseton Reservation (Sioux)	2,620	1,362	1,258	1,811	946	865	146	79	67	663	337	326
Yankton Agency, see Nebraska, and Yankton Reservation (Sioux)	2,029	1,022	1,007	1,464	751	713	178	82	96	387	189	198

TABLE 2.—Indian population in continental United States enumerated at Federal agencies according to tribe, sex, and residence, April 1, 1930—Con.

State, jurisdiction, reservation, and tribe	Indian population				Residing at jurisdiction where enrolled				Residing at another jurisdiction				Residing elsewhere			
	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported
Utah.....	1,591	835	756		1,373	729	644		43	19	24		175	87	88	
Consolidated Ute Agency in Colorado and public domain allotments (Paiute).....	42	24	18		42	24	18									
Paiute Agency, see Arizona and Nevada.....	394	188	196		299	146	153		4	1	3		81	41	40	
Goshute Reservation.....	159	80	79		144	69	75		3	1	2		12	10	2	
Goshute.....	158	80	78		143	69	74		3	1	2		12	10	2	
Goshute-Shoshone.....	1				1		1									
Kanosh Reservation (Ute).....	20	8	12		20	8	12									
Koosharem Reservation (Ute).....	35	17	18		35	17	18									
Paiute Reservation (Paiute).....	14	8	6		8	5	3						6	3	3	
Shivwits Reservation (Paiute).....	75	35	40		54	27	27						21	8	13	
Skull Valley Reservation (Goshute).....	39	20	19		37	19	18		1		1		1	1	2	
Gandy (Homestead) (Paiute).....	6	4	2										6	4	2	
Cedar City (Church Property) (Paiute).....	36	16	20		1	1							35	15	20	
Uintah and Ouray Agency and Reservation (Ute).....	1,165	623	542		1,032	559	473		39	18	21		94	46	48	
Washington.....	11,876	5,841	6,035		9,339	4,616	4,723		169	79	90		2,368	1,146	1,222	
Coeur d'Alene Agency, in Idaho, and Kalispel Reservation (Kalispel).....	87	45	42		87	45	42									
Colville Agency.....	3,698	1,826	1,872		3,529	1,761	1,768		54	21	33		115	44	71	
Colville Reservation (Colville).....	2,956	1,476	1,480		2,955	1,475	1,480						1	1		
Spokane Reservation (Spokane).....	739	348	391		572	285	287		53	20	33		114	43	71	
Public Domain (Chewelah).....	3	2	1		2	1	1		1	1						
Neah Bay Agency.....	422	224	198		394	209	185						28	15	13	
Hoh Reservation (Hoh).....	10	4	6		10	4	6									
Makah Reservation (Makah).....	410	218	192		382	203	179						28	15	13	
Ozette Reservation (Makah).....	2				2											
Taholah Agency.....	1,367	681	686		953	493	460		32	12	20		382	176	206	
Chehalis Reservation (Chehalis).....	88	47	41		72	40	32		1	1			15	6	9	
Nisqually Reservation (Nisqually).....	56	32	24		45	28	17		1				10	3	7	
Quinalt Reservation.....	1,009	502	507		654	339	315		27	10	17		328	153	175	
Quilteuta.....	269	140	129		239	125	114		14	5	9		16	10	6	
Quinalt.....	740	362	378		415	214	201		13	5	8		312	143	169	
Skokomish Reservation.....	171	78	93		150	70	80		3		3		18	8	10	
Clallam.....	1	1			1	1										
Skokomish.....	170	77	93		149	69	80		3		3		18	8	10	
Squaxin Island Reservation (Squaxin).....	43	22	21		32	16	16						11	6	5	
Tulalip Agency.....	3,394	1,701	1,693		2,050	1,019	1,031		24	11	13		1,320	671	649	
Lummi Reservation.....	618	316	302		612	313	299		1	1			5	2	3	
Lummi.....	600	311	289		594	308	286		1	1			5	2	3	
Lummi-Chippewa.....	6	2	4		6	2	4									
Lummi-Clallam.....	5	1	4		5	1	4									
Lummi-Skagit.....	1	1	1		1	1	1									
Lummi-Snohomish.....	2		2		2		2									
Lummi-Swinomish.....	4	2	2		4	2	2									
Muckleshoot Reservation (Muckleshoot).....	208	94	114		191	83	108						17	11	6	
Port Madison Reservation.....	175	96	79		173	95	78		1		1		1	1		
Suquamish.....	158	88	70		156	87	69		1		1		1	1		
Suquamish-Clallam.....	7	3	4		7	3	4									
Suquamish-Puyallup.....	10	5	5		10	5	5									
Puyallup Reservation.....	298	147	151										298	147	151	
Puyallup.....	296	146	150										296	146	150	
Puyallup-Snohomish.....	2	1	1										2	1	1	
Swinomish Reservation.....	260	124	136		259	123	136						1	1	1	
Swinomish.....	258	124	134		257	123	134						1	1	1	
Swinomish-Muckleshoot.....	1		1		1		1									
Swinomish-Skagit.....	1		1		1		1									
Tulalip Reservation.....	639	298	341		405	188	217		14	5	9		220	105	115	
Clallam.....	6	5	1		1	1	1						5	4	1	
Lummi.....	1		1		1		1						6	3	3	
Lummi-Snohomish.....	6	3	3										1	1	1	
Puyallup.....	1		1										1			
Puyallup-Snohomish.....	5	1	4		5	1	4									
Quinalt.....	1		1										2	1	1	
Skagit.....	2		1										1		1	
Snohomish.....	555	261	294		361	169	192		14	5	9		180	87	93	
Snohomish-Clallam.....	21	9	12		12	4	8						9	5	4	
Snohomish-Nooksak.....	1	1	1		1	1	1									
Snohomish-Skagit.....	8	2	6		5	2	3						3		3	
Snohomish-Suquamish.....	2	1	1		2	1	1						1		1	
Snohomish-Swinomish.....	4	3	1		3	3	3									
Snohomish-Yakima.....	13	6	7		13	6	7						11	3	8	
Snoqualmie.....	11	3	8										11	3	8	
Stillaquamish.....	1	1											1	1		
Yakima.....	1		1		1		1									
Public Domain (Clallam).....	774	402	372		4	1	3		5	2	3		765	390	366	
Clallam.....	773	401	372		4	1	3		5	2	3		764	398	366	
Snohomish-Clallam.....	1	1											1	1		
Public Domain (Nooksak).....	215	112	103		215	112	103									
Nooksak.....	213	112	101		213	112	101									
Nooksak-Skagit-Suiattle.....	2		2		2		2									
Public Domain (Skagit-Suiattle).....	207	112	95		191	104	87		3	3			13	5	8	
Skagit-Suiattle.....	206	112	94		190	104	86		3	3			13	5	8	
Snohomish.....	1		1		1		1									
Yakima Agency and Reservation (Yakima).....	2,908	1,364	1,544		2,326	1,089	1,237		59	35	24		523	240	283	

* Exclusive of Scattered Bands under Taholah Agency (see estimated statement).

TABLE 2.—Indian population in continental United States enumerated at Federal agencies according to tribe, sex, and residence, April 1, 1930—Con.

State, jurisdiction, reservation, and tribe	Indian population				Residing at at jurisdiction where enrolled				Residing at another jurisdiction				Residing elsewhere			
	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported
Wisconsin ¹	10,301	5,203	5,098	----	7,312	3,712	3,600	----	291	133	158	----	2,698	1,358	1,340	----
Hayward School Jurisdiction and Lac Court Oreille Reservation (Chippewa).....	1,532	751	781	----	1,458	714	744	----	6	4	2	----	68	33	35	----
Keshena Agency.....	4,974	2,547	2,427	----	3,011	1,567	1,444	----	113	51	62	----	1,850	929	921	----
Menominee Reservation (Menominee).....	1,928	995	933	----	1,727	908	819	----	17	5	12	----	184	82	102	----
Oneida Reservation (Oneida).....	3,046	1,552	1,494	----	1,284	659	625	----	96	46	50	----	1,666	847	819	----
Lac du Flambeau Agency.....	2,417	1,217	1,200	----	1,682	842	840	----	29	18	11	----	706	357	349	----
Bad River Reservation (Chippewa).....	1,171	599	572	----	608	310	298	----	21	13	8	----	542	276	266	----
Lac du Flambeau Reservation (Chippewa).....	827	391	436	----	663	310	353	----	1	1	-----	----	163	80	83	----
Scattered Bands (Potawatomi).....	419	227	192	----	411	222	189	----	7	4	3	----	1	1	-----	----
Tomah School Jurisdiction and Public Domain Allotments (Winnebago).....	1,378	688	690	----	1,161	589	572	----	143	60	83	----	74	39	35	----
Wyoming.....	2,014	1,047	967	----	1,806	953	853	----	33	15	18	----	175	79	96	----
Shoshone Agency and Wind River or Shoshone Reservation.....	2,014	1,047	967	----	1,806	953	853	----	33	15	18	----	175	79	96	----
Arapaho.....	997	520	471	----	952	502	450	----	12	6	6	----	33	18	15	----
Shoshone.....	1,017	521	496	----	854	451	403	----	21	9	12	----	142	61	81	----

¹ Exclusive of Red Cliff and Stockbridge Reservations and Rice Lake band of Chippewas (see estimated statement).

Indian school population, number eligible for school attendance, number in schools, etc., and capacity of Government schools provided for Indian children during fiscal year ended June 30, 1930

States and jurisdictions	Number school children 6 to 18 years, inclusive	Number eligibles 6 to 18 years	Number under 6 or over 18 years in school	Number eligibles (total columns 2 and 3)	Total number in school	Eligibles not in school	Indian children enrolled in schools								Capacity of Government schools		
							Government schools					Mission and private			Reservation		Total capacity
							Non-reservation, boarding	Reservation, boarding	In other reservation, boarding	Day	Total, Government	Boarding	Day	Public	Boarding	Day	
Grand total.....	90,908	79,534	1,488	81,022	68,220	12,802	9,621	10,571	1,592	4,205	25,989	7,147	309	34,775	10,466	5,363	15,829
Arizona.....	13,897	12,756	478	13,234	8,238	4,996	2,203	2,844	285	966	6,298	1,492	104	344	2,786	1,087	3,873
Camp Verde Subagency (under Phoenix).....	119	119	2	121	45	76	27	-----	4	-----	31	-----	-----	14	-----	-----	-----
Colorado River.....	248	238	10	248	224	24	81	84	-----	-----	165	4	-----	55	330	-----	330
Fort Apache.....	827	777	22	799	652	147	83	363	-----	70	516	18	104	14	360	80	440
Havasupai.....	49	49	9	58	58	-----	14	-----	32	12	58	-----	-----	-----	-----	35	35
Hopi Agency—	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Hopi 1.....	725	708	34	742	732	10	244	6	29	403	682	17	-----	33	-----	380	380
Navajo.....	312	312	-----	312	312	(²)	124	166	19	-----	300	3	-----	-----	111	-----	111
Kaibab (under Paiute, Utah).....	27	24	3	27	24	3	4	-----	-----	20	24	-----	-----	-----	-----	22	22
Leupp.....	585	548	93	641	362	279	45	298	15	-----	358	1	-----	3	396	-----	396
Pima.....	1,338	1,211	91	1,302	1,071	231	231	240	99	151	721	292	-----	58	175	205	380
Salt River (under Phoenix).....	395	377	38	415	342	73	181	8	-----	108	297	34	-----	11	-----	90	90
San Carlos.....	629	549	30	579	515	64	51	212	-----	-----	263	212	-----	40	186	-----	186
Sells.....	1,400	1,300	-----	1,300	1,007	293	130	297	-----	156	583	387	-----	37	-----	240	240
Southern Navajo.....	5,446	4,769	146	4,915	2,174	2,741	775	811	-----	-----	1,586	523	-----	65	705	-----	705
Truxton Canon.....	98	94	-----	94	67	27	6	61	-----	-----	67	-----	-----	-----	215	-----	215
Western Navajo Agency—	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Hopi.....	124	124	-----	124	124	-----	72	2	-----	46	120	1	-----	3	-----	35	35
Navajo.....	1,575	1,567	-----	1,567	529	1,028	135	296	87	-----	518	-----	-----	11	308	-----	308
California.....	4,877	4,437	128	4,565	3,636	929	698	421	18	182	1,319	43	-----	2,274	396	247	643
Bishop Subagency (under Walker River, Nev.).....	387	364	-----	364	230	134	68	-----	-----	-----	68	-----	-----	162	-----	-----	-----
Fort Bidwell.....	153	151	-----	151	127	24	11	52	9	3	75	-----	-----	52	100	-----	100
Fort Yuma.....	199	197	12	209	162	47	29	112	-----	-----	141	1	-----	20	166	-----	166
Hoopa Valley.....	1,418	1,045	-----	1,045	695	350	115	213	-----	-----	328	-----	-----	367	130	-----	130
Mission Agency.....	703	702	22	724	547	177	114	-----	-----	101	215	31	-----	301	-----	140	140
Sacramento.....	2,017	1,978	94	2,072	1,875	197	361	44	9	78	492	11	-----	1,372	-----	107	107

¹ Based on 1929 figures.

² Information not available.

Indian school population, number eligible for school attendance, number in schools, etc., and capacity of Government schools provided for Indian children during fiscal year ended June 30, 1930—Continued

States and jurisdictions	Number school children 6 to 18 years, inclusive	Number eligible 6 to 18 years	Number under 6 or over 18 years in school	Number eligibles (total columns 2 and 3)	Total number in school	Eligibles not in school	Indian children enrolled in schools							Capacity of Government schools			
							Government schools					Mission and private		Public	Reservation		Total capacity
							Non-reservation, boarding	Reservation, boarding	In other reservation, boarding	Day	Total, Government	Boarding	Day		Boarding	Day	
Colorado: Consolidated Ute	227	216	-----	216	176	40	16	-----	1	105	122	1	-----	53	238	15	238
Florida: Seminole	194	194	-----	194	14	180	-----	-----	-----	14	14	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	15
Idaho	918	889	19	908	850	58	90	251	-----	15	356	141	-----	353	357	30	387
Coeur d'Alene	209	209	6	215	179	36	7	-----	-----	15	22	72	-----	85	-----	30	30
Fort Hall	377	361	-----	361	348	13	39	206	-----	-----	245	32	-----	71	207	-----	207
Fort Lapwai Sanatorium	332	319	13	332	323	9	44	45	-----	-----	89	37	-----	197	150	-----	150
Iowa: Sac and Fox	126	107	7	114	62	52	9	-----	44	-----	53	-----	-----	9	88	-----	88
Kansas: Potawatomi	498	480	-----	480	320	160	202	-----	-----	21	223	-----	-----	97	-----	30	30
Michigan: Mackinac Subagency (under Lac du Flambeau)	320	320	-----	320	275	45	55	-----	-----	-----	55	120	-----	100	-----	-----	-----
Minnesota	4,889	4,726	12	4,738	4,409	239	560	375	15	-----	950	515	-----	3,034	180	170	350
Consolidated Chippewa	4,272	4,157	-----	4,157	3,986	171	494	166	-----	-----	660	443	-----	2,883	-----	170	170
Pipestone	124	124	-----	124	119	5	10	-----	-----	-----	10	-----	-----	109	-----	-----	-----
Red Lake	493	445	12	457	394	63	56	209	15	-----	280	72	-----	42	180	-----	18
Mississippi: Choctaw	187	183	6	189	170	19	20	-----	-----	150	170	-----	-----	-----	-----	300	300
Montana	4,220	3,951	119	4,070	3,790	280	433	445	74	238	1,190	431	-----	2,169	400	214	614
Blackfeet	1,119	1,064	-----	1,064	919	145	108	144	-----	27	279	76	-----	564	126	30	156
Crow	563	543	11	554	536	18	67	-----	-----	-----	67	58	-----	411	-----	-----	-----
Flathead	865	808	45	853	835	18	90	1	-----	-----	91	202	-----	542	-----	-----	-----
Fort Belknap	352	302	11	313	291	22	74	95	3	17	189	18	-----	84	99	30	129
Fort Peck	748	692	48	740	708	32	77	84	38	49	248	11	-----	449	110	-----	110
Rocky Boy	165	157	-----	157	149	8	8	32	18	68	126	1	-----	22	-----	67	67
Tongue River	408	385	4	389	352	37	9	89	15	77	190	65	-----	97	65	87	152

Nebraska	1,354	1,341	1	1,342	958	384	312	-----	68	-----	380	93	-----	485	-----	-----	-----
Santee (under Yankton, S. Dak.)	313	313	-----	313	140	173	77	-----	-----	-----	77	19	-----	44	-----	-----	-----
Ponca (under Yankton, S. Dak.)	128	128	1	129	129	-----	34	-----	68	-----	102	-----	-----	27	-----	-----	-----
Winnebago	397	392	-----	392	329	63	76	-----	-----	-----	76	43	-----	210	-----	-----	-----
Omaha Subagency	516	508	-----	508	360	148	125	-----	-----	-----	125	31	-----	204	-----	-----	-----
Nevada	1,265	1,105	3	1,108	823	285	276	-----	5	219	500	-----	-----	323	-----	330	330
Carson Agency	683	605	-----	605	462	143	133	-----	2	95	230	-----	-----	232	-----	125	125
Moapa River Subagency (under Paiute, Utah)	42	37	3	40	38	2	21	-----	-----	3	24	-----	-----	14	-----	-----	-----
Walker River:	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Fallon Subagency	94	81	-----	81	53	28	19	-----	-----	16	35	-----	-----	18	-----	40	40
Walker River	119	98	-----	98	60	38	27	-----	-----	24	51	-----	-----	9	-----	60	60
Smith and Mason Valley	107	75	-----	75	53	22	34	-----	-----	1	35	-----	-----	18	-----	-----	-----
Western Shoshone	220	209	-----	209	157	52	42	-----	3	80	125	-----	-----	32	-----	105	105
New Mexico	6,706	4,968	141	5,109	4,860	259	1,374	1,301	164	1,189	4,028	714	-----	108	1,107	1,548	2,655
Eastern Navajo	2,495	877	56	933	933	(*)	298	374	86	20	778	153	-----	2	300	30	330
Jicarilla	203	155	2	157	148	9	12	80	-----	-----	92	56	-----	80	-----	-----	80
Mescalero	204	194	9	203	166	37	52	109	-----	-----	161	2	-----	3	121	-----	121
Northern Navajo	950	950	-----	950	950	-----	185	736	-----	23	944	-----	-----	6	526	30	556
Northern Pueblos	569	569	-----	569	542	27	157	-----	1	309	467	70	-----	5	-----	414	414
Southern Pueblos	1,764	1,722	55	1,777	1,623	154	541	2	-----	733	1,276	258	-----	89	-----	934	934
Zuni	521	501	19	520	488	32	129	-----	77	104	310	175	-----	3	80	140	220
North Carolina: Cherokee	1,070	1,063	19	1,082	1,040	42	32	428	-----	68	528	-----	-----	512	400	100	500
North Dakota	3,665	3,555	44	3,599	2,294	1,305	599	303	7	78	987	285	-----	1,022	452	82	534
Fort Berthold	415	389	20	409	379	30	155	-----	5	53	213	118	-----	48	-----	52	52
Fort Totten	255	230	9	239	181	58	2	85	-----	-----	87	55	-----	39	250	-----	250
Standing Rock	1,035	1,007	15	1,022	689	333	81	218	2	-----	301	17	-----	371	202	-----	202
Turtle Mountain	1,960	1,929	-----	1,929	1,045	884	361	-----	-----	25	386	95	-----	564	-----	30	30
Oklahoma	33,303	26,736	196	26,932	25,322	1,610	1,379	2,472	325	-----	4,176	1,408	117	19,621	2,481	-----	2,481
Cheyenne and Arapaho	705	685	49	734	628	106	71	212	2	-----	285	6	-----	337	307	-----	307
Kiowa	1,674	1,539	-----	1,539	1,536	3	73	507	-----	-----	580	-----	32	924	410	-----	410
Osage	1,168	1,106	80	1,186	1,106	80	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	167	85	854	-----	-----	-----
Pawnee:	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Kaw	148	147	2	149	147	2	12	7	-----	-----	19	1	-----	127	-----	-----	-----
Pawnee	262	253	7	260	254	6	45	92	1	-----	138	3	-----	113	218	-----	218
Ponca	243	218	1	219	206	13	53	29	-----	-----	82	2	-----	122	-----	-----	-----
Otoe	215	198	3	201	190	11	39	85	2	-----	126	-----	-----	64	-----	-----	-----
Tonkawa	27	27	4	31	27	4	2	-----	-----	-----	2	-----	-----	25	-----	250	250
Quapaw	698	689	4	693	508	185	15	304	-----	-----	319	-----	-----	189	250	-----	250
Shawnee	907	872	46	918	608	258	63	-----	70	-----	133	32	-----	495	245	-----	245

* Information not available.

† Many of these children are in public schools off the reservation.

‡ Based on 1928 figures.

Indian school population, number eligible for school attendance, number in schools, etc., and capacity of Government schools provided for Indian children during fiscal year ended June 30, 1930—Continued

States and jurisdictions	Number school children 6 to 18 years, inclusive	Number eligibles 6 to 18 years	Number under 6 or over 18 years in school	Number eligibles (total columns 2 and 3)	Total number in school	Eligibles not in school	Indian children enrolled in schools								Capacity of Government schools		
							Government schools					Mission and private			Reservation		Total capacity
							Non-reservation, boarding	Reservation, boarding	In other reservation, boarding	Day	Total, Government	Boarding	Day	Public	Boarding	Day	
Oklahoma—Continued.																	
Five Civilized Tribes.....	27,256	21,002		21,002	20,060	942	1,006	1,236	250		2,492	1,197		16,371	1,041		1,041
Cherokee Nation.....	13,104	9,477		9,477	9,071	406	459	333	187		927	236		7,856	300		300
Chickasaw Nation.....	2,659	2,703		2,703	2,613	90	73	166	9		248	531		1,834	160		160
Choctaw Nation.....	5,362	4,189		4,189	4,023	166	239	297	24		560	230		3,233	261		261
Creek Nation.....	5,426	3,874		3,874	3,739	135	188	276	30		494	97		3,148	240		240
Seminole Nation.....	705	759		759	614	145	47	164			211	103		3,100	80		80
Oregon.....	1,086	1,049	17	1,066	895	171	163	143		37	343	109		443	113	25	138
Klamath.....	349	327	17	344	336	8	67	17			84	49		203			
Siletz (under Salem).....	264	255		255	185	70	38			11	49			136			
Umatilla.....	206	200		200	186	14	30				30	60		96			
Warm Springs.....	267	267		267	188	79	28	126		26	180			8	113	25	138
South Dakota.....	6,942	6,603	231	6,834	5,719	1,115	875	870	432	743	2,920	778		2,021	717	880	1,597
Cheyenne River.....	1,001	1,001	30	1,031	758	273	128	202		64	394	67		297	155	84	239
Crow Creek.....	239	216	15	231	213	18	30				30	64		119			
Lower Brule Subagency.....	198	189	6	195	181	14	25	10			38	51		92			
Flandreau.....	120	118		118	89	29	39				6	45		44			
Pine ridge.....	2,146	2,010	118	2,128	2,044	84	152	369	5	487	1,013	404		627	344	613	957
Rosebud.....	1,820	1,677	29	1,706	1,384	322	113	280	422	183		62		324	218	183	401
Sisseton.....	797	773	33	806	667	139	289	9			303	53		311			
Yankton.....	621	619		619	383	236	99				99	77		207			
Utah.....	456	407	4	411	350	61	53	113	9	86	261	9		80	73	90	163
Uintah and Ouray.....	341	309		309	260	49	39	113	9	25	186			74	73	20	93
Painte:																	
Goshute.....	53	46	2	48	42	6	5			37	42					30	30
Shivwits.....	25	19	1	20	17	3	7			10	17					40	40
Skull Valley.....	14	13		13	12	1				11	11			1			
Scattered bands.....	23	20	1	21	19	2	2			3	5			5			
Washington.....	2,181	2,099	46	2,145	1,878	267	167	178	108	64	517	95		1,266	184	175	359
Colville—																	
Spokane Subagency.....	229	220	5	225	188	37	5		6		11	6		171		25	25
Neah Bay.....	123	116		116	94	22	17			45	62			32		120	120
Taholah.....	257	220	5	225	181	44	9	12			21	3		157		30	214
Tulalip.....	818	798		798	698	100	47	166	102	19	334	17		347	184		
Yakima.....	754	745	36	781	717	64	89				89	69		559			
Wisconsin.....	2,006	1,843	17	1,860	1,568	292	84	325	27	30	466	678	88	336	386	40	426
Grand Rapids Subagency (under Tomah).....	356	345		345	339	6	1	85			86	207		46			
Hayward.....	368	361		361	264	97		57	20		77	68		119	160		160
Keshena.....	591	568	14	582	568	14	36	105		30	171	276	88	33	134	40	174
Lac du Flambeau—																	
Lac du Flambeau.....	212	124	3	127	127			64			76	1		50	92		92
Laona Subagency.....	146	123		123	66	57	23	9	4		36	1		29			
LaPointe (Bad River and Red Cliff).....	333	322		322	204	118	12	5	3		20	125		59			
Wyoming.....	521	506		506	493	13	21	102	10		133	235		125	108		108
Shoshone.....	261	252		252	249	3	21	102	10		133	16		100	108		108
Arapahoe (under Shoshone).....	260	254		254	244	10						219		25			

RECAPITULATION

Indian children of school age.....	90,908	Mission, private, and State schools:	7,147
Indian children eligible for school attendance, 6-18.....	79,534	Boarding.....	309
Children under 6 or over 18 in school.....	1,488	Day.....	
			7,456
Nonreservation boarding.....	9,621	Public schools.....	34,775
Reservation boarding.....	10,571	Total.....	42,231
Day.....	4,205	Total children in school, all classes.....	68,220
	24,397	Number of eligible children not in school.....	12,802

* Additional Indian children attending city or town public schools are reported to the number of 9,663, which however is regarded as excessive.

Location, capacity, enrollment, attendance, highest grade taught, etc., for fiscal year ended June 30, 1930

States, agencies, and names of schools	Capacity	Enrollment	Average attendance	Highest grade taught	Class of school
Grand total.....	32, 137	35, 674	29, 552	-----	
Arizona:					
Colorado River.....	61	84	84	6	Reservation, boarding.
Fort Apache Agency—					
Fort Apache.....	360	400	382	8	Do.
Canon.....	40	37	35	3	Day.
Cibicue.....	40	36	33	3	Do.
Cibicue.....	40	34	32	4	Mission, day, Lutheran.
East Fork.....	110	35	32	6	Mission boarding and day, Lutheran.
Fort Mojave.....	250	227	205	6	Reservation, boarding.
Havasupai.....	35	12	12	2	Day.
Hopi Agency—					
Hopi.....	111	178	164	6	Reservation, boarding.
Chimopovy.....	50	65	43	5	Day.
Hotevilla-Bacabi.....	88	107	106	6	Do.
Oraibi.....	80	70	66	6	Do.
Polacca.....	90	94	88	6	Do.
Second Mesa.....	72	63	60	6	Do.
Kaibab Subagency (under Paiute Agency, Utah)—					
Kaibab.....	22	18	13	7	Do.
Leupp.....	396	402	398	7	Reservation, boarding.
Phoenix.....	975	1, 010	960	12	Nonreservation, boarding.
Phoenix Sanatorium.....	130	221	94	-----	Sanatorium.
Pima—					
Pima.....	175	237	221	6	Reservation, boarding.
Blackwater.....	36	36	29	3	Day.
Casa Blanca.....	40	26	15	3	Do.
Co-op Village.....	25	20	18	3	Do.
Gila Crossing.....	40	27	21	3	Do.
Maricopa.....	40	23	17	3	Do.
Santan.....	24	23	16	3	Do.
Salt River Subagency (under Phoenix)—					
Salt River.....	90	83	75	4	Do.
San Carlos—					
Rice Station.....	186	233	207	7	Reservation, boarding.
Bylas.....	80	63	51	5	Mission, day, Lutheran.
Peridot.....	40	36	64	5	Do.
Sells—					
Santa Rosa.....	40	57	32	4	Day.
San Xavier.....	120	102	92	4	Do.
Sells.....	40	24	17	2	Do.
Vamori.....	40	33	17	5	Do.
St. Clare's (Anegam).....	30	45	(¹)	-----	Mission, day, Catholic.
Covered Wells.....	30	13	(¹)	-----	Do.
Guadalupe.....	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	-----	Mission.
Lourdes.....	30	26	-----	-----	Mission, day, Catholic.
San Miguel.....	30	18	(¹)	-----	Mission, day, Presbyterian.
San Jose (Franciscan).....	30	45	(¹)	-----	Mission, day, Catholic.
St. Anthony (Topowa).....	90	47	(¹)	-----	Do.
St. John's.....	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	-----	Do.
St. Joseph (Pisinemo).....	30	36	(¹)	-----	Do.
St. Joseph (San Miguel).....	60	30	(¹)	-----	Do.
Tucson.....	180	175	(¹)	-----	Mission, boarding, Presbyterian.
Southern Navajo—					
Southern Navajo.....	383	544	410	6	Reservation, boarding.
Chin Lee.....	130	197	155	5	Do.
Tohatchi.....	192	330	221	6	Do.
Theodore Roosevelt.....	450	454	424	8	Nonreservation, boarding.
Truxton Canon.....	215	222	219	7	Reservation, boarding.
Western Navajo—					
Western Navajo.....	308	336	289	6	Do.
Moencopi.....	35	46	44	4	Day.
Kayenta Sanatorium.....	40	227	32	-----	Sanatorium.
California:					
Fort Bidwell.....	100	116	106	6	Reservation, boarding.
Fort Yuma.....	166	221	199	6	Do.
Hoopa Valley.....	130	202	174	6	Do.
Mission—					
Campo.....	20	20	15	6	Day.
Mesa Grande.....	30	18	17	6	Do.
Pala.....	30	32	15	6	Do.
Rincon.....	30	24	19	6	Do.
Volcan.....	30	17	13	6	Do.
St. Boniface.....	125	111	71	8	Mission, boarding, Catholic.

¹ Information not available.

Location, capacity, enrollment, attendance, highest grade taught, etc.. for fiscal, year ended June 30, 1930—Continued.

States, agencies, and names of schools	Capacity	Enrollment	Average attendance	Highest grade taught	Class of school
California—Continued.					
Sacramento—					
Auberry.....	32	14	12	5	Day.
Burroughs.....	20	19	15	7	Do.
Pinolville.....	23	17	16	5	Do.
Tule River (Round Valley).....	32	27	19	6	Do.
Sherman Institute.....	1,000	1,155	954	12	Nonreservation, boarding.
Colorado:					
Consolidated Ute Agency—					
Ignacio.....	100	115	100	6	Reservation, boarding.
Ute Mountain.....	138	177	158	6	Do.
Florida: Seminole.....	15	13	11	1	Day.
Idaho:					
Coeur d'Alene Agency—					
Kalispel.....	30	21	8	3	Do.
Desmet.....	89	89	80	(1)	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Fort Hall.....	207	176	173	7	Reservation, boarding.
Fort Lapwai Agency—					
Sanatorium.....	150	177	131	8	Sanatorium, boarding school.
St. Joseph.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Iowa: Sac and Fox Agency, Sanatorium.	88	135	79		Sanatorium, boarding school.
Kansas:					
Haskell Institute.....	900	1,083	920	12	Nonreservation, boarding.
Kickapoo.....	30	21	13	6	Day.
Michigan:					
Mackinac Subagency (under Lac du Flambeau)—					
Holy Childhood (Harbor Springs).....	200	132	127	(1)	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Holy Name (Baraga).....	152	68	60	(1)	Do.
Mount Pleasant.....	375	462	378	9	Nonreservation, boarding.
Minnesota:					
Consolidated Chippewa—					
Grand Portage.....	30	23	15	5	Day.
Mille Lacs.....	30	46	28	5	Do.
Nett Lake.....	50	62	42	6	Do.
Pine Point.....	60	71	40	6	Do.
Consolidated Chippewa Sanatorium.....	95	31	22		Sanatorium school.
St. Benedict's.....	125	131	125	8	Mission, boarding (contract), Catholic.
Pipestone.....	300	340	316	8	Nonreservation, boarding.
Red Lake Agency—					
Red Lake.....	102	144	135	7	Reservation, boarding.
Cross Lake.....	78	104	102	7	Do.
St. Mary's.....	167	176	128	8	Mission, boarding (contract), Catholic.
Mississippi:					
Choctaw Agency—					
Bogue Homo.....	30	19	10	5	Day.
Conehatta.....	50	40	27	3	Do.
Pearl River.....	30	46	34	6	Do.
Red Water.....	30	36	29	4	Do.
Standing Pine.....	30	25	19	5	Do.
Tucker.....	30	40	28	6	Do.
Montana:					
Blackfeet Agency.....	128	148	130	7	Reservation, boarding.
Heart Butte.....	30	28	25	3	Day.
Holy Family.....	108	105	100	5	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Crow Agency—					
Big Horn.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	8	Mission, day, Baptist.
St. Ursula.....	22	18	16	8	Mission, day, Catholic.
Sacred Heart (Pryor).....	17	17	17		Do.
St. Ann's.....	25	13	9		Do.
St. Charles.....	19	19	8	8	Do.
San Xavier.....	20	28	21	8	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Flathead Agency: St. Ignatius.....	150	130	105	9	Do.
Fort Belknap Agency—					
Fort Belknap.....	99	120	110	8	Reservation, boarding.
Lodge Pole.....	30	17	16	4	Day.
St. Paul's.....	135	140	120	8	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Fort Peck Agency.....	110	167	120	9	Reservation, boarding.
Rocky Boy's Agency—					
Rocky Boy's.....	40	78	53	6	Day.
Sangrey.....	27	26	18	6	Do.

Information not available.

* Estimated.

Location, capacity, enrollment, attendance, highest grade taught, etc., for fiscal year ended June 30, 1930—Continued

States, agencies, and names of schools	Capacity	Enrollment	Average attendance	Highest grade taught	Class of school
Montana—Continued.					
Tongue River Agency—					
Tongue River.....	65	98	80	7	Reservation, boarding.
Birney.....	47	47	42	5	Day.
Lame Deer.....	40	33	24	4	Do.
St. Labres.....	80	65	63	8	Mission, boarding (contract), Catholic.
Nebraska:					
Genoa.....	500	562	516	11	Nonreservation, boarding.
Santee Normal Training School (under Yankton Agency).	18	18	18		Mission, boarding and day (contract), Congregational.
Nevada:					
Carson Agency—					
Carson.....	450	507	455	9	Nonreservation, boarding.
Fort McDermitt.....	80	40	33	6	Day.
Lovelocks.....	25	17	15	5	Do.
Nevada.....	20	37	23	3	Do.
Pyramid Lake Sanatorium.....	68	27	21		Sanatorium, school.
Walker River Agency—					
Fallon.....	40	21	18	5	Day.
Walker River.....	60	24	19	6	Do.
Western Shoshone Agency—					
No. 1.....	35	27	19	5	Do.
No. 2.....	35	47	38	5	Do.
No. 3.....	35	17	13	5	Do.
New Mexico:					
Albuquerque.....	850	928	862	12	Nonreservation, boarding.
Charles H. Burke.....	619	777	622	10	Do.
Eastern Navajo Agency—					
Pueblo Bonito.....	300	374	353	6	Reservation, boarding.
Pinedale.....	30	20	18	3	Day.
Navajo.....	(1)	(1)	(1)		Mission, boarding, Methodist.
Lake Grove.....	20	17	14	3	Mission, day.
Rehoboth.....	85	80	77	9	Mission, boarding, Christian Reformed.
Jicarilla—					
Jicarilla Sanatorium.....	80	85	83	5	Sanatorium.
Jicarilla Mission.....	90	47	43	7	Mission, day, Reformed Church.
Laguna Sanatorium.....	66	39	24	(1)	Sanatorium.
Mescalero.....	121	107	106	6	Reservation, boarding.
Northern Navajo Agency—					
San Juan.....	326	438	379	6	Do.
Toadlena.....	200	222	210	5	Do.
Nava.....	30	26	22	5	Day.
Pueblo day schools—					
Northern at Santa Fe—					
Picuris.....	24	16	16	6	Do.
San Ildefonso.....	20	14	13	4	Do.
San Juan.....	100	75	71	6	Do.
Santa Clara.....	50	46	40	5	Do.
Taos.....	180	138	132	6	Do.
Testuque.....	40	20	19	5	Do.
St. Catherine's.....	270	257	254	9	Mission, boarding, Catholic
Southern at Albuquerque—					
Acomita.....	100	86	71	5	Day.
Chicale.....	30	20	15	4	Do.
Cochiti.....	28	28	26	3	Do.
Encinal.....	30	10	10	6	Do.
Isleta.....	100	82	77	6	Do.
Jemez Mission.....	60	30	27	4	Do.
Jemez.....	60	53	44	6	Do.
Laguna.....	62	45	44	6	Do.
McCarty's.....	38	52	49	4	Do.
Mesita.....	38	17	15	4	Do.
Paguato.....	60	67	61	6	Do.
Paraje.....	30	21	21	5	Do.
San Felipe.....	60	64	55	5	Do.
Santa Ana.....	30	26	22	5	Do.
Santo Domingo.....	150	111	97	3	Do.
Seama.....	28	26	18	6	Do.
Sia.....	30	28	28	4	Do.
Santa Fe.....	500	514	488	9	Nonreservation, boarding.
Zuni Agency—					
Zuni Sanatorium.....	80	123	75	5	Sanatorium, boarding.
Zuni.....	140	120	103	6	Day.
Christian Reformed.....	90	94	84	6	Mission, day, Christian Reformed.
St. Anthony's.....	160	113	84	6	Mission, day, Catholic.

¹ Information not available.

Location, capacity, enrollment, attendance, highest grade taught, etc., for fiscal year ended June 30, 1930—Continued.

States, agencies, and names of schools	Capacity	Enrollment	Average attendance	Highest grade taught	Class of school
North Carolina:					
Cherokee Agency—					
Cherokee.....	400	436	381	9	Reservation, boarding.
Birdtown.....	50	53	36	4	Day.
Big Cove.....	50	28	15	4	Do.
North Dakota:					
Bismarck.....	125	137	127	7	Nonreservation, boarding.
Fort Berthold Agency—					
Independence.....	24	20	19	5	Day.
Shell Creek.....	28	33	20	6	Do.
Fort Berthold.....	35	30	21	4	Mission, boarding, Congregational.
Sacred Heart.....	80	73	58	8	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Fort Totten.....	250	311	256	8	Reservation, boarding.
Standing Rock Agency—					
Standing Rock.....	202	260	231	8	Do.
Turtle Mountain Agency, No. 5.....	30	34	22	4	Day.
Wahpeton.....	325	376	329	10	Nonreservation, boarding.
Oklahoma:					
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency—					
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	201	294	211	9	Reservation, boarding.
Seeger.....	106	198	149	7	Do.
Chillico.....	850	1,082	872	12	Nonreservation, boarding.
Kiowa Agency—					
Anadarko.....	148	150	128	6	Reservation, boarding.
Fort Sill.....	130	235	182	9	Do.
Riverside.....	132	223	167	7	Do.
Ossage Agency, St. Louis.....	75	50	43	9	Mission, boarding (contract), Catholic.
Pawnee Agency.....	218	274	202	9	Reservation, boarding.
Quapaw Agency, Seneca.....	202	313	261	9	Do.
Shawnee Agency—					
St. Mary's Academy.....	115	54	53	(1)	Mission, day, Catholic.
Shawnee Sanatorium.....	80	245	90	8	Sanatorium.
Five Civilized Tribes Agency—					
Sequoyah Orphan Training School.....	300	333	310	10	Nonreservation, boarding.
Bacone College.....	14	14	14	(1)	Mission, boarding (contract), Baptist.
Nuyaka School and Orphanage Creek Nation—					
Euchee.....	115	139	105	9	Reservation, boarding.
Eufaula.....	125	137	132	9	Do.
Chickasaw Nation, Bloomfield.....	160	166	127	9	Do.
Choctaw Nation—					
Jones Male Academy.....	179	155	118	9	Do.
Wheelock Academy.....	82	142	126	9	Do.
St. Agnes Mission.....	87	87	87	-----	Mission, boarding (contract), Catholic.
Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations—					
Choctaw and Chickasaw Sanatorium.....	60	153	60	-----	Sanatorium.
Murray State School of Agriculture.....	100	137	127	14	Boarding (contract), State institution.
Oklahoma Presbyterian College for Girls.....	84	84	60	-----	Mission, boarding (contract), Presbyterian.
Old Goodland.....	140	180	172	12	Mission, boarding (contract), nondenominational.
St. Agnes Academy.....	85	126	96	12	Mission, boarding (contract), Catholic.
St. Elizabeth's.....	38	38	37	(1)	Do.
St. Joseph's.....	30	30	30	(1)	Do.
Seminole Nation-Mekusukey.....	80	166	99	8	Reservation, boarding.
Oregon:					
Salem.....	750	803	691	12	Nonreservation, boarding.
Umatilla Agency, St. Andrew's.....	150	160	126	8	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Warm Springs Agency—					
Warm Springs.....	113	132	115	6	Reservation, boarding.
Burns.....	25	24	22	6	Day.
South Dakota:					
Cheyenne River Agency—					
Cheyenne River.....	155	229	199	7	Reservation, boarding.
Cherry Creek.....	30	20	18	6	Day.
Green Grass.....	30	26	19	6	Do.
Thunder Butte.....	24	24	20	6	Do.
St. Joseph's.....	150	75	75	8	Mission, boarding, Catholic.

¹ Information not available.

Location, capacity, enrollment, attendance, highest grade taught, etc., for fiscal year ended June 30, 1930—Continued

States, agencies, and names of schools	Capacity	Enrollment	Average attendance	Highest grade taught	Class of school
South Dakota—Continued.					
Crow Creek Agency, Immaculate Conception.	160	160	150	8	Mission, boarding (contract), Catholic.
Flandreau	400	504	433	11	Nonreservation, boarding.
Pierre	300	341	315	9	Do.
Pine Ridge Agency—					
Oglala	344	411	354	8	Reservation, boarding.
No. 4	30	18	16	4	Day.
No. 5	30	33	28	6	Do.
No. 6	30	31	22	6	Do.
No. 7	33	38	23	5	Do.
No. 9	30	38	24	6	Do.
No. 10	33	31	22	5	Do.
No. 12	30	14	9	5	Do.
No. 15	24	19	16	6	Do.
No. 16	36	38	24	6	Do.
No. 17	30	27	20	5	Do.
No. 19	30	15	12	5	Do.
No. 20	24	28	17	5	Do.
No. 21	30	28	14	4	Do.
No. 22	27	17	11	6	Do.
No. 23	30	25	22	5	Do.
No. 24	33	34	23	6	Do.
No. 25	30	21	16	6	Do.
No. 26	30	18	12	6	Do.
No. 27	20	14	10	6	Do.
No. 28	23	19	11	6	Do.
No. 29	30	22	14	6	Do.
Holy Rosary	370	364	300	8	Mission, boarding (contract), Catholic.
Rapid City Sanatorium School	100	68	34		Sanatorium school.
Rosebud Agency—					
Rosebud	218	284	266	8	Reservation, boarding.
Blackpipe	25	28	24	6	Day.
Cut Meat	24	29	20	6	Do.
He Dog's Camp	27	24	19	6	Do.
Little Crow	26	19	17	6	Do.
Milk's Camp	29	35	25	5	Do.
Oak Creek	26	18	16	5	Do.
Spring Creek	26	27	15	5	Do.
Hare Industrial	28	28	17	10	Mission, boarding (contract), Episcopal.
St. Francis	450	466	450	10	Mission, boarding (contract), Catholic.
St. Mary's	35	35	29	(1)	Mission, boarding (contract), Episcopal.
Yankton Agency, St. Paul's	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	Mission school.
Utah:					
Paiute Agency—					
Goshute	30	46	32	6	Day.
Kaibab	22	18	13	7	Do.
Shivwits	40	14	7	3	Do.
Uintah and Ouray Agency—					
Uintah	73	126	115	7	Reservation, boarding.
Ouray	20	27	23	4	Day.
Washington:					
Colville Agency, No. 7	25	11	10	5	Do.
Neah Bay Agency—					
Neah Bay	60	49	44	7	Do.
Quillete	60	33	22	6	Do.
Tacoma Hospital	133	306	103		Sanatorium, school.
Tulalip Agency—					
Tulalip	184	236	200	9	Reservation, boarding.
Jamestown	30	19	17	5	Day.
St. George's	70	61	57		Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Yakima Agency, St. Andrew's	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	Mission.
Wisconsin:					
Hayward	160	188	157	7	Reservation, boarding.
Catholic Reserve	(1)	(1)	(1)		Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Keshena Agency—					
Keshena	134	165	144	8	Reservation, boarding
Ncopit	40	44	29	8	Day.
St. Anthony's	120	148	118	10	Mission day, Catholic.
St. Joseph's	300	250	230	9	Mission, boarding (contract), Catholic.
Lac du Flambeau	92	139	120	6	Reservation, boarding.
Tomah	325	455	344	9	Nonreservation, boarding.
Bethany Mission	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	Mission.
Neillsville Mission	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	Do.

¹ Information not available.

² Estimated.

Location, capacity, enrollment, attendance, highest grade taught, etc., for fiscal year ended June 30, 1930—Continued

States, agencies, and names of schools	Capacity	Enrollment	Average attendance	Highest grade taught	Class of school
Wyoming:					
Shoshone.....	108	118	111	8	Reservation, boarding.
Shoshone Mission.....	20	16	14	7	Mission, boarding, Episcopal.
St. Michael's.....	80	84	82	8	Mission, boarding (contract), Episcopal.
St. Stephen's.....	125	140	125	8	Mission, boarding (contract), Catholic.

SUMMARY

	Number	Capacity	Enrollment	Average attendance
Government:				
Nonreservation, boarding.....	19	10,294	11,823	10,316
Reservation, boarding.....	54	9,446	11,946	10,252
Sanatorium, boarding.....	13	1,160	1,837	848
Day.....	129	5,285	3,983	3,649
Total.....	215	26,185	29,589	25,065
Mission, private, or State:				
Contract, boarding.....	22	2,655	2,727	2,496
Noncontract, boarding.....	28	2,129	1,765	1,398
Noncontract, day.....	21	1,168	1,593	593
Total.....	71	5,952	6,085	4,487
Total in all schools.....	286	32,137	35,674	29,552

* Estimated.





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1905

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

*ANNUAL REPORT OF
THE COMMISSIONER OF
INDIAN AFFAIRS*

*TO THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1931*

100

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

RAY LYMAN WILBUR, Secretary

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

CHARLES JAMES RHOADS, Commissioner

J. HENRY SCATTERGOOD

Assistant Commissioner

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

*COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN
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TO THE

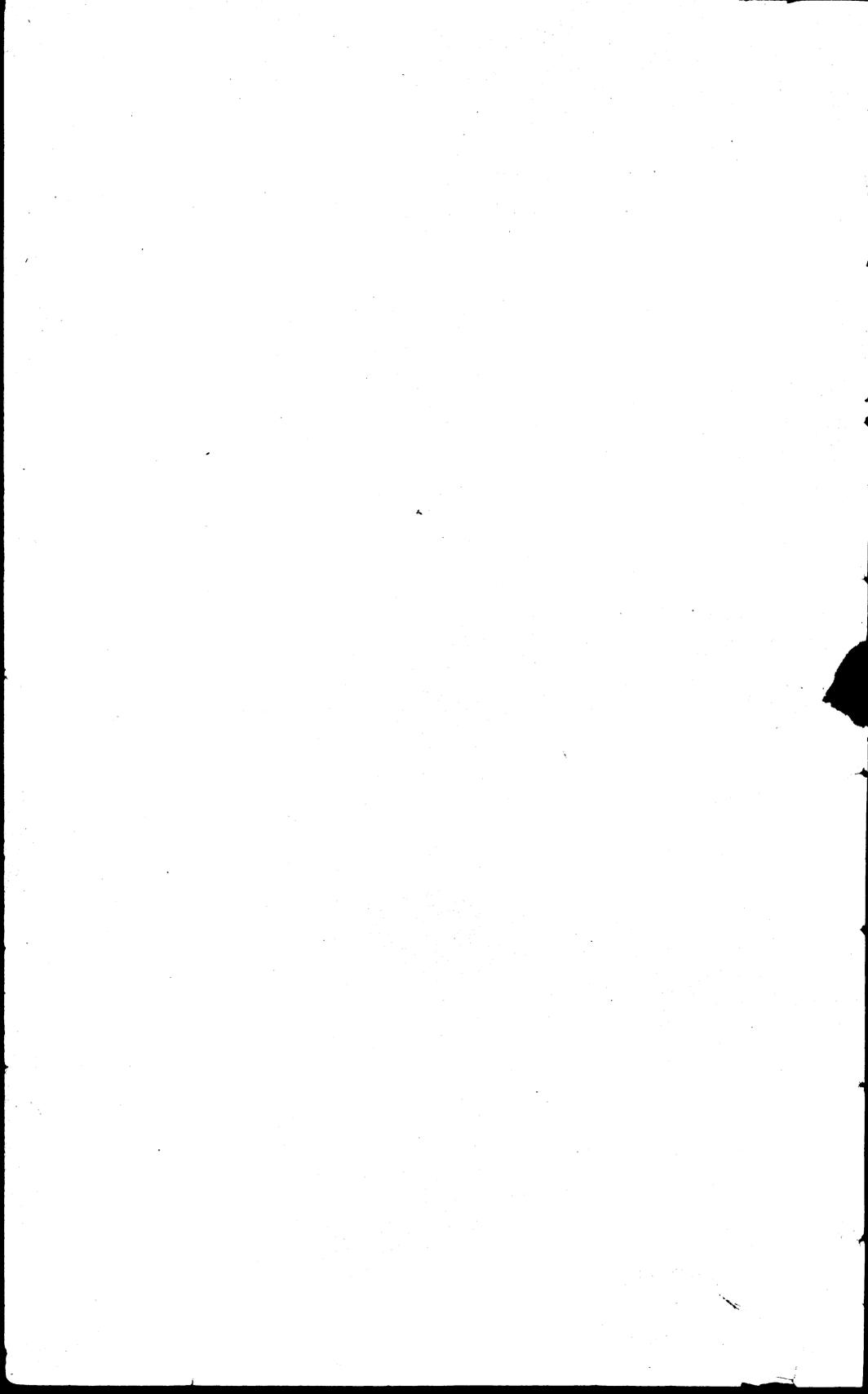
SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1931



*UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON: 1931*



THE OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Among the duties assigned to the War Department, when it was created by Congress under the act of August 7, 1789, were those "relative to Indian affairs."

On March 11, 1824, a Bureau of Indian Affairs was organized in the War Department. At the head of this bureau was Thomas L. McKenney. He was charged with the administration of the fund for the civilization of the Indians, under regulations established by the department, the examination of the claims arising out of the laws regulating the intercourse with Indian tribes, and the routine correspondence with his representatives in the field, the superintendents, agents and subagents. On September 30, 1830, Samuel S. Hamilton became chief. He was succeeded by Elbert Herring about a year later.

The office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs was created in the War Department by the act of July 9, 1832. Subject to the Secretary of War and the President, the commissioner was to have "the direction and management of all Indian affairs and all matters arising out of Indian relations."

Two years later, on June 30, 1834, an act was passed "to provide for the organization of the Department of Indian Affairs." Certain agencies were established, others abolished. This act, considered the organic law of the Indian Department, provided for subagents, interpreters, and other employees, the payment of annuities, the purchase and distribution of supplies, etc.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs passed from military to civil control when the Department of the Interior was created by the act of March 3, 1849.

Under section 441 of the Revised Statutes "The Secretary of the Interior is charged with the supervision of public business relating to * * * the Indians," and section 463 provides that "The Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior and agreeable to such regulations as the President may prescribe, have the management of all Indian affairs and of all matters arising out of Indian relations."

Commissioners of Indian Affairs

Commissioner	State	Date	Secretary
Herring, Elbert.....	New York.....	July 10, 1832	Cass. ¹
Harris, Carey A.....	Tennessee.....	July 4, 1836	Cass and Poinsett. ¹
Crawford, T. Hartley.....	Pennsylvania.....	Oct. 22, 1838	Poinsett ¹ to Marcy. ¹
Medill, William.....	Ohio.....	Oct. 28, 1845	Marcy ¹ and Ewing. ²
Brown, Orlando.....	Kentucky.....	May 31, 1849	Ewing.
Lea, Luke.....	Mississippi.....	July 1, 1850	Ewing to Stuart.
Manypenny, George W.....	Ohio.....	Mar. 24, 1853	McClelland and Thompson.
Denver, James W.....	California.....	Apr. 17, 1857	Thompson.

