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INSTITUTE FOR GOVERNMENT RESEARCH

SERVICE MONOGRAPHS
OF THE
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
No. 43

THE
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
ITS HISTORY, ACTIVITIES
AND ORGANIZATION

By
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provisions of a treaty; the opinion, by Mr. Justice White, was in part as follows:

The power exists to abrogate the provisions of an Indian treaty, though presumably such power will be exercised only when circumstances arise which will not only justify the Government in disregarding the stipulations of the treaty, but may demand, in the interest of the country and the Indians themselves, that it should do so. When, therefore, treaties were entered into between the United States and a tribe of Indians it was never doubted that the power to abrogate existed in Congress, and that in a contingency such power might be availed of from considerations of governmental policy, particularly if consistent with perfect good faith towards the Indians. . . .

* * * *

. . . We must presume that Congress acted in perfect good faith in the dealings with the Indians of which complaint is made, and that the legislative branch of the Government exercised its best judgment in the premises. In any event, as Congress possessed full power in the matter, the judiciary cannot question or inquire into the motives which prompted the enactment of this legislation. If injury was occasioned, which we do not wish to be understood as implying, by the use made by Congress of its power, relief must be sought by an appeal to that body for redress and not to courts.*

A few formal agreements were made in later years, but as a rule all provisions relating to the disposition of Indian lands and

* *Lone Wolf v. Hitchcock*, 187 U. S. 566, 568. This decision was regarded by many friends of the Indian as revolutionary, but it was in line with earlier decisions and clearly foreshadowed by them. In 1870 in the case of the Cherokee Tobacco (11 Wallace 621), the court laid down the following rule:

" . . . A treaty may supersede a prior act of Congress, and an act of Congress may supersede a prior treaty. In the cases referred to [2 Peters 314; 1 Walworth 155] these principles were applied to treaties with foreign nations. Treaties with Indian nations within the jurisdiction of the United States, whatever considerations of humanity and good faith may be involved and require their faithful observance, cannot be more obligatory. They have no higher sanctity; and no greater inviolability or immunity from legislative invasion can be claimed for them. The consequences in all such cases give rise to questions which must be met by the political department of the government. They are beyond the sphere of judicial cognizance. In the case under consideration the act of Congress must prevail as if the treaty were not an element to be considered. If a wrong has been done the power of redress is with Congress, not with the judiciary, and that body, upon being applied to, it is to be presumed, will promptly give the proper relief."

property have been contained in acts of Congress. While formal agreements have not been made, the Indians have had an opportunity to lay their claims before the committees of both houses, either through delegations or attorneys.

Expansion and Legislation, 1905 to 1910. In the period from 1905 to 1910 more general legislation was enacted than in any earlier period of the same length, and many of the activities were developed to approximately their present stage. In 1905 the Indian Service first made provision for a regular supervisor to direct efforts to obtain employment for Indian labor, which work has been continued to the present. On May 8, 1906, there was approved the Burke Act, which materially changed the status of Indians receiving allotments in severalty (34 Stat. L., 182). Under the allotment act of 1887 the allottee became a citizen when the allotment was made, and all lands were held in trust for a period of twenty-five years, or longer if deemed necessary by the President. Under the Burke Act citizenship was not acquired until the fee patent was issued; the period of the trust patent was not changed, but the Secretary of the Interior was authorized to issue a fee patent sooner if he should be satisfied that the Indian is competent to manage his own affairs. The second paragraph of this act gave the Secretary of the Interior power to determine the heirs of Indians dying while the patent is held in trust by the United States.

In 1907 and 1908 provision was made for the sale of lands of noncompetents (34 Stat. L., 1018; 35 Stat. L., 444), and in 1907, also, authority was granted to distribute the share of the tribal funds to competent or infirm Indians (34 Stat. L., 1221) and the first special appropriation was made for the suppression of the liquor traffic. In 1908 the commutation of annuities was authorized (35 Stat. L., 73), and the first appropriation was made for the loan of money to individual Indians in order to advance their economic condition. In 1909 a medical supervisor was appointed and expert supervision of the forests was provided, the foundation being laid for these activities as they are carried on at present. The Omnibus Indian Act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855), modified the provisions of earlier acts or enacted new legislation regarding the determination of the heirs of allottees holding trust patents, the partition of estates, the issuance of certificates of competency, the

depositing of individual Indian money, the making of wills, the distribution of property inter vivos, the leasing of trust allotments, the punishment of persons who procure conveyances of trust lands, the prevention of depredations on Indian timber, the sale of timber on unallotted and trust lands, the allotment by superintendents, the reservation of power sites, the size of allotments, the allotment of land on the public domain, the transfer of property from one reservation to another, and allotments in national forests. In addition the act contains a number of provisions applying to particular tribes or areas.

Policies in 1914 and Thereafter. In 1914 the Indian appropriation act required repayment to the United States of all gratuity appropriations previously or thereafter made for the construction of irrigation projects, and made provision for charging the cost of irrigation work to the lands benefited instead of to the tribe (38 Stat. L., 583). In 1914 also the Service began to pay special attention to the quality of livestock owned by Indians, and adopted the policy of buying large tribal herds for some of the reservations in the grazing country. Between 1914 and 1918 a million and a half dollars were expended from tribal funds and seven hundred thousand dollars from gratuity appropriations for this purpose, the largest amount spent on any one reservation being seven hundred thousand dollars from tribal funds for 18,000 cattle for the Crow Reservation.⁷⁷ The appropriation acts for the fiscal year 1921 and subsequent years have prohibited the use of gratuity appropriations for this purpose.

In 1917 the Commissioner adopted the policy of issuing patents in fee to all Indians of less than half blood and of being more liberal in the issuance of patents to those having a larger percentage of Indian blood. Competency commissions were sent to the several reservations, and between 1917 and 1920 there were issued 10,956 fee simple patents, compared with 9,894 in the ten years from 1906 to 1916.⁷⁸ With the change of administration in 1921, the so-called liberal policy was abandoned.

The distribution of tribal funds was provided for by the acts of May 25, 1918 (40 Stat. L., 591), and June 30, 1919 (41 Stat. L.,

⁷⁷ Expenditures by reservations are given on page 247.

⁷⁸ This is discussed in more detail on pages 152 to 154.

9), the act of 1919 giving the Secretary of the Interior authority to prepare final tribal rolls.

On November 2, 1921, there was approved an act (42 Stat. L., 208) authorizing appropriations and expenditures, which reads as follows:

That the Bureau of Indian Affairs, under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior, shall direct, supervise, and expend such moneys as Congress may from time to time appropriate, for the benefit, care, and assistance of the Indians throughout the United States for the following purposes:

General support and civilization, including education.

For relief of distress and conservation of health.

For industrial assistance and advancement and general administration of Indian property.

For extension, improvement, operation, and maintenance of existing Indian irrigation systems and for development of water supplies.

For the enlargement, extension, improvement, and repair of the buildings and grounds of existing plants and projects.

For the employment of inspectors, supervisors, superintendents, clerks, field matrons, farmers, physicians, Indian police, Indian judges, and other employees.

For the suppression of traffic in intoxicating liquor and deleterious drugs.

For the purchase of horse-drawn and motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles for official use.

And for general and incidental expenses in connection with the administration of Indian affairs.

This act did not add to or change the duties and activities of the Indian Service, its sole effect being to prevent appropriation items from being subject to a point of order in the House of Representatives because they are not authorized by existing law. Much of the work of the Service had been built up solely as the result of the appropriation of funds, and it was possible for many items to be thrown out of a bill on a point of order, which might be made by any member.

Legislation Allowing Suits in Court of Claims, 1924. One of the disturbing features of Indian administration has been the belief of many Indians that their particular tribes have claims against the United States for large sums. This belief has often been fostered by attorneys, who have collected money from the Indians under the representation that money could be secured. Congress has

The reservations containing timber areas are as follows:

Blackfeet, Montana	Navajo, Arizona
Cherokee, North Carolina	Nett Lake, Minnesota
Cœur d'Alene, Idaho	Northern Navajo, New Mexico
Colville, Washington	Northern Pueblos, New Mexico
Crow, Montana	Pine Ridge, South Dakota
Flathead, Montana	Quinalt, Washington
Fort Apache, Arizona	Red Lake, Minnesota
Fort Belknap, Montana	Round Valley, California
Fort Hall, Idaho	San Carlos, Arizona
Fort Lapwai, Idaho	Shoshone, Wyoming
Goshute, Idaho	Spokane, Washington
Grand Portage, Minnesota	Siletz, Oregon
Hayward, Wisconsin	Tongue River, Montana
Hoopa Valley, California	Truxton Canyon, Arizona
Jicarilla, New Mexico	Tulalip, Washington
Klamath, Oregon	Tule River, California
Lac du Flambeau, Wisconsin	Uintah and Ouray, Utah
Leech Lake, Minnesota	Umatilla, Oregon
Makah, Washington	Warm Springs, Oregon
Mescalero, New Mexico	Yakima, Washington

Custody of Indian Money. The Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Office of Indian Affairs, has supervision over the funds belonging to the several tribes and the money belonging to individual Indians who have not been declared competent to manage their affairs. While the tribal funds are deposited in the Treasury, subject to the requisition of the Secretary of the Interior under the statutes relating to them, the individual funds of noncompetent Indians are deposited in banks subject to the order of the local superintendent.

Tribal Funds. In the early treaties with the Indian tribes the consideration was generally in the form of a lump cash payment, an annuity in money or goods for a definite term or in perpetuity, or a combination of cash payments and annuities. The treaty with the Cherokees of February 27, 1819 (7 Stat. L., 195), which was the first to create a trust fund to be held by the United States for the benefit of the tribe, provided that the proceeds from the sale of certain tracts of land should be invested under the direction of the President and the interest applied "to diffuse the benefits of education" among the Cherokees who remained in the east. There has been created from time to time a long series of trust funds, some having their origin in treaties and agreements, others in spe-

cific or general acts of Congress, \$23,541,869 being held in trust by the United States at the end of the fiscal year 1926 for the benefit of various tribes.* Some of the older funds have been entirely disposed of, either through expenditure for the benefit of the tribe or by division among its members. The amounts held in trust at various times have been as follows:

TRUST FUNDS OF INDIAN TRIBES

Fiscal year	Bonds held in trust	Capital sum on which interest was paid but which had not been deposited in Treasury	Funds held in trust	Total amount of trust and capital obligation of the government
1840	\$1,897,321.76	\$2,580,100.00	.....	\$4,477,321.76
1850	2,251,959.83	5,273,100.00	.....	7,525,059.83
1860	3,396,241.82	.....	.....	3,396,241.82
1870	4,608,366.66	.....	.....	4,608,366.66
1880	4,664,216.83	.....	\$11,010,923.39	15,675,140.22
1890	.....	.....	23,760,413.00	23,760,413.00
1900	.....	.....	34,317,955.09	34,317,955.09
1911	.....	.....	41,843,830.00	41,843,830.00
1920	.....	.....	233,863,916.00	433,863,916.00
1921	.....	.....	26,590,306.00	26,590,306.00
1922	.....	.....	24,937,146.00	24,937,146.00
1923	.....	.....	28,718,114.00	28,718,114.00
1924	.....	.....	17,904,763.00	17,904,763.00
1925	.....	.....	32,544,972.00	32,544,972.00
1926	.....	.....	23,541,869.00	23,541,869.00

The act of January 9, 1837 (5 Stat. L., 135), provided that the Secretary of War should invest all money on which the United States had obligated itself to pay interest to the Indians." When the Department of the Interior was created in 1849 the control over Indian funds was transferred to the head of that Department. Owing to the lack of money in the Treasury the capital of all funds was not invested for some years, Congress making an annual appropriation for the payment of the interest, but apparently by the late fifties money was available to invest the principal.

* See page 315 for statement of amount to the credit of each tribe at end of fiscal year 1926.

" By the act of January 9, 1837, certain provisions regarding specific tribes contained in the act of June 14, 1836 (5 Stat. L., 47), were made general.

In general the funds were invested in United States or State bonds, although there were a few railroad securities. By the act of June 10, 1876 (19 Stat. L., 58), the custody of the bonds was transferred to the Treasurer of the United States, who was authorized to make all purchases and sales of bonds and stocks, but the control of the investment remained in the Secretary of the Interior. In 1880 was begun the present practice of retaining the money in the Treasury, a permanent indefinite appropriation being made to pay the interest prescribed by treaty or statute (21 Stat. L., 70). As the bonds became due the proceeds were deposited in the Treasury, and by June 30, 1898, the last had been disposed of.*

Prior to 1883 the receipts from the lease of tribal lands and the sale of reservation products had been used by the local superintendents without any general accounting to the Treasury; but the act of March 3, 1883 (22 Stat. L., 590), required the deposit of such funds in the Treasury to the credit of the tribe. Four years later, by the act of March 2, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 463), the Secretary of the Interior was given authority to use this money for the benefit of the several tribes "in such way and for such purposes as in his discretion he may think best."

The act of May 18, 1916 (39 Stat. L., 159), provided as follows:

... No money shall be expended from Indian tribal funds without specific appropriation by Congress except as follows: Equalization of allotments, education of Indian children in accordance with existing law, per capita and other payments.

This act deprived the Secretary of the Interior of the authority to expend any tribal fund, whether derived from the sale of land

* During the period in which the funds were invested the government lost a considerable sum through the embezzlement of bonds to the value of \$890,000 from the Interior Department in the early part of 1861, and through the default in payment of interest on others to the value of \$1,247,666. Practically all of the bonds in default were those of states which seceded in 1861, although Arkansas had never paid interest on a refunding issue of 1842 for the amount due at that time for principal and interest. In 1862 (12 Stat. L., 539), an appropriation was made to place \$660,412.01 to the credit of certain tribes in lieu of the bonds that had been stolen. In 1894 (28 Stat. L., 312) the investment account was finally closed by reimbursements of \$83,000 on account of stolen bonds and of \$1,247,666 on account of bonds not paying interest. In addition to the principal sums mentioned above, enough money was appropriated each year to pay the interest due.

or otherwise, without specific appropriation by Congress, except for the purposes specified. It is now the practice to include most of the necessary amounts from tribal funds in the annual appropriation estimates submitted to Congress. However, tribal funds may still be expended for school purposes and per capita payments without such appropriation, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, when otherwise authorized by existing law.

On February 11, 1926, the Comptroller General held that the only receipts available for expenditure were those specifically mentioned in the act of 1883, namely, "proceeds of all pasturage and sales of timber, coal or other products of any Indian reservation."* Accordingly the act of May 17, 1926 (44 Stat. L., 560), provided as follows:

That hereafter all miscellaneous revenues derived from Indian reservations, agencies, and schools, which are not required by existing law to be otherwise disposed of, shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States under the caption "Indian moneys, proceeds of labor," and are hereby made available for expenditure, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, for the benefit of the Indian tribes, agencies, and schools on whose behalf they are collected, subject, however, to the limitations as to tribal funds, imposed by section 27 of the act of May 18, 1916 (Thirty-ninth Statutes at Large, page 159).

While every member of the tribe has a proportionate interest in the undistributed tribal funds on deposit in the Treasury, no method was originally provided whereby an individual Indian could withdraw his share. The act of March 2, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1221), authorized the Secretary of the Interior, in his discretion and upon application therefor, to withdraw and pay to any competent Indian his share of the tribal funds. The act of May 18, 1916 (39 Stat. L., 128), enlarged this authority to include the share of any incompetent Indian; not, however, to be paid in cash, but held subject to expenditure for his benefit.

The act of May 25, 1918 (40 Stat. L., 591), authorized the Secretary of the Interior to withdraw from the Treasury and segregate the common or community funds of any tribe held in trust, so as to credit an equal share to every member except those

* 69 Cong., H rep. 897, p. 2.

whose *pro rata* shares have already been withdrawn under the act of 1907 as amended, with the proviso that any part of the tribal funds shall be excepted from segregation if needed for the support of schools or pay of tribal officers, and that the funds of any tribe shall not be segregated until the final rolls are complete.

The provision that the money should not be distributed until the rolls were complete practically nullified the act, as no authority was given for closing the rolls. Accordingly, the act of June 30, 1919. (41 Stat. L., 9), authorized the Secretary of the Interior to cause to be made a final roll of any Indian tribe for the purpose of segregating the tribal funds under the provisions of the previous act. Neither act applies to the Chippewas, the Osages, the Five Civilized Tribes, or the Menominees. Under the acts final rolls have been prepared and tribal funds distributed as follows:

FINAL ROLLS PREPARED AND TRIBAL FUNDS DISTRIBUTED
UNDER ACT OF JUNE 30, 1919

1920		
Flathead (Montana)	\$695,904.44	
Sisseton (South Dakota)	204,228.67	
		\$900,133.11
1921		
Cheyenne and Arapaho (Oklahoma)	\$406,611.86	
Fort Hall (Idaho)	10,000.00	
Kiowa (Oklahoma)	617,720.27	
Pawnee (Oklahoma)	306,659.59	
Spokane (Washington)	28,160.00	
Yankton (South Dakota)	103,611.87	
		1,472,763.59
1922		
Otoe (Oklahoma)	\$2,655.48	
Pawnee (Oklahoma)	8,966.73	
Ponca (Oklahoma)	14,766.31	
Ponca (Nebraska)	4,287.76	
Rosebud (South Dakota)	1,000,000.00	
		1,030,676.28
1923		
Sac and Fox (Oklahoma)		210,051.65
1924		
Kickapoo (Kansas)		68,043.70
Total		\$3,681,668.33

The general allotment act of 1887 provided that the money paid by the United States for the purchase of the surplus lands when allotments were made in severalty should draw interest at 3 per cent and that the principal and interest should be subject to appropriation by Congress for the education and civilization of the Indians of the tribe from whom the land was purchased (24 Stat. L., 388). This general act is still in force, but it has been modified as regards particular tribes by later acts and agreements, some of the special acts providing for a per capita distribution of the proceeds from the sale of surplus lands.

Many of the earlier treaties provided for perpetual annuities in goods or money, which were paid at times to the chiefs of the tribes and at other times to the individuals, according to the laws and regulations in force. The act of April 30, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 73), authorized the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to negotiate with the several tribes for the purpose of terminating the annuities by crediting a lump sum to the credit of the tribal funds, subject to the approval of Congress. Some of the annuities have been terminated by the payment of a lump sum to the Indians, but the following are still in force:

Pawnees, in accordance with articles 2, 3, and 4 of the treaty of September 24, 1857 (11 Stat. L., 729), as amended by the agreement of November 3, 1892 (1 Kappler 498; 52 Cong. 2 sess., S. ex. doc. 16)	\$30,000
Senecas of New York, under act of February 19, 1831 (4 Stat. L., 442)	6,000
Six Nations of New York, under treaty of November 11, 1794 (7 Stat. L., 46)	4,500
Choctaws of Oklahoma, ⁵⁰	
Under treaty of November 16, 1805 (7 Stat. L., 99)	3,000
Under treaty of October 18, 1820 (7 Stat. L., 213)	600
Under treaties of October 18, 1820 (7 Stat. L., 212), and January 20, 1825 (7 Stat. L., 234)	6,000
Under treaty of January 20, 1825 (7 Stat. L., 235, 236)	6,320

At various times Congress has authorized specific tribes to sue the United States in the Court of Claims for money claimed to be due under treaties and acts of Congress. As a judgment of the Court of Claims requires an appropriation, Congress, in acts appro-

⁵⁰ These items were all confirmed in the treaty of June 22, 1855 (11 Stat. L., 614).

priating the money, has at times determined whether it shall be paid into the trust fund or distributed per capita.

In the case of some tribes, particularly the Osages, the ownership of the mineral rights in the land is retained in the tribe, even though the surface has been allotted in severalty. Generally, the receipts from lands go to the credit of general funds of the tribe, but in the case of the Osages, the law provides that the receipts from mineral rights shall be distributed quarterly per capita (43 Stat. L., 1008) after deducting at the beginning of the year the amount authorized by Congress to be expended from Osage funds. The law provides that if an adult Osage Indian is competent the full amount of the per capita payment is made; if an adult does not have a certificate of competency the maximum amount paid is \$1000 per quarter, unless there is a legal guardian, in which case \$1000 per quarter is paid, either to the guardian or to the Indian, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior; if the Indian is a minor the maximum amount payable per quarter to the parent or natural or legal guardian is \$1000 for one 18 years of age and \$500 for one under that age. Where only a portion of the per capita funds is paid the remainder is deposited at interest in bank for the benefit of the individual Indian or invested in United States, Oklahoma state, county, or school bonds.

