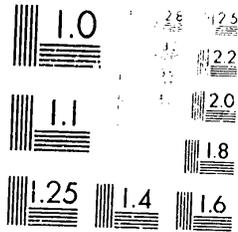
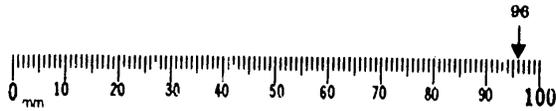
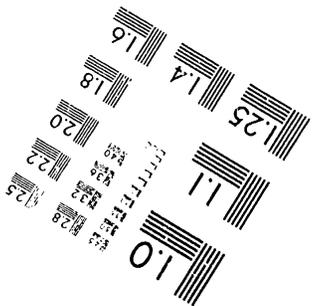


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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN
AFFAIRS

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1930



UNITED STATES
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THE OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Commissioners of Indian Affairs

Commissioner	State	Date	Secretary
Herring, Elbert	New York	July 10, 1832	Cass. ¹
Harris, Carey A.	Tennessee	July 4, 1836	Cass and Poinsett. ¹
Crawford, T. Hartley	Pennsylvania	Oct. 22, 1833	Poinsett. ¹ to Marcy. ¹
Mellish, William	Ohio	Oct. 28, 1845	Marcy. ¹ and Ewing. ¹
Brown, Orlando	Kentucky	May 31, 1849	Ewing.
Lev, Luke	Mississippi	July 1, 1850	Ewing to Stuart.
Mannypenny, George W.	Ohio	Mar. 24, 1853	McClelland and Thompson.
Denver, James W.	California	Apr. 17, 1857	Thompson.
Mit, Charles E.	District of Columbia	June 14, 1858	Do.
Denver, James W.	California	Nov. 8, 1858	Do.
Greenwood, Alfred B.	Arkansas	May 4, 1859	Do.

¹ Secretaries of War.

¹ Ewing and all following Secretaries of the Interior.

Commissioners of Indian Affairs—Continued

Commissioner	State	Date	Secretary
Dole, William P.	Illinois	Mar. 13, 1881	Smith to Harlan.
Cooley, Dennis N.	Iowa	July 10, 1885	Harlan and Browning.
Bozy, Lewis V.	Missouri	Nov. 1, 1890	Browning.
Taylor, Nathaniel G.	Tennessee	Mar. 29, 1867	Browning and Cox.
Parker, Rly S.	District of Columbia	Apr. 21, 1869	Cox and Delano.
Walker, Francis A.	Massachusetts	Nov. 21, 1871	Delano.
Smith, Edward P.	New York	Mar. 20, 1873	Delano and Chandler.
Smith, John Q.	Ohio	Dec. 11, 1875	Chandler and Schurz.
Hayt, Ezra A.	New York	Sept. 27, 1877	Schurz.
Trowbridge, Roland E.	Michigan	Mar. 16, 1880	Do.
Price, Hiram	Tennessee	Mar. 21, 1885	Kirkwood and Teller.
Atkes, John D. G.	Illinois	Oct. 10, 1888	Lanier.
Oberly, John H.	Illinois	June 10, 1889	Vilas.
Morgan, Thomas J.	Rhode Island	Apr. 17, 1893	Noble.
Browning, Daniel M.	Illinois	May 3, 1897	Smith and Francis.
Jones, William A.	Wisconsin	Dec. 7, 1904	Bliss and Hitchcock.
Leupp, Francis E.	District of Columbia	Dec. 7, 1904	Hitchcock, Garfield, and Bal-inger.
Valentine, Robert G.	Massachusetts	June 16, 1909	Ballinger and Fisher.
Sells, C. C.	Texas	June 2, 1913	Lane and Payne.
Burke, Charles H.	South Dakota	Apr. 1, 1921	Fall, Work, West, and Wilbur.
Rhoads, Charles J.	Pennsylvania	July 1, 1923	Wilbur.

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REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., September 24, 1930.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: We have the honor to submit herewith the report of the Office of Indian Affairs for the fiscal year 1930 dealing with the activities of the service during the first year of incumbency of the commissioner and his associate in office.

We desire to call to your attention the fact that when we took office on July 1, 1929, the appropriation bills for the year under review had been passed and that practically all of the personnel appointments for the year had been made.

FOREWORD

In considering the administration of Indian affairs certain facts must be kept in mind. Practically no two groups of Indians are alike, either in inheritance or present environment; and the Indian Service must meet the situation as it applies to the Indians scattered among 28 States and divided into some 200 separate groups.

Many acts of Congress apply to the so-called ward Indians wherever located, others are special laws or treaties applicable only to certain tribes or groups. The Indian Service must administer these laws as passed and as interpreted by the courts. Every effort is made to present to Congress the needs and conditions upon which appropriations and other legislation are based.

In order to have a clear understanding of the American Indian and his relationship to our own existing civilization we must consider the Indian's history, environment (past and present), religion, and the effect these have had on his point of view and development. His conception of property and ownership is not the same as ours; he has little understanding of individual property rights in land, and no background affording him such an understanding. His view of ownership has been limited to personal possessions, but only such as met his traditional needs. The trait of acquisitiveness is undeveloped, and so far as this would constitute an incentive to personal effort the motive for industry fails. His interests have been in doing the things which his forefathers have always done and it is difficult to substitute for him a real interest instead in the activities of the white citizen. While inevitably the Indian must develop such interests as may enable him to become a component part of our organized civilization and be self-sustaining, we should not destroy

what is best of his own traditions, arts, crafts, and associations, but encourage their development and survival. In assisting in his development we must build on his own inherited good traits. These conditions suggest the need for the proper kind of social service for the Indian, a work which has been overlooked in the past in the struggle to protect the property rights of a minority race. Our task is the practical problem of preparation which will enable the Indian through his own acquired resources to become an independent, self-supporting, self-respecting member of the communities which now surround him.

REORGANIZATION AND DECENTRALIZATION

In order to relieve the Washington office of many details and to increase efficiency, more responsibility has been thrown on the field force and in the Southwest many of the field details are cleared through the special commissioner to negotiate with the Indians, with headquarters at Santa Fe, N. Mex. This special commissioner, assisted by one of the field supervisors, has general supervision over the work in the States of New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, and Utah, reporting to Washington on all questions of policy.

As herein indicated, certain changes in personnel in the Washington office have been made and others are in contemplation, with a view to securing better administration and the use of the full abilities of every person in the service.

CONSTRUCTION

The amount of new construction in the Indian Service, both of hospital and school buildings, has necessitated a reorganization and enlargement of the construction force. A well qualified architect has been obtained from the Supervising Architect's Office of the Treasury Department to direct the work, and more complete plans, specifications, and estimates are now possible than heretofore. The staff has been increased by five persons, well trained in this class of work.