¹ Secretaries of War.

² Ewing and all following Secretaries of the Interior.

Commissioners of Indian Affairs—Continued

Commissioner	State	Date	Secretary
Mix, Charles E.	District of Columbia	June 14, 1858	Thompson.
Denver, James W.	California	Nov. 8, 1858	Do.
Greenwood, Alfred B.	Arkansas	May 4, 1859	Do.
Dole, William F.	Illinois	Mar. 13, 1861	Smith to Harlan.
Cooley, Dennis N.	Iowa	July 10, 1865	Harlan and Browning.
Bogy, Lewis V.	Missouri	Nov. 1, 1866	Browning.
Taylor, Nathaniel G.	Tennessee	Mar. 29, 1867	Browning and Cox.
Parker, Ely S.	District of Columbia	Apr. 21, 1869	Cox and Delano.
Walker, Francis A.	Massachusetts	Nov. 21, 1871	Delano.
Smith, Edward P.	New York	Mar. 20, 1873	Delano and Chandler.
Smith, John Q.	Ohio	Dec. 11, 1875	Chandler and Schurz.
Hayt, Ezra A.	New York	Sept. 27, 1877	Schurz.
Trowbridge, Roland E.	Michigan	Mar. 15, 1880	Do.
Price, Hiram	Iowa	May 4, 1881	Kirkwood and Teller.
Atkins, John D. C.	Tennessee	Mar. 21, 1885	Lamar.
Oberly, John H.	Illinois	Oct. 10, 1888	Vilas.
Morgan, Thomas J.	Rhode Island	June 10, 1889	Noble.
Browning, Daniel M.	Illinois	Apr. 17, 1893	Smith and Francis.
Jones, William A.	Wisconsin	May 3, 1897	Bliss and Hitchcock.
Leupp, Francis E.	District of Columbia	Dec. 7, 1904	Hitchcock, Garfield, and Ballinger.
Valentine, Robert G.	Massachusetts	June 16, 1909	Ballinger and Fisher.
Sells, Cato	Texas	June 2, 1913	Lane and Payne.
Burke, Charles H.	South Dakota	Apr. 1, 1921	Fall, Work, West, and Wilbur.
Rhoads, Charles J.	Pennsylvania	July 1, 1929	Wilbur.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: We have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of the Office of Indian Affairs for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1931.

FOREWORD

Any governmental unit which has operated one hundred years has passed through a realm of experience and experiment. The Office of Indian Affairs has, during the past fiscal year, drawn on this fund of experience, adapting it, of course, in the light of modern practices to the reaching needs of the American Indian. It has strengthened the technical services. It has focused attention on basic, social, and economic facts underlying Indian problems. It has reorganized the bureau services to meet present-day requirements. The six thousand workers who compose the Indian Service have been aided during the past year by support, help, and stimulus received from the Congress, from related governmental services, Federal, State, and local, and from the semiofficial and voluntary organizations.

This past year has shown evidence of a continuing and an increasing public interest in Indian affairs. Committees of both the Senate and House of Representatives have visited reservations, accompanied by representatives of the Washington office. These visits have afforded the field staff opportunity to discuss realistically the work of the service.

It is the intention of this office to continue to stress the importance of the home and economic life of the Indian, in order that we may have a basis upon which programs of health and education can be developed.

On March 30, 1931, after more than a year's study and planning, we announced that a complete reorganization of the bureau had been put into effect. Directors of high technical and professional ability have been placed in charge of the five field divisions of health, education, agricultural extension and industry, forestry, and irrigation. These are grouped under two assistants to the commissioners; one in charge of human relations, the other in charge of property. The assistant to the commissioner on human relations is directly responsible to the commissioners for the coordination of the divisions of health, education, and agricultural extension and industry. All personnel problems and policies are being worked out by him. The

assistant to the commissioner in charge of property is to be directly responsible to the commissioners for all activities dealing with the guardianship of Indian property, tribal and individual, and of land, irrigation, and forestry. His duty is to keep the activities of his sections in harmony with the plans and projects of the human relations phase of the service.

We feel the reorganization has already made the Washington office more responsive to the needs of the field.

If we are to preserve the best qualities of the Indian race and thereby enrich our Nation's cultural heritage, it is essential that we have sympathetic cooperation coupled with an assumption of responsibility by the local white community, the county and State governments.

EDUCATION¹

The purpose of education for any indigenous peoples at the present day is to help these peoples, both as groups and as individuals, to adjust themselves to modern life, protecting and preserving as much of their own way of living as possible, and capitalizing their economic and cultural resources for their own benefit and their contribution to modern civilization.

Accordingly, if the Indian Service were starting afresh on the task of Indian education, with what is now known of the processes of change and adjustment through schools and other agencies, it would undoubtedly begin with the Indian people in their own environment or in some comparable environment in which they could develop their own resources. It would employ other methods than some of those that have been employed—it would not use to any extent the reservation, "rations," or distant boarding schools for young children. But we are not starting afresh, and can not; one kind of a philosophy and one kind of a system have been established a long time. The basic Indian Service educational problem, therefore, is to work over from a more or less conventional institutional conception of education to one that is local and individual. It means abandoning boarding schools wherever possible, eliminating small children from the larger boarding schools, setting up day schools or making arrangements with local public schools to receive these children, providing the necessary family follow-up for such children, and directing the boarding schools into specialized purposes, at least partly vocational; in the meantime all these boarding schools (those that should be abandoned soon as well as those that have a degree of permanence) should be made as effective educationally as it is possible to make them, utilizing Indian arts and crafts

¹The Indian education problem in the United States is not an isolated problem, but one of a series of situations involving indigenous peoples throughout the world. The United States has more of these situations than it has cared to recognize in any effective way—Alaska has Indians and Eskimos, and in Porto Rico, the Hawaiian Islands, the Philippines, Guam, Samoa, and the Virgin Islands the same problem of a native, or at least a different racial group presents itself, to say nothing of the millions of negroes in continental United States. That the same situation is recognized elsewhere in the world is suggested by the programs in South Africa, Mexico, and Peru. The United States itself has become responsible, at one time or another, for educational programs of similar difficulty in independent countries like the Dominican Republic—particularly during the years 1917-1924—and Haiti up to the present. Determination of a program of Indian education in continental United States and Alaska, therefore, involves more than a few hundred thousand American Indians—it would have significance for the United States and possibly to some extent for the rest of the world.

and Indian culture generally wherever these exist or can be revived, and developing throughout the service at all levels a staff of workers who understand the new point of view.

Some progress on all phases of this program can be reported for the past year.

INDIAN EDUCATION IN LOCAL COMMUNITIES

Opportunities to put Indian children into local schools rather than Government boarding schools exceeded the available financial resources in 1930-31; only by reducing the allotment rate to the school districts was it possible to act upon pending applications for the new year. Reports already received show more than 43,000² Indian children in public schools for the year ended June 30, 1931. "There is little racial prejudice anywhere against Indian children," the supervisor assigned to public school relations reports, "and the teachers take considerable pride in seeing the Indian child develop alongside the white child." Care is being taken, of course, not to rush the matter of public-school attendance for Indian children. Nevertheless, the number of school districts with which contracts for tuition were made increased from nearly 900 in 1929-30 to nearly a thousand in 1930-31, and if to these are added the numerous districts in Oklahoma aided by special appropriation, the Federal Government had tuition arrangements with 2,568 school districts involving 36,753² Indian children, an increase of 341 districts and 10,055 pupils over last year. Three boarding schools were closed during the year—Mekusukey, Okla., Fort Bidwell, Calif., and Fort Mojave, Ariz. None of these schools were closed until it became clear that they were serving no useful purpose and would have to be built up at needless expense if they were to be used at all. Mekusukey was the old Seminole school. It is significant that among the Seminole Indians, with cooperation between local and Federal officials on school attendance, the number of days actually attended by the Indian children was three times as great in 1930-31 as it was in 1929-30. Seven of the largest boarding schools no longer carry any grades below the fourth and four of these now enroll no pupils below junior and senior high school grades. In 1929-30 slightly more than half the pupils in the so-called "nonreservation" boarding schools were in junior and senior high-school grades; now nearly three-fourths are so classified.

Recent changes in supervisory and teaching personnel have been based largely on the change in point of view in education. Last year's report mentioned additional professional staff at the Washington office and in the field. Special supervision in elementary education, secondary education, home economics, and trade and industrial training has been developed. By the end of the year the position of district superintendent—a type of general inspection and supervision covering large areas—had been abolished. Three of the new professionally qualified superintendents of Indian schools in the highest grade were assigned to the direction of local educational programs in three of the most important and difficult jurisdictions. Joe

² Differences between these two figures are due to the number of Indian children for whom tuition is not paid.

Jennings, a former General Education Board man in Tennessee, was appointed superintendent of education for the Pine Ridge Reservation in South Dakota. R. M. Tisinger, a Cornell graduate specially trained in rural education and with experience in reclaimed areas elsewhere in the world, was placed in charge of the educational program for the Pima and Papago of the Southwest. J. Arthur Anderson, from the University of Minnesota, was made superintendent of education for the combined Turtle Mountain and Fort Totten Reservations, with the special task of building up the newly opened consolidated Indian school at Turtle Mountain, N. Dak. This is one of the most significant ventures in Indian education, representing, as it does, not only a departure from the boarding school to the local community school, but an interesting cooperative effort by the Federal Government and the State of North Dakota.

To secure further emphasis on localized direction of educational enterprise, we have recently filled administrative vacancies as heads of some of our largest schools with professionally equipped educators trained to meet community needs. The new head of Haskell Institute, Dr. Robert D. Baldwin, is a former president of a successful State teachers' college and is well known for his work in school administration and finance. At Flandreau, S. Dak., a University of Michigan man, B. J. Brophy, is developing a program of vocational training based on the needs of the Indian youth of the Northwest; and at Phoenix and Genoa Indian Schools two successful school superintendents, Carl H. Skinner of Nebraska and Herman Bogard of Wisconsin, with advanced training at the Universities of California and Wisconsin, respectively, are seeking to adapt their schools to meet the educational needs of the immediate region in which they are located.

Probably the most significant step in the effort to relate education more closely to individual Indian needs and the local community is the establishment of the position of "visiting teacher" (school social worker) to work between the home and the school. Eight such positions were made possible in the 1932 budget, and the first trained visiting teacher in the Indian Service, Miss Dorothy Deane, of Kansas, went on duty at Lac du Flambeau, Wis., just after the close of the year. Workers of this type of training and experience have proved to be exceedingly valuable in both urban and rural areas in situations similar to those found among Indian families, and it is believed that they are essential in making the transition between boarding school and local school attendance. We still have in the Indian Service "day-school representatives" whose functions vary from that of attendance officer to local school supervisor, and we shall probably continue to employ a certain number of these, but as rapidly as resources permit it is planned to supplement these with trained social case workers (visiting teachers) to help make the necessary adjustments between home and school.

COURSE OF STUDY

If Indians are to adapt themselves successfully to modern life with as little cultural loss as possible, it is essential, on the one hand, that Indian children in the schools have access to the same materials white

children have, and, on the other hand, that they use the materials that represent their own interests and their own heritage. State courses of study, rather than the former Indian Service course of study, have been suggested to teachers in the Indian Service as guides but which are by no means to be slavishly followed. Indeed, every teacher is urged to enrich and adopt the course of study he is using. "It is desirable to supplement this by all possible available sources of modern curriculum practice which stress child growth and development rather than subject matter," says a recent office letter to teachers. Among the Pueblos Marie Martinez, of San Ildefonso, has been teaching pottery making to children of her own village, visiting with them the collections in the recently opened anthropological laboratories at Santa Fe. Under the guidance of the demonstration teachers mentioned in last year's report teachers of young Indian children, especially those in the day schools, have been encouraging their children to use what they find in life about them. They urge them to write about their own Indian life, and to depict their own customs, their own legends, their own economic and social activities.

FEDERAL-STATE RELATIONS

It is assumed by some that the Federal Government is attempting to unload the Indian educational problem upon the States. This is not the fact. The historic Federal obligation in Indian education can not be denied. What is necessary, however, is a realization that Indian education is in no sense solely a Federal problem, but a State and local problem as well. When Congress in 1924 made all Indians citizens it served notice that Indians could no longer be overlooked in the citizenry of any State. Most of the States do recognize the joint problem and some of them, Minnesota for example, have taken a conspicuously fine attitude toward Indians and Indian education. At the Milwaukee meeting of the National Council of State Superintendents and Commissioners of Education in December, 1930, the following resolution was adopted:

In order that our Indian population may be strong, intelligent, and useful citizens of the United States—

Be it resolved, That we favor cooperative effort on the part of the State and Federal Governments to secure for the Indians at all times favorable living conditions, health, and good education.

To the end that they may enjoy all the advantages of equal educational opportunity, we favor their admission to the public schools of the State wherever these schools can be made available, on such terms of immediate and continuing financial assistance by the Federal Government as will be just to the State and the communities where they reside.

The committee which prepared this resolution was composed of J. M. McConnell, Bertha R. Palmer, John Vaughan, and A. Montoya, heads of the school systems in the States of Minnesota, North Dakota, Oklahoma, and New Mexico—States which together have more than half the Indian children of school age.

At this meeting the representatives of the Office of Indian Affairs put forth the following proposals in the form of "suggested next steps in Federal-State cooperation in Indian education":

1. Furnish to the State education authorities the most recent accurate data we can get as to the location of Indian children of school age in their States.

2. Wherever State and local communities are willing and able to take over the schooling of Indian children, give them every possible encouragement and help.

3. Study carefully each existing boarding-school situation, to determine whether the school is one that should be closed soon, continued for some other purpose, or maintained indefinitely.

4. Put our existing Indian schools into a position where they constitute a real part of the educational program of the State, using State courses of study wherever possible as a basis and meeting State requirements in so far as these are consistent with an education planned to meet the needs of the Indian children.

5. Make better tuition arrangements, using tuition payment in particular as a means for getting a better quality of education for both whites and Indians; better qualified teachers, health follow-up, hot lunch, visiting teacher (school social worker) to work between the school and the home.

6. Develop a more modern type of supervision:

(a) Supervisors from the Indian Office who seek to help the people in the field, rather than merely to inspect; these supervisors to visit public and private schools where Indian children are as well as Government Indian schools.

(b) In States where numbers warrant, a State supervisor of Indian education as part of the staff of the department of public instruction, working directly under the State superintendent or commissioner of education.

The most important step taken under this program was the appointment by the Indian Bureau of a State supervisor for Indian education in Oklahoma, the State having by far the greater number of Indians. The new appointee, George C. Wells, who was selected from a list of civil-service eligibles, is himself an Oklahoman, a graduate of the State university, with advanced training at Teachers College, Columbia University, and has had experience in Oklahoma in the Cherokee country, had served as State high-school supervisor, and at the time of his appointment was secretary to the State board of education.

FINANCING THE NEW PROGRAM

There are further steps that can be taken in the program of developing local day school and public school attendance. Reduction of enrollments in the large schools is possible regardless of a decision as to the abandonment of some of the schools. This would be by no means a radical step, and it has the further advantage of simplifying the problem of financing. Boarding school education is considerably more expensive than any other kind, even where carried out at the extremely low cost prevailing in the Federal Indian Service. By reducing the enrollment of a number of the schools we not only can lessen the institutional difficulties but we can release some of the money badly needed for the program of local and community education. It is estimated that the same sum of money that is required for 100 children of elementary school age in a boarding school will provide an adequate educational program, including necessary food, clothing, and follow-up service, for at least half as many more if expended in the local community, and with better ultimate results. This fact is of special importance at the present time, when Indian parents, often against their own best judgment, are tempted to send their small children to the boarding school if they anticipate difficulty in feeding and clothing them at home. It is both better economy and better education to leave the children in their own homes.

INDIAN PARTICIPATION

That the Indians themselves should be consulted regarding these and other plans for education of their children is axiomatic. We welcome signs of initiative on the part of Indians to work themselves free from dependence and take an interest in their own educational affairs. In the case of one tribe, the Choctaw, the Indian Office recently arranged a special plan of consultation in connection with the plans for education of the Indian children. Under the law we spend for them some \$55,000 annually of tribal funds for schooling. The principal chief of the tribe, Ben Dwight, has drawn up the plan whereby, in order to secure the education of Choctaw children, particularly orphans, in public schools rather than in institutions, children are to be placed in the families of other Indians. His plan contains some things that are difficult, of course, but the important point is that the Choctaw, through him (for Mr. Dwight is acting as the result of a decision formally reached at a meeting of the tribe), are not only determined to have their people part of the main current of American life instead of being isolated from it but are plunging in to do their own experimenting, as good citizens should, rather than wait for the Federal Government or the State government to act. An important aim of the Federal Government's program of Federal-State cooperation is to turn over to the State as many able Indian citizens as possible.

THE EXISTING SCHOOLS

The task of improving existing Indian schools, regardless of their ultimate disposition, has vigorously gone forward during the past year. Particularly significant have been additions and changes in personnel made possible by increased appropriations and the raising of standards. Mention has already been made of the appointment of heads of some of the most important schools. The qualifications set up for these positions included university training on a graduate basis in the field of educational administration, together with adequate experience in the same field. Equally significant are the changed requirements for educational positions elsewhere in the service. In the belief that the elementary teacher's position was of unsurpassed importance to the program, the requirements were again raised, this time to a minimum of three years of training above the high-school level, with special preparation for teaching children of the primary or intermediate state. Two-year normal graduates can no longer enter teaching positions in our service. In taking this step we are joining with the increasing number of communities that insist upon having teachers of young children as highly qualified as those teaching older children. Nearly all our new entrants are graduates of 4-year teachers' colleges or liberal-arts colleges furnishing teacher preparation. The entrance salary for elementary teachers was increased and of the 614 elementary teachers already in the service, 163, or 27 per cent, met the new requirements before they went into effect. Of this number 50 have a baccalaureate degree.

Another group of educational positions where improvement of standards is noteworthy is in home economics and in the girls' adviser and matron positions. Of the hundred or more teachers of home economics in our schools all but seven have degrees. There are 25 girls' advisers with a combination of college graduation and successful experience, and 14 more with at least three years of college work to their credit. Even among matrons—where an eighth grade requirement was in force only four years ago—a majority of the new entrants have one or more years of college training together with teaching experience. One could wish that a similar statement might be made for the so-called "boys' advisers" (formerly disciplinarians), but here the progress is necessarily slower because of a combination of factors. Nevertheless, even here there has been a measurable improvement. Through better requirements and in-service training we believe we are starting on a program that will mean improvement for the boys comparable with that brought about by Miss Edna Groves and her staff for the girls.

A number of new positions were made available as a result of congressional appropriations, the full effect of which will not be observable until well into the fiscal year 1932. Increased enrollments in primary grades and the successful effort to provide a full day of instruction in elementary grades made necessary the establishment of 38 new elementary teaching positions, 22 in boarding schools, and 16 in day schools. Lack of further funds made it necessary to postpone establishment of more elementary positions that were needed.

Under the direction of the newly appointed supervisor of trade and industrial education, new positions in the field of vocational education have been set up. There have been established to date 7 positions as head of industrial training department in the larger schools, 8 as shop instructor for senior high schools, and 7 as shop instructor for junior high schools. For new entrants and for those already in the service, special summer courses were provided early in the summer of 1931 at Colorado Agricultural College. Groups for in-service training have been organized at some of the larger Indian schools. A small group of Indian Service workers in this field met at Fort Collins June 10-14 to consider policies and practices in the administration of vocational education in Indian schools.

Other new positions made possible by congressional appropriations for 1932 are those for teachers of physical education, music, and fine arts. Besides strengthening Indian schools in accordance with the best practice in schools everywhere, these positions (especially those in fine arts) help in the utilization of Indian arts and crafts and other Indian resources.

Though introducing new standards and new personnel, we have sought to give due recognition to employees already in the service, provided their work was good and their attitude toward Indian people sympathetic. In a few cases involving brutality to Indian children we have had to dismiss employees from the service after charges had been preferred and the answers considered. In other cases, where employees lacked the technical educational requirements but have shown outstanding ability, we have had the much more

cheerful task of reallocating them to positions paying higher salaries. Funds have not been sufficient, however, to reallocate all whose positions should be reallocated.

We have tried to get a better handling of children in the boarding schools, both at admission and while in school. It is not always easy to steer between what may seem like cruel compulsion on the one hand and neglect of the child's best interests on the other. A letter from the commissioner on February 7, 1931, in regard to small children, especially in the Navajo country, gave specific instructions that the "dragging-in" method of enrollment must be given up, and that there should be substituted "the lure of good facilities, good personnel, need of education." It appears that little, if any, actual loss of attendance occurred as a result of this policy, and the gain in good will seemed real. With regard to attitudes toward Indian children in school, the office emphatically does not and will not tolerate flogging. On various occasions during the past year cases of corporal punishment have been summarily dealt with. This policy will be vigorously continued. Much more important, however, as we conceive it, is the constructive effort we have been making to put into the schools men and women trained in modern methods of handling boys and girls and sufficiently resourceful that they will not need to use crude methods of discipline. It is manifestly difficult to transform the attitudes of school and agency employees overnight, but we believe progress is being made.

Another improvement in the conduct of the schools is the gradual abandonment of formal school examinations, which used to be given to even the smallest children. A merely negative regulation on examinations would not bring about the desired result, but new teachers and new supervisors are gradually lessening emphasis upon formal examinations even in the most conventionally conducted of our schools.

GUIDANCE AND PLACEMENT

Securing employment for the Indians was the object sought in the second deficiency act of 1931 and a provision of the Interior Department appropriation act for 1932. It was obvious that the very difficulties which led to this legislation would militate against much success in the work. Nevertheless more has been accomplished than seemed possible. A combination of the new resources with what had survived of the traditional "outing system" in connection with the boarding schools made it possible to maintain employment work of one kind or another in 10 locations in 1931. Placements were reported from these centers as follows: Kansas City, 160; Minneapolis, 55; Los Angeles, 783; Salt Lake City, 90; Phoenix, 531; Riverside, 433; Berkeley, 209; San Carlos, 1,057. It should be stated at once that fully two-thirds of the 3,318 placements reported were only temporary, but even this is probably a creditable showing when the comparatively small total Indian population and the marginal character of most Indian employment are taken into account. It will be necessary in the future to distinguish more sharply between guidance and junior placement as a part of the educational program for Indian youth and adult employment, but this

will probably have to wait upon the appointment of a full-time director of Indian employment.

One of the hopeful features of educational guidance and placement program is the number of qualified Indian youth who have taken advantage of the newly created Government loan fund to secure higher education or specialized training.

COOPERATION WITH OUTSIDE ORGANIZATIONS

One of the most characteristic features of American education is the cooperation of a public agency with nonpublic organizations, and the Indian Service in its educational work has taken full advantage of this method. During the past year the Scout organizations have been particularly helpful; the Scout institutes, created for leaders of scouting among both boys and girls, afforded valuable training for persons interested in Indian education. Education through missionary groups is still an important feature of Indian work. Other agencies, with which there was helpful cooperation in the field of education during 1931, were: The Indian Committee of the National Conference of Social Work, the President's Illiteracy Commission, the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection, the National Advisory Commission on Education, the American Council on Education (which set up "criteria of achievement" for various positions in our service), and the Institute for Government Research. Through this latter organization some of the other forms of cooperation were made effective; the institute made possible, in part, the institutes for scout leaders; it assisted in the training of new entrants to our service; it furnished a worker who studied the important and difficult "boys' adviser" situation. The Institute for Government Research also assisted us in holding the training institutes for the advisers, and it has recently made possible an investigation by one of our own staff, a well-trained Indian woman, of the higher education opportunities and needs for Indian youth at existing colleges and universities.

ALASKAN EDUCATION

The administrative change whereby responsibility for education in Alaska was transferred to the Office of Indian Affairs in March, 1931, is particularly important as an indication of a national unified policy for the education of various indigenous groups. More important than this, however, is the fact that the Alaskan education enterprise has been carried out in the past with a different philosophy and different practice. In contrast to the Indian Service, with its boarding schools, the Office of Education in Alaska until very recently confined its efforts to local community schools and a program of education that took into account in an amazing way the health and social and economic life of the native group. The Alaska program, therefore, represented the other extreme from the Indian policy in the States. There are undoubtedly elements of strength and weakness in both plans; the important point is that the Indian Service now has the opportunity to weigh the results and utilize the advantages of both.

HEALTH

During the past year a larger number of Indians sought medical and hospital relief. Considerable progress can also be reported in general preventive measures and sanitation.

The interruption of hospital treatment and medical care for trivial reasons continues to constitute a problem and must be overcome gradually through educational procedures. Attendance upon rodeos, fairs, and various types of outdoor entertainment as carried on during the summer season are common excuses for removing children and adults from hospitals and sanatoria, before the period of such hospital or sanatoria care is complete.

The public health phases of the general health work have been developed progressively. The number of public-health or field nurses has been increased. The medical personnel at agencies, school special physicians, and others are working to an increasing degree toward the fuller development of health activities, all of which are fostered and extended by the medical directors most of whom are on detail from the United States Public Health Service. Other Federal, State, county, local, and voluntary health organizations are cooperating. At the present time a number of States are actively working with the Indian Service to improve health for Indians within their borders. The Committee on Indian Affairs of the State and Provincial Health Authorities of North America continues to function actively and wholeheartedly toward the development of these cooperative measures as well as for the purpose of disseminating, to the several States where the Indian lives, information and facilities having to do with laboratory, clinical, and diagnostic facilities. As reported last year, in several of these States cooperative measures are being carried forward under which health workers of the Indian Service are working in conjunction with and under the general direction of similar State activities.

Increased attention has been given during the past year to the more accurate collection and reporting of vital statistics and the collection of morbidity data.

The United States Public Health Service is continuing the detail of personnel to the Indian Field Service and in addition offers the services of medical officers, field directors, and sanitary engineers, as well as of specially trained medical officers of the National Institute of Health in connection with special problems relating to the cause and transmission of disease. These services include the assignment of medical officers to act as medical directors for special investigations of sanitary and health conditions, for the routine study of water supplies, sewage disposal, milk production, and control of venereal conditions. The laboratories of the State departments of health were also made available as well as the services of consultant specialists and other personnel.

Tuberculosis, trachoma, and diseases of infancy and childhood are major health problems among Indians. The facilities of many of the general hospitals have been extended to make provision for beds for the care of Indians suffering from tuberculosis. General and special procedures in connection with the conduct of hospitals and

sanatoria are being developed with the purpose of effecting further improvements. Emphasis has been placed on the educational program to bring a closer knowledge to Indians of the factors having to do with disease prevention and the maintenance of good health. Special attention to these measures is given in the care of those suffering from tuberculosis, to maternal and infancy welfare, improved dietary, and to the sick and aged.

A very encouraging feature of the Indian medical service conducted in its hospitals is the increasing number of live births in such institutions. During 1928, 595 live births were reported; 816 were reported for 1929; 1,099 for 1930; and 1,356 for 1931. The total number of patients treated in hospitals and sanatoria is also increasing with the increase of total beds available. During 1928, 34,790 patients were treated, 37,511 were treated in 1929, 38,536 in 1930, and 39,995 in 1931. The total days of hospital treatment rendered for the same years were: 631,463 for 1928, 677,241 for 1929, 768,160 for 1930, and 866,507 for 1931.

Approximately 30,000 examinations for trachoma were made by special physicians (not including examinations made by hospital, agency, and school physicians) during the year, of which number slightly more than 4,000, or 13.8 per cent, were diagnosed as positive. The number of surgical operations performed on trachoma cases was 1,330 and those otherwise treated totaled 2,175. In addition to the work carried forward for the detection, care, and treatment of trachoma, this group of special physicians has been increasingly active in the treatment of other surgical conditions, namely, infected tonsils, and adenoids, and in the surgical treatment of tuberculous glands. This group of physicians steadily advanced the educational phase of their work as carried forward in their daily contact with groups of Indians suffering from trachoma and allied conditions.

Of the contagious and infectious diseases reported, impetigo occurred almost twice as frequently during 1931 as in 1930. A slight increase in the number of cases of scabies was also reported. These conditions prevail particularly in the larger boarding schools where constant vigilance and persistent care and treatment are necessary for their control. The occurrence of measles during the year was less than for 1930, 1,331 cases being reported for 1931 as against 1,708 for 1930. Fewer cases of whooping cough were also reported, 679 cases for 1931 as against 1,069 for 1930. Influenza on the other hand had a heavier incidence during 1931 than the previous year, something over 6,500 cases being reported for 1931 as against 3,597 for 1930. Chickenpox showed an increase during the past year, 1,289 cases being reported as against 823 for 1930. During the year, 78 cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis were reported as against 35 for 1930. Fifteen cases of infantile paralysis occurred during this period as against 9 for 1930. Fifty-nine cases of smallpox were reported, of which number 25 occurred on the Colville Reservation, Wash. Sixty-seven cases of diphtheria were reported for 1931 as against 130 cases for 1930.

The total number of vaccinations and inoculations performed during the year as reported to the office was 29,437 classified as follows:

smallpox, 1,274; antityphoid fever, 5,991; diphtheria immunizations, 12,569; other vaccinations and inoculations, 603, of which number 270 were for Rocky Mountain spotted fever.

The following hospitals authorized in 1930 were completed during the year: Fort Belknap Hospital which added 37 beds; Tongue River Hospital which added 32 beds; Turtle Mountain Hospital which added 27 beds; Pawnee and Ponca Hospital, 47 beds; Pine Ridge Hospital, 47 beds; and Hayward Hospital, 47 beds. Each of these institutions has a capacity of 47 beds, two being new and the other four being replacement hospitals.

The following hospitals were authorized for 1931: San Xavier Sanatorium, Tucson, Ariz., 35 beds, preliminary estimates being made; Hopi-Navajo Sanatorium, Winslow, Ariz., 45 beds, authorized by second deficiency act, title to site up for approval and plans being prepared; Pipestone Hospital, Minnesota, 36 beds, under construction; Winnebago Hospital, Nebraska, 60 beds, estimates of cost being prepared and construction started; Walker River Hospital, Nevada, 30 beds, completed and ready for use; Clinton Hospital, Oklahoma, 30 beds, plans being completed; Tomah Hospital, Wisconsin, 41 beds, under construction.

The following hospitals were remodeled or equipped with additions: Phoenix Sanatorium, boys' building to replace six old 4-bed cottages; Choctaw Hospital in Mississippi, tuberculosis annex; Shawnee Sanatorium, Oklahoma, an infirmary for the care of bed-fast patients.

The addition of tuberculosis sanatoria during the coming year, notably Albuquerque Sanatorium and Sioux Sanatorium at Pierre, S. Dak., each with a capacity of approximately 100 beds, will establish much needed facilities for the care and treatment of Indian patients suffering from this disease.

Cooperative arrangements whereby hospital and sanatorium facilities in State, county, and municipal institutions may be made available for the care and treatment of Indians should be encouraged in order to make use of existing institutions now under operation. With mutually agreeable arrangements this character of service may be rendered at a minimum of cost to the Indian Service, particularly in States with considerable Indian population and where extensive systems of sanatoria are now in operation.

General physical improvement in existing Indian Service institutions has been brought about to some extent as well as improvements in the conduct of such institutions. Further improvements along these lines are indicated in order that these hospitals and sanatoria may conform to what are recognized as minimum standards for the care and welfare of their patients.

The gratuity appropriation for health purposes for the year was \$3,073,000, plus \$65,000 reappropriated from 1930 funds, a net increase of \$479,400 over 1930. The following tabulation shows this appropriation over a 3-year period:

Comparative statement of health appropriations

	Fiscal year 1930			Fiscal year 1931			Fiscal year 1932		
	Regular act	Deficiency acts	Total	Regular act	Deficiency acts	Total	Regular act	Deficiency acts	Total
General purposes.....	\$623,500	\$134,500	\$758,000	\$758,000	-----	\$758,000	\$943,000	-----	\$943,000
Support of hospitals.....	1,520,100	500	1,520,600	2,008,000	\$38,000	2,046,000	2,282,000	\$27,500	2,309,500
Construction of hospitals.....	450,000	265,000	715,000	372,000	250,000	622,000	825,000	150,000	975,000
Total.....	2,593,600	400,000	2,993,600	3,138,000	288,000	3,426,000	4,050,000	177,500	4,227,500

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION AND INDUSTRY

The division of agricultural extension and industry was organized this year for the expressed purpose of rendering more direct assistance to the Indian in the solution of his home and economic problems. The first essentials to a satisfactory home life are an adequate food supply, proper clothing, and a comfortable shelter. With these things in mind, the representatives of the division of extension and industry (in cooperation with the other branches of the service, the State and local agencies, and the Indians themselves) are endeavoring to formulate a program that will enable the Indians to improve their social and economic status.

The extension field staff consists of a director, 4 supervisors of extension, 23 agricultural extension agents, 10 home extension agents, 221 farm agents or farmers, 62 stockmen, and 40 dairymen. The farm agents, stockmen, and dairymen are the key men in extension work because they have direct contact with the Indians. They are supervised and assisted by the agricultural extension agents, the home extension agents, and the supervisors. While the agricultural and home extension agents spend most of their time working with farm agents, stockmen, and dairymen, they do considerable work directly with the Indians. The supervisors and the director devote their time to organizing and supervising the work of the other employees in the division. The supervisors and the director have also assisted in making several fact-finding surveys that have been conducted on certain of the reservations for the purpose of determining what kind of programs would be most desirable for the various reservations under consideration.

On those reservations having agricultural extension agents and home extension agents, definite agricultural and home programs are being developed. For example, the extension agronomy programs this year are being built around: (a) Increasing the quantity of food and crops grown; (b) soil improvement by the use of rotation and soil-building crops; (c) weed control by mowing, clean cultivation, seeding to permanent crops, and, where practicable, the application of chemicals; (d) weed prevention by the use of clean tested seed; (e) crop disease control; and (f) better farm management by the utilization of sounder business principles and more scientific cultural practices.

During the past year special emphasis was placed on home gardens and the increase in the number of gardens planted was quite noticeable. The extension agent for the Standing Rock Reservation reports that as a result of the extension campaign for more gardens, 497 of the 618 families on the reservation planted gardens. Many of the other extension agents were equally successful in getting the Indians of their reservations to plant gardens. The garden, because of its importance in providing a food supply for the Indian home, is looked upon as one of the most essential projects of the entire extension program.

In the improvement of his livestock, the Indian is making real progress. More than 2,000 head of purebred and high-grade animals were selected during this year for the Indians by extension representatives.

Progress has been made also in the improvement of the school dairy herds. Several hundred inferior cows have been removed from the herds and replaced by a higher grade and more profitable type, and a large number of bulls with uncertain breedings have been replaced with sires of known breeding and performance.

Another activity which is fostered by the extension division and which is receiving a hearty response is the organization of farm chapters. The membership in these organizations varies from a few hundred on small reservations to several thousand on others. The Southern Navajo Reservation chapters in Arizona and New Mexico have a membership of 2,600. Many of these chapter organizations have built their own community houses for carrying on various activities of the chapter.

The 10 agricultural extension agents employed during the calendar year 1930 report that in their efforts to assist the Indians they made 1,962 personal farm and home visits. The Indians showed their interest in extension work by making 2,155 personal calls and 1,118 telephone calls to the agents' offices for information and advice.

To teach the Indians improved practices, the agents held 141 method demonstration meetings which were attended by 6,584 Indians. The Indians show increasing interest in poultry, swine, and dairy cows, though their principal livestock enterprises are still cattle and sheep—and probably always will be.

The extension division, cooperating with the extension services in the respective States and counties, is conducting 4-H club work with the Indian boys and girls. 4-H club work is an educational movement to teach boys and girls improved practices in farming and home making. Each individual who is participating uses recommended methods to carry on a project which must create, preserve, or conserve something of economic importance. Some typical projects are raising a litter of pigs under sanitary conditions; growing an acre of corn according to modern farming principles; preserving 10 quarts of vegetables for winter consumption; purchasing the material for and making an economical, suitable, and becoming dress; and rearranging a kitchen for convenience.

This 4-H club work has a real appeal to the Indian boys and girls and every year several hundred of them compete with their white friends for prizes which are offered by various organizations and

the State and county fair associations. The encouraging thing is that the Indian boys and girls usually win more than their share of the prizes. Of course, the real value of this work is not in the prizes won, but in the increased knowledge and skill which the Indians are acquiring and the food, clothing, and services which they are contributing to the family income.

The home extension work, which is still in its formative stages, will be built largely around sanitation and nutrition. However, clothing and home furnishings and equipment will receive considerable attention and some time will be devoted to the Indian arts and crafts. On the whole, the Indian women are responding very well to this extension work. In some homes, the Indians have literally been raised from the ground to chairs and beds and their food has actually been taken off of the earth and placed on tables.

IRRIGATION

DUTIES

Irrigation upon Indian reservations is practiced in 12 Western States. The irrigation division is charged with the investigation of new Indian irrigation projects, execution of programs approved by Congress, design and construction of works, and their maintenance and operation. It makes the collections of water charges on operating projects, and accounts for and disburses funds appropriated and collected for construction, operation and maintenance. It constructs wells for irrigation, stock watering, and for Indian schools and agencies. It attends to all drainage projects and flood-control works. It builds and operates hydroelectric plants. It furnishes engineering advice to the commissioner. Its public relations are similar to that of a publicly owned utility supplying water. Its consumers are the Indians actually owning farm lands under projects, whites leasing allotments from Indian owners, white owners successors to Indian patentees and white owners of non-Indian land adjacent to or within reservations whose lands have been included in Indian projects for more complete development.

POLICY AND OBJECTIVES

The irrigation policy of the Indian Office is dictated primarily by Congress and is an important element in the educational and welfare programs. The general policy regarding new projects is to furnish within reason irrigation facilities for lands wherever allotted to Indians. As to joint projects utilizing Indian allotments and white lands, the practice has been to weigh the economic advantage of joint storage and canal systems. In such cases the project is financed by reimbursable appropriations repayable by the individual landowners within the project. Assessments have been made annually since 1920, except on the San Carlos, Fort Hall, and a few other projects. However, collections of these assessments are not enforced against Indian owners, but must be repaid when the Indian title is extinguished.

Efficient operation in the interest of landowners, together with the defense of water rights and maintenance and betterment of

works, are the chief objectives on existing projects. In general, the maintenance charges are collected against white landowners of Indian leased lands and are advanced by Federal appropriations for Indian tribal and allotted lands not so leased.

Anticipating the eventual absorption of the Indians into the community, the immediate objectives of the irrigation division are the evaluation and classification of existing projects for the purpose of recommending their continuation or abandonment or gradual transfer to local districts; recommendation for the clearing of reimbursable charges; the simplification of accounting; the appraisalment of the present worth of irrigation works and the ascertainment of the maximum charges which such irrigated land may stand. An example of such a transaction is the final settlement, incorporated into legislation by the act of March 4, 1931, of the San Carlos project, referred to later, in which reimbursable charges of nearly \$1,400,000 have been canceled.

PROJECTS

Major Indian irrigation projects are the Wapato in Washington, Flathead in Montana, Wind River in Wyoming, Uintah in Utah, Fort Hall in Idaho, and San Carlos in Arizona. They range from 57,000 to 118,000 acres of irrigable land served by constructed ditches.

The Wapato project is self-supporting, construction charges are being amortized and the Indians pay their full share of operating charges. New construction during this year consisted of building the Satus unit pumping plant and canals for the irrigation of 6,000 acres.

On the Flathead project, contracts have been entered into with two irrigation districts formed under State law, the Mission and the Flathead, which include all white-owned land under the project except that known as the Jocko division. Negotiations are pending with this division, and when a contract is consummated with this district all assessments will be collected by the district organization as special taxes, thus insuring repayment of the Government's investment. The fiscal year 1931 saw the completion of Kickinhorse reservoir, miscellaneous ditches, and the building of many miles of transmission lines on the Mission and Camas divisions. The completion of this project involves an estimated expenditure of \$1,710,000. The Flathead Indians on tribal account receive a rental income for the occupancy and use for power and storage of Flathead Lake from the Rocky Mountain Power Co. This rental income is now \$1,000 per month. After the plant is in commercial operation, the revenue rises to \$60,000 per year and in succeeding years gradually increases until it reaches \$175,000 per year. The construction of the Flathead power development by the Rocky Mountain Power Co. has been started, and much work completed. On account of the depression, work has been discontinued for a year but the company plans to complete the project within the specified three years. Meanwhile the rental to the Indians is being paid. In addition the project as a whole will benefit by the use of 5,000 horsepower virtually at cost for pumping into the project works. During the past year the project has also purchased the local electrical distributing system in the vicinity of Polson, Mont., for use as a project enterprise.

The Uintah project is a collection of some 22 canals, serving both Indians and whites either jointly or under conveyance agreements between the parties. During the year the Federal court vacated its order for a water commissioner and at the present time the water is being distributed by a commissioner agreed upon by the project and the white water companies.

The Fort Hall project is largely complete except for the Michaud unit which has been authorized by Congress. Claims arising out of restrictions of legislation, for overflow by reservoir and the Blackfoot River remain to be adjusted.

The San Carlos project is one of the most recent enterprises of the Indian Irrigation Service. It is a joint project, half white and half Pima Indian Reservation. For many years each had been utilizing waters of the Gila River as direct flow for irrigation. Now they unite jointly in securing stored water for the Coolidge Reservoir. As the year closes, the repayment contract required by legislation has been signed with the San Carlos irrigation and drainage district representing the white ownership. This provides for the initiation of operation and maintenance assessments in 1932 and construction charges in 1934. Sixty per cent of the lands are already under cultivation. The project charges will amount to a lien of approximately \$100 per acre, representing 50 per cent of the true market value. Congress has by legislation written off nearly \$1,400,000 of reimbursable charges on this project. The charges had accumulated and included certain items not concerned with irrigation, chief of which was the Sacaton Bridge.

A power plant at the Coolidge Reservoir will yield an estimated net revenue of \$30,000 per year for the benefit of the project. The project appears to be on a sound basis financially and an important step in the welfare program for the Pima and Papago Indians.

In these six major projects some 500,000 acres are served by constructed ditches and 300,000 acres are under actual cultivation. The Indians cultivate 20 per cent of this area, lessees from Indians 25 per cent, and white owners 55 per cent.

Among the many minor projects those in the State of Washington are of small importance, limited to 2,000 acres and largely self-operating. In Montana the small projects are the Blackfeet, Fort Belknap, Fort Peck, and Crow projects, aggregating 170,149 acres. The beginnings of these projects were long ago, most of them through the initiative of Congress, and it is probable that not much new construction will be required under present conditions.

In Nevada the small Walker River project is under litigation to establish the Indian water rights. This project can only be moderately successful due to conditions of climate. At Fallon, Nev., are small groups of Indians for whom a supply of water is purchased from the United States Reclamation Bureau.

On the Western Shoshone project on the Duck Valley reservation in Nevada and Idaho a suit has been initiated for the protection of Indian water rights. At present the Indians use an area of 6,000 acres for winter hay to carry range cattle. Investigations are under way for storage to increase these operations.

The Pine River project in Colorado is operated for joint Indian and white use with a very large number of small canals. The service has won the suit in the Federal court decreeing Indian water rights. There is now under consideration a plan to reorganize this project with modern canals and possibly provide for storage. It is proposed to rehabilitate 6,000 acres for the raising of hay to balance the great grazing lands in the vicinity.

Pueblo Indians in New Mexico have practiced irrigation on the Rio Grande for centuries and the irrigation division there acts in an advisory capacity and assists principally in respect to replacement of flumes or revision of canal alignment. During the year appropriations of \$325,000 were made by the United States to continue construction under the contract with the Rio Grande conservancy district.

There are a number of small projects ranging from 300 to 4,000 acres scattered throughout the Navajo, Hopi, and Zuni Reservations in New Mexico and Arizona. The water supply is irregular with tremendous silt volume and the lands are at high altitude and subject to frost. The economic utility of these projects can be justified by their proximity to adjacent grazing lands.

On the Camp McDowell project the city of Phoenix has purchased for the pumping of water for the city a tract of land in which the Indian water rights have been fully protected. On the San Carlos reservation a few hundred acres are under irrigation by power furnished from the Coolidge Dam.

Potentially the most important new project in the irrigation service is on the Colorado River reservation, Arizona, where 6,000 acres are already irrigated. The first reclamation of arid Indian land by irrigation undertaken by the Government was on the Colorado River reservation in 1867. It is hoped that approximately 100,000 acres can be irrigated by gravity water from the Colorado River. This reservation has the notable distinction of being reserved for Indians without reference to tribe, which may permit departure from the segregation idea. The project management has been under great difficulty in operation with insufficient funds due to the distress of cotton lessees during this past year.

In California the irrigated tracts, principally occupied by Mission Indians, are small and widely scattered and are operated by the Indians. These Indians are only slightly different from the Mexican-American citizens in the same communities and amalgamation into the local communities is possible. It is hoped that a plan for their gradual independence from Government wardship will be worked out during the coming years. Pala Reservation is an example. An economic survey has been made showing that the community and individual holding of grazing and highly developed irrigation property are \$926 per capita appraised present net worth allowing for United States lien.

Of the 150 minor projects and units the total area under constructed ditches is 240,000 acres, of which 90,000 are actually farmed. Indians farm 63 per cent of this acreage, lessees 26 per cent, and white purchasers of Indian land 11 per cent.

On the Navajo reservations in New Mexico and Arizona 600 wells or other devices for stock watering have been installed for sheep grazing. It is estimated that these facilities serve some 4,000,000 acres out of approximately 12,000,000 acres of grazing land on the jurisdiction. Gradual extension of stock water facilities continued during the year. In southern Arizona the development of stock watering wells and tanks for the Papago has been a continuing and successful policy. During the year negotiations have been started with the city of Tucson at its initiative for the joint use of the underground water of San Xavier, near Tucson.

FINANCIAL

The original construction cost of works of Indian irrigation is in round numbers, \$40,000,000. Repayments of \$1,500,000 have been made, leaving \$38,500,000 as the net construction investment of the United States. The accumulated uncollected and unassessed expenditure for operation and maintenance is \$7,500,000. These accumulations cover a period of 47 years.

The expenditure by the irrigation division for the fiscal year 1931 was \$1,697,421 for construction, \$747,798 for operation and maintenance, and \$132,200 for actual administrative overhead, a total of \$2,577,419. The collections for construction were \$140,000 and for operation and maintenance \$434,000.

ORGANIZATION

For some time after the Government adopted the policy of building irrigation projects to serve Indian lands the work was directed by the reservation superintendents with such occasional temporary technical assistance as might be available. Later, beginning in 1905 a small corps of engineers was employed. This organization was gradually increased as the work expanded. During the past year the irrigation division has been reorganized under the supervision of Maj. William S. Post, formerly connected with the State engineer's office of California, who was appointed director of irrigation on March 21, 1931. The division was reorganized in order to more efficiently perform its functions which involve principally engineering, legal, and accounting work. The organization as adopted at the end of the year will consist of a civil service personnel of 5 in Washington, a field office of 26 which will be located at Denver, Colo., and 79 at 4 district offices or on projects within the districts. This personnel consists of a director and an assistant to the director, located in Washington, an assistant director with headquarters in the field office, 1 special engineer, 1 supervising engineer at large, 4 district or supervising engineers, 1 field cost accountant, 4 attorneys, 8 project engineers, 15 assistant engineers, and such other technical and clerical assistants as are required. During the year district No. 1 has been combined with district No. 2 reducing the number of districts from five to four.

The division, in addition, employs under local civil service boards construction and maintenance employees, ditchriders, foremen, time-

keepers, shovel operators, mechanics, and laborers varying from 300 in the winter to 800 in the summer.

The total number of projects is 45—project being defined as “a large enterprise under a project manager or a group of separate units in a given region under one administrative manager.” The 45 projects are subdivided into 168 units. Of these units 117 are largely complete; 20 units are being completed under a definite program and 31 are to be examined as to their economic and social value. The management responsibility for operation and maintenance is shown in the following table—the irrigation service acting in an advisory capacity for statistical purposes and for inspection on all units.

Operating management	Number of units	
	Operated by	Maintained by
Indian irrigation division.....	71	84
Indian superintendents.....	14	7
Indians.....	69	63
Districts or associations.....	12	12
U. S. Reclamation Service.....	2	2
	168	168

It will be noted that the Indians themselves operate nearly as many projects as the irrigation division.

FORESTRY

On June 12, 1931, in an announcement indicating the purpose of the Interior Department to cooperate in every practicable way in the effort that was being made, under the leadership of the President, to restore confidence in the future of the lumber industry and to relieve the extreme economic depression that had for some time characterized this important source of national wealth, the general policy of restricting sales of timber on Indian lands was reaffirmed. In the annual report for the fiscal year 1925 attention was directed to the policy of restricting sales of timber on Indian lands to those cases in which the economic interest of a particular tribe demanded its sale or conditions were peculiarly favorable to a sale at advantageous prices. Both of these reasons were present on the Mescalero Reservation in New Mexico, and the latter one applied at the Klamath Reservation, where logging units were sold in 1926. In the report for 1926 reference was again made to the purpose of the Indian Service to achieve a sustained yield management at Klamath. A statement of this policy occupied the leading place in the report for 1927, with a reference to the declination of the service to accede to requests for offerings of large tracts on the Colville Reservation, Wash., the Fort Apache, Ariz., and the Klamath and Warm Springs, Oreg. In the reports for 1928 and 1929 the offering of large units on the Klamath because of forest insect infestations and on the

Quinaielt because of the urgent demand of allottees for income from their allotments, was explained. The first and only sale yet made on Navajo lands was partly directed to the production of funds through which the land holdings of these Indians might be extended and consolidated to insure their economic success in the grazing industry.

Due to the general business depression the production of lumber from timber cut on Indian lands has suffered a great decline during the fiscal year 1931. The total volume of timber removed, exclusive of that used by Indians or others for domestic or administrative purposes, was only 314,527,819 feet, yielding \$1,238,814.08, as compared with 561,415,352 feet cut in 1930, for which the Indians received an income of \$2,313,644. These figures include the stumpage value of timber cut at the mills operated by the Indian Service on Menominee and Red Lake Reservations.

In accordance with the plan for a more conservative administration of grazing resources on Indian lands, a policy which was mentioned in the report for 1930, detailed instructions were issued on July 7, 1930, for a comprehensive survey of grazing resources, the existing policy of administration and for an inventory of all stock owned by Indians, permittees, and lessees which are grazing stock on Indian lands. Because of the magnitude of this task, the local forestry force was required to make the survey wherever such a force was available, and forestry men at large were required to cover reservations where an organization of the forestry branch had not previously been effected. The issuance of the detailed outline of July 7, 1930, resulted in the submission of fairly complete reports from about 40 reservations and has provided the Indian Service its first opportunity for the formulation of policies based on a detailed study of the variable and intricate grazing problems of the 40 widely separated units of administration.

Unfortunately the economic depression of the past year not only involved a large amount of special work in connection with timber sale administration, but also presented many special problems in grazing administration that interfered seriously with the formulation of general plans of administration. However, the initial survey and inventory were completed on practically every unit prior to June 30, 1931, and the general report, the preparation of which was assigned to the assistant director of forestry, was submitted immediately after the close of the fiscal year. During April and May the preparation of new grazing regulations and of a full set of forms for the administration of grazing and the conservation of grazing values was given the most careful study by a committee of experienced men at the Washington office, and the new regulations, control stipulations, contracts, bonds, and other forms approved by the department on June 4, 1931, became effective on July 1, 1931.

The task of insuring the use of more than 40,000,000 acres of Indian grazing lands in such manner as to secure a reasonably adequate current economic return without impending future possibilities of similar return has by no means been completed, but in accordance with the President's and Secretary's policy of conservation, steps have been taken toward the correction of overgrazing and other unwise practices disclosed in a general grazing investigation. With the en-

tire force of the Indian Service applying its energies to a cooperative effort to correct past errors and to move forward to new accomplishments the achievement of the desired goal may be hoped for with confidence.

The effective administration of forests requires roads that facilitate the reaching of forest fires promptly after discovery. In view of the necessary maintenance of a forestry organization and equipment for road construction and repairs, superintendents of reservations having important forest interests have generally considered it advisable that all reservation road work be under the supervision of the forestry branch of the service. The assignment of range management to forestry resulted in the employment of foresters on a number of reservations where the forests are of relatively small importance but where a close supervision of range activities is necessary. To secure closer coordination and a more unified administration of road work in the central office and in the field the responsibility for road construction and maintenance was given to the forestry division by an order of May 27, 1931. While experienced local men will continue to direct supervision of construction on reservations, a small engineering force at large will be developed to make preliminary studies, prepare estimates, advise local men of improved methods, inspect construction work, and generally improve and expand activities directed toward this important means of economic and social development in the Indian country.