Money of Individuals. The control of individual money extends only to that which belongs to Indians who have not been declared competent and which is derived from tribal funds or the proceeds of inherited or allotted lands held in trust. It does not extend to the money of Indians who have received patents in fee or whose restrictions have been removed, nor to the earnings of any Indian, regardless of his status. In the division of an estate or the distribution of tribal funds the money due a competent Indian is paid directly to him.

Receipts on account of individual Indians accrue from sales of land, proceeds of leases, per capita payments of principal of tribal funds, interest on money in banks, and proceeds of estates. There also passes through these accounts a considerable sum deposited by bidders on lands and leases, the deposits of the unsuccessful bidder being returned after the award is made.

These moneys are deposited in local banks, which give bond to insure the safety of the deposit and pay a stipulated rate of

interest. The deposit is made in one account in each bank to the credit of the superintendent, who draws his check to the order of the individual Indian. The accounts with the Indians are kept by the superintendent, who divides the interest received on the lump deposit among the individual accounts according to the amount of money in each account and the period.

The payment of money to individual Indians is almost entirely in the discretion of the local superintendent. Payments may be made by him, without specific authority from the Indian Office, of not exceeding \$100 to reasonably competent Indians, up to \$200 per annum from the proceeds of leases to incompetent adults, and such sums as may be deemed advisable for the building and repair of houses and other farm structures and the purchase of agricultural implements, livestock, and seed. For large or unusual expenditures or those of an unusual character, authority must be obtained from the Commissioner.

It is the general policy to deposit minors' funds for expenditure under supervision for their benefit, regardless of the competency of the parents, and to pay them only to parents who have been appointed legal guardians, or in some cases to a competent parent who spends the money for the benefit of the minor. Such funds are authorized for livestock and other property, medical attention, tuition, and other purposes for the benefit of the minor.

During the fiscal year 1926 the receipts on account of individual Indian money amounted to \$22,755,197, of which \$1,899,843 accrued to the Quapaws; \$3,255,812 to the Osages; \$6,558,947 to the Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes; and \$11,040,593 to the Indians of all other tribes. The disbursements totaled \$35,389,899, of which \$1,040,438 went to the Quapaws; \$17,068,013 to the Osages; \$6,878,458 to the members of the Five Civilized Tribes; and \$10,402,988 to all other Indians.

Education of the Indian. The education of the Indian is one of the important activities of the Indian Service, the direct appropriations for this purpose amounting to about 50 per cent of the sum now voted from government funds for the benefit of the Indians.

Development of the Educational System. As early as 1780 the Continental Congress made an appropriation of \$5000 for the edu-

Indian Affairs, but in establishing reservation and nonreservation boarding schools the Commissioner is limited practically by the necessity of obtaining specific appropriations for building and equipment, the general appropriation not being sufficient for extensive new undertakings. The Commissioner, however, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, may enlarge school buildings, and plants from the proceeds of the sale of reservation schools which he may deem no longer desirable (33 Stat. L., 211). Recent appropriation acts require the discontinuance of nonreservation schools with an average attendance of less than eighty pupils, of reservation schools of less than forty-five pupils, and of day schools of less than eight pupils.

Mission schools were the earliest schools used for the education of the Indians, some of them being subsidized by the government and some being maintained solely by their own funds. From about 1870 formal contracts were made with the subsidized mission schools, and they have since been generally known as contract schools. In 1886 the expenditure for contract schools amounted to \$228,259 or approximately 21 per cent of the total appropriation for education; by 1892 the amount allotted to these schools had increased to \$611,570 or approximately 27 per cent of the amount available for schools.

The Indian Office on its own initiative in 1893, 1894, and 1895 reduced the amount available for contract schools, and Congress in the appropriation act for the fiscal year 1896 provided that contracts should not be made with additional schools and that with schools already under contract the payments should not exceed 80 per cent of the amount available for the fiscal year 1895 (28 Stat. L., 904). In the appropriation act for the fiscal year 1897 it was declared "to be the settled policy of the government to hereafter make no appropriation whatever for education in any sectarian school," but contracts were authorized "to an amount not exceeding fifty per centum of the amount so used for the fiscal year 1895 (29 Stat. L., 345). For the fiscal years 1898, 1899, and 1900, the amount available for sectarian schools was progressively reduced, and in the act for the fiscal year 1901 the authority for contracts with sectarian schools was omitted. In 1905 contracts were again made with sectarian schools, the money being taken

from tribal funds on the request of the Indians. The use of tribal funds for this purpose was challenged as being contrary to the policy declared in the appropriation act for the fiscal year 1897, but the Supreme Court decided that both trust funds held in the Treasury and money appropriated under treaty stipulations belong to the Indians, and could be used for sectarian schools, a part of the decision being as follows:

... The only difference [between Treaty Funds and Trust Funds] is that in the "Treaty Fund" the debt to the Indians created and secured by the treaty is paid by annual appropriations. They are not gratuitous appropriations of public moneys, but the payment, as we repeat, of a treaty debt in installments. We perceive no justification for applying the proviso or declaration of policy to the payment of treaty obligations, the two things being distinct and different in nature and having no relation to each other, except that both are technically appropriations.

* * * *

... The Court of Appeals well said:

"The 'Treaty' and 'Trust' moneys are the only moneys that the Indians can lay claim to as a matter of right; the only sums on which they are entitled to rely as theirs for education; and while these moneys are not delivered to them in hand, yet the money must not only be provided, but be expended, for their benefit and in part for their education; it seems inconceivable that Congress should have intended to prohibit them from receiving religious education at their own cost if they so desired it; such an intent would be one 'to prohibit the free exercise of religion' amongst the Indians, and such would be the effect of the construction for which the complainants contend."⁶⁶

The government exercises no control over the contract schools, except to see that the courses approximate those in the government schools and that the children are properly protected.

The noncontract mission boarding and day schools are maintained entirely by the several denominations, except that rations are issued to the boarding schools if the child would have been entitled to rations if he were living at home (34 Stat. L., 326). The attendance of children at noncontract mission and day schools is entirely optional with the parents.

⁶⁶ Quick Bear v. Leupp, 210 U. S. pp. 81-82 (1908).

CHAPTER III

ORGANIZATION

President and Secretary of the Interior. While the detailed administration of Indian affairs is under the immediate direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the law requires in many cases specific action by the President or the Secretary of the Interior, in addition to the general supervisory power exercised by the President over all executive departments and by the Secretary of the Interior over the bureaus under his direction. Among the acts which require positive action by the President may be mentioned the allotment and opening of Indian reservations and the extension of the period for which patents are held in trust. Among those which require positive action by the Secretary of the Interior are the issuance of patents in fee and certificates of competency, the determination of heirs, and the approval of wills. In most cases all the detailed work is done in the Office of Indian Affairs, and the papers are transmitted ready for signature, the action of the Secretary being merely formal. This procedure differs materially from that in the General Land Office, where final action is taken by the Commissioner, with the right of appeal to the Secretary if any party in interest feels that justice has not been done. There are, however, many phases of administration in which the action of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs is final, the Secretary of the Interior having no specific legal right of review, but possessing the general power to modify the action by reason of his administrative control over his subordinate—the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Office of the Commissioner. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs is the focal point in Indian administration. To him come all communications from the field service or from other sources. These go to the appropriate divisions for consideration and draft of action, after which they again come to the Commissioner for his approval and transmittal to the field, the Secretary of the Interior, or other persons. While all formal action is that of the Commis-

sioner, he is authorized, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, to designate an employee to sign letters requiring his signature (35 Stat. L., 783).

The general duties and powers of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs are defined in the Revised Statutes as follows:

SEC. 463. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and agreeably to such regulations as the President may prescribe, have the management of all Indian affairs, and of all matters arising out of Indian relations.¹

The detailed duties of the Commissioner are given in the many acts containing the substantive law relating to Indian Affairs.

No other officer or employee in the Office of Indian Affairs is specifically provided by law, although positions are authorized by the current appropriation acts.

The Assistant Commissioner performs such duties as may be assigned to him by the Commissioner and acts as the head of the Office in the absence of the Commissioner. His duties and powers have never been defined by law, the office having been created in 1886 by virtue of an appropriation for the salary (24 Stat. L., 200). At the present time the Assistant Commissioner disposes of the more important matters which do not go to the Commissioner, including particularly the supervision of legal and legislative matters and the preparation of the budget estimates.

Attached to the Office of the Commissioner is the Attorney for the service, who passes on important legal questions, including the interpretation of treaties and statutes.

Office of the Chief Clerk. The Chief Clerk has general administrative control over the Office, acts as Assistant Commissioner during the absence of that officer and has charge of the compilation of statistics. The following units are also immediately under his direction:

Mails and Files Division
Library
Stenographic Section

¹ This is taken from the act of July 9, 1832 (4 Stat. L., 564), as modified by the act of March 3, 1849 (9 Stat. L., 395), creating the Department of the Interior.

Mails and Files Division. The Mails and Files Division receives and distributes incoming mail, despatches outgoing mail, and maintains the correspondence files.

Library. The Library has charge of the books and exhibits of Indian handicraft, makes requisitions for printing and stationery, and answers special inquiries which deal with the history of the Service and which do not involve administrative action.

Stenographic Division. The Stenographic Division consists of a central corps of stenographers, who are assigned to employees in the several divisions as needed.

Inspection Division. The Inspection Division, which consists of one employee, has charge of investigations arising from complaints regarding the actions of any officer.

Administrative Division. The Administrative Division has charge of matters relating to the general administration of the several agencies and the non-reservation schools, including the operation of schools, the maintenance of law and order, and the promotion of industry and agriculture.

The General Superintendent of Indian Affairs, who is nominally a field officer, has charge of both the field and office work when he is in Washington. There is also a Chief of the Administrative Division, who acts as assistant to the General Superintendent, and has charge of the division when the General Superintendent is in the field.

In the field there is a Supervisor of Home Economics, who supervises health education, institutional living conditions, and instruction in home economics. There are also nine District Superintendents, who report on matters referred to them by the Superintendent. Some of them are also in charge of schools or agencies. The several District Superintendencies and their fields of operation are as follows:

- No. 1. Headquarters: Lawrence, Kansas. Territory: Kansas, Nebraska, Mississippi, North Carolina, and eastern Oklahoma. Units: 6 agencies (12 reservations), 8 day schools, 2 reservation boarding schools, Five Civilized Tribes
- No. 2. Headquarters: Minneapolis, Minnesota. Territory: Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa. Units: 14 agencies (24 reservations), 7 day schools, 5 reservation boarding schools, 3 non-reservation boarding schools

- No. 3. Headquarters: Pierre, South Dakota. Territory: South Dakota. Units: 9 agencies (7 reservations), 31 day schools, 3 reservation boarding schools, and 3 nonreservation boarding schools
- No. 4. Headquarters: Browning, Montana. Territory: North Dakota, Montana, and Wyoming. Units: 14 agencies (12 reservations), 10 day schools, 7 reservation boarding schools
- No. 5. Headquarters: Fort Lapwai, Idaho. Territory: Idaho, Washington, and Oregon. Units: 13 agencies (30 reservations), 6 day schools, 4 reservation boarding schools, one nonreservation boarding school
- No. 6. Headquarters: Riverside, California. Territory: California and Nevada. Units: 11 agencies (51 reservations), 16 day schools, 3 reservation boarding schools, 2 nonreservation boarding schools
- No. 7. Headquarters: Flagstaff, Arizona. Territory: Arizona. Units: 17 agencies (15 reservations), 27 day schools, 12 reservation boarding schools, 2 nonreservation boarding schools
- No. 8. Headquarters: Albuquerque, New Mexico. Territory: New Mexico, Colorado, and Utah. Units: 11 agencies (33 reservations), 26 day schools, 8 reservation boarding schools, and 2 non-reservation boarding schools
- No. 9. Headquarters: Anadarko, Oklahoma. Territory: Western Oklahoma. Units: 10 agencies (22 reservations), 1 day school, 8 reservation boarding schools, one nonreservation boarding school

The Administrative Division in the Washington Office is divided into the following sections:

Employees
Schools
Industries
Construction

Employees Section. The Employees Section has charge of all matters relating to personnel in the field. The work includes the appointment, separation, transfer, promotion, and demotion of employees.

School Section. The School Section has charge of such matters of school administration as are handled by the Washington Office. These include authority for the opening and closing of schools, the enrollment of students, and the furnishing of necessary equipment.

Industries Section. To the Industries Section are assigned all matters relating to the leasing of tribal lands for farming and stock raising, the improvement, up-breeding, and increase of the Indian's livestock, the purchase of livestock, seeds, farming implements, and other equipment; the use and collection of reimbursable funds, the general education of the Indians in improved methods of farming and care of stock, the distribution of tribal and individual funds, including the payment of bonus, royalties, annuities, etc.,

the erection of improved homes; the issuance of rations to the aged, infirm, and destitute; Indian employment; and the construction and repair of reservation roads and bridges.

Under the Industries Section in the field is the Chief Supervisor of Livestock, who exercises general supervision over the field work connected with the handling of stock, and the Supervisor of Indian Employment, whose duty is to develop the field for the employment of Indian labor.

This section has charge of the Indian police, the courts of Indian offenses, and all matters relating to the maintenance of law and order on the reservations and among Indians, the suppression of the traffic in intoxicating liquors, and the issuance of permits for Indian councils and other gatherings. It also directs the efforts being made to have the Indian conform to the usual customs of civilized life as regards marriage, and other matters on which there are no laws applicable in the Indian country.

Construction Section. The Construction Section designs and prepares plans, specifications, and estimates for and supervises the erection of agency and school buildings and hospitals, water, heating, and lighting systems (including hydro-electric and steam power plants, pumping stations, central heating plants, septic tanks, reservoirs, dams, and flumes), and bridges; reviews and checks plans, specifications, and estimates prepared in the field; reviews and makes recommendations as to award of contract construction work and open market material purchases; and advises in the selection and purchase of boilers, pumps, motors, and other mechanical equipment. A force of from three to four Field Superintendents of Construction is maintained.

Medical Division. The Medical Division of the Washington Office handles administratively the medical and hospital work of the Service, both remedial and preventive. At the head of the medical work and in charge of the Medical Division is a Surgeon detailed from the Public Health Service. In the field the supervisory staff consists of a Supervisor of Field Nurses and Field Matrons and Four District Medical Directors, who have general investigational and advisory duties in connection with all medical, dental, health, and sanitation activities. The work under the several District Medical Directors is as follows:

- No. 1. Headquarters: Minneapolis, Minnesota. Territory: Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, and South Dakota
- No. 2. Headquarters: Pendleton, Oregon. Territory: Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, Utah, Wyoming, northern California
- No. 3. Headquarters: Albuquerque, New Mexico. Territory: Arizona, Nevada, New Mexico, Colorado, and southern California
- No. 4. Headquarters: Shawnee, Oklahoma. Territory: Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, Mississippi, and North Carolina

Three of the District Directors are detailed from the staff of the Public Health Service, which also does some inspection work from its branch offices and makes surveys of water supplies through its corps of sanitary engineers.

Special physicians travel throughout each district, performing operations and holding consultations with the local staff; each one is accompanied by a graduate nurse. They also act as advisers to the District Medical Director in professional and administrative matters. Dentists also travel throughout each district, and conduct a general dental practice. The agency, school, and hospital physicians have local posts of duty; the terms "agency," "school," and "hospital" as applied to the medical staff are not mutually exclusive, as the staff at a particular place may conduct the school and agency hospitals and engage in general medical practice at the agency under the direction of the physician in charge. The contract physicians are local practitioners who are employed at places where no service physician is stationed.

Purchase Division. The Purchase Division has charge of the procurement and transportation of standard supplies of every character, of special equipment, such as machinery, and of other supplies which cannot be purchased to better advantage in local markets. As the activities of the Indian Service relate to all phases of Indian life from the cradle to the grave, the quantity of supplies purchased is large and the varieties are extensive.

The work of the Division is carried on through two sections—the Supplies Section and the Contracts Section.

Supplies Section. The Supplies Section revises the annual estimates for standard supplies submitted by the field officers, compiles consolidated schedules of the quantities required, prepares the advertisements for obtaining bids, makes abstracts of bids received, and recommends the award of contracts. The bids are opened at

the three warehouses where the samples are assembled. In making the recommendation for the award of contracts, assistance is given by members of the Board of Indian Commissioners, this being the purpose for which the Board was created in 1879.

This section also reviews the requests of field officers for authority to purchase supplies, and prepares the formal authorization under which the field officers may proceed. It checks the purchases made by field officers on other than annual contracts in order to see that competition has been obtained, that reasonable prices are paid, that the quantities are not excessive, and that the purchases are authorized by law.

Contracts Section. The Contracts Section reviews and records contracts and bonds, arranges for the opening of bids, and provides for the inspection of goods and supplies after they are delivered.

Under the administrative control of this section are the Indian warehouses at Chicago, St. Louis, and San Francisco.² The purpose of the warehouses is to permit the purchase and delivery of supplies in quantity and their distribution in smaller lots to the several agencies and schools. Through delivery at the warehouse

² The first warehouse established was the one at New York, which was opened in 1870. It was open for only a part of the year until 1879, when it was made permanent, being closed at the end of the fiscal year 1914. The San Francisco warehouse was opened in the early seventies, being used for only a part of the year until 1904, thereafter being in operation throughout the year. The Chicago warehouse was open for a part of the year from 1878 to 1894, when it became a permanent station. The St. Louis warehouse was opened temporarily in 1876 and in 1887, and was made permanent in 1902, being closed during the fiscal years 1905 and 1917. A warehouse at Omaha was opened permanently in 1897, closed during the fiscal year 1905, reopened in 1906, and closed at the end of the fiscal year 1914.

Prior to the fiscal year 1905 there was no legislative limitation on the number of warehouses, but the appropriation act for that year limited the warehouses to those at San Francisco, Chicago, and New York (33 Stat. L., 192). There was no limitation on the number of warehouses for the fiscal year 1906, but for the fiscal year 1907 the warehouses at San Francisco, Chicago, New York, St. Louis, and Omaha were authorized (34 Stat. L., 329). There was no further legislative restriction prior to the appropriation act for the fiscal year 1915, limiting the number to three (38 Stat. L., 585). This act was continued in its entirety for the fiscal year 1916 (38 Stat. L., 1228). For the fiscal year 1917 the number was limited to two (39 Stat. L., 126), while for the fiscal year 1918 and thereafter each appropriation act has limited the number to three. There has been no permanent legislation regarding warehouses, all the legislation being in the nature of limitations on the expenditure of the appropriations.

it is also possible to arrange for better inspection than would be the case if each lot were shipped direct to the consuming unit. Not all the goods contracted for are delivered to the warehouse, because if a large quantity is shipped to one point at the same time, the inspection is made at the factory or dealer's storeroom and the goods are shipped direct to the field unit.

During the fiscal year 1926 the cost of operating the warehouses was as follows:

Salaries and wages	\$51,296.34
Travel	1,496.35
Telegraph and telephone	370.29
Heat, light, and power	294.85
Equipment and materials	1,496.35
Rent	5,826.79
Repairs and alterations	1,040.00
Miscellaneous	953.06
Total	\$62,774.03

The goods ordered through the warehouses amounted to 47,136 short tons, but it is likely that this quantity did not pass through the warehouses, as bulk shipments, particularly coal, are sent direct. The coal purchases approximate 30,000 short tons.

Probate Division. The Probate Division has charge of all activities under the first section of the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855), which authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to determine the heirs of deceased allottees. Evidence is taken in the field by ten Examiners of Inheritance working under the direction of this Division, which afterwards reviews the cases and prepares them for action by the Secretary of the Interior.

The field districts for conduct of probate investigations are as follows:

- No. 1. Agencies: Kiowa, Seger, Cantonment, Cheyenne and Arapaho, Ponca, Quapaw, Shawnee, Pawnee, Oklahoma; Potawatomi, Kansas
- No. 2. Agencies: Klamath, Siletz, Warm Springs, Umatilla, Oregon; Taholah, Tulalip, Neah Bay, Yakima, Washington
- No. 3. Agencies: Crow, Fort Peck, Blackfeet, Tongue River, Fort Belknap, Montana; Fort Lapwai, Fort Hall, Cœur d'Alene, Idaho; Shoshone, Wyoming; Colville, Washington
- No. 4. Agencies: Lac du Flambeau, La Pointe, Tomah, Laona, Grand Rapids, Hayward, Wisconsin; Mount Pleasant, Mackinac, Michigan; Cheyenne River, Crow Creek, South Dakota

- No. 5. Agencies: Rosebud, Pine Ridge, South Dakota
 No. 6. Agencies: Leech Lake, White Earth, Cass Lake, Fond du Lac, Vermillion Lake, Grand Portage, Net Lake, Red Lake, Minnesota; Keshena, Wisconsin
 No. 7. Agencies: Sacramento, Hoopa Valley, California; Walker River, Nevada; Goshute, Utah
 No. 8. Agencies: Salt River, Colorado River, Pima, Sells, Fort Yuma, Arizona; Mission, California; Pueblo Bonito, Mescalero, New Mexico
 No. 9. Agencies: Fort Berthold, Turtle Mountain, Fort Totten, Standing Rock, North Dakota; Sisseton, Yankton, South Dakota; Sac and Fox Sanatorium, Iowa; Winnebago, Nebraska
 No. 10. Agency: Jicarilla, New Mexico

Probate matters connected with the estates of minors in the Five Civilized Tribes are under the direction of the Probate Attorneys, who report through the Five Tribes Section of the Land Division.