APPROPRIATIONS

When we took office on July 1, 1929, the total appropriations available, exclusive of tribal funds, were \$16,673,215.78. For the year beginning July 1, 1930, we have \$21,270,979.74, or an increase of \$4,597,763.96 over the prior year. Additional sums totaling \$2,121,614.03 were made available for 1930 through the first and second deficiency acts, about \$1,000,000 of which has been carried over for expenditure in 1931 principally for purchase of furniture and equipment and other purposes in connection with educational activities and continuation of hospital construction begun under the regular appropriations. The general appropriations for 1931 will permit us to reach the minimum standard of an allowance of 37.8 cents per day for subsistence and an average of \$40 a year for clothing, for those pupils enrolled in boarding schools. The following table gives a comparison of the division of the gross appropriations made for 1930 and 1931:

	1930	1931	Increase
General purposes.....	\$5,010,195.40	\$2,329,708.74	\$311,515.84
Industrial assistance.....	1,505,000.00	1,624,000.00	319,000.00
Irrigation and water development.....	1,229,954.41	1,415,441.00	145,486.59
Education.....	9,173,600.00	10,345,220.00	1,191,750.00
Conservation of health.....	3,115,100.00	3,411,000.00	295,900.00
Support of Indians.....	1,591,553.00	1,768,660.00	174,000.00
Miscellaneous.....	288,520.00	327,020.00	38,000.00
Total.....	18,791,829.81	21,270,979.74	2,478,149.93

In addition to the foregoing about \$3,000,000 a year is expended from Indian tribal funds for administrative and other activities of the service.

PERSONNEL

The extent to which good results are dependent upon the more careful selection and placing of employees in the field service work with the Indians and in the schools was appreciated. It appeared necessary that this work should receive systematic direction in order that the best obtainable persons might be appointed and placed in the positions for which they are best qualified to render valuable service. To accomplish this a field representative having special qualifications for work of this character has been appointed to have advisory direction and supervision of the personnel work.

With regard to appointments in general in the field service, reinstatements have been curtailed to such an extent that a considerably larger number of positions have been newly filled by persons who have qualified through the civil service than has been the case in other years. This secures an infusion of new blood, which it is hoped will be of definite benefit.

HEALTH

Continued progress in the general medical work of the Indian field service has been effected during the year. The number of Indians seeking medical and hospital relief for conditions requiring these services is constantly on the increase, and while there is far too much interruption of hospital treatment and medical care for unimportant reasons, it is believed that the situation in this respect is showing improvement from year to year. Indian mothers and fathers are still inclined to interrupt the hospitalization of members of their families in order that they may attend fairs, rodeos, and for other purposes, not infrequently when such interruptions are detrimental to the welfare of the individual case. Nevertheless, continued educational efforts are directed toward the lessening and discontinuance of the practice.

Emphasis during the year has been placed upon further development of public-health phases of the medical work of the service. An increased number of public health or field nurses has been provided. Agency, school, and special physicians have received instructions to develop to the fullest extent activities of a health character, all of which have been fostered and extended by the district medical directors. Continued interest is manifested on the part of the other Federal, State, county, and local health organizations, as well as by

several voluntary organizations, until there is gradually being developed an interest in the special Indian problems on the part of these other agencies not directly concerned therewith. Through the instrumentality of the Committee of Indian Affairs of the State and Provincial Health Authorities of North America, information has been and is being disseminated to the several States where Indians live for the purpose of making available to an increasing degree the laboratory, clinical, and diagnostic facilities of the States and the furtherance of other cooperative measures looking toward closer and more harmonious relationships between the personnel of the Indian Office and the various health agencies in these several localities. This includes not only the facilities mentioned but the making available of existing State, county, and municipal institutions for the care and treatment of Indians wherever possible. In several States health workers of the Indian Service are working in cooperation with and, in two instances, under the direction of similar State organizations engaged in the same field.

Special attention is being paid to the more accurate collection and reporting of vital statistics and the collection of morbidity data. In this work also the several agencies above mentioned are cooperating very closely.

The United States Public Health Service is continuing to detail personnel and to make available the service of medical officers, field directors, sanitary engineers, and of the National Institute of Health to the special problems which arise in connection with Indian health. This includes surveys from time to time, special investigations of sanitary and health conditions, and routine studies of water supplies, sewage disposal, and of milk production. In certain sections of the country these activities also include malarial surveys and remedial measures where indicated.

Trachoma, tuberculosis, and diseases of infancy and childhood continue to constitute the outstanding health problems of the Indian population. Some extension has been made to the bed capacity of the several institutions for the care of the tuberculous, though the facilities of this character are still very inadequate to meet the needs of the several jurisdictions. The educational program which is being carried out through the agency of the medical directors, physicians, and field nurses is designed to bring to the Indian knowledge of the factors which have to do with the spread of diseases of an infectious nature and with special reference to tuberculosis and to give them instructions as to the care and feeding of infants and children, the sick and the aged. In time the extension of this program to meet the needs of all of the jurisdictions will have its effect in reducing the mortality of these diseases. It is quite necessary, however, that the facilities for the care and treatment of the tuberculous especially be improved and extended in order that open cases of this disease may be segregated and foci of infection decreased or eliminated. The lack of sanitation in the Indian homes and the absence of the knowledge of the fundamental factors having to do with the transmission of diseases play an important part in its spread and dissemination.

More than 25,000 Indians were examined for trachoma, of which number between 4,000 and 5,000 were diagnosed as either positive or suspicious. The percentage of positive and suspicious findings

was between 10 and 20 per cent. During the year more than 1,800 surgical operations were performed by the special physicians of the service for the amelioration and cure of the disease and more than 3,000 other treatments were carried out. In addition to their activities in the diagnosis and treatment of trachoma, the special physicians of the service were very active in the treatment of other surgical conditions, namely, infected tonsils and adenoids, and in the surgical treatment of tuberculous glands, etc. Special emphasis has been placed by this group of physicians upon the educational phase of their work, to the end that the Indians might be informed of the safeguards to be observed for the protection of themselves and their families.

Of the contagious and infectious conditions, a larger number of cases of impetigo and scabies was reported than during the preceding year. These conditions become prevalent in many of the larger boarding schools especially, and constant vigilance is necessary to keep infectious conditions of this character at a minimum. The occurrence of measles was slightly in excess of the preceding year. A smaller number of cases of whooping cough was reported than for the year 1920. Influenza was reported during the year to the extent of slightly more than 3,600 cases, whereas during the preceding year more than 10,000 cases of this disease were reported. Influenza, measles, mumps, and whooping cough make up the larger number of diseases of an infectious nature occurring among Indian children. During the year 35 cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis were reported, as compared with 3 for 1920, with 9 cases of infantile paralysis reported, as against none for the preceding year. One hundred and seventy-one cases of smallpox were reported during the year, as against 53 cases for 1920. The larger number of cases of this disease occurred on the Flathead Reservation in Montana, 90 cases having been reported at this jurisdiction.

More than 32,000 vaccinations, and inoculations were performed during 1930. Of this number, more than 12,000 were vaccinations against smallpox, more than 7,000 vaccinations against typhoid fever, and slightly more than 10,000 immunizations for protection against diphtheria.

The following hospitals were completed during the year: Colorado River Hospital, with a capacity of 30 beds; Phoenix School Hospital, with 60 beds, by addition of 20 beds to the total; Fort Bidwell Hospital, with 35 beds; Fort Berthold Hospital, with 20 beds; Claremore Hospital, with 34 beds; and Flandreau Hospital, with 35 beds, adding 13 beds to the total; or a total of 152 additional hospital beds provided.