The construction of another important means of communication, namely, telephone lines, has been vigorously continued during the past year. Over 100 miles of new copper circuit was built at the Southern Navajo jurisdiction, where work was carried out in close coordination with extensive road construction. Special attention was given to the survey of a permanent location for both road and telephone line. Main lines between the agencies and the railroad points were completely reconstructed at Colville, Hoopa, and Mesca-lero, and between the Spokane subagency and Reardan, Wash. The Sprague River-Beatty line was entirely rebuilt at Klamath, and other lines extended and repaired. As the year closed work was beginning on a new standard line from Gallup, N. Mex., to the Zuni Agency, and on extensive reconstruction at Jicarilla. Marked progress has been made in telephonic communication in the service during the decade that the work has been under the skilled direction of the telephone supervisor, Mr. Clark M. Terry, who died suddenly on February 22, 1931.

A separate appropriation for forestry work was obtained in 1931, and the increased amount provided in this appropriation made possible the purchase of 13 lookouts, 10 of which have been erected, and the necessary roads and trails to them, and the purchase of new motor transportation to replace the trucks and cars that, through lack of funds, had been used far beyond the period of efficiency. While the appropriations available for forestry work on Indian lands are still far below the standard recommended by those most familiar with forest-protection problems, substantial increases have been made available for 1932; and it is confidently expected that with the return of more satisfactory economic conditions the Con-

gress will approve larger appropriations for the protection and improvement of the very valuable Indian timberlands, and that the legislation giving to these forests a permanent status, to which reference was made in our report for 1930, may be enacted.

Mr. J. P. Kinney, who has directed forestry work in the Indian Service for nearly 20 years, has been given the title of director of forestry; and Mr. Lee Muck, who was educated in engineering and forestry at the universities of Wisconsin and Michigan, was made assistant director of forestry. Mr. L. D. Arnold, an experienced forester in the Indian Service and formerly superintendent of the Klamath Indian Reservation, and who also is a graduate of the Michigan University School of Forestry, was transferred to the Washington office as assistant to the director of forestry upon the death of Mr. William H. von Bayer, who had served in the Washington office for approximately 20 years.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC SURVEYS

During the fiscal year 1931 field representatives of the Office of Indian Affairs made basic social and economic surveys of the following jurisdictions: Yankton, Florida Seminole, Sisseton, Pima, Winnebago, Indians in Louisiana and Texas.

These surveys were made in order that we might have a clear picture of present conditions on and near the reservations. From these surveys we hope to evolve a program and policy for the future.

Other surveys will follow in other jurisdictions.

Dr. Erl A. Bates, loaned to the Indian Service for a year by Cornell University, made visits to the majority of the field units and assisted superintendents and others in developing educational extension programs.

APPROPRIATIONS

For 1931 appropriations from the Federal Treasury aggregated \$21,723,199.25, including certain items carried in deficiency acts. This represents an increase of \$2,846,317.43 over the gross amount of \$18,876,811.82 available for the previous year. Authorizations from tribal funds for 1931 aggregated \$3,600,989.17, or \$1,125,800.69 less than the gross amount of \$4,726,789.86 available for 1930. The major portion of this decrease is accounted for through a large appropriation in 1930 for industrial purposes. The balance represents largely depletion of tribal funds usually available for support purposes. For 1932 the total sum chargeable to the Treasury is \$26,275,496.73, or an increase of \$4,552,297.48 over the amount for 1931. Included in this increase, however, is a total of \$1,243,000 for education and medical care for natives in Alaska, this work having been transferred to the Indian Service on March 15, 1931, pursuant to authorization contained in the second deficiency appropriation act approved March 4, 1931. Tribal fund authorizations were further decreased for 1932 by \$271,025.19, the gross total for the year being \$3,329,963.98.

The following comparison of appropriations for all purposes will be of interest:

Treasury appropriations

	Fiscal year 1930	Fiscal year 1931	Fiscal year 1932
General purposes.....	\$2,100,247.41	\$2,399,808.25	\$2,490,335.73
Industrial assistance.....	1,305,000.00	1,724,000.00	1,752,500.00
Irrigation and water development.....	1,299,954.41	1,445,901.00	2,561,841.00
Education.....	9,173,500.00	10,369,080.00	11,224,000.00
Conservation of health.....	3,115,100.00	3,412,110.00	4,352,500.00
Support of Indians.....	1,594,560.00	1,945,280.00	1,941,300.00
Miscellaneous (roads, annuities, etc.).....	288,520.00	427,020.00	710,020.00
Total.....	18,876,881.82	21,723,199.25	25,032,496.73
Add transfer of Alaska funds.....		400,000.00	1,243,000.00
Add appropriation for Utes, act of Feb. 13, 1931.....			1,217,221.25
Add judgment Fort Berthold, N. Dak.....		2,169,168.58	
Total.....	18,876,881.82	24,292,367.83	27,492,717.98

Fiscal year 1930.—Includes items in first and second deficiency acts, fiscal year 1931, for 1930 fiscal year.
Fiscal year 1931.—Includes items in first and second deficiency acts, fiscal year 1931, applicable only to 1931. Appropriations for fiscal years 1931 and 1932 are included in column for 1932 fiscal year. Brookhart increase appropriations included in 1931 column; also emergency construction items.

Fiscal year 1932.—All 1931-32 construction items contained in the first and second deficiency acts included in this column.

The amounts contained in the three columns above represent appropriations from the Federal Treasury, and do not in any case include tribal fund appropriations.

Increase, 1931 over 1930.....	\$2,846,317.43
Increase, 1932 over 1931.....	3,309,297.48
Increase, 1932 over 1930.....	6,155,614.91

Tribal funds

	Fiscal year 1930	Fiscal year 1931	Fiscal year 1932
General purposes.....	\$442,760.26	\$584,249.63	\$332,363.98
Industrial assistance.....	894,479.60	20,000.00	145,000.00
Irrigation and water development.....	105,000.00	28,500.00	29,500.00
Education.....	1,149,000.00	1,040,701.08	881,000.00
Health.....	160,000.00	100,000.00	125,000.00
Support.....	1,954,560.00	1,784,538.46	1,767,100.00
Miscellaneous.....	21,000.00	43,000.00	50,000.00
Total.....	4,726,789.86	3,600,989.17	3,329,963.98

FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES OF INDIANS IN OKLAHOMA

This agency has jurisdiction over the restricted members of the Cherokee, Choctaw, Creek, Chickasaw, and Seminole Indian Nations. Through this agency are administered by authority of various acts of Congress, under regulations established by the Secretary of the Interior, the sale and leasing of lands and the distribution of funds derived from sales or leases. The total number of restricted Indians under this jurisdiction is approximately 28,000. They have funds to their credit held in trust for them in the sum of \$28,169,341.49.

These Indians reside for the most part in rural communities, usually on their own lands and in homes similar in most respects to those of their white neighbors and under like conditions. The fullblood Indians speak their native language but there are usually members of the families who speak English. They have the right of franchise, their own churches, their own social activities, and are in a real sense part of the body politic of the State of Oklahoma. There are instances of their serving as county officers, as members of the State legislature, and as Members of Congress. Mr. Adrian M.

Landman was appointed superintendent of the Five Civilized Tribes Agency, located at Muskogee, Okla., and entered on duty January 23, 1931. Albert G. McMillan was appointed assistant superintendent on February 5, 1931.

A reorganization of the probate work, with headquarters in the Muskogee office under the chief of a newly organized legal unit, was accomplished, which, it is believed, will lead to more effective work by the probate attorneys in the protection of the property interests of the restricted Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes. These attorneys render assistance to the Indians in recovering money due them, recovering lands and personal property, obtaining cancellation of fraudulent leases, and in having vacated and set aside judgments obtained in fraud of the rights of restricted Indians. They are freely consulted by the Indians and give advice and assistance to those seeking it, draw leases, examine abstracts of title, advise regarding the sales or purchase of lands by restricted Indians, prepare petitions for removal of unsatisfactory guardians, require proper accounting of the funds of the wards, and appear when necessary in the courts of Oklahoma for the protection of the interests of the Indians.

RELIEF WORK IN OKLAHOMA

On December 9, 1930, the Secretary of the Interior asked the American Red Cross to help in the relief of drouth sufferers among certain members of the Five Civilized Tribes of Indians in Oklahoma. Many of these Indians are without property and the majority, under existing statutes, can not be granted direct relief by the Federal Government. The Indian Office has made it a practice to relieve distress among individual ward Indians of these tribes but any wholesale relief would have required a large appropriation from the Federal Treasury, which was not believed warranted, since the Federal Government has no legal responsibility for these Indians.

Because of the drought the relief needs became too great for the local communities to bear and the Red Cross was asked to extend its disaster program, particularly to the unrestricted Indians. The Red Cross responded immediately and instructed their chapter organizations throughout the eastern part of Oklahoma to cooperate fully with the Indian Office. We detailed one of our field representatives to work among these destitute Indian families and to help the Red Cross in their relief work.

Practically all the relief in Oklahoma was given to Indians within the territory of the Five Civilized Tribes. The work of the Red Cross closed on April 30, 1931. They had helped to feed and clothe during the winter an average of over 3,000 Indian families weekly. Their highest total of families assisted was 3,771 for the week ended March 14, 1931. After this date it gradually decreased. The following week a total of 3,631 families was assisted, of which 3,587 families were members of the Five Civilized Tribes. Only a comparatively few families of the Creeks and Seminoles were given relief, due to the fact that a large number of these Indians have had moneys due them from oil and gas leases, and those having funds were generous in assisting their friends and relatives.

The relief work done through the happy cooperation of the Red Cross more than met our expectations.

OIL, GAS, AND COAL MINING LEASES

Interest in the acquisition of new oil and gas mining leases of restricted Indian lands was somewhat below normal during the year, while the number of leases surrendered for cancellation by lessees was unusually high. This was more or less a natural result, however, from prevailing economic conditions affecting the oil industry as a whole and drastic cuts in the prices of crude oil which went to an unprecedented low level. The records show 2,664 leases canceled and 1,279 leases approved during the year. Notwithstanding this there are approximately 1,282,500 acres still under lease and 14,748 producing oil wells, and 689 producing gas wells under supervision.

As a rule lessees have given splendid cooperation in the administration's general policy of conservation, by minimizing drilling activities, and in the curtailment of production. Relief from the drilling of additional wells required by the terms of leases executed prior to the inauguration of the present conservation policy was granted in a number of cases upon application of lessees; and permission to close temporarily producing wells where such can be done without damage to the producing sands was granted.

Many producing wells are being operated at much less than their full daily producing capacity. Naturally the gross production and total income of the Indians from oil and gas sources during the year has been substantially reduced. As compared with the prior fiscal year the figures are approximately as follows: Gross production for 1930, 40,696,424 barrels; gross production for 1931, 33,175,543 barrels; receipts for 1930, \$11,862,086; receipts for 1931, \$7,062,442.

Several suits were instituted during the year involving alleged unconstitutionality of provisions in the acts of Congress approved March 3, 1921 (41 Stat. L. 1249), and March 2, 1929 (45 Stat. L. 1478), extending the original mineral trust period on the Osage Reservation beyond April 8, 1931, on the underlying oil, gas, and other minerals, for the benefit of the Osage tribe in common. The United States district court for the northern district of Oklahoma decided the cases adversely to the contentions of the individual owners of the surface land, and appeals were taken to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, tenth circuit, prior to close of the fiscal year.

Suits have been instituted in a number of cases involving leases of the segregated Choctaw and Chickasaw coal and asphalt lands in Oklahoma where we were unable to collect royalties. A number of these lessees have recently been placed under receivership. All leases in this area will have expired by September 25, 1932, and unless appropriate legislation is enacted by Congress prior to that time, the mines will have to be closed, as under present law we have no authority to make new leases of these deposits.

The Indian Service acknowledges with appreciation valuable assistance received through the Director of the Geological Survey, from petroleum engineers and other mining and geological experts in connection with the administration of mining leases upon restricted Indian lands.

IRON ORE, FORT APACHE RESERVATION, ARIZ.

The Geological Survey has published a bulletin, No. 821-C, describing valuable deposits of iron ore on the Fort Apache Indian Reservation, Ariz. The bulletin describes the ore as hematite, ranging from soft powdery light-red material to hard dense dark-blue iron oxide with more or less specularite present. Results of the brief survey made indicate that in the region near the mouth of Bear Spring Canyon, there is embedded a deposit of iron ore of good commercial grade and that the quantity mineable will reach approximately ten million long tons, with a possibility that even more may be found. The bulletin may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., for 15 cents.

QUAPAW LEAD AND ZINC MINERAL LANDS

The depression of the mining industry in the tri-State lead and zinc mining district has continued through the year. Many mines were shut down for temporary periods. However, during the past year the mines on the Quapaw restricted Indian lands produced 16.76 per cent of the lead and 28.13 per cent of the zinc output in that district, or 0.72 per cent of the lead and 9.64 per cent of the zinc output from ore mined in the United States during the fiscal year 1931.

At the close of the year there were in force 46 approved lead and zinc-mining leases (not including subleases) of Quapaw Indian restricted lands. The area covered by these leases aggregates 6,947 acres. From these leases and subleases 98,870 tons of lead and zinc concentrates were sold during the year for \$2,694,145.86. The royalties from bonus, rentals, and sale of tailings credited to the Indians during the year amounted to \$273,769.45. This royalty and other income is shared by about 72 Indians according to their respective interests.

NAVAJO LAND PURCHASES

Under authority contained in the act of May 29, 1928 (45 Stat. L. 883-899), and subsequent reappropriation acts we have purchased a total of 150,270.48 acres for the Navajo Indians at a total cost of \$251,212.91. These purchases were made from tribal funds. At present purchase of approximately 50,743 acres together with improvements is under consideration at a total cost of approximately \$65,176. In addition to the lands purchased, an exchange of land with the Santa Fe Railroad Co. in the Eastern Navajo district has been consummated. By this exchange approximately 2,300 acres were consolidated under authority contained in the act of March 3, 1921 (41 Stat. L. 1225-1239), for the benefit of the Navajo Indians, and resulted in overcoming the checker-board control within the area consolidated between the railroad company and the Indians. Active field work is now being carried on with a view of consummating in the near future a large exchange and consolidation under this act of all the railroad lands which the company feels it is willing to exchange.

ADDITIONAL LANDS FOR INDIAN USE

Under authority of the act of February 21, 1931 (Public No. 707, 71st Cong.), 440 acres of public domain land were added to the Temecula or Pechanga Mission Reservation, Calif. A tract of approximately 15 acres within the city of Albuquerque, N. Mex., has been purchased at a cost of \$3,000 as a site for a sanatorium for the Indians of New Mexico and Arizona.

During the present fiscal year the act of May 23, 1930 (46 Stat. L. 378), was amended so as to provide for the relinquishment as an addition to the Western Navajo Reservation of approximately 23,000 acres of land now privately owned and adjacent to the reservation on the west. By act approved February 21, 1931 (Public No. 709, 71st Cong.), an appropriation of \$174,500 was authorized to purchase the privately owned land and improvements within the so-called 6-mile strip running east and west through the Papago Reservation, Ariz., separating the reservation into two parts. An appraisalment of the privately owned land, together with the improvements, has been made by our field force and it is expected that consummation of the purchase and permanent addition of the strip to the reservation will take place in the near future.

CHOCTAW INDIANS OF MISSISSIPPI

During the fiscal year just closed seven separate tracts of land embracing a total of 302 acres were purchased at a cost of \$5,500. This land has been resold to eight full-blood Mississippi Choctaws under the reimbursable plan. It is estimated that these tracts will provide home places for 40 individuals. There is also under consideration the purchase of a 50-acre tract at a cost of \$1,000. If completed this land will be resold to one Indian.

The purchases to date for relief of these Indians embrace 2,356 acres, which have been acquired at a cost of \$57,932. This area has been resold to 77 individuals, and 348 persons have thus been provided with homes thereby.

LEGISLATION

The act of March 4, 1931 (46 Stat. L. 1519), canceled irrigation reimbursables against Indian lands expended prior to June 7, 1924, the date of the act authorizing the construction of the Coolidge Dam, on irrigation works on the Gila River Reservation, Ariz., except \$100,000 expended for an electrical transmission line and rights to electric energy acquired from the Salt River Valley irrigation project; \$75,000 representing the value of the syphon of the Sacaton Dam and Bridge; \$87,000 representing the value of the Santan and Casa Blanca Canals and other works of the reservation situated north of the railroad which crosses the Gila River below Sacaton and not more than \$50,000 representing the value of the irrigation works for diverting and distributing the waters of the Gila and Salt Rivers below the railroad referred to, making a total not to exceed \$312,000. These sums remain reimbursable to the Government by the tribal and allotted lands of the reservation not included within

the San Carlos irrigation project. Congress by this legislation relieved these Indian lands of nearly \$1,400,000 that prior to enactment was a lien against the Indian lands that was created by prior congressional enactments the first of which was passed by Congress in 1905. There are other reservations on which reimbursable charges now exist and are a lien against the Indian lands that should be canceled. These problems are receiving consideration with the view to submission to Congress.

The act of March 3, 1931 (Public No. 788, 71st Cong.), authorized the Pillager Band of Chippewa Indians of Minnesota to submit their claims against the Government to the Court of Claims for adjudication. Formal contract based on a contingent fee has been entered into with a firm of attorneys for the purpose.

By the act of March 2, 1931 (Public No. 775, 71st Cong.), the Menominee Tribe of Wisconsin was authorized to employ general attorneys "for the purpose of defending any suits that may be brought against said tribe and formulating any claims that the Indians might have against the Government of the United States." Formal contract has been entered into, for a period of two years, with a firm of attorneys. Their fees and expenses are to be paid from the tribal funds in accordance with the terms of the act.

The act of February 14, 1931 (Public 650, 71st Cong.), authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to accept donations to, or in behalf of, institutions conducted for the benefit of Indians. In accordance with this act the department has accepted title in the name of the United States of America for a tract of something less than 3 acres in Winnebago, Nebr., which was donated and deeded by the Conservative Savings & Loan Association of Omaha, Nebr. We have also under consideration the acceptance of a tract to be donated for hospital or sanatorium purposes at the Pierre Indian School, Pierre, S. Dak., and a tract to be donated by the city of Winslow, Ariz., for a sanatorium.

An earnest effort was made during the last session of the Congress to obtain additional legislation dealing with restrictions affecting Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma, but unfortunately the bill to accomplish that purpose, although passed by the House, failed in the Senate during the last hours of the Seventy-first Congress.

PUEBLO LANDS BOARD

The last annual report mentioned the status of the work of the Pueblo lands board, which was established by the act of June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. L. 636).

During the year reports were submitted upon the Pueblos of Taos, Pojague, and Zuni. This completed the reports on all except the San Felipe, in which suit is still pending in the court, and the Laguna Pueblo, which is delayed on account of efforts to effect a compromise settlement between the Indians and certain non-Indian claimants.

The total amount awarded the Indians for damages sustained for loss of lands and water rights has been increased by reason of court action in revising or modifying the board's awards in the cases of 13 Pueblos, in the sum of \$122,452.66. This now makes the total sum awarded the Indians, with the exception of the San Felipe and

Laguna Pueblos, \$545,136.09. The non-Indian claimants have been awarded the sum of \$170,180.17.

Payment to these Indians and to the non-Indian claimants for damages sustained will await appropriations by Congress.

TRIBAL ENROLLMENT

The act of March 3, 1931 (Public No. 803, 71st Cong.), provided for the enrollment of children born since December 30, 1919, to members of the Blackfeet tribe of Indians, Montana, "to participate in the distribution of only such property, benefits, or money, as may be hereafter distributed," to the tribe.

Proper instructions have been given the superintendent of the Blackfeet Agency to make a roll of the children found entitled, for approval by the Secretary of the Interior, as required by the act cited.

The final roll of the Eastern Band of Cherokees of North Carolina, as provided by the act of June 4, 1924 (43 Stat. L. 376), was approved January 20, 1931, by the Secretary, and contained the names of 3,157 members of the tribe.

The act above mentioned was amended by that of March 4, 1931 (Public No. 841, 71st Cong.), providing in the main for a "true membership" instead of a final roll, and for postponement of allotments to these Indians until the receipt of further directions from Congress.

The work of enrolling the Indians of California, required by the act of May 18, 1928 (45 Stat. L. 602), is nearly finished in the field. It is understood that approximately 50,000 persons have applied for enrollment.

A roll or census of the so-called "Lost Band" of Chippewa Indians in the vicinity of Mole Lake, near Crandon, Wis., was prepared in August, 1930, and an investigation made as to their condition and needs. Of the 212 persons on the census, but 13 were found who were believed to be entitled to tribal rights with the Chippewa of the Lac du Flambeau Reservation, Wis.

A bill (H. R. 10932) was introduced in the last Congress for the relief of the 13, but failed of enactment.

LITIGATION

In the case of Agnes Larsen Stookey et al. *v.* Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary, No. 78749, at law, the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, held, in memorandum opinion of June 18, 1931, that mandamus would not lie to cause the Secretary of the Interior to enroll with the Gros Ventre tribe of Indians, Fort Berthold Reservation, Mont., Agnes Larsen Stookey, and 11 other members of the Larsen family. The petition was accordingly dismissed. The plaintiffs have given due notice of appeal and possibly will take the case to the District Court of Appeals.

The United States Supreme Court handed down a decision on April 14, 1930, in Wilbur *v.* Kadrie et al. (281 U. S. 206), which sustained the Solicitor's opinion of January 8, 1927, as against the one of February 17, 1919. Legislation was later introduced in Congress to supersede the decision (H. R. 13527 and S. 4832). The House

bill passed both houses of Congress, but was vetoed by the President on February 24, 1931.

One of the most important suits pending is the case, *United States v. J. Z. Wright, treasurer, Swing County, N. C., et al.*, taxation of lands of eastern Cherokee Indians for 1926 and subsequent years. The questions involved in this suit are the sovereignty of the United States over lands occupied by Cherokee Indians at the time of the Revolution and subsequently and ceded to the United States by treaties, and the constitutionality of section 21, act of June 4, 1924 (43 Stat. L. 376), providing that such lands should not be taxed after the taxable year following the date of the act until freed from restrictions after allotment. The case has been heard by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, fourth circuit, but decision had not been rendered at the close of the fiscal year.

INDIAN SUITS AND JUDGMENTS

The United States Court of Claims on December 1, 1930, handed down a supplemental judgment in the case of the Indians of the Fort Berthold Reservation, N. Dak., *v. United States*, No. B-449, awarding the Indians the net sum of \$2,169,168.58, which was an additional amount of \$198,908.92 over that awarded on April 7, 1930.

Suits have been filed during the year in the Court of Claims against the Government as follows:

Chippewa Indians of Minnesota, amended petition in H-155, filed August 8, 1930.

Northwestern Band of Shoshoni Indians, M-107, filed March 28, 1931.

Warm Springs Indians, M-112, filed April 7, 1931.

Chippewa Indians of Minnesota, M-135, filed May 7, 1931.

Citizen Band of Potawatomi, M-186, filed June 3, 1931.

At the beginning of the last fiscal year a suit had just been decided in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, ninth circuit, entitled the *United States of America, appellant, v. Hilary Halbert, jr., et al.*, and 11 other cases involving the rights of the claimants to allotment on the Quinaielt Indian Reservation, Wash.

A decree in this case was rendered in favor of the United States, but the case was sent to the Supreme Court of the United States on a writ of certiorari. When the record was sent up it was found to be incomplete and inadequate to decide all questions at issue. The case was decided by the Supreme Court June 1, 1931, in favor of the claimants.

INDIAN CLAIMS

Field investigation of claims against the Government filed by individual Sioux Indians enrolled under the various Sioux Agencies under the act of May 3, 1928 (45 Stat. L. 484), has been practically completed, although final report of the investigator has not been submitted. It will be necessary to review these cases in this office and submit them to the department with appropriate recommendation.

The determination of the heirs of the loyal Shawnee Indians of Oklahoma for depredations committed against them by troops dur-

ing the Civil War has been undertaken. This work was delayed by reason of a suit filed against the Secretary of the Interior involving the question as to the right of the department to determine the heirs of Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes. The suit was withdrawn and work is now in progress to determine such heirs in order that the \$109,000 appropriated by the act of March 26, 1930 (46 Stat. 125), can be paid out.

The act of June 21, 1930 (46 Stat. L. 793), authorized an appropriation of \$300,000 in settlement of the claims of the Sisseton and Wahpeton Bands of Sioux Indians against the Government.

The money was appropriated by the act of July 3, 1930 (46 Stat. 876), and the Secretary was authorized to withdraw the funds for payment by the act of March 4, 1931 (Public No. 869).

Instructions to investigate all applications for enrollment with these Indians, and to make a pay roll to be approved by the Secretary have been issued to the respective superintendents in charge of these bands of Sioux, and the work is progressing rapidly in the field. In view of the large number of applications to be passed upon, it will require considerable time before the roll can be completed, and the funds paid out to those found entitled to share in the funds. Members of the staff in Washington have been sent to the field to expedite this work.

An appropriation of \$1,217,221.25 was authorized by the act of February 13, 1931 (Public No. 622), in settlement of the claims against the United States of the Uintah, White River, and Uncompahgre Bands of Utes of Utah for lands taken without compensation by the Government for the Uintah National Forest.

The funds were appropriated by the act of March 4, 1931 (Public No. 869, 71st Cong.). They have been placed in the Treasury to the credit of these Indians at 4 per cent interest per annum; and, under the act of authorization, are to be "disposed of in the same manner as now or hereafter provided by law for the disposition of other funds belonging to said Indians."

A report was made July 20, 1931, to the Congress, as required by the act of February 13, 1931, of the value found by the Geological Survey of the 36,223 acres of coal lands within the forest—such value amounting to \$62,165.75.

RIGHTS OF WAY

The outstanding development during the past year was the payment by the city of San Diego, Calif., of the sum of \$361,428 for the right to overflow and use for reservoir purposes some 2,000 acres within the Capitan Grande Indian Reservation, Calif., granted by the act of February 28, 1919 (40 Stat. L. 1206).

Despite urgings to the contrary, the Office of Indian Affairs feels that there is no need for hasty judgment as to where these Indians are to be located in the future, as they are privileged to occupy and use the reservoir site up to within 90 days of the time when water will be turned into the proposed reservoir, construction of which has not been commenced and will probably not be completed for several years.

Field investigations and studies of the many problems involved are now under way, and every effort is to be made to formulate a plan

which will not only be acceptable to the Indians themselves but also bring about the maximum improvement in their present living conditions. Before the plan ultimately adopted can be put into effect it may be that additional authority from Congress will be required.

ALLOTMENTS

Allotments in severalty were made to 398 individual Indians during the 1931 fiscal year embracing lands on various reservations aggregating 82,784.88 acres, as follows:

Reservation	Number of allotments	Acreage
Fort Peck, Mont.....	242	59,907.64
Cheyenne River, S. Dak.....	135	21,671.49
Pine Ridge, S. Dak.....	1	160.00
Lower Brule, S. Dak.....	1	100.60
Turtle Mountain, N. Dak.....	1	80.00
Torrez-Martinez, Calif.....	9	360.00
White Earth, Minn.....	3	240.64
Fallon, Nev.....	4	40.00
Klamath, Oreg.....	1	160.00
Colville, Wash.....	1	64.51
	398	82,784.88

In addition to reservation allotments 345 allotments embracing a total of 54,654 acres were made to Indians residing on the public domain.

A special allotting agent is now engaged in making allotments in severalty to Indians on the Northern Cheyenne Reservation pursuant to authority contained in the act of June 3, 1926 (44 Stat. L. 690). Approximately 1,500 Indians are qualified to be allotted and it is expected that the work will be completed during the latter part of September of this year.

EXTENSION OF TRUST PERIODS

The period of trust was extended by order of the President on allotments made to Indians of the Klamath River and Agua Caliente Mission Bands, California; Kickapoo and Potawatomi Bands, Kansas; Cass Lake, Leech Lake, Fond du Lac, White Oak Point, and Winnibigoshish Bands of Chippewas, Minnesota; Niobrara or Santee, Nebraska; Ponca, Oklahoma; Cayuse, Umatilla and Walla Walla Bands, Oregon; and various bands on the Cheyenne River and Pine Ridge Reservations, S. Dak.

PROBATE WORK

Under the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L. 855), as amended, authority to determine heirs of deceased Indian allottees rests exclusively with the Secretary of the Interior, except in the Five Civilized Tribes and the Osage Nation. Authority to determine the heirs of the latter was conferred by Congress on the courts of the State of Oklahoma.

A few years ago the probate work was practically up to date. Through increasing deaths from old age and other conditions prevailing among the Indian population a considerable number of cases have accumulated, due primarily to the comparatively small corps of employees engaged exclusively in this work in the field. There are 11 examiners of inheritance with necessary clerical assistance employed for the purpose of holding hearings to develop the facts in each case, based upon which a finding of heirs can be made or appropriate action taken in the cases of deceased Indians leaving wills. Under the procedure inaugurated about two years ago uncomplicated and uncontested cases can be handled by the superintendents and other local agency employees without awaiting the arrival of an examiner of inheritance. The result of this innovation has been gratifying, the superintendents having sent in approximately 400 of this class of cases. The superintendents, however, are burdened with other pressing duties and necessarily there are a number of complicated cases which can not be handled until an examiner of inheritance reaches the reservation to conduct the required hearings and take the testimony.

During the fiscal year just ended 1,916 heirship cases were probated and 399 wills approved. In addition 174 wills were approved as to form and 1,759 miscellaneous letters handled.

Under the graduated scale of fees now in force \$74,655 was earned during the year and the aggregate amount actually collected during the same period was \$59,508.48.

LAND SALES

Cash and completed deferred payment sales have been disposed of through this office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, on 206 tracts of original allotments, aggregating 19,132 acres, for a consideration of \$282,452, and on 438 tracts of inherited lands, aggregating 50,663 acres, for \$726,086, making a total of 69,795 acres sold, for a total consideration of \$1,008,538.

This year's sales approximate 3,000 less acres than sold in 1930. Income from sales was \$97,500 less than last year. The difference is mainly due to the fact that time has been extended to purchasers to make final payments, thereby lessening the total number of sales completed.

There were issued on application 166 patents in fee to Indians, thereby releasing from governmental control 24,447 acres, and there have been granted 10 certificates of competency and orders removing restrictions, releasing 535 acres more. Less than 50 per cent of the applications for patents in fee received were granted.

There are always a large number of tracts of inherited lands partitioned among the heirs and trust patents are issued for lands assigned to the respective interests.

Where inherited lands are susceptible of a fair and equitable division and the heirs are not numerous, it is our policy to encourage partitions rather than sales so the younger and more able-bodied Indians, many of whom received no allotments, may have farm lands and home sites. Many purchases are made for Indians who

have industrial occupations in and around towns and where their children need to be near schools. To avoid, so far as possible, loss of lands which represent Indian trust funds, through taxation by the State, the purchase of lands which have been taxed and are therefore properly on the tax lists of the county, is discouraged, and superintendents are urged to find suitable tracts which are still under trust so that the line of Government supervision and trust and of tax exemption as provided by law or treaty will not be broken.

CANCELLATION OF PATENTS IN FEE

Patents in fee issued to Indians for their allotments prior to 1921 under the so-called "declaration of policy" are being canceled under the provisions of the act of February 26, 1927 (44 Stat. 1247). More than 300 have been canceled so far and the number is expected to be greatly increased when applications have been made under the act of February 21, 1931 (Public 713, 71st Cong.). Each act applies to patents issued during the trust period without application by, or consent of, the patentee. The act of 1927 authorizes cancellation of the patent where the Indian had neither sold nor mortgaged any part of the land, and the patent never became effective. The act of 1931 authorizes cancellation so far as unsold portions are concerned, or the whole where the land has been mortgaged and the mortgage released. The bills enacted into these laws were introduced at the request of the Interior Department for the purpose of saving as many as possible of the homes of Indians imperiled by issuance of patents in fee without their application. The greater number have lost their lands through mortgage foreclosure, or tax sales, the fee patents having become effective upon execution of a deed or mortgage by the patentee.

CONSTRUCTION

Funds made available during the last session of Congress for new construction in the Indian Service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, aggregated \$6,058,800. For 1931, the amount available for construction was \$4,020,863. These amounts represent appropriations for school, agency, and hospital buildings, and new construction on Indian irrigation projects.

Plans and specifications are prepared by a staff of technical employees trained in designing, drafting, engineering, and other fields. Superintendents of construction are assigned to field areas for the purpose of assisting superintendents and others having immediate charge of construction projects.

POPULATION

As a result of a shortage of funds this office was forced to estimate the 1931 population. Hence the April 1, 1931, Indian population was estimated by adding to the 1930 population the births and such Indians as had been previously omitted from the census roll but were entitled to enrollment and deducting from the 1930 population the reported deaths and the Indians illegally or wrongfully enrolled.

The number of Indians reported by the Federal agencies on April 1, 1931, was 314,543. This number consists of 225,544 Indians actually enumerated and 88,999 Indians taken from earlier and special censuses and estimates based on records.

Previously the population for the Five Civilized Tribes has been the number given on the Five Civilized Tribes roll of March 4, 1907. This number, 101,506, consists of 23,405 freedmen, 2,582 whites intermarried with the Five Civilized Tribes, and 75,519 Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes. The freedmen and intermarried whites have been deducted from the 1931 Indian population, as they are not Indians; but have the legal rights of an Indian.

The Federal census enumerated in Oklahoma 72,643 Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes, and this number has been substituted as the population for the Five Civilized Tribes. Hence the seeming decrease in the total population from 1930 to 1931.

In fact, excluding the Five Civilized Tribes, the April 1, 1931, population shows an increase of 2,865 Indians, or 1.2 per cent, over the preceding year.

LIBRARY

The Indian Office library which is maintained for the use of the department and the general public has during the past year distributed 105,478 pamphlets to individuals and organizations interested in the various phases of our work. The library has also carried on considerable research into the history of the bureau.

SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT

Market conditions during the past year resulted in our obtaining unusually good competition in the way of bids from dealers and manufacturers. It has been possible to purchase at low prices a line of high grade and substantial equipment and the additional supply of needed food and clothing.

Our catalogue of Indian goods and supplies for the field service has been revised and we have added many new items of foodstuffs, dry goods, medical supplies, and school books. We have also eliminated many supplies which have become more or less obsolete.

CONCLUSION

In concluding this report we wish to express our appreciation of the interest and assistance so generously extended by yourself and other representatives of the department. We also wish to take this opportunity to acknowledge the willing spirit of cooperation which has been shown by the employees of the Washington office, and also by the field personnel.

We wish to acknowledge the continued help and cooperation received from the Board of Indian Commissioners which has been of great value and is deeply appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES J. RHOADS,
Commissioner.

J. HENRY SCATTERGOOD,
Assistant Commissioner.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

APPENDIX

Indian Population

An Indian, as defined by the Indian Service, includes any person of Indian blood who through wardship, treaty, or inheritance has acquired certain rights. The Census Bureau defines an Indian as a person having Indian blood to such a degree as to be recognized in his community as an Indian. Furthermore, the population enumerated at the Federal agencies is not necessarily domiciled on or near the reservations. It is the population on the agency rolls and includes both reservation and nonreservation Indians. Thus, an Indian may be carried on the rolls because of tribal or inheritance rights, etc., and may reside anywhere in the United States or in a foreign country. Reports of births and deaths among absentees are often not received. In many instances certification is made to the State registrars of vital statistics and thus to the Census Bureau, but not to the Indian Service. In a considerable number of cases the addresses of the nonreservation Indians are unknown. For the above reasons the statistics of Indian population as shown in the decennial reports of the Bureau of the Census do not agree with the statistics of the Indian Service.

On account of a shortage of funds this office was unable to secure the services of the usual temporary employees for coding and tabulating the 1931 census roll. Therefore, the April 1, 1931, Indian population was estimated by adding to the 1930 population the births and such Indians as had been previously omitted from the census rolls but were entitled to enrollment and deducting from the 1930 population the deaths which were reported during the year and the Indians illegally or wrongfully enrolled, etc.

The total estimated and enumerated number of Indians reported by Federal agencies on April 1, 1931, was 314,543. This number consists of 225,544 Indians actually enumerated and 88,999 Indians taken from earlier and special censuses and estimates based on records. For convenience the latter number hereafter will be considered as an estimate. (See tabular statement below.)

The population for the Five Civilized Tribes has heretofore been taken from the final roll of the tribes of March 4, 1907. This roll numbered 101,506, and included 23,405 freedmen, 2,582 whites intermarried with Five Civilized Tribes Indians, and 75,519 Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes. The freedmen and intermarried whites have been dropped this year from the population figure, since they are not Indians. They, however, had the legal rights of an Indian, but this office no longer has jurisdiction over these groups.

The Bureau of the Census in a preliminary tabulation reports 72,643 Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes in 1930, and this number is being substituted for our previous estimated population of the Five Civilized Tribes.

A census roll of the Five Civilized Tribes has never been compiled by this office, and at present we have no sound basis for an estimated population, therefore the Bureau of the Census population for 1930 is accepted as the population for the Five Civilized Tribes. This number may seem inconsistent with the 75,519 Indians reported on the final roll of the Five Civilized Tribes 23 years earlier, but the difference no doubt is accounted for in part by the fact that so many of the Indians are mixed, and evidently were enumerated in 1930 as whites, hence it is believed the Census figure is an understatement.

The aggregate estimated and enumerated population for April 1, 1931, excluding the Five Civilized Tribes population, represents an increase over the corresponding figure for the previous year of 2,865, or 1.2 per cent. The per cent increase is the same when a comparison is made between the number actually enumerated in the same areas for 1930 and 1931.

Of the 225,544 Indians enumerated, 114,778 were males, 110,753 females, and for 13 the sex was not reported.

It is significant of the Indians enumerated that 189,162, or 83.9 per cent, resided under Federal jurisdiction where enrolled, while only 4,051, or 1.8 per cent, resided at another jurisdiction, and 32,331, or 14.3 per cent, resided elsewhere—that is, outside of any Federal jurisdiction.

Of the 32,447 Indians residing elsewhere on April 1, 1930, 41 were living in the New England States, 208 in the Middle Atlantic, 3,633 in the East North Central, 9,234 in the West North Central, 437 in the South Atlantic, 93 in the East South Central, 2,166 in the West South Central, 5,120 in the Mountain States, and 6,024 in the Pacific States, and for 5,491 Indians the residence was either not reported or unknown.

Oklahoma has far more Indians than any other State. If the Federal Census population of the Five Civilized Tribes is included, the Indian population is 93,785, or 29.8 per cent of the aggregate Indian population. Arizona ranks next with 47,577, or 15.1 per cent. According to the enumerated population only two other States have an Indian population numbering more than 20,000 New Mexico and South Dakota.

According to a tabulation of the tribes enumerated on April 1, 1930, the most important numerically were the Navajo, Sioux, and Chippewa, numbering 40,862, 33,168, and 23,647, respectively.

The Indian population not actually enumerated (termed an estimate) is 88,999, which is compiled as follows:

California, Sacramento Agency, part of, 1930 estimate.....	8,761
Michigan, 1927 census.....	1,192
New York, 1928 per capita payment rolls and 1931 estimate.....	4,491
Oklahoma, Five Civilized Tribes, Bureau of the Census, 1930.....	72,643
Texas, 1931 special report.....	250
Utah, unallotted bands at Washakie, Fort Hall Agency, 1931 census.....	127
Washington, Taholah Agency, scattered bands, 1931 estimate.....	715
Wisconsin:	
Rice Lake Band of Chippewa, special census, July, 1930.....	221
Stockbridge Reservation, Keshena Agency, 1910 census.....	599

In the following table the Indian population as reported by the United States Fifteenth Census for 1930 is given for States in which there are no Federal agencies.

Doubtless many of these Indians are duplicated in the columns "Residing elsewhere" in the table showing Indian population in continental United States enumerated at Federal agencies, according to tribe, sex, and residence, April 1, 1931.

TABLE 1.—Indian population¹ of States in which there are no Federal agencies, 1930

Division and State	Total	Male	Female	Division and State	Total	Male	Female
Total.....	10,456	5,557	4,899	South Atlantic:			
New England:				Delaware.....	5	3	2
Maine.....	1,012	518	494	Maryland.....	50	34	16
New Hampshire.....	64	33	31	District of Columbia.....	40	17	23
Vermont.....	36	20	16	Virginia.....	779	436	343
Massachusetts.....	874	458	416	West Virginia.....	18	15	3
Rhode Island.....	318	154	164	South Carolina.....	959	474	485
Connecticut.....	162	90	72	Georgia.....	43	26	17
Middle Atlantic:				East South Central:			
New Jersey.....	213	123	90	Kentucky.....	22	16	6
Pennsylvania.....	523	305	218	Tennessee.....	161	85	76
East North Central:				Alabama.....	465	228	237
Ohio.....	435	252	183	West South Central:			
Indiana.....	285	158	127	Arkansas.....	408	210	198
Illinois.....	469	250	219	Louisiana.....	1,536	800	736
Western North Central:				Texas.....	1,001	516	485
Missouri.....	578	336	242				

¹ Fifteenth Census of the United States, 1930.

² 250 Indians are included in the preceding tabular statement.

TABLE 2.—Indian population in continental United States enumerated at Federal agencies according to tribe, sex, and residence, April 1, 1931

State, jurisdiction, reservation, and tribe	Indian population				Residing at jurisdiction where enrolled				Residing at another jurisdiction			Residing elsewhere			
	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported
Total enumerated Indian population 1	225,544	114,778	110,753	13	189,162	96,703	92,448	11	4,051	2,022	2,029	32,331	16,053	16,276	2
Arizona	47,577	24,439	23,133	5	44,994	23,087	21,903	4	239	119	120	2,344	1,233	1,110	1
Colorado River Agency.....	1,137	632	504	1	556	311	245		51	31	20	530	290	239	1
Colorado River Reservation.....	669	366	302	1	485	265	220		49	29	20	135	72	62	1
Chemehuevi.....	276	143	132	1	138	68	70		27	14	13	111	61	49	1
Mission.....	1	1	1		1	1									
Mojave.....	387	218	169		341	192	149		22	15	7	24	11	13	
Mojave-Chemehuevi.....	3	2	1		3	2	1								
Mojave-Cocopah.....	1	1	1		1	1									
Mojave-Pawnee.....	1	1	1		1	1									
Fort Mojave Reservation (Mojave).....	468	266	202		71	46	25		2	2		395	218	177	
Fort Apache Agency and Reservation (Apache).....	2,683	1,387	1,295	1	2,655	1,378	1,276	1	4		4	24	9	15	
Fort Yuma Agency in California, and Cocopah Reservation (Cocopah).....	24	14	10		24	14	10								
Havasupai Agency and Reservation (Havasupai).....	205	112	93		199	108	91		6	4	2				
Hopi Agency and Reservation.....	6,038	3,112	2,926		5,913	3,040	2,873		10	9	1	115	63	59	
Hopi.....	2,495	1,312	1,183		2,376	1,241	1,135		8	8		111	63	48	
Hopi-Pima.....	1	1	1		1	1									
Navajo.....	3,532	1,800	1,732		3,530	1,799	1,731		2	1	1				
Navajo-Hopi.....	1	1	1		1	1									
Pima.....	5	5	5		3		3					2		2	
Pueblo.....	3	3	3		3		3								
Shasta.....	1	1	1		1		1								
Leupp Agency and Navajo Reservation.....	1,793	892	901		1,793	892	901								
Navajo.....	1,789	891	898		1,789	891	898								
Navajo-Oneida.....	1	1	1		1	1									
Oneida.....	2	2	2		2		2								
Paiute.....	1	1	1		1		1								
Paiute Agency in Utah, and Kaibab Reservation (Paiute).....	95	52	43		85	45	40		1	1		9	6	3	
Phoenix School Jurisdiction.....	1,616	867	749		1,439	767	672		30	16	14	147	84	63	
Camp Verde Reservation (Apache).....	415	233	182		279	157	122					136	76	60	
Fort McDowell Reservation (Mojave-Apache).....	194	113	81		193	112	81		1	1					
Salt River Reservation (Pima).....	1,007	521	486		967	498	469		29	15	14	11	8	3	
Pima Agency.....	5,142	2,688	2,474		5,009	2,607	2,402		55	18	37	78	43	35	
Chiu Chiu Agency and Reservation (Papago).....	348	191	157		347	190	157					1	1		
Gila Bend Reservation (Papago).....	224	126	98		224	126	98								
Gila River Reservation	4,570	2,351	2,219		4,438	2,291	2,147		55	18	37	77	42	35	
Maricopa.....	506	240	266		494	235	259					12	5	7	
Maricopa-Apache.....	1	1	1		1	1									
Maricopa-Pawnee.....	1	1	1		1	1									
Papago.....	50	30	20		49	29	20		1	1					
Pima.....	4,000	2,074	1,926		3,881	2,020	1,861		54	17	37	65	37	28	
Pima-Klamath.....	3	2	1		3	2	1								
Pima-Maricopa.....	5	1	4		5	1	4								
Pima-Navajo.....	1	1	1		1	1									
Pima-Papago.....	3	2	1		3	2	1								
San Carlos Agency and Reservation (Apache).....	2,669	1,376	1,293		2,446	1,256	1,190		66	32	34	157	88	69	
Sells Agency.....	5,202	2,637	2,565		4,204	2,133	2,071					998	504	494	
Papago Reservation.....	4,613	2,334	2,279		3,615	1,830	1,785					998	504	494	
Navajo.....	1	1	1		1	1									
Papago.....	4,606	2,332	2,274		3,609	1,829	1,780					997	503	494	
Papago-Hopi.....	1	1	1		1	1									
Papago-Navajo.....	1	1	1		1	1									
Pima.....	2	2	2		2	2									
Yaqui.....	1	1	1		1	1						1	1		
Unknown.....	1	1	1		1	1									
San Xavier Reservation (Papago).....	589	303	286		589	303	286								
Southern Navajo Agency and Navajo Reservation (Navajo).....	15,938	8,127	7,811		15,934	8,125	7,809		3	2	1	1	1	1	
Truxton Canon Agency and Hualapai Reservation (Walapai).....	438	227	211		438	227	211		12	6	6	276	143	133	
Western Navajo Agency and Navajo Reservation.....	4,597	2,336	2,258	3	4,587	2,333	2,251	3	1		1	9	3	6	
Hopi.....	394	208	186		393	207	186					1	1		
Navajo.....	4,172	2,109	2,060	3	4,163	2,107	2,053	3	1		1	8	2	6	
Navajo-Paiute.....	1	1	1		1	1									
Paiute.....	30	18	12		30	18	12								
California 2	10,490	5,367	5,122	1	8,556	4,427	4,128	1	93	44	49	1,841	896	945	
Fort Yuma Agency, in Arizona, and Fort Yuma Reservation (Yuma).....	828	420	402		675	341	334		7	4	3	146	81	65	
Hoopa Valley Agency.....	1,979	970	1,008	1	1,491	751	739	1	3	3		485	216	269	
Hoopa Valley Reservation.....	1,566	761	804	1	1,257	621	635	1	3	3		306	137	169	
Hoopa.....	566	285	280	1	485	252	232	1	3	3		78	30	48	
Klamath.....	1,000	476	524		772	369	403					228	107	121	
Rancheria.....	413	209	204		234	130	104					179	79	100	
Blue Lake.....	72	37	35		62	30	32					10	7	3	
Crescent City.....	52	19	33									52	19	33	
Mattole.....	23	13	10		19	11	8					4	2	2	
Miami.....	149	77	72		74	43	31					75	34	41	
Smith River.....	117	63	54		79	46	33					38	17	21	
Mission Agency.....	2,831	1,504	1,327		1,916	1,051	865		13	5	8	902	448	454	
Augustine Reservation (Mission).....	15	8	7		12	7	5					3	1	2	
Cabazon Reservation (Mission).....	30	18	12		18	10	8					12	8	4	
Cahuilla Reservation (Mission).....	106	54	52		69	34	35					37	20	17	
Campo Reservation (Mission).....	123	64	59		101	48	53		2	1	1	20	15	5	
Capitan Grande Reservation (Mission).....	147	78	69		127	72	55					20	6	14	
Chuyapaipe Reservation (Mission).....	5	1	4		3		3					2	1	1	
Inaja Reservation (Mission).....	31	17	14		29	15	14					2	2		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2.—Indian population in continental United States enumerated at Federal agencies according to tribe, sex, and residence, April 1, 1931—
Continued

State, jurisdiction, reservation, and tribe	Indian population				Residing at jurisdiction where enrolled				Residing at another jurisdiction			Residing elsewhere			
	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported
California—Continued.															
Mission Agency—Continued.															
Laguna Reservation (Mission).....	2	2			2	2									
LaJolla Reservation (Mission).....	217	121	96		146	84	62				71	37	34		
LaPosta Reservation (Mission).....	3	1	2		2	1	1								
Los Coyotes Reservation (Mission).....	88	51	37		57	33	24				31	18	13		
Mazanita Reservation (Mission).....	59	26	33		52	24	28				7	2	5		
Mesa Grande Reservation (Mission).....	206	118	88		118	72	46		3	1	2	85	45	40	
Mission Creek Reservation (Mission).....	20	11	9		5	3	2				15	8	7		
Morongo Reservation (Mission).....	297	154	143		184	106	78		3	2	1	110	46	64	
Pala Reservation (Mission).....	211	108	103		159	84	75		1		1	51	24	27	
Palm Springs Reservation (Mission).....	47	24	23		45	23	22				2	1	1		
Pauma Reservation (Mission).....	66	35	31		44	26	18				22	9	13		
Pechanga Reservation (Mission).....	214	107	107		125	69	56				89	38	51		
Rincon Reservation (Mission).....	170	93	77		101	53	48		3	1	2	66	39	27	
San Manuel Reservation (Mission).....	41	21	20		26	14	12				15	7	8		
San Pascual Reservation (Mission).....	8	3	5								8	3	5		
Santa Rosa Reservation (Mission).....	48	29	19		17	10	7				31	19	12		
Santa Ynez Reservation (Mission).....	87	41	46		19	11	8				68	30	38		
Santa Ysabel Reservation (Mission).....	235	127	108		167	92	75		1		1	67	35	32	
Soboba Reservation (Mission).....	123	64	59		103	53	50				20	11	9		
Sycuan Reservation (Mission).....	36	17	19		33	16	17				3	1	2		
Torres-Martinez Reservation (Mission).....	196	111	85		152	89	63				44	22	22		
Sacramento Agency 2 1	3,262	1,678	1,584		2,935	1,514	1,421		67	30	37	260	134	126	
Fort Bidwell Reservation 2	254	128	126		214	111	103		33	13	20	7	4	3	
Miwok.....	1	1			1	1									
Paiute.....	109	61	48		76	45	31		28	12	16	5	4	1	
Pit River.....	140	64	76		133	63	70		5	1	4	2		2	
Pit River-Paiute.....	2	1	1		2	1	1								
Pit River-Pueblo.....	1	1			1	1									
Snohomish.....	1		1		1		1								
Fort Bidwell Reserve and Public Domain Allotments 2	324	162	162		253	129	124		31	15	16	40	18	22	
Mojave.....	1		1									1		1	
Paiute.....	137	73	64		103	56	47		9	5	4	25	12	13	
Paiute-Mojave.....	3	1	2								3	1	1		
Pit River.....	178	85	93		145	70	75		22	10	12	11		6	
Pit River-Paiute.....	5	3	2		5	3	2								