Finance Division. The Finance Division has charge of all matters relating to appropriations and the expenditure of government and Indian money. It prescribes and supervises the accounting system used in the field and gives directions regarding the method of depositing and keeping account of the money of individual Indians. It is divided into the Bookkeeping Section and the Accounts Section. There are also three traveling auditors in the field.

Bookkeeping Section. The Bookkeeping Section has charge of the ledger accounts of all appropriations and allotments and keeps a record of all financial transactions with the disbursing officers in the field, which includes a monthly examination of disbursing officers' trial balances. It also notes allotments of funds made to disbursing officers and prepares and analyzes all expenditures for reports to Congress.

Accounts Section. The Accounts Section makes the administrative examination of the accounts of disbursing officers, and also passes on claims submitted for payment.

Land Division. The Land Division has charge of all matters relating to the real estate belonging to the Indians, its work being done through the following sections:

- Allotments
- Sales
- Contract
- Oil and Gas
- Five Tribes
- Records

Allotments Section. The Allotments Section has direction of all work relating to allotment in severalty on reservations and on the public domain. It directs the classification and appraisal of Indian lands, the conduct of litigation affecting title to tribal and allotted lands, the preparation of legislation affecting the landed interests of the Indians, and the purchase of land for homeless Indians for whom no reservations have been provided.

Under the Allotment Section are two Special Allotting Agents, who move from reservation to reservation and allot the land in severalty under the provisions of the general allotments act of 1887, as amended, or under special acts relating to particular reservations. Where the special allotting agents do not operate, the allotment of land is carried on by the officers in charge of the reservation, who acts under the direction of the Section.

Sales Section. The Sales Section has direction of the sales of Indian land and the issuance of patents in fee and certificates of competency, the partition of estates, matters connected with the taxation of Indian lands, and the preparation of cases for the Department of Justice in connection with litigation affecting the lands of Indians.

Contracts Section. The Contracts Section has charge of matters relating to contracts with attorneys, bonded depositories for individual Indian money, enrollment, rights of way, and leasing, except for oil and gas.

Oil and Gas Section. The Oil and Gas Section directs the work in the field having to do with the leasing of Indian lands for oil and gas. The greater part of this work is in connection with the lands of the Five Civilized Tribes and the Osages, although there are small oil and gas developments in other areas.

Five Tribes Section. The Five Tribes Section has charge of all matters relating to the affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes except the leasing of lands for oil and gas, which is supervised by the Oil and Gas Section. The work includes the disposition of surplus lands, the managing of the affairs of the restricted Indians, and the probate of wills of restricted Indians.

In the field all matters except the work of the probate attorneys is handled through the Office of the Superintendent of the Five Civilized Tribes at Muskogee, Oklahoma. The work of the Superintendent of the Five Civilized Tribes is concerned almost entirely

with the property of the Indians, there being no detailed social, medical, and educational work as at other agencies.

Two school hospitals at boarding schools and one sanitarium are maintained. Five boarding schools are operated, and children are also sent to seven institutions under contract. The greater part of the children are educated in the public schools of Oklahoma, the Indian Service not operating any day schools.

The greater part of the work in connection with the affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes is carried on at Muskogee. In general, immediate contact with the allottees is effected through the eleven Field Clerks, who have headquarters at Pryor, Tulsa, Okmulgee, Muskogee, Stillwell, McAlester, Holdenville, Ardmore, Durant, Idabel, and Hugo. The territory covered by the field clerks comprises forty counties, the area of the field clerk districts ranging from 588 to 1530 square miles, and the number of restricted allottees in each district ranging from 588 to 1530.

The probate attorneys are in charge of a Supervising Probate Attorney at Muskogee; there are two other probate attorneys at Muskogee, and one at Holdenville, Ardmore, Hugo, Chickasha, Vinita, and Durant. The work of these attorneys covers the forty counties included in the Five Tribes country. The probate attorneys cooperate with the Superintendent of the Five Civilized Tribes, but in matters involving questions of principle and policy they are under the immediate supervision of the Commissioner, exercised through the Five Tribes Section.

Records Section. The Records Section has charge of all the records relating to title to Indian land.

Irrigation Division. The Irrigation Division has charge of the administrative work in Washington in connection with the construction and maintenance of irrigation systems and structures, the sinking and operation of wells for supply of water for domestic purposes and for stock, and the supervision of such drainage matters as affect the Indians.

The work in the field is under the Irrigation Engineer and an Assistant Irrigation Engineer, who at present is in charge of the construction work at the Coolidge Dam on the San Carlos Reservation, Arizona. The detailed work is carried on through five

irrigation districts, each in the charge of a Supervising Engineer, the headquarters and territory of each district being as follows:

- No. 1. Headquarters: Yakima, Washington. Territory: Washington, Oregon, and northern Idaho. Two projects under project engineers; remaining minor projects directly under Supervising Engineer
- No. 2. Headquarters: Blackfoot, Idaho. Territory: Nevada, Utah and southern Idaho. Three projects under project engineers; remaining minor projects directly under Supervising Engineer
- No. 3. Headquarters: Billings, Montana. Territory: Montana, Wyoming, and South Dakota. Four projects under project engineers; remaining minor projects directly under Supervising Engineer
- No. 4. Headquarters: Los Angeles, California. Territory: California and southern Arizona. Three projects under project engineers; remaining minor projects under a traveling engineer
- No. 5. Headquarters: Albuquerque, New Mexico. Territory: Colorado, New Mexico and northern Arizona. One project under a project engineer; remaining minor project directly under Supervising Engineer

On each project where any considerable amount of construction work is carried on there is a project engineer immediately in charge, with a force of engineers, rodman, mechanics, laborers, etc., such as is usually employed on such work. Many minor projects are under the immediate supervision of the District Supervising Engineer, who visits them from time to time. On these the work is of a comparatively simple character, such as the building of laterals or the construction and repair of headgates and minor structures that do not involve expert engineering experience. In some places such work is under a foreman who reports directly to the Supervising Engineer, and at other points it is under the superintendent in charge of the reservation, who receives detailed instructions from the Supervising Engineer. The operation of irrigation systems after their completion is generally under the direction of the officer in charge of the reservation, as this work does not involve the application of engineering principles.

Forestry Division. The administrative work in Washington in connection with forestry is done in the Forestry Division. The field work is under the direction of the Chief Supervisor of Forests, who has his headquarters in Washington during a part of the year. Other general field officers under the Chief Supervisor are the following: Forest Valuation Engineer, who acts as general assistant to the Chief Supervisor and has special duties in connection

with forest valuation studies; two Supervisors of Forests, who exercise supervision over the more important forestry activities carried on at the several agencies; and a lumberman, who pays particular attention to difficult problems of timber utilization. The field is not divided into districts, but the control of forestry activities is divided from time to time between the two supervisors.

The detailed work in the field is carried on by special groups attached to each agency, who report to the officer in charge of the reservation, who in turn receives instructions from the Chief Supervisor of Forests.

Agencies. All of the units at Washington described above have to do with general administration, supervision, or the formulation of policies. All the other detailed functional work of the Service, with the exception of the operation of non-reservation schools and of hospitals not attached to agencies, the work of examiners of inheritance, of probate attorneys, and of special allotting agents, the construction of irrigation works, the suppression of the liquor traffic, and supervision of Indian employment, is carried on through the agencies, which are located in all the states west of the Mississippi River, except in Missouri, Arkansas, and Texas, and are also found in Florida, Michigan, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, and Wisconsin.⁸ It is true that the final determination of many matters must be made by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs or the Secretary of the Interior, but it is the Superintendents who have immediate contact with the Indians and make the primary recommendations affecting the affairs of the individuals or the tribes in their jurisdiction.

Up to 1893 the officers having immediate control of the Indians were known as "agents" and the units as "agencies." Owing to the disrepute into which the agents had fallen as a result of many scandals and in order to remove these offices from the field of politics, the duties of the agents were gradually placed on the superintendents of the schools. Section 4 of the act of June 30, 1834 (4 Stat. L., 736), which became Section 2062 of the Revised Statutes, allowed the President to require any army officer to perform the duties of Indian agent. When Grant proposed to avail himself of this power to a greater extent than previously, he was

⁸ The agencies are listed in Appendix 2.

blocked by Section 18 of the act of July 15, 1870 (16 Stat. L., 319), which became Section 1222 of the Revised Statutes, providing that any officer accepting a civil position should vacate his commission.⁴ There was no further legislation until the act of July 13, 1892 (27 Stat. L., 120), which allowed the President to detail army officers to act as agents in case of vacancies. It seems that this gave the President ample authority, as he could create a vacancy by the removal of the occupant, but there must have been some doubt on this point, as in 1898, he was given unqualified authority to detail army officers as agents (30 Stat. L., 573). The advantage of the use of army officers has been well summarized by former Commissioner Leupp:

Often in former years an officer of the regular army would be detailed by the President to take charge of a reservation as Acting Agent. He was not required to give bond like a civilian Agent or Superintendent, his commission being accepted by the Government as its insurance against his misconduct; neither did he receive the Agent's salary. As a relief from a certain class of political Agents who used to be the curse of the Service, a military officer was a godsend; but his best influence upon the Indians themselves was found among tribes still in a very backward state. There his independence, his promptness to shoulder responsibility, his exercise of arbitrary power in any emergency which called for such a demonstration, made a strong impression on the wayward spirits whose only conception of authority was the ability to strike effectively and without delay, and to compel good order by force when admonition had ceased to avail; but after any body of Indians had developed beyond this point, their subjection to military rules was usually a mistake, in view of the necessity of inducting them soon into a civil or non-military status. For the strictness of discipline which was part of the officer's training made his civilian successor's practices seem lax and indifferent by comparison; while his habitual pity for the hungry was liable to extend to deserving and undeserving alike, and thus distort the Indians' premises of judgment on the eve of the crucial change of condition which awaited them. There were, of course, notable instances of officers who appreciated the importance of a golden mean; but these were philosophers along with their other accomplishments, and had made a study of the subtle springs of human action as a basis for their treatment of any eccentricities of conduct on the part of the Indians in their charge.⁵

⁴ See page 55 for discussion of this legislation and its results.

⁵ Leupp, *The Indian and his problem*, p. 105.

By the act of March 3, 1893 (27 Stat. L., 614), the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, was authorized to devolve the duties of agent upon the superintendent of the school located at the agency.⁹ As the law required Indian agents to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and as the school superintendents were under the classified civil service, this legislation paved the way for the removal of the field service from the domain of politics. Gradually almost all the agents were supplanted by superintendents of schools. During recent years the closing of government schools on many reservations left some of the superintendents of schools without any schools under them, and the use of the term "school" for the unit of field administration has been somewhat of a misnomer. The Office of Indian Affairs has revived the term "agency" for units which have functions other than education, although the officers in charge continue to be known as "superintendents."

The determination of the territory to be assigned to each agency was placed in the Secretary of War by provisions of the act of June 30, 1834 (4 Stat. L., 736), which were repeated in the act of March 3, 1847 (9 Stat. L., 203), which became Section 2066 of the Revised Statutes, the Secretary of the Interior having acquired the powers of the Secretary of War under the act of March 3, 1849, creating the Interior Department (9 Stat. L., 395). At present some of the smaller reservations may be grouped under one agency, but a large reservation is generally coextensive with the jurisdiction of the agency, although the agency may also have control over Indians on the public domain adjacent to it. In a few instances reservations are divided between several agencies.

Legally there are three classes of Indian reservations, according to their method of creation.

1. Treaty reservations, set aside by treaty between the United States and the Indians. Most of these have been changed to statutory reservations
2. Statutory reservations, created by specific act of Congress
3. Executive order reservations, created on public lands by order of the President¹

⁹ Although this was permanent law, it was carried in each appropriation act up to and including that of March 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 288). The act of 1907 is the one generally cited.

¹ For a memorandum regarding the power of the President to create Executive order reservations, see Kappler, Vol. 3, pp. 692-95.

There is no essential difference in the administration of the three classes of reservations.

There is widespread misconception of the present significance of a reservation, as the picture of the reservation life of the early eighties still persists in the public mind. Then the reservations were large areas, mostly inhabited by semi-hostile roving Indians, and occupied at strategic points by troops. The Indian could not leave, nor could the white man enter except by permission of the officer in charge.

To-day the reservation is simply a tract of land which has been assigned to the Indians, either in severalty or as tribes, and which is dotted in many places with the homes of white settlers. At certain points on the reservations will be found the office of the superintendent, the schools, and the other governmental agencies provided for the advancement of the Indian. The white man passes freely into the reservation and may ignore the officers of the Indian Service if he so chooses, although the Commissioner of Indian Affairs still has power to remove any person who may be present without authority of law or who may "be detrimental to the peace and welfare of the Indians" (June 12, 1858, 11 Stat. L., 332; Rev. Stat., 2149). The Indian, also, is free to come and go as he will, his wanderings, like those of the whites, being limited largely by the contents of his purse. While the Indian is a free agent, the superintendents try to discourage absence at times when injury to crops might result.²

Only a few reservations consist of a tract around which a line might be run to determine the limits of the area over which the superintendent has control. If one were to take the treaties, laws, or executive orders establishing the reservations, he could plot such a tract, but within the lines so run would be lands over which the government has no control by reason of patents in fee having been granted to individual Indians, or by reason of the surplus land being opened to settlement under the homestead laws. The area

² Some time ago it was reported that a superintendent in North Dakota was requiring Indians to obtain passes before they left the reservation. These particular Indians had relatives across the line in Canada, and inquiry developed the fact that when they desired to cross the border the superintendent issued the so-called pass, which was an identification slip to enable the Indian to avoid any difficulty with the immigration authorities.

that is under the control of the superintendent consists of the unallotted land, plus the land allotted under trust and restricted patents; the Indians under supervision are those unallotted and those holding trust and restricted patents.

The map of the Fort Peck Reservation (facing page 290) shows typical conditions as regards ownership and jurisdiction. This reservation comprised 2,094,144 acres or 3272 square miles, an area about two-thirds that of the State of Connecticut and about the same shape. The area allotted to Indians in 1913 is shown in black on the map facing page 290, the greater part of the remaining area being thrown open to settlement. Later additional allotments were made to the Indians, so that in June, 1927, the land within the limits of the former reservation was divided as follows:

	Acres
Allotted under trust patents.....	1,034,732.66
Allotted under fee patents.....	238,227.34
Entered under the general land laws..	658,064.00
Surplus lands	163,120.00
Total	2,094,144.00

The trust patent and surplus lands, or 1,197,852.66 acres, remain under the control of the Indian Service and are subject in certain particulars to the jurisdiction of the United States only.* The fee patent and entered lands, or 896,291.34 acres, are subject to the jurisdiction of the state, except as regards such matters as are under the jurisdiction of the United States elsewhere.

The interest of white settlers on the reservation is greater than is indicated by the figures of ownership. White settlers had leased 375,678 acres, or 36 per cent, of the 1,034,732 acres allotted in trust and 80,239 acres, or 49 per cent, of the surplus land.

Of the trust patent land only 4268 acres, or less than four-tenths of one per cent, was farmed by Indians, and 654,785 acres, or 64 per cent, was not utilized.

While the map shows the distribution of the land holdings, most of the Indians live immediately adjacent to the southern border of the reservation.

Theoretically the work of the Indian Service ceased with respect to the Indians who owned the 238,227 acres allotted in fee; practically many of these Indians acquired other land in trust through

* See page 256.

inheritance, so that the number under the direction of the Indian Service was probably not materially reduced.

The conditions described above are not necessarily the same at all agencies; at some the white interest may be more, at others less.

The local superintendent is responsible for carrying on all the activities discussed in Chapter II with the exception of the construction of irrigation works, the survey of forests and the professional side of the medical work. It is true that perhaps all these activities are not prosecuted on every reservation, but most of them are found under the greater number of agencies. The superintendent must make allotments in severalty if no special allotting agent is provided, recommend whether a patent in fee or a certificate of competency should be issued, supervise the sale and leasing of allotted lands, provide for the leasing of tribal lands, collect the proceeds of sales and leases, act as custodian for the money of minors and incompetents and pay it out to them in proper amounts, act as superintendent of government schools, arrange for education of Indian children in the public schools, promote the industrial advancement of the Indians by practical advice in farming and stock raising, pass on loans to Indians and see that the money is repaid, afford medical relief, promote hygiene and sanitation, maintain law and order, feed hungry deserving Indians but not reduce them to pauperism, and act as guide, philosopher, and friend to all the individuals under his control. Former Commissioner Leupp in 1910 described the life of a superintendent as follows:

... As I once described the life of an Agent, in a report of an investigation I had been conducting on a South-western reservation, he had "sat in a swivel chair for four consecutive years, practically every day from eight in the morning till five in the evening, hearing complaints, issuing orders, writing letters, opening bids, signing leases, supervising accounts, drawing checks, settling domestic disputes, exercising the functions of a guardian for orphan children, unravelling the intricacies of heirship in families where nobody knows certainly his blood relationship to anybody else, adjusting debts and credits between individual Indians, preparing cases for the prosecution of dramsellers or the ejection of intruders, and devising forms for legal instruments which will save some remnant for the Indian after the white man gets through stripping him. In all these four years he has had less than twenty days' vacation. His immediate recreations have been an occasional visit to an outlying

pay-station; an appearance in court as witness against some one who is trying to rob the poor people in his care; or a personal inspection of an Indian's property at a distance, when a white contractor or a railroad company wants to make a doubtful use of it." If I were to attempt an enumeration of the duties of a latter-day Superintendent, I should have to deduct a few items from the foregoing list, and add a few by way of recognizing changed conditions; but in the main the description as it stands will suffice for the activities of a class.¹⁰

In minor matters the decision of the superintendent is final, but on many subjects he is limited to making recommendation to the Commissioner, resulting in much correspondence. General H. L. Scott in 1919 made the following comments on the paper work on several reservations:

... The volume of paper work [at the Blackfeet Agency] is enormous and should be reduced. This office sent out 15,106 communications last year and received 10,350, of which 7,230 were received from and 5,450 were sent to the Indian Office. The time and labor consumed by this correspondence is overwhelming. This with the returns of property and money rolls, payments of individual Indians, keeps a superintendent tied down to his desk to the great detriment of his supervision of the Indian. In addition to the reduction of the paper work there should be a bonded disbursing officer to relieve the superintendent of this time-consuming labor and permit him to go about the reservation where his services are most needed.¹¹

* * * *

During the last fiscal year [at the Crow Agency] 1,200 official letters were written to the Washington office and 965 were received from the Washington office. A total of 31,200 communications were sent from this office for the last fiscal year. This amount of correspondence seems paralyzing. It would appear that some system should be devised to carry on business with less labor and effort. The superintendent is away in Washington for an absence of from two weeks to a month. The system does not permit anyone here to sign checks in his absence. This results in much dissatisfaction among the Indians. Frequently an Indian comes in from 40 or 50 miles away to get money and is obliged to go home without the money or supplies he hoped to take back because there is no one

¹⁰ F. E. Leupp, *op. cit.*, p. 104.

¹¹ Board of Indian Commissioners, Annual Report, 1920, p. 22. The act of February 14, 1920 (41 Stat. L., 413), authorizes the designation of clerks as disbursing officers.

here to sign the check. There is a possibility of this occurring on his next trip. The amount of office work that accumulates during the superintendent's absence often requires a long period of confinement to the office in order to catch up with his current work. It is said that he is sometimes several days signing checks and other papers. The system seems to make the care of his property above the human interest of the Indian and it is recommended that the amount of paper work be materially reduced and that a disbursing officer be appointed who can sign checks at all times and enable the superintendent to give more time going about among the Indians and attending to matters more vital even than the care of money.¹²

Upon the qualities of the superintendent and his subordinates depends the success of Indian administration. In a service dealing with both property rights and human nature, where the interest of the white clashes with that of the Indian and the interest of one Indian is opposed to that of another, and where the beneficiary is immature in mind and experience and does not understand the machinery that has been set up for his protection, success demands that in addition to integrity there be vision, firmness, fairness, resourcefulness, patience, tact, common sense, business acumen, and ability to judge men, white, red, and mixed, each class being approached along different lines. It need hardly be said that the results vary according to the qualities of the man in charge.¹³

The organization provided for running an agency varies according to the activities on each reservation. The description below is for a composite agency, and does not apply in detail to any one reservation. The classes of work may be divided as follows:

- General Administration
- Education
- Health
- Land
- Industries
- Irrigation
- Forestry

The general administration is under the direction of a chief clerk, who has charge of the maintenance of the physical plant, the clerical and accounting force, the interpreters, and the Indian police.