The following hospitals were commenced during the year and were well under way toward completion at its close: Fort Belknap Hospital, adding 37 beds to the total; Tongue River Hospital, adding 32 beds to the total; Turtle Mountain Hospital, adding 27 beds to the total; Pawnee and Ponca, Pine Ridge, and Hayward Hospitals, with 47 beds each, making a total addition of 237 beds. Each of these new hospitals is of approximately 47-bed capacity.

There were also additions to, or remodeling of, the following hospitals: Western Navajo Hospital, wings added, 20 beds; Hopi Hospital, capacity doubled, 28 beds; Fort Totten Hospital, remodeled and enlarged, 20 beds; Choyenne and Arapahoe Hospital,

roofs of wings raised, 28 beds; Kiowa Hospital, addition to make 100-bed capacity, 48 beds; Keshona Hospital, pavilions for tuberculosis and venereal cases, 24 beds—a total addition of 168 beds, with a total of 557 beds added for the three groups mentioned.

The further extension of hospital facilities is necessary in order to make provision of the care and treatment of Indian patients of jurisdictions for which such provision has not been made. The largest of these is the Eastern Navajo jurisdiction, New Mexico, with a population of approximately 7,000, for whom the hospital facilities are very meager and inadequate. Several other smaller jurisdictions are still without hospitals. As said before, additional tuberculosis sanatoria should be established, preferably at population centers, where public utilities are available, where transportation facilities both by rail and highway are present, and where specialistic medical service from private sources may be secured. The establishment of such institutions at such centers would enable them to serve a number of jurisdictions within the particular State or in adjoining States. Cooperative arrangements whereby hospital and sanatorium beds in State, county, or municipal institutions may be made available for the care and treatment of Indians should be encouraged. Some of the States with a considerable Indian population have extensive systems of county sanatoria. The reception, care, and treatment of Indians in these institutions should be brought about if practicable. In States having large Indian populations where there are no hospitals and sanatoria of such kind, or where facilities are very limited, consideration should be given to the establishment of such institutions by the Federal Government. The existing hospitals and sanatoria of the Indian Service which are being conducted in improvised or converted buildings are in great need of physical improvement and all Indian institutions are in need of increased diagnostic and treatment facilities, as well as an augmented personnel. Every effort should be made to raise the standards of these institutions to a basis comparable with similar institutions, whether governmental, State, or private, in order to conserve to the utmost degree the welfare of the Indian patients treated therein.

Acknowledgment is due of our appreciation of the increased interest shown and the material assistance extended by the other Federal health agencies, by State health forces, and by the various organizations of a semi-official or private character.

The regular gratuity appropriation for health purposes for the year was \$2,858,600, an increase over the previous year of \$1,218,600. Supplemental appropriations during the last session of Congress made available \$400,000 more for this activity, and further increases have been granted for next year. The following tabulation discloses the division of this appropriation over a 3-year period:

	1929	1930	First deficiency, 1930	1931	Second deficiency, 1931
General purposes.....	\$319,000	\$823,500	\$134,500	\$758,000
Support of hospitals.....	965,000	1,520,100	500	2,006,000	838,000
Construction of new hospitals.....	155,000	450,000	265,000	372,000	250,000
Total.....	1,440,000	2,866,600	400,000	3,136,000	288,000

The appropriation of \$65,000 for the construction of the Oraibi Sanatorium in Arizona is not shown in the 1930 total but is taken up in 1931 by reason of its reappropriation for general purposes. In addition to the amounts shown, tribal funds aggregating approximately \$350,000 annually are used for medical and hospital purposes.

EDUCATION

Encouraging developments in education recorded in the 1929 report have been continued and supplemented during the year. The increased appropriations mentioned have begun to yield results, and while a large part of the improvement to date has necessarily been on the material side—better feeding and clothing of boarding school children, building construction, repairs and equipment—the fundamental needs of teaching personnel, content, and methods of education are beginning to receive more nearly adequate attention.

EDUCATION STAFF AT THE WASHINGTON OFFICE

Professional leadership has become axiomatic in State and National programs of education. During the past year the Indian Office has been able to make substantial additions to the group at Washington responsible for advising the commissioner on educational organization and methods, recruiting of teaching personnel and the building up of a definite program for the future in relation to the States. An assistant director of education, with special preparation and experience in educational administration and vocational guidance, has been appointed. In the field of home economics, where some of the most conspicuous advances had already been made, two additional supervisory positions were established in the fall of 1929. The two specialists appointed to these positions were women of high professional qualifications; their employment has not only made possible a definite supervisory program with a follow-up plan, but relieved the chief supervisor of home economics for important work at the Washington office.

One of the most significant steps of the year was the appointment of a supervisor for elementary education, with university training and successful State experience, and five field assistants, or so-called demonstration teachers in elementary education, all persons who qualified through civil service examinations based on modernized statements of requirements. Each of the five demonstration teachers, under the direction of the supervisor of elementary education, is supervising approximately 55 elementary teachers in sections of the country having the densest Indian school population—South Dakota, northern Arizona, southern Arizona, northwestern New Mexico, and Oklahoma. These demonstration teachers are women who are thoroughly conversant with modern elementary school practice and have pursued graduate study in their field. Already their helpful influence is observable in the work of the teachers of the elementary grades.

For secondary education it was found possible to transfer to the Washington office one of the field supervisors who had had superior preparation and valuable experience in the school of education of a western State university, to help in the organization and develop-

ment of the junior and senior high schools. Still another recent position established is that of supervisor of trade and industrial training, and to this position a qualified specialist in vocational education with long State experience under the Federal Board for Vocational Education has been assigned.

In the particularly important field of agricultural extension the aid of the Department of Agriculture was sought, and one of the active workers of that department has been transferred to the Indian Office to direct its program. A well-qualified specialist has been appointed supervisor of livestock, who will also advise as to the school herds. The office has also secured for the coming year the services of Dr. Erl Bates, of Cornell University, to help plan and coordinate the various educational and extension activities on the reservations.

With such a staff in education and related field as the nucleus of a planning organization, it is believed that it will be increasingly possible to build up a definite Indian education program.¹

HIGHEST QUALIFICATIONS FOR TEACHING PERSONNEL

Steps taken in 1928 and 1929 to raise the standards of teaching and other educational service in Indian schools have begun to show results. The salary increases for teachers, while by no means large from the point of view of modern educational service in urban communities, have nevertheless been sufficient to attract some new entrants of more than satisfactory qualifications. The salaries of principals of boarding schools now range from \$2,000 to \$2,900; of senior high school teachers, \$1,860 to \$2,100; of junior high school teachers, \$1,680 to \$1,920; of elementary teachers, \$1,500 to \$1,740. The minimum qualifications for principals include "graduation with a degree from a normal school, teachers college, college or university of recognized standing, with 18 semester hours in the school of education" and a minimum of two years' successful experience. For senior high school teachers the new requirements comprise graduation from a 4-year course in a recognized college or university, with 16 units in education, the latter to include 12 units in psychology, principles of education, and methods of teaching. Junior high school teachers are required to have at least three years and elementary teachers two years beyond the high school. In actual practice the qualifications of many new entrants have been better than the minimum; in home economies, for example, practically all the applicants this year have been full 4-year graduates of colleges and universities of recognized standing, and among the nearly 200 new appointees to elementary and intermediate positions for the coming year are many above the minimum standard for these grades, including a number with college degrees. This is in part due to abnormal employment conditions and the slightly better salaries, but it also indicates the effectiveness of higher professional standards.