Round Valley Reservation 1	772	389	383		593	293	300		3	2	1	176	94	82	
Maidu.....	189	106	83		147	81	66					42	25	17	
Mission.....	5	2	3		5	2	3								
Mono.....	3	2	1		3	2	1								
Nosha.....	1	1										1	1		
Papago.....	1	1			1	1									
Papago-Little Lake.....	1		1				1								
Pit River.....	42	22	20		19	10	9					23	12	11	
Pomo.....	115	54	61		102	47	55		3	2	1	10	5	5	
Wallaki.....	247	118	129		187	90	97					60	28	32	
Whilkut.....	13	9	4		6	3	3					7	6	1	
Wintoon.....	101	47	54		69	30	39					32	17	15	
Yuki.....	54	27	27		53	27	26					1	1	1	
Tule River Reservation 1	298	165	133		277	153	124					21	12	9	
Apache-Navajo.....	1	1			1	1									
Cherokee.....	2	2			2	2									
Cherokee-Waksachi.....	4	2	2		4	2	2								
Cherokee-Wikchamni.....	2		2		2		2								
Chukchansi.....	1	1			1	1									
Intimbich.....	6	4	2		6	4	2								
Kalayunmi.....	1	1			1	1									
Koyati.....	2	2			2	2									
Koyati-Waksachi.....	2	1	1		2	1	1								
Mono.....	5	3	2		5	3	2								
Punkalahchi.....	35	19	16		33	18	15					2	1	1	
Serrano.....	8	5	3		8	5	3								
Tachi.....	4	2	2		4	2	2								
Tachi-Waksachi.....	4	3	1		4	3	1								
Tachi-Wikchamni.....	5	2	3		5	2	3								
Tejon.....	36	17	19		32	15	17					4	2	2	
Waksachi.....	21	11	10		21	11	10								
Waksachi-Yawilmani.....	2	1	1		2	1	1								
Wikchamni.....	35	19	16		34	18	16					1	1		
Wikchamni-Intimbich.....	13	6	7		13	6	7								
Yaudanchi.....	1	1			1	1									
Yawilmani.....	88	50	38		82	46	36					6	4	2	
Unknown.....	20	12	8		12	8	4					8	4	4	
Rancheria 1	587	305	282		587	305	282								
Chowchilla.....	3	1	2		3	1	2								
Chukchansi.....	101	58	43		101	58	43								
Chukchansi-Mono.....	21	10	11		21	10	11								
Chukchansi-Paiute.....	1	1			1	1									
Mission-Navajo.....	1	1			1	1									
Miwok.....	4	2	2		4	2	2								
Mono.....	445	226	219		445	226	219								
Mono-Shawnee.....	3	1	2		3	1	2								
Paiute.....	1	1			1	1									
Shawnee.....	1	1			1	1									
Tachi.....	4	2	2		4	2	2								
Tachi-Mono.....	2	1	1		2	1	1								

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2.—Indian population in continental United States enumerated at Federal agencies according to tribe, sex, and residence, April 1, 1931—
Continued

State, jurisdiction, reservation, and tribe	Indian population				Residing at jurisdiction where enrolled				Residing at another jurisdiction			Residing elsewhere			
	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported
California—Continued.															
Sacramento Agency—Continued.															
Public Domain Allotments ³	1,027	529	498		1,011	523	488					16	6	10	
Apache.....	1	1			1	1									
Chowchilla.....	13	6	7		13	6	7								
Chowchilla-Mono.....	2	2			2	2									
Chukchansi.....	181	88	93		181	88	93								
Chukchansi-Mono.....	19	8	11		19	8	11								
Chukchansi-San Luis Rey.....	5	5			5	5									
Fernandeno.....	2	1	1		2	1	1								
Klamath.....	1	1			1	1									
Mission.....	1	1			1	1									
Miwok.....	58	30	28		58	30	28								
Miwok-Washo.....	2	1	1		2	1	1								
Mono.....	428	226	202		428	226	202								
Mono-Mission.....	3	2	1		3	2	1								
Paiute.....	118	56	62		118	56	62								
Paiute-Pit River-Washo.....	2	1	1		2	1	1								
Pit River-Paiute.....	1	1	1		1	1	1								
Pueblo.....	1	1			1	1									
Pueblo-Paiute.....	2	1	1		2	1	1								
San Fernando-Tejon.....	8	2	6		8	2	6								
San Luis Rey.....	1	1	1		1	1	1								
Serrano.....	1	1			1	1									
Serrano-Tejon.....	2		2		2		2								
Shoshone.....	4	3	1		4	3	1								
Tejon.....	38	22	16		38	22	16								
Washo.....	128	67	61		112	61	51				16	6	10		
Wintoon.....	2	1	1		2	1	1								
Wintoon-Mono.....	3	2	1		3	2	1								
Walker River Agency, in Nevada, and Fort Independence and Indian Ranch Reservations, Homesite Tracts, and Bishop scattered bands.....	1,590	789	801		1,539	770	769		3	2	1	48	17	31	
Monachi.....	1	1			1	1									
Paiute.....	1,390	686	704		1,344	669	675		3	2	1	43	15	28	
Paiute-Maidu.....	2	2			2	2									
Paiute-Pomo.....	1	1			1	1									
Paiute-Shoshone.....	5	2	3		5	2	3								
Pomo.....	1		1		1		1								
Shoshone.....	175	91	84		170	89	81				5	2	3		
Washo.....	15	6	9		15	6	9								
Colorado.....	807	421	386		796	416	380		10	4	6	1	1		
Consolidated Ute Agency, see Utah.....	807	421	386		796	416	380		10	4	6	1	1		
Southern Ute Reservation (Ute).....	369	189	180		362	186	176		7	3	4				
Ute Mountain Reservation (Ute).....	438	232	206		434	230	204		3	1	2	1	1		
Florida: Seminole Agency and Seminole Reservation (Seminole).....	575	286	289		574	285	289					1	1		
Idaho.....	3,915	1,964	1,951		3,331	1,663	1,668		105	63	42	479	238	241	
Coeur d'Alene Agency, see Washington.....	730	363	367		553	278	275		11	6	5	166	79	87	
Coeur d'Alene Reservation.....	612	306	306		450	227	223		11	6	5	151	73	78	
Coeur d'Alene.....	611	305	306		449	226	223		11	6	5	151	73	78	
Cree.....	1	1			1	1								9	
Kootenai Reservation (Kootenai).....	118	57	61		103	51	52				15	6	9		
Fort Hall Agency and Reservation (Shoshone-Bannock).....	1,786	933	853		1,591	835	756		18	9	9	177	89	88	
Fort Lapwai Agency and Nez Perce Reservation (Nez Perce).....	1,399	668	731		1,187	550	637		76	48	28	136	70	66	
Iowa: Sac and Fox Sanatorium Jurisdiction and Reservation (Sac and Fox of the Mississippi).....	398	203	195		356	185	171		27	9	18	15	9	6	
Kansas.....	1,752	900	851	1	1,326	691	635		181	92	89	245	117	127	1
Haskell Institute Jurisdiction.....	1,752	900	851	1	1,326	691	635		181	92	89	245	117	127	1
Iowa Reservation (Iowa).....	471	244	227		459	238	221		1		1	11	6	5	
Kickapoo Reservation (Kickapoo).....	291	151	140		235	128	107		20	10	10	36	13	23	
Potawatomi Reservation (Potawatomi).....	891	458	432	1	569	295	274		158	82	76	164	81	82	1
Sac and Fox Reservation (Sac and Fox of the Missouri).....	99	47	52		63	30	33		2		2	34	17	17	
Minnesota.....	15,825	7,940	7,885		9,896	5,051	4,845		300	149	151	5,629	2,740	2,889	
Consolidated Chippewa Agency.....	13,423	6,733	6,690		8,112	4,166	3,946		237	113	124	5,074	2,454	2,620	
Bois Fort Reservation (Chippewa).....	631	308	323		320	158	162					311	150	161	
Cass Lake Reservation (Chippewa).....	502	256	246		427	219	208					75	37	38	
Fond du Lac Reservation (Chippewa).....	1,408	744	664		524	279	245					884	465	419	
Grand Portage Reservation (Chippewa).....	398	175	223		133	65	68					265	110	155	
Leech Lake Reservation (Chippewa).....	894	441	453		776	394	382		11	1	10	107	46	61	
White Earth Reservation (Chippewa).....	8,713	4,339	4,374		5,294	2,711	2,583		217	106	111	3,202	1,522	1,680	
White Oak Point Reservation (Chippewa).....	556	310	246		451	253	198		9	6	3	96	51	45	
Purchased lands ³ (Chippewa).....	321	160	161		187	87	100					134	73	61	
Pipestone School Jurisdiction and Purchased Lands (Sioux).....	560	277	283		142	63	79		1		1	417	214	203	
Red Lake Agency and Red Lake Reservation (Chippewa).....	1,842	930	912		1,642	822	820		62	36	26	138	72	66	
Mississippi: Choctaw Agency and Purchased Lands (Choctaw).....	1,668	833	835		1,668	833	835								

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2.—Indian population in continental United States enumerated at Federal agencies according to tribe, sex, and residence, April 1, 1931—
Continued

State, jurisdiction, reservation, and tribe	Indian population				Residing at jurisdiction where enrolled				Residing at another jurisdiction			Residing elsewhere			
	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported
Montana.....	14,498	7,373	7,125	-----	12,218	6,232	5,986	-----	322	177	145	1,958	964	994	-----
Blackfeet Agency and Reservation (Blackfeet).....	3,704	1,905	1,799	-----	3,040	1,576	1,464	-----	21	9	12	643	320	323	-----
Crow Agency and Reservation (Crow).....	1,988	996	992	-----	1,742	883	859	-----	22	8	14	224	105	119	-----
Flathead Agency and Reservation (Flathead).....	2,919	1,483	1,436	-----	2,183	1,123	1,060	-----	102	58	44	634	302	332	-----
Fort Belknap Agency and Reservation.....	1,281	683	598	-----	1,186	630	556	-----	33	23	10	62	30	32	-----
Gros Ventre.....	670	363	307	-----	606	328	278	-----	21	15	6	43	20	23	-----
Sioux.....	611	320	291	-----	580	302	278	-----	12	8	4	19	10	9	-----
Fort Peck Agency and Reservation (Sioux).....	2,512	1,268	1,244	-----	2,214	1,110	1,104	-----	39	20	19	259	138	121	-----
Rocky Boy's Agency and Reservation.....	595	307	288	-----	440	228	212	-----	54	27	27	101	52	49	-----
Blackfeet.....	4	2	2	-----	4	2	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Blackfeet-Piegan.....	1	1	1	-----	1	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Blackfeet-Sioux.....	1	1	1	-----	1	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Cree.....	48	29	19	-----	39	23	16	-----	4	2	2	5	4	1	-----
Cree-Blackfeet.....	33	24	9	-----	24	19	5	-----	2	-----	2	7	5	2	-----
Cree-Piegan.....	10	3	7	-----	9	2	7	-----	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Cree-Sioux.....	53	26	27	-----	49	24	25	-----	1	-----	1	3	2	1	-----
Chippewa.....	104	51	53	-----	52	24	28	-----	8	4	4	44	23	21	-----
Chippewa-Blackfeet.....	7	4	3	-----	7	4	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Chippewa-Cree.....	289	137	152	-----	216	103	113	-----	34	19	15	39	15	24	-----
Chippewa-Cree-Arapaho.....	1	1	1	-----	1	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Chippewa-Piegan.....	8	7	1	-----	8	7	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Chippewa-Sioux.....	34	20	14	-----	27	16	11	-----	4	1	3	3	3	-----	-----
Sioux.....	1	1	1	-----	1	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Unknown.....	1	1	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Tongue River Agency and Reservation (Cheyenne).....	1,499	731	768	-----	1,413	682	731	-----	51	32	19	35	17	18	-----
Nebraska.....	4,389	2,261	2,128	-----	3,008	1,524	1,484	-----	262	138	124	1,119	599	520	-----
Winnebago Agency.....	2,713	1,410	1,303	-----	2,099	1,071	1,028	-----	26	14	12	588	325	263	-----
Omaha Reservation (Omaha).....	1,576	816	760	-----	1,315	667	648	-----	12	5	7	249	144	105	-----
Winnebago Reservation (Winnebago).....	1,137	594	543	-----	784	404	380	-----	14	9	5	339	181	158	-----
Yankton Agency, in South Dakota.....	1,676	851	825	-----	909	453	456	-----	236	124	112	531	274	257	-----
Ponca Reservation (Ponca).....	399	192	207	-----	191	96	95	-----	23	11	12	185	85	100	-----
Santee Reservation (Sioux).....	1,277	659	618	-----	718	357	361	-----	213	113	100	346	189	157	-----
Nevada.....	4,973	2,462	2,511	-----	4,706	2,340	2,366	-----	123	57	66	144	65	79	-----
Carson School Jurisdiction.....	2,114	1,023	1,091	-----	2,025	985	1,040	-----	84	36	48	5	2	3	-----
Fort McDermitt Reservation (Paiute).....	274	125	149	-----	237	113	124	-----	33	11	22	4	1	3	-----
Summit Lake Reservation (Paiute).....	74	37	37	-----	74	37	37	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Public Domain Allotments and Indian Colonies.....	1,766	861	905	-----	1,714	835	879	-----	51	25	26	1	1	-----	-----
Miwok.....	1	1	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Paiute.....	260	117	143	-----	259	116	143	-----	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Shoshone.....	916	446	470	-----	916	446	470	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Washo.....	581	293	288	-----	530	268	262	-----	50	24	26	1	1	-----	-----
Washo-Paiute.....	8	4	4	-----	8	4	4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Pyramid Lake Agency and Reservation.....	577	275	302	-----	556	266	290	-----	21	9	12	-----	-----	-----	-----
Nez Perce.....	1	1	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Paiute.....	575	275	300	-----	554	266	288	-----	21	9	12	-----	-----	-----	-----
Paiute-Nez Perce.....	1	-----	1	-----	1	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Paiute Agency, in Utah, and Moapa River Reservation and Las Vegas track (Paiute).....	200	100	100	-----	184	93	91	-----	-----	-----	-----	16	7	9	-----
Walker River Agency, see California.....	1,403	700	703	-----	1,340	671	669	-----	-----	-----	-----	63	29	34	-----
Fallon Reservation and Colony (Paiute).....	422	211	211	-----	422	211	211	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Walker River Reservation.....	536	269	267	-----	476	241	235	-----	-----	-----	-----	60	28	32	-----
Paiute.....	486	243	243	-----	427	216	211	-----	-----	-----	-----	59	27	32	-----
Shoshone.....	49	25	24	-----	49	25	24	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Washo.....	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	1	-----	-----
Mason and Smith Valleys and Yerington Colonies.....	445	220	225	-----	442	219	223	-----	-----	-----	-----	3	1	2	-----
Miwok.....	1	1	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Paiute.....	422	207	215	-----	419	206	213	-----	-----	-----	-----	3	1	2	-----
Washo.....	22	12	10	-----	22	12	10	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Western Shoshone Agency and Reservation.....	679	364	315	-----	601	325	276	-----	18	12	6	60	27	33	-----
Hopi.....	1	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	1	-----
Paiute.....	210	120	90	-----	194	111	83	-----	11	7	4	5	2	3	-----
Paiute-Washo.....	2	1	1	-----	1	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	1	-----
Shoshone.....	273	149	124	-----	241	135	106	-----	1	-----	1	31	14	17	-----
Shoshone-Paiute.....	187	91	96	-----	165	79	86	-----	6	5	1	16	7	9	-----
Shoshone-Paiute-Hopi.....	6	3	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	6	3	3	-----
New Mexico.....	28,294	14,694	13,594	6	27,221	14,134	13,081	6	62	29	33	1,011	531	480	-----
Eastern Navajo Agency and Navajo Reservation (Navajo).....	7,448	3,722	3,725	1	7,448	3,722	3,725	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Jicarilla Agency and Reservation (Apache).....	652	341	311	-----	643	334	309	-----	5	3	2	4	4	-----	-----
Mescalero Agency and Reservation (Apache).....	690	343	347	-----	679	334	345	-----	2	1	1	9	8	1	-----
Northern Navajo Agency and Navajo Reservation (Navajo).....	8,402	4,328	4,072	2	7,750	3,993	3,755	2	-----	-----	-----	652	335	317	-----
Santa Fe School Jurisdiction.....	2,064	1,055	1,009	-----	1,912	978	934	-----	29	12	17	123	65	58	-----
Nambe Pueblo (Pueblo).....	128	58	70	-----	106	48	58	-----	4	2	2	18	8	10	-----
Pojoaque Pueblo (Pueblo).....	7	4	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	7	4	3	-----
Picuris Pueblo (Pueblo).....	112	56	56	-----	97	49	48	-----	8	4	4	7	3	4	-----
San Ildefonso Pueblo (Pueblo).....	106	56	50	-----	97	49	48	-----	3	1	2	6	6	-----	-----
San Juan Pueblo (Pueblo).....	510	265	245	-----	454	233	221	-----	7	5	2	49	27	22	-----
Santa Clara Pueblo.....	380	193	187	-----	353	180	173	-----	4	-----	4	23	13	10	-----
Pueblo.....	379	192	187	-----	352	179	173	-----	4	-----	4	23	13	10	-----
Pueblo-Apache.....	1	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2.—Indian population in continental United States enumerated at Federal agencies according to tribe, sex, and residence, April 1, 1931—
Continued

State, jurisdiction, reservation, and tribe	Indian population				Residing at jurisdiction where enrolled				Residing at another jurisdiction			Residing elsewhere			
	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported
New Mexico—Continued.															
Santa Fe School Jurisdiction—Continued.															
Taos Pueblo (Pueblo)	700	361	339		686	358	328		3	3	11	3	8		
Tesuque Pueblo (Pueblo)	121	62	59		119	61	58				2	1	1		
Southern Pueblos Agency	7,075	3,802	3,270	3	6,884	3,708	3,173	3	8	2	183	92	91		
Acoma Pueblo	1,035	538	497		1,035	538	497								
Pueblo	1,034	538	496		1,034	538	496								
Unknown	1	1	1		1	1	1								
Cochite Pueblo (Pueblo)	283	149	134		283	149	134								
Isleta Pueblo	1,058	573	483	2	1,045	567	476	2	1	1	12	5	7		
Pueblo	1,057	572	483	2	1,045	567	476		1	1	11	4	7		
Pueblo-Navajo	1	1	1		1	1	1				1	1	1		
Jemez Pueblo (Pueblo)	637	346	291		635	345	290				2	1	1		
Laguna Pueblo	2,149	1,102	1,046	1	1,973	1,015	957	1	7	1	169	86	83		
Navajo	1	1	1		1	1	1								
Pueblo	2,140	1,099	1,040	1	1,967	1,014	952	1	7	1	166	84	82		
Pueblo-Apache	2	2	2		2	2	2								
Pueblo-Navajo	2	2	2		2	2	2								
Pueblo-Paiute	1	1	1		1	1	1								
Unknown	3	2	1								3	2	1		
Sandia Pueblo (Pueblo)	112	58	54		112	58	54								
San Felipe Pueblo (Pueblo)	536	302	284		536	302	284								
Santa Ana Pueblo (Pueblo)	232	138	94		232	138	94								
Santo Domingo Pueblo (Pueblo)	800	497	363		860	497	363								
Sia Pueblo (Pueblo)	173	99	74		173	99	74								
Zuni Agency and Pueblo	1,993	1,103	860		1,905	1,065	840		18	11	7	40	27	13	
Hopi	1	1	1		1	1	1								
Klamath	3	3	3						1	1					
Navajo	3	3	3		2	2	2				1	1	1		
Pima	3	3	3		2	2	2								
Pueblo	1,956	1,103	853		1,901	1,065	836		17	11	6	38	27	11	
North Carolina: Cherokee Agency and Reservation (Cherokee)	3,204	1,691	1,513		2,730	1,430	1,300		1	1	473	260	213		

North Dakota	10,954	5,589	5,365		7,664	3,904	3,760		272	149	123	3,018	1,536	1,482	
Fort Berthold Agency and Reservation	1,458	741	717		1,410	711	699		10	8	2	38	22	16	
Arikara	480	242	238		465	233	232					15	9	6	
Gros Ventre	681	352	329		658	339	319		3	2	1	20	11	9	
Mandan	297	147	150		287	139	148		7	6	1	3	2	1	
Fort Totten Agency and Devils Lake Reservation (Sioux)	919	487	432		831	443	388		25	8	17	63	36	27	
Standing Rock Agency and Reservation (Sioux)	3,672	1,856	1,816		3,265	1,639	1,626		133	72	61	274	145	129	
Turtle Mountain Agency and Reservation (Chippewa)	4,905	2,505	2,400		2,158	1,111	1,047		104	61	43	2,643	1,333	1,310	
Oklahoma	21,142	10,578	10,564		15,434	7,776	7,658		209	116	93	5,499	2,686	2,813	
Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency and Reservation (Cheyenne-Arapahoe)	2,711	1,403	1,308		2,369	1,211	1,158		70	40	30	272	152	120	
Kiowa Agency and Reservation	5,591	2,725	2,866		5,460	2,655	2,805		22	17	5	109	53	56	
Apache	303	164	139		300	161	139		1	1		2			
Caddo	729	362	367		697	345	352		5	5		27	12	15	
Caddo-Delaware	2	1	1		2	1	1								
Comanche	1,970	959	1,011		1,936	941	995		2	1	1	32	17	15	
Comanche-Caddo	3	3	2		3	1	2								
Delaware	6	3	3		6	3	3								
Kiowa	1,977	949	1,028		1,950	935	1,015		8	5	3	19	9	10	
Kiowa-Apache	1	1	1		1	1	1								
Kiowa-Comanche	1	1	1		1	1	1								
Wichita	598	283	315		563	265	298		6	5	1	29	13	16	
Wichita-Delaware	1	1	1		1	1	1								
Osage Agency and Reservation (Osage)	3,334	1,700	1,634		1,788	962	826		1		1	1,545	738	807	
Pawnee Agency	2,838	1,418	1,420		2,327	1,167	1,160		101	55	46	410	196	214	
Kaw Reservation (Kaw)	485	252	233		346	180	166					139	72	67	
Oakland Reservation (Tonkawa)	46	26	20		33	20	13		13	6	7				
Otoe Reservation (Otoe)	670	337	333		541	270	271		41	25	16	88	42	46	
Pawnee Reservation (Pawnee)	852	419	433		662	335	327		21	8	13	169	76	93	
Ponca Reservation (Ponca)	785	384	401		745	362	383		26	16	10	14	6	8	
Quapaw Agency	2,480	1,215	1,265		1,090	531	559		14	4	10	1,376	680	696	
Eastern Shawnee Reservation (Shawnee)	240	111	129		147	58	89					93	53	40	
Ottawa Reservation (Ottawa)	377	197	180		206	108	98					171	89	82	
Quapaw Reservation (Quapaw)	513	248	265		242	114	128					271	134	137	
Seneca Reservation (Seneca)	668	328	340		214	113	101		9	3	6	445	212	233	
Wyandotte Reservation (Wyandotte)	682	331	351		281	138	143		5	1	4	396	192	204	
Shawnee Agency	4,188	2,117	2,071		2,400	1,250	1,150		1		1	1,787	867	920	
Iowa Reservation (Iowa)	104	49	55		101	47	54					3	2	1	
Kickapoo Reservation (Kickapoo)	214	113	101		195	103	92					19	10	9	
Potawatomi Reservation (Potawatomi)	2,486	1,259	1,227		1,009	541	468		1		1	1,476	718	758	
Sac and Fox Reservation (Sac and Fox)	777	384	393		605	309	296					172	75	97	
Shawnee Reservation (Shawnee)	607	312	295		490	250	240					117	62	55	
Oregon	4,502	2,195	2,307		3,529	1,755	1,774		317	168	149	656	272	384	
Klamath Agency and Reservation (Klamath)	1,293	619	674		1,057	524	533		47	24	23	189	71	118	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2.—Indian population in continental United States enumerated at Federal agencies according to tribe, sex, and residence, April 1, 1931—
Continued

State, jurisdiction, reservation, and tribe	Indian population				Residing at jurisdiction where enrolled				Residing at another jurisdiction			Residing elsewhere			
	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported
Oregon—Continued.															
Salem School Jurisdiction	1,120	579	541		878	459	419		34	18	16	208	102	106	
Grand Ronde Reservation	332	170	162		236	127	109		15	8	7	81	35	46	
Clackamas	55	27	28		41	22	19		3	2	1	11	3	8	
Clackamas-Mary's River	1	1													
Clackamas-Rogue River	5	4			5	4	1		1	1					
Clackamas-Santiam	9	2	7		5	2	1								
Iroquois	4	1	3		2	1	5					4	2	2	
Lakmuit	4	3	1		2	2	1					2		2	
Mary's River	40	24	16		36	24	12		1		1	1	1		
Mary's River-Upper Chinook	5	4	1		5	4	1		1		1	3		3	
Molala	5	2	3		4	1	3								
Rogue River	20	9	11		17	7	10					1	1	1	
Rogue River-Upper Chinook	3	1	2									3	3	1	
Santiam	31	18	13		21	13	8		4	2	2	6	3	3	
Santiam-Rogue River	6	2	4		5	1	4					1	1	1	
Santiam-Tulatin	3		3									3		3	
Santiam-Umpqua	6	4	2		5	3	2		1	1					
Shasta	16	10	6		15	9	6					1	1	1	
Shasta-Umpqua	2	1										2	1		
Shasta-Upper Chinook	1											1	1		
Tulatin	1		1		1		1							1	
Umpqua	61	30	31		46	22	24					15	8	7	
Upper Chinook	10	3			7	2	2		1		1	2	1	1	
Wapato	16	10	6		13	8	5		2	1	1	1	1	1	
Unknown	28	14	14		6	4	2		1	1		21	9	12	
Siletz Reservation	449	229	220		329	165	164		12	3	9	108	61	47	
Alsea	7	3	3		3	1	3					4	3	1	
Calapooya	10	4	6		5	3	2					4	3	1	
Chastacosta	32	15	17		23	12	11		4		4	1	1	3	
Chetco	9	6	3		7	5	2					2	1	1	
Chetco-Klamath	4	1	3		4	1	3								
Chetco-Klikitat	4	2	2		4	2	2								
Chukaminna	1		1		1		1								
Coquille	9	6	3		7	4	3					2	2		
Galice Creek	24	15	9		24	15	9								
Galice Creek-Umpqua	4	2	2		4	2	2								
Galice Creek-Yuchi	4	2	2		4	2	2								
Joshua	34	19	15		7	3	4		2	1	1	25	15	10	
Joshua-Chetco	3	1	2									3	2	2	
Klamath	46	26	20		44	24	20					2	2		
Klikitat	3	1	2		2	1	1								
Kusa	8	4	4		3	1	2		1		1	3	1	2	
Kwatami	19	11	8		17	10	7					2	1	1	
Meguenodon	42	17	25		31	11	20					11	6	5	
Meguenodon-Joshua	3	3										3	3		
Meguenodon-Shasta	2	2			2	2									
Meguenodon-Yuchi	4	4			4	4									
Naltunnetunne	8	4	4		2	1	1					6	3	3	
Rogue River	47	27	20		35	19	16					12	8	4	
Shasta	12	6	6		11	5	6					1	1		
Tillamook	1														
Tututni	40	15	25		37	14	23					3	1	2	
Tututunne-Calapooya	3	2	1		3	2	1								
Tututunne-Chetco	8	3	5		8	3	5								
Umpqua	13	7	6		7	3	4					5	4	1	
Yaquina	1	1			1		1				1				
Yaquina-Alsea	2	1	1		2	1	1								
Yuchi	8	2	6		8	2	6								
Unknown	34	16	18		16	9	7		4	2	2	14	5	9	
Fourth Section Allottees (Public Domain)	339	180	159		313	167	146		7	7	2	19	6	13	
Calapooya	15	11	4		15	11	4								
Cherokee	13	9	4		13	9	4								
Cowlitz	1	1			1	1									
Cowlitz-Klamath	4	2	2		4	2	2					1		1	
Klamath	13	9	4		9	6	3		3	3					
Kusa	56	28	28		55	27	28		1	1					
Rogue River	52	31	21		52	31	21								
Suislaw	11	7	4		7	5	2								
Tonkawa	1				1							4	1	2	
Tututni	17	6	11		16	6	10					1	1	1	
Umpqua	20	11	9		17	11	6					3	1	3	
Unknown	136	65	71		124	58	66		3	3		9	4	5	
Umatilla Agency and Reservation	1,101	516	585		780	382	407		133	69	64	170	65	114	
Cayuse	94	38	56		81	32	49		11	5	6	2	1	1	
Umatilla	816	394	422		592	298	294		94	44	50	130	52	78	
Walla Walla	191	84	107		116	52	64		28	20	8	47	12	35	
Warm Springs Agency and Reservation	988	481	507		805	390	415		103	57	46	80	34	46	
Cowlitz	3	2	1		1	1			2	1	1	2	1	1	
Klikitat	25	1	14		23	10	13								
Klikitat-Yakima	1	1							1	1					
Paiute	187	100	87		138	71	67		40	23	17	9	6	3	
Paiute-Blackfeet	1		1		1										
Paiute-Pit River-Wasco	3	1	2		3	1	2								
Paiute-Tenino (Warm Springs)	5	2	3		4	2	2		1		1				
Paiute-Wasco	8	4	4		7	4	3					1		1	
Paiute-Yakima	4	3	1									4	3	1	
Pit River	1	1			1	1									

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2.—Indian population in continental United States enumerated at Federal agencies according to tribe, sex, and residence, April 1, 1931—
Continued

State, jurisdiction, reservation, and tribe	Indian population				Residing at jurisdiction where enrolled				Residing at another jurisdiction			Residing elsewhere			
	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported
Oregon—Continued.															
Warm Springs Agency and Reservation—Continued.															
Pit River-Paiute	15	9	6		10	7	3		1			4	2	2	
Pit River-Puyallup-Hoopla	2	1	1		2	1	1								
Pit River-Wasco	8	1	7		3	1	2		2		2	3		3	
Pit River-Wasco-Klikitat	2	2	1						2	1	1				
Pit River-Yakima	2	2	1						2	2					
Puyallup	6	5	1						2	2		4	3	1	
Tenino (Warm Springs)	469	203	266		420	182	238		16	9	7	33	12	21	
Tenino (Warm Springs)-Klikitat	2	1	1		2	1	1								
Tenino (Warm Springs)-Paiute-Nez Perce	1		1						1		1				
Tenino (Warm Springs)-Umatilla	3	3			2	2			1	1					
Tenino (Warm Springs)-Upper Chinook	4	4			3	3			1	1					
Tenino (Warm Springs)-Wasco-Paiute	5	4	1		5	4	1								
Tenino (Warm Springs)-Yakima	2	1	1		2	1	1								
Upper Chinook	4	3	1		3	2	1		1	1					
Upper Chinook-Yakima	1		1				1								
Wasco	114	61	53		82	49	33		17	8	9	15	4	11	
Wasco-Blackfeet	2	1	1		1	1	1		1	1					
Wasco-Tenino (Warm Springs)	91	47	44		77	40	37		11	5	6	3	2	1	
Wasco-Yakima	2	1	1						1	1		1		1	
Yakima	7	3	4		7	3	4								
Unknown	8	5	3		7	4	3					1	1		
South Dakota	24,013	12,256	11,757		20,563	10,562	10,001		993	459	534	2,457	1,235	1,222	
Cheyenne River Agency and Reservation (Sioux)	3,165	1,622	1,543		2,688	1,385	1,303		234	114	120	243	123	120	
Crow Creek Agency	1,544	754	790		1,206	592	614		171	69	102	167	93	74	
Crow Creek Reservation (Sioux)	941	439	502		812	352	430		68	23	45	61	34	27	
Lower Brule Reservation (Sioux)	603	315	288		394	210	184		103	46	57	106	59	47	
Flandreau School Jurisdiction and Purchased Lands (Sioux)	333	178	155		151	90	61		35	21	14	147	67	80	
Pine Ridge Agency and Reservation (Sioux)	8,105	4,136	3,969		7,578	3,898	3,680		73	19	54	454	219	235	
Rosebud Agency and Reservation	6,128	3,138	2,990		5,633	2,881	2,752		158	76	82	337	181	156	
Clatsop	1		1									1		1	
Clatsop	6,127	3,138	2,989		5,633	2,881	2,752		158	76	82	336	181	155	
Sisseton Agency and Lake Traverse or Sisseton Reservation (Sioux)	2,700	1,402	1,298		1,832	960	872		147	80	67	721	362	359	
Yankton Agency, see Nebraska and Yankton Reservation (Sioux)	2,038	1,026	1,012		1,475	756	719		175	80	95	388	190	198	
Utah	1,613	845	768		1,400	741	659		43	19	24	170	85	85	
Consolidated Ute Agency in Colorado and Public Domain	42	24	18		42	24	18								
Allotments (Paiute)	385	189	196		309	151	158		4	1	3	72	37	35	
Paiute Agency, see Arizona and Nevada	162	84	78		147	73	74		3	1	2	12	10	2	
Goshute Reservation	159	84	75		145	73	72		3	1	2	11	10	1	
Goshute	1		1				1								
Goshute-Shoshone	2		2				1					1		1	
Paiute	19	7	12		19	7	12								
Kanosh Reservation (Ute)	34	17	17		34	17	17								
Koosharem Reservation (Ute)	19	9	10		14	7	7					5	2	3	
Paiute Reservation (Paiute)	75	36	39		56	28	28					19	8	11	
Shivwits Reservation (Paiute)	39	19	20		37	18	19		1		1	1	1	1	
Skull Valley Reservation (Goshute)	6	4	2									6	4	2	
Gandy (Homestead) (Paiute)	31	13	18		2	1	1					29	12	17	
Cedar City (church property) (Paiute)	1,186	632	554		1,049	566	483		39	18	21	98	48	50	
Uintah and Ouray Agency and Reservation (Ute)															
Washington	11,937	5,888	6,049		9,400	4,671	4,729		165	78	87	2,372	1,139	1,233	
Coeur d'Alene Agency, in Idaho, and Kalispel Reservation (Kalispel)	85	43	42		85	43	42								
Colville Agency	3,776	1,883	1,893		3,593	1,813	1,780		51	21	30	132	49	83	
Colville Reservation (Colville)	3,000	1,519	1,481		3,000	1,519	1,481								
Spokane Reservation (Spokane)	774	362	412		592	293	299		50	20	30	132	49	83	
Public domain (Chewelah)	2	2			1	1			1	1					
Neah Bay Agency	415	222	193		388	209	179					27	13	14	
Makah Reservation (Makah)	413	220	193		386	207	179					27	13	14	
Orette Reservation (Makah)	2		2		2	2									
Taholah Agency	1,359	675	684		950	492	458		32	12	20	377	171	206	
Chehalis Reservation (Chehalis)	88	46	42		71	39	32		1	1		16	6	10	
Nisqually Reservation (Nisqually)	56	32	24		45	28	17		1	1		10	3	7	
Quinalt Reservation	1,005	498	507		654	338	316		27	10	17	324	150	174	
Quileute	269	140	129		239	125	114		14	5	9	16	10	6	
Quinalt	736	358	378		415	213	202		13	5	8	308	140	168	
Skokomish Reservation	169	78	91		149	71	78		3		3	17	7	10	
Clallam	1		1		1	1									
Skokomish	168	77	91		148	70	78		3		3	17	7	10	
Squaxin Island Reservation (Squaxin)	41	21	20		31	16	15					10	5	5	
Tulalip Agency	3,386	1,699	1,687		2,048	1,021	1,027		23	11	12	1,315	667	648	
Lummi Reservation	619	317	302		613	314	299		1	1		5	2	3	
Lummi	601	312	289		595	309	286		1	1		5	2	3	
Lummi-Chippewa	6	2	4		6	2	4								
Lummi-Clallam	5	1	4		5	1	4								
Lummi-Skagit	1		1		1		1								
Lummi-Snohomish	2		2		2		2								
Lummi-Swinomish	4	2	2		4	2	2								
Muckleshoot Reservation (Muckleshoot)	204	92	112		187	81	106					17	11	6	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2.—Indian population in continental United States enumerated at Federal agencies according to tribe, sex, and residence, April 1, 1931—
Continued

State, jurisdiction, reservation, and tribe	Indian population				Residing at jurisdiction where enrolled				Residing at another jurisdiction			Residing elsewhere			
	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported
Washington—Continued.															
Tulalip Agency—Continued.															
Port Madison Reservation.....	174	95	79		172	94	78		1	1		1	1		
Suquamish.....	157	87	70		155	86	69		1	1		1	1		
Suquamish-Clallam.....	7	3	4		7	3	4								
Suquamish-Puyallup.....	10	5	5		10	5	5								
Puyallup Reservation.....	296	145	151								296	145	151		
Puyallup.....	294	144	150								294	144	150		
Puyallup-Snohomish.....	2	1	1								2	1	1		
Swinomish Reservation.....	261	122	139		260	121	139				1	1			
Swinomish.....	259	122	137		258	121	137				1	1			
Swinomish-Muckleshoot.....	1	1	1		1	1	1								
Swinomish-Skagit.....	1	1	1		1	1	1								
Tulalip Reservation.....	637	300	337		407	191	216		14	5	9	216	104	112	
Clallam.....	6	5	1		1	1					5	4	1		
Lummi.....	1	1	1		1		1								
Puyallup.....	1	1	1								1		1		
Quinalt.....	1	1	1								1	1	1		
Skagit.....	2	1	1								2	1	1		
Snohomish.....	538	256	282		345	164	181		14	5	9	179	87	92	
Snohomish-Clallam.....	21	9	12		12	4	8				9	5	4		
Snohomish-Lummi.....	6	3	3								6	3	3		
Snohomish-Muckleshoot.....	6	2	4		6	2	4								
Snohomish-Nooksak.....	1	1	1		1	1	1								
Snohomish-Puyallup.....	5	1	4		5	1	4								
Snohomish-Skagit.....	8	2	6		5	2	3				3		3		
Snohomish-Suquamish.....	2	1	1		2	1	1								
Snohomish-Swinomish.....	4	3	1		3	3					1		1		
Snohomish-Yakima.....	26	12	14		25	12	13				1		1		
Snoqualmie.....	7	2	5								7	2	5		
Stillaquamish.....	1	1									1	1			
Yakima.....	1		1		1		1								
Public Domain (Clallam).....	774	401	373		4	1	3		4	2	2	766	398	368	
Clallam.....	773	400	373		4	1	3		4	2	2	765	397	368	
Clallam-Snohomish.....	1	1									1	1			
Public Domain (Nooksak).....	217	116	101		217	116	101								
Nooksak.....	210	113	97		210	113	97								
Nooksak-Skagit.....	5	3	2		5	3	2								
Nooksak-Skagit-Suiattle.....	2		2		2		2								
Public Domain (Skagit-Suiattle).....	204	111	93		188	103	85		3	3		13	5	8	
Skagit-Suiattle.....	203	111	92		187	103	84		3	3		13	5	8	
Snohomish.....	1	1	1		1	1	1								
Yakima Agency and Reservation (Yakima).....	2,916	1,366	1,550		2,336	1,093	1,243		59	34	25	521	239	282	
Wisconsin ¹	10,976	5,531	5,445		7,963	4,031	3,932		292	134	158	2,721	1,366	1,355	
Hayward School Jurisdiction and Lac Court Oreille Reservation (Chippewa).....	1,533	749	784		1,459	712	747		6	4	2	68	33	35	
Keshena Agency ²	5,044	2,574	2,470		3,061	1,587	1,474		114	52	62	1,869	935	934	
Menominee Reservation (Menominee).....	1,966	1,007	959		1,767	920	847		17	5	12	182	82	100	
Oneida Reservation (Oneida).....	3,078	1,567	1,511		1,294	667	627		97	47	50	1,687	853	834	
Lac du Flambeau Agency ³	3,018	1,527	1,491		2,281	1,150	1,131		29	18	11	708	359	349	
Bad River Reservation (Chippewa).....	1,168	597	571		604	307	297		21	13	8	543	277	266	
Lac du Flambeau Reservation (Chippewa).....	835	393	442		671	312	359		1	1		163	80	83	
Red Cliff Reservation (Chippewa).....	594	309	285		593	308	285					1	1		
Scattered bands (Potawatomi).....	421	228	193		413	223	190		7	4	3	1	1		
Tomah School Jurisdiction and Public Domain Allotments (Winnebago).....	1,381	681	700		1,162	582	580		143	60	83	76	39	37	
Wyoming.....	2,042	1,062	980		1,829	965	864		35	17	18	178	80	98	
Shoshone Agency and Wind River or Shoshone Reservation.....	2,042	1,062	980		1,829	965	864		35	17	18	178	80	98	
Arapaho.....	1,006	532	474		961	508	453		12	6	6	33	18	15	
Shoshone.....	1,036	530	506		868	457	411		23	11	12	145	62	83	

¹ See estimated statement of other Indians not enumerated, numbering 88,999.
² Exclusive of part of Sacramento Agency. (See estimated statement.)
³ Apr. 1, 1930, population.
⁴ Over 50 per cent of these Indians reside in South Dakota.
⁵ Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes. (See estimated statement.)
⁶ Includes Wichita Reservation.
⁷ Exclusive of scattered bands under Taholah Agency. (See estimated statement.)
⁸ Exclusive of Stockbridge Reservation, Keshena Agency, and Rice Lake band of Chippewas of the Lac du Flambeau Agency. (See estimated statement.)

TABLE 3.—Indian school population and school enrollment during fiscal year ended June 30, 1931

States and jurisdictions	Population, ages 6 to 18, inclusive	Enrollment									Local public
		Grand total	Government schools					Mission, private and State			
			Total	Reservation boarding (home reservation)	Reservation boarding (other than home reservation)	Reservation day	Nonreservation boarding	Total	Boarding	Day	
Grand total.....	94,612	76,905	25,420	9,753	1,078	4,364	10,221	7,923	7,271	652	43,562
Arizona.....	14,757	8,376	6,342	2,558	346	1,019	2,419	1,630	1,311	319	404
Colorado River.....	257	237	172	81	0	0	91	3	3	0	62
Fort Apache.....	790	678	507	356	0	70	81	144	95	49	27
Havasupai.....	48	58	58	0	43	10	5	0	0	0	0
Hopi—											
Hopi.....	806	762	705	0	0	377	328	25	25	0	32
Navajo.....	1,106	431	429	182	21	0	226	2	2	0	0
Kaibab (under Paiute).....	29	21	18	0	0	11	7	0	0	0	3
Leupp.....	664	385	380	296	2	0	82	1	1	0	4
Phoenix—											
Camp Verde ¹											
Salt River.....	413	305	232	0	0	87	145	35	35	0	38
Pima.....	1,414	959	613	235	2	133	243	285	200	85	61
San Carlos.....	567	513	299	222	0	0	77	182	54	128	32
Sells.....	1,400	974	526	0	159	233	134	402	378	24	46
Southern Navajo.....	5,322	2,189	1,558	782	0	43	733	550	517	33	81
Truxton Canon.....	108	92	92	77	0	0	15	0	0	0	0
Western Navajo—											
Hopi.....	150	1144	138	0	3	55	80	1	1	0	5
Navajo.....	1,683	628	615	327	116	0	172	0	0	0	13
California.....	4,767	4,214	1,817	389	0	174	754	51	51	0	2,846
Bishop (under Walker River, Nev.).....	422	247	59	0	0	2	57	0	0	0	188
Fort Yuma.....	187	167	156	111	0	0	45	0	0	0	11
Hoopa Valley.....	1,042	1,031	342	185	0	0	157	0	0	0	689
Mission.....	709	617	205	0	0	93	112	40	40	0	372

¹ 1930 report

² Figures not available

Sacramento.....	2,247	2,023	484	38	0	74	372	8	8	0	1,531
Fort Bidwell.....	160	129	71	55	0	5	11	3	3	0	55
Colorado: Consolidated Ute.....	206	174	97	80	0	0	17	1	1	0	76
Florida: Seminole.....	198	13	13	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho.....	1,059	954	392	266	0	14	112	153	153	0	409
Coeur d'Alene.....	209	198	27	0	0	14	13	81	81	0	90
Fort Hall.....	498	416	264	203	0	0	61	32	32	0	120
Fort Lapwai.....	352	340	101	63	0	0	38	40	40	0	199
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	127	97	82	0	0	47	35	0	0	0	15
Kansas: Potawatomi.....	605	329	164	0	0	13	151	0	0	0	165
Minnesota.....	5,020	4,795	986	200	0	207	579	393	393	0	3,416
Consolidated Chippewa.....	4,408	4,266	695	0	0	207	488	322	322	0	3,249
Pipestone.....	116	112	18	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	94
Red Lake.....	496	417	273	200	0	0	73	71	71	0	73
Mississippi: Choctaw.....	265	224	224	0	0	207	17	0	0	0	0
Montana.....	4,214	3,842	1,174	450	38	194	492	414	359	0	2,254
Blackfeet.....	1,173	986	329	163	0	31	135	80	80	0	577
Crow.....	553	511	53	0	0	0	53	55	0	55	403
Flathead.....	783	811	117	0	0	0	117	164	164	0	530
Fort Belknap.....	367	292	141	100	0	0	41	24	24	0	127
Fort Peck.....	755	749	239	108	0	0	131	13	13	0	497
Rocky Boy's.....	166	148	129	0	38	91	0	4	4	0	15
Tongue River.....	417	345	166	79	0	72	15	74	74	0	105
Nebraska.....	1,352	1,002	321	0	0	0	321	91	91	0	590
Santee (under Yankton, S. Dak.).....	311	182	67	0	0	0	67	39	39	0	76
Ponca (under Yankton, S. Dak.).....	160	90	33	0	0	0	33	0	0	0	57
Winnebago.....	396	336	75	0	0	0	75	29	29	0	232
Omaha.....	485	394	146	0	0	0	146	23	23	0	225
Nevada.....	1,173	816	490	0	0	212	274	0	0	0	326
Carson.....	557	413	170	0	0	73	97	0	0	0	243
Moapa River (under Paiute, Utah).....	42	35	19	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	16
Walker River—											
Fallon.....	104	69	55	0	0	26	29	0	0	0	14
Walker River.....	122	77	71	0	0	25	46	0	0	0	6
Smith and Mason Valley.....	108	56	41	0	0	0	41	0	0	0	15
Western Shoshone.....	240	166	134	0	4	88	42	0	0	0	32

TABLE 3.—Indian school population and school enrollment during fiscal year ended June 30, 1931—Continued

States and jurisdictions	Population, ages 6 to 18, inclusive	Enrollment									
		Grand total	Government schools					Mission, private and State			Local public
			Total	Reserva- tion boarding (home reserva- tion)	Reserva- tion boarding (other than home reserva- tion)	Reserva- tion day	Nonres- ervation boarding	Total	Boarding	Day	
New Mexico.....	7,094	4,847	4,015	1,261	282	1,153	1,319	657	611	46	175
Eastern Navajo.....	2,917	1,048	843	385	198	20	240	152	134	18	53
Jicarilla.....	204	174	170	156	0	0	14	3	3	0	1
Mescalero.....	192	165	143	107	0	1	35	3	3	0	19
Northern Navajo.....	939	969	923	613	84	33	193	44	44	0	2
Northern Pueblo.....	529	544	483	0	0	295	188	57	57	0	4
Southern Pueblo.....	1,750	1,499	1,192	0	0	708	484	211	183	28	96
Zuni.....	563	448	261	0	0	96	165	187	187	0	0
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	1,161	531	525	420	0	92	13	0	0	0	6
North Dakota.....	3,832	2,399	949	305	4	73	567	357	347	10	1,093
Fort Berthold.....	459	259	97	0	4	43	50	111	111	0	51
Fort Totten.....	248	201	91	83	0	0	8	78	78	0	32
Standing Rock.....	1,028	773	325	222	0	0	103	25	15	10	423
Turtle Mountain.....	2,097	1,166	436	0	0	30	406	143	143	0	587
Oklahoma.....	34,653	32,509	3,915	2,158	295	0	1,462	1,669	1549	120	26,925
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	698	527	267	250	0	0	17	6	6	0	254
Kiowa.....	1,845	1,590	514	412	0	0	102	192	192	0	884
Osage.....	1,209	1,154	0	0	0	0	0	231	111	120	923
Pawnee—											
Kaw.....	175	103	28	10	0	0	18	5	5	0	70
Pawnee.....	273	212	125	84	0	0	41	3	3	0	84
Ponca.....	251	214	104	46	58	0	0	4	4	0	106
Otoe.....	250	190	117	76	0	0	41	0	0	0	73
Tonkawa.....	22	16	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	14
Quapaw.....	894	488	91	64	0	0	27	10	10	0	387
Shawnee.....	904	649	109	0	70	0	39	49	49	0	491
Five Civilized Tribes—											
Cherokee Nation.....	13,955	11,768	1,123	344	153	0	626	243	243	0	10,402
Chickasaw Nation.....	3,063	3,258	279	206	0	0	73	173	173	0	2,806
Choctaw Nation.....	4,811	5,626	607	384	7	0	216	527	527	0	4,492
Creek Nation.....	5,598	5,949	515	282	7	0	226	168	168	0	5,266
Seminole Nation.....	705	765	34	0	0	0	34	58	58	0	673
Oregon.....	1,082	885	289	144	0	35	110	109	109	0	487
Klamath.....	352	306	44	7	0	0	37	54	54	0	208
Siletz (under Salem).....	248	168	23	0	0	0	23	0	0	0	145
Umatilla.....	255	213	36	0	0	0	36	55	55	0	122
Warm Springs.....	227	198	186	137	0	35	14	0	0	0	12
South Dakota.....	6,961	5,773	2,577	818	35	749	975	1,246	1246	0	1,950
Cheyenne River.....	1,067	785	413	200	0	59	154	71	71	0	301
Crow Creek.....	234	214	26	0	0	0	26	62	62	0	126
Lower Brule.....	152	156	45	10	0	0	35	56	56	0	55
Flandreau.....	101	85	39	0	0	1	38	1	1	0	45
Pine Ridge.....	2,168	2,010	1,085	363	0	496	226	425	425	0	500
Rosebud.....	1,843	1,411	590	245	35	193	117	476	476	0	345
Sisseton.....	817	713	279	0	0	0	279	80	80	0	354
Yankton.....	579	399	100	0	0	0	100	75	75	0	224
Utah.....	447	340	255	124	8	69	54	0	0	0	85
Uintah and Ouray.....	334	259	192	124	8	23	37	0	0	0	67
Palute—											
Goshute.....	53	38	37	0	0	32	5	0	0	0	1
Shivwits.....	25	12	12	0	0	1	11	0	0	0	0
Skull Valley.....	14	13	12	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	1
Scattered Bands.....	21	18	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	16
Washington.....	2,991	2,666	625	221	19	68	317	187	187	0	1,854
Colville—											
Colville.....	759	571	82	0	0	0	82	101	101	0	388
Spokane.....	211	203	14	0	11	0	3	14	14	0	175
Spokane.....	125	112	87	0	0	53	34	0	0	0	25
Neah Bay.....	132	166	13	4	0	0	9	2	2	0	151
Taholah.....	1,045	905	341	217	0	15	109	17	17	0	547
Tulalip.....	719	709	88	0	8	0	80	53	53	0	568
Yakima.....											
Wisconsin.....	2,111	1,614	536	260	41	25	210	714	612	102	364
Grand Rapids (Tomah).....	435	296	110	0	18	0	92	126	126	0	60
Hayward.....	399	296	88	69	19	0	0	68	68	0	140
Keshena.....	596	597	182	103	0	25	54	393	291	102	22

TABLE 3.—Indian school population and school enrollment during fiscal year ended June 30, 1931—Continued

States and jurisdictions	Popula- tion, ages 6 to 18, inclusive	Enrollment									
		Grand total	Government schools					Mission, private and State			Local public
			Total	Reserva- tion boarding (home reserva- tion)	Reserva- tion boarding (other than home reserva- tion)	Reserva- tion day	Nonres- ervation boarding	Total	Boarding	Day	
Wisconsin—Continued.											
Lac du Flambeau—											
Lac du Flambeau.....	218	131	96	77	0	0	19	0	0	0	35
Laona.....	152	92	38	10	4	0	24	1	1	0	53
Bad River.....	311	202	22	1	0	0	21	126	126	0	54
Wyoming.....	537	505	132	99	10	0	23	251	251	0	122
Shoshone—											
Shoshone.....	267	248	119	97	7	0	15	22	22	0	107
Arapahoe.....	270	257	13	2	3	0	8	229	229	0	15

TABLE 4.—Indian schools, classification and statistics for fiscal year ended June 30, 1931

States, agencies, schools	Capacity	Enrollment ¹	Average attendance	Grades taught	Class of school
Grand total.....	35,032	37,327	32,559		
Arizona:					
Colorado River Agency—					
Colorado River.....	80	80	78	B-6	Reservation, boarding.
Fort Apache Agency—					
Fort Apache.....	360	405	381	1-8	Do.
Canon.....	40	37	34	B-2	Day.
Cibicue.....	40	34	30	B-2	Do.
Do.....	35	47	46	B-5	Mission, day, Lutheran.
East Fork.....	170	112	99	1-8	Mission, boarding, day, Lutheran.
Fort Mojave Agency and school.....	250	236	209	B-6	Reservation, boarding.
Havasupai Agency and school.....	35	10	9	B-2	Day.
Hopi Agency—					
Hopi.....	111	182	176	1-6	Reservation, boarding.
Chimopovy.....	50	58	53	B-5	Day.
Hotevilla-Bacabi.....	88	100	98	B-6	Do.
Oraibi.....	80	73	61	B-6	Do.
Polacca.....	90	90	81	B-6	Do.
Second Mesa.....	72	60	44	B-6	Do.
Kaibab (under Palute Agency, Utah), Kaibab.					
Leupp Agency and school.....	396	423	371	1-7	Reservation, boarding.
Phoenix.....	975	1,083	937	4-12	Nonreservation, boarding.
Phoenix Agency—					
Salt River.....	90	92	79	B-4	Day.
Pima Agency—					
Pima.....	195	235	230	1-6	Reservation, boarding.
Blackwater.....	36	28	25	B-6	Day.
Casa Blanca.....	40	16	14	B-3	Do.
Co-op Village.....	25	19	18	B-2	Do.
Gila Crossing.....	40	23	21	B-2	Do.
Maricopa.....	40	24	20	B-3	Do.
Santan.....	24	27	22	B-3	Do.
St. Catherine.....		16	13	1-3	Catholic, day.
St. Francis Borgia.....		11	9	1-3	Do.
St. John's.....	250	252	240	1-8	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
St. Peter's.....		17	15	1-3	Catholic, day.
Stotonic.....		24	22	1-3	Presbyterian, day.
St. Francis Assisi.....		16	14	1-3	Catholic, day.
San Carlos Agency—					
San Carlos.....	186	223	216	1-7	Reservation, boarding.
Bylas.....	80	52	47	1-6	Mission, day, Lutheran.
Peridot.....	90	76	60	1-7	Do.
Sells Agency—					
Santa Rosa.....	70	94	63	B-6	Day.
San Xavier.....	120	65	57	B-3	Do.
Sells.....	40	44	21	B-3	Do.
Vamori.....	40	39	26	B-4	Do.
St. Clare's (Anegam).....	30	22	13	1-4	Mission, day, Catholic.
Guadalupe.....	60	30	25	1-4	Do.
Lourdes.....	25	23	15	1-4	Do.
San Miguel.....	30	25		1-4	Mission, day, Presbyterian
San Jose (Franciscan).....		45		1-4	Mission, day, Catholic.
St. Anthony (Topowa).....	120	50	45	1-7	Do.
St. Joseph (Pisimemo).....	50	36	24	1-4	Mission, day, Catholic.
St. Joseph (San Miguel).....	60	18	16	1-4	Do.
Tucson.....			66		Mission, boarding, Presbyterian.
Southern Navajo Agency—					
Southern Navajo.....	383	500	412	1-8	Reservation, boarding.
Cornfields.....	25	33	27	B	Day.
Chin Lee.....	130	170	148	1-8	Reservation, boarding.
Tohatchi.....	192	209	204	1-8	Do.
St. Michael's.....	324	309	299	1-8	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Ganado.....	140	145	136	1-12	Mission, boarding, Presbyterian.
Good Shepherd Orphanage.....	30	23	23	1-3	Mission, boarding Episcopal.
St. Isabel's.....	30	33	30	1-3	Mission, day, Catholic.
Theodore Roosevelt.....	450	454	424	1-8	Nonreservation, boarding.
Truxton Canon, Agency and school.....	215	206	197	1-7	Do.
Western Navajo Agency—					
Western Navajo.....	308	358	307	1-7	Reservation, boarding.
Moencopi.....	40	55	52	B-4	Day.