¹² *Ibid.*, p. 29.

¹³ Recent reports of the Board of Indian Commissioners contain interesting critical accounts of conditions on many reservations.

If there are reservation boarding schools, there is a principal for each, with the usual corps of teachers and other employees. If there is a number of day schools, there will be one or more day school inspectors, but if there are only one or two day schools, the superintendent himself may make the inspection and exercise detailed supervision. The day school is generally operated by a man and wife, the man giving the general instruction, and the woman furnishing lunch for the children and giving such elementary lessons in sewing and housekeeping as are required for small children. The Indian police generally act as truant officers for all classes of schools.

The agency physician is in charge of all activities relating to health and sanitation, reporting directly to the superintendent. At some places the hospital is a portion of the school building, and while the physician is in sole charge of the strictly medical service, the cooking and housekeeping may be done by the force of the school. The physician also has charge of the work of the field matron and field nurses.

The allotting of land is generally done by special allotting agents, but occasionally the allotments are made by the superintendent or an employee working under his immediate direction. The superintendent likewise has immediate charge of all negotiations for the sale or leasing of lands, the determination of the competency of Indians, and the payment of money to individual restricted Indians.

The industrial advancement of the Indians is under the direction of the farmer or stockman, the farmer also generally having charge of the operation of the irrigation system, if there is one. Minor construction work and repairs of irrigation structures may be made under the direction of the superintendent, but irrigation construction of any importance is under the Supervising Irrigation Engineer.

The forestry work is under a forest examiner who reports nominally to the superintendent, but who is really under the direction of the Chief Supervisor of Forests, who transmits orders through the superintendent. In general both the forestry work and the construction of irrigation structures are so specialized, both in character and locality, that they do not present reservation problems. However, where these activities do conflict with other work it is necessary for the superintendent to determine the question at issue or to refer the matter to the Commissioner.

The Office of the Superintendent of the Five Civilized Tribes at Muskogee, Oklahoma, differs materially in size, volume of business, and functions from any other field unit. Soon after the Five Tribes were removed to Indian Territory in the middle of the last century the Union Agency at Muskogee was established to transact the business of the government with these Indians. The functions of this agency were different from those of the others, as the Five Tribes were self-governing units, with legislatures, courts, schools, and other government machinery. In 1893 a commission of three was appointed to negotiate with the tribes for the extinguishment of the Indian title (27 Stat. L., 645), the membership being increased to five in 1895 (28 Stat. L., 939). In 1896 this commission was given power to prepare a final roll of all members of the tribe (29 Stat. L., 339). Under subsequent agreements with the several tribes, allotments were made to individuals, the remaining tribal property was to be sold or held in trust for the benefit of the tribe, the tribal governments abolished, and provision was made for taking over the schools by the United States.¹⁴ This commission, on behalf of the United States, had all the powers and duties enumerated in these and later amendatory acts until 1905, when all its powers were conferred on the Secretary of the Interior (33 Stat. L., 1060), who appointed a single commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes to carry on the work. There was no specific authority of law for this office, but it was created under the general powers conferred on the Secretary; later the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes was recognized in a number of acts. In the meantime the Union Agency had continued, the superintendent being the fiscal officer and the Commissioner looking after allotments and other administrative matters. By the act of August 1, 1914 (38 Stat. L., 598), the superintendent of the agency and the Commissioner were legislated out of office, and provision was made for a Superintendent for the Five Civilized Tribes, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

¹⁴ The agreements with the several tribes are contained in the following acts: Choctaw and Chickasaw, June 28, 1898 (30 Stat. L., 505-513), and July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 641); Seminoles, June 2, 1900 (31 Stat. L., 250); Creeks, June 28, 1898 (30 Stat. L., 514), and March 1, 1901 (31 Stat. L., 861); Cherokees, July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 716).

The Superintendent of the Five Civilized Tribes is also the custodian of all the tribal records of these Indians.

Special Attorney for the Pueblos. The Special Attorney for the Pueblos has charge of the negotiations and litigation pertaining to the land titles of the Pueblo Indians.

Special Commissioner to Negotiate with the Indians. This officer has general advisory duties in connection with the affairs of the Navajoes and Pueblos.

The Board of Indian Commissioners. The Board of Indian Commissioners has no power to direct action in matters connected with Indian affairs, its duties being purely advisory. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs is required by law to consult with the Board in the purchase of supplies (22 Stat. L., 70), and one or more members of the Board generally are present when bids for supplies are opened, and take part in the recommendation for the award of contracts. The Board is empowered by law to "visit and inspect agencies and other branches of the Indian Service, and to inspect goods purchased" (22 Stat. L., 70), and "to investigate all contracts, expenditures, and accounts in connection with the Indian Service" (Rev. Stat., 2042, 17 Stat. L., 186).

During recent years the Board has been more active than formerly in the inspection of field units, the work being divided among its members. In its annual reports to the Secretary of the Interior the Board makes recommendations on the broad problems of Indian administration and also publishes the inspection reports on its individual members. These reports on the several reservations give many side lights on problems of administration that are not available elsewhere.

The Board consists of ten members who are appointed by the President and who receive no compensation. It is authorized to employ a secretary, who need not be a member of the board (37 Stat. L., 521), but at present a member of the Board fills this position. For the fiscal year 1928 the Board had an appropriation of \$11,000 to pay the salaries of its secretary and office employees and the traveling expenses of its members.

CHAPTER IV

PERSONNEL

On June 30, 1926, the employees in the entire service numbered 5,002, classified by the Office of Indian Affairs as follows:

	Number	Total salary
Schools	2,557	\$2,915,820
Agency	1,884	2,190,208
Miscellaneous field	371	722,485
Washington Office	190	369,800
Total	5,002	6,198,313

Appointment. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the Assistant Commissioner, and the Superintendent of the Five Civilized Tribes are appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. All other employees are appointed by the Secretary of the Interior after certification by the Civil Service Commission, except the following, who may be appointed without examination:

Private Secretary to the Commissioner

Attorneys

Indians employed in the Service at large, except those employed as superintendents, teachers, manual training teachers, kindergartners, physicians, matrons, clerks, seamstresses, farmers, and industrial teachers

Special commissioners to negotiate with Indians, as the necessity for their employment may arise

One financial clerk at each agency to act as superintendent during the absence or disability of the superintendent

Contract physicians receiving not more than \$1000 per annum, who may lawfully perform their official duties in connection with their private practice, such employment, however, to be subjected to the approval of the Civil Service Commission

Superintendents of livestock, stockmen, stock detectives, and line riders

Special officers to assist in the suppression of the liquor traffic

Superintendent of the Insane Asylum, Canton, South Dakota

Special agent for the Chippewa Indians of Lake Superior

One Indian Trade Supervisor¹

Clerk to sign under the direction of the Secretary in his name and for him, his approval of all tribal deeds

All employees of the Neopit Lumber Mills on the Menominee Indian Reservation in Wisconsin

¹ Obsolete.

TABLE 4

UTILIZATION OF LANDS AND RATIONS ISSUED—Continued

State and agency	Utilization of land			Value of rations and supplies issued
	Farmed by Indians	Leased for farming or stock raising		
		Allotted land	Unallotted land	
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	
New Mexico—Continued				
Southern Pueblo	8,101	.....	112,920	.....
Zuni	7,000	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota				
Fort Berthold	15,500	255,000	420	.....
Fort Totten	3,996	25,320	.....	213
Standing Rock	15,000	121,923	.....	6,500
Turtle Mountain	6,000	61,789	.....	3,607
North Carolina—Cherokee	4,500	.....	.....	500
Oklahoma				
Cantonment	2,705	54,238	.....	.....
Cheyenne and Arapaho	2,606	66,809	.....	.....
Five Civilized Tribes	b	b	.....	.....
Kiowa	21,258	494,512	.....	.....
Osage	17,955	210,705	.....	.....
Pawnee	1,974	5,000	.....	.....
Ponca	4,226	83,551	1,200	.....
Quapaw	b	b	b	.....
Seger	2,578	59,676	.....	.....
Shawnee	10,844	46,654	.....	.....
Oregon				
Klamath	5,000	54,200	.....	311
Siletz	700	515	.....	145
Umatilla	387	76,311	.....	.....
Warm Springs	6,180	1,322	.....	1,548
South Dakota				
Cheyenne River	5,428	369,777	395,857	7,610
Crow Creek	2,320	53,659	.....	6,663
Flandreau	226	.....	697	950
Pine Ridge	22,400	429,662	.....	37,059
Rosebud	17,073	458,023	.....	14,066
Sisseton	9,662	103,451	.....	.....
Yankton	9,234	40,556	.....	3,495
Utah—Uintah and Ouray	14,477	38,889	97,080	9,451
Washington				
Colville	28,660	40,720	113,650	3,819
Neah Bay	280	.....	.....	452
Tahola	257	.....	.....	1,016
Tulalip	1,991	1,249	.....	476
Yakima	9,320	255,403	429,854	529
Wisconsin				
Grand Rapids	5,000	.....	.....	2,256
Hayward	454	.....	.....	375
Keshena	3,675	.....	.....	2,100
Lac du Flambeau	520	.....	.....	414
Leona	1,240	.....	.....	250
La Pointe	2,875	45	.....	.....
Wyoming—Shoshone	7,423	6,340	.....	6,330

* Figures are for 1926.

b Not reported.

Individual and Tribal Money. Table 5 shows the individual and tribal money of the Indians in the custody of officers of the government. The figures in this table include all tribal money,

TABLE 5

INDIVIDUAL AND TRIBAL FUNDS OF INDIANS, JUNE 30, 1926

States and superintendencies	Individual funds in banks and in hands of superintendents	Balance of tribal funds in Treasury
Total, 1926	\$44,534,746	\$23,541,869
Arizona	142,006	592,691
Camp Verde	2,195	0
Colorado River	6,944	13,874
Fort Apache	1,202	386,590
Fort Mojave	1,323	783
Havasupai	0	0
Hopi	85,000	0
Kaibab .....	.....	11,725
Leupp	0	0
Navajo	3,500	0
Phoenix	2,011	0
Pima	10,556	0
Salt River	1,111	0
San Carlos	5,165	106,481
Sells	0	0
Truxton Canyon .....	.....	72,568
Western Navajo	23,000	670
California	464,862	49,531
Bishop subagency	21,503	0
Fort Bidwell	53,052	0
Fort Yuma	9,673	11,402
Hoopa Valley	30,084	5,017
Mission	550	2,790
Sacramento	350,000	30,322
Colorado: Consolidated Ute	170,837	872,124
Florida: Seminole	0	0
Idaho	410,800	920,098
Coeur d'Alene	146,632	62,401
Fort Hall	47,000	646,815
Fort Lapwai	217,168	210,882
Iowa: Sac and Fox	12,623	171,952
Kansas: Potawatomi	116,020	104,102

TABLE 5
INDIVIDUAL AND TRIBAL FUNDS OF INDIANS—Continued

States and superintendencies	Individual funds in banks and in hands of superintendents	Balance of tribal funds in Treasury
Michigan: Mackinac	33,479	1,668
Minnesota	400,968	6,010,651
Consolidated Chippewas	368,431	5,776,195
Pipestone	11,705	0
Red Lake	20,832	234,456
Mississippi: Choctaw	9,592	0
Montana	514,444	867,479
Blackfeet	21,230	12,596
Crow	239,295	144,809
Flathead	144,867	158,491
Fort Belknap	18,399	71,377
Fort Peck	73,458	476,403
Rocky Boy	0	996
Tongue River	17,195	2,804
Nebraska	330,130	27,630
Winnebago	203,265	24,366
Omaha subagency	126,865	3,264
Nevada	9,363	14,874
Carson	5,000	1,829
Moapa River	2,353	0
Walker River	1,062	1,397
Fallon subagency	290	0
Western Shoshone	659	11,648
New Mexico	105,175	481,838
Albuquerque	358	0
Jicarilla	12,705	234,880
Mescalero	45,430	54,811
Northern Pueblos	0	0
Pueblo Bonito	19,905	0
San Juan	0	191,959
Southern Pueblos	22,796	188
Zuni	3,980	0

TABLE 5
INDIVIDUAL AND TRIBAL FUNDS OF INDIANS—Continued

States and superintendencies	Individual funds in banks and in hands of superintendents	Balance of tribal funds in Treasury
New York Agency	0	51,657
North Carolina (Cherokee)	25,345	0
North Dakota	988,030	384,260
Fort Berthold	551,022	37,283
Fort Totten	55,399	0
Standing Rock	352,663	345,614
Turtle Mountain	27,630	1,363
Wahpeton	1,316	0
Oklahoma	34,643,516	5,668,873
Cantonment	74,862	0
Cheyenne and Arapaho	344,111	96,773
Five Civilized Tribes	13,182,949	638,218
Kiowa	1,500,000	554,863
Osage	16,502,911	4,309,355
Pawnee	515,701	892
Ponca	47,283	14,484
Quapaw	1,938,145	179
Seger	199,379	0
Shawnee	338,175	54,109
Oregon	378,240	618,631
Klamath	255,488	538,621
Salem—		
Siletz subagency	21,842	0
Grand Ronde subagency	1,080	0
Fourth Section allottees	9,158	0
Umatilla	78,907	80,010
Warm Springs	11,764	0
South Dakota	2,933,812	2,443,860
Canton Asylum	1,990	0
Cheyenne River	281,447	1,410,030
Crow Creek	0	59,491
Lower Brule subagency	0	47,702
Flandreau	0	0
Pine Ridge	432,982	500,036
Rosebud	1,692,698	414,520
Sisseton	179,102	4,508
Yankton	345,593	16,573

TABLE 5
INDIVIDUAL AND TRIBAL FUNDS OF INDIANS—Continued

States and superintendencies	Individual funds in banks and in hands of superintendents	Balance of tribal funds in Treasury
Utah: Uintah and Ouray	148,238	310,392
Washington	1,352,730	563,734
Colville	194,281	140,908
Spokane subagency	20,639	40,294
Neah Bay	3,932	147,003
Taholah	280,374	780
Tulalip	476,459	187,662
Yakima	377,045	47,087
Wisconsin	1,286,818	3,018,492
Grand Rapids	21,635	10,564
Hayward	71,561	14,590
Keshena	505,957	2,993,338
Lac du Flambeau	83,061	0
Laona	60,233	0
La Pointe	544,372	0
Wyoming: Shoshone	57,718	367,332

* Red Lake Indians share in part of this fund.

as such money is in the custody of the government only. The individual money includes only that of restricted Indians, and comprises only that accruing from real estate or the share of tribal funds. It does not include any money of patent-in-fee Indians, as such Indians have full control of the proceeds of their real property. Nor does it include any money received by the restricted Indian from wages or the sale of crops.

Reservation Schools and General Data on Education. Data on the reservation boarding and day schools operated by the Indian Service, mission schools, public schools, and the total children enrolled are given in Table 6, more detailed figures for contract mission schools being presented in Table 7 and data for non-reservation government boarding schools in Table 8. The data in Table 6 have been compiled from the Commissioner's annual report for 1926

and from the records of the Office of Indian Affairs. The figures relating to government reservation schools, mission schools, and public schools apply to the schools under the several agencies, regardless of whether the children attending these schools live in the area under a particular agency or in an area under another agency. The last five columns of the table, showing children enrolled, etc., apply to the children who reside in the area under a particular agency, regardless of whether they are in the schools under the agency or in other schools. Therefore, the figures for enrollment in the schools under any agency will not necessarily add to the total children of that agency enrolled in all schools.

Under enrollment is shown the number of children, regardless of the length of time in school. The average attendance in government schools is obtained by dividing the total daily attendance by the number of days the school is in session. The cost as given for government schools includes operation and ordinary maintenance and does not include additions or extensive repairs, the cost of which is defrayed from other appropriations.

The mission schools include contract and non-contract boarding and day schools. No expenditure is made by the government for students in non-contract mission schools, but the tuition of children in contract mission schools is defrayed from tribal funds, the cost of these schools being shown in Table 9.

For public schools average attendance figures are not available, and it is obviously impossible to give data on capacity. The free pupils are those whose parents are taxpayers and are thus entitled to the benefits of the public school system. The pay pupils are children of non-taxpaying Indians, whose tuition is paid by the government.

In the column headed "Children enrolled in schools outside the reservation" are shown the children enrolled in schools of all kinds not on the reservation on which the pupils reside. This includes those at the non-reservation schools as well as at schools on other reservations.

As probably many government boarding schools are overcrowded, the figures for capacity may not indicate capacity according to the best standards.

[223. *Sale of timber on unallotted lands.*] SEC. 7. That the mature living and dead and down timber on unallotted lands of any Indian reservation may be sold under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, and the proceeds from such sales shall be used for the benefit of the Indians of the reservation in such manner as he may direct: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to the States of Minnesota and Wisconsin.

* * * *

SEC. 33. That the provisions of this act shall not apply to the Osage Indians, nor to the Five Civilized Tribes, in Oklahoma . . . (June 25, 1910, 36 Stat. L., 857, 863.)

[224. *Sale of timber on trust allotments.*] SEC. 8. That the timber on any Indian allotment held under trust or other patent containing restrictions on alienations, may be sold by the allottee with the consent of the Secretary of the Interior and the proceeds thereof shall be paid to the allottee or disposed of for his benefit under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

* * * *

SEC. 33. That the provisions of this act shall not apply to the Osage Indians, nor to the Five Civilized Tribes, in Oklahoma . . . (June 25, 1910, 36 Stat. L., 857, 863.)

[225. *Protection of timber.*] That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to protect and preserve, from fire, disease, or the ravages of beetles, or other insects, timber owned by the United States upon the public lands, national parks, national monuments, Indian reservations, or other lands under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior owned by the United States, either directly or in cooperation with other departments of the Federal Government, with States, or with owners of timber; and appropriations are hereby authorized to be made for such purposes. (September 20, 1922, 42 Stat. L., 857.)

MONEY AND TRUST FUNDS.

[226. *Deposit of proceeds of sales of tribal lands.*] SEC. 2093. All moneys received from the sales of lands that have been, or may be hereafter, ceded to the United States by Indian tribes, by treaties providing for the investment or payment to the Indians, parties thereto, of the proceeds of the lands ceded by them, respectively, after deducting the expenses of survey and sale, any sums stipulated to be advanced, and the expenses of fulfilling any engagements contained therein, shall be paid into the Treasury in the same manner that moneys received from the sales of public lands are paid into the Treasury. (Rev. Stat.—January 9, 1837, 5 Stat. L., 135.)

[227. *Proceeds of sale of lands not subject to deduction for expenses of public land service.*] SEC. 10. That no part of the expenses of the public lands service shall be deducted from the proceeds of Indian lands sold through the General Land Office, except as authorized by the treaty or agreement providing for the disposition of the lands. (July 4, 1884, 23 Stat. L., 98.)

[228. *Deposit of proceeds from surplus coal lands.*] SEC. 4. That the net proceeds derived from the sale and entry of such surplus [coal] lands in conformity with the provisions of this act shall be paid into the Treasury of

the United States to the credit of the same fund under the same conditions and limitations as are or may be prescribed by law for the disposition of the proceeds arising from the disposal of other surplus lands in such Indian reservation: *Provided*, That the provisions of this act shall not apply to the lands of the Five Civilized Tribes of Indians in Oklahoma. (February 27, 1917, 39 Stat. L., 945.)

[229. *Use of money paid for surplus lands.*] SEC. 5. . . . And the sums agreed to be paid by the United States as purchase money for any portion of any such reservation shall be held in the Treasury of the United States for the sole use of the tribe or tribes of Indians; to whom such reservations belonged; and the same, with interest thereon at three per cent per annum, shall be at all times subject to appropriation by Congress for the education and civilization of such tribe or tribes of Indians or the members thereof. . . . (February 8, 1887, 24 Stat. L., 389.)