It should be understood that this necessary raising of standards can not be retroactive. In accordance with the established practice in any movement for improving personnel, employees now in the

¹ Since closing the year's work it has been the good fortune of the Indian Office to secure as director of education a distinguished educator from one of our best-known colleges, who has specialized in the education of minority races and who in the Civil Service examination far outranked all of the eighty-odd applicants.

service who do not meet the new qualifications but are otherwise competent—particularly if they are found to be successful in their human relations with Indian people—are being encouraged to secure the necessary additional educational qualifications. Training in service is an essential function of the new demonstration teachers provisionally referred to, and of all others directing the educational program. In case of withdrawals, of course, applications for reinstatement are being considered only from those who are qualified under the new requirements, but applicants for reinstatement, if otherwise qualified, are being advised as to means of securing the additional preparation. An unusual number of members of the teaching staff have this year taken advantage of the opportunity afforded by "educational leave" for advanced study. In the spring of 1930 suggestions were given as to the type of university summer courses that would be helpful to Indian school teachers, the universities having been canvassed to find out what they could offer. A circular issued in March, 1930, addressed to elementary teachers, urged the desirability of enrolling in "courses dealing with important phases of an elementary school program which are on the whole receiving insufficient attention in our Indian schools." Chief among these needs as listed were:

1. Environmental experiences of children as a basis for school procedure and curriculum content.
2. Philosophy of progressive education, basing school work on activities and at the same time recognizing and providing opportunities for various learning outcomes rather than beginning and ending teaching procedures mainly with subject matter.
3. Physical education and play as an opportunity for health, recreation, and creative expression.
4. Industrial and fine arts as a functional part of the school program.
5. Appreciative and creative phases of music.
6. Consciously capitalizing the opportunities for personality and character development which are inherent in every classroom situation and all school activities.

CHANGES IN CURRICULUM

Instead of attempting a total revision of the existing course of study, plans are well under way to enrich the curriculum through the selection and introduction of stimulating materials and initiating classroom procedure that approximate more nearly real life situations. Under guidance several teachers initiated construction activities involving on the part of children, choosing, planning, executing, and judging, in addition to providing the necessity for use of numbers, oral and written English, and art. The results of a survey of industrial and fine arts together with additional suggestions for such procedures will be issued to the elementary teachers for the purpose of further stimulation of this type of functional school work.

Emphasis is being placed upon the importance of basing all early primary reading on words that already have a place in the children's speaking vocabulary. Since this necessitates the construction of all reading material by the teachers, an initial purchase was made of 50 typewriters equipped with primer-sized type. These were distributed largely to schools where beginners are non-English speaking.

A carefully selected list of modern textbooks in reading, language, and geography has been added to the recommended book list for elementary grades. Up-to-date school supplies and materials, too, have been listed and submitted to the schools.

Seven positions of home-economics teachers were set up this past year in reservation schools. This means that home-economics departments are now organized in all but the smaller boarding schools, and in two of the day schools.

THE INDIAN BOARDING SCHOOLS

Each boarding school situation is being scrutinized to determine whether the school is to be retained for some time, abandoned soon, or assigned to purposes other than that for which it now exists. The rapidity with which we can carry out our policy of eliminating young children from the boarding schools depends, of course, upon a number of factors. Some of the educational factors involved have to do with home conditions, remoteness from public-school facilities, ascertained need for institutional care, possibilities of health follow-up, and social case work not ordinarily available in the small rural communities in which so many Indian children live. Other factors that must be considered are the attitude of the white people of the community and the older Indians toward the boarding school and the attitude of white parents toward the Indian children. If the policy of the Government to increase public-school provision for the Indian school population is to be carried out, obviously local communities will have to be considerate and take an unselfish view of proposals to abandon Indian boarding schools.

In the meantime such boarding schools as remain must be helped to do the best work they can, especially for older boys and girls, and smaller children can be eliminated from these schools except where institutional care is found necessary after adequate investigation by trained social workers. Six large nonreservation boarding schools have now raised their grades to include the twelfth grade, or senior high school, and have concurrently dropped the lower grades.

Approximately 2,000 boys and girls were enrolled in the three upper high-school grades in 1930 as compared with 1,617 a year ago and 710 in 1926. The figures for five years are given in the table below. It will also be noted that this has taken place while there has been a falling off in the enrollment in elementary grades.

Enrollment in Government Indian schools, 1925-1930, by school divisions

	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30
Elementary grades, 1 to 6.....	20,617	21,128	21,399	20,790	19,789
Junior high school grades, 7 to 9.....	3,722	4,301	4,729	5,420	5,462
Senior high school grades, 10 to 12.....	710	1,175	1,409	1,617	1,956

As long as the boarding schools remain they must be staffed as effectually as possible. It is generally recognized that among the most important positions are those having to do with personal relations of the boys and girls. This is a weak point in nearly all institutional enterprises, but it is particularly serious in the Indian boarding schools. Previous reports have referred to the change in designation from "disciplinarians" and "matrons" to "advisers." No one would claim, of course, that changing the name changes the type of worker, except in so far as it gives official sanction to a different attitude toward the work. Some improvement has been

possible, however, on the girls' side of the problem. One of the most important accomplishments of the year was in securing an educational basis for the appointment of the girls' advisers. The qualifications for the larger schools require 3 years of college, the medium-sized schools 2 years, and the smaller schools 1 year. The majority of the women who took this examination were college graduates. Many of them have been high-school teachers and have had experience as advisers to girls in high schools, as leaders of Girl Scout troops, and in various other activities. This should make for a decided improvement in the caliber of women filling these positions, with a corresponding development on the part of the girls themselves. It is to be regretted that no such improvement can be reported in the qualifications of boys' advisers. This remains one of the most serious problems of the schools.

For some years attempts have been made to reduce the amount of noneducational institutional work required of boys and girls in Indian boarding schools. In the case of girls, for example, competent observers generally agree that no phase of institutional work is harder than sitting at a sewing machine for a three or four hour period. This year, for the first time, part of the girls' clothing was purchased ready made at a figure not much greater than the cost of the material, thus relieving the girls from the endless round of sewing. The purchase of girls' ready-made clothing does not, of course, in any way interfere with clothing instruction and practice.

Another boarding-school problem of the utmost importance is supervision of diet. In the majority of schools the home economics teachers have general supervision over the meal planning, the kitchen, and dining rooms. This, together with the additional funds available for food, is making a real improvement in these departments.