¹ Exclusive of over 2,000 in sanatorium schools.

TABLE 4.—Indian schools, classification and statistics for fiscal year ended June 30, 1931—Continued

States, agencies, schools	Capacity	Enrollment	Average attendance	Grades taught	Class of school
California:					
Fort Yuma Agency and school.....	166	224	194	1-6	Reservation, boarding.
Hoopla Valley Agency and school.....	130	185	155	1-6	Do.
Mission Agency—					
Campo.....	30	17	15	B-6	Day.
Mesa Grande.....	30	14	13	B-6	Do.
Pala.....	30	22	20	B-6	Do.
Rincon.....	30	25	20	B-6	Do.
Volcan.....	30	25	17	B-6	Do.
St. Boniface.....	120	103	99	B-8	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Sacramento Agency—					
Burroughs.....	20	§ 15	§ 11	B-7	Day.
Fort Bidwell.....	60	21	13	B-7	Do.
Pinolville.....	23	§ 20	§ 15	B-6	Do.
Tule River.....	32	§ 19	§ 16	B-5	Do.
Sherman Institute.....	1,000	1,148	959	4-12	Nonreservation, boarding.
Colorado:					
Consolidated Ute Agency—					
Ute Mountain.....	133	187	161	1-7	Reservation, boarding.
Ignacio.....	100	§ 341	§ 215	1-6	Do.
Florida:					
Seminole Agency—					
Seminole.....	20	13	9	B	Day.
Idaho:					
Coeur d'Alene Agency—					
Kalispel.....	30	18	11	1-5	Do.
Desmet.....	50	75	70	1-8	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Fort Hall Agency—					
Fort Hall.....	207	220	201	1-8	Reservation, boarding.
Episcopal Mission.....	35	31	30	1-6	Mission, boarding, Episcopal (girls).
Fort Lapwai Agency—					
St. Joseph.....	100	52	42	1-8	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Iowa:					
Sac and Fox Agency—					
Fox.....	40	§ 15	§ 12	1-6	Day.
Mesquakie.....	30	37	27	1-4	Do.
Kansas:					
Haskell Institute.....	900	1,240	1,012	1-12	Nonreservation, boarding.
Haskell Agency—					
Kickapoo.....	30	19	17	B-7	Day.
American Indian Institute.....	50	46	44	1-12	Mission, boarding, Presbyterian.
Michigan:					
Mackinac Subagency (under Lac du Flambeau)—					
Holy Childhood (Harbor Springs).....	175	162	160	1-9	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Holy Name (Baraga).....	100	-----	52	-----	Do.
Holy Name.....	45	-----	29	-----	Mission, day, Catholic.
Mount Pleasant.....	375	464	373	1-9	Nonreservation, boarding.
Minnesota:					
Consolidated Chippewa Agency—					
Pine Point.....	60	71	40	1-6	Day.
Net Lake.....	50	62	42	B-6	Do.
Mille Lacs.....	30	46	28	B-5	Do.
Grand Portage.....	30	23	15	B-5	Do.
St. Benedict's.....	125	131	125	1-8	Mission, boarding (contract), Catholic.
Pipestone.....	300	341	330	1-9	Nonreservation, boarding.
Red Lake Agency—					
Red Lake.....	102	§ 151	§ 131	1-7	Reservation, boarding.
Cross Lake.....	78	§ 105	§ 102	1-6	Do.
St. Mary's.....	172	176	154	1-8	Mission, boarding (contract), Catholic.
Mississippi:					
Choctaw Agency—					
Bogue Chitto.....	30	20	16	B	Day.
Bogue Homo.....	30	15	11	B-6	Do.
Conehatta.....	30	54	39	B-4	Do.
Pearl River.....	30	50	41	B-6	Do.
Red Water.....	30	41	34	B-5	Do.
Standing Pine.....	30	35	27	B-5	Do.
Tucker.....	30	43	31	B-6	Do.

§ September, October, January, and February reports.

§ December report.

TABLE 4.—Indian schools, classification and statistics for fiscal year ended June 30, 1931—Continued

States, agencies, schools	Capacity	Enrollment ¹	Average attendance	Grades taught	Class of school
Montana:					
Blackfeet Agency—					
Blackfeet.....	126	163	138	1-6	Reservation, boarding.
Heart Butte.....	30	31	25	B-3	Day.
Holy Family.....	106	108	106	1-8	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Crow Agency—					
St. Ann's.....	25	16	14	1-8	Mission, day, Catholic.
St. Charles.....	40	25	23	1-8	Do.
San Xavier.....	60	15	14	1-8	Do.
Flathead Agency—					
St. Ignatius.....	50	50	48	1-8	Mission, boarding, day, Catholic.
Fort Belknap Agency—					
Fort Belknap.....	99	135	122	1-9	Reservation, boarding.
St. Paul's.....	135	103	97	1-8	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Fort Peck Agency—					
Fort Peck.....	110	157	124	1-9	Reservation, boarding.
Rocky Boy's Agency—					
Rocky Boy's.....	40	30	23	B-6	Day.
Parker Canyon.....	20	22	17	B-6	Do.
Sangrey.....	30	20	14	B-6	Do.
Haystack Butte.....	40	28	22	B-5	Do.
Tongue River Agency—					
Tongue River.....	65	88	75	1-6	Reservation, boarding.
Birney.....	50	48	37	B-5	Day.
Lame Deer.....	30	31	25	B-3	Do.
St. Labres.....	120	74	72	1-8	Mission, boarding (contract), Catholic.
Nebraska:					
Genoa.....	500	554	514	1-12	Nonreservation, boarding.
Santee Normal Training School ^{2a} (Under Yankton Agency)	140	56		1-12	Mission, boarding, day (contract), Congregational.
Winnebago Agency—					
St. Augustine.....	55	52	38	1-8	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Dutch Reform.....	83	87			Mission, boarding, Dutch Reform.
Nevada:					
Carson.....	450	567	507	1-9	Nonreservation, boarding.
Carson Agency—					
Fort McDermitt.....	80	53	42	B-6	Day.
Lovelock.....	25	16	13	B-6	Do.
Pyramid Lake Agency—					
Nevada.....	70	42	37	B-4	Do.
Walker River Agency—					
Fallon.....	40	29	24	B-3	Do.
Walker River.....	30	43	28	B-6	Do.
Western Shoshone Agency—					
No. 1.....	35	29	20	B-5	Do.
No. 2.....	35	48	38	B-5	Do.
No. 3.....	35	15	11	B-5	Do.
New Mexico:					
Albuquerque.....	850	965	885	4-12	Nonreservation, boarding.
Charles H. Burke.....	619	743	603	1-10	Do.
Eastern Navajo Agency—					
Eastern Navajo (Pueblo Bonito).....	300	385	360	1-6	Reservation, boarding.
Pinedale.....	30	21	19	B-3	Day.
Lake Grove.....	25	20	16		Mission, day, Seventh Day Adventist.
Rehoboth.....	80	75	71		Mission, boarding, Christian Reformed.
Jicarilla Agency—					
Jicarilla Mission.....	65	56	49	1-7	Mission, day, Reformed Church.
Mescalero agency, and School.....	116	109	107	1-5	Reservation, boarding.
Northern Navajo Agency—					
San Juan.....	326	415	400	1-6	Do.
Toadlena.....	200	261	213	1-6	Do.
Nava.....	30	33	28	B-3	Day.
Navajo, industrial.....	100	100	96	1-8	Mission, boarding, Methodist.
Sante Fe.....	500	547	535	1-10	Nonreservation, boarding.
Santa Fe Agency—					
Picuris.....	24	16	12	B-6	Day.
San Ildefonso.....	20	15	14	B-5	Do.

¹ December report. ^{2a} Estimated. ⁴ All boarding children attend school in town of Winnebago.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

TABLE 4.—Indian schools, classification and statistics for fiscal year ended June 30, 1931—Continued

States, agencies, schools	Capacity	Enrollment	Average attendance	Grades taught	Class of school
New Mexico—Continued.					
Santa Fe Agency—Continued.					
San Juan	100	70	64	B-5	Day.
Santa Clara	50	40	35	B-5	Do.
Taos	180	141	133	B-6	Do.
Tesuque	40	18	13	B-6	Do.
St. Catherine's	270	270	260	1-9	Mission, boarding, Catholic
Southern Pueblos Agency—					
Acomita	90	84	71	1-6	Day.
Chicale	100	18	17	B-5	Do.
Cochita	30	34	32	B-3	Do.
Encinal	30	16	15	B-4	Do.
Isleta	100	73	68	B-6	Do.
Jemez Mission	60	31	28	B-2	Day, Catholic.
Jemez	60	48	39	B-6	Day.
Laguna	20	45	42	B-6	Do.
McCarty's	40	51	47	B-5	Do.
Mesita	40	17	13	B-4	Do.
Paguate	60	61	54	B-5	Do.
Paraje	60	25	24	B-4	Do.
San Felipe	60	56	48	B-6	Do.
Sandia	30	14	14	B-2	Do.
Santa Ana	30	26	24	B-5	Do.
Santo Domingo	150	119	94	B-4	Do.
Seama	30	22	21	B-4	Do.
Sia	30	26	25	B-4	Do.
Zuni Agency—					
Zuni	140	108	92	B-6	Do.
Christian Reformed	90	99	84	1-6	Mission, day, Christian Reformed.
North Carolina:					
Cherokee Agency—					
Cherokee	400	460	390	1-9	Reservation, boarding.
Birdtown	60	54	36	B-5	Day.
Big Cove	30	30	21	B-4	Do.
North Dakota:					
Bismarck					
Fort Berthold Agency—	125	142	127	1-9	Nonreservation, boarding.
Independence	24	18	17	B-4	Day.
Shell Creek	28	25	18	B-5	Do.
Fort Berthold	35	30	21	1-4	Mission, boarding, Congregational.
Sacred Heart	80	73	58	1-8	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Fort Totten Agency and school	250	317	282	1-8	Reservation, boarding.
Little Flower	100	115	110	1-8	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Standing Rock Agency—					
Standing Rock	202	252	244	1-8	Reservation, boarding.
Catholic Mission	100	62	53	1-8	Mission, day, Catholic.
Turtle Mountain Agency—					
Indian, day No. 5	30	42	24	B-5	Day.
Wahpeton	325	365	334	1-9	Nonreservation, boarding.
Oklahoma:					
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency—					
Cheyenne and Arapaho	201	271	218	1-9	Reservation, boarding.
Seeger	106	175	147	1-6	Do.
Chillico	850	1,074	890	5-12	Nonreservation, boarding.
Kiowa Agency—					
Anadarko	148	150	125	1-6	Reservation, boarding.
Fort Sill	130	221	187	1-9	Do.
Riverside	132	262	191	1-7	Do.
Osage Agency—					
St. Louis	75	50	35	1-10	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Sacred Heart	70	67	45	-----	Mission, day, Catholic.
Immaculate Conception	112	48	44	-----	Do.
Pawnee Agency—					
Pawnee	218	270	219	1-8	Reservation, boarding.
Quapaw Agency—					
Seneca	202	232	223	1-9	Do.
Shawnee Agency—					
St. Mary's Academy	115	7	66	1-12	Mission, boarding and day, Catholic.
St. Elizabeth's Academy	152	127	120	1-12	Do.
St. Benedict's	250	230	225	1-12	Parochial, day.
Five Civilized Tribes Agency—					
Sequoyah, Orphans Training School	325	344	322	1-9	Nonreservation, boarding.
Bacone College	310	307	256	1-14	Mission, boarding (contract), Baptist.

TABLE 4.—Indian schools, classification and statistics for fiscal year ended June 30, 1931—Continued

States, agencies, schools	Capacity	Enrollment	Average attendance	Grades taught	Class of school
Oklahoma—Continued.					
Five Civilized Tribes Agency—Continued.					
Nuyaka School and Orphanage.	90	98	81	1-10	Mission, boarding (contract), Baptist.
Creek Nation—					
Euchee.....	115	130	115	1-9	Reservation, boarding.
Eufala.....	125	152	141	1-9	Do.
Chickasaw Nation—					
Carter Seminary.....	160	206	171	1-9	Do.
Choctaw Nation—					
Jones Male Academy.....	170	227	176	1-9	Do.
Whelock Academy.....	130	157	135	1-9	Do.
St. Agnes Mission.....	125	80	80	1-10	Mission, boarding (contract), Catholic.
Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations—					
Murray State School of Agriculture.	100	137	127	1-14	Boarding (contract). State institution.
Oklahoma Presbyterian College for Girls.	150	137	95	1-14	Mission, boarding (contract), Presbyterian.
Old Goodland.....	170	168	161	1-12	Mission, boarding (contract), nondenominational.
St. Agnes Academy.....	135	134	96	1-12	Mission, boarding (contract), Catholic.
St. Elizabeth's.....	65	50	50	1-12	Do.
St. Joseph's.....	65	65	38	1-12	Do.
Oregon:					
Salem.....	750	859	760	4-12	Nonreservation, boarding.
Umatilla Agency—					
St. Andrew's.....	150	66	54	1-9	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Warm Springs Agency—					
Warm Springs.....	113	123	113	1-6	Reservation, boarding.
Burns.....	25	27	24	B-6	Day.
South Dakota:					
Cheyenne River Agency—					
Cheyenne River.....	155	215	189	1-7	Reservation, boarding.
Cherry Creek.....	30	24	21	B-5	Day.
Green Grass.....	30	23	16	B-6	Do.
Thunder Butte.....	24	19	13	B-6	Do.
Crow Creek Agency—					
Immaculate Conception.....	160	175	160	1-8	Mission, boarding (contract), Catholic.
St. Joseph's.....	150	75	74	1-8	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Flandreau.....	400	462	426	6-12	Nonreservation, boarding.
Pierre.....	300	364	338	1-9	Do.
Pine Ridge Agency—					
Pine Ridge (Oglala).....	344	375	349	1-8	Reservation, boarding.
No. 4.....	30	18	16	B-6	Day.
No. 5.....	30	42	33	B-6	Do.
No. 6.....	30	38	27	B-6	Do.
No. 7.....	30	29	22	B-6	Do.
No. 9.....	33	35	24	B-6	Do.
No. 10.....	30	28	18	B-6	Do.
No. 12.....	33	22	14	B-6	Do.
No. 15.....	30	21	16	B-5	Do.
No. 16.....	24	44	29	B-6	Do.
No. 17.....	36	24	16	B-5	Do.
No. 19.....	30	15	11	B-6	Do.
No. 20.....	30	18	11	B-3	Do.
No. 21.....	24	24	15	B-5	Do.
No. 22.....	30	21	14	B-6	Do.
No. 23.....	27	29	25	B-6	Do.
No. 24.....	30	30	21	B-5	Do.
No. 25.....	33	15	11	B-5	Do.
No. 26.....	30	15	9	B-5	Do.
No. 27.....	30	16	11	B-4	Do.
No. 28.....	20	14	11	B-5	Do.
No. 29.....	23	27	18	B-6	Do.
Red shirt table.....	30	23	17	B-6	Do.
Holy Rosary.....	370	361	351	1-8	Mission, boarding (contract), Catholic.
Rapid City.....	300	314	266	1-9	Nonreservation, boarding.
Rosebud Agency—					
Rosebud.....	218	271	230	1-8	Reservation, boarding.
Blackpipe.....	25	29	23	B-6	Day.
Cut Meat.....	24	27	19	B-6	Do.
He Dog's Camp.....	27	25	18	B-7	Do.

December 1930 report.

TABLE 4.—Indian schools, classification and statistics for fiscal year ended June 30, 1931—Continued

States, agencies, schools	Capacity	Enrollment	Average attendance	Grades taught	Class of school
South Dakota—Continued.					
Rosebud Agency—Continued.					
Little Crows.....	26	23	18	B-6	Reservation, boarding.
Milk's Camp.....	29	23	15	B-6	Do.
Oak Creek.....	26	23	18	B-5	Do.
Spring Creek.....	26	26	20	B-6	Do.
Upper Cut Meat.....	* 21	23	13	B-5	Do.
Hare Industrial.....	28	18		1-10	Mission, boarding (contract), Episcopal.
St. Francis.....	320	397	380	1-10	Mission, boarding (contract), Catholic.
St. Mary's.....	* 35	35	29	1-6	Mission, boarding (contract), Episcopal.
Yankton Agency—					
St. Paul's.....	300	285	280	1-8	Mission school.
Utah:					
Paiute Agency—					
Goshute.....	60	45	40	B-7	Day.
Kaibab.....	22	14	8	B-7	Do.
Uintah and Ouray Agency—					
Uintah.....	73	130	120	1-7	Reservation, boarding.
Ouray.....	25	24	21	B-5	Day.
Washington:					
Colville Agency—					
St. Mary's Mission.....	70	74	64	1-8	Mission boarding, Catholic
Neah Bay Agency—					
Neah Bay.....	60	51	41	B-8	Do.
Quilteute.....	60	34	23	B-6	Do.
Tulalip Agency—					
Tulalip.....	184	271	211	1-9	Reservation, boarding.
Jamestown.....	30	18	16	B-4	Day.
St. George's.....	100	92	83	1-6	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Wisconsin:					
Hayward Agency and school.....					
Catholic Reserve.....	160	172	165	1-7	Reservation, boarding.
Keshena Agency—	70	69	50	1-8	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Keshena.....	134	152	143	1-9	Reservation, boarding.
Neopit.....	40	46	28	B-7	Day.
St. Anthony's.....	150	146	125	1-10	Mission, day, Catholic.
St. Joseph's.....	350	276	256	1-10	Mission, boarding (contract), Catholic.
Lac du Flambeau Agency—					
Lac du Flambeau.....	92	140	131	1-6	Reservation, boarding.
St. Mary's (Odanah).....	350	260	240	1-8	Mission, boarding and day, Catholic.
St. Mary's (Red Cliff).....	65	50	40		Mission, day, Catholic.
Tomah Agency—					
Tomah.....	325	414	368	1-9	Nonreservation, boarding.
Bethany.....	120	120	110	1-8	Mission, boarding, Norwegian Lutheran.
Neilsville.....	80	80	75	1-8	Mission, boarding, Reformed Church of America.
Wyoming:					
Shoshone Agency and school.....					
Roberts ¹	106	112	106	1-8	Reservation, boarding.
St. Michael's ¹	20	16	14	1-7	Mission, boarding, Episcopal.
St. Stephen's.....	80	84	82	1-8	Mission, boarding (contract), Episcopal.
St. Stephen's.....	150	150	143	1-8	Mission, boarding (contract), Catholic.

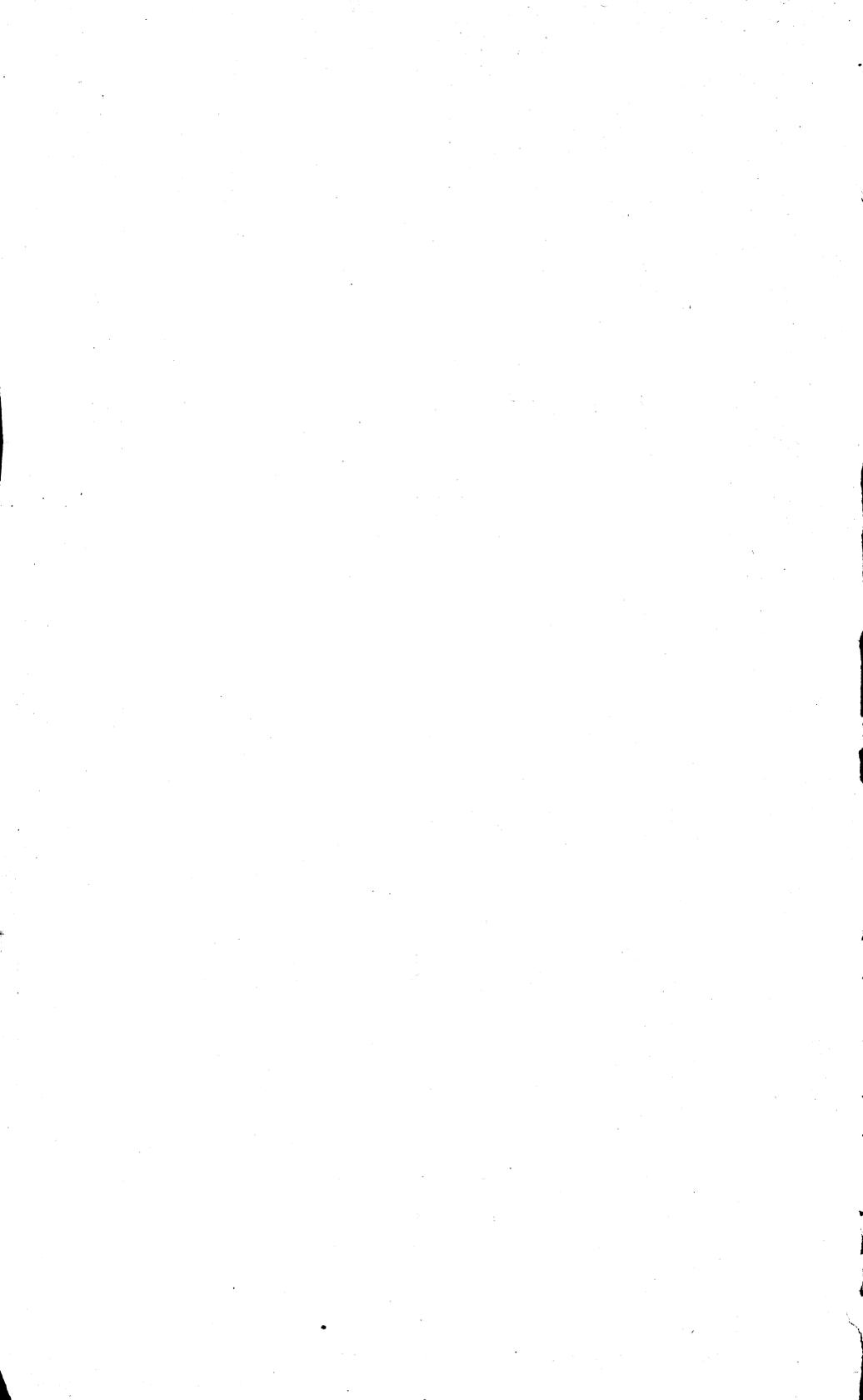
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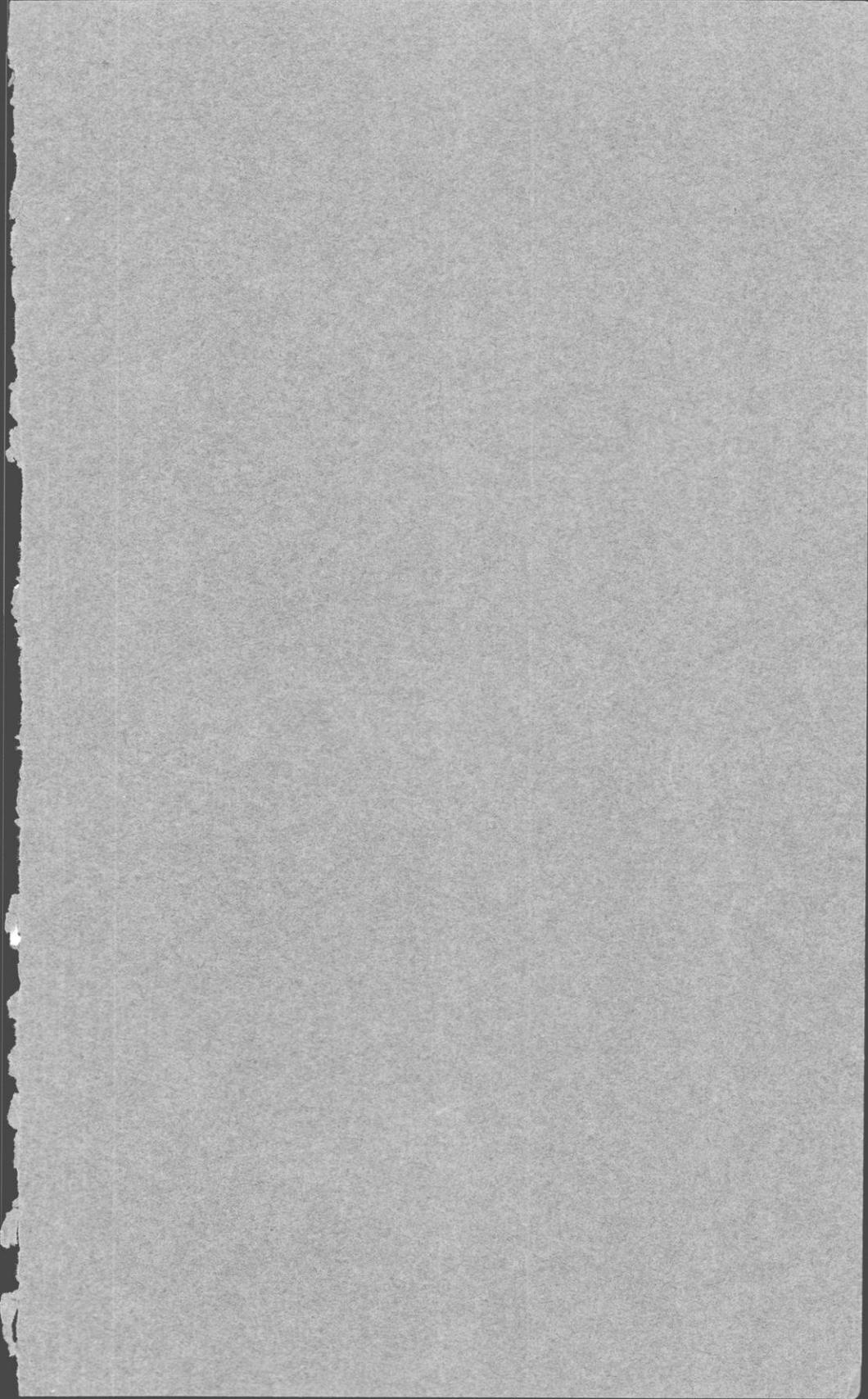
¹ 1930 report.

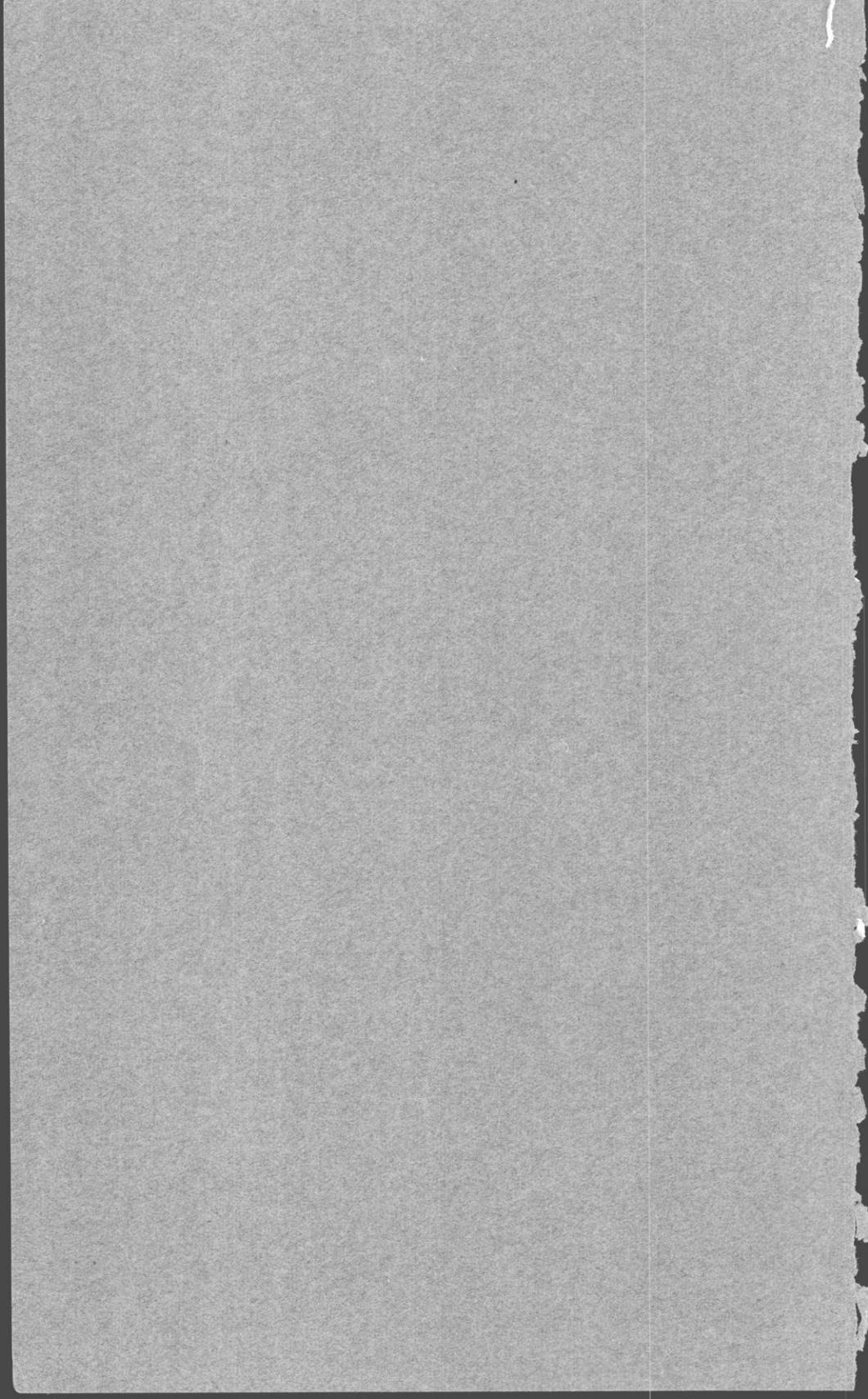
TABLE 4.—*Indian schools, classification and statistics for fiscal year ended June 30, 1931—Continued*

SUMMARY

	Number	Capacity	Enroll- ment	Average attend- ance
Government:				
Nonreservation, boarding.....	21	10,834	12,650	11,107
Reservation, boarding.....	51	9,122	11,590	10,151
Day.....	133	5,529	4,684	3,729
Total.....	205	25,485	28,924	24,987
Mission, private, or State:				
Contract, boarding.....	21	3,260	3,109	2,736
Noncontract, boarding.....	37	4,390	3,758	3,530
Noncontract, day.....	31	1,897	1,536	1,306
Total.....	89	9,547	8,403	7,572
Total in all schools.....	294	35,032	37,327	32,559





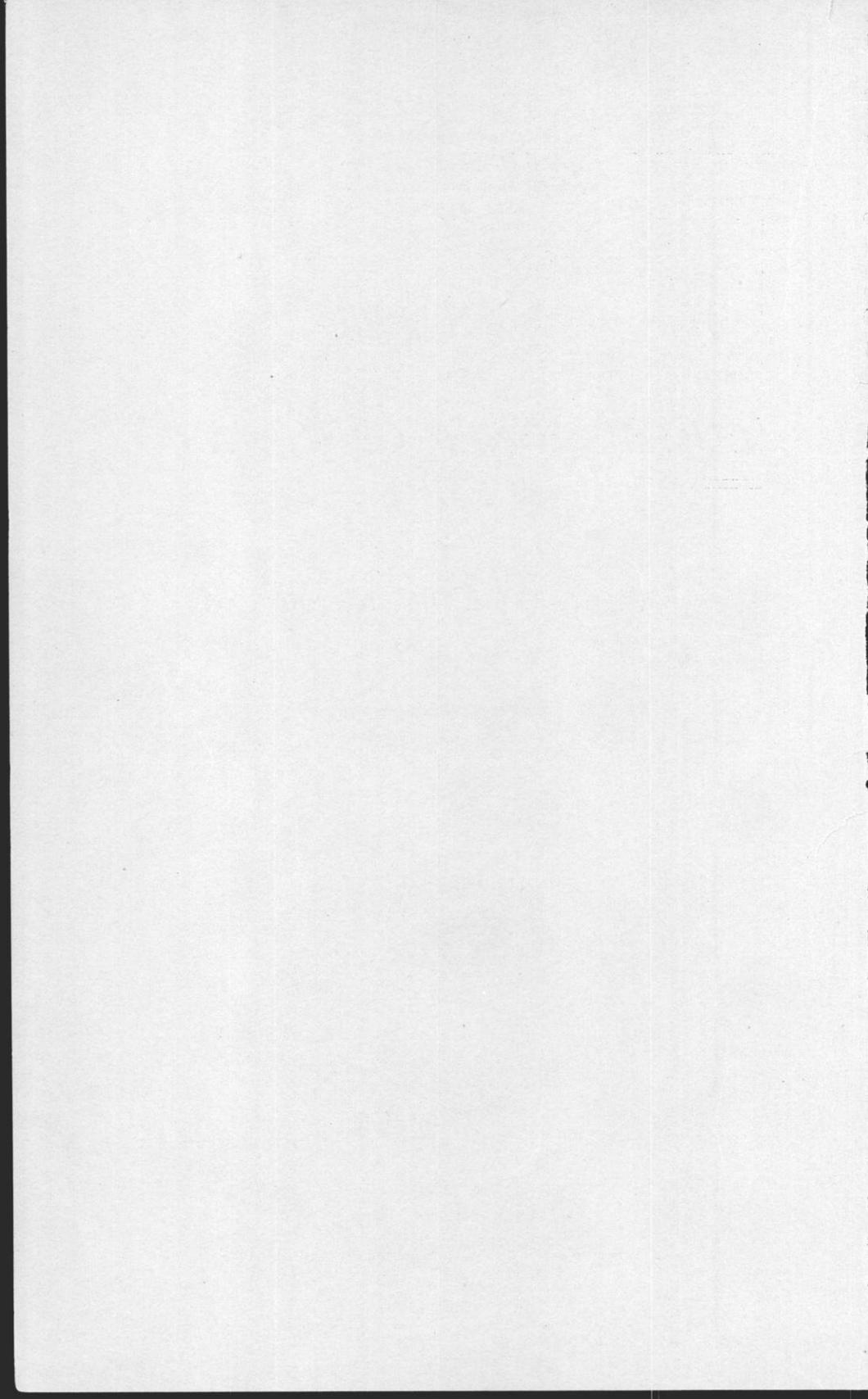


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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

*ANNUAL REPORT OF
THE COMMISSIONER OF
INDIAN AFFAIRS*

*TO THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1932*



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

RAY LYMAN WILBUR, *Secretary*

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

CHARLES JAMES RHOADS, *Commissioner*

J. HENRY SCATTERGOOD

Assistant Commissioner

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN
AFFAIRS

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1932



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1932

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1940-1990

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THE OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Among the duties assigned to the War Department, when it was created by Congress under the act of August 7, 1789, were those "relative to Indian affairs."

On March 11, 1824, a Bureau of Indian Affairs was organized in the War Department. At the head of this bureau was Thomas L. McKenney. He was charged with the administration of the fund for the civilization of the Indians, under regulations established by the department, the examination of the claims arising out of the laws regulating the intercourse with Indian tribes, and the routine correspondence with his representatives in the field, the superintendents, agents, and subagents. On September 30, 1830, Samuel S. Hamilton became chief. He was succeeded by Elbert Herring about a year later.

The office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs was created in the War Department by the act of July 9, 1832. Subject to the Secretary of War and the President, the commissioner was to have "the direction and management of all Indian affairs and all matters arising out of Indian relations."

Two years later, on June 30, 1834, an act was passed "to provide for the organization of the Department of Indian Affairs." Certain agencies were established, others abolished. This act, considered the organic law of the Indian Department, provided for subagents, interpreters, and other employees, the payment of annuities, the purchase and distribution of supplies, etc.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs passed from military to civil control when the Department of the Interior was created by the act of March 3, 1849.

Under section 441 of the Revised Statutes "The Secretary of the Interior is charged with the supervision of public business relating to * * * the Indians," and section 463 provides that "The Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior and agreeable to such regulations as the President may prescribe, have the management of all Indian affairs and of all matters arising out of Indian relations."

Commissioners of Indian Affairs

Commissioner	State	Date	Secretary
Herring, Elbert.....	New York.....	July 10, 1832	Cass. ¹
Harris, Carey A.....	Tennessee.....	July 4, 1836	Cass and Poinsett. ¹
Crawford, T. Hartley.....	Pennsylvania.....	Oct. 22, 1838	Poinsett ¹ to Marcy. ¹
Medill, William.....	Ohio.....	Oct. 23, 1845	Marcy ¹ and Ewing. ²
Brown, Orlando.....	Kentucky.....	May 31, 1849	Ewing.
Lea, Luke.....	Mississippi.....	July 1, 1850	Ewing to Stuart.
Manypenny, George W.....	Ohio.....	Mar. 24, 1853	McClelland and Thompson.

¹ Secretaries of War.

² Ewing and all following Secretaries of the Interior.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Commissioners of Indian Affairs—Continued

Commissioner	State	Date	Secretary
Denver, James W	California	Apr. 17, 1857	Thompson.
Mix, Charles E	District of Columbia	June 14, 1858	Do.
Denver, James W	California	Nov. 8, 1858	Do.
Greenwood, Alfred B	Arkansas	May 4, 1859	Do.
Dole, William P	Illinois	Mar. 13, 1861	Smith to Harlan.
Cooley, Dennis N	Iowa	July 10, 1865	Harlan and Browning.
Bogy, Lewis V	Missouri	Nov. 1, 1866	Browning.
Taylor, Nathaniel G	Tennessee	Mar. 29, 1867	Browning and Cox.
Parker, Ely S	District of Columbia	Apr. 21, 1869	Cox and Delano.
Walker, Francis A	Massachusetts	Nov. 21, 1871	Delano.
Smith, Edward P	New York	Mar. 20, 1873	Delano and Chandler.
Smith, John Q	Ohio	Dec. 11, 1875	Chandler and Schurz.
Hayt, Ezra A	New York	Sept. 27, 1877	Schurz.
Trowbridge, Roland E	Michigan	Mar. 16, 1880	Do.
Price, Hiram	Iowa	May 4, 1881	Kirkwood and Teller.
Atkins, Jonn D. C	Tennessee	Mar. 21, 1885	Lamar.
Oberly, John H	Illinois	Oct. 10, 1888	Vilas.
Morgan, Thomas J	Rhode Island	June 10, 1889	Noble.
Browning, Daniel M	Illinois	Apr. 17, 1893	Smith and Francis.
Jones, William A	Wisconsin	May 3, 1897	Bliss and Hitchcock.
Leupp, Francis E	District of Columbia	Dec. 7, 1904	Hitchcock, Garfield, and Ballinger.
Valentine, Robert G	Massachusetts	June 16, 1909	Ballinger and Fisher.
Sells, Cato	Texas	June 2, 1913	Lane and Payne.
Burke, Charles H	South Dakota	Apr. 1, 1921	Fall, Work, West, and Wilbur.
Rhoads, Charles J	Pennsylvania	July 1, 1929	Wilbur.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

SIR: We submit herewith the annual report of the Office of Indian Affairs for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1932.

FOREWORD

The effect of economic conditions on the social welfare of the Indians has been the outstanding factor in the administration of the Indian Service during the year.

Beginning in the summer of 1931, drought and grasshoppers devastated the States of Nebraska, North and South Dakota, and eastern Montana. Other States were also affected, and by early October the Indian Office was confronted with appeals for relief from most sections of the 26 States in which the Federal Government has jurisdiction over Indians. The Indian Service had little available money for relief work until after Congress met in December, but beginning in November the Red Cross most generously contributed over a period of several months \$192,260 for use in those sections of extreme drought. After an appropriation was obtained, the Red Cross funds were used for relief of nonwards in the areas mentioned.

With the coming of winter the general relief need became so great that we called upon the Army for surplus stocks. They responded with 55 carloads of clothing, including overcoats, jackets, gloves, wool trousers, underwear, shirts, socks, shoes, and blanket material. We also received and distributed 6,190,000 pounds of flour for human consumption and 5,500,000 pounds of crushed wheat for stock feeding which had been turned over by the Federal Farm Board to the Red Cross for relief purposes.

A succession of unprecedented storms began in New Mexico and Arizona during the month of November. Storm upon storm had by January covered a large area of the Navajo jurisdictions with a blanket of snow. Roads were impassable and marooned groups in the mountain fastnesses faced death and starvation. Again we called upon the Army. Within a few hours after the plight of these unfortunate people had been made known to the Assistant Secretary of War six airplanes were on their way from California into the Navajo country. In four days over 30,000 pounds of food were dropped to the distressed Indians.

Congress responded to our plea for funds and in addition to relief obtained from the foregoing sources, a total of \$410,000 more was appropriated for use during the year. The Department of Agriculture cooperated in granting seed loans to Indians in the Northwest. Notwithstanding the many adverse circumstances, with the cooperation above mentioned, we were able to meet all legitimate demands for relief.

The foregoing briefly covers the material side of the problem, but the social effect on the Indians was far-reaching.

Failure of crops and subsistence gardens when the Indians had planted more subsistence gardens than at any time in the past, the difficulty of Indians securing any kind of work in competition with thousands of unemployed whites all tended to a revival of the old ration system. Every effort was made to combat this tendency in a humane and sympathetic spirit. Indians were asked to work for food and clothing issued to them. Road appropriations were used to furnish wages, and employment was distributed on a stagger system in order to benefit the greatest number. The gratifying result was that the Indians in general responded to this program so that their self-respect has been well maintained.

Many Indians who had established themselves away from reservations lost their jobs and returned to live with relations and friends, thus intensifying the difficulty. This year many who so returned are turning to subsistence gardening where possible.

The 6,000 field service employees, one-third of whom are of Indian blood, met the crisis with courage and ability. Everywhere the doctrine of self-help was preached and put into practice.

EDUCATION

The most significant feature of the year in Indian education was the determined effort to make the change from boarding school attendance to local day or public school attendance for Indian children. With economic conditions as they have been and with the notable improvement in food and clothing standards, school equipment, and personnel in Indian boarding schools, the whole situation of former years has altered. Instead of forcing Indian children into Government boarding schools, we are now engaged in a serious effort to prevent these schools from being badly overcrowded and to see to it that as far as possible places in the boarding schools are reserved for those for whom adequate facilities are not otherwise available. We have gone ahead steadily in our program of eliminating and reducing boarding school attendance, particularly for younger children. Six boarding schools were closed or changed to day schools at the end of the year and two others were put on the list to be closed in 1933. The two boarding schools closed were the Seger School, at Colony, Okla., and the Tulalip Boarding School, Tulalip, Wash. The four boarding schools changed to community day schools were those at Hoopa Valley, Calif.; Lac du Flambeau, Wis.; Fort Yuma, Calif.; and Pima, Ariz. In the six schools closed or changed there were 1,218 pupils, practically all of whom will now attend local schools and live at home.

Typical of the effort that is being made to provide the Indian's education in his own community setting, in close touch with his immediate economic and social requirements, is the program on the Pima Reservation in Arizona. Prior to the present year, although there were some day schools maintained by the Government and some of the younger children went to mission and public schools, a large proportion of the Pima boys and girls were sent to boarding schools away from their homes. In May, 1932, the Secretary of the Interior, acting in accordance with the special diversion provision in the 1933 appropriation act, authorized a construction program designed to build up schools for the Pima children close to their homes on the reservation. Two consolidated schools have been erected at centers of population (Casa Blanca and Santan), and these and the other day schools are taking children through the sixth grade. The former boarding school plant at Sacaton has become the central high and vocational school, to which pupils from the seventh grade and above are transported by a modern bus system. Having in mind the relation of the Pima Indians to the vital reclamation project that has been carried forward in their country and the traditional success of these Indians as irrigation farmers, the Sacaton school is emphasizing the teaching of practical agriculture.

One reason for the opposition in the past to day schools on the part of sincere friends of the Indians and the Indians themselves has been the meager provision in the old-time Government day school, which was in this respect like most other American rural schools. Special care is being taken to see that the community day schools to be set up in place of boarding schools are of good quality and adapted to the home and community needs of the Indians. At Lac du Flambeau, where for years the boarding school had mainly for its clientele the children of two near-by villages, a school social worker (visiting teacher) has been at work for a year, assisting the adults of the community, particularly the women, in getting ready for a change which for many of them means that for the first time in their lives they will have to undertake the responsibility of the care of children of school age throughout the year. In many instances a difficult task of rehabilitation of home and family life is involved, in which the most careful arrangements will have to be made to prevent serious harm to the children. The Lac du Flambeau School, like others of the community type, starts out with a staff of teachers and other workers superior to what would usually be provided in rural regions, and with a program more definitely related to the village needs than is ordinarily possible. For the sake of Indian children the Government can not afford to make the change from boarding school to day school without substituting an adequate program of health care, family follow-up, and practical training.

At Hoopa Valley the preparations for the change have involved particularly relations with public schools, while at Fort Yuma the task is essentially that of improving home conditions. At both Fort Yuma and Tulalip home economics teachers were retained as part of the new community set-up, and at Tulalip a school social worker was authorized to facilitate the adjustment between home and school under conditions of public school attendance.

REDUCTION IN THE LARGER SCHOOLS

As has been indicated in previous reports, the problem is not merely one of eliminating boarding schools and building up local education facilities but rather of making the best use of the facilities the Federal Government may be able to provide. It has been clear to interested observers for some time that a disproportionate amount of resources in Indian education has been going into boarding institutions and not enough into life on the reservation or in the community where the Indians live.

Aside from the abolishment of boarding schools already mentioned, the most important step taken during the past year has been in the reduction of numbers and particularly the elimination of small children from the large boarding schools. The program initiated in this respect five years ago whereby the larger schools dropped one of their elementary grades each year has been intensified this year. Two of the schools, both stressing a specialized vocational education (Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kans., and Flandreau Indian School, Flandreau, S. Dak.) now have no boys and girls below the ninth grade. While we have been careful not to encourage college work at Haskell or any other Indian school, believing that the Federal Government ought not to duplicate higher education facilities that are available to Indians as well as to whites, we have encouraged the development of specialized vocational work at such places as Haskell, Flandreau, and Chilocco (Okla.). This program is for older youth, not for children.

Accordingly, in pursuance of a carefully worked out plan, instructions were issued in the spring of 1932 to most of the schools included in the so-called "nonreservation" group, specifying the grades they were to have, the geographical area from which they were to draw, or the special objectives they were expected to meet. Visitors to large Indian boarding schools who have been properly disturbed in the past at the hundreds of little children crowded into these institutions will be glad to know that, in addition to the three schools mentioned above, the Albuquerque Indian School, Albuquerque, N. Mex., has no pupils below the seventh grade, and that Sherman Institute, Riverside, Calif., Salem Indian School, Chemawa, Oreg., and Phoenix Indian School, Phoenix, Ariz., will have no pupils below the sixth grade. The schools at Santa Fe, N. Mex., and Genoa, Nebr., are also raising their ages and grades. In other boarding schools, particularly the smaller ones, the reduction in numbers is being worked out on a different basis. At Mount Pleasant, Mich., for example, the school social worker is studying the intake of pupils with great care in order that special cases regardless of age or grade may be cared for. Obviously some Indian children must be cared for in institutions, but the trend away from institutionalizing of large numbers of Indian children seems clear enough. Despite the pressure upon the boarding schools these past two years, due to the economic situation, the total numbers in boarding schools have decreased and the pupils in advanced grades far outnumber the others. There are 2,000 fewer boys and girls in Government Indian boarding schools in the fall of 1932 than there were a year ago, and of the

7,089 pupils enrolled in the 8 largest schools during the year, 5,787 were in grades above the sixth. Preliminary enrollments in this same group of 8 schools for the coming year show a total of 5,046, of whom 4,681 are in junior or senior high-school grades, and while the total enrollment in this group will increase somewhat over this advance figure as the year goes on, the proportion will almost certainly be even more heavily in favor of the higher grades. The whole tendency is to save these educational opportunities, as long as they are needed, for special types of work that Indian boys and girls, particularly those of a considerable degree of Indian blood, could not get in their own localities or with the resources they have.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The policy of encouraging education of Indian children in public schools wherever feasible has continued to meet with a hearty response, even under economic conditions that have meant a heavy pressure upon boarding school attendance. Contracts with school districts for tuition for Indian children that have been made for the year 1932-33 already total 1,160, as against 998 for the fiscal year 1931-32 and 841 for the year before. These contracts are for all parts of the Indian country except the Five Tribes of Oklahoma, where a special arrangement prevails. The number of Indian children attending public schools in the year ending 1932 was over 48,000, as compared with 43,000 in 1931 and 38,000 two years ago. The increase was so marked that it was necessary to secure a deficiency appropriation in 1932 to cover obligations incurred, and we have already had to reject a number of meritorious applications for the year beginning September, 1932, for lack of funds.

THE EXISTING SCHOOLS

Improvement in the institutional care and the quality of the educational process made possible by the 1931 and 1932 appropriations was distinctly noticeable in the schools this year. As a result of better standards for staff recruiting, improved professional supervision, and the eagerness of workers everywhere to take advantages of the opportunities for in-service training, all the schools, including nonreservation boarding schools, reservation boarding schools, and day schools—ranging from the smallest Pueblo school in the Southwest to the consolidated school at Turtle Mountain, N. Dak., with its hundreds scattered through all grades—had a good year. Especially successful have been the efforts to utilize Indian life and culture in the Southwest, in a school like that at Santa Fe, for example, where young Indian artists are having an unusual opportunity. Genuine needs for improvement exist without any question—needs that will doubtless have to be deferred in the present emergency—but Government Indian schools now come closer to meeting modern educational requirements than they formerly did, even though they still lag behind the standards set up by the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection and other organizations and agencies having to do with education and institutional care. It is believed that the steps so far

taken, especially in securing qualified educational personnel, are definitely in the direction of the planned procedure that is essential if the Indian program is to be worked out in our generation. Particularly valuable for the present and future Indian program is the small but effective group of local school superintendents made possible by the 1932 appropriations to supplement capable men and women already in the service. With qualified educational leadership recruited from the outside or developed and encouraged from within, with the help of such workers as the advisers in the schools, home economics teachers, additional special teachers, and school social workers on the reservations, it may fairly be said that progress is being made.