[230. *Payment to Indians for lands opened to settlement.*] That all settlers under the homestead laws of the United States upon the agricultural public lands, which have already been opened to settlement, acquired prior to the passage of this act by treaty or agreement from the various Indian tribes, who have resided or shall hereafter reside upon the tract entered in good faith for the period required by existing law, shall be entitled to a patent for the land so entered upon the payment to the local land officers of the usual and customary fees, and no other or further charge of any kind whatsoever shall be required from such settler to entitle him to a patent for the land covered by his entry: *Provided*, That the right to commute any such entry and pay for said lands in the option of any such settler and in the time and at the prices now fixed by existing laws shall remain in full force and effect: *Provided, however*, That all sums of money so released which if not released would belong to any Indian tribe shall be paid to such Indian tribe by the United States, and that in the event that the proceeds of the annual sales of the public lands shall not be sufficient to meet the payments heretofore provided for agricultural colleges and experimental stations by an Act of Congress, approved August 30, 1890, for the more complete endowment and support of the colleges for the benefit of agricultural and mechanic arts, established under the provisions of an Act of Congress, approved July 2, 1862, such deficiency shall be paid by the United States: *And provided further*, That no lands shall be herein included on which the United States Government had made valuable improvements, or lands that have been sold at public auction by said Government. (May 17, 1900, 31 Stat. L., 179.)

[231. *Investments required by treaties.*] SEC. 2095. All investments of stock, that are or may be required by treaties with the Indians, shall be made under the direction of the President; and special accounts of the funds under such treaties shall be kept at the Treasury, and statements thereof be annually laid before Congress. (Rev. Stat.—January 9, 1837, 5 Stat. L., 135.)

[232. *Investment of proceeds of lands.*] SEC. 2096. The Secretary of the Interior shall invest in a manner which shall be, in his judgment, most safe and beneficial for the fund, all moneys that may be received under treaties containing stipulations for the payment to the Indians, annually, of interest upon the proceeds of the lands ceded by them; and he shall make no investment of such moneys, or of any portion, at a lower rate of interest than five per centum per annum. (Rev. Stat.—January 9, 1837, 5 Stat. L., 135.)

[233. *Custody of stocks or bonds held in trust for tribes.*] That all stocks, bonds, or other securities or evidences of indebtedness now held by the Secretary of the Interior in trust for the benefit of certain Indian tribes, shall, within thirty days from the passage of this act, be transferred to the Treasurer of the United States, who shall become the custodian thereof, and it shall be the duty of said Treasurer to collect all interest falling due on said bonds, stocks, etc., and deposit the same in the Treasury of the United States, and to issue certificates of deposit therefor, in favor of the Secretary of the Interior, as trustee for various Indian tribes. And the Treasurer of the United States shall also become the custodian of all bonds and stocks which may be purchased for the benefit of any Indian tribe or tribes, . . . and shall make all purchases and sales of bonds and stocks authorized by treaty-stipulations or by acts of Congress when requested so to do by the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall in any manner impair or affect the supervisory and appellate powers and duties in regard to Indian affairs which may now be vested in the Secretary of the Interior as trustee for various Indian tribes, except as to the custody of said bonds and the collection of interest thereon as hereinbefore mentioned. (June 10, 1876, 19 Stat. L., 58.)

[234. *Deposit of money in Treasury in lieu of investment.*] That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to deposit, in the Treasury of the United States, any and all sums . . . received by him, as Secretary of the Interior and trustee of various Indian tribes, on account of the redemption of United States bonds, or other stocks and securities belonging to the Indian trust fund, and all sums received on account of sales of Indian trust lands, and the sales of stocks lately purchased for temporary investment, whenever he is of the opinion that the best interests of the Indians will be promoted by such deposits, in lieu of investments; and the United States shall pay interest semiannually, from the date of deposit of any and all such sums in the United States Treasury, at the rate per annum stipulated by treaties or prescribed by law, and such payments shall be made in the usual manner, as each may become due, without further appropriation by Congress. (April 1, 1880, 21 Stat. L., 70.)

[235. *Division of tribal funds; deposit and investment of tribal and individual money.*] Sec. 28. That the Secretary of the Interior . . . is authorized, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to withdraw from the United States Treasury and segregate the common, or community funds of any Indian tribe which . . . may be held in trust by the United States, and which are susceptible of segregation, so as to credit an equal share to each and every recognized member of the tribe except those whose pro rata shares have already been withdrawn under existing law, and to deposit the funds so segregated in banks to be selected by him, in the State or States in which the tribe is located, subject to withdrawal for payment to the individual owners or expenditure for their benefit under the regulations governing the use of other individual Indian moneys. The said Secretary is also authorized, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to withdraw from the Treasury and deposit in banks in the State or States in which the tribe is located to the credit of the respective tribes, such common, or community, trust funds as are not susceptible of segregation as aforesaid, and on which the United States is not obligated by law to pay interest at higher rates than can be procured

from the banks: *Provided*, That no tribal or individual Indian money shall be deposited in any bank until the bank shall have agreed to pay interest thereon at a reasonable rate and shall have furnished an acceptable bond or collateral security therefor, and United States bonds may be furnished as collateral security for either tribal or individual funds so deposited, in lieu of surety bonds: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Interior, if he deems it advisable and for the best interest of the Indians, may invest the trust funds of any tribe or individual Indian in United States Government bonds: *And provided further*, That any part of tribal funds required for support of schools or pay of tribal officers shall be excepted from segregation or deposit as herein authorized and the same shall be expended for the purposes aforesaid: *Provided, however*, That the funds of any tribe shall not be segregated until the final rolls of said tribe are complete: *And provided further*, That the foregoing shall not apply to the funds of the Five Civilized Tribes, or the Osage Tribe of Indians, in the State of Oklahoma, but the funds of such tribes and individual members thereof shall be deposited in the banks of Oklahoma or in the United States Treasury and may be secured by the deposit of United States bonds. (May 25, 1918, 40 Stat. L., 591.)

[236. *Preparation of final roll.*] That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized, wherever in his discretion such action would be for the best interest of the Indians, to cause a final roll to be made of the membership of any Indian tribe; such rolls shall contain the ages and quantum of Indian blood, when approved by the said Secretary are hereby declared to constitute the legal membership of the respective tribes for the purpose of segregating the tribal funds as provided in section 28 of the Indian Appropriation Act approved May 25, 1918 (Fortieth Statutes at Large, pages 591 and 592), and shall be conclusive both as to ages and quantum of Indian blood: *Provided*, That the foregoing shall not apply to the Five Civilized Tribes or to the Osage Tribe of Indians, or to the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota, or the Menominee Indians of Wisconsin. (June 30, 1919, 41 Stat. L., 9.)

[237. *Distribution of tribal funds to competent Indians.*] That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized, in his discretion, from time to time, to designate any individual Indian belonging to any tribe or tribes whom he may deem to be capable of managing his or her affairs, and he may cause to be apportioned and allotted to any such Indian his or her pro rata share of any tribal or trust funds on deposit in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the tribe or tribes of which said Indian is a member, and the amount so apportioned and allotted shall be placed to the credit of such Indian upon the books of the Treasury, and the same shall thereupon be subject to the order of such Indian: *Provided*, That no apportionment or allotment shall be made to any Indian until such Indian has first made an application therefor: *Provided further*, That the Secretaries of the Interior and of the Treasury are directed to withhold from such apportionment and allotment a sufficient sum of the said Indian funds as may be necessary or required to pay any existing claims against said Indians that may be pending for settlement by judicial determination in the Court of Claims or in the executive departments of the Government, at time of such apportionment and allotment. (March 2, 1907, 34 Stat. L., 1221.)

[238. *Distribution of tribal funds to helpless Indians.*] SEC. 2. That the pro rata share of any Indian who is mentally or physically incapable of managing his or her own affairs may be withdrawn from the Treasury in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior and expended for the benefit of such Indian under such rules, regulations, and conditions as the said Secretary may prescribe: *Provided*, That said funds of any Indian shall not be withdrawn from the Treasury until needed by the Indian and upon his application and when approved by the Secretary of the Interior. (March 2, 1907, 34 Stat. L., 1221, as reenacted May 18, 1916, 39 Stat. L., 128.)

[239. *Payment of taxes from share of allottee in tribal funds.*] In any case where the restrictions as to alienation have been removed with respect to any Indian allottee, or as to any portion of the lands of any Indian allottee, and such allottee as an individual, or as a member of any tribe, has an interest in any fund held by the United States beyond the amount by law chargeable to such Indian or tribe on account of advances, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs is authorized, prior to the date at which any penalties for the non-payment of taxes would accrue under the laws of the State or Territory in which such land is situated, to pay such taxes and charge the amount thereof to such allottee, to be deducted from the share of such allottee in the final distribution or payment to him from such fund: *Provided*, That no such payment shall be made by said Commissioner where it is in excess of the amount which will ultimately be due said allottee. (March 1, 1907, 34 Stat. L., 1016.)

[240. *Use of proceeds of products of reservations.*] The proceeds of all pasturage and sales of timber, coal, or other product of any Indian reservation, except those of the Five Civilized Tribes, and not the result of the labor of any member of such tribe, shall be covered into the Treasury for the benefit of such tribe under such regulations as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe; and the Secretary shall report his action in detail to Congress at its next session.⁷⁸ (March 3, 1883, 22 Stat. L., 590.)

[241.] That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to use the money which has been or may hereafter be covered into the Treasury under the provisions of the act approved March 3, 1883, and which is carried on the books of that Department under the caption of "Indian moneys, proceeds of labor," for the benefit of the several tribes on whose account said money was covered in, in such way and for such purposes as in his discretion he may think best, and shall make annually a detailed report thereof to Congress.⁷⁹ (March 2, 1887, 24 Stat. L., 463.)

[242.] That hereafter all miscellaneous revenues derived from Indian reservations, agencies, and schools, which are not required by existing law to be otherwise disposed of, shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States under the caption "Indian moneys, proceeds of labor," and are hereby made available for expenditure, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, for the benefit of the Indian tribes, agencies, and schools on whose behalf they are collected, subject, however, to the limitations as to tribal funds, imposed by Section 27 of the act of May 18, 1916 (Thirty-ninth Statutes at Large, page 159).⁸⁰

⁷⁸ See also Entry 242.

⁷⁹ See also next entry.

⁸⁰ See next entry.

SEC. 2. The act of March 3, 1883 (Twenty-second Statutes at Large, page 590) [Entry 240], and the act of March 2, 1887 (Twenty-fourth Statutes at Large, page 463) [Entry 241], are hereby amended in accordance with the foregoing. (May 17, 1926, 44 Stat. L., 560.)

[243. *Restrictions on expenditure from tribal funds.*] SEC. 27. . . . That hereafter no money shall be expended from Indian tribal funds without specific appropriation by Congress except as follows: Equalization of allotments, education of Indian children in accordance with existing law, per capita and other payments, all of which are continued in full force and effect: *Provided*, That this shall not change existing law with reference to the Five Civilized Tribes. (May 18, 1916, 39 Stat. L., 159.)

[244. *Use of tribal funds to purchase insurance.*] That hereafter the funds of any tribe of Indians under the control of the United States may be used for payments of insurance premiums for protection of the property of the tribe against fire, theft, tornado, hail, earthquake, and other elements and forces of nature. (April 13, 1926, 44 Stat. L., 242.)

[245. *Moneys due incompetents or orphans.*] SEC. 2108. The Secretary of the Interior is directed to cause settlements to be made with all persons appointed by Indian councils to receive moneys due to incompetent or orphan Indians, and to require all moneys found due to such incompetent or orphan Indians to be returned to the Treasury; and all moneys so returned shall bear interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, until paid by order of the Secretary of the Interior to those entitled to the same. No money shall be paid to any person appointed by any Indian council to receive moneys due to incompetent or orphan Indians, but the same shall remain in the Treasury of the United States until ordered to be paid by the Secretary to those entitled to receive the same, and shall bear six per centum interest until so paid. (Rev. Stat.—July 5, 1862, 12 Stat. L., 529.)

[246. *Proceeds of trust lands not liable for debts.*] That no money accruing from any lease or sale of lands held in trust by the United States for any Indian shall become liable for the payment of any debt of, or claim against, such Indian contracted or arising during such trust period, or, in case of a minor, during his minority, except with the approval and consent of the Secretary of the Interior. (June 21, 1906, 34 Stat. L., 327.)

[247. *Interest on moneys held for minors.*] That the shares of money due minor Indians as their proportion of the proceeds from the sale of ceded or tribal Indian lands, whenever such shares have been, or shall hereafter be, withheld from their parents, legal guardians, or others, and retained in the United States Treasury by direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall draw interest at the rate of three per centum per annum, unless otherwise provided for, from the period when such proceeds have been or shall be distributed per capita among the members of the tribe of which such minor is a member; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to allow interest on such unpaid amounts belonging to said minors as shall be certified by the Secretary of the Interior as entitled to draw interest under this act. (June 21, 1906, 34 Stat. L., 327.)

[248. *Deposit of money in banks.*] That hereafter any United States Indian agent, superintendent, or other disbursing agent of the Indian Service may deposit Indian moneys, individual or tribal, coming into his hands as custodian, in such national bank or banks as he may select: *Provided*, That the bank or banks so selected by him shall first execute to said disbursing agent a bond, with approved surety, in such an amount as will properly safeguard the funds to be deposited. Such bond shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. (April 30, 1908, 35 Stat. L., 73.)

[249.] . . . That . . . any United States Indian agent, superintendent, or other disbursing agent of the Indian Service may deposit Indian moneys, individual or tribal, coming into his hands as custodian, in such bank or banks as he may select: *And provided further*, That the bank or banks so selected by him shall first execute to the said disbursing agent a bond, with approved surety, in such amount as will properly safeguard the funds to be deposited. Such bonds shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

* * * *

SEC. 33. That the provisions of this act shall not apply to the Osage Indians, nor to the Five Civilized Tribes, in Oklahoma . . . (June 25, 1910, 36 Stat. L., 856, 863.)

[250. *Payments per capita to individual Indians.*] That any sums of money hereafter to be paid per capita to individual Indians shall be paid to the said Indians by an officer of the Government designated by the Secretary of the Interior. (June 10, 1896, 29 Stat. L., 336.)

[251. *Payments in satisfaction of judgments.*] SEC. 28. Hereafter payments to Indians made from moneys appropriated by Congress in satisfaction of the judgment of any court shall be made under the direction of the officers of the Interior Department charged by law with the supervision of Indian affairs, and all such payments shall be accounted for to the Treasury in conformity with law. (March 3, 1911, 36 Stat. L., 1077.)

[252. *Estimates of tribal funds.*] SEC. 27. On the first Monday in December, nineteen hundred and seventeen, and annually thereafter, the Secretary of the Treasury shall transmit to the Speaker of the House of Representatives estimates of the amounts of the receipts to, and expenditures which the Secretary of the Interior recommends to be made for the benefit of the Indians from, all tribal funds of Indians for the ensuing fiscal year; and such statement shall show (first) the total amounts estimated to be received from any and all sources whatsoever, which will be placed to the credit of each tribe of Indians, in trust or otherwise, at the close of the ensuing fiscal year, (second) an analysis showing the amounts which the Federal Government is directed and required by treaty stipulations and agreements to expend from each of said funds or from the Federal Treasury, giving references to the existing treaty or agreement or statute, (third) the amounts which the Secretary of the Interior recommends to be spent from each of the tribal funds held in trust or otherwise, and the purpose for which said amounts are to be expended, and said statement shall show the amounts which he recommends to be disbursed (a) for per capita payments in money to the Indians, (b) for salaries or compensation of officers and employees, (c) for compensation of counsel and attorney fees, and (d) for support and civilization: . . . (May 18, 1916, 39 Stat. L., 158.)

[253. *Statement of fiscal affairs of Indian tribes.*] SEC. 27. Annually, on the first Monday in December, the Secretary of the Interior shall transmit to the Speaker of the House of Representatives a statement of the fiscal affairs of all Indian tribes for whose benefit expenditures from either public or tribal funds shall have been made by any officer, clerk, or employee in the Interior Department during the preceding fiscal year; and such statement shall show (1) the total amount of all moneys, from whatever source derived, standing to the credit of each tribe of Indians, in trust or otherwise, at the close of such fiscal year; (2) an analysis of such credits, by funds, showing how and when they were created, whether by treaty stipulation, agreement, or otherwise; (3) the total amount of disbursements from public or trust funds made on account of each tribe of Indians for such fiscal year; and (4) an analysis of such disbursements showing the amounts disbursed (a) for per capita payments in money to Indians, (b) for salaries or compensation of officers and employees, (c) for compensation of counsel and attorney's fees, and (d) for support and civilization. (March 3, 1911, 36 Stat. L., 1077.)

ANNUITY PAYMENTS UNDER TREATY STIPULATIONS AND DISTRIBUTION OF SUPPLIES.

[254. *Payment of annuities in coin.*] SEC. 2081. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to pay in coin such of the annuities as by the terms of any treaty of the United States with any Indian tribe are required to be paid in coin. (Rev. Stat.—March 3, 1865, 13 Stat. L., 561.)

[255. *Payment of annuities in goods.*] SEC. 2082. The President may, at the request of any Indian tribe, to which an annuity is payable in money, cause the same to be paid in goods. . . . (Rev. Stat.—June 30, 1834, 4 Stat. L., 737.)

[256. *Methods of paying annuities.*] SEC. 2086. The payment of all moneys and the distribution of all goods stipulated to be furnished to any Indians, or tribe of Indians, shall be made in one of the following ways, as the President or the Secretary of the Interior may direct:

First. To the chiefs of a tribe, for the tribe.

Second. In cases where the imperious interest of the tribe or the individuals intended to be benefited, or any treaty stipulation, requires the intervention of an agency, then to such person as the tribe shall appoint to receive such moneys or goods; or if several persons be appointed, then upon the joint order or receipt of such persons.

Third. To the heads of the families and to the individuals entitled to participate in the moneys or goods.

Fourth. By consent of the tribe, such moneys or goods may be applied directly, under such regulations, not inconsistent with treaty stipulations, as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, to such purposes as will best promote the happiness and prosperity of the members of the tribe, and will encourage able-bodied Indians in the habits of industry and peace. (Rev. Stat.—June 30, 1834, 4 Stat. L., 737; March 3, 1847, 9 Stat. L., 203; Aug. 30, 1852, 10 Stat. L., 56; July 15, 1870, 16 Stat. L., 360.)

[257.] SEC. 2090. Whenever goods and merchandise are delivered to the chiefs of a tribe, for the tribe, such goods and merchandise shall be turned over by the agent or superintendent of such tribe to the chiefs in bulk, and in

GENERAL SUPPORT AND CIVILIZATION

For general support and civilization of Indians, including pay of employees, \$900,000: *Provided*, That a report shall be made to Congress on the first Monday of December, 1928, by the Superintendent for the Five Civilized Tribes through the Secretary of the Interior, showing in detail the expenditure of all moneys from this appropriation on behalf of the said Five Civilized Tribes.

For general support and civilization of Indians, including pay of employees in accordance with treaty stipulations named, in not to exceed the following amounts respectively:

For the Cœur d'Alenes, in Idaho: For pay of blacksmith, carpenter, and physician, and purchase of medicines (article 11, agreement ratified March 3, 1891), \$4360;

For fulfilling treaty stipulations with the Bannocks, in Idaho: For pay of physician, teacher, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith (article 10, treaty of July 3, 1868), \$6660;

For fulfilling treaties with Crows, Montana: For pay of physician, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith (article 10, treaty of May 7, 1868), and second blacksmith (article 8, same treaty), \$6380;

For support and civilization of the Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes (agreement with the Sioux Indians, approved February 28, 1877), including Northern Cheyennes removed from Pine Ridge Agency to Tongue River, Montana, and for pay of physician, two teachers, two carpenters, one miller, two farmers, a blacksmith, and engineer (article 7, treaty of May 10, 1868), \$80,000;

For fulfilling treaties with Pawnees, Oklahoma: For perpetual annuity, to be paid in cash to the Pawnees (article 3, agreement of November 23, 1892), \$30,000; for support of two manual-labor schools (article 3, treaty of September 24, 1857), \$11,000; for pay of one farmer, two blacksmiths, one miller, one engineer and apprentices, and two teachers (article 4, same treaty), \$7300; for purchase of iron and steel and other necessaries for the shops (article 4, same treaty), \$500; for pay of physician and purchase of medicines, \$1200; in all, \$50,000;

For support of Quapaws, Oklahoma: For education (article 3, treaty of May 13, 1833), \$1000; for blacksmith and assistants, and tools, iron, and steel for blacksmith shop (same article and treaty), \$1040 in all, \$2040: *Provided*, That the President of the United States shall certify the same to be for the best interests of the Indians;

For support of Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota: For pay of five teachers, one physician, one carpenter, one miller, one engineer, two farmers, and one blacksmith (article 13, treaty of April 29, 1868), \$14,400; for pay of second blacksmith, and furnishing iron, steel, and other material (article 8 of same treaty), \$1600; for pay of additional employees of the several agencies for the Sioux in Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota, \$134,426; for subsistence of the Sioux and for purposes of their civilization (act of February 28, 1877), \$214,574: *Provided*, That this sum shall include transportation of supplies from the termination of railroad or steamboat transportation, and in this service Indians shall be employed whenever practicable; in all, \$365,000.