The work previously begun at the boarding schools in teaching Indian children their native arts and crafts has been continued. All Navajo schools now have native weavers who teach blanket weaving to the girls. Pottery is taught at Albuquerque and Santa Fe and also in the Maricopa, Hopi, and Pueblo day schools. Many of the Indian boys and girls are doing outstanding work in design. The girls have taken their native designs and applied them to household linens and other forms of household decoration.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS FOR INDIAN CHILDREN

Previous reports have described the efforts to have Indian children attend public schools. In the year just passed the number of Indian pupils reported in attendance in public schools increased from approximately 35,000 to 38,000. Contracts were made for payment of tuition for Indian children with 861 boards of education, 23 more than the previous year.

At many jurisdictions the problem of transporting Indian children to the public schools of their districts has been given special attention, and in one or two places has been made the subject of a comprehensive study of the situation. Among the Five Civilized Tribes of Oklahoma a field study of the smallest group—that of the Seminoles—was completed before the close of the fiscal year. Supervisor Thompson's report shows that of the 705 Seminole chil-

dren of school age 353 are enrolled in public schools, 146 in Government boarding schools, 61 in denominational and other schools, and 145 not enrolled in any school. He found State and local authorities glad to cooperate in the education of Indian children, and as a result of his investigation he recommended the further development of the public-school program for Indians and the abandonment of the separate tribal boarding school. This study of the Seminole situation is the first to be completed of a series of comprehensive studies of the school opportunities and needs of the Five Civilized Tribes. Less extensive studies are being carried out elsewhere.

It is recognized, of course, that merely placing Indian children in public schools, even where the community is cooperative, is by no means the whole solution. There are many situations where arrangements need to be made very slowly and only after careful study of all the factors involved. Reports by day-school representatives and others show a growing disposition to try to understand family and home conditions and other elements in the situation that really require the services of trained social-case workers.

INDIAN EDUCATION AND OUTSIDE ORGANIZATIONS

During the year under review Indian education has had the attention of various outside groups. The Lake Mohonk conference gave considerable space to education in its discussions and in its resolutions. There have been encouraging evidences of cooperation with the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts, the Junior Red Cross, American Child Health Association, religious groups, and other associations and individuals interested in the Indian problem. Several of the committees of the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection have given separate attention to the Indian school child, and a special subcommittee of the conference appointed to deal with Indian education is headed by Miss Edna Groves, of the Indian Office.

INCREASED APPROPRIATIONS FOR INDIAN EDUCATION

The first deficiency act of March 26, 1930, made available the sum of \$1,100,000 to supplement the regular annual appropriations for support and education of Indian pupils in Federal school for the fiscal years 1930 and 1931. This money was to be used for the following purposes: For additional subsistence, \$195,000; for subsistence of pupils retained in boarding schools during summer months, \$40,000; for noonday lunches in day schools, \$50,000; for additional clothing, \$50,000; for additional personnel for enlarged program of study, \$200,000; for equipment, \$175,000; for furniture, \$240,000; and for livestock, \$150,000.

The act making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year 1931 contains also an appropriation of \$64,000 for subsistence of pupils retained in boarding schools during the months when school is not in session. The same act provides a special appropriation of \$200,000 for purchase of furniture, school, shop, and other equipment for Indian day, reservation, and nonreservation schools.

In the general appropriation, in the same act, for support of Indian day and industrial schools for the fiscal year 1931, an increase in the sum of \$417,000 was allowed in excess of the appro-

priation for 1930. Also, in the appropriation for 1931 for Indian boarding schools customarily receiving specific appropriations an increase was given in the amount of \$1,203,750 above the amount appropriated for the preceding year.

These material increases in moneys for support of Indian schools make possible an adequate food allowance for pupils up to a per capita average cost of 37.8 cents per day, an amount which had been carefully determined as necessary for a minimum proper standard. A discussion of this matter will be found in the report of the commissioner for the fiscal year 1929. The per capita allowance for the boarding schools is still below that of most State institutions, notwithstanding the decided improvement that has been made in the past three years. For the fiscal year 1928 appropriations were made at a rate of \$225 for these schools, with the exception of five schools, for which \$260 was made available. For 1929 the per capita ranged from \$240 to \$285, depending upon the size of the school; for 1930 it was \$260 to \$300; and for the new fiscal year, \$290 to \$330. State institutions which are regarded as reasonably comparable report per capita figures of from \$300 to \$600, and authorities seem to agree upon \$450 as a minimum for which creditable work can be done in feeding, housing, clothing, and educating children under institutional care.

GUIDANCE AND PLACEMENT

The indispensable factors in our educational plans for practical meeting of the Indian's problems of life have already been set forth. The schools must be supplemented by getting the Indians into jobs. Hence an organization must be established to conduct this work of placement and employment. It should consist of capable, energetic, and patient workers who will inform themselves as to industrial conditions, will study the possibilities, interests, and tendencies of the Indian students of the schools or graduates therefrom, and who will bring about the best possible association between the employer and the employed, with the hope that permanency may be established upon a sound basis of satisfactory mutual relationship. If in work lies the salvation of the Indian race, the effort to awake his ambition, to enlist his interest, to form his habits must commence at an early age. The placement employees and the schools must join and coordinate their efforts to this end.

Several placement officers are now on the roll. One of the employment officers is Mr. George P. La Vatta, an Indian of the Shoshone people, who has for a number of years been successful in the employ of the Union Pacific Railroad. As he tells his own story, he was well grown before he knew a word of English. Then came an ambition for schooling. After leaving school he told the Indian agent that he wanted to go out into the world and work and live like other people. "Don't try it," was the advice in return. "Go back to the farm and work with your own people." Nevertheless he persisted, and finally secured work with the railroad. Now his advice to his people, as expressed in his own words, is:

"People try to sympathize with me because the white man killed the buffalo and took the Indian's lands. I tell them that belongs to the past. The Indian on a reservation can only deteriorate; but if he will go out and work and live like other people, he has a future as promising as that of any other American citizen."

For Indians who prefer or who, because of conditions, must make their living on their reservations, or in their own communities, guidance and assistance are being provided by the appointment of trained home, agricultural, and social service extension workers.

INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES

It is not the present policy to try to make farmers or stockmen of all Indians nor to force them into these occupations where all the attendant circumstances do not offer assurance of successful results or of contentment on their part. However, so far as it be found that a large number of adults will depend upon their land for support, we must endeavor to offer them practical assistance and encouragement. Industrial surveys and 5-year programs have been mentioned in prior annual reports, and these measures were adopted within many reservations for the purpose of providing such assistance. Realizing the need for more effective supervision, our field force has been strengthened by appointment of a director of extension work, as hereinbefore mentioned, to be in general charge of industrial activities. He is assisted by eight agricultural extension agents, each of whom has a specified territory which includes several reservations. A supervisor of livestock has also been appointed to give attention and supervision to activities of this character. Seven home demonstration agents are working among the Indian women in order to assist them in all that pertains to the making and conduct of a modern, well-kept home. The importance of placement work has already been emphasized. This work will continue also with regard to employment of the adult Indian and the affording of all other assistance through the personnel of placement organization which will enable him to successfully engage in work adapted to his wishes and abilities, but which will nevertheless eventually teach him the lesson of self-dependence.