GUIDANCE AND JUNIOR PLACEMENT

Adequate vocational preparation, including guidance and placement, has been a serious problem in connection with Indian education from the earliest times. With the selection of a full-time director of employment for the Indian Service, referred to elsewhere in this report, it has become possible for the education staff to give its attention more directly to vocational guidance in schools, junior placement, and supervision of further training. Present-day forms of the "outing" system, long a feature of the Indian work, have continued in operation at Los Angeles and several other points. At Kansas City the assistant guidance and placement officer has inaugurated a plan of guidance through staff workers at Haskell Institute, and has been instructed to develop similar plans at other schools. Another such worker, having been granted leave for a year by the Indian Service to make, under the sponsorship of the Institute for Government Research, a special study of advanced training opportunities for Indians, has now been placed in charge of the work of higher education for Indians. With headquarters in Oklahoma, where a considerable number of Indian youth are already going on into college and other advanced training, this worker, who is herself a woman of Indian blood, graduated from one of the best American women's colleges, will pass upon applications for aid for further training. As indicated elsewhere, the Federal Government is not maintaining a separate college for Indians and does not plan to.

We can now, however, offer to a properly qualified Indian youth opportunities for higher education or advanced special training through any one or more of four different channels:

- (1) Educational loans, from Federal or tribal funds, repayable in eight years. Under the aid made possible through the educational loans, 76 Indian young men and young women were taking special training in universities and colleges or other training institutions of higher grade in the year ended June 30, 1932.
- (2) Room and board at Indian schools located close to universities and colleges, in return for a certain amount of labor.
- (3) Payment of tuition fees to State universities and colleges (made possible for the first time in the 1933 appropriation act).
- (4) Scholarships at various institutions. The University of Michigan recently established five scholarships open to Indian students throughout the United States.

ALASKA

Available funds allowed little change in the number of schools or educational facilities generally in Alaska, but the year 1932 saw some important improvements come to fruition. The department's new boat, the *North Star*, upon which the Alaskan service necessarily depends in large part for supplies and transportation of personnel, especially in the more remote areas, was finished in time to make her first trip before the close of the fiscal year. The buildings of Wrangell Institute, the new boarding school at Shoemaker Bay, near Wrangell, were completed, and a new staff secured for beginning the work in the fall of 1932. In order to make possible the opening of this new school, and further to emphasize the unwisdom of multiplication of institutional facilities except where sorely needed, the Kananakuk Orphanage was closed at the end of the year and the children either sent back to local communities or, in a comparatively small proportion of the cases, transferred to one of the few other boarding schools, the Alaskan education work properly emphasizing local educational provision wherever possible. Some informal preliminary inquiries were begun regarding cooperation between the Territory and the Federal Government schools. A 2-year study made under the auspices of Stanford University was completed on July 1, 1932, and the findings are to be made available for future planning in Alaskan education. Just before the close of the year the position of director of education for the natives of Alaska was set up, with headquarters at Juneau, this position taking the place of that of the chief of the Alaska division, which was abolished. The incumbent of the new position, Mr. Paul W. Gordon, has had training and experience in the fields of education, anthropology, and business administration.

HEALTH

Each year finds an increasing number of Indians seeking medical and hospital relief. This increase has been manifest in the year just past. Progress is being attained in general public-health measures throughout the Indian field, and the medical, nursing, and lay personnel of the various jurisdictions are giving greater emphasis to all matters relating to the prevention of disease. Along these lines continual improvement is being shown in vaccination of Indians against smallpox, immunization for protection against diphtheria and typhoid fever, and other measures.

While interruption of hospital treatment and medical care for various reasons still continues to be a problem, educational measures as carried to the various Indian groups through physicians, field nurses, superintendents, teachers, and others, creating a better understanding among Indians of the factors which have to do with caring for the sick and the maintenance of physical well-being, are gradually overcoming these difficulties and developing an interest on the part of the Indian toward all matters relating to good health.

A constant endeavor has been made to maintain the existing activities upon an efficient basis and through closer supervision to make more effective all medical and health activities now established on the several jurisdictions. The interest which has been manifest through

the past several years on the part of other public-health workers, including Federal (U. S. Public Health Service), State, county, local, and voluntary health agencies, has been continued and participation in cooperative endeavors by this group has increased. These several health agencies are becoming more fully acquainted with Indian health conditions and health problems and are combining their resources with those of the Indian Service toward a better and more complete procedure directed to the improvement of health conditions on all jurisdictions.

The Committee on Indian Affairs of the State and Provincial Health Authorities of North America is participating to a greater degree each year toward the development of cooperative relationships between the Indian Field Service and the various State and local health agencies in all States having Indian groups within their population.

Increased attention, both by the Indian Service and State health organizations, has been given to the more accurate collection and reporting of vital statistics and of morbidity data. The United States Public Health Service has continued the detail of personnel to the Indian Service and has made available to an increasing degree the services of its medical officers, field directors, and sanitary engineers, as well as of the facilities of the National Institute of Health, to solve the problems which arise from time to time at various Indian centers. Routine investigations of water supplies, sewage disposal, milk production, the control of venereal conditions, etc., have been continued. The laboratories of the various State health departments are rather uniformly performing services of various character in connection with laboratory procedures necessary to the conduct of medical service throughout the field.

The major health problems among Indians continue to be tuberculosis, diseases of infancy and childhood, trachoma, and the epidemic outbreaks which devastate the Indian field from time to time. To an increasing degree the facilities of the general hospitals throughout the service are being made available for the care and treatment of tuberculosis, and emphasis has been placed upon improvements in hospital and sanatorium procedure for the purpose of rendering a more prompt and efficient hospitalization program to Indian groups. Special attention through field nurses has been given to those measures which bring to Indian mothers a better understanding of maternal and infancy welfare, and proper dietary for Indian children, as well as the sick and the aged.

The number of live births in Indian Service hospitals materially increases each year. This service offers a special opportunity for instruction of Indian mothers in matters relating to infancy welfare through the opportunity afforded for education along these lines during the period that the mother is necessarily detained in a service hospital. The statistics relating to the number of babies born in Indian Service hospitals within the past several years are as follows:

Live births:

1928.....	595
1929.....	816
1930.....	1, 099
1931.....	1, 360
1932.....	1, 888

Approximately 38,504 examinations for trachoma were made by the special physicians, not including examinations made by the hospital, agency, and school physicians, during the year, of which number about 4,142, or 10.8 per cent, were reported as positive for this disease. The number of surgical operations performed for the care of trachoma during the year was 1,866, and the number of treatments other than surgical totaled 2,422. Special physicians who in the past have devoted the major portion of their time to the detection, care, and treatment of trachoma have amplified their activities to include various surgical procedures, particularly those with reference to the eye, ear, nose, and throat, as well as, in many instances, general surgery for other conditions. This group of physicians is steadily advancing the educational phase of their services to Indians and through their daily contact in the care and treatment of trachoma particularly are acquainting Indians with the factors which have to do with the transmission and spread of this disease, as well as of other conditions:

Of the contagious and infectious diseases reported during the year the following data are submitted:

	1932	Increase (+) or decrease (-) compared with 1931		1932	Increase (+) or decrease (-) compared with 1931
Chicken pox.....	1,087	+355	Scabies.....	2,086	-610
Diphtheria.....	55	-57	Scarlet fever.....	94	-1
Erysipelas.....	65	+21	Smallpox.....	47	-21
Impetigo.....	3,943	+362	Trachoma.....	6,760	-1,273
Influenza.....	14,763	+7,157	Tuberculosis, all forms.....	4,354	-683
Measles.....	751	-688	Typhoid or paratyphoid.....	216	+85
Meningitis epidemic.....	35	+18	Veneral diseases.....	2,659	-298
Mumps.....	329	-1,117	Vincent's Angina.....	121	+20
Poliomyelitis.....	11	-6	Whooping cough.....	934	+51

The total number of vaccinations and inoculations performed in the field during the year as reported to the office from the various jurisdictions was 37,022, classified as follows:

Smallpox.....	9,955
Typhoid.....	10,610
Diphtheria.....	14,475
Other vaccinations and inoculations.....	1,982

The Walker River Hospital, with a capacity of 30 beds, was completed during the year, and the following hospitals under construction are nearing completion:

	Beds
San Xavier Hospital.....	35
Pipestone Hospital.....	36
Winnebago Hospital.....	60
Clinton Hospital.....	30
Tomah Hospital.....	41
Ignacio Hospital.....	35

A contract has been entered into for construction of the 45-bed Hopi-Navajo sanatorium at Winslow, Ariz. Plans and specifications for construction of sanatoria at Albuquerque, N. Mex., and

¹ Of which number, 607 were for Rocky Mountain spotted fever.

Pierre, S. Dak., are about complete. When erected these institutions will make available much needed facilities for the hospitalization of additional cases of tuberculosis. Cooperative arrangements whereby hospital and sanatorium facilities of State, county, and municipal institutions may be made available for the care and treatment of Indians have been developed and many States are now taking a special interest in the working out of arrangements of this character. In some instances it will mean the appropriation of Federal funds for increasing the facilities of such institutions; in other, the setting up of sufficient funds to pay for hospitalization of Indians in such institutions. The value of the utilization of established institutions belonging to States with Indian populations is becoming more fully appreciated and as soon as additional funds are made available these measures should be encouraged and extended.

General physical improvement in existing Indian Service hospitals and sanatoria has been brought about to some extent, both in the arrangement of the institution and in the improvement of its diagnostic and treatment equipment. Indian Service hospitals throughout the past year have inaugurated a procedure of securing Wassermann tests upon all hospital admissions. This has worked out very successfully in many of these institutions. This has been of great value in the diagnosis of obscure conditions

ALASKA

Through cooperative arrangements with the United States Public Health Service, an officer of that service, Dr. Frank S. Fellows, was designated as the medical director of Alaska and assigned to that jurisdiction under date of September 4, 1931, with headquarters at Juneau.

Doctor Fellows has spent his time thus far visiting the various activities within the Territory making an appraisal of the existing health facilities and making adjustments in personnel, type of service, etc., where such changes have given promise of improvement in the health service in such localities. As soon as he has visited and studied the health activities throughout the Territory, his recommendations will be reviewed with the purpose of establishing an improved medical and health program for the natives of Alaska, and particularly for the establishment of such public-health measures as give promise of better health and physical well-being to these beneficiaries of the Government. This work is being done wherever possible in conjunction with the local and Territorial health activities already established at these points.

EXTENSION AND INDUSTRY

The program of this division in better home making and better farming has made noteworthy progress. The response that has come from the Indians has been very encouraging to the field workers. The interest of the Indians in improving their home and farm conditions has been shown by their increased willingness to stay at home and look after their places and accept advice from extension representatives.

Reports of extension workers in the field, which cover the calendar rather than the fiscal year, will show a marked increase on the part of the Indians in all their agricultural and home activities for 1932. More gardens and field crops have been planted during the past spring than for the past 10 years. The lack of outside employment, coupled with losses from storms, drought, and crop pests, have forced the Indians to take a greater interest in their own welfare.

Through lack of funds the increased demands on the field workers for advice and assistance in improvement of farm and home conditions are greater than the present staff can meet. There is urgent need for additional field workers if the Indians are to have the help and follow-up that they should have in organizing and carrying out successfully a constructive program that will be adapted to their needs. It is difficult for those not experienced in handling Indian problems to realize how vital this assistance and close follow-up is to the Indians' success. Worth-while results can not be obtained without it. An adequate field extension staff is absolutely necessary if the ration roll is to be eliminated. Except for the old and indigent, a dependable food supply must be provided through the Indians' own efforts.

There has been but little expansion of the work. The staff is practically the same as reported for last year and projects included in the programs of the respective reservations for 1932 are largely a continuance of last year's projects. Again this year the garden project, because of its importance in providing an adequate food supply, has received more attention than any other. From 24 reservations having extension agents reports for the calendar year 1931 show 12,690 gardens planted with an acreage of 10,846. The acreage planted in field crops was 138,281.

The extension agents for these reservations made 36,739 personal farm and home visits. They held 2,269 meetings, with a total attendance of 73,659, and had 21,709 Indians call at their offices for information and assistance. Method and result demonstrations conducted in teaching the Indians better farm and home practices numbered 2,127. Assistance was rendered 1,175 Indian farmers in securing better livestock. Agriculture and home engineering were stressed by both agricultural and home extension agents, resulting in the construction of 276 new homes and the remodeling of 267 others. There were also 678 other farm buildings constructed or remodeled. Many community fairs, short courses, club camps, and picnics were held, at which improved farm and home practices were emphasized. During the year considerable time of the extension staff was given to relief work.

4-H CLUB WORK

On the reservations 4-H club work is a most important phase of extension work. It is an organization of boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 21 who are doing systematic work in some phase of agriculture or home economics under the leadership of some local person, the agency staff, and the supervision of the cooperative extension service of the agricultural college of the State in which the jurisdiction is located. It is a movement to teach boys and girls improved practices in farming and home making. It is local and

individual. Recommended methods are used to carry on a project which must create, preserve, or conserve something of economic importance. The total club enrollment for last year was 3,377, consisting of 343 clubs, which enrolled 1,574 boys and 1,803 girls. Gardening was the most popular project, which interested 706. Other enrollments were as follows: Potato, 175; clothing, 559; Indian arts, 20; cooking, 44; calf, 21; foods, 189; homemade furniture, 44; canning, 5; sheep, 55; poultry, 410; corn, 410; beef, 181; dairy, 34; swine, 78; sewing, 222; jewelry, 5; pottery, 10; miscellaneous, 798.

Not only did these children learn the facts, attitudes, practices, methods, and skills involved but they had the social experiences of working together on the practical economic problems, in their native environments, and received the stimulating feeling of being contributors to the economic improvement of the community life.

HOME EXTENSION WORK

In conducting home extension work the field staff has endeavored to keep in mind the cultural values of the past. In order to avoid disintegration of family life by the introduction of our own culture and practices too rapidly, the introduction of new materials is in terms of their culture with only very small elements of our own. The inadequate food supply is the largest single factor in the entire welfare problem of Indian life. In increasing the food supply the workers have built on the age-old customs of drying and storing, adding the elements of increased quantity and sanitation. The same principles have been applied to clothing and shelter.

Home extension work was carried on on 10 reservations. On 5 reservations 2,975 gardens of 2,164 acres were planted; on 6 reservations 2,665 garments were renovated and 9,000 articles of clothing were made; on 5 reservations 37 local leaders held 101 meetings, made 285 home visits, and gave 75 method demonstrations in food and nutrition work. On four reservations 1,450 yards were cleaned. Other projects promoted were poultry raising, cheese making, pest eradication, tribal arts and crafts, food conservation and storage, better bedding, home care, and homemade furniture.

AGRICULTURAL LEASING

Due to the unhappy economic conditions leasing of agricultural lands on the various reservations has been handicapped during the year. An unusual amount of correspondence has been handled relative to cancellation of leases, reduction of rentals, and acceptance of other considerations in lieu of cash in order to afford relief to those farming Indian lands who are in distress because of drought, depression, and low price of farm products in general. Requests for such consideration have been received from practically all the reservations where Indian lands, either tribal or allotted, are under lease. The appeals are from both the individual farmer, with a very small acreage operating on a small scale with very little capital or financial backing, and the individuals or corporations with leases covering large areas of land financed by banks or land-loan companies. In reaching decisions relative to collection of delinquent rentals, exten-

sions or alterations of existing lease contracts, we have endeavored to solve the problems in a manner that will not jeopardize the Indian lessor, and changes in lease contracts have only been made with his consent.

The reimbursable appropriations, amounting to some \$675,000, are made available by Congress as loan funds for assisting Indians in establishing themselves in self-supporting enterprises, including farming, stock raising, and other like industries conducted on their allotments, for educational loans, and to assist old and indigent Indians who have land they can not use. Such assistance has made it possible for a large number of Indians who otherwise would probably have spent much of their time in enforced idleness to become established in self-supporting enterprises.

An important factor in the use of the reimbursable fund is its educational value to the Indians in teaching them the proper use of credit and the importance of respecting agreements and obligations when once made. On the whole, the results obtained and the way in which the Indians are paying off their loans is very encouraging.

Special mention should be made of the helpful cooperation received from the agricultural extension services in the respective States, and other outside agencies.

EMPLOYMENT

During the year a full-time director of employment was appointed, an end toward which we have been working for several years.

A revised plan of organization, based upon a survey of the needs of the situation of the last three years, is being worked out by the new director. This plan contemplates more effective coordination of adult placement activities with the educational program of the Indian Service. It also contemplates coordinating the Indian Service employment activities with the various public employment offices operated by or in cooperation with the United States Employment Service and by certain cities and States.

The larger percentage of placements have been of seasonal or temporary character. Competition with white labor in many types of seasonal work has prevented Indians from obtaining employment. The total number of Indian placements during the past year was 2,497, of which 1,502 were seasonal or temporary and 995 were permanent. There were 2,627 follow-up visits to Indians and 3,558 visits to employers.

The director of employment has also completed an industrial survey of the Menominee Indian mills.

FORESTRY AND GRAZING

Most reluctantly we must again refer to the economic distress of the lumber industry. One year ago it was hoped the late months of 1931 would bring a definite improvement in the situation. Unfortunately the close of 1931 and the early months of 1932 witnessed a marked decline in commodity prices generally and a further liquidation of lumber stocks at sacrifice prices. The close of the fiscal year finds the lumber industry of the United States in the most precarious

condition of its history, with production at the lowest ebb it has reached in many years and price levels seriously below the cost of production.

This general state of demoralization has had a serious effect upon the substantial timber-sale business formerly conducted by the Indian Service and the income to the Indians from this source was very greatly reduced for the fiscal period ended June 30, 1932. However, the existence of diversified forest development on several reservations made operations possible at these units regardless of the limited demand for lumber, and the business created by reason of this diversification has assisted materially in maintaining income and providing employment for the Indians.

The general decline registered in the price levels of lumber and other forest products has finally manifested itself in the stumpage market, and although comparatively few reductions have been effected in connection with the price of timber on existing timber-sale contracts, there is every indication that future sales will reflect values considerably below those that obtained prior to June 30, 1931. Owing to the comparatively high prices which were established on the Klamath Indian Reservation during the postwar period, it is expected that any deflation which may eventually be sustained on Indian timber holdings will be confined principally to that competitive field.

What the future holds in this connection is largely a matter of conjecture. Very few important timber sales have been made by the Indian Service during the past several years. No new sales are anticipated for some time to come, as the forestry branch of the service will endeavor to maintain the national policy of timber conservation.

The fiscal year 1932 has served to advance materially the efforts to consolidate ranges, reduce trespass, improve supervision, and introduce conservation measures in grazing management on Indian lands. New regulations covering grazing were placed in effect on July 1, 1931. Considering the extent of the area embraced, the variability of factors involved, and the need of overcoming resistance to a change in policy and methods, the results attained in the last two years are very gratifying.

The expansion of the forestry branch of the service to care for the grazing work on various reservations where forestry men had not previously been required has imposed a heavy burden on the funds available for forest administration.

During the past year considerable study has been given to road improvement on Indian reservations in order that the available appropriation of \$500,000 and amounts provided in the future might be expended for improvements of a beneficial and permanent nature. Road work on Indian reservations serves the twofold purpose of providing employment for a large number of adult Indians who have no other opportunity for work and furnishing better highway facilities.

The 4-year period 1928 to 1931, inclusive, was one of unusual drought in the States containing the major part of all Indian lands; in fact, the average annual precipitation for those years in the Great Plains region and in the Pacific Northwest was little more than one-

half of the normal precipitation. These successive years of drought culminated in a most abnormal forest-fire risk during the summer of 1931. The extreme dryness was accompanied by severe electrical storms and unusually strong and persistent air currents in the area between the Rocky Mountains and the Cascades. Thus, small fires were soon fanned into large conflagrations by hot, dry winds before men could reach them while they were yet of limited extent.

An increased appropriation for 1931 had enabled the Indian Service to purchase trucks and other equipment to an extent never before possible, but the lack of roads and trails into the forest areas seriously limited the mobility of such equipment and in several instances, particularly at the Warm Springs, Oreg., and Flathead Reservation, Mont., prevented the reaching of incipient fires. The result was that the headway gained by the fires required large suppression crews for long periods and a greatly increased cost of control and loss of timber. The damage on the Flathead Reservation alone was estimated at \$50,000 and the cost of control was nearly \$100,000.

Few persons realize the extent to which the timber and grazing resources on Indian reservations have contributed to the economic welfare of the Indians and the importance of maintaining these properties in a productive state. Between July 1, 1909, and July 1, 1931, timber with a value of more than \$40,000,000 was sold from Indian lands and this income has aided materially in their economic, educational, and social advancement.

While equally reliable figures are not available as to the income from grazing resources, it is estimated that during the same period approximately \$20,000,000 has been received through the sale of grazing privileges, and the Indians have themselves utilized range with a total estimated value in 22 years of not less than \$20,000,000.

IRRIGATION

An audit and detail of assets and liabilities of Indian irrigation projects has been completed.

During the year revised rules of practices were adopted. These rules include the form of presenting technical, statistical, and other reports.

Upon the completion of a project, it is necessary to make a finding of the land which is subject to lien for the construction cost of the works; the irrigable, assessable land must be designated. Committees of designation have been engaged upon or have made reports on the Wapato, Blackfeet, San Carlos, and Wind River projects. Hydrographic records, beginning from 1925, when the United States Geological Survey discontinued measuring water on some of these Indian projects, are being edited and prepared for publication. About 50 abandoned measuring stations have been again put in service. Complete safe yield water-supply studies have been made of San Carlos and Fort Hall projects. Extensive hydrographic reports have been completed on water controversies affecting the Wapato project on the Yakima River, Wash.; the Fort Belknap project on Milk River, Mont.; and the Duck Valley Reservation project on the Owyhee River in Nevada and Idaho. Several hundred maps have been standardized and catalogued. A financial statement for the 110 projects has been prepared.

The construction programs have proceeded on various projects. The larger items expended in construction for the fiscal year 1932 are as follows, in round numbers:

Flathead, Mont.....	\$450,000
San Carlos, Ariz.....	416,000
Wapato, Wash.....	223,000
Blackfeet, Mont.....	50,000
Rio Grande conservancy district (New Mexico pueblos).....	334,000
Navajo and Hopi water supply, Arizona and New Mexico.....	85,000
Wind River, Wyo.....	18,000
Crow, Mont.....	25,000
Other projects.....	612,000
Total construction.....	2,213,000

The original cost of all works of Indian irrigation since 1867 has been \$50,700,000, including annual operating costs advanced by the United States and that collected from the landowners. Deducting from this sum the repayments up to 1931, the net investment is approximately \$45,000,000.

The repayment of this investment, in so far as it applies to non-Indian owned lands, in some instances has been temporarily deferred as at the Flathead and San Carlos projects, where under legislation a future date has been fixed for the beginning of payments. Usually the construction costs are repayable over periods of from 20 to 40 years, depending on the particular repayment contracts which may have been entered into or pursuant to direction of the Secretary of the Interior. The Indians owning lands under the several projects, with few exceptions, in the past have paid no charges whatever. On their trust lands, which are leased, the annual operation and construction charges have been collected from the lessees where conditions warrant. On such Indian land, when sold, the purchaser has been required to pay in full the accumulated charges both for construction and whatever delinquent maintenance charges may be a lien against the land. The Indians of the Yakima Reservation pay maintenance and operation charges and construction charges on certain lands.

As the fiscal year closed Congress enacted legislation (Public, No. 240, 72d Cong.) which was approved July 1, making important changes in collection of charges on Indian-owned lands. This legislation is one of the most important Indian items enacted during the past session of Congress, and directs the Secretary of the Interior to adjust or eliminate reimbursable charges of the Government of the United States existing as debts against individual Indians or tribes of Indians in such a way as shall be equitable and just in consideration of all the circumstances under which such charges were made. This legislation, while primarily affecting irrigation reimbursable charges, includes all classes of reimbursable charges owing to the United States by individual Indians and tribes of Indians. With respect to irrigation costs, it definitely defers the collection of all construction costs against any Indian-owned lands within any Government irrigation project and prevents the assessment of construction costs or charges against Indian lands until the Indian title

thereto has been extinguished and cancels construction assessments previously levied against Indian lands that remained uncollected. The act requires that the Secretary of the Interior shall report to Congress annually on the first Monday in December showing the adjustments made under the act during the preceding fiscal year and provides that any proceedings shall not be effective until approved by Congress, unless Congress shall have failed to act favorably or unfavorably thereon by concurrent resolution within 60 legislative days after the filing of the Secretary's report, in which case the Secretary's action shall become effective at the termination of the said 60 legislative days. This act makes Congress jointly responsible with the Secretary of the Interior in all actions taken by him in adjusting or eliminating reimbursable charges against individual Indians or tribes of Indians. A committee is in the field investigating irrigation costs and correlating data with a view to presenting, on the first Monday in December of this year, a report to Congress covering reimbursable charges on some of the irrigation projects. Because of the vast amount of work involved, both in field investigations and in this office in order properly to carry out the intent of this legislation, it will be impossible to prepare a report except for a part of the cases involved.

STATISTICAL TABLES AND SUMMARIES OF INDIAN IRRIGATION PROJECTS

TABLE A.—Number and extent of Indian irrigation projects

	Major operative projects	Minor operative projects	Minor projects advisory not operated by irrigation	Division total
Number of projects.....	10	16	84	110
Ultimate irrigable acreage.....	744, 654	158, 781	129, 436	1, 032, 871
Area under constructed ditches.....	574, 836	86, 052	70, 847	731, 735
Area irrigated in season 1931.....	343, 261	46, 265	41, 782	431, 308
Under constructed ditches, not irrigated.....	231, 575	39, 787	29, 065	300, 427
Not under constructed ditches not irrigated.....	169, 818	72, 729	58, 589	301, 136

TABLE B.—Ownership of lands in Indian irrigation projects

	26 major and minor projects	84 minor projects	Total
Irrigated.....	389, 526	41, 782	431, 308
Indian owned.....	201, 076	38, 809	239, 885
White owned.....	188, 450	2, 973	191, 423
Under constructed ditches not irrigated:			
Indian owned.....	190, 329	1 29, 065	300, 427
White owned.....	80, 973		
Totals irrigable within project boundary:			
Indian.....	566, 559	170, 674	1, 032, 871
White.....	295, 638		

¹ Segregation figures not available.

NOTE.—In this tabulation, under Indian ownership, are grouped all tribal, trust patent, restricted fee patent, Indian fee patent, and land used in connection with Indian administration.

Under white owned are grouped all white patented lands, being non-Indian land in joint Indian-white projects (as on Flathead and San Carlos projects) and land of original Indian title purchased by whites.

TABLE C.—*Land ownership analyzed, Indian irrigation projects—10 major and 13 minor projects, as of July 1, 1932*

Character of ownership	Under constructed ditches, irrigated	Under constructed ditches, not irrigated	Not under constructed ditches, not irrigated	Total within project boundaries
Tribal.....	14, 612	14, 640	24, 730	53, 982
Deceased trust patent.....	78, 330	63, 722	48, 010	190, 062
Living trust patent.....	91, 412	88, 456	73, 805	253, 673
Deceased restricted patents.....	6, 466	6, 745	7, 444	20, 655
Living restricted patents.....	10, 235	9, 533	6, 965	26, 733
Patented Indian.....	4, 826	6, 094	6, 530	17, 450
White owned.....	185, 243	87, 986	22, 409	295, 638
United States.....	2, 435	1, 139	430	4, 004
Total (23 projects).....	393, 559	278, 315	190, 323	862, 197
87 minor projects not reported in detail.....				170, 674
Total ultimate irrigable area in projects.....				1, 032, 871

TABLE D.—*Ownership of land actually irrigated, 1929 to 1931*

Ownership	Fiscal year 1929-30	Fiscal year 1930-31	Calendar year 1931
Indian.....	224, 279	232, 955	239, 885
White.....	179, 520	188, 573	191, 423
Total.....	403, 799	421, 528	431, 308

This tabulation shows that of the land actually farmed and irrigated on all projects in 1931 approximately 240,000 acres were in Indian ownership and approximately 191,000 acres were in white ownership. The ratio is 56 per cent Indian and 44 per cent white. The rate of increase per year of beneficial utilization of land for this period has been 4½ per cent per year for Indian and white alike.

TABLE E.—*Occupancy of irrigated lands*

	Fiscal year 1929-30	Fiscal year 1930-31	Calendar year 1931
Indian occupancy—Indian trust lands irrigated by Indians.....	122, 451	126, 970	133, 134
Leased occupancy—Indian trust lands irrigated by lessees.....	101, 848	105, 985	106, 751
Owner or lessee occupancy:			
Indian patented lands.....	179, 520	188, 573	{ 15, 692 175, 731
White patented lands.....			
Total irrigated.....	403, 799	421, 528	431, 308

INDIAN FAMILIES BENEFITED BY IRRIGATION

Heretofore in statistics emphasis has been placed on the number of Indian families actually farming, but the number of Indian families benefited by leasing of their lands has not been shown. Here-

tofore Indian families on patented lands have not been enumerated but classed with other white citizens. The approximate figure reported for families actually farming is 2,600. Probably an equal number are benefited by leasing and some 400 families are occupying or leasing fee patented land. The number of acres farmed per family averages 40.

APPROPRIATIONS

The appropriations for the Indian Service for 1932, including funds contained in the second deficiency act, aggregate \$25,612,046.73 from the Federal Treasury and \$3,415,046.19 from tribal funds, making a total of \$29,027,092.92 available for expenses of the Indian Service. This represents an increase of \$3,477,235.99 above the amount provided for 1931. The appropriations for 1933 are \$4,860,271.57 less than the amount available for 1932. For comparison purposes attention is invited to the following tabulation showing appropriations of Treasury and tribal funds over a 4-year period:

TREASURY

	1930	1931	1932	1933
General purposes.....	\$2,100,247.41	\$2,609,808.25	\$2,497,885.73	\$1,850,697.35
Industrial assistance.....	1,305,000.00	1,724,000.00	1,802,500.00	1,401,000.00
Irrigation and water development.....	1,299,954.41	1,446,001.00	2,605,941.00	1,110,824.00
Education.....	9,175,654.09	10,376,380.00	11,426,900.00	10,396,500.00
Conservation of health.....	3,115,100.00	3,420,378.51	4,352,500.00	3,584,800.00
Support of Indians.....	1,594,560.00	1,945,280.00	2,216,300.00	2,156,300.00
Miscellaneous (roads, annuities, etc.).....	288,520.00	427,020.00	710,020.00	1,451,020.00
Total.....	18,879,035.91	21,948,867.76	25,612,046.73	21,951,141.35

TRIBAL

General purposes.....	\$442,760.26	\$584,249.63	\$332,913.98	\$126,300.00
Industrial assistance.....	894,479.60	20,000.00	180,532.21	45,000.00
Irrigation and water development.....	105,000.00	28,500.00	49,500.00	59,000.00
Education.....	1,149,000.00	1,040,701.08	910,000.00	803,000.00
Conservation of health.....	160,000.00	100,000.00	125,000.00	125,000.00
Support of Indians.....	1,954,550.00	1,784,538.46	1,767,100.00	1,032,380.00
Miscellaneous (roads, annuities, etc.).....	21,000.00	43,000.00	50,000.00	25,000.00
Total.....	4,726,789.86	3,600,989.17	3,415,046.19	2,215,680.00

LEGISLATION

The first session of the Seventy-second Congress, which convened December 1 last, was confronted with the usual deluge of bills affecting the Indians, a considerable part of which consisted of claims in some form, tribal or individual, against the Government. Aside from the regular appropriation acts carrying substantial funds for the benefit of the Indians, such as education, health, relief, industrial assistance, etc., but few other important measures reached the stage of final enactment. Some of these are mentioned elsewhere in this report, such as the act of July 1, 1932, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to adjust reimbursable debts against the Indians, and the acts dealing with the Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma, including a measure still pending continuing the restrictions in behalf of a certain class of these Indians not specifically included in prior legis-

lation. We are still hopeful of favorable action in behalf of these Indians which is so greatly needed.

Special acts authorizing per capita payments from tribal funds to members of the Menominee, Red Lake, and other Chippewa tribes were enacted; also a measure of some interest and general application increasing the jurisdiction of the Federal courts from 8 to 10 major crimes committed by or against Indians on Indian reservations. A bill pertaining to the Osages of considerable importance to them passed the Senate March 10, 1932 (S. 3085), and is still pending in the House. Favorable action by the latter body is looked for.

A matter of particular importance, still in a formative stage and to which much thought has been given, deals with the status of persons of remote or small degree of Indian blood claiming rights as Indians. We feel that the time is approaching or has arrived when Congress in specific terms should declare that no person of less than a specifically stated degree of Indian blood should thereafter be regarded or considered as an Indian and dealt with as such at the hands of the Federal Government.

FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES

At the end of the fiscal year 1932 there was on hand in individual Indian money the sum of \$27,084,461.19, represented by cash and Government securities. Of this amount, approximately \$11,000,000 was deposited in the United States Treasury and banks and approximately \$16,000,000 was invested in Government bonds.

Every effort is being made to conserve the balances to the credit of individual Indians and to direct as wise an expenditure of funds as possible. The special estate in the homestead allotments of Five Civilized Tribes Indians of one-half or more Indian blood, inherited by the allottees' issue born after March 4, 1906, and held as restricted Indian property, terminated April 26, 1931. There has arisen considerable controversy and some litigation as to whether the accumulated funds derived from such lands during the restricted period continue to be restricted and should be held and disbursed under department control and supervision. It is the view of some that the department is without jurisdiction over these accumulated funds and that they should be released as unrestricted. In many cases these homesteads are valuable oil-producing lands and the heirs are, in many cases, full bloods with limited educational qualifications and little or no business experience. In view of the controversy and doubt, legislation was requested for the purpose of affording department supervision and protection to this class of heirs in regard to their inherited lands and funds. A bill covering this matter is pending in Congress.

Effective July 9, 1931, the law and probate divisions of the Five Civilized Tribes Agency office were consolidated and reorganized whereby the effectiveness of the work, involving probate and other legal matters, was largely increased.

It is a very difficult matter for seven probate attorneys to cover 40 counties and the very large number of Indian probate cases. There were pending 3,884 cases on June 30, 1932. Probate attorneys appeared in 1,935 cases and instituted 28 civil actions involving

\$82,350, and it is estimated that \$160,262.89 was saved for Indian minors and others through the action of the probate attorneys.

Due to removals of restrictions on alienation effected by the act of May 10, 1928, and death of Indians leaving full-blood heirs, there were 466 cases of Indian land sales requiring approval by the county courts. Appearances were entered and appraisals were submitted to the county judges by the probate attorneys showing the present value of the land sought to be sold. The demoralized condition of the land market made it impossible to obtain substantial prices for the lands sold. However, reasonable prices, based upon present-day values, were received in the cases handled by the probate attorneys and Indians were protected from receiving grossly inadequate consideration in a large number of sales.

Legislation was enacted by Congress (act of April 27, 1932, Public, No. 109, 72d Cong.) to require the approval of the General Council of the Seminole Tribe or Nation in case of the disposal of any tribal land.

By act of Congress, approved April 25, 1932 (Public, No. 105, 72d Cong.) jurisdiction was conferred on the Court of Claims to hear, consider, and determine certain claims of the Eastern or Emigrant and the Western or Old Settler Cherokees against the United States.

QUAPAW LEAD AND ZINC MINING LANDS

The aggregate value of the lead and zinc concentrates produced from the restricted Quapaw lands for the period from 1908 to 1932, inclusive, approximates \$121,407,582, and the royalties derived therefrom for the Indian owners of said lands aggregated approximately \$11,136,541.

The depression of the mining industry in the Tri-State district which began in 1930 and continued through 1931 still exists and many mines were shut down for more or less temporary periods. However, the mines on the Quapaw restricted lands, under department supervision, produced 25.3 per cent of the lead concentrate and 16.5 per cent of the zinc output of the Tri-State district, and 1.3 per cent of the lead and 5.3 per cent of the zinc output from ore mined in the United States during the year.

At the close of the year there were in force 39 approved lead and zinc mining leases embracing in the aggregate 5,524.43 acres of Quapaw Indian restricted land, and 27 approved subleases covering in the aggregate 1,438.64 acres of such leased land.

From these leases and subleases an aggregate of 37,537 tons of lead and zinc concentrates were sold during the year, the total sale price aggregating \$896,305.39. The royalties and other income received therefrom during the year aggregated \$85,684.99. This royalty and income are shared by about 62 Indians according to their respective interests.

OIL, GAS, AND OTHER MINERAL LEASES

Lessees have surrendered an unusual number of nonproducing oil and gas leases of restricted Indian lands for cancellation during the year, due no doubt largely to the lack of a more substantial advance in the price of crude oil. New leases were made covering about

25,300 acres, consisting of allotted lands with the exception of about 8,000 acres of tribal lands bid in at a sale which we were required by law to hold on the Osage Reservation.

Only a few of the several hundred special prospecting permits on tribal lands, issued under the act of March 3, 1927 (44 Stat. L. 1347), have been extended by the department, the permittees being unable or having failed in most cases to show sufficient equities to justify extensions, and most of the permits have been canceled or have terminated by limitation. Those remaining in force cover only about 20,000 acres. A small producing well has been reported on one of the permits in New Mexico.

On June 30, 1932, there were approximately 579,000 acres included in existing leases and permits, exclusive of the Osage Reservation of 1,500,000 acres, which is practically all leased for gas-mining purposes and a large area of which is also covered by oil leases.

There are 34 completed wells capable of producing oil on ceded tribal lands under the jurisdiction of the Shoshone Indian Agency in Wyoming and 17 such wells on Shoshone allotted lands that are shut in because there are no available pipe-line facilities connecting the field to a refinery or railroad transportation. We had hoped that this condition would be overcome through the application of the Public Service Commission of Wyoming, filed about one year ago with the Interstate Commerce Commission, seeking to compel an extension of a railroad line in the State of Wyoming which would have brought it much nearer the oil field, but the application was denied.

The suits instituted in the Federal courts by certain owners of surface lands on the Osage Reservation, Okla., questioning the right of Congress to reserve the minerals underlying the Osage Reservation for the communal benefit of the Osage Tribe beyond April 8, 1931, as provided for by the acts of March 3, 1921 (41 Stats. L. 1246), and March 2, 1929 (45 Stats. L. 1478), were recently determined by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Tenth Circuit, adverse to the plaintiffs.

Pursuant to the Government's oil-conservation policy no tribal leases of restricted Indian lands for oil and gas mining purposes have been made except on the Osage Reservation where required by law; and a provision has been placed in such leases enabling the Secretary of the Interior, in his discretion, to impose restrictions upon production where deemed necessary as a conservation measure and in conformity with similar restrictions imposed upon other wells in Oklahoma by State authority or agreement with operators. Orders of the Oklahoma Corporation Commission relating to the proration of oil wells have been approved to apply to Osage leases where such orders can be applied without effecting changes in royalty rates under the terms of existing leases or resulting in damage to oil-producing sands; and authority has been given to approve the temporary closing of wells upon application where practicable, without causing damage to the interests of the Osage Tribe. Similar authority with reference to closing in wells temporarily was given in connection with restricted allotted lands in Oklahoma.

It having been found that considerable butane and propane were being produced and marketed from leases on the Osage Reservation

and from two Kaw allotted leases, an investigation was ordered for the purpose of determining a fair basis of value for computing royalties on those products. The investigation was made by a field representative of the Geological Survey, assisted by oil and gas inspectors of the Osage Reservation; and based upon the report, the department adopted as a royalty rate $16\frac{2}{3}$ per cent of $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent, based on a valuation of 3.6 cents per gallon for either propane or butane.

Six of the large gas leases on the Osage Reservation were under consideration during the year for the purpose of fixing the value of gas in the field for royalty purposes, to be established by the approval of the President as required by section 3 of the act of Congress, approved June 28, 1906 (34 Stats. L. 539-543). The lessees applied for a reduction of the value of gas as previously fixed by the Government and presented their reasons orally before the Osage Tribal Council and to the department. An investigation of present conditions affecting the value of gas on the reservation was made by the Geological Survey and the conclusion was reached that the value of 18 cents per thousand cubic feet, heretofore established as the basis for computing royalties, should be continued.

By the act approved April 21, 1932, Congress provided for the releasing of developed tracts of coal and asphalt deposits belonging to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes in Oklahoma. Prior to the passage of this legislation there was no authority of law for continuing such lands under lease after September 25, 1932.

The Indian Service appreciates the valuable services rendered its superintendents by petroleum experts and other field employees of the United States Geological Survey in connection with mineral leases of restricted Indian lands.

LAND SALES

Cash and completed deferred-payment sales have been disposed of during the year on 265 tracts of original allotments, aggregating 26,316 acres, for a consideration of \$230,145.50, and on 300 tracts of inherited lands covering 45,368 acres, for \$436,378.50, making a total area of 71,684 acres sold, for a total consideration of \$666,524.

There were issued on application 113 patents in fee to Indian allottees, or to heirs of allottees, releasing 13,441 acres, and 1,099 acres more were released through the issuance of certificates of competency and removal of restrictions order.

Considerable decrease in new sales has been noted and a large number of deferred-payment sales due to have been fully paid and completed have been extended for another year because of the depressed condition existing generally and of the lack of ready money with which to meet financial obligations falling due within the period covered by this report.

On some of the larger reservations no attempts have been made to hold regularly advertised sales, and only such lands have been offered as were necessary.

Out of the total area reported as sold it is interesting to note that 263 tracts, covering 25,200 acres, for \$175,576, involve sales between Indians and that this area is not land released from governmental control or subject in most cases to assessments for taxation purposes. This is the first time that sales between Indians have been of sufficient

volume to be included or mentioned in an annual report. However, most of these sales between Indians were on the Fort Berthold Reservation in North Dakota.

On many of the reservations considerable inherited land has been divided or partitioned among the heirs and separate trust patents or restricted deeds given to the individual heirs, so they may be better able to improve and cultivate independent units or to establish separate homes thereon.

An economic survey was made in July, 1931, on the Fort Berthold Reservation in North Dakota, for the purpose of determining a constructive program for the best and safest investment of funds received by these Indians from a judgment in excess of \$2,000,000 in their favor by the Court of Claims. A plan was worked out to have the shares of minor unallotted Indian children and other children who had allotments of little value invested in nontaxable agricultural and good grazing lands belonging in most part to their own parents. In pursuance of this plan the sale of approximately 20,000 acres, valued at about \$100,000, was consummated prior to July 1, 1932. These sales were at the appraised value of the lands involved, and in some few cases at less where the parents wished to favor the child.

Other miscellaneous transfers of land were completed during the year, including acquisition of several tracts to be used for Indian Service activities. Local municipalities donated tracts upon which are being or will be erected the Hopi-Navajo Sanatorium at Winslow, Ariz., the Winnebago Hospital, Nebraska, and the Sioux Sanatorium at Pierre, S. Dak.

About 2,000 acres of land were recovered for the Omaha Indians in Nebraska through decisions of the Federal court for the district of Nebraska in the cases of *U. S. v. George F. Phillips et al.* and *U. S. v. State Bank of Decatur, Nebr.*

TRIBAL ENROLLMENT

SISSETON AND WAHPETON SIOUX OF NORTH AND SOUTH DAKOTA

Under the act of June 21, 1930 (46 Stat. L. 793), which authorized an appropriation of \$300,000 in settlement of claims of the Sisseton and Wahpeton Bands of Sioux Indians, payment rolls were prepared after a careful field investigation and submitted to the department, which on December 2, 1931, approved them. At the Sisseton Agency, S. Dak., 2,663 Indians were found entitled and at the Fort Totton Agency, N. Dak., there were 940 on the approved roll.

The \$300,000, less \$30,000 for attorney's fees, was paid to the Indians in December, 1931, and April and June, 1932, and amounted to a total per capita of approximately \$74.92.

CALIFORNIA INDIANS

The work of enrolling the Indians of California required by the act of May 18, 1928 (45 Stat. L. 602), as amended by the act of April 29, 1930 (46 Stat. L. 259), is now about completed and the rolls are being prepared for approval. The amending act referred to provided in effect that applications for enrollment with these Indians could not be submitted and receive consideration after May 18, 1932.

The applications, appeals, and rolls will be carefully examined before submitting them to the Secretary of the Interior for final action.

Events have justified the policy announced in our report for 1931 in regard to securing a future location for the Capitan Grande Indians. One of the properties long under consideration as a new home for these Indians is known as the Barona Ranch, including a total area of 5,000 acres. Until recently the price asked therefor was \$200,000, but an agreement to purchase for \$75,000 has now been made. As soon as transfer of title to the property has been consummated, actual establishment of the Indians thereon will be started.

By the act of May 4, 1932 (Public, No. 119), the act of February 28, 1919 (40 Stat. L. 1206), was amended so as to grant the city of San Diego 920 additional acres of land within the Capitan Grande Indian Reservation subject to certain conditions. We are advised that the city has elected to pay the additional compensation fixed in the amendatory act for the benefit of the Indians.

INDIANS OF QUINAIELT RESERVATION, WASH.

Following the decision in the Halbert case by the United States Supreme Court (283 U. S. 753), numerous applications for Quinaielt allotments to Chinook, Chehalis, and Cowlitz Indians have been filed with the special allotting agent assigned to this work. Approximately 500 people have been enrolled for such allotments at Quinaielt, and only about 50 of those who applied have been rejected.

CHIPPEWA OF MINNESOTA

Under opinion of February 17, 1919, by the then solicitor for the department, which based enrollment of Chippewa Indians upon blood status only, a large number of persons were enrolled. This was overruled by the opinion of January 8, 1927, which was sustained, in effect, by the Supreme Court in the Kadrie case (281 U. S. 206). The matter was referred to the Consolidated Chippewa Agency for an additional investigation of all those enrolled under the 1919 opinion. The examiner of inheritance submitted a report which by approval of the Secretary of the Interior of February 20, 1932, authorized the enrollment of 102 persons and denied 1,147. It was discovered later that some persons residing within the Dominion of Canada and certain parts of the United States had not been cited to show cause, and a supplemental investigation and report is now being prepared in the field.

INDIAN SUITS

Suits have been filed during the year in the Court of Claims against the Government as follows:

Pillager Bands of Chippewa Indians of Minnesota, No. M-387, filed October 20, 1931.

Winnebago Tribe of Indians of Nebraska and Wisconsin, No. M-421, filed December 3, 1931.

INDIAN CLAIMS

The act of May 3, 1928 (45 Stat. L. 484), authorized the determination of individual Sioux claims by the department. Approximately

18,000 claims were filed for various items of personal property and for allotments of land. All claims have been determined except those for allotments of land, but a report has not yet been submitted to the Congress of the United States as provided by the act.

LITIGATION

The last annual report mentioned the case of Agnes Larsen Stookey et al. v. Ray Eymen Wilbur, Secretary (No. 78749 at law), in which the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia held that mandamus would not lie to cause the Secretary of the Interior to enroll with the Gros Ventre Tribe of Indians, Fort Belknap Reservation, Mont., the said plaintiff and 11 other members of the Larsen family. The case was appealed to the District Court of Appeals, which in decision of April 4, 1932, sustained the finding of the trial court. (58 Fed. Rep. (2) 522.)

PUEBLO LANDS BOARD

The work of the Pueblo Lands Board, established by the act of June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. L. 636), has in the main been completed, and only a skeleton board remains.

The services of a former special assistant to the Attorney General have been obtained as a special attorney to make a final investigation and determination of just what remains to be done to carry out the findings of the board under the act cited.

Reports were submitted during the year by the board upon San Felipe and Laguna Pueblos, awarding them the sum of \$55,427.35 for losses sustained by reason of lands and improvements, title to which was found in the non-Indian claimants, which amount was appropriated by the act of July 1, 1932 (Public, No. 235, 72d Cong.). This now makes the total sum appropriated by Congress for the Pueblo Indians \$620,904.58. The total sum awarded by the board to the non-Indian claimants now amounts to \$217,253.22, which was included as an item in bills introduced in the last Congress but which were not enacted.

ALLOTMENTS

Allotments in severalty were made to 1,664 individual Indians during the 1932 fiscal year on various reservations aggregating 249,017.70 acres, as follows:

Reservations	Number of allotments	Acreage	Reservations	Number of allotments	Acreage
Gila River, Ariz.	4	80	Fallon, Nev.	1	10
Fort Yuma, Calif.	2	20	Klamath, Oreg.	2	318.73
Hoopa Valley, Calif.	1	20	Cheyenne River, S. Dak.	73	11,643.50
Round Valley, Calif.	2	15	Pine Ridge, S. Dak.	1	160
Leech Lake, Minn.	1	28.79	Quinalt, Wash.	25	2,018.45
Northern Cheyenne, Mont.	1,547	233,126	Total	1,663	249,017.70
Fort Belknap, Mont.	3	1,560			
Winnebago, Nebr.	1	38.23			

In addition to these reservation allotments, 23 allotments, embracing a total of 1,586.05 acres, were made to Indians residing on the public domain.

A special allotting agent is now engaged in making allotments in severalty to Indians on the Quinaielt Reservation, Wash., pursuant to the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of Hiliary Halbert, jr., et al. v. The United States (283 U. S. 753).

We also have an employee engaged in effecting exchanges of allotments on the Gila River Reservation, Ariz., to the end that each allottee may acquire 10 acres of irrigable land with an assured water right.

NAVAJO LAND PURCHASES

Under authority contained in the act of May 29, 1928 (45 Stat. L. 883-899), and subsequent reappropriations, we have purchased a total of 257,627.57 acres for the Navajo Indians at a total cost of \$455,991.01. These purchases were made from tribal funds, excepting 54,373.55 acres, which were purchased from a reimbursable appropriation of \$100,000 carried in the act of February 14, 1931 (46 Stat. L. 1122). In addition to the lands purchased, we have leased with tribal funds 461,009.22 acres of privately owned land for a total annual rental of \$13,609.49.

Pursuant to the act of March 3, 1921 (41 Stat. L. 1225-1239), we have been active in effecting exchanges of land with the Santa Fe Railway Co. To date approximately 36,400 acres have been reconveyed by the railway company to the United States, and we have in process of early consummation an exchange with the railway company in the Crown Point district whereby approximately 140,000 acres are to be obtained through exchange. Another large exchange in addition thereto is planned for the near future in the vicinity of Gallup, N. Mex.

MISCELLANEOUS PURCHASES AND ADDITIONS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1932

A tract of 35 acres, located at Elko, Nev., was purchased for village-site purposes at a cost of \$13,000, under authority of the acts of January 31, 1931 (46 Stat. 1046), and April 4, 1931 (46 Stat. 1566).

A 10-acre tract was also purchased at Ely, Nev., at a cost of \$1,000, for Indian village purposes. The land was acquired under the act of June 27, 1930 (46 Stat. 820), and February 14, 1931 (46 Stat. 1122).

A small strip of land was purchased at a cost of \$300 and added to the Umatilla school reserve, Oregon, for roadway purposes. This purchase was made under authority of an item contained in the appropriation act of May 14, 1930 (46 Stat. 284).

By the act of February 12, 1932 (Public No. 34, 72d Cong.), a tract of 320 acres was withdrawn from the public domain and added to the Skull Valley Indian Reservation, Utah.

PURCHASE OF LAND FOR CHOCTAWS OF MISSISSIPPI UNDER AUTHORITY OF THE ACT OF FEBRUARY 14, 1931 (46 STAT. 1121)

During the fiscal year 1932 five tracts of land embracing a total of 307 acres were purchased at a cost of \$4,807. They have been resold to seven full-blood Mississippi Choctaws on the reimbursable plan. This land will provide homes for approximately 35 individuals. We

also expect to complete the purchase of five additional tracts, embracing 296 acres, at a cost of \$1,693, for resale to six other individuals.

We have purchased to date for these Indians 2,713 acres at a cost of \$63,739. All of it has been resold to 85 individuals, and thereby 388 persons have been supplied land upon which homes might be established for their benefit.

EXTENSION OF TRUST PERIODS

The period of trust was extended during the fiscal year 1932 for 10 years by order of the President on the following reservations:

- Temecula or Pechanga Mission Bands, California.
- Sac and Fox, Kansas.
- Grand Portage, White Earth, and Winnibigoshish, Minnesota.
- Crow, Montana.
- Sac and Fox and Santee, Nebraska.
- Walker River, Nevada.
- Devils Lake and Standing Rock, North Dakota.
- Eastern Shawnee, Otoe, and Missouriia, Oklahoma.
- Warm Springs, Oregon.
- Cheyenne River, Crow Creek, Pine Ridge, and Rosebud, South Dakota.
- Yakima and Quinalt, Washington.
- Shoshone or Wind River, Wyoming.