For support and civilization of Confederated Bands of Utes: For pay of two carpenters, two millers, two farmers, and two blacksmiths (article 15, treaty of March 2, 1868), \$9660; for pay of two teachers (same article and

treaty), \$2400; for purchase of iron and steel and the necessary tools for blacksmith shop (article 9, same treaty), \$220; for annual amount for the purchase of beef, mutton, wheat flour, beans, and potatoes, or other necessary articles of food and clothing, and farming equipment (article 12, same treaty), \$23,760; for pay of employees at the several Ute agencies, \$19,000; in all, \$55,040;

For support of Spokanes in Washington (article 6 of agreement with said Indians, dated March 18, 1887, ratified by act of July 13, 1892), \$1320;

For support of Shoshones in Wyoming: For pay of physician, teacher, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith (article 10, treaty of July 3, 1868), \$6000; for pay of second blacksmith, and such iron and steel and other materials as may be required, as per article 8, same treaty, \$1240; in all, \$7240;

In all, for treaty stipulations, not to exceed \$579,540.

For expenses incident to the administration of the restricted or trust property of Indians under the Quapaw Indian Agency, \$15,000, reimbursable to the United States, as provided in the act of February 14, 1920 (Forty-first Statutes at Large, page 415).

For support and civilization of Indians under the jurisdiction of the following agencies, to be paid from the funds held by the United States in trust for the respective tribes, in not to exceed the following sums, respectively:

Arizona: Colorado River, \$4500; Fort Apache, \$125,000; Fort Mojave, \$1000; Kaibab, \$2000; Pima, \$800; Salt River, \$300; San Carlos, \$74,000; Truxton Canyon, \$30,000; in all, \$237,600;

California: Round Valley, \$5000; Tule River, \$200; in all, \$5200;

Colorado: Consolidated Ute (Southern Ute, \$5000; Ute Mountain, \$14,500), \$19,500;

Idaho: Cœur d'Alene, \$16,000; Fort Hall, \$25,000; Fort Lapwai, \$14,000; in all, \$55,000;

Iowa: Sac and Fox, \$1800;

Kansas: Kickapoo, \$1500; Pottawatomie, \$2800; in all, \$4300;

Michigan: Mackinac, \$200;

Minnesota: Consolidated Chippewa, \$1000; Red Lake, \$60,000, payable out of trust funds of Red Lake Indians; in all, \$61,000;

Montana: Blackfeet, \$2000; Flathead, \$40,000; Fort Belknap, \$20,000; Fort Peck, \$10,000; Tongue River, \$15,000; Rocky Boy, \$5000; in all, \$92,000; Nebraska: Omaha, \$1000;

Nevada: Carson (Fort McDermitt, \$300; Pyramid Lake, \$5000), \$5300; Walker River (Paiute, \$200; Walker River, \$200; Summit Lake, \$200), \$600; Western Shoshone, \$16,000; in all, \$21,900;

New Mexico: Jicarilla, \$80,000; Mescalero, \$55,000; Navajo, \$100,000, to be apportioned among the several Navajo jurisdictions in Arizona and New Mexico; in all, \$235,000;

North Dakota: Fort Berthold, \$5000; Standing Rock, \$59,000; in all, \$64,000;

Oklahoma: Ponca (Otoe, \$1000; Ponca, \$2500; Tonkawa, \$700), \$4200; Sac and Fox, \$3000; Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache, \$50,500; Cheyennes and Arapahoes, \$30,000; in all, \$87,700;

Oregon: Klamath, \$164,000; Umatilla, \$9800; Warm Springs, \$30,000; in all, \$203,800;

South Dakota: Cheyenne River, \$90,000; Pine Ridge, \$500; Lower Brule, \$5000; Rosebud, \$10,000; in all, \$105,500;

Utah: Goshute (Goshute, \$3500; Paiute, \$600; Skull Valley, \$1000), \$5100; Uintah and Ouray, \$15,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$500 of this amount may be used to pay part of the expenses of the State Experimental Farm, located near Fort Duchesne, Utah, within the Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation; in all, \$20,100;

Washington: Colville, \$30,000; Neah Bay, \$5000; Puyallup, \$3000; Spokane, \$19,000; Taholah (Quinaielt), \$11,000; Yakima, \$35,000; in all, \$103,000;

Wisconsin: Lac du Flambeau, \$1200; Keshena, \$35,000; in all, \$36,200;

Wyoming: Shoshone, \$80,000;

In all, not to exceed \$1,434,800.

For promoting civilization and self-support among the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota, \$150,000, to be paid from the principal sum on deposit to the credit of said Indians, arising under Section 7 of the act entitled "An act for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota," approved January 14, 1889, to be used exclusively for the purposes following: Not exceeding \$47,000 of this amount may be expended for general agency purposes; not exceeding \$10,000 may be expended, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in aiding in the construction, equipment, and maintenance of additional public schools in connection with and under the control of the public-school system of the State of Minnesota, said additional school buildings to be located at places contiguous to Indian children who are now without proper public-school facilities; not exceeding \$15,000 may be expended in aiding indigent Chippewa Indians upon the condition that any funds used in support of a member of the tribe shall be reimbursed out of and become a lien against any individual property of which such member may now or hereafter become seized or possessed, and the Secretary of the Interior shall annually transmit to Congress at the commencement of each regular session a complete and detailed statement of such expenditures, the two preceding requirements not to apply to any old, infirm, or indigent Indian, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior; not exceeding \$78,000 may be expended for the support of the Indian hospitals.

For the expenses of per capita payments to the enrolled members of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes of Indians, \$5000, to be paid from the funds held by the United States in trust for said Indians.

For the current fiscal year, money may be expended from the tribal funds of the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, and Seminole Tribes for equalization of allotments, per capita, and other payments authorized by law to individual members of the respective tribes, salaries and contingent expenses of the governor of the Chickasaw Nation and chief of the Choctaw Nation and one mining trustee for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations at salaries at the rate heretofore paid for the said governor and said chief and \$2000 for the said mining trustee, and the chief of the Creek Nation at a salary not to exceed \$600 per annum, and one attorney each for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes employed under contract approved by the President under existing law: *Provided further*, That the expenses of any of the above-named officials shall not exceed \$2500 per annum each for chiefs and governor except in the case of tribal attorneys whose expenses shall be determined and limited by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, not to exceed \$4000 each.

For the support of the Osage Agency, including repairs to buildings, and pay of tribal officers, the tribal attorney and his stenographer, and employees of said agency, \$165,000, to be paid from the funds held by the United States in trust for the Osage Tribe of Indians in Oklahoma.

For necessary expenses in connection with oil and gas production on the Osage Reservation, including salaries of employees, rent of quarters for employees, traveling expenses, printing, telegraphing and telephoning, and purchase, repair, and operation of automobiles, \$72,000, to be paid from the funds held by the United States in trust for the Osage Tribe of Indians in Oklahoma.

For expenses incurred in connection with visits to Washington, District of Columbia, by the Osage Tribal Council and other members of said tribe, when duly authorized or approved by the Secretary of the Interior, \$10,000, to be paid from the funds held by the United States in trust for the Osage Tribe.

The sum of \$125,000 is hereby appropriated out of the principal funds to the credit of the Confederated Bands of Ute Indians, the sum of \$70,000 of said amount for the benefit of the Ute Mountain (formerly Navajo Springs) Band of said Indians in Colorado, and the sum of \$25,000 of said amount for the Uintah, White River, and Uncompahgre Bands of Ute Indians in Utah, and the sum of \$30,000 of said amount for the Southern Ute Indians in Colorado, which sums shall be charged to said bands, and the Secretary of the Interior is also authorized to withdraw from the Treasury the accrued interest to and including June 30, 1927, on the funds of the said Confederated Bands of Ute Indians appropriated under the act of March 4, 1913 (Thirty-seventh Statutes at Large, page 934), and to expend or distribute the same for the purpose of promoting civilization and self-support among the said Indians, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior shall report to Congress, on the first Monday in December, 1928, a detailed statement as to all moneys expended as provided for herein: *Provided further*, That none of the funds in this paragraph shall be expended on road construction unless, wherever practicable, preference shall be given to Indians in the employment of labor on all roads constructed from the sums herein appropriated from the funds of the Confederated Bands of Utes.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

For the construction and repair of roads and bridges on the Red Lake Indian Reservation, including the purchase of material, equipment, and supplies, and the employment of labor, \$9000, to be paid from the funds held by the United States in trust for the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota: *Provided*, That Indian labor shall be employed as far as practicable.

ANNUITIES AND PER CAPITA PAYMENTS

For fulfilling treaties with Senecas of New York: For permanent annuity in lieu of interest on stock (act of February 19, 1831), \$6000.

For fulfilling treaties with Six Nations of New York: For permanent annuity, in clothing and other useful articles (article 6, treaty of November 11, 1794), \$4500.

For fulfilling treaties with Choctaws, Oklahoma: For permanent annuity (article 2, treaty of November 16, 1805, and article 13, treaty of June 22, 1855), \$3000; for permanent annuity for support of light horsemen (article 13, treaty of October 18, 1820, and article 13, treaty of June 22, 1855), \$600; for permanent annuity for support of blacksmith (article 6, treaty of October 18,

small at present. Many of the payments under treaties were for a time certain, which has expired, while others have been commuted by a cash payment or by placing the capital sum in the Treasury to the credit of the Indians. These appropriations are all made from government funds. Under this classification has also been placed appropriations made in conformity with agreements.

A gratuity appropriation is not based on any specific treaty or agreement, but in recognition of the general duty of the government toward the Indians, to improve their social, physical, or economic condition. All gratuity appropriations are from government funds.

Appropriations from tribal funds are made whenever Congress believes that the Indians should pay for the services rendered. The money is taken from the funds in the Treasury to the credit of the particular tribe, and the appropriations do not involve the expenditure of government money.

A reimbursable appropriation is an advance by the United States of money which is to be returned whenever the Indians have funds to their credit. In some cases, such as the appropriation for the expense of selling Indian land, the money may be repaid in a year or two. In other cases the time of repayment is indefinite, as the appropriation is made reimbursable, with the expectation that some day the Indians will have sufficient funds therefor.

The reservation receipts from the sale of the reservation products are available for expenditure for certain purposes under general authority granted to the Secretary of the Interior. They are carried on the books of the Treasury under the designation "Indian moneys, proceeds of labor." The published reports do not show for the several reservations the receipts or expenditures of these moneys, and no figures for this class of appropriation are given in the tables that follow:

The Office of Indian Affairs does not publish any complete classified statement of expenditures. Beginning with the fiscal year 1911 there has been published each year a statement of the fiscal affairs of Indian tribes, in the form prescribed by the act of March 3, 1911 (36 Stat. L., 1077), which gives the following data:

1. The total amount of all moneys from whatever source derived, standing to the credit of each tribe
2. Reference to the acts creating such credits

3. Disbursements according to the following classification
 - a. Per capita payments
 - b. Salaries of officers and employees
 - c. Compensation of counsel and attorneys' fees
 - d. Support and civilization

This statement, which is in the form prescribed by law, is incomplete in that it shows only the expenditures for the benefit of particular tribes, and does not include such general expenditures as those for nonreservation schools. As regards the expenditures that are shown, no differentiation is made between those from gratuity appropriations, accumulated tribal funds, or current reservation receipts. The classification of expenditures is limited to four classes, only two of which, "salaries" and "support and civilization" apply to current operation. The classification "support and civilization" evidently includes practically all expenditures for education, except nonreservation schools, medical relief, and social and industrial work. The classification "salaries" should also be a subdivision of "support and civilization," as all the employees of the Indian Service are engaged in this work.

The specific titles of appropriation number about three hundred, and it has not seemed advisable to give figures on each one, as has been the practice in other monographs published by the Institute. In the table on pages 518 to 532 there are given for the fiscal years 1903, 1913, 1923, and 1928, first the general appropriations which are available in all states where the Indian Service operates, and second, the total of the local appropriations for each state, classified according to the kind of appropriations described above and further subdivided by objects, according to the following outline:

Treaty Stipulations ¹
Annuities
Pay of employees
Support and civilization
Education
Other purposes
Total
Gratuities
Support and civilization
Education
Hospital
Irrigation and water supply

¹ Including also appropriations made in conformity with the provisions of agreements.

class except treaty stipulations, which was practically stationary. The largest increase was in the use of tribal funds which showed a gain of almost \$2,000,000, or approximately half the increase; the amount in 1923 and 1928 being about five times that appropriated for the fiscal year 1913. Other increases were approximately as follows: General gratuity appropriations, \$1,000,000, due largely to the increased compensation paid to employees; local gratuities, \$600,000, and reimbursables, \$700,000.

Tribal funds, or the money of the Indians, were used for 3 per cent of the appropriations in the fiscal year 1903, for 5 per cent in the fiscal year 1913, for 18 per cent in the fiscal year 1923, and for 15 per cent in the fiscal year 1928.

TABLE 1

SUMMARY OF ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS BY CLASSES OF APPROPRIATION AND PURPOSES OF EXPENDITURE

Classes and purposes	Fiscal years			
	1903	1913	1923	1928
Treaty stipulations—Local appropriations				
Annuities	\$187,617.51	\$44,100.00	\$44,100.00	\$44,100.00
Pay of employees	176,248.99	151,220.00	155,220.00	216,266.00
Support and civilization ..	1,290,162.47	466,000.00	375,260.00	319,654.00
Education	261,958.72	221,200.00	321,000.00	322,000.00
Commutation of annuity ..	999,368.00	.....	10,000.00	10,000.00
Purchase of land .....	.....	66,000.00	1,040.00	1,040.00
Other purposes	1,510.00	1,040.00	1,040.00	1,040.00
Total	\$2,916,865.69	\$949,560.00	\$906,620.00	\$913,060.00
Gratuities				
General appropriations				
Education	\$1,538,500.00	*\$1,502,000.00	*\$1,760,000.00	\$2,744,700.00
Irrigation and water supply	150,000.00	335,700.00	^b	^b
Other purposes	886,360.00	2,090,694.86	3,080,650.00	2,885,500.00
Total	\$2,574,860.00	\$3,928,394.86	\$4,840,650.00	\$5,630,200.00
Local appropriations				
Support and civilization..	\$895,000.00	\$684,846.00	\$643,200.00	.....
Education	1,971,220.00	2,030,355.00	2,375,875.00	3,380,000.00
Hospitals	25,000.00	45,000.00	358,500.00	643,500.00
Expenses of Commission in connection with affairs of the Five Tribes	310,000.00	215,000.00	230,000.00	.....
Irrigation and water supply .....	.....	65,000.00	29,000.00	28,500.00
Other purposes	325,725.00	100,640.00	20,500.00	54,300.00
Total	\$3,526,945.00	\$3,140,841.00	\$3,657,075.00	\$4,106,300.00

TABLE 1

SUMMARY OF ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued

Classes and purposes	Fiscal years			
	1903	1913	1923	1928
Reimbursable				
General appropriations				
Irrigation and water supply	^c	^c	\$74,250.00	\$80,850.00
Other purposes .....	.....	\$270,000.00	258,000.00	479,500.00
Total .....	.....	\$270,000.00	\$332,250.00	\$560,350.00
Local appropriations				
Support and civilization..	\$240,000.00	\$100,000.00	\$3,800.00	.....
Irrigation and water supply .....	.....	732,362.62	1,506,657.00	\$1,611,275.00
Attorneys' fees	43,332.93	.....	.....	.....
Other purposes .....	.....	134,500.00	71,471.25	18,500.00
Total	\$283,332.93	\$966,862.62	\$1,581,928.25	\$1,629,775.00
Tribal funds—Local appropriations				
Support and civilization..	\$2,856.11	\$440,000.00	\$1,908,770.00	\$1,809,800.00
Education .....	.....	.....	117,570.00	49,000.00
Hospitals .....	.....	40,000.00	17,500.00	.....
Irrigation and water supply	150,000.00	.....	278,100.00	16,000.00
Purchase of cattle, etc....	143,335.10	.....	.....	.....
Agency expenses—Osage ..	.....	.....	165,000.00	247,000.00
Other purposes	20,000.00	\$1,500.00	25,632.92	30,000.00
Total	\$316,191.21	\$531,500.00	\$2,512,572.92	\$2,151,800.00
Grand total	\$9,618,194.83	\$9,787,158.48	\$13,831,096.17	\$14,991,485.00

* General appropriation for school buildings carried with that for agency building and included under other purposes.

^b Under reimbursable.

^c Under gratuity.

In addition to the annual appropriations certain tribal funds and reservation receipts are available for expenditure under permanent indefinite appropriations. Some of this money is spent for general purposes and some for per capita payments to Indians. It is not possible to segregate this by purposes. The estimated expenditure from these funds in the fiscal year 1928, in addition to that covered by an annual appropriations, is as follows:

For general purposes

From various funds carried under the title "Interest on Indian Trust Funds"....	\$246,200.00	
From the principal of various Indian trust funds	867,800.00	
From miscellaneous reservation receipts, carried under the title "Indian moneys, proceeds of labor"	602,500.00	
		\$1,716,500.00

For per capita payments

From various funds carried under title "Interest on Indian Trust Funds"....	\$459,500.00	
From principal of various Indian trust funds	14,858,000.00	
		15,317,500.00

Total \$17,032,000.00

Summary of Appropriations, by Purposes. A summary of appropriations by purposes of expenditure, regardless of the character of the appropriation, is given in Table 2. The item "other purposes" in this table includes the general appropriations which

TABLE 2
SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS BY PURPOSES OF EXPENDITURE

Purposes	Fiscal years			
	1903	1913	1923	1928
Annuities	\$187,617.51	\$44,100.00	\$44,100.00	\$44,100.00
Pay of employees	176,248.99	151,220.00	155,220.00	216,266.00
Education	3,771,678.72	3,753,555.00	4,574,445.00	6,495,700.00
Commutation of annuity	999,368.00			
Irrigation and water supply ..	300,000.00	1,133,062.62	1,888,007.00	1,736,625.00
Hospitals	25,000.00	85,000.00	376,000.00	643,500.00
Expenses in connection with affairs of Five Tribes and Osage	310,000.00	215,000.00	395,000.00	247,000.00
Attorneys' fees	43,332.93			
Support and civilization	2,428,018.58	1,690,846.00	2,931,030.00	2,129,454.00
Other purposes	1,376,930.10	2,714,374.86	3,467,294.17	3,478,840.00
Total	\$9,618,194.83	\$9,787,158.48	\$13,831,096.17	\$14,991,485.00

do not fall under the other classes; this item might properly be combined with "support and civilization," as most of the appropriations included under this head are for the advancement of the Indian. These two items combined show a gain of approximately \$600,000 from 1903 to 1913, and of \$2,000,000 from 1913 to 1923, and a decrease of approximately \$800,000 from 1913 to 1923.

Irrigation increased \$800,000 from 1903 to 1913 and \$700,000 from 1913 to 1923; it decreased about \$100,000 from 1923 to 1928. Education increased \$800,000 from 1913 to 1923 and \$1,900,000 from 1923 to 1928. Hospitals increased approximately \$300,000 from 1913 to 1923 and about the same from 1923 to 1928.

Table 2 does not include the permanent appropriations listed on page 516.

General and Local Appropriations, by Classes and Purposes.