REIMBURSABLE FUNDS

The reimbursable fund continues to be an important factor in the industrial welfare and progress of the Indians. Consolidated Ute Agency, Colo., reports indicate a 100 per cent lamb crop from sheep bought for the Indians from moneys advanced. The revenue from sheep at this place last year accruing to the Indians was nearly \$10,000, due entirely to their own efforts, though assisted by the advice and help of Government employees. It is estimated that their income this year will be about \$25,000. Southern Navajo reports an unusual case in which \$150 was authorized from the reimbursable fund to buy tools and materials to establish a deaf Indian in the silversmith business. At Fort Berthold, despite the drouth, 100,000 pounds of Indian-raised wheat went through the flour mill, secured by use of the reimbursable fund. These Indians seeded from 50 per cent to 75 per cent more acreage in the spring of 1930. At Pine Ridge one of the women's auxiliary clubs sold 780 pounds of beans to the agency and used part of the money to buy a seeder. This year, also, 123 loans were made from the reimbursable fund to old Indians for support purposes, and 37 to owners of irrigable land for development purposes.

For 1929 the appropriation was \$200,000, and for 1930 and 1931, exclusive of subjugation work on the Pima Reservation in Arizona, \$325,000 has been appropriated. These amounts have been supplemented by appropriations from tribal funds of \$75,000 in 1929 and \$869,479.60 in 1930.

The total amount expended from all sources for reimbursable assistance to Indians is approximately \$6,408,143. Repayments to June 30, 1930, aggregate about \$1,124,270, leaving outstanding accounts of \$2,283,873.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

The progress of the Indians has been impeded by lack of improved roads. Two years ago Congress authorized appropriations for this purpose. Since that time appropriations have been made in the sum of \$250,000 each for 1930 and for 1931. This money has been distributed to the best advantage throughout the service, with the result that a good beginning has been made in the construction of improved local roads connecting the various Indian communities within many of the reservations. The main thoroughfares are built under the Federal highway act without cost to this service. The most extensive single project being constructed is the road within the Turtle Mountain Reservation, N. Dak., in connection with the consolidated school under construction at that place. About \$50,000 was used for this system of roads last year and a like sum will be supplied from our general road appropriation for 1931.

A special appropriation of \$15,000 from tribal funds was available for road work within the Red Lake Reservation, Minn., with which to continue the road-construction program inaugurated several years ago, which it is hoped will eventually provide the entire reservation with improved facilities of this nature. Where possible small amounts are taken from tribal funds appropriated for general uses and expended in the hiring of Indian labor engaged on minor reservation road construction and repair work.

ALLOTMENTS

During the fiscal year 504 allotments were made to individual Indians embracing lands within various reservations aggregating 103,314.99 acres, as shown in the following table:

Reservation	Number of allotments	Acreage	Reservation	Number of allotments	Acreage
Klamath, Oreg.	4	640	Yakima, Wash.	1	160
Fort Peck, Mont.	259	77,094.08	Fallon, Nev.	1	10
Morengo, Calif.	1	5.20	White Earth, Minn.	2	161.50
Crow Creek, S. Dak.	4	470.85	Eastern Navajo, N. Mex.	2	320
Fort Berthold, N. Dak.	4	400	Mogapo River, Nev.	3	11
Fort Yuma, Calif.	18	174	Leech Lake, Minn.	1	80
Fort Belknap, Mont.	1	519.06	Rosebud, S. Dak.	1	160
Quinalt, Wash.	40	3,168.71	L'Anse and Vieux Desert.	1	80
Colorado River, Ariz.	38	380	Total	504	103,314.19
Cheyenne River, S. Dak.	121	19,387.19			
Lower Brule, S. Dak.	2	80			

In addition to reservation allotments shown above, 226 allotments were made to Indians residing on the public domain in various States, embracing 37,154 acres.

EXTENSION OF TRUST PERIODS

The period of trust was extended by order of the President on allotments made to Indians of the following-named tribes and bands: Nez Perce, Idaho; Crow, Montana; Omaha, Nebraska; Seneca, Oklahoma; Devils Lake, North Dakota; Rosebud and Yankton, South Dakota; Uintah, Uncompahgre and White River Bands of Utes, Utah.

CHOCTAW INDIANS OF MISSISSIPPI

Two separate tracts of land were purchased during the year embracing a total of 59 acres at a cost of \$2,155. This land has been resold to two full-blood Choctaws under the reimbursable plan and will provide home sites for two families consisting of a total of about 10 persons. In addition to these two tracts actually purchased, \$4,345 has been obligated in the proposed purchase of 242 acres for resale to six individuals whose combined families total approximately 30 persons. To date, 1,812 acres have been purchased at a cost of \$47,547 and resold to 60 Indians. It is estimated that about 263 individuals have been provided homes in this manner.

NAVAJO LAND PURCHASES

Under authority contained in the act of May 29, 1928 (45 Stat. L. 883, 899), and the act of March 4, 1929 (45 Stat. L. 1569), we have purchased a total of 138,770.11 acres for the Navajo Indians at a total cost of \$218,230.17. These purchases were made from tribal funds. It is estimated that the total tribal receipts for the fiscal year 1931 will amount to approximately \$140,000, a portion of which it is proposed to use in acquiring certain tracts for these Indians during the next fiscal year.

ADDITIONAL LANDS FOR INDIAN USE

Under authority of the act of May 23, 1930 (Public, No. 250, 71st Cong.), certain lands approximating 64,000 acres were eliminated from the Tusayan National Forest as an addition to the Western Navajo Reservation. This particular land lies north of the Little Colorado and east of the Colorado River and is contiguous to the present Western Navajo Reservation on the west. This act also contemplates the ultimate acquisition for the Western Navajo Reservation of about 62,000 acres of additional land lying south of the Little Colorado River, representing a total area of approximately 116,000 acres of good grazing land, all of which will in the future probably become part of the reservation.

SALE AND PATENTING OF INDIAN LANDS

There have been cash and deferred payment sales of 290 tracts of original allotments, aggregating 35,773 acres, for a consideration of \$505,799; and of 596 tracts of inherited lands, aggregating 72,742 acres, for \$1,101,996, or a total of 108,515 acres sold for a total consideration of \$1,607,795. These totals represent, however, a decrease in sales and payments derived therefrom as compared with the prior year.

There were issued upon application therefor 230 patents in fee to allottees and to heirs of allottees, releasing 28,530 acres, and there were granted 38 certificates of competency and orders removing restrictions, releasing 3,026 acres; 285 applications for patents in fee were not accorded favorable action.

Within many of the reservations a large part of the best agricultural land has been sold or fee patented, and we do not encourage sales except where old and indigent Indians, or those afflicted, need money for support and assistance, or where sales of a part of an allotment will result in the improvement of home conditions, and in cases of inherited lands where the heirs are numerous and the lands can not be advantageously partitioned. In cases where the heirs are less numerous (four or less) and where the inherited tracts are susceptible of a fair and equitable division, the policy is to encourage partition so that the younger and more able-bodied Indians, many of whom did not receive allotments, will have farming lands and home sites and thus be encouraged to remain on and improve their lands. In most partition cases, trust patents are issued to the individual heirs to whom lands are set apart. Many purchases are made for Indians who have industrial occupations in and around towns and whose children need to be near schools.