PROBATE WORK

Probating Indian estates is an interesting part of the legal work handled primarily by the Indian Office. The act of June 25, 1910, as amended, gives the Secretary of the Interior exclusive jurisdiction to approve or disapprove Indian wills and to determine the heirs of deceased Indians dying intestate, except in the Five Civilized Tribes and the Osage Nation, Oklahoma, where such jurisdiction rests with the local courts under other special acts of Congress.

During the past year the heirs of 2,027 decedents were determined and 329 Indian wills were approved. In addition to this, 1,860 miscellaneous cases were disposed of consisting chiefly of applications for rehearing. Efforts have been made to simplify and expedite the procedure connected with such work as much as possible consistent with accuracy and good results. The more difficult cases are handled in the field by a corps of trained "examiners of inheritance"; the less complicated ones are taken care of largely by the superintendent and the clerical force at the respective Indian agencies. The law requires a notice and hearing in all such cases which is had in the field and the testimony taken is carefully reviewed by trained personnel in the Indian Office prior to submission to the Secretary of the Interior for final action.

The act of January 26, 1923, prescribes a graduated fee in such cases, ranging from \$20 to \$75, according to the value of the decedent's estate; no fee being charged where the amount involved is less than \$250, and no fee greater than \$75 can be charged no matter how valuable the estate of the decedent may be. During the past year fees aggregating \$53,730 were collected in behalf of this work.

CONCLUSION

Before closing this review of Indian Service activities, we wish to mention the study of "Law and Order on Indian Reservations" made by a group of qualified investigators under the auspices of the Institute for Government Research. This report was completed just before the close of the fiscal year. It is a study of the complex problems of law and order and social welfare among certain groups of Indians and contains valuable suggestions as a basis for future legislation.

We wish to thank all members of the staff of the Indian Service for their cooperation during the past year. We desire also to express our appreciation for the help of the staff of the Department of the Interior and all other Government services whom we have called upon for assistance and advice. The reports received from the Board of Indian Commissioners continue to furnish us with suggestions and criticisms helpful to the Indian Service.

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES J. RHOADS,
Commissioner.

J. HENRY SCATTERGOOD,
Assistant Commissioner.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

APPENDIX

Indian Population

An Indian, as defined by the Indian Service, includes any person of Indian blood who through wardship, treaty, or inheritance has acquired certain rights. The Census Bureau defines an Indian as a person having Indian blood to such a degree as to be recognized in his community as an Indian. Furthermore, the population enumerated at the Federal agencies is not necessarily domiciled on or near the reservations. It is the population on the agency rolls and includes both reservation and nonreservation Indians. Thus, an Indian may be carried on the rolls because of tribal or inheritance rights, etc., and may reside anywhere in the United States or in a foreign country. Reports of births and deaths among absentees are often not received. In many instances certification is made to the State registrars of vital statistics and thus to the Census Bureau, but not to the Indian Service. In a considerable number of cases the addresses of the nonreservation Indians are unknown. For the above reasons the statistics of Indian population as shown in the decennial reports of the Bureau of the Census do not agree with the statistics of the Indian Service.

Since funds were not available to secure the services of temporary employees for coding and tabulating the 1932 census rolls, the April 1, 1932, Indian population was tabulated in the field by the various agencies. In order to check the tabulation made from the census rolls three additional tabulations were required, showing all changes made on census rolls since 1930, when the rolls were coded and tabulated. One tabulation shows the changes by exact cause under the two headings, "Additions" and "Deductions." Under "Additions" were shown separately the births for the past two years, unreported births for previous years, enrollment by departmental authority, etc., while under "Deductions" were grouped separately deaths for the past two years, unreported deaths for previous years, dropped by departmental authority because of wrongful enrollment, duplications, etc. The second tabulation reports these same changes by residence of Indians, and the third tabulation shows all Indians on both the 1930 and 1932 census rolls who have changed their residence—the residence in 1930 reported under "Deductions" and the residence in 1932 under "Additions." The additions and deductions on the second and third tabulations were added to and subtracted from the 1930 population, and the results equal the tabulations from the 1932 census rolls. This gives not only a check on the tabulations but an analysis of all changes at each jurisdiction.

The total estimated and enumerated number of Indians thus reported in 1932 was 317,234. This number consists of 228,381 Indians actually enumerated and 88,853 Indians taken from earlier or special censuses and estimates based on records. For convenience the latter number will be considered hereafter as an estimate. (See tabular statement below.)

The Bureau of the Census reported 72,643 Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes in 1930, and this number has been substituted for our previous estimated population of the Five Civilized Tribes. (See p. 49 of the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, June 30, 1931, for further discussion on the estimated population for Five Civilized Tribes.)

The aggregate estimated and enumerated number of Indians reported by Federal agencies on April 1, 1932, represents an increase over the corresponding figure for the previous year of 2,691, or 0.9 per cent.

Of the 228,381 Indians enumerated, 116,265 were males, 112,106 females, and for 10 the sex was not reported.

It is significant when the Indians enumerated are considered that 194,391, or 85.1 per cent, resided at the Federal jurisdiction where enrolled, while only 4,749, or 2.1 per cent, resided at another jurisdiction, and 29,241, or 12.8 per cent, resided elsewhere—that is, outside of any Federal jurisdiction.

Of the 32,447 Indians residing elsewhere on April 1, 1930, 41 were living in the New England States, 208 in the Middle Atlantic, 3,633 in the East North Central, 9,234 in the West North Central, 437 in the South Atlantic, 93 in the East South Central, 2,166 in the West South Central, 5,120 in the Mountain States, and 6,024 in the Pacific States, and for 5,491 Indians the residence was either not reported or unknown.

Oklahoma has far more Indians than any other State. If the Federal census population of the Five Civilized Tribes is included, the Indian population is 94,552, or 29.8 per cent of the aggregate Indian population. Arizona ranks next with 48,162, or 15.2 per cent. According to the enumerated population only two other States have an Indian population numbering more than 20,000, New Mexico and South Dakota.

According to a tabulation of the tribes enumerated on April 1, 1930, the most important numerically were the Navajo, Sioux, and Chippewa, numbering 40,862, 33,168, and 23,647, respectively.

The Indian population not actually enumerated (termed an estimate) is 88,853, which is compiled as follows:

California, Sacramento agency, part of, 1930 estimate.....	8,761
Michigan, 1927 census.....	1,192
New York, 1932 estimate.....	4,523
Oklahoma, Five Civilized Tribes, Bureau of the Census, 1930.....	72,643
Texas, 1931 special report.....	250
Washington, Taholah agency, scattered bands, 1932 estimate.....	664
Wisconsin:	
Rice Lake Band of Chippewa, special census, July, 1930.....	221
Stockbridge Reservation, Keshena agency, 1910 census.....	599

In the following table the Indian population as reported by the United States Fifteenth Census for 1930 is given for States in which there are no Federal agencies.

Doubtless many of these Indians are duplicated in the columns "Residing elsewhere" in Table 2 showing Indian population in continental United States enumerated at Federal agencies, according to tribe, sex, and residence, April 1, 1932.

Table 1.—Indian Population ¹ of States in Which There Are No Federal Agencies, 1930

Division and State	Total	Male	Female	Division and State	Total	Male	Female
Total	10,456	5,557	4,899	South Atlantic:			
New England:				Delaware.....	5	3	2
Maine.....	1,012	518	494	Maryland.....	50	34	16
New Hampshire.....	64	33	31	District of Columbia.....	40	17	23
Vermont.....	36	20	16	Virginia.....	779	436	343
Massachusetts.....	874	458	416	West Virginia.....	18	15	3
Rhode Island.....	318	154	164	South Carolina.....	959	474	485
Connecticut.....	162	90	72	Georgia.....	43	26	17
Middle Atlantic:				East South Central:			
New Jersey.....	213	123	90	Kentucky.....	22	16	6
Pennsylvania.....	523	305	218	Tennessee.....	161	85	76
East North Central:				Alabama.....	465	228	237
Ohio.....	435	252	183	West South Central:			
Indiana.....	285	158	127	Arkansas.....	408	210	198
Illinois.....	469	250	219	Louisiana.....	1,536	800	736
Western North Central:				Texas ²	1,001	516	485
Missouri.....	578	336	242				

¹ Fifteenth Census of the United States, 1930.

² 250 Indians are included in the preceding tabular statement.

Table 2.—Indian Population in Continental United States Enumerated at Federal Agencies According to Tribe, Sex, and Residence
April, 1, 1932

State, jurisdiction, reservation, and tribe	Indian population				Residing at jurisdiction where enrolled				Residing at another jurisdiction			Residing elsewhere			
	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported
Total enumerated Indian population	228,381	118,265	112,106	10	194,361	99,493	94,889	9	4,749	2,393	2,356	29,241	14,379	14,861	1
Arizona	48,162	24,756	23,389	7	46,434	23,842	22,586	6	259	131	128	1,469	788	685	1
Colorado River Agency	1,113	619	493	1	593	324	269		28	19	7	494	276	217	1
Colorado River Reservation.....	674	369	304	1	527	283	244		20	16	4	484	276	217	1
Chemehuevi.....	261	132	129		158	75	83		1	1		102	56	46	
Chemehuevi-Chippewa.....	4	3			1	1									
Chemehuevi-Paiute.....	4	3		1											
Chemehuevi-Papago.....	1	1										4	3		1
Cocopah.....	4	1	3		1		1					1	1		
Mission.....	1				1							3	1	2	
Mojave.....	349	197	152		329	184	145		8	7	1	12	6	6	
Mojave-Chemehuevi.....	17	12	5		13	9	4					4	3	1	
Mojave-Cocopah.....	2	1	1		2	1	1								
Mojave-Hopi.....	1	1			1	1									
Mojave-Papago.....	8	4	4		8	4	4								
Mojave-Pawnee.....	2	1	1		2	1	1								
Mojave-Pima.....	2	1	1		2	1	1								
Mojave-Pueblo.....	1	1			1	1									
Mojave-Yuma.....	18	11	7		8	4	4		10	7	3				
Paiute.....	1		1									1		1	
Yuma.....	1	1							1	1					
Fort Mojave Reservation.....	439	250	189		66	41	25		6	3	3	367	206	161	1
Chemehuevi.....	3	1	2									3	1	2	
Maidu.....	1		1									3	1	1	
Mojave.....	420	244	176		66	41	25		4	3	1	350	200	150	
Mojave-Maidu.....	1	1										1	1		
Mojave-Mission.....	4	2	2									4	2	2	
Mojave-Paiute.....	2		2									2	2	2	
Mojave-Pima.....	5	2	3									5	2	3	
Mojave-Yuma.....	2		2												
Paiute.....	1		1						2	2					
Fort Apache Agency and Reservation (Apache).....	3,705	1,416	1,289		2,676	1,401	1,275		1		1	1	15	13	
Fort Yuma Agency in California, and Cocopah Reservation (Cocopah).....	96	15	11		96	15	11								
Havasupai Agency and Reservation (Havasupai).....	197	111	86		190	106	84		7	5	2				

Hopi Agency and Reservation	6,098	3,112	2,926		5,913	3,040	2,873		10	9	1	115	63	52	
Hopi.....	2,495	1,312	1,183		2,376	1,241	1,135		8	8		111	63	48	
Hopi-Pima.....	1											1		1	
Navajo.....	3,532	1,800	1,732		3,530	1,799	1,731		2	1	1			2	
Navajo-Hopi.....	1		1		1		1								
Pima.....	5		5		3		3					2			
Pueblo.....	3		3		3		3								
Shasta.....	1		1									1		1	
Navajo.....	1,816	907	909		1,815	907	908					1		1	
Navajo-Oneida.....	1,809	906	903		1,808	906	902					1		1	
Navajo.....	4	1	3		4	1	3								
Oneida.....	2		2		2		2								
Paiute.....	1		1		1		1								
Leupp Agency and Navajo Reservation	91	52	39		87	51	36		36	17	19	145	80	65	3
Navajo.....	1,634	873	761		1,453	776	677		1	1		136	76	60	
Navajo-Oneida.....	415	234	181		278	157	121		2	2					
Oneida.....	193	112	81		191	110	81		33	14	19	9	4	5	
Paiute.....	1,026	527	499		984	509	475					9	4	5	
Apache.....	1		1		1		1								
Pima.....	1,024	527	497		982	509	473		33	14	19	9	4	5	
Pueblo.....	1		1		1		1								
Pima Agency	5,181	2,683	2,478		5,052	2,636	2,416		38	10	28	71	37	34	
Chiu Chiuschu Reservation (Papago).....	340	191	158		349	191	158								
Gila Bend Reservation (Papago).....	224	126	98		224	126	98		38	10	28	71	37	34	
Gila River Reservation.....	4,588	2,366	2,222		4,479	2,319	2,160		1	1		13	5	8	
Maricopa.....	679	283	266		565	277	288					2		2	
Maricopa-Hopi.....	2		2												
Maricopa-Pima.....	3	2	1		3	2	1					1	1		
Papago.....	63	29	34		62	28	34								
Pima.....	3,832	2,026	1,856		3,791	1,986	1,805		37	9	28	54	31	28	
Pima-Apache.....	2	1	1		2	1	1								
Pima-Crow.....	6	3	3		6	3	3								
Pima-Maricopa.....	12	5	7		12	5	7								
Pima-Mission.....	1	1			1	1									
Pima-Mojave.....	3		3		3		3								
Pima-Navajo.....	5	3	2		5	3	2								
Pima-Oneida.....	3	2	1		3	2	1								
Pima-Papago.....	26	11	15		26	11	15								
Pima-Yaqui.....	1		1									1		1	
San Carlos Agency and Reservation (Apache)	2,715	1,399	1,316		2,504	1,288	1,216		58	28	30	153	83	70	
Sells Agency	5,441	2,770	2,671		5,193	2,650	2,543		66	34	32	182	86	86	
Papago Reservation.....	4,914	2,492	2,422		4,681	2,379	2,302		63	32	31	170	81	89	
Papago.....	4,912	2,492	2,420		4,679	2,379	2,300		63	32	31	170	81	89	
Pima.....	2		2		2		2								
San Xavier Reservation (Papago).....	527	278	249		512	271	241		3	2	1	12	5	7	
Southern Navajo Agency and Navajo Reservation (Navajo)	16,029	8,152	7,877		16,013	8,145	7,868		10	4	6	6	3	3	
Truxton Canon Agency and Hualapai Reservation	449	235	214		449	235	214		7	5	2	286	137	129	
Walapai.....	437	225	212		437	225	212		6	5	1	261	132	129	
Walapai-Cherokee.....	1	1	1		1	1	1								
Walapai-Havasupai.....	8	7	1		5	4	1					3	3	2	
Walapai-Hoopa.....	3	2	1						1		1	2	2		

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2.—Indian Population in Continental United States Enumerated at Federal Agencies According to Tribe, Sex, and Residence
April 1, 1932—Continued

State, jurisdiction, reservation, and tribe	Indian population				Residing at jurisdiction where enrolled				Residing at another jurisdiction			Residing elsewhere			
	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported
Arizona—Continued.															
Western Navajo Agency and Navajo Reservation	4,747	2,412	2,329	6	4,743	2,410	2,327	6				4	2	2	
Hopi	410	219	191		410	219	191								
Navajo	4,306	2,174	2,126	6	4,302	2,172	2,124	6				4	2	2	
Paipute	31	19	12		31	19	12								
California															
Fort Yuma Agency, see Arizona, and Fort Yuma Reservation (Yuma)	817	421	396		700	357	343		77	4	3	1,745	848	897	
Hoopa Valley Agency	1,949	981	981		1,503	759	744		6	3	3	433	199	234	
Hoopa Valley Reservation	1,542	758	734		1,281	638	643		6	3	3	255	117	138	
Hoopa	561	289	272		505	263	242		6	3	3	50	23	27	
Klamath	981	489	512		776	375	401					205	94	111	
Rancheria	400	203	197		222	121	101					178	82	96	
Bear River (Mattole)	23	13	10		19	11	8					4	2	2	
Blue Lake (Blue Lake)	71	37	34		61	30	31					10	7	3	
Creasant City (Creasant City)	46	27	25									46	17	29	
Eel River (Miami)	143	74	69		63	35	28					80	39	41	
Smith River (Smith River)	117	62	55		79	45	34					38	17	21	
Mission Agency	2,849	1,518	1,381		1,880	1,038	842		7	3	4	962	477	485	
Augustine Reservation (Mission)	14	8	6		12	7	5					2	1	1	
Cabazon Reservation (Mission)	30	18	12		24	12	12		1	1		5	5		
Cahuilla Reservation (Mission)	101	53	45		65	37	28					36	16	20	
Campo Reservation (Mission)	126	65	61		95	46	49		1	1		30	18	12	
Capitan Grande Reservation (Mission)	148	79	69		115	66	49					33	13	20	
Cuyapaipe Reservation (Mission)	5	1	1		3							2	1	1	
Inaja Reservation (Mission)	31	16	15		22	10	12					9	6	3	
Laguna Reservation (Mission)	2	2			2	2									
La Jolla Reservation (Mission)	215	119	95		112	65	47					103	54	49	
La Posta Reservation (Mission)	4	3	3		3	3	1					1			
Los Coyotes Reservation (Mission)	85	50	35		57	35	22					28	15	13	
Manzanita Reservation (Mission)	61	29	32		55	28	27					6	1	5	
Mesa Grande Reservation (Mission)	215	120	95		129	77	52		3	1	2	83	42	41	
Mission Creek Reservation (Mission)	21	11	10		5	2	3					16	9	7	
Morongo Reservation (Mission)	296	155	141		198	114	84					98	41	57	
Pala Reservation (Mission)	211	107	104		154	84	70		1			56	23	33	
Palm Springs Reservation (Mission)	50	24	26		49	24	25					1		1	

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Pauma Reservation (Mission)	64	36	28		47	28	19					17	8	9	
Pechanga Reservation (Mission)	217	112	105		94	52	42					123	60	63	
Rincon Reservation (Mission)	176	97	79		90	49	41					86	48	38	
San Manuel Reservation (Mission)	41	21	20		26	14	12					15	7	8	
San Pascual Reservation (Mission)	9	4	5									9	4	5	
Santa Rosa Reservation (Mission)	48	29	19		24	13	11					24	16	8	
Santa Ynez Reservation (Mission)	90	42	48		19	11	8					71	31	40	
Santa Ysabel Reservation (Mission)	236	128	108		167	92	75		1		1	68	36	32	
Soboba Reservation (Mission)	122	63	59		99	50	49					23	13	10	
Syonam Reservation (Mission)	34	15	19		31	14	17					3	1	2	
Torres-Martinez Reservation (Mission)	197	113	84		133	105	78					14	8	6	
Sacramento Agency	3,262	1,678	1,584		3,132	1,610	1,522		12	7	5	118	61	57	
Fort Bidwell Reservation	251	125	126		243	119	124		7	5	2	1	1		
Maidu	1	1			1	1									
Palute	108	62	46		100	56	44		7	5	2	1	1		
Palute-Pit River	6	2	4		6	2	4								
Pit River	135	60	75		135	60	75								
Snohomish	1		1		1		1								
Fort Bidwell Reserve and Public Domain Allotments	317	161	156		261	136	125		3	1	2	53	24	29	
Mojava	1		1												
Palute	135	73	62		110	62	48		1		1	24	11	13	
Palute-Mojava	3	1	2									3	1	2	
Pit River	170	82	88		143	69	74		2	1	1	25	12	13	
Pit River-Palute	8	5	3		8	5	3								
Round Valley Reservation	779	396	383		761	383	378		2	1	1	16	12	4	
Maidu	191	108	83		139	106	85					2	2		
Mission	1	1			1	1									
Mission-Pomo	3	1	2		3	1	2								
Monachi	4	2	2		4	2	2								
Papago	1	1			1	1									
Papago-Pomo	2		2		2		2								
Pit River	42	22	20		41	21	20					1	1		
Pomo	125	59	66		122	57	65		2	1	1	1	1	2	
Wailaki	216	102	114		212	100	112					4	2		
Wailaki-Maidu	4	2	2		4	2	2								
Wailaki-Wintoon	6	1	5		6	1	5					3	3		
Whilkut	13	9	4		10	6	4					5	3	2	
Wintoon	110	55	55		105	52	53								
Wintoon-Pomo	1	1			1	1									
Yuki	60	32	28		60	32	28								
Tulare County Indians	121	66	55		121	66	55								
Apache-Navajo	1	1			1	1									
Cherokee	2	2			2	2									
Cherokee-Wakschi	4	2	2		4	2	2								
Chuechansi	1	1			1	1									
Intimbich	6	4	2		6	4	2								
Intimbich-Wikhamni	13	6	7		13	6	7								
Koyati	1	1			1	1									

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table 2.—Indian Population in Continental United States Enumerated at Federal Agencies According to Tribe, Sex, and Residence
April 1, 1932—Continued

State, jurisdiction, reservation, and tribe	Indian population				Residing at jurisdiction where enrolled				Residing at another jurisdiction			Residing elsewhere			
	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported
California—Continued.															
Sacramento Agency—Continued.															
Tulare County Indians—Continued.															
Koyati-Waksachi	2	1	1		2	1	1								
Monachi	5	3	2		5	3	2								
Tachi	2	1	1		2	1	1								
Tachi-Waksachi	4	3	1		4	3	1								
Tachi-Wikchamni	5	2	3		5	2	3								
Tejon	19	9	10		19	9	10								
Waksachi	21	11	10		21	11	10								
Wikchamni	22	12	10		22	12	10								
Wikchamni-Cherokee	2		2		2		2								
Yawilmani	9	6	3		9	6	3								
Yawilmani-Waksachi	2	1	1		2	1	1								
Tule River Reservation	180	96	84		148	78	70				32	18	14		
Kalayunmi	1				1										
Koyati	1				1										
Pankahischi	39	20	19		32	18	14				7	2	5		
Serrano	5	2	3		5	2	3								
Serrano-Yawilmani	5	3	2		5	3	2								
Tachi	1		1		1		1								
Tejon	13	7	6		12	7	5								
Tejon-Wikchamni	3	2	1								1				
Tejon-Yawilmani	4	1	3		4	1	3				3	2	1		
Wikchamni	20	12	8		18	10	8				2	2			
Wikchamni-Tachi	2	1	1		2	1	1								
Yaudanchi	1		1		1		1								
Yawilmani	76	39	37		57	27	30				19	12	7		
Yawilmani-Pankahischi	6	3	3		6	3	3								
Yawilmani-Wikchamni	3	3			3	3									
Rancheria	587	305	282		587	305	282								
Chowchilla	3	1	2		3	1	2								
Chukchansi	101	58	43		101	58	43								
Chukchansi-Monachi	21	10	11		21	10	11								
Chukchansi-Paiute	1	1			1	1									
Mission-Navajo	1	1			1	1									
Miwok	4	2	2		4	2	2								
Monachi	445	226	219		445	226	219								

Monachi-Shawnee	3	1	2		3	1	2								
Paiute	1	1			1	1									
Shawnee	1	1			1	1									
Tachi	4	2	2		4	2	2								
Tachi-Monachi	2	1	1		2	1	1								
Public Domain Allotments	1,027	529	498		1,011	523	488				16	6	10		
Apache	1	1			1	1									
Chowchilla	13	6	7		13	6	7								
Chowchilla-Monachi	2	2			2	2									
Chukchansi	181	88	93		181	88	93								
Chukchansi-Monachi	19	8	11		19	8	11								
Chukchansi-San Luis Rey	5	5			5	5									
Fernandeno	2	1	1		2	1	1								
Klamath	1	1			1	1									
Mission	1	1			1	1									
Miwok	58	30	28		58	30	28								
Miwok-Washo	2	1	1		2	1	1								
Monachi	428	226	202		428	226	202								
Monachi-Mission	3	2	1		3	2	1								
Paiute	118	56	62		118	56	62								
Paiute-Pit River-Washo	2	1	1		2	1	1								
Pit River-Paiute	1	1	1		1	1	1								
Pueblo	1	1			1	1									
Pueblo-Paiute	2	1	1		2	1	1								
San Fernando-Tejon	8	2	6		8	2	6								
San Luis Rey	1	1	1		1	1	1								
Serrano	1	1			1	1									
Serrano-Tejon	2		2		2		2								
Shoshone	4	3	1		4	3	1								
Tejon	38	22	16		38	22	16								
Washo	128	67	61		112	61	51				16	6	10		
Wintoon	2	1	1		2	1	1								
Wintoon-Monachi	3	2	1		3	2	1								
Walker River Agency, in Nevada, and Fort Independence and Indian Ranch Reservations, Homesite Tracts, and Bishop scattered bands	1,584	784	800		1,386	696	688		76	35	41	182	51	71	2
Maidu	7	4	3		5	4	1								
Monachi	1				1	1									
Paiute	1,346	666	680		1,162	587	575		76	35	41	108	44	64	
Paiute-Maidu	5	4	1		5	4	1								
Paiute-Pomo	1	1			1	1									
Paiute-Shoshone	5	2	3		5	2	3								
Pomo	1	1	1		1	1	1								
Shoshone	192	96	96		180	89	91				12	7	5		
Washo	26	10	16		26	10	16								
Colorado	817	421	396		806	416	390		9	4	5	2	1	1	
Consolidated Ute Agency, see Utah	817	421	396		806	416	390		9	4	5	2	1	1	
Southern Ute Reservation (Ute)	377	191	186		370	188	182		6	3	3	1	1	1	
Ute Mountain Reservation (Ute)	440	230	210		436	228	208		3	1	2	1	1		

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2.—Indian Population in Continental United States Enumerated at Federal Agencies According to Tribe, Sex, and Residence April 1, 1932—Continued

State, jurisdiction, reservation, and tribe	Indian population				Residing at jurisdiction where enrolled				Residing at another jurisdiction			Residing elsewhere			
	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported
Florida: Seminole Agency and Seminole Reservation (Seminole)	562	279	283		562	279	283								
Idaho:	4,171	2,082	2,089		3,542	1,759	1,783		128	77	51	501	246	255	
Coeur d'Alene Agency, see Washington	756	368	388		552	272	280		14	9	5	190	87	103	
Coeur d'Alene Reservation	633	306	327		440	214	226		14	9	5	179	83	96	
Coeur d'Alene	631	304	327		438	212	226		14	9	5	179	83	96	
Cree	2	2			2	2									
Kootenai Reservation	136	62	61		112	53	54					11	4	7	
Colville	7	2	5		4	2	2							3	
Keosauqua	116	60	56		108	56	52					8	4	4	
Fort Hall Agency and Reservation, see Utah (Shoshone-Bannock)	1,796	832	866		1,616	838	778		20	10	10	162	84	78	
Fort Lapwai Agency and Nez Perce Reservation (Nez Perce)	1,413	683	744		1,198	549	647		74	48	26	142	71	71	
Western Shoshone Agency and Reservation, in Nevada:	305	114	91		178	100	78		30	10	10	7	4	3	
Paiute	127	73	54		106	63	43		17	8	9	4	2	2	
Paiute-Washo	1	1	1		1	1	1								
Shoshone	31	19	12		27	17	10		1	1	1	3	2	1	
Shoshone-Paiute	45	21	24		44	20	24		1	1	1				
Washo-Paiute	1	1			1	1									
Iowa: Sac and Fox Sanatorium Jurisdiction and Reservation (Sac and Fox of the Mississippi)	408	204	199		363	185	178		22	8	14	18	11	7	
Kansas:	1,787	928	869		1,390	732	658		202	102	100	205	94	111	
Haskell Institute Jurisdiction	1,797	928	869		1,390	732	658		202	102	100	205	94	111	
Iowa Reservation (Iowa)	478	256	222		459	247	212		3	1	2	16	8	8	
Kickapoo Reservation (Kickapoo)	296	152	144		240	129	111		23	13	10	33	10	23	
Potawatomi Reservation (Potawatomi)	918	471	447		626	326	300		155	79	77	136	66	70	
Sac and Fox Reservation (Sac and Fox of the Missouri)	105	49	56		65	30	35		20	9	11	20	10	10	
Minnesota:	14,743	7,390	7,353		10,342	5,314	5,028		306	147	159	4,095	1,929	2,166	
Consolidated Chippewa Agency	12,247	6,119	6,128		8,404	4,326	4,078		262	129	133	3,581	1,664	1,917	
Boise Fort Reservation (Chippewa)	610	291	319		386	187	199					224	104	120	
Cass Lake and Winnibigoshish Reservations (Chippewa)	502	253	249		479	246	233					19	5	14	
Fond du Lac Reservation (Chippewa)	1,289	678	611		682	369	313		4	2	2	606	308	298	
Grand Portage Reservation (Chippewa)	376	185	211		127	65	62		1	1		249	100	149	
Leach Lake Reservation (Chippewa)	880	443	437		823	417	406		18	6	12	39	29	19	
White Earth Reservation and Purchased Lands (Chippewa)	8,048	3,989	4,059		5,417	2,769	2,648		238	119	119	2,393	1,101	1,292	
White Oak Point Reservation (Chippewa)	642	300	242		490	273	217		1	1		51	26	25	
Flandreau School Jurisdiction, in South Dakota:	53	24	29		53	24	29								
Eggleston Reserve (Sioux)	5	2	3		5	2	3								
Granite Falls Reserve (Sioux)	8	6	2		8	6	2								
Morton Reserve (Sioux)	40	16	24		40	16	24								
Pipstone School Jurisdiction and Purchased Lands (Sioux)	882	279	353		157	76	81		1	1	1	404	203	201	
Red Lake Agency and Red Lake Reservation (Chippewa)	1,881	968	913		1,728	853	840		43	18	35	110	62	48	
Mississippi: Choctaw Agency and Purchased Lands (Choctaw)	1,686	840	846		1,686	840	846								
Montana:	14,741	7,531	7,210		12,536	6,441	6,095		369	203	159	1,843	887	956	
Blackfeet Agency and Reservation	3,812	1,966	1,846		3,242	1,690	1,552		35	18	17	535	258	277	
Blackfeet	3,476	1,800	1,676		2,955	1,542	1,413		23	12	11	498	246	252	
Blackfeet-Cherokee	6	2	4		6	2	4								
Blackfeet-Chippewa	17	9	8		13	8	5								
Blackfeet-Cree	227	117	110		212	111	101		1		1	14	6	8	
Blackfeet-Crow	2	2			2	2									
Blackfeet-Flathead	14	7	7		5	1	4		3	3		6	3	3	
Blackfeet-Flathead	16	5	11		12	3	9		4	2	2				
Blackfeet-Gros Ventre	2	2			2	2									
Blackfeet-Mission	2	1	1						2	1	1				
Blackfeet-Nez Perce	4	1	3		4	1	3								
Blackfeet-Ojibwa	12	7	5		11	7	4					1		1	
Blackfeet-Pikunan	17	9	8		14	8	6		2		2				
Blackfeet-Sioux	2	1	1		2	1	1					6	1	5	
Blackfeet-Warm Springs	6	1	5									2		2	
Cherokee	3	3	3		1		1					3		3	
Chippewa	3		3												
Cree	1	1			1	1									
Gros Ventre	1	1			1	1									
Shoshone	1		1				1								
Sioux	1,987	997	990		1,780	893	867		17	5	12	210	99	111	
Crow Agency and Reservation (Crow)	2,929	1,490	1,439		2,174	1,181	1,058		78	48	39	677	321	356	
Flathead Agency and Reservation (Flathead)	1,337	704	633		1,234	650	584		31	30	11	73	34	38	
Fort Belknap Agency and Reservation	700	375	325		687	341	286		22	15	7	41	19	22	
Gros Ventre	637	329	308		597	309	288		9	5	4	31	15	16	
Sioux	2,552	1,277	1,275		2,311	1,103	1,108		107	59	48	234	115	119	
Fort Peck Agency and Reservation (Sioux)	616	320	296		486	250	236		40	23	17	80	47	43	
Rocky Boy's Agency and Reservation (Rocky Boy's Bands)	1,508	777	731		1,429	734	695		34	29	24	35	13	13	
Tongue River Agency and Reservation (Cheyenne)															
Nebraska:	4,433	2,279	2,154		3,056	1,542	1,514		351	193	158	1,026	544	482	
Winnebago Agency	2,757	1,428	1,329		2,147	1,089	1,058		115	69	46	495	270	235	
Omaha Reservation (Omaha)	1,602	831	771		1,345	685	636		31	17	14	226	129	97	
Winnebago Reservation (Winnebago)	1,155	597	558		802	404	388		84	52	32	269	141	128	
Yankton Agency, in South Dakota:	1,676	851	825		909	453	458		236	124	113	531	274	257	
Ponca Reservation (Ponca)	399	192	207		191	96	95		23	11	12	185	85	100	
Santee Reservation (Santee)	1,277	659	618		718	357	361		213	113	100	346	189	157	

See footnotes attached to table.

Table 2.—Indian Population in Continental United States Enumerated at Federal Agencies According to Tribe, Sex, and Residence
April 1, 1932—Continued

State, jurisdiction, reservation, and tribe	Indian population				Residing at jurisdiction where enrolled				Residing at another jurisdiction			Residing elsewhere			
	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported
Nevada	5,071	2,520	2,551		4,741	2,368	2,373		216	95	121	114	57	57	
Carson School Jurisdiction	2,063	1,001	1,062		1,951	958	993		106	38	68	6	5	1	
Fort McDermitt Reservation (Paiute)	284	130	154		261	123	138		23	7	16				
Summit Lake Reservation (Paiute)	67	34	33		67	34	33								
Public Domain Allotments and Indian Colonies	1,712	837	875		1,623	801	822		89	31	52	6	5	1	
Paiute	239	106	133		235	104	131		3	1	2	1	1		
Shoshone	904	440	464		892	436	456		10	3	7	2	1	1	
Washo	551	280	271		479	251	228		69	26	43	3	3		
Washo-Klamath	1	1							1	1					
Washo-Miami	1		1		1		1								
Washo-Onaida	2	1	1		2	1	1								
Washo-Paiute	14	9	5		14	9	5								
Pyramid Lake Agency and Reservation	581	294	287		516	261	255					65	33	32	
Paiute	578	293	285		513	260	253					65	33	32	
Shoshone	3	1	2		3	1	2								
Paiute Agency, in Utah	195	97	98		177	89	88					18	8	10	
Moapa River Reservation (Paiute)	154	78	76		139	71	68					15	7	8	
Las Vegas Tract (Paiute)	41	19	22		38	18	20					3	1	2	
Walker River Agency, see California	1,747	870	877		1,684	838	846		62	26	36	11	6	5	
Fallon Reservation (Paiute)	412	206	206		394	195	199		18	11	7	2	2		
Mason and Smith Valleys	436	214	222		417	206	211		17	6	11	2	2		
Maidu	1	1			1	1									
Paiute	411	200	211		392	192	200		17	6	11	2	2		
Paiute-Maidu	2	1	1		2	1	1								
Paiute-Washo	2	1	1		2	1	1								
Washo	20	11	9		20	11	9								
Nye County scattered Indians	377	186	191		377	186	191								
Paiute	29	16	13		29	16	13								
Shoshone	348	170	178		348	170	178								
Walker River Reservation	522	264	258		496	251	245		17	9	8	9	4	5	
Paiute	469	238	231		447	227	220		13	7	6	9	4	5	
Paiute-Washo	3	1	2						3	1	2				
Shoshone	49	24	25		49	24	25								
Washo	1	1							1	1					
Western Shoshone Agency and Reservation, see Idaho	485	258	227		413	222	191		58	31	27	14	5	9	
Hopi	1		1									1		1	
Hopi-Shoshone-Paiute	6	3	3		1	1			1	1		4	2	2	

Paiute	84	47	37		79	43	36		5	4	1				
Shoshone	243	131	112		201	109	92		33	19	14	9	3	6	
Shoshone-Paiute	180	76	74		132	69	63		18	7	11				
Shoshone-Washo	1								1	1					

New Mexico	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported
Eastern Navajo Agency and Navajo Reservation (Navajo)	7,590	3,798	3,791	1	7,590	3,798	3,791	1				439	247	192	
Jicarilla Agency and Reservation (Apache)	664	343	321		647	330	317		15	11	4	2	9		
Mescalero Agency and Reservation (Apache)	714	353	361		703	343	359		3	2	1	9	8	1	
Northern Navajo Agency and Navajo Reservation (Navajo)	8,433	4,328	4,095		8,433	4,328	4,095					108	66	52	
Santa Fe School Jurisdiction	2,128	1,080	1,048		1,987	1,009	968		51	15	36	21	8	13	
Nambe Pueblo (Pueblo)	129	60	69		103	50	53		5	2	3	6	4	3	
Picuris Pueblo (Pueblo)	112	53	59		98	48	50		7	1	6	7	3	3	
Pojoaque Pueblo (Pueblo)	7	4	3						1	1		6	4	2	
San Ildefonso Pueblo (Pueblo)	123	63	60		105	55	50		12	4	8	6	4	2	
San Juan Pueblo (Pueblo)	530	275	255		477	246	231		13	7	6	40	22	18	
Santa Clara Pueblo	382	192	190		367	180	177		5	5	5	20	12	8	
Pueblo	376	187	189		351	175	176		5	5	5	20	12	8	
Pueblo-Apache	5	4	1		5	4	1								
Pueblo-Navajo	1														
Taos Pueblo (Pueblo)	723	372	351		709	369	340		6	6	6	8	3	5	
Tesuque Pueblo (Pueblo)	120	61	59		118	61	57		2	2	2				
Southern Pueblos Agency	7,388	3,873	3,854	2	6,991	3,799	3,810	2	19	6	13	288	187	131	
Acoma Pueblo	1,073	554	519		1,011	517	494					62	37	25	
Pueblo	1,067	551	516		1,006	515	491					61	36	25	
Pueblo-Navajo	6	3	3		5	2	3					1	1		
Cochiti Pueblo	295	156	139		295	156	139								
Hopi-Pueblo	1		1												
Pueblo	294	156	138		294	156	138					25	14	11	
Isleta Pueblo	1,077	586	490	1	1,052	572	479	1				22	11	11	
Pueblo	1,074	583	490		1,052	572	479					3	3		
Pueblo-Navajo	3	3										3	1	2	
James Pueblo (Pueblo)	641	346	295		637	344	298		1	1	1	196	104	92	
Laguna Pueblo	2,191	1,118	1,072	1	1,978	1,009	998	1	17	5	12				
Hopi-Pueblo	2	1	1		2	1	1								
Navajo-Pueblo	4	2	2		4	2	2								
Pueblo	2,188	1,102	1,055	1	1,950	997	952	1	15	3	12	193	102	91	1
Pueblo-Apache	10	5	5		9	5	4					1			
Pueblo-Chippewa	4	1	3		4	1	3								
Pueblo-Mission	6	3	3		6	3	3								
Pueblo-Navajo	3	1	2		3	1	2								
Pueblo-Onaida	1	1							1	1					
Pueblo-Paiute	1		1		1		1								
Pueblo-Papago	2	2										2	2		
Sandia Pueblo (Pueblo)	115	59	56		113	58	55					2	1	1	
San Felipe Pueblo	555	310	245		554	310	244		1		1				
Papago-Pueblo	1	1			1	1									
Pueblo	552	308	244		551	308	243		1		1				
Pueblo-Cherokee	2	1	1		2	1	1								
Santa Ana Pueblo (Pueblo)	236	142	94		236	142	94								

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2.—Indian Population in Continental United States Enumerated at Federal Agencies According to Tribe, Sex, and Residence, April 1, 1932—Continued

State, jurisdiction, reservation, and tribe	Indian population				Residing at jurisdiction where enrolled				Residing at another jurisdiction			Residing elsewhere			
	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported
New Mexico—Continued.															
Southern Pueblo Agency—Continued.															
Santa Domingo Pueblo (Pueblo)	862	497	365		862	497	365								
Sia Pueblo (Pueblo)	188	104	79		188	104	79								
Zuni Agency and Pueblo	1,961	1,121	870		1,949	1,088	860		11	9	2	52	24	8	
Hopi	1				1										
Klamath	1				1										
Navajo	4				4				1						
Pima	2				1							1			
Pueblo	1,963	1,121	862		1,942	1,088	854		10	9	1	31	24	7	
North Carolina, Cherokee Agency and Reservation (Eastern Cherokee)	3,220	1,710	1,590		2,811	1,489	1,389					419	229	191	
North Dakota	9,618	4,864	4,789		6,941	3,196	3,049		144	73	71	3,298	1,619	1,609	
Fort Berthold Agency and Reservation	1,591	742	759		1,438	707	724		19	12	7	49	23	26	
Arikara	496	245	251		460	230	230		4	1	3	32	14	18	
Arikara-Gros Ventre	1		1		1		1								
Gros Ventre	690	331	329		644	322	322		5	4	1	11	5	6	
Gros Ventre-Arikara	6	2	4		6	2	4								
Mandan	338	164	174		322	153	169		10	7	3	6	4	2	
Fort Totten Agency and Devils Lake Reservation (Sioux)	953	492	461		870	449	431		36	18	18	47	25	22	
Sisseton Agency and Lake Traverse or Sisseton Reservation, in South Dakota (Sioux)	37	24	13		37	24	13								
Standing Rock Agency and Reservation, see South Dakota (Sioux)	1,595	807	788		1,473	754	719		39	16	23	83	37	46	
Turtle Mountain Agency and Reservation (Chippewa)	5,527	2,819	2,708		2,428	1,268	1,170		50	27	23	3,049	1,534	1,515	
Oklahoma	21,909	11,016	10,893		16,341	8,298	8,079		523	275	247	5,088	2,453	2,573	
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency and Reservation (Cheyenne-Arapaho)	3,736	1,425	1,311		3,417	1,241	1,176		142	78	64	177	106	71	
Kiowa Agency	5,889	2,780	2,909		5,558	2,714	2,844		35	23	13	96	43	53	
Kiowa Reservation	4,336	2,120	2,216		4,278	2,092	2,186		22	12	10	36	16	20	
Apache	301	160	141		299	158	141		1	1		1	1		
Apache-Comanche	3		1		3		1								
Apache-Kiowa	12	7	5		12	7	5								

Comanche	1,956	966	1,000		1,927	944	983		4		4	25	12	13	
Comanche-Apache	15	8	7		15	8	7								
Comanche-Caddo	7	5	2		7	5	2								
Comanche-Kiowa	27	12	15		27	12	15								
Kiowa	1,978	953	1,025		1,951	939	1,012		17	11	6	10	3	7	
Kiowa-Apache	21	11	10		21	11	10								
Kiowa-Cheyenne	1		1		1		1								
Kiowa-Comanche	15	7	8		15	7	8								
Wichita Reservation	1,353	660	693		1,280	622	658		13	11	2	60	27	33	
Caddo	760	383	377		703	353	350		8	7	1	49	23	26	
Caddo-Delaware	104	52	52		104	52	52								
Caddo-Wichita	2	1	1		2	1	1								
Delaware	114	49	65		114	49	65								
Delaware-Caddo	23	12	11		23	12	11								
Delaware-Shawnee	3	1	2		3	1	2								
Wichita	344	161	183		328	153	175		5	4	1	11	4	7	
Wichita-Caddo	1		1		1		1								
Wichita-Delaware	2	1	1		2	1	1								
Osage Agency and Reservation (Osage)	3,547	1,817	1,730		1,993	1,044	919		188	108	90	1,584	773	811	
Pawnee Agency	2,900	1,467	1,433		2,335	1,193	1,143		45	26	19	372	171	201	
Kaw Reservation	491	258	233		314	164	150		45	26	19	128	65	63	
Kaw	462	240	222		289	149	140					2	1	1	
Kaw-Chickasaw	2	1	1		2	1	1					2	2		
Kaw-Osage	7	4	3		5	2	3								
Kaw-Ponca	3	3			3	3									
Kaw-Potawatomi	12	6	6		12	6	6								
Kaw-Shawnee	5	4	1		5	4	1								
Oakland Reservation (Tonkawa)	46	26	20		35	20	15		11	6	5	106	52	56	
Otoe Reservation	700	359	341		523	269	254		69	38	31	94	44	50	
Otoe	649	330	319		492	253	239		63	33	30				
Otoe-Chippewa	3	3	5		3	3	5								
Otoe-Iowa	25	14	11		18	8	8		1	1		11	5	6	
Otoe-Kaw	4	4			1	1						3	3		
Otoe-Osage	5	4	1		2	2	1		5	4	1				
Otoe-Ponca	3	2	1		3	2	1								
Otoe-Sac and Fox	6	2	4		6	2	4								
Pawnee Reservation	867	431	436		717	370	347		30	13	17	120	48	72	
Pawnee	803	401	402		677	350	327		24	11	13	102	40	62	
Pawnee-Arapaho	4	3	1		4	3	1								
Pawnee-Caddo	4	2	2						4	2	2				
Pawnee-Cherokee	2		2												
Pawnee-Cheyenne	5	3	2		5	3	2					5	3	2	
Pawnee-Choctaw	9	5	4		4	2	2					3	2	4	
Pawnee-Creek	7	3	4		1	1						6	1	2	
Pawnee-Delaware	3	1	2												
Pawnee-Flathead	1	1			1	1									
Pawnee-Osage	2		2												
Pawnee-Otoe	14	6	8		14	6	8					1	1		
Pawnee-Pima	1	1													
Pawnee-Potawatomi	3		2		3	1	2								

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2.—Indian Population in Continental United States Enumerated at Federal Agencies According to Tribe, Sex, and Residence
 April 1, 1932—Continued

State, jurisdiction, reservation, and tribe	Indian population				Residing at jurisdiction where enrolled				Residing at an other jurisdiction			Residing elsewhere			
	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported
Oregon—Continued.															
Klamath Agency and Reservation—Continued.															
Wasco-Klamath-Molala.....	2	1	1		2	1	1								
Yakima-Klamath.....	1		1		1		1								
Salem School Jurisdiction.....	1,148	601	547		893	473	421		44	27	17	211	102	109	
Grand Ronde Reservation.....	352	188	164		237	131	106		1	1	1	3	2	1	
Calapooya.....	30	18	12		26	16	10								
Calapooya-Upper Chinook.....	5	4	1		5	4	1								
Clackamas.....	50	26	24		28	19	9		6	3	3	16	4	12	
Clackamas-Rogue River.....	13	7	6		13	7	6								
Clackamas-Rogue River-Santiam.....	4	3	1		4	3	1								
Clackamas-Santiam.....	10	3	7		6	1	5								
Clowewalla.....	1	1							1	1		4	2	2	
Iroquois.....	2	1	1												
Lakmiut.....	4	3	1						2	1	1	2	1	1	
Marya River.....	20	12	8		20	12	8								
Marya River-Shasta.....	4	2	2		4	2	2								
Molala.....	5	2	3		5	2	3								
Rogue River.....	36	21	15		24	12	12		6	4	2	3	2	1	
Rogue River-Santiam-Umpqua.....	3	1	2		3	1	2					6	5	1	
Rogue River-Shasta.....	11	8	3		11	8	3								
Rogue River-Upper Chinook.....	3	1	2		3	1	2								
Santiam.....	12	7	5		5	3	2					7	1	2	
Santiam-Rogue River.....	5	1	4		5	1	4					3	4	3	
Santiam-Tulatin.....	3		3									3		3	
Santiam-Umpqua.....	9	6	3						2	2					
Shasta.....	20	13	7		7	4	3		5	3	2	5	4	1	
Shasta-Santiam.....	1		1		1		1								
Shasta-Umpqua.....	7	3	4		7	3	4								
Umpqua.....	50	24	26		34	16	18					16	8	8	
Umpqua-Galilee Creek.....	1		1		1		1								
Umpqua-Rogue River.....	3	2	1		3	2	1								
Upper Chinook.....	8	3	5		8	3	5		1	1	1	2	1	1	
Wapato.....	16	9	7		8	6	2		2	1	1	6	2	4	
Wapato-Umpqua.....	2	1	1		2	1	1					2	1	1	
Wasco.....	1	1			1	1						2	1	1	
Unknown.....	13	5	8		2		2		1	1		10	4	6	

Siletz Reservation.....	455	232	223		341	174	167		8	3	5	106	55	51	
Alesea.....	9	5	4		5	3	2		4		4	8	5	3	
Calapooya.....	10	4	6		10	4	6					11	4	7	
Chastacosta.....	30	12	18		19	8	11					2	1	1	
Chetco.....	11	5	6		11	5	6								
Chetco-Klamath.....	1				1										
Chetco-Killkat.....	5	3	2		5	3	2					2	2		
Coquille.....	9	6	3		9	6	3					1	1		
Dakubetede.....	12	5	7		11	4	7								
Galilee Creek.....	21	10	11		21	10	11								
Galilee Creek-Umpqua.....	15	7	8		15	7	8								
Galilee Creek-Wapato.....	2	2			2	2									
Galilee Creek-Yuchi.....	4	2	2		4	2	2								
Illinois River.....	1	1			1	1			1	1		10	3	7	
Joshua.....	19	8	11		8	4	4					11	7	4	
Joshua-Chetco.....	13	8	5		2	1	1					3	1	2	
Joshua-Clatsop.....	3	1	2												
Joshua-Dakubetede.....	1		1		1							2	2		
Joshua-Piegan.....	2	2										1	1		
Joshua-Smith River.....	1	1										8	5	3	
Klamath.....	48	32	16		40	27	13								
Klamath-Rogue River.....	2	1	1		2	1	1					1	1		
Killkat.....	4	2	2		4	2	2					3	1	2	
Kusa.....	1	1			1										
Kusa-Chastacosta.....	1				1							3	1	2	
Kwakiutl.....	12	9	3		9	8	1								
Kwakiutl-Umpqua.....	8	3	5		8	3	5					16	9	7	
Meguanodon.....	36	22	14		20	13	7								
Meguanodon-Hoopa.....	7	2	5		7	2	5								
Meguanodon-Kusa.....	2	1	1		2	1	1								
Meguanodon-Shasta.....	7	1	6		7	1	6								
Meguanodon-Yuchi.....	1	1			1										
Natunnetunne.....	5	3	2		2	1	1								
Natunnetunne-Kusa.....	2	1	1		2	1	1					4	2	2	
Rogue River.....	48	25	23		43	22	21		1	1					
Salmon River.....	1	1			1	1									
Salmon River-Meguanodon.....	2	2			2	2									
Shasta.....	1	1			1	1									
Shasta-Chastacosta.....	6	5	1		6	5	1								
Tillamook.....	1		1		1							3	1	2	
Tututni.....	42	16	26		39	15	24								
Tututunne-Chetco.....	7	3	4		7	3	4					7	3	4	
Umpqua.....	14	6	8		7	3	4								
Yaquina.....	2	2			2	2									
Yaquina-Alesea.....	2	1	1		2	1	1								
Yuchi.....	10	5	5		6	1	5		1	1		9	4	5	
Unknown.....	6	5	1		6	5	1					17	6	11	
Fourth Section Allottees (Public Domain)	341	181	160		315	167	148		9	8	1				
Calapooya.....	6	5	1		6	5	1								
Cherokee.....	13	9	4		13	9	4								

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2.—Indian Population in Continental United States Enumerated at Federal Agencies According to Tribe, Sex, and Residence
April 1, 1932—Continued

State, jurisdiction, reservation, and tribe	Indian population				Residing at jurisdiction where enrolled				Residing at another jurisdiction			Residing elsewhere			
	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported
Oregon—Continued.															
Salem School Jurisdiction—Continued.															
Fourth Section Allottees (Public Domain)—Continued.															
Coquille	1	1			1										
Cowlitz	1	1			1										
Gowiltz-Klamath	4	2	2		4	2	2								
Klamath	16	11	5		12	8	4		3	3		1		1	
Kusa	58	27	31		57	26	31		1	1					
Rogue River	29	13	16		29	13	16								
Siuslaw	11	7	4		7	5	2				4	2	2		
Spokane	4	3	1		4	3	1								
Tututni	17	6	11		16	6	10				1			1	
Umpqua	41	23	18		37	20	17		3	3		1		1	
Upper Chinook	1				1										
Unknown	139	72	67		127	67	60		2	1	1	10	4	6	
Umatilla Agency and Reservation	1,118	585	533		734	347	377		137	70	67	257	108	149	
Cayuse	130	55	75		110	46	64		10	7	3	10	2	8	
Cayuse-Colville	13	6	7		13	6	7								
Cayuse-Colville-Paloos	1	1			1	1			1	1					
Cayuse-Colville-Tenino (Warm Springs)	1				1										
Cayuse-Flathead	1	1			1	1									
Cayuse-Nez Perce	43	22	21		26	14	12		1	1					
Cayuse-Nez Perce-Cree	2	2			2	2			16	8	8	1		1	
Cayuse-Nez Perce-Flathead	2														
Cayuse-Nez Perce-Yakima	5	5	1		5	5	1		2	1	1				
Cayuse-Umatilla	38	15	18		31	13	18		1	1		1	1		
Cayuse-Umatilla-Nez Perce	22	12	10		15	10	5		7	2	5				
Cayuse-Umatilla-Nez Perce-Sac and Fox	2								2	2	2				
Cayuse-Umatilla-Walla Walla	8	4	4		8	4	4								
Cayuse-Umatilla-Walla Walla-Nez Perce	6	4	2		5	4	1		1	1	1				
Cayuse-Umatilla-Walla Walla-Paloos	3	2	2		3	1	2								
Cayuse-Walla Walla	48	22	26		44	22	22		3	3		1		1	
Cayuse-Walla Walla-Colville	3	1	2		3	1	2								
Cayuse-Walla Walla-Nez Perce	5	1	4		1	1	1		4	1	3				
Cayuse-Walla Walla-Nez Perce-Colville	3	1	2		3	1	2								
Cayuse-Walla Walla-Yakima	1		1												
Cayuse-Wasco-Tenino (Warm Springs)	1	1										1		1	
Cayuse-Yakima	22	7	15		18	7	11		3	3		1	1	1	