In Table 3 are shown the general and local appropriations by classes and purposes for the fiscal years 1903, 1913, 1923, and 1928, but this table does not show the permanent indefinite appropriations listed on page 516, as the reports do not segregate these items by purposes or locality. The general appropriations rose from \$2,574,860 in the fiscal year 1903 to \$4,198,394 in the fiscal year 1913, to \$5,172,900 in the fiscal year 1923, and to \$6,190,550 in the fiscal year 1928. The local appropriations dropped from \$7,043,334 in the fiscal year 1903 to \$5,588,674 in the fiscal year 1913, but rose to \$8,658,146 in the fiscal year 1923, with a further rise to \$8,900,935 in the fiscal year 1928. Thus, from 1903 to 1913 the general appropriations increased about \$1,500,000, while the local appropriations showed a decrease of approximately the same amount. From 1913 to 1923 there was an increase of approximately \$1,000,000 in the general appropriations and of about \$3,000,000 in the local appropriations. From 1923 to 1928 the general appropriations increased approximately \$1,000,000 and the local appropriations rose about \$250,000. In the fiscal year 1928 the amounts of the local appropriations ranged as follows: Over \$1,000,000, Arizona, Oklahoma, and South Dakota; between \$900,000 and \$1,000,000, New Mexico; between \$400,000 and \$500,000, Oregon; between \$300,000 and \$400,000, California, Montana, and Washington; between \$200,000 and \$300,000, Kansas, Minnesota, and North Carolina; between \$100,000 and \$200,000, Colorado, Idaho, Michigan, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, Utah, Wisconsin, and Wyoming; less than \$100,000, Iowa, Mississippi, and New York.

The appropriations for Pennsylvania in 1903 and 1913, and Virginia in 1903 were for the education of students from the western states, and not for local Indians.

TABLE 1
GENERAL AND LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS BY CLASSES AND PURPOSES

Classes and purposes	Fiscal years			
	1903	1913	1923	1928
General appropriations				
Gratuity				
Salaries, Bureau of Indian Affairs	\$140,520.00	\$231,710.00	\$306,150.00	\$356,000.00
Increase of compensation, Indian Service	.....	.....	1,061,200.00	.....
Classification of files	.....	5,000.00	.....	.....
Compilation of laws	3,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Inspectors	20,000.00	.....	24,000.00	16,000.00
Traveling expenses of inspectors	12,800.00	.....	.....	.....
General expenses	45,000.00	125,000.00	115,000.00	.....
Expenses of Board of Indian Commissioners	4,000.00	4,000.00	9,500.00	11,000.00
Support of schools	1,240,000.00	1,420,000.00	1,675,000.00	2,429,700.00
Pay superintendent of schools	3,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Traveling expenses of superintendent of schools	1,500.00	.....	.....	.....
School transportation	44,000.00	82,000.00	85,000.00	90,000.00
School buildings	250,000.00	.....	.....	225,000.00
School and agency buildings	.....	480,000.00	350,000.00	.....
Agency buildings	31,500.00	.....	.....	150,000.00
Relief of distress and prevention of diseases	.....	90,000.00	^a 51,500.00	^a 344,500.00
Emergency relief of destitution	.....	.....	100,000.00	.....
Sanitary investigations	.....	10,000.00	.....	.....
Pure vaccine matter and vaccination	5,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Suppressing liquor traffic	.....	75,000.00	30,000.00	22,000.00
Transporting supplies	225,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Telegraphing and purchase of supplies	65,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Warehouse, Omaha	10,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Warehouse, St. Louis	10,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Purchase and transportation of supplies	.....	447,784.86	490,000.00	550,000.00
Telegraphing and telephoning	.....	9,000.00	6,800.00	.....
Traveling expenses, telegraphing and telephoning	.....	.....	.....	16,000.00
Surveying and allotting	72,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Irrigation	^b 150,000.00	^b 335,700.00	.....	.....
Suppressing contagious diseases among live stock	.....	.....	15,000.00	30,000.00
Employment of practical farmers	75,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Employment of matrons	15,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Industrial work and care of timber	.....	400,000.00	375,000.00	315,000.00
Support and civilization	.....	.....	.....	900,000.00

^a The total appropriation is greater but the act provided limited sums for the construction and maintenance of enumerated hospitals, a specific limitation being placed on the expenditure for each of these hospitals. These sums are carried under the items by States. The sums allowed for specific hospitals form a limitation and not a specific appropriation.

^b Gratuity when appropriated, but made reimbursable by act of August 1, 1914 (38 Stat. L. 583); appropriations for 1923 and 1928 are under reimbursable.

TABLE 3
GENERAL AND LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued

Classes and purposes	Fiscal years			
	1903	1913	1923	1928
General appropriations—Contd.				
Gratuity—Continued				
Pay of interpreters	\$5,000.00	\$1,200.00	.....	.....
Pay of Indian Police	135,000.00	200,000.00	\$140,000.00	\$160,000.00
Pay of Judges, Indian Police	12,540.00	10,000.00	6,500.00	15,000.00
Court costs, suits re-allotted lands	.....	2,000.00	.....	.....
Total	\$2,574,860.00	\$3,928,394.86	\$4,840,650.00	\$5,630,200.00
Reimbursable				
Surveying and allotting	c	\$250,000.00	\$58,000.00	\$40,000.00
Irrigation	c	.....	74,250.00	75,850.00
Determining heirs	.....	.....	100,000.00	64,000.00
Encouraging industry	.....	.....	80,000.00	175,000.00
Water supply for stock	.....	.....	10,000.00	5,000.00
Advertising sale of lands	.....	.....	5,000.00	500.00
Opening Indian reservations	.....	20,000.00	5,000.00	.....
Sale of timber	.....	.....	.....	200,000.00
Total	.....	\$270,000.00	\$332,250.00	\$560,350.00
Local appropriations, by States				
Arizona				
Treaty stipulations—Education	.....	.....	\$100,000.00	\$50,000.00
Total	.....	.....	\$100,000.00	\$50,000.00
Gratuities				
Support and civilization	^f \$270,000.00	^f \$330,000.00	\$185,000.00	.....
Education	233,450.00	189,000.00	248,000.00	\$489,625.00
Irrigation and water supply	.....	45,000.00	19,000.00	18,000.00
Hospitals	.....	.....	78,000.00	132,500.00
Other purposes	^g 56,100.00	^g 27,000.00	.....	.....
Total	\$559,550.00	\$591,000.00	\$530,000.00	\$640,125.00
Reimbursable				
Irrigation and water supply	.....	\$65,000.00	^h \$339,000.00	\$937,800.00
Bridges	.....	.....	17,471.25	.....
Total	.....	\$65,000.00	\$356,471.25	\$937,800.00
Tribal funds				
Support and civilization	.....	.....	\$191,300.00	\$237,600.00
Irrigation and water supply	.....	.....	20,500.00	10,000.00
Total	.....	.....	\$211,800.00	\$247,600.00
Grand total	\$559,550.00	\$656,000.00	\$1,198,271.25	\$1,875,525.00

^c See under Gratuity appropriations.

^d Not strictly a reimbursable appropriation, although it is so named; the law provides for the collection of certain fees and not necessarily for the reimbursement of the entire amount; the total collected may be more or less. The fees are paid by individuals and not by the tribe.

^e Reimbursements are made mostly by individuals.

^f \$225,000 of this amount for Apaches in Arizona and New Mexico.

^g This amount is for both Arizona and New Mexico.

^h Appropriations for education for fiscal year 1924 to the amount of \$170,300 were also available for expenditure in the fiscal year 1923.

ⁱ Includes \$48,000 for purchase of improvements of settlers on Navajo Reservation.

^j Includes \$25,000 for Dike, Fort Mojave Reservation.

^k Includes \$150,000 reappropriated; includes also \$35,000 to be expended partly for New Mexico.

TABLE 3

GENERAL AND LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued

Classes and purposes	Fiscal years			
	1903	1913	1923	1928
Local appropriations—Contd.				
Arizona—Continued				
Summary by purposes	\$270,000.00	\$330,000.00	\$376,300.00	\$237,600.00
Support and civilization	233,450.00	189,000.00	348,000.00	539,625.00
Education				
Irrigation and water supply		110,000.00	378,500.00	965,800.00
Hospitals			78,000.00	132,500.00
Other purposes	56,100.00	27,000.00	17,421.25	
Total	\$559,550.00	\$656,000.00	\$1,198,221.25	\$1,875,525.00
California				
Gratuities			\$42,000.00	
Support and civilization	\$101,500.00	\$57,000.00	220,000.00	
Education	114,900.00	104,350.00	8,000.00	7,000.00
Purchase of land			10,000.00	12,000.00
Hospitals	24,650.00			
Other purposes				
Total	\$241,050.00	\$161,350.00	\$280,000.00	\$296,000.00
Reimbursable				
Irrigation and water supply		\$52,362.62	\$90,457.00	\$23,000.00
Road construction			8,000.00	
Total		\$52,362.62	\$98,457.00	\$23,000.00
Tribal funds			\$11,900.00	\$5,200.00
Support and civilization				
Grand total	\$241,050.00	\$213,712.62	\$390,357.00	\$324,200.00
Summary by purposes				
Support and civilization	\$101,500.00	\$57,000.00	\$53,900.00	\$5,200.00
Education	114,900.00	104,350.00	220,000.00	277,000.00
Irrigation and water supply		52,362.62	90,457.00	23,000.00
Hospitals			10,000.00	12,000.00
Other purposes	24,650.00		16,000.00	7,000.00
Total	\$241,050.00	\$213,712.62	\$390,357.00	\$324,200.00
Colorado				
Treaty stipulation	\$23,520.00			
Pay of employees	30,000.00			
Support and civilization	220.00			
Other purposes				
Total	\$53,740.00			
Gratuities				
Education	\$59,000.00			
Pay of agent and other expenses	2,400.00			
Total	\$61,400.00			
Reimbursable — Irrigation and water supply			\$11,500.00	\$10,000.00
Tribal funds — Support and civilization			\$9,800.00	\$119,500.00

TABLE 3

GENERAL AND LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued

Classes and purposes	Fiscal years			
	1903	1913	1923	1928
Local appropriations—Contd.				
Colorado—Continued				
Tribal funds—Continued				
Irrigation and water supply	\$150,000.00			
Total	\$150,000.00		\$9,800.00	\$119,500.00
Grand total	\$265,140.00		\$21,300.00	\$129,500.00
Summary by purposes				
Support and civilization	\$30,000.00		\$9,800.00	\$119,500.00
Education	59,000.00			
Irrigation and water supply	150,000.00		11,500.00	10,000.00
Pay of agents, employees and other expenses	26,140.00			
Total	\$265,140.00		\$21,300.00	\$129,500.00
Florida—Gratuities		\$9,846.00	\$7,000.00	
Idaho				
Treaty stipulations				
Pay of employees	\$8,500.00	\$8,000.00	\$7,500.00	\$11,020.00
Support and civilization	14,000.00			
Total	\$22,500.00	\$8,000.00	\$7,500.00	\$11,020.00
Gratuities				
Support and civilization	\$33,000.00	\$30,000.00	\$25,000.00	
Irrigation and water supply		20,000.00		
Hospitals			40,000.00	\$70,000.00
Other purposes	4,000.00	2,700.00		
Total	\$37,000.00	\$52,700.00	\$65,000.00	\$70,000.00
Reimbursable — Irrigation and water supply			\$350,000.00	\$40,000.00
Tribal funds — Support and civilization			\$43,000.00	\$55,000.00
Grand total	\$59,500.00	\$60,700.00	\$465,500.00	\$176,020.00
Summary by purposes				
Pay of employees	\$8,500.00	\$8,000.00	\$7,500.00	\$11,020.00
Support and civilization	47,000.00	30,000.00	68,000.00	55,000.00
Irrigation and water supply		20,000.00	350,000.00	40,000.00
Hospitals			40,000.00	70,000.00
Other purposes	4,000.00	2,700.00		
Total	\$59,500.00	\$60,700.00	\$465,500.00	\$176,020.00
Iowa				
Treaty stipulations — Annuities	\$51,000.00			
Gratuities				
Education	\$13,825.00			
Hospitals			\$40,000.00	\$50,000.00
Other purposes	1,000.00	\$1,080.00		
Total	\$14,825.00	\$1,080.00	\$40,000.00	\$50,000.00

1 Unexpended balance reappropriated.

TABLE 3

GENERAL AND LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued

Classes and purposes	Fiscal years			
	1903	1913	1923	1928
Local appropriations—Contd.				
Iowa—Continued				
Tribal funds—Support and civilization			\$1,800.00	\$1,800.00
Grand total	\$65,825.00	\$1,080.00	\$41,800.00	\$51,800.00
Summary by purposes				
Support and civilization			\$1,800.00	\$1,800.00
Annuities	\$51,000.00			
Education	13,825.00		40,000.00	50,000.00
Hospital		\$1,080.00		
Other purposes	1,000.00			
Total	\$65,825.00	\$1,080.00	\$41,800.00	\$51,800.00
Kansas				
Treaty stipulations				
Annuities	\$19,482.12			
Pay of employees	1,008.99			
Education	3,327.72	\$200.00		
Other purposes	50.00			
Total	\$23,868.83	\$200.00		
Gratuities				
Education	\$196,780.00	\$156,610.00	\$184,000.00	\$228,250.00
Other purposes	4,500.00			
Total	\$201,280.00	\$156,610.00	\$184,000.00	\$228,250.00
Tribal funds				
Support and civilization		\$500.00	\$3,300.00	\$4,300.00
Other purposes				
Total		\$500.00	\$3,300.00	\$4,300.00
Grand total	\$225,148.83	\$157,310.00	\$187,300.00	\$232,550.00
Summary by purposes				
Annuities	\$19,482.12			
Pay of employees	1,008.99			
Support and civilization		\$156,810.00	\$184,000.00	\$228,250.00
Education	200,107.72	500.00		
Other purposes	4,550.00			
Total	\$225,148.83	\$157,310.00	\$187,300.00	\$232,550.00
Michigan				
Gratuities				
Education	\$61,800.00	\$61,275.00	\$88,000.00	^m \$116,375.00
Other purposes		2,000.00		
Total	\$61,800.00	\$63,275.00	\$88,000.00	\$116,375.00
Tribal funds—Support and civilization			\$100.00	\$200.00
Grand total	\$61,800.00	\$63,275.00	\$88,100.00	\$116,575.00
Minnesota				
Treaty stipulations				
Annuities	\$1,000.00			

^m Including \$20,000 reappropriated.

TABLE 3

GENERAL AND LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued

Classes and purposes	Fiscal years			
	1903	1913	1923	1928
Local appropriations—Contd.				
Minnesota—Continued				
Treaty stipulations—Contd.				
Education	\$4,000.00	\$4,000.00	\$4,000.00	\$4,000.00
Total	\$5,000.00	\$4,000.00	\$4,000.00	\$4,000.00
Gratuities				
Education	\$73,150.00	\$46,175.00	\$51,000.00	\$77,500.00
Payments for improvements, Mille Lac Reservation	40,000.00			
Other purposes	8,100.00	700.00		
Total	\$121,250.00	\$46,875.00	\$51,000.00	\$77,500.00
Reimbursable — Support and civilization	\$240,000.00			
Tribal funds				
Support and civilization	\$2,856.11	\$165,000.00	\$88,900.00	\$211,000.00
Education			66,570.00	35,000.00
Hospital			17,500.00	
Roads and bridges			9,000.00	9,000.00
Other purposes		1,000.00		10,000.00
Total	\$2,856.11	\$166,000.00	\$181,970.00	\$265,000.00
Grand total	\$359,106.11	\$216,875.00	\$236,970.00	\$346,500.00
Summary by purposes				
Annuities	\$1,000.00			
Support and civilization	242,856.11	\$165,000.00	\$88,900.00	\$211,000.00
Education	77,150.00	59,175.00	121,570.00	116,500.00
Payments for improvements, Mille Lac Reservation	40,000.00			
Hospital			17,500.00	
Roads and bridges			9,000.00	9,000.00
Other purposes	8,100.00	1,700.00		10,000.00
Total	\$359,106.11	\$216,875.00	\$236,970.00	\$346,500.00
Mississippi				
Gratuities				
Relief of distress			\$9,500.00	
Education			22,500.00	
Hospital				\$12,000.00
Total			\$32,000.00	\$12,000.00
Reimbursable				
Encouraging industry			\$8,000.00	
Purchase of land			4,000.00	\$3,500.00
Total			\$12,000.00	\$3,500.00
Grand total			\$44,000.00	\$15,500.00
Montana				
Treaty stipulations				
Pay of employees	\$9,000.00	\$6,000.00	\$4,500.00	\$6,380.00
Support and civilization	270,000.00	85,000.00	75,000.00	80,000.00
Total	\$279,000.00	\$91,000.00	\$79,500.00	\$86,380.00
Gratuities				
Support and civilization	\$77,000.00	\$64,000.00	\$132,500.00	
Cattle and fencing		35,150.00		

TABLE 3

GENERAL AND LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued

Classes and purposes	Fiscal years			
	1903	1913	1923	1928
Local appropriations—Contd.				
Montana—Continued				
Gratuities—Continued				
Hospitals		\$5,000.00	\$12,500.00	\$32,500.00
Surveying				
Pay of agent and general expenses	\$18,400.00			
Total	\$95,400.00	\$104,150.00	\$145,000.00	\$32,500.00
Reimbursable				
Irrigation and water supply		\$415,000.00	\$275,500.00	\$233,000.00
Agency building and sawmill		60,000.00		
Other purposes		1,500.00		
Total		\$476,500.00	\$275,500.00	\$233,000.00
Tribal funds				
Support and civilization			\$260,000.00	\$92,000.00
Irrigation and water supply			149,000.00	
Other purposes			3,632.92	
Total			\$412,632.92	\$92,000.00
Grand total	\$374,400.00	\$671,650.00	\$912,632.92	\$443,880.00
Summary by purposes				
Pay of employees	\$9,000.00	\$6,000.00	\$4,500.00	\$6,380.00
Support and civilization	347,000.00	149,000.00	467,500.00	172,000.00
Irrigation and water supply		415,000.00	424,500.00	233,000.00
Agency buildings and sawmill		60,000.00		
Cattle and fencing		35,150.00		
Hospital			12,500.00	32,500.00
Other purposes	18,400.00	6,500.00	3,632.92	
Total	\$374,400.00	\$671,650.00	\$912,632.92	\$443,880.00
Nebraska				
Treaty stipulations—Support and civilization	\$44,162.47			
Gratuities				
Education	\$66,800.00	\$68,100.00	\$80,000.00	\$131,500.00
Hospital			18,000.00	22,000.00
Other purposes	1,600.00			
Total	\$68,400.00	\$68,100.00	\$107,000.00	\$153,500.00
Reimbursable — Sale of lands		\$3,000.00		
Tribal funds				
Support and civilization			\$11,000.00	\$1,000.00
Bridges	\$10,000.00			
Total	\$10,000.00		\$11,000.00	\$1,000.00
Grand total	\$122,562.47	\$71,100.00	\$118,000.00	\$154,500.00

^a Including \$165,000 reappropriated; an additional sum, unspecified of the unexpended balance of the appropriation for 1927 was also reappropriated.

TABLE 3

GENERAL AND LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued

Classes and purposes	Fiscal years			
	1903	1913	1923	1928
Local appropriations—Contd.				
Nebraska—Continued				
Summary by purposes				
Support and civilization	\$44,162.47		\$11,000.00	\$1,000.00
Education	66,800.00	\$68,100.00	80,000.00	131,500.00
Hospital			18,000.00	22,000.00
Other purposes	11,600.00	3,000.00		
Total	\$122,562.47	\$71,100.00	\$118,000.00	\$154,500.00
Nevada				
Gratuities				
Support and civilization	\$12,000.00	\$18,500.00	\$17,500.00	
Education	120,300.00	56,100.00	110,000.00	\$126,875.00
Hospitals			10,000.00	38,000.00
General expenses	12,000.00			
Total	\$144,300.00	\$74,600.00	\$137,500.00	\$164,875.00
Reimbursable — Irrigation and water supply			\$17,400.00	\$25,825.00
Tribal funds — Support and civilization			\$25,500.00	\$21,900.00
Grand total	\$144,300.00	\$74,600.00	\$180,400.00	\$212,600.00
Summary by purposes				
Support and civilization	\$12,000.00	\$18,500.00	\$43,000.00	\$21,900.00
Education	120,300.00	56,100.00	110,000.00	126,875.00
Hospitals			10,000.00	38,000.00
Irrigation and water supply			17,400.00	25,825.00
General expenses	12,000.00			
Total	\$144,300.00	\$74,600.00	\$180,400.00	\$212,600.00
New Mexico				
Gratuities				
Support and civilization	0	^p	\$138,000.00	
Education	\$113,900.00	\$125,400.00	246,000.00	\$530,375.00
Irrigation and water supply			10,000.00	10,500.00
Hospitals			37,000.00	48,000.00
Other purposes	6,300.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,300.00
Total	\$120,200.00	\$128,400.00	\$434,000.00	\$592,175.00
Reimbursable				
Irrigation and water supply			\$29,500.00	\$82,500.00
Roads and bridges			15,000.00	
Other purposes			4,000.00	
Total			\$48,500.00	\$82,500.00
Tribal funds — Support and civilization			\$109,000.00	\$235,000.00
Grand total	\$120,200.00	\$128,400.00	\$591,500.00	\$909,675.00

^o \$225,000 appropriated for Apaches in New Mexico and Arizona included under Arizona.