FORESTRY

An office memorandum approved by the Secretary of the Interior on April 15, 1930, directed that grazing activities on Indian lands be thereafter administered through the forestry branch of the Indian Service. Immediate steps were taken toward a reorganization of grazing work in accordance with these instructions. It has been recognized from the first that the task is a difficult one, but with the cooperation of other units in the service, the forestry force should be able during the fiscal year 1931 to gather the information upon which a systematic grazing plan may be developed and gradually placed in effect.

The representatives of the forestry branch will make the necessary reconnaissance of the range on each reservation to determine the most practicable grazing units, the carrying capacity of each unit, the class of stock best suited for the range, and other questions of this character. The supervision of all grazing by permittees or lessees on tribal land or on unfenced allotments will be exercised by representatives of the forestry branch under the general supervision of the superintendent whether the permittees or lessees be Indians or non-Indians. While the needs of individual Indians for range facilities will be given primary consideration, conservation of future grazing values must receive a greatly increased amount of attention in the administration of Indian lands. Through carefully planned and through studies of actual conditions on the range, it will be possible to relieve range depletion, gradually restore the native grasses, and check the erosion that has become, in recent years, increasingly destructive on Indian reservations in the Southwest. This erosion of soil on Indian lands must inevitably result in irreparable damage to lower lands and to reservoirs upon which the Federal Government, the States, and private interests have expended millions of dollars. The conservation, for future benefi-

cial use, of the agricultural, grazing, and forest resources of the Indians is a matter of the utmost importance to both the Indians and their neighbors.

At the first session of the Seventy-first Congress the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs reported favorably on bills for the creation of the Colville Indian Forest and the Klamath Indian Forest. The Klamath bill passed the Senate, but the Colville bill was returned to the committee. Neither bill was acted upon in the House of Representatives. At the second session of the Seventy-second Congress slightly modified bills as to the Colville and Klamath and similar bills for the creation of the Warm Spring and Yakima Indian forests were suggested by the Interior Department. All four bills were introduced in both the House of Representatives and the Senate. The Yakima bill was favorably reported by the House Indian Committee and was passed on June 23, 1930. The Yakima Indians have endorsed the proposed legislation. The Colville Indians have also expressed their approval of the creation of the Colville Indian Forest, but the approval of the Klamath and Warm Spring Indians has not been obtained. It is believed that their approval will be expressed when the members of these tribes come to understand the purpose of the bills. Legislation of this character is directed to the conservation of resources that may be made to yield a continuous income to the Indians and at the same time contribute to the welfare of the Nation as a whole. It is hoped that before the end of the Seventy-second Congress these four bills and similar ones regarding other Indian reservations, that will be suggested by the department, will be enacted into law. The definite establishment of a fixed forest land status for approximately 6,000,000 acres of Indian lands would contribute materially to the successful management of these forests and would mark a distinctive step forward in the conservation of national resources.

In April, 1930, changes in the allocation of a number of the more responsible positions in the forestry branch made it possible to pay salaries somewhat comparable to those paid for similar work in other branches of the Federal service and avoided the loss of several experienced employees who had seriously contemplated transfer to other departments or the accepting of employment with private corporations engaged in the lumber industry. With these increases it has also been possible to secure men with training in special lines of forestry work whom the service had been unable to obtain under the allocation formerly existing.

The act making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year 1931 contains the first specific authority for the payment of rewards for information leading to the arrest and conviction of persons setting forest fires in contravention of law. A substantial increase was also made in the appropriation for forestry work on Indian lands and this appropriation was separated from a general appropriation for several distinct lines of work. Twenty thousand dollars was appropriated for the continuation of forest insect control within the Klamath Reservation, for which two annual appropriations of \$25,000 each had previously been made. It is hoped that hereafter this infestation may be controlled by the expenditure of much smaller amounts taken from the general appropriation for forestry work at Klamath.

Very unfavorable conditions resulted in substantial losses from forest fires at the Fort Apache, Ariz., and Hoopa Valley, Calif., jurisdictions and a large amount was expended for fire control under the Mission Agency, Calif. Although the drought was exceptionally severe in eastern Washington and heavy losses were sustained on adjacent forest lands, only minor damage was done on the Colville and Spokane Reservations. The expenditures for control and the fire losses were small on most reservations, due partly to increased efficiency secured by means of more adequate appropriations. Several additional steel stairway lookouts were erected, this system of detection having demonstrated its effectiveness.

The policy of restricting sales of stumpage on Indian lands to cases in which funds were urgently needed, or certain conditions indicating a loss of capital values through delay, has been continued through the year for economic reasons as well as silvicultural ones. However, three sales have been made, one on the Bois Fort, or Nett Lako Reservation in Minnesota, comprising approximately 12,000 acres of allotted lands. The timber on these allotments consists principally of inferior species, being largely pulpwood, which should be removed now while a purchaser of adjoining timber has a logging railroad in that locality. A number of the allottees were also in need of the funds to be derived from the sale of the timber. In view of the market, the prices received were adequate. The second and third sales were within the Klamath Reservation in Oregon; one, the Calimus Butte unit, comprising only 3,500,000 board feet, could be most advantageously logged in connection with the Calimus-Marsh unit, now being operated; the other, the Sprague Canyon unit, comprising about 17,000,000 feet, had been greatly injured by pine bark beetles and immediate sale seemed desirable because of the logging of adjacent timber. Satisfactory prices were obtained for both of the Klamath units.

Early in the fiscal year it appears that the lumber market was recovering from the depression that had existed for some time, but in November, 1929, conditions became exceptionally unfavorable and throughout the remainder of the year there was a marked curtailment of production by companies cutting timber from Indian lands. The total amount cut during the fiscal year was only 281,415,352 board feet, for which the Indians received an income of \$2,313,644. This income was \$504,671 below the amount received for the fiscal year 1929.

During the fiscal year the logging railroad on the Menominee Reservation in Wisconsin was extended approximately 13 miles across the Wolf and Oconto Rivers into the northeastern township of the reservation. By means of this railroad a rather narrow strip of timber, consisting principally of hemlock and hardwoods, will be logged selectively and the timber brought to the Neopit sawmill for manufacture. This timber, which was left when the more valuable and floatable pine was taken out through the Wolf and Oconto Rivers over 30 years ago, is inferior in quality and its logging will necessarily be expensive. It is unfortunate that it should be logged when the market is so weak. However, plans directed to the concentration of logging operations in the future seem to demand the entering of this unfavorable territory at this time. Notwithstanding very ad-

verse conditions during the fiscal year 1930, a profit has been realized by the Menominee mills.

In furtherance of the general plan of forest administration within the Menominee Reservation, outlined in 1927, a fairly comprehensive study of forest growth on cut-over lands of the reservation was made during the past year. The results of this study were summarized in a report designated as A Preliminary Forest Management Plan for the Menominee Indian Reservation. This report presents in written form the guiding principles upon which logging operations at Neopit have been conducted in recent years and demonstrates the possibilities of forest production which have heretofore been predicted by foresters from a general familiarity with tree growth in the Lake States.