Nez Perce	12	3	9		10	3	7		2		2				
Paloos	4	1	3		4	1	3								
Tenino (Warm Springs)	1	1			1	1									
Tenino (Warm Springs)-Klikitat	1	1							1	1		8	2	6	
Umatilla	77	27	50		64	22	42		5	3	2	8	2	6	
Umatilla-Klikitat	4	2	2		2	2			2	2	2				
Umatilla-Nez Perce	17	7	10		13	5	8		4	2	2				
Umatilla-Nez Perce-Yakima	1		1		1		1								
Umatilla-Paloos	1		1		1		1								
Umatilla-Paloos-Yakima	1	1			1	1									
Umatilla-Tenino (Warm Springs)	3	2	1		3	2	1								
Umatilla-Tenino (Warm Springs)-Yakima	2	1	1		2	1	1		1	1					
Umatilla-Yakima	15	7	8		14	6	8								
Walla Walla	522	260	262		290	137	123		48	30	18	214	93	121	
Walla Walla-Calapooya	2	2										2			
Walla Walla-Cherokee	3	1	2		3	1	2							6	
Walla Walla-Colville	29	15	14		10	8	2		11	5	6	8	2	1	1
Walla Walla-Flathead	4	3	1						2	2					
Walla Walla-Klikitat	3	1	2		3	1	2								
Walla Walla-Nez Perce	3	2	1		1	1			2	1	1				
Walla Walla-Nez Perce-Flathead	1		1						1	1	1				
Walla Walla-Paloos	7	4	3		4	2	2		3	2	1				
Walla Walla-Sloux	5	2	3		5	2	3								
Walla Walla-Umatilla	23	11	12		18	9	9					5	2	3	
Walla Walla-Yakima	21	9	12		16	6	10		3	1	2	5	2	2	
Yakima	1		1						1	1	1				
Warm Springs Agency and Reservation	965	478	507		833	401	458		94	51	43	58	26	39	
Cowlitz	3	2	1		1	1			2	1	1				
Klikitat	27	12	15		26	12	14		1	1	1				
Klikitat-Yakima	1		1						1	1					
Palute	187	100	87		139	72	67		40	23	17	8	5	3	
Palute-Blackfeet	1		1		1	1									
Palute-Pit River-Wasco	3	1	2		3	1	2								
Palute-Tenino (Warm Springs)	6	3	3		5	3	2		1	1	1				
Palute-Wasco	8	5	3		7	4	3		1	1					
Palute-Yakima	4	3	1									4	3	1	
Pit River	1	1			1	1									
Pit River-Palute	15	9	6		10	7	3		1		1	4	2	2	
Pit River-Palute-Puyallup	2	1	1		2	1	1								
Pit River-Wasco	6	1	5		1	1			5	1	4				
Pit River-Wasco-Shasta	4	1	3						4	1	3				
Pit River-Yakima	2	2			1	1			1	1	1				
Puyallup	2								2	2					
Tenino (Warm Springs)	457	198	250		424	184	240		16	9	7	17	5	12	
Tenino (Warm Springs)-Nez Perce-Wasco	1	1			1	1									
Tenino (Warm Springs)-Palute-Nez Perce	1		1						1	1	1				
Tenino (Warm Springs)-Umatilla	6	4	2		4	3	1		2	1	1				
Tenino (Warm Springs)-Upper Chinook	4	4			3	3			1	1					
Tenino (Warm Springs)-Wasco-Palute	4	3	1		4	3	1								
Tenino (Warm Springs)-Yakima	6	4	2		6	4	2								

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2.—Indian Population in Continental United States Enumerated at Federal Agencies According to Tribe, Sex, and Residence, April 1, 1932—Continued

State, jurisdiction, reservation, and tribe	Indian population				Residing at jurisdiction where enrolled				Residing at another jurisdiction			Residing elsewhere			
	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported
Oregon—Continued															
Warm Springs Agency and Reservation—Continued.															
Upper Chinook	4	3	1		4	3	1								
Wasco-Yakima	1	1	1		1	1	1								
Wasco-Puyallup	102	51	51		77	38	39		9	6	3	16	7	9	
Wasco-Taino (Warm Springs)	4	3	1		4	3	1					4	3	1	
Wasco-Taino (Warm Springs)-Umatilla	106	56	51		97	51	46		6	3	3	4	3	1	2
Wasco-Yakima	1	1	1		1	1	1								
Yakima	5	3	2		5	3	2					2			2
Unknown	7	3	4		7	3	4								
	4	2	2		4	2	2								
South Dakota	36,996	13,375	12,921		22,568	11,524	11,049		1,087	514	583	2,676	1,327	1,349	
Cheyenne River Agency and Reservation (Sioux)	3,188	1,630	1,528		2,668	1,385	1,283		232	115	117	268	130	138	
Crow Creek Agency	1,561	773	758		1,216	604	612		119	51	68	298	118	108	
Crow Creek Reservation (Sioux)	955	455	500		800	378	422		30	14	16	125	63	62	
Lower Brule Reservation (Sioux)	606	318	288		416	226	190		89	37	52	101	55	46	
Flandreau School Jurisdiction and Purchased Lands, see Minnesota (Sioux)	281	155	126		162	96	66		41	22	19	78	37	41	
Pine Ridge Agency and Reservation	8,230	4,182	4,038		7,618	3,912	3,706		117	52	65	485	218	267	
Sioux	8,142	4,144	3,998		7,567	3,836	3,681		107	46	61	468	212	256	
Arapaho-Sioux	2	1	1		2	1	1								
Menominee-Sioux	5	3	2		5	3	2								
Ossage-Sioux	1	1	1		1	1	1		1	1					
Sioux-Arapaho	3	1	2		3	1	2								
Sioux-Cherokee	21	9	12		18	7	11					3	2	1	
Sioux-Cheyenne	10	6	4		7	5	2					3	1	2	
Sioux-Creek	3	2	1		3	2	1								
Sioux-Hopi	8	1	2									3	1	2	
Sioux-Quaiida	2	2	2						4	2	2				
Sioux-Ossage	8	1	2												
Sioux-Fornia	5	3	2		5	3	2					3	1	2	
Sioux-Skagit	2	1	2		2	1	2								
Sioux-Walapai	5	1	4		3	1	2								
Sioux-Wichita	2	2	2		2	2	2					5	1	4	
Sioux-Winnabago	7	5	2		8	3	2		4	2	2				
Winnabago-Sioux	1	1	2		1	1	2		1	1					
Rosebud Agency and Reservation (Sioux)	6,315	3,145	3,070		5,788	2,920	2,868		124	63	61	303	162	141	
Sisseton Agency and Lake Traverse or Sisseton Reservation, see North Dakota (Sioux)	2,700	1,406	1,294		1,817	955	862		136	78	58	747	373	374	
Standing Rock Agency and Reservation, in North Dakota (Sioux)	2,113	1,058	1,055		1,839	906	933		93	53	40	181	99	82	
Yankton Agency, see Nebraska, and Yankton Reservation (Sioux)	2,038	1,028	1,012		1,475	756	719		175	80	95	388	190	198	
Utah	1,759	914	845		1,582	820	762		66	35	31	111	59	52	
Consolidated Ute Agency, in Colorado, and Public Domain Allotments (Paiute)	43	26	17		43	26	17		14	10	4	3		3	
Fort Hall Agency, in Idaho, and Washakie Subagency (Washakie)	123	60	63		106	50	56		6	3	3	70	37	33	
Paiute Agency, see Arizona and Nevada	387	188	199		311	148	163		5	3	2	12	11	1	
Goshute Reservation	160	81	79		143	67	76		5	3	2	12	11	1	
Goshute	159	81	78		142	67	75		5	3	2	12	11	1	
Goshute-Shoshone	1	1	1		1	1	1								
Kanosh Reservation	21	7	14		19	5	14					2	2		
Ute	18	7	11		16	5	11					2	2		
Ute-Paiute	3		3		3		3								
Koosharem Reservation (Ute)	34	17	17		34	17	17					5	2	3	
Paiute Reservation (Paiute)	19	9	10		14	7	7					11	2	9	
Shivwits Reservation (Paiute)	75	37	38		64	35	29					3	2	1	
Skull Valley Reservation (Goshute)	41	19	22		37	17	20		1		1	3	2	4	
Gandy (Homestead) (Paiute)	6	4	2									6	4	2	
Cedar City (church property) (Paiute)	31	14	17									31	14	17	
Uintah and Ouray Agency and Reservation (Ute)	1,206	640	566		1,122	596	526		46	23	24	38	22	16	
Washington	12,063	5,995	6,068		9,006	4,531	4,477		199	86	113	2,856	1,378	1,478	
Coeur d'Alene Agency, in Idaho, and Kalispel Reservation (Kalispel)	90	49	41		90	49	41		117	55	62	549	237	319	
Colville Agency	3,835	1,911	1,924		3,169	1,619	1,550		59	27	32	405	185	220	
Colville Reservation (Colville)	3,052	1,544	1,508		2,588	1,332	1,256		57	27	30	144	52	92	
Spokane Reservation	782	366	416		581	287	294		45	21	24	143	51	92	
Spokane	736	342	394		548	270	278		9	5	4				
Spokane-Coeur d'Alene	23	13	10		14	8	6								
Spokane-Colville	17	9	8		16	8	8					1	1		
Spokane-Flathead	4	2	2		3	1	2								
Spokane-Kalispel	2		2						2		2				
Public Domain (Chewalah)	1								1	1					
Neah Bay Agency	412	220	192		337	182	155		3	1	2	72	37	35	
Makah Reservation (Makah)	410	218	192		335	180	155		3	1	2	72	37	35	
Ozette Reservation (Makah)	2				2										
Taholah Agency	1,438	707	739		973	506	467		28	10	18	455	191	244	
Chehalis Reservation (Chehalis)	97	50	47		62	30	32		1	1		34	19	15	
Nisqually Reservation (Nisqually)	64	36	28		55	33	22					12	9	6	
Quinalt Reservation	1,050	514	536		604	349	315		21	7	14	365	158	207	
Chehalis	20	14	6		6	5	1					14	9	5	
Cowlitz	7	2	5		5	2	3					2		2	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2.—Indian Population in Continental United States Enumerated at Federal Agencies According to Tribe, Sex, and Residence
April 1, 1932—Continued

State, jurisdiction, reservation, and tribe	Indian population				Residing at jurisdiction where enrolled				Residing at another jurisdiction			Residing elsewhere			
	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported
Washington—Continued.															
Taholah Agency—Continued.															
Quinalt Reservation—Continued.															
Quilteute	289	146	123		244	133	111		10	4	6	15	9	6	
Quinalt	714	342	372		409	209	200		11	3	8	294	130	164	
Upper Chinook	40	10	30									40	10	30	
Skokomish Reservation	185	87	98		161	79	82		5	1	4	19	7	12	
Clallam	1	1			1	1									
Skokomish	184	86	98		160	78	82		5	1	4	19	7	12	
Squaxin Island Reservation (Squaxin)	40	20	20		31	15	16		1	1		8	4	4	
Tulalip Agency	3,382	1,732	1,650		2,060	1,047	1,013		17	6	11	1,305	679	626	
Lummi Reservation	632	325	307		618	317	301					14	8	6	
Lummi	615	322	293		601	314	287					14	8	6	
Lummi-Chippewa	6	2	4		6	2	4								
Lummi-Clallam	6	1	5		6	1	5								
Lummi-Quinalt	1	1	1		1	1	1								
Lummi-Snohomish	3	3	3		3	3	3								
Lummi-Swinomish	1	1	1		1	1	1								
Muckleshoot Reservation	203	90	113		188	82	106		3	1	2	12	7	5	
Muckleshoot	178	77	99		161	69	92		3	1	2	12	7	5	
Muckleshoot-Puyallup	8	3	5		8	3	5								
Muckleshoot-Quinalt	1	1	1		1	1	1								
Muckleshoot-Yakima	18	10	8		18	10	8								
Port Madison Reservation	170	92	78		156	87	69		1		1	13	5	8	
Suquamish	154	85	69		140	80	60		1		1	13	5	8	
Suquamish-Clallam	3	1	2		3	1	2								
Suquamish-Kusa	1	1	1		1	1	1								
Suquamish-Puyallup	8	4	4		8	4	4								
Suquamish-Snohomish	1	1	1		1	1	1								
Suquamish-Snohomish-Puyallup	3	1	2		3	1	2								
Puyallup Reservation	299	158	146									299	153	146	
Puyallup	294	152	142									294	152	142	
Puyallup-Snohomish	2	2	2									2	2	2	
Puyallup-Suquamish	3	1	2									3	1	2	
Swinomish Reservation	270	134	136		269	133	136					1	1		
Swinomish	260	133	127		259	132	127					1	1		

Swinomish-Makah	1		1		1		1								
Swinomish-Skagit	4	1	3		4	1	3								
Swinomish-Yakima	5		5		5		5								
Tulalip Reservation and unattached Indians	629	303	326		426	206	220		10	4	6	193	93	100	
Clallam	5	4	1		1	1	1					4	3	1	
	1	1										1	1		
	559	269	290		377	185	192		9	3	6	173	81	92	
Snohomish-Clallam	15	7	8		8	4	4					7	3	4	
Snohomish-Lummi	4	3	1		1	1	1					4	3	1	
Snohomish-Makah	1	1	1		1	1	1								
Snohomish-Nooksak	1	1	1		1	1	1		1	1					
Snohomish-Paiute	1	1	1		1	1	1								
Snohomish-Puyallup	6	2	4		6	2	4					2		2	
Snohomish-Quinalt	2	2	2		2	2	2								
Snohomish-Skagit	7	2	5		7	2	5					2	2		
Snohomish-Suquamish	10	7	3		8	5	3								
Snohomish-Swinomish	1	1	1		1	1	1								
Snohomish-Yakima	15	6	9		15	6	9								
Suquamish	1	1	1		1	1	1								
Public Domain (Clallam)	767	408	359						3	1	2	764	407	357	
Clallam	753	401	352						3	1	2	750	400	350	
Clallam-Lummi	1											1			
Clallam-Puyallup	2		2									2		2	
Clallam-Quinalt	9	5	4									9	5	4	
Clallam-Snohomish	2	2										2	2		
Public Domain (Nooksak)	207	109	98		202	106	96					5	3	2	
Nooksak	204	106	96		199	105	94					5	3	2	
Nooksak-Skagit	2		2		2		2								
Nooksak-Snohomish	1	1			1	1									
Public Domain (Skagit)	205	118	87		201	116	85					4	2	2	
Skagit	200	114	86		196	112	84					4	2	2	
Skagit-Makah	2	1	1		2	1	1								
Skagit-Snohomish	3	3			3	3									
Yakima Agency and Reservation (Yakima)	2,908	1,376	1,532		2,379	1,128	1,251		34	14	20	495	234	261	
Wisconsin ¹⁴	11,077	5,568	5,509		8,177	4,144	4,033		354	158	196	2,546	1,266	1,280	
Hayward School Jurisdiction and Lac Courte Oreille Reservation (Chippewa)	1,535	757	778		1,447	711	736		4	4		84	43	42	
Keshena Agency ¹⁴	5,111	2,583	2,528		3,270	1,695	1,575		177	73	105	1,664	816	848	
Menominee Reservation (Menominee)	1,988	1,008	980		1,555	958	897		18	6	12	115	44	71	
Oneida Reservation (Oneida)	3,123	1,575	1,548		1,415	737	678		159	66	93	1,549	772	777	
Lac du Flambeau Agency ¹⁴	3,039	1,539	1,500		2,288	1,155	1,133		34	30	14	717	364	353	
Bad River Reservation (Chippewa)	1,164	598	566		709	368	341		27	16	11	428	214	214	
Lac du Flambeau Reservation (Chippewa)	838	391	447		666	304	362					172	87	85	
Red Cliff Reservation (Chippewa)	611	319	292		495	257	238					116	62	54	
Scattered bands (Potawatomi)	426	231	195		418	226	192		7	4	3	1	1		
Tomah School Jurisdiction and Public Domain Allotments (Winnebago)	1,392	689	703		1,172	583	589		139	62	77	81	44	37	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2.—Indian Population in Continental United States Enumerated at Federal Agencies According to Tribe, Sex, and Residence
April 1, 1932—Continued

State, jurisdiction, reservation, and tribe	Indian population				Residing at jurisdiction where enrolled				Residing at another jurisdiction			Residing elsewhere			
	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported
Wyoming.....	2,097	1,084	1,013	-----	1,873	980	893	-----	44	24	20	180	80	100	-----
Shoshone Agency and Wind River or Shoshone Reservation.....	2,097	1,084	1,013	-----	1,873	980	893	-----	44	24	20	180	80	100	-----
Arapaho.....	1,023	540	483	-----	966	522	464	-----	11	6	5	26	12	14	-----
Arapaho-Gros Ventre.....	5	2	3	-----	5	2	3	-----							-----
Shoshone.....	1,036	526	511	-----	861	446	415	-----	30	16	14	145	63	82	-----
Shoshone-Arapaho.....	17	10	7	-----	10	6	4	-----	1	1		6	3	3	-----
Shoshone-Bannock.....	7	3	4	-----	7	3	4	-----							-----
Shoshone-Flathead.....	6	2	4	-----	4	1	3	-----	2	1	1				-----
Shoshone-Paiute.....	3	2	1	-----				-----				3	2	1	-----

¹ See estimated statement of other Indians not enumerated numbering 88,853.

² Apr. 1, 1931, population.

³ Exclusive of part of Sacramento Agency. (See estimated statement.)

⁴ Apr. 1, 1930, population.

⁵ Tulare County Indians formerly returned under Tule River Reservation.

⁶ Total population of Western Shoshone Agency was formerly returned under Nevada, the agency headquarters; but the reservation is in both Idaho and Nevada.

⁷ The population for purchased lands last year was included twice. Population was returned under White Earth Reservation with no notation; hence the error.

⁸ Flandreau School Jurisdiction was formerly returned under South Dakota; but jurisdiction is in both South Dakota and Minnesota.

⁹ Consists of Blackfeet, Chippewa, Cree, Sioux, Arapaho, and Piegan Tribes or mixtures of these tribes.

¹⁰ Total population of Sisseton Agency was formerly returned under South Dakota, the agency headquarters; but the reservation is in both North Dakota and South Dakota.

¹¹ The total population of Standing Rock Agency was formerly returned under North Dakota, the agency headquarters; but the reservation is in both North Dakota and South Dakota.

¹² Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes. (See estimated statement.)

¹³ Exclusive of scattered bands under Taholah Agency. (See estimated statement.)

¹⁴ Exclusive of Stockbridge Reservation, Keshena Agency, and Rice Lake band of Chippewas, Lac du Flambeau Agency (See estimated statement.)

Table 3.—Indian School Population and School Enrollment During Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1932

State and jurisdiction 1	Popu- lation, age 6 to 18, inclu- sive 2	Enrollment ¹									Local public 12
		Total number 3	Government schools					Mission, private and State			
			Total 4	Reser- vation boarding (home reserva- tion) 5	Reser- vation boarding (other than home reserva- tion) 6	Reser- vation day 7	Nonres- ervation boarding 8	Total 9	Board- ing 10	Day 11	
Total	97, 534	83, 410	27, 006	9, 905	1, 520	5, 250	10, 331	7, 570	6, 292	1, 273	48, 834
Arizona	14, 094	8, 994	6, 314	2, 574	357	1, 020	2, 363	1, 714	918	796	896
Colorado River.....	271	240	169	108	9	0	52	3	3	0	68
Fort Apache.....	813	844	630	445	0	85	100	198	37	161	16
Havasupai.....	51	58	58	0	31	14	13	0	0	0	0
Hopi—											
Hopi.....	673	762	700	4	0	350	346	23	23	0	89
Navajo.....	400	431	426	159	62	0	205	4	4	0	1
Kaibab (under Paiute).....	26	21	20	0	0	17	3	0	0	0	0
Leupp.....	668	388	377	307	1	0	69	1	1	0	10
Phoenix—											
Camp Verde.....	86	61	33	0	25	0	8	1	1	0	27
Salt River.....	376	318	234	0	14	88	132	40	40	0	44
Pima.....	1, 348	1, 333	662	250	3	166	243	257	174	83	1412
San Carlos.....	646	473	262	215	47	0	0	197	41	156	14
Sells.....	1, 583	966	428	0	71	214	143	438	75	363	1102
Southern Navajo.....	5, 316	2, 204	1, 507	761	0	34	712	550	517	33	147
Truxton Canon.....	105	97	95	0	15	0	80	0	0	0	2
Western Navajo—											
Hopi.....	118	130	127	0	75	52	0	0	0	0	3
Navajo.....	1, 614	598	586	325	4	0	257	2	2	0	10
California	4, 400	4, 037	1, 243	280	0	197	766	79	68	11	2, 715
Bishop (under Walker River, Nev.).....	396	295	79	0	0	6	73	2	0	0	21
Fort Yuma.....	225	171	150	110	0	0	40	0	0	0	730
Hoopa Valley.....	1, 063	1, 034	304	162	0	0	142	48	48	0	358
Mission.....	665	640	234	8	0	99	127	48	48	0	358
Sacramento.....	2, 031	1, 897	476	0	0	92	334	29	18	11	1, 392

¹ Includes 2964 under 6 and over 18 years of age who attended school. Does not include 1,950 enrolled in sanitarium schools.

² Partly estimated on the basis of a percentage of enrollment for Indian pupils attending public schools with white children at points away from the jurisdiction.

Table 3.—Indian School Population and School Enrollment During Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1932—Continued

State and jurisdiction 1	Population, age 6 to 18, inclusive 2	Enrollment									Local public 12
		Government schools					Mission, private and State				
		Total 4	Reser- vation boarding (home reserva- tion) 5	Reser- vation boarding (other than home reserva- tion) 6	Reser- vation day 7	Nonres- ervation boarding 8	Total 9	Board- ing 10	Day 11		
Colorado: Consolidated Ute	175	148	92	72	0	0	10	1	1	0	65
Florida: Seminole	195	19	19	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0
Idaho	1,063	849	332	211	5	11	105	163	145	18	354
Coeur d'Alene	232	205	24	0	0	11	13	37	60	18	94
Fort Hall	509	405	278	211	5	0	62	33	33	0	94
Fort Lapwai	322	239	30	0	0	0	30	43	43	0	166
Iowa: Sac and Fox	121	102	84	0	0	0	44	40	0	0	18
Kansas	997	296	135	0	0	19	116	0	0	0	161
Sac and Fox	21	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Potawatomi	276	199	83	0	0	3	80	0	0	0	116
Iowa	175	10	10	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0
Kickapoo	125	84	41	0	0	16	25	0	0	0	43
Minnesota	4,902	4,526	949	218	0	70	661	487	487	0	3,110
Consolidated Chippewa	4,297	3,969	633	0	0	70	563	388	388	0	2,948
Pipestone	112	103	16	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	87
Red Lake	493	454	300	218	0	0	82	79	79	0	75
Mississippi: Choctaw	4,452	4,190	318	0	6	300	12	0	0	0	0
Montana	4,482	1,153	466	65	207	415	457	406	51	0	2,580
Blackfeet	1,249	991	241	134	0	33	74	66	66	0	634
Crow	597	556	53	0	0	0	53	63	12	51	440
Flathead	597	813	114	0	0	0	114	179	179	0	520
Fort Belknap	401	340	162	120	0	0	42	33	33	0	145
Fort Peck	731	953	255	138	33	0	84	11	11	0	637
Rocky Boy's	185	159	147	0	32	107	8	7	0	0	5
Tongue River	422	378	181	74	0	67	40	98	98	0	99
Nebraska	1,480	1,106	362	0	0	0	362	101	101	0	643
Santee (under Yankton, S. Dak.)	348	206	68	0	0	0	68	46	46	0	92
Ponca (under Yankton, S. Dak.)	173	92	36	0	0	0	36	0	0	0	56
Winnabago	545	427	160	0	0	0	160	27	27	0	240
Omaha	414	381	98	0	0	0	98	28	28	0	255
Nevada	1,479	1,216	620	0	202	194	224	0	0	0	596
Carson	532	482	227	0	0	59	168	0	0	0	255
Moapa River (under Paiute, Utah)	43	38	17	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	21
Walker River	123	95	60	0	32	28	0	0	0	0	35
Fallon	129	100	96	0	46	50	0	0	0	0	4
Walker River	122	89	58	0	57	1	0	0	0	0	31
Smith and Mason Valley	150	122	19	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	103
Scattered Indians	192	172	44	0	4	1	39	0	0	0	128
Western Shoshone	138	118	99	0	44	55	0	0	0	0	19
Pyramid Lake	6,869	4,849	4,092	1,160	285	1,426	1,221	596	493	103	161
New Mexico	2,845	1,054	848	403	27	27	212	152	143	9	54
Eastern Navajo	125	92	17	0	0	0	17	67	67	0	6
Jicarilla	188	155	128	100	2	26	24	24	24	0	3
Mescalero	898	1,049	998	657	79	35	227	42	42	0	0
Northern Navajo	559	584	538	0	0	308	230	46	46	0	0
Northern Pueblos	1,705	1,484	1,138	0	0	737	401	265	171	94	81
Southern Pueblos	549	431	425	0	0	317	108	0	0	0	6
Zuni	1,134	639	555	394	0	118	45	0	0	0	82
North Carolina: Cherokee	3,707	3,332	1,543	369	207	499	468	452	413	39	1,327
North Dakota	454	391	212	0	3	51	158	121	117	4	58
Fort Berthold	249	216	103	92	3	1	7	82	81	1	31
Fort Totten	1,023	962	353	277	0	0	76	88	54	34	523
Standing Rock	1,976	1,753	875	0	201	447	227	161	161	0	713
Turtle Mountain	37,367	35,980	4,015	2,159	139	0	1,737	1,174	999	175	30,791
Oklahoma	666	578	308	269	2	0	37	5	5	0	265
Cheyenne and Arapaho	1,777	1,561	650	535	0	0	115	13	13	0	898
Kiowa	1,215	1,176	0	0	0	0	0	255	100	155	922
Osage	164	113	38	20	0	0	18	2	2	0	73
Kaw	274	235	131	88	1	0	42	5	5	0	99
Pawnee	250	220	110	63	10	0	37	6	6	0	104
Ponca	245	211	118	86	6	0	26	1	1	0	92
Otoe	23	20	6	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	14
Tonkawa	790	496	102	73	0	0	29	6	6	0	388
Quapaw	1,109	1,035	180	0	107	0	73	51	31	20	802
Shawnee	14,224	13,499	974	209	0	0	765	165	165	0	12,362
Five Civilized Tribes—	3,675	3,452	204	135	0	0	69	179	179	0	3,062
Cherokee Nation	5,631	6,532	661	395	0	0	266	431	431	0	5,442
Choctaw Nation	6,320	5,959	501	279	0	0	222	23	23	0	5,432
Creek Nation	1,004	893	32	5	0	0	0	32	32	0	822

Table 3.—Indian School Population and School Enrollment During Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1932—Continued

State and jurisdiction	Population, age 6 to 18, inclusive	Enrollment										Local public
		Total number	Government schools					Mission, private and State				
			Total	Reser- vation boarding (home reser- vation)	Reser- vation boarding (other than home reser- vation)	Reser- vation day	Nonres- ervation boarding	Total	Board- ing	Day		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Oregon	1,397	1,138	343	131	5	28	179	140	131	9	645	
Klamath	350	351	53	0	5	1	47	69	63	1	229	
Siletz (under Salem)	260	220	40	0	0	0	40	2	2	0	178	
Grand Ronde	204	152	22	0	0	0	22	12	12	0	118	
Umatilla	233	210	36	0	0	0	36	56	49	7	118	
Warm Springs—												
Warm Springs	209	168	165	31	0	0	34	1	0	1	2	
Burns	41	27	27	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	
South Dakota	7,393	6,456	2,934	961	65	794	1,114	1,280	1,268	12	2,244	
Cheyenne River	915	822	467	251	16	72	128	92	92	0	263	
Crow Creek—												
Crow Creek	231	224	44	0	2	0	42	77	77	0	103	
Lower Brule	204	171	58	0	22	0	36	59	59	0	54	
Flandreau	103	92	36	0	0	0	36	5	5	0	51	
Pine Ridge	2,122	2,045	1,134	407	7	488	232	435	427	8	476	
Rosebud	2,281	1,729	788	303	6	234	245	450	450	0	492	
Sisseton	349	744	294	0	12	0	282	93	89	4	357	
Yankton	583	631	113	0	0	0	113	69	69	0	442	
Utah	439	392	314	153	12	72	77	2	2	0	76	
Uintah and Ouray	325	309	250	153	12	25	60	2	2	0	57	
Palute												
Goshute	49	39	38	0	0	34	4	0	0	0	1	
Shivwits	25	12	12	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	
Skull Valley	14	13	13	0	0	12	1	0	0	0	0	
Scattered Bands	26	19	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	18	
Washington	3,068	2,701	567	93	143	95	237	219	212	7	1,915	
Colville												
Colville	635	563	59	0	0	0	59	103	98	5	402	
Spokane	265	226	2	0	0	0	2	16	14	2	208	
Neah Bay	121	96	27	0	11	0	16	0	0	0	69	
Taholah	268	179	24	0	3	0	21	3	3	0	152	
Tulalip	1,004	925	339	93	119	95	32	12	12	0	574	
Yakima	726	712	116	0	9	0	107	85	85	0	511	
Wisconsin	9,333	1,663	694	559	33	139	163	457	400	57	312	
Grand Rapids (Tomah)	413	251	81	0	11	0	70	138	138	0	32	
Hayward	431	253	88	70	18	0	0	55	55	0	115	
Keshena	506	598	542	377	0	139	26	27	20	7	29	
Lac du Flambeau—												
Lac du Flambeau	222	165	118	101	2	0	15	9	2	7	38	
Red Cliff	137	104	9	1	0	0	8	93	66	27	2	
Leona	149	81	29	7	2	0	20	3	3	0	49	
Bad River	315	206	27	3	0	0	24	132	116	16	47	
Bad River	582	547	136	105	7	0	26	268	268	0	141	
Wyoming												
Shoshone												
Shoshone	285	267	122	102	4	0	17	27	27	0	117	
Arapahoe	297	280	15	3	3	0	9	241	241	0	24	

Table 4.—Indian Schools, Classification and Statistics for Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1932

State, agency, school	Enrollment	Average attendance	Grades taught	Class of school
Total	38, 637	34, 658		
Arizona:				
Colorado River Agency—				
Colorado River.....	109	107	B-6	Reservation, boarding.
Fort Apache Agency—				
Fort Apache.....	409	400	B-9	Do.
Canon.....	39	33	B-2	Day.
Cibicue.....	38	35	B-2	Do.
Do.....	49	44	B-6	Mission, day, Lutheran.
East Fork.....	136	113	B-8	Mission, boarding, day, Lutheran.
Havasupai Agency and School.....	14	14	B-3	Day.
Hopi Agency—				
Hopi.....	168	165	B-6	Reservation, boarding.
Chimopovy.....	52	50	B-5	Day.
Hotevilla-Bacabi.....	89	86	B-6	Do.
Oraibi.....	65	64	B-6	Do.
Polacca.....	87	84	B-6	Do.
Second Mesa.....	60	54	B-5	Do.
Leupp Agency and School.....	401	392	B-8	Reservation, boarding.
Phoenix.....	894	823	5-12	Nonreservation, boarding.
Phoenix Agency—				
Salt River.....	88	77	B-4	Day.
Prima Agency—				
Pima.....	256	248	B-6	Reservation, boarding.
Blackwater.....	29	28	B-4	Day.
Casa Blanca.....	33	31	B-3	Do.
Co-op Village.....	18	18	B-3	Do.
Gila Crossing.....	23	21	B-3	Do.
Maricopa.....	25	23	B-3	Do.
Santan.....	25	21	B-3	Do.
St. Catherine.....	15	13	1-3	Catholic, day.
St. Francis Borgia.....	14	11	1-3	Do.
St. Peter's.....	16	15	1-3	Do.
Stotonic.....	17	15	1-3	Presbyterian, day.
St. Francis Assisi.....	21	18	1-3	Catholic, day.
St. Anthony (Sacaton).....	100	95	1-8	Do.
San Carlos Agency—				
San Carlos.....	217	214	B-7	Reservation, boarding.
Bylas.....	69	58	1-6	Mission, day, Lutheran.
Peridot.....	99	73	B-7	Do.
Sells Agency—				
Santa Rosa.....	135	95	B-6	Day.
San Xavier.....	70	59	B-4	Do.
Sells.....	45	16	B-3	Do.
Vamori.....	11	10	B-4	Do.
St. Clare's (Anegam).....	24	17	B-2	Mission, day, Catholic.
Guadalupe.....	56	55	1-6	Do.
Lourdes.....	23	21	1	Do.
San Miguel.....	29	24		Mission, day, Presbyterian.
San Jose (Franciscan).....	62	50	1-8	Mission, day, Catholic.
St. Anthony (Topowa).....	59	57	1-6	Do.
St. Joseph (Pisinemo).....	34	32	1-4	Do.
St. Joseph (San Miguel).....	33	29	1-5	Do.
Tucson.....	80	75		Mission, boarding, Presbyterian.
St. John's (Komatke).....	284	260	1-8	Mission, boarding, day, Catholic.
Sacred Heart (Covered Wells).....	18	14	1-2	Mission, day, Catholic.
Southern Navajo Agency—				
Southern Navajo.....	438	405	B-8	Reservation, boarding.
Cornfields.....	34	30	B-3	Day.
Chin Lee.....	141	124	B-5	Reservation, boarding.
Tohatchi.....	222	213	B-6	Do.
St. Michael's.....	330	325	1-8	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Ganado.....	145	140	1-12	Mission, boarding, Presbyterian.
Good Shepherd Orphanage.....	32	25	1-5	Mission, boarding, Episcopal.
St. Isabel's.....	33	30	1-3	Mission, day, Catholic.
Theodore Roosevelt.....	419	398	B-8	Nonreservation, boarding.
Truxton Canon Agency and School.....	211	203	B-7	Do.
Western Navajo Agency—				
Western Navajo.....	370	350	B-6	Reservation, boarding.
Moencopi.....	50	49	B-3	Day.

Table 4.—Indian Schools, Classification and Statistics for Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1932—Continued

State, agency, school	Enrollment	Average attendance	Grades taught	Class of school
California:				
Fort Yuma Agency and School.....	224	209	B-6	Reservation, boarding.
Hoopa Valley Agency and School.....	167	155	B-6	Do.
Mission Agency—				
Campo.....	16	15	B-6	Day.
Mesa Grande.....	14	12	B-3	Do.
Pala.....	21	16	B-4	Do.
Rincon.....	31	23	B-5	Do.
Volcan.....	26	21	B-4	Do.
St. Boniface.....	133	129	B-8	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Sacramento Agency—				
Fort Bidwell.....	19	13	B-8	Day.
Pinoliville.....	18	12	B-6	Do.
Tule River.....	20	18	B-6	Do.
Sherman Institute.....	1, 180	1, 062	5-12	Nonreservation, boarding.
Colorado:				
Consolidated Ute Agency—				
Ute Mountain.....	170	159	B-8	Reservation, boarding.
Ignacio.....	234	200	B-9	Do.
Florida:				
Seminole Agency—				
Seminole.....	19	7	B-3	Day.
Idaho:				
Coeur d'Alene Agency—				
Mary Immaculate (Desmet).....	80	75	1-8	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Sacred Heart.....	75	70	1-8	Do.
Fort Hall Agency—				
Fort Hall.....	223	215	B-8	Reservation, boarding.
Episcopal Mission.....	31	30	1-5	Mission, boarding, Episcopal (girls).
Fort Lapwai Agency—				
St. Joseph.....	52	34	1-8	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Iowa:				
Sac and Fox Agency—				
Mesquakie.....	48	33	B-3	Day.
Kansas:				
Haskell Institute.....	1, 102	950	9-12	Nonreservation, boarding.
Haskell Agency—				
Kickapoo.....	25	19	B-8	Day.
American Indian Institute.....	51	46	1-12	Mission, boarding, Presbyterian.
Michigan:				
Mackinac Subagency (under Lac du Flambeau)				
Holy Childhood (Harbor Springs).....	201	199	1-9	Mission, boarding, day, Catholic.
St. Joseph's Orphanage (Baraga).....	73	72	1-8	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Holy Name.....	35	34	1-8	Mission, day, Catholic.
Holy Cross.....	79	73	1-9	Do.
Mount Pleasant.....	464	369	1-9	Nonreservation, boarding.
Minnesota:				
Consolidated Chippewa Agency—				
Pine Point.....	73	47	B-6	Day.
St. Benedict's.....	132	126	1-8	Mission, boarding (contract), Catholic.
Pipestone.....	341	325	B-9	Nonreservation, boarding.
Red Lake Agency—				
Red Lake.....	152	118	B-6	Reservation, boarding.
Cross Lake.....	109	108	B-5	Do.
St. Mary's.....	170	168	1-8	Mission, boarding, Catholic (contract).
Mississippi:				
Choctaw Agency—				
Bogue Chitto.....	27	20	B-2	Day.
Bogue Homo.....	24	18	B-6	Do.
Conehatta.....	62	46	B-5	Do.
Pearl River.....	73	57	B-7	Do.
Red Water.....	42	37	B-6	Do.
Standing Pine.....	32	29	B-6	Do.
Tucker.....	62	52	B-6	Do.
Montana:				
Blackfeet Agency—				
Blackfeet.....	188	146	1-9	Reservation, boarding.
Heart Butte.....	33	29	B-3	Day.
Holy Family.....	95	87	1-8	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Crow Agency—				
St. Ann's.....	16	13	1-8	Mission, day, Catholic.
St. Charles.....	24	22	1-8	Do.
St. Xavier.....	18	17	1-8	Do.

Table 4.—Indian Schools, Classification and Statistics for Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1932—Continued

State, agency, school	Enrollment	Average attendance	Grades taught	Class of school
Montana—Continued.				
Flathead Agency—				
St. Ignatius.....	146	140	1-8	Mission, boarding, day, Catholic.
Fort Belknap Agency—				
Fort Belknap.....	196	129	B-9	Reservation, boarding.
St. Paul's.....	120	118	1-8	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Fort Peck Agency—				
Fort Peck.....	147	127	1-9	Reservation, boarding.
Rocky Boy's Agency—				
Rocky Boy's.....	48	35	B-9	Day.
Parker Canyon.....	24	19	B-6	Do.
Sangrey.....	25	17	B-7	Do.
Haystack Butte.....	29	23	B-6	Do.
Tongue River Agency—				
Tongue River.....	81	74	B-6	Reservation, boarding.
Birney.....	42	37	B-5	Day.
Lame Deer.....	33	22	B-3	Do.
St. Labres.....	97	91	1-8	Mission, boarding (contract), Catholic.
Nebraska:				
Genoa.....	592	543	1-12	Nonreservation, boarding.
Santee Normal Training School (under Yankton Agency).	57	55	7-12	Mission, boarding, day (contract), Congregational.
Winnebago Agency—				
St. Augustine.....	57	54	1-8	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Nevada:				
Carson.....	599	578	B-10	Nonreservation, boarding.
Carson Agency—				
Fort McDermitt.....	46	42	B-6	Day.
Lovelock.....	13	12	B-5	Do.
Pyramid Lake Agency—				
Nevada.....	46	44	B-4	Do.
Walker River Agency—				
Fallon.....	23	21	B-3	Do.
Walker River.....	55	39	B-6	Do.
New Mexico:				
Albuquerque.....	925	895	6-12	Nonreservation, boarding.
Charles H. Burke.....	727	666	1-11	Do.
Eastern Navajo Agency—				
Eastern Navajo (Pueblo Bonito).....	403	374	B-6	Reservation, boarding.
Pinedale.....	25	22	B-3	Day.
Lake Grove.....	20	16	B-4	Mission, day, Seventh-day Adventist.
Rehoboth.....	120	117	B-8	Mission, boarding, Christian Reformed.
Jicarilla Agency—				
Jicarilla Mission.....	76	67	B-8	Mission, day, Reformed Church.
Mescalero Agency and School.	105	102	B-6	Reservation, boarding.
Northern Navajo Agency—				
San Juan.....	404	399	B-6	Do.
Toadlena.....	254	223	B-7	Do.
Nava.....	35	30	B-4	Day.
Navajo, industrial.....	100	96	1-8	Mission, boarding, Methodist.
Santa Fe.....	668	543	B-10	Nonreservation, boarding.
Santa Fe Agency—				
Picuris.....	14	14	B-6	Day.
San Ildefonso.....	15	14	B-5	Do.
San Juan.....	83	77	B-6	Do.
Santa Clara.....	49	45	B-5	Do.
Taos.....	133	127	B-6	Do.
Tesuque.....	13	12	B-4	Do.
St. Catherine's.....	286	280	1-9	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Southern Pueblos Agency—				
Acoma.....	95	78	B-6	Day.
Chilece.....	15	14	B-6	Do.
Cochiti.....	36	35	B-4	Do.
Encinal.....	14	13	1-5	Do.
Isleta.....	77	72	B-6	Do.
Jemez Mission.....	56	52	3-8	Mission, day, Catholic.
Do.....	35	34	1-2	Day.
Jemez.....	47	40	B-6	Do.
Laguna.....	43	41	B-6	Do.
McCarty's.....	53	49	B-6	Do.
Mesita.....	15	13	B-5	Do.
Paguato.....	73	61	B-6	Do.
Parajo.....	33	28	B-5	Do.
San Felipe.....	60	56	B-6	Do.

Table 4.—Indian Schools, Classification and Statistics for Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1932—Continued

State, agency, school	Enrollment	Average attendance	Grades taught	Class of school
New Mexico—Continued.				
Southern Pueblos Agency—Continued.				
Sandia.....	15	15	1-3	Day.
Santa Ana.....	25	23	1-5	Do.
Santo Domingo.....	112	94	B-5	Do.
Seama.....	32	26	B-5	Do.
Sia.....	15	15	B-5	Do.
Loretto.....	86	84	1-8	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Zuni Agency—				
Zuni.....	128	108	B-7	Day.
Christian Reformed.....	94	74	B-6	Mission, day, Christian Reformed.
St. Anthony's.....	144	134	B-8	Mission, day, Catholic.
North Carolina:				
Cherokee Agency—				
Cherokee.....	394	371	B-10	Nonreservation, boarding.
Birdtown.....	62	44	B-5	Day.
Big Cove.....	30	21	B-4	Do.
North Dakota:				
Bismarck.....	143	124	B-9	Nonreservation, boarding.
Fort Berthold Agency—				
Independence.....	16	15	B-6	Day.
Shell Creek.....	35	29	B-6	Do.
Fort Berthold.....	45	37	1-5	Mission, boarding, Congregational.
Sacred Heart.....	70	59	1-8	Mission, boarding, day, Catholic.
Fort Totten Agency and School.				
Little Flower.....	323	298	1-9	Nonreservation, boarding.
Standing Rock Agency—	125	115	1-8	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Standing Rock.....	299	264	B-9	Reservation, boarding.
St. Bernard's.....	62	60	B-8	Mission, day, Catholic.
Turtle Mountain Agency—				
Turtle Mountain.....	455	270	1-8	Day.
Indian Day No. 5.....	51	38	B-6	Do.
Wahpeton.....	376	359	B-9	Nonreservation, boarding.
Oklahoma:				
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency—				
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	257	198	B-9	Reservation, boarding.
Seger.....	179	160	1-6	Do.
Chillico.....	1,098	934	6-12	Nonreservation, boarding.
Kiowa Agency—				
Anadarko.....	150	124	B-8	Reservation, boarding.
Fort Sill.....	234	189	1-9	Do.
Riverside.....	270	191	1-8	Do.
Osage Agency—				
St. Louis.....	20	18	1-11	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Sacred Heart.....	43	37	1-8	Mission, day, Catholic.
Immaculate Conception.....	49	42	1-8	Do.
Pawnee Agency—				
Pawnee.....	295	255	1-9	Reservation, boarding.
Quapaw Agency—				
Seneca.....	255	247	1-9	Do.
Shawnee Agency—				
St. Mary's Academy.....	157	151	1-12	Mission, boarding, day, Catholic.
St. Elizabeth's Academy.....	57	54	1-12	Do.
St. Benedicts.....				Parochial, day.
Five Civilized Tribes Agency—				
Sequoyah Orphans' Training School.....	354	342	1-10	Nonreservation, boarding.
Bacone College.....	316	259	1-14	Mission, boarding (contract), Baptist.
Nuyaka School and Orphanage.....	74	60	1-10	Do.
St. Joseph's Academy.....	14	14	1-12	Mission, boarding, day, Catholic.
Creek Nation—				
Euchee.....	136	114	B-9	Nonreservation, boarding.
Eufaula.....	167	142	B-9	Do.
Chickasaw Nation—				
Carter Seminary.....	189	165	1-9	Do.
Choctaw Nation—				
Jones Male Academy.....	216	178	B-9	Do.
Wheelock Academy.....	137	131	B-9	Do.
St. Agnes Mission.....	96	92	1-10	Mission, boarding, day (contract) Catholic.
Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations—				
Murray State School of Agriculture.....	145	133	1-14	Boarding (contract), State institution.

Table 4.—Indian Schools, Classification and Statistics for Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1932—Continued

State, agency, school	Enrollment	Average attendance	Grades taught	Class of school
Oklahoma—Continued.				
Five Civilized Tribes Agency—Contd.				
Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations—Continued.				
Oklahoma Presbyterian College for Girls.	75	51	1-14	Mission, boarding (contract), Presbyterian.
Old Goodland.....	189	135	1-12	Mission, boarding (contract), nondenominational.
St. Agnes' Academy.....	130	125	1-12	Mission, boarding (contract), Catholic.
St. Elizabeth's.....	57	55	1-12	Do.
St. Joseph's.....	25	19	1-12	Do.
Oregon:				
Salem.....	789	771	5-12	Nonreservation, boarding.
Umatilla Agency—				
St. Andrew's.....	70	66	1-9	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Warm Springs Agency—				
Warm Springs.....	133	127	B-7	Reservation, boarding.
Burns.....	27	26	B-5	Day.
South Dakota:				
Cheyenne River Agency—				
Cheyenne River.....	262	238	B-8	Reservation, boarding.
Cherry Creek.....	23	22	B-6	Day.
Green Grass.....	23	16	B-5	Do.
Thunder Butte.....	15	13	B-5	Do.
Crow Creek Agency—				
Immaculate Conception.....	164	160	1-8	Mission, boarding (contract), Catholic.
St. Joseph's.....	77	75	1-8	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Flandreau.....	508	461	7-12	Nonreservation, boarding.
Pierre.....	381	341	B-10	Do.
Pine Ridge Agency—				
Pine Ridge (Oglala).....	440	403	B-8	Reservation, boarding.
No. 4.....	21	17	B-5	Day.
No. 5.....	43	34	B-7	Do.
No. 6.....	35	23	B-6	Do.
No. 7.....	28	20	B-5	Do.
No. 9.....	36	24	B-6	Do.
No. 10.....	30	17	B-6	Do.
No. 12.....	21	14	1-5	Do.
No. 15.....	17	14	B-6	Do.
No. 16.....	33	21	B-5	Do.
No. 17.....	23	16	B-6	Do.
No. 19.....	16	10	B-6	Do.
No. 20.....	19	15	B-5	Do.
No. 21.....	19	15	B-6	Do.
No. 22.....	24	14	B-7	Do.
No. 23.....	33	25	B-6	Do.
No. 24.....	41	24	B-6	Do.
No. 25.....	20	14	B-7	Do.
No. 26.....	15	8	B-6	Do.
No. 27.....	21	17	B-5	Do.
No. 28.....	22	15	B-6	Do.
No. 29.....	20	14	B-7	Do.
Red Shirt Table.....	22	15	B-6	Do.
Holy Rosary.....	365	352	1-8	Mission, boarding (contract), Catholic.
Our Lady of Lourdes.....	14	13	1-8	Mission, day, Catholic.
Rapid City.....	343	309	B-9	Nonreservation, boarding.
Rosebud Agency—				
Rosebud.....	256	250	B-8	Reservation, boarding.
Blackpipe.....	28	21	B-6	Day.
Cut Meat.....	30	20	B-6	Do.
He Dog's Camp.....	26	24	B-6	Do.
Little Crow.....	23	17	B-5	Do.
Milk's Camp.....	29	16	B-6	Do.
Oak Creek.....	25	20	B-5	Do.
Spring Creek.....	34	26	B-6	Do.
Upper Cut Meat.....	23	18	B-6	Do.
Hare Industrial.....	22	20	1-10	Mission, boarding (contract), Episcopal.
St. Francis.....	460	444	1-11	Mission, boarding (contract), Catholic.
St. Mary's.....	272	265	1-8	Mission, boarding (contract), Episcopal.
Yankton Agency—				
St. Paul's.....	300	293	1-10	Mission, boarding, Catholic.

¹ Report Dec. 31, 1931.

Table 4.—Indian Schools, Classification and Statistics for Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1932—Continued

State, agency, school	Enrollment	Average attendance	Grades taught	Class of school
Utah:				
Palute Agency—				
Goshute.....	47	40	B-7	Day.
Kaibab.....	18	14	B-5	Do.
Uintah and Ouray Agency—				
Uintah.....	155	145	B-6	Reservation, boarding.
Ouray.....	25	22	B-3	Day.
Washington:				
Colville Agency—				
St. Mary's Mission.....	80	63	1-8	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Tulalip Agency—				
Tulalip.....	260	223	B-8	Reservation, boarding.
Jamestown ¹	18	15	B-5	Day.
St. George's.....	87	83	1-9	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Wisconsin:				
Hayward Agency and School.....	229	172	B-7	Nonreservation, boarding.
Catholic Reserve.....	65	45	1-8	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Keshena Agency—				
Keshena.....	145	138	B-9	Reservation, boarding.
Neopit.....	47	33	B-8	Day.
St. Anthony's.....	152	128	1-10	Mission, day, Catholic.
St. Joseph's.....	293	261	1-10	Mission, boarding, Catholic (contract).
Lac du Flambeau Agency—				
Lac du Flambeau.....	132	124	B-6	Reservation, boarding.
St. Mary's (Odanah).....	272	265	1-8	Mission, boarding, day, Catholic.
St. Francis (Red Cliff).....	71	68	1-8	Mission, day, Catholic.
Holy Family (Bayfield).....	98	94	1-8	Mission, boarding, day, Catholic.
St. Francis (Solanus).....	59	54	1-8	Mission, day, Catholic.
Tomah Agency—				
Tomah.....	361	350	1-9	Nonreservation, boarding.
Bethany.....	120	115	1-8	Mission, boarding, Norwegian Lutheran.
Neilsville.....	100	90	1-8	Mission, boarding, Reformed Church of America.
Wyoming:				
Shoshone Agency and School.....	123	108	B-8	Reservation, boarding.
Shoshone (Roberts).....	21	19	1-9	Mission, boarding (contract), Episcopal.
St. Michael's.....	95	90	1-9	Do.
St. Stephen's.....	167	165	1-8	Mission, boarding (contract), Catholic.

SCHOOL SUMMARY

Class	Number of schools	Enrollment ²	Average attendance
Total	293	38,637	34,658
Government	195	28,962	25,732
Nonreservation, boarding.....	29	14,266	12,937
Reservation, boarding.....	42	9,633	8,740
Day.....	124	5,063	4,055
Mission, private or State	98	9,675	8,926
Contract, boarding.....	22	3,422	3,145
Noncontract, boarding.....	39	4,470	4,206
Noncontract, day.....	37	1,783	1,575

¹ Closed Jan. 31, 1932.

² Includes some duplicates.

115881

[The page contains extremely faint and illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the document. The text is arranged in several columns and paragraphs, but the characters are too light to be transcribed accurately.]