^p \$330,000 appropriated for New Mexico and Arizona included under Arizona.

^q Appropriations for support and civilization included under Arizona.

^r Includes also money for Navajo in Arizona.

TABLE 3

GENERAL AND LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued

Classes and purposes	Fiscal years			
	1903	1913	1923	1928
Local appropriations—Contd.				
<i>New Mexico—Continued</i>				
Summary by purposes			\$247,000.00	\$235,000.00
Support and civilization			246,000.00	539,375.00
Education	\$113,900.00	\$125,400.00		
Irrigation and water supply			39,500.00	93,000.00
Hospitals			37,000.00	48,000.00
Roads and bridges			15,000.00	
Other purposes	6,300.00	3,000.00	7,000.00	3,300.00
Total	\$120,200.00	\$128,400.00	\$591,500.00	\$909,675.00
<i>New York</i>				
Treaty stipulations — Annuities	\$16,402.50	\$10,500.00	\$10,500.00	\$10,500.00
Gratuities	\$1,600.00	\$2,250.00		
<i>Tribal funds — Ascertain- ing beneficiaries of judgment</i>				
	\$10,000.00			
Grand total	\$28,002.50	\$12,750.00	\$10,500.00	\$10,500.00
<i>North Carolina</i>				
Gratuities				
Education	\$41,050.00	\$38,000.00	\$50,000.00	\$142,125.00
Other purposes				7,000.00
Total	\$41,050.00	\$38,000.00	\$50,000.00	\$149,125.00
<i>Tribal funds — Support and civilization</i>				
			\$4,000.00	
Grand total	\$41,050.00	\$38,000.00	\$54,000.00	\$149,125.00
<i>North Dakota</i>				
Gratuities				
Support and civilization	\$23,000.00	\$31,000.00	\$32,800.00	
Education	71,000.00	143,200.00	170,125.00	\$187,000.00
Surveying	12,000.00			
Hospital			10,000.00	11,000.00
Other purposes	6,000.00			
Total	\$112,000.00	\$174,200.00	\$212,925.00	\$198,000.00
<i>Tribal funds — Support and civilization</i>				
			\$97,000.00	\$64,000.00
Grand total	\$112,000.00	\$174,200.00	\$309,925.00	\$262,000.00
<i>Summary by purposes</i>				
Support and civilization	\$23,000.00	\$31,000.00	\$129,800.00	\$64,000.00
Education	71,000.00	143,200.00	170,125.00	187,000.00
Surveying	12,000.00			
Hospital			10,000.00	11,000.00
Other purposes	6,000.00			
Total	\$112,000.00	\$174,200.00	\$309,925.00	\$262,000.00
<i>Oklahoma, except Five Civilized Tribes</i>				
Treaty stipulations				
Annuities	\$44,620.00	\$30,000.00	\$30,000.00	\$30,000.00
Pay of employees	7,100.00	7,100.00	7,100.00	9,540.00

TABLE 3

GENERAL AND LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued

Classes and purposes	Fiscal years			
	1903	1913	1923	1928
Local appropriations—Contd.				
<i>Oklahoma, except Five Civilized Tribes—Contd.</i>				
Treaty stipulations—Contd.				
Education	\$18,131.00	\$11,000.00	\$11,000.00	\$12,000.00
Other purposes	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00
Total	\$70,351.00	\$48,600.00	\$48,600.00	\$52,040.00
<i>Gratuities</i>				
Support and civilization	\$310,500.00	\$51,500.00	\$15,100.00	
Education	159,400.00	90,500.00	108,000.00	\$175,000.00
Hospitals			10,000.00	53,000.00
Pay of employees	8,100.00	4,460.00		
Other purposes	3,875.00			
Total	\$481,875.00	\$146,460.00	\$133,100.00	\$228,000.00
<i>Reimbursable</i>				
Drainage		\$40,000.00		
Attorneys' fees	\$43,332.93			
Administration				15,000.00
Total	\$43,332.93	\$40,000.00		\$15,000.00
<i>Tribal funds</i>				
Support and civilization		\$275,000.00	\$330,470.00	\$187,700.00
Education, Osage			45,000.00	8,000.00
Expenses, etc., Osage Agency and Council			165,000.00	247,000.00
Hospitals		40,000.00		
Total		\$315,000.00	\$540,470.00	\$442,700.00
Grand total	\$595,558.93	\$550,060.00	\$722,170.00	\$737,740.00
<i>Summary by purposes</i>				
Annuities	\$44,620.00	\$30,000.00	\$30,000.00	\$30,000.00
Pay of employees	15,200.00	11,560.00	7,100.00	9,540.00
Support and civilization	310,500.00	326,500.00	345,570.00	187,700.00
Education	177,531.00	101,500.00	164,000.00	195,000.00
Hospitals		40,000.00	10,000.00	53,000.00
Drainage		40,000.00		
Attorneys' fees	43,332.93			
Expenses, Osage Agency and Council			165,000.00	247,000.00
Administration				15,000.00
Other purposes	4,375.00	500.00	500.00	500.00
Total	\$595,558.93	\$550,060.00	\$722,170.00	\$737,740.00
<i>Oklahoma — Five Civilized Tribes</i>				
Treaty stipulations				
Annuities	\$40,112.89	\$3,600.00	\$3,600.00	\$3,600.00
Pay of employees	600.00	600.00	600.00	600.00
Education	8,500.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00
Commutation of annuity	999,368.00			
Other purposes	320.00	320.00	320.00	320.00
Total	\$1,048,900.89	\$10,520.00	\$10,520.00	\$10,520.00
<i>Gratuities</i>				
Education		\$300,000.00	\$203,000.00	\$301,500.00
Administration		200,000.00	180,000.00	

TABLE 3
GENERAL AND LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued

Classes and purposes	Fiscal years			
	1903	1913	1923	1928
Local appropriations—Contd.				
Oklahoma—Five Civilized Tribes—Continued				
Gratuities—Continued			\$50,000.00	\$37,000.00
Probate attorneys	\$20,500.00	.....	35,000.00	40,000.00
Hospital .....	.....	\$15,000.00	.....	.....
District agents .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commission to the Five Tribes	100,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Survey of town sites	50,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Removing intruders	160,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Total	\$330,500.00	\$515,000.00	\$468,000.00	\$378,500.00
Reimbursable—Sale of lands .....	.....	\$30,000.00	.....	.....
Tribal funds				
Classification and sale of land .....	.....	\$50,000.00	.....	\$6,000.00
Expenses of per capita payments and sale of land .....	.....	.....	\$13,000.00	5,000.00
Total .....	.....	\$50,000.00	\$13,000.00	\$11,000.00
Grand total	\$1,379,400.89	\$605,520.00	\$491,520.00	\$400,020.00
Summary by purposes ..				
Annuities	\$40,112.89	\$3,600.00	\$3,600.00	\$3,600.00
Pay of employees	600.00	600.00	600.00	600.00
Education	8,500.00	306,000.00	209,000.00	307,500.00
Hospital	20,500.00	.....	35,000.00	40,000.00
Commutation of annuity	999,368.00	.....	.....	.....
Administration .....	.....	200,000.00	180,000.00	37,000.00
Probate attorneys .....	.....	15,000.00	.....	.....
District agents .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes	100,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Survey of town sites	50,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Removing intruders	160,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Classification and sale of land .....	.....	80,000.00	13,000.00	11,000.00
Other purposes	320.00	320.00	320.00	320.00
Total	\$1,379,400.89	\$605,520.00	\$491,520.00	\$400,020.00
Oregon				
Treaty stipulations				
Support and civilization .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Education	\$3,000.00	\$66,000.00	.....	.....
Payment for land * .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	\$3,000.00	\$66,000.00	.....	.....
Gratuities				
Support and civilization	\$15,000.00	\$17,000.00	\$2,400.00	.....
Education	129,650.00	117,000.00	210,000.00	\$272,500.00
Bridge	13,900.00	15,000.00	.....	.....
Other purposes .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	\$158,550.00	\$149,000.00	\$212,400.00	\$272,500.00

* Payment for lands ceded in unratified treaties made in 1851.

TABLE 3
GENERAL AND LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued

Classes and purposes	Fiscal years			
	1903	1913	1923	1928
Local appropriations—Contd.				
Oregon—Continued				
Reimbursable				
Support and civilization .....	.....	.....	\$3,800.00	.....
Irrigation and water supply .....	.....	\$50,000.00	.....	.....
Total .....	.....	\$50,000.00	\$3,800.00	.....
Tribal funds				
Support and civilization .....	.....	.....	\$92,800.00	\$203,800.00
Irrigation and water supply .....	.....	.....	8,600.00	6,000.00
Total .....	.....	.....	\$101,400.00	\$209,800.00
Grand total	\$161,550.00	\$265,000.00	\$317,600.00	\$482,300.00
Summary of purposes				
Support and civilization	\$15,000.00	\$17,000.00	\$99,000.00	\$203,800.00
Education	132,650.00	117,000.00	210,000.00	272,500.00
Irrigation and water supply .....	.....	50,000.00	8,600.00	6,000.00
Payment for land .....	.....	66,000.00	.....	.....
Bridge .....	.....	15,000.00	.....	.....
Other purposes	13,900.00	.....	.....	.....
Total	\$161,550.00	\$265,000.00	\$317,600.00	\$482,300.00
Pennsylvania				
Gratuity—Education (Carlisle School)	\$150,000.00	\$159,500.00	.....	.....
South Dakota				
Treaty stipulations				
Annuities	\$15,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Pay of employees	97,000.00	\$100,000.00	\$107,000.00	\$150,426.00
Support and civilization	890,000.00	350,000.00	273,000.00	214,574.00
Education	225,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	250,000.00
Total	\$1,227,000.00	\$650,000.00	\$580,000.00	\$615,000.00
Gratuities				
Support and civilization .....	.....	\$14,000.00	\$7,500.00	.....
Education	\$218,275.00	180,000.00	222,500.00	280,625.00
Surveying	25,200.00	.....	.....	.....
Hospitals	25,000.00	45,000.00	48,000.00	47,500.00
Other purposes	15,900.00	.....	.....	.....
Total	\$284,375.00	\$230,000.00	\$278,000.00	\$328,125.00
Tribal funds				
Support and civilization .....	.....	.....	\$115,500.00	\$105,500.00
Purchase of cattle and improvement of allotments	\$143,335.10	.....	.....	.....
Total	\$143,335.10	.....	\$115,500.00	\$105,500.00
Grand total	\$1,654,710.10	\$889,000.00	\$973,500.00	\$1,048,625.00
Summary by purposes				
Annuities	\$15,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Pay of employees	97,000.00	\$100,000.00	\$107,000.00	\$150,426.00
Support and civilization	890,000.00	364,000.00	396,000.00	320,074.00
Education	443,275.00	380,000.00	422,500.00	530,625.00

TABLE 3

GENERAL AND LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued

Classes and purposes	Fiscal years			
	1903	1913	1923	1928
Local appropriations—Contd.				
South Dakota—Continued				
Summary—Continued				
Hospitals	\$25,000.00	\$45,000.00	\$48,000.00	\$47,500.00
Surveying	25,200.00	.....	.....	.....
Purchase of cattle and improvement of allotment	143,335.10	.....	.....	.....
Other purposes	15,900.00	.....	.....	.....
Total	\$1,654,710.10	\$889,000.00	\$973,500.00	\$1,048,625.00
Utah				
Treaty stipulations .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pay of employees.....	\$23,520.00	\$23,520.00	\$23,520.00	\$31,060.00
Support and civilization	30,000.00	30,000.00	26,260.00	23,760.00
Other purposes	220.00	220.00	220.00	220.00
Total	\$53,740.00	\$53,740.00	\$50,000.00	\$55,040.00
Gratuities .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Support and civilization	\$4,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$5,800.00	.....
Education	13,925.00	.....	.....	.....
Other purposes	2,800.00	2,300.00	.....	.....
Total	\$20,725.00	\$12,300.00	\$5,800.00	.....
Reimbursable .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Support and civilization .....	.....	\$100,000.00	.....	.....
Irrigation and water supply .....	.....	75,000.00	.....	16,250.00
Total .....	.....	\$175,000.00	.....	\$16,250.00
Tribal funds .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Support and civilization .....	.....	.....	\$351,000.00	\$45,100.00
Education .....	.....	.....	6,000.00	6,000.00
Irrigation and water supply .....	.....	.....	100,000.00	.....
Total .....	.....	.....	\$457,000.00	\$51,100.00
Grand total	\$74,465.00	\$241,040.00	\$512,800.00	\$122,390.00
Summary by purposes .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pay of employees.....	\$23,520.00	\$23,520.00	\$23,520.00	\$31,060.00
Support and civilization	34,000.00	140,000.00	383,060.00	68,860.00
Education	13,925.00	.....	6,000.00	6,000.00
Irrigation and water supply .....	.....	75,000.00	100,000.00	16,250.00
Other purposes	3,020.00	2,520.00	220.00	220.00
Total	\$74,465.00	\$241,040.00	\$512,800.00	\$122,390.00
Virginia				
Gratuity — Education (Hampton, Va.)	\$20,040.00	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 3

GENERAL AND LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued

Classes and purposes	Fiscal years			
	1903	1913	1923	1928
Local appropriations—Contd.				
Washington				
Treaty stipulations .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Support and civilization	\$2,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,320.00
Other purposes	200.00	.....	.....	.....
Total	\$2,200.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,320.00
Gratuities .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Support and civilization	\$17,000.00	\$26,000.00	\$19,800.00	.....
Education	30,000.00	50,000.00	.....	.....
Hospitals .....	.....	.....	10,000.00	.....
Other purposes	20,500.00	.....	.....	\$75,000.00
Total	\$67,500.00	\$76,000.00	\$29,800.00	\$75,000.00
Reimbursable — Irrigation and water supply.....	.....	\$15,000.00	\$293,300.00	\$207,000.00
Tribal funds — Support and civilization .....	.....	.....	\$60,400.00	\$103,000.00
Grand total	\$69,700.00	\$92,000.00	\$384,500.00	\$386,320.00
Summary by purposes .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Support and civilization	\$19,000.00	\$27,000.00	\$81,200.00	\$104,320.00
Education	30,000.00	50,000.00	.....	.....
Hospitals .....	.....	.....	10,000.00	75,000.00
Irrigation and water supply .....	.....	15,000.00	293,300.00	207,000.00
Other purposes	20,700.00	.....	.....	.....
Total	\$69,700.00	\$92,000.00	\$384,500.00	\$386,320.00
Wisconsin				
Treaty stipulations—Purchase of land.....	.....	.....	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00
Gratuities .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Support and civilization	\$7,000.00	\$14,000.00	\$12,800.00	.....
Education	48,850.00	110,120.00	129,750.00	\$128,625.00
Removal	12,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Other purposes	1,800.00	.....	.....	.....
Total	\$69,650.00	\$124,120.00	\$142,550.00	\$128,625.00
Tribal funds — Support and civilization .....	.....	.....	\$38,000.00	\$36,200.00
Grand total	\$69,650.00	\$124,120.00	\$190,550.00	\$174,825.00
Summary by purposes .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Support and civilization	\$7,000.00	\$14,000.00	\$50,800.00	\$36,200.00
Education	48,850.00	110,120.00	129,750.00	128,625.00
Removal	12,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Purchase of land.....	.....	.....	10,000.00	10,000.00
Other purposes	1,800.00	.....	.....	.....
Total	\$69,650.00	\$124,120.00	\$190,550.00	\$174,825.00

TABLE 3
GENERAL AND LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued

Classes and purposes	Fiscal years			
	1903	1913	1923	1928
Local appropriations—Contd.				
Wyoming				
Treaty stipulations	\$6,000.00	\$6,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$7,240.00
Pay of employees	10,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Support and civilization	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	\$16,000.00	\$6,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$7,240.00
Gratuities				
Support and civilization	\$25,000.00	\$12,000.00	.....	.....
Education	35,125.00	35,025.00	\$24,000.00	.....
Other purposes	2,500.00	.....	.....	.....
Total	\$62,625.00	\$47,025.00	\$24,000.00	.....
Reimbursable				
Irrigation and water supply .....	.....	\$60,000.00	\$100,000.00	\$40,000.00
Roads and bridges .....	.....	.....	15,000.00	.....
Total .....	.....	\$60,000.00	\$115,000.00	\$40,000.00
Tribal funds — Support and civilization .....	.....	.....	\$64,000.00	\$80,000.00
Grand total	\$78,625.00	\$113,025.00	\$208,000.00	\$127,240.00
Summary by purposes				
Pay of employees.....	\$6,000.00	\$6,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$7,240.00
Support and civilization	35,000.00	12,000.00	64,000.00	80,000.00
Education	35,125.00	35,025.00	24,000.00	.....
Irrigation and water supply .....	.....	60,000.00	100,000.00	40,000.00
Roads and bridges.....	.....	.....	15,000.00	.....
Other purposes	2,500.00	.....	.....	.....
Total	\$78,625.00	\$113,025.00	\$208,000.00	\$127,240.00

Expenditures, by Object. Table 4 shows expenditures and obligations by objects on account of appropriations for the fiscal year 1926 as shown by the detailed statements accompanying the budget for the fiscal years 1927 and 1928, the classification being that prescribed by the Comptroller General for all government accounts. The figures are not final, as it is likely that all the accounts for the fiscal year 1926 had not been closed when the budget statements were prepared. They are approximately correct, and represent the relative importance of the several objects of expenditure. No final statement is published.

In this table the tribal funds are divided into those which were expended under annual appropriations and those expended under permanent indefinite appropriations.

TABLE 4
EXPENDITURES, FISCAL YEAR 1926, BY OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE

Objects	Gratuity	Reimbursable	Treaty stipulations	Tribal funds		Total
				Appropriated annually	Disbursed under permanent indefinite appropriations	
Personal Services						
Physicians *	\$214,105.50	\$25.00	\$40,525.00	\$51,755.00	\$32,810.00	\$39,720.50
Nurses	151,819.00	.....	9,480.00	36,060.00	17,415.00	215,074.00
Dentists *	13,020.00	.....	.....	2,100.00	.....	13,120.00
Teachers	759,237.75	.....	73,725.00	2,760.00	88,840.00	935,562.75
Other regular employees *	3,401,712.24	.....	291,933.80	648,170.71	351,050.00	5,284,468.20
Miscellaneous and temporary labor.....	84,184.71	435,533.36	20,062.17	21,353.20	336,764.09	1,044,008.42
Total	4,624,079.20	819,543.52	441,736.06	955,278.00	826,870.09	7,667,485.87
Deduction on account of quarters, fuel and light.....	382,113.30	18,646.00	96,935.00	75,079.00	48,580.00	621,353.30
Net cash	4,241,965.90	800,877.52	344,791.06	880,199.00	778,290.00	7,046,132.37
Supplies and material						
Stationery and office supplies.....	37,758.60	238.72	200.66	1,370.61	1,635.19	41,212.78
Medical and hospital supplies.....	54,421.99	120.62	5,005.95	24,492.40	3,138.04	87,188.00
Scientific and educational supplies.....	47,153.06	118.81	4,208.05	507.93	6,334.45	58,412.30
Fuel	361,295.87	50,494.37	90,796.32	90,796.32	32,286.76	564,112.30
Wearing apparel and sewing supplies.....	416,739.94	35,783.51	7,632.58	7,632.58	30,060.25	491,125.28
Forage and other supplies for animals.....	101,711.20	12,508.31	4,049.68	40,677.80	21,561.36	180,508.36
Provisions	790,633.94	27,188.58	95,802.02	111,506.86	109,102.83	1,134,234.33
Sundry supplies	141,630.42	48,750.27	12,047.27	34,209.17	27,190.20	264,817.33
Total	1,951,345.02	139,428.68	187,228.18	311,193.67	332,418.08	2,821,613.63
Telegraph and telephone	37,975.46	1,797.96	439.77	6,218.20	4,105.12	30,446.51
Travel expenses	186,981.08	21,269.42	4,218.58	33,449.35	14,213.51	263,131.94
Transportation of things.....	550,955.13	49,933.68	37,799.47	29,806.46	20,846.88	688,881.02
Printing and binding, engraving, lithographing and photographing	974.35	1,732.76	168.36	1,590.43	1,484.68	5,949.98

* Deductions are made from these salaries for quarters, fuel, and light, but the deductions for each class are not segregated and are included in the total deductions.