An experimental forest area, consisting of 1,780 acres of logged and burned-over tribal lands, has been established as the Quinalt Reservation in western Washington. Early in 1929 forestry employees of the Taholah jurisdiction planted 3,500 3-year-old spruce seedlings on a part of this area. Although these trees were of natural growth, pulled within the reservation, a survival of 90 per cent was secured. On Lincoln's Birthday, 1930, members of the Elks lodge of Hoquiam, Wash., assisted the Indian Service rangers and scalers in planting about 20 acres additional. It is hoped that this first demonstration in the Grays Harbor region of the practicability of forest planting for commercial purposes may be of assistance in arousing and maintaining public interest in this subject.

On the Red Lake Reservation, Minn., where forest planting on a small scale was first tried in 1919 with only fair success, about 25,000 Norway and white pine transplants were placed in the field in May, 1930. This planting stock was purchased and donated to the Indian Service by a prominent lumberman, resident in Minneapolis, who had expressed a desire to have a part in an experiment of this character. As members of his family about 30 years ago had manufactured millions of feet of virgin pine taken from the Red Lake Reservation, his interest in the rehabilitation of the pine forests on the Red Lake Reservation affords a striking illustration of the broad view that progressive lumbermen have with regard to reforestation. This gentleman has indicated a desire for further cooperation concerning this worthy project.

The forest planting of 1930 on the Menominee Reservation was made along State Highway No. 47, where the results attained will afford a constant object lesson, not only to the Menominee Indians but also to the hundreds of thousands of tourists passing along the road each season. The site is not a particularly favorable one, being very sandy, but was selected because of its proximity to a main thoroughfare and the probability of protection of the plantation from forest fire.

Mention should be made of a unique forest fire lookout erected within the Quinalt Indian Reservation, Wash., through the cooperation of the forestry branch and the Hobi Timber Co. who were logging Indian timber. This lookout was constructed by topping a Douglas fir at a height of 174 feet from the ground and then building an observer's house approximately 8 feet square with its floor 170 feet from the ground. From this lookout approximately two-thirds of the entire area of the Quinalt Reservation, an extensive

area within the Olympic National Forest, and many square miles of private forest land, are visible.

For 1929 the total annual appropriations for ordinary care and preservation of timber on Indian reservations, including expenses incidental to the sale of timber, but exclusive of fire suppression charges, was \$335,000. This sum was increased for the 1930 fiscal year by \$25,000 and for 1931 a further increase of \$130,000 has been secured. Deficiency appropriations have been necessary to meet obligations incurred in the suppression of many fires occurring on timbered areas, and a total of \$70,000 spread over a 3-year period has been made available from tribal moneys for insect-control work on the Klamath Reservation, Oreg.

IRRIGATION ACTIVITIES

The lands of the several Indian reservations in the western part of the United States are for the most part desert-like in character, and their utilization can come about only through irrigation or the artificial application of water to the soil. In a wider sense irrigation is taken to include the whole question of conservation and utilization of water in the development of the arid regions and to embrace a discussion of features of social and political importance arising from the reclamation of the arid lands of these reservations. In the early days the Indians in most instances where cultivation of the soil was carried on for the production of crops would divert in a crude way, by the placing of brush and rock in the stream, small quantities of water into a crudely constructed ditch for such purpose. These methods were uneconomical and resulted only in very limited irrigation. To obviate this condition and provide adequate irrigation facilities an engineering force was first employed in the Indian Service about 1913. The work has been the planning and construction of irrigation works to divert and carry water from rivers and streams for application to the lands. This involves construction of diversion dams, headgates, canals, flumes and pipes, tunnels, and lining of canals in order to facilitate economically the transference of the water from the streams to the land. Many of the streams are seasonal, and after the melting of the snows in the spring the run-off diminishes until the natural flow of the streams is inadequate to take care of the lands of the particular project. This condition has necessitated the construction of various types of dams, such as masonry, concrete, rock-filled, and earthen dams to create reservoirs in which to impound the flood waters of the streams that prior to construction of the reservoirs are to a large extent wasted. This method results in providing an adequate water supply, enables regulation of its distribution, and assures water for crop production throughout the irrigation season.

There are also constructed ordinary and artesian wells for the tapping of underground waters to provide irrigation where the surface flow is inadequate or entirely absent. Underground wells are also provided for drainage purposes, the water being used to supplement the surface supply. Such operations result in preventing alkali and seeped conditions which are bound to follow after lands have been irrigated for a period of years unless drainage facilities are provided.

The irrigation branch of this service has also carried on the water development by drilling of wells, cleaning of springs, and construction of small reservoirs or charcos to catch the surface run-offs in sections where stock and sheep-raising conditions are successfully practiced, particularly within the Navajo and Hopi Reservations and the pueblos in New Mexico and Arizona.

As a by-product, power plants are installed and operated during the irrigation season of the impounding dams, power being generated from the water passed through the dam for irrigation purposes. In the carrying on of this activity there have been developed, both large and small, 205 irrigation projects at the approximate cost to June 30, 1930, as revised, of \$30,904,013 for construction work, and for operation and maintenance, \$10,994,576. The construction reimbursements have been approximately \$1,418,330 and the reimbursements for operation and maintenance have been \$3,770,482. The total area of lands under constructed works in the Indian irrigation service is approximately 775,000 acres, being an increase of about 25,000 acres during the current year; the total area irrigated during 1929 was approximately 301,708 acres. Within the boundaries of the various irrigation projects there is an estimated total of 1,358,761 acres of land susceptible of irrigation, and the estimated cost to complete the projects so as to supply water to this full acreage of irrigable land is \$30,000,000.

It is realized that readjustment of the reimbursable indebtedness must be made because instances exist where per acre charges against the land on behalf of irrigation works exceed the present value of the land. The policy is to place these irrigation projects on a sound economic foundation, so that the individual Indians will feel that their land is not encumbered with onerous obligations. At the present time some of the Indians refuse to utilize the irrigation activities afforded them, because they feel that they would be involved in the reimbursable obligation, where, as a matter of fact, under the law their lands are subject to a lien created against the lands to assure repayment of the obligation. Studies will be made for the purpose of thoroughly analyzing the whole situation with a view to securing proper legislation to remedy the conditions. It is believed this will effect greater interest by the Indians in the cultivation of their lands, and that they will be induced to remain thereon.

During the current year construction work has been performed at a cost of approximately \$1,514,241 and the cost for operation and maintenance during this year has been approximately \$740,004. In reimbursement of these expenditures, collections have been made for construction costs amounting to \$150,000, and for operation and maintenance expenses, \$389,877.

Much interest has centered around the Coolidge Dam and the San Carlos irrigation project in Arizona, the Coolidge Dam having been completed and the impounding of water commenced on November 15, 1928. To the present time only a small portion of the total capacity of the San Carlos Reservoir has been utilized owing to the comparatively light run-off during the time the storage of water has been in progress. The highest stage reached up to the present is approximately 163,300 acre-feet of available water. The total capacity of the reservoir is 1,200,000 acre-feet. Activities have been

in progress in the matter of completing a contract between the Government and the owners of the lands within the irrigation project for reimbursement of the costs. The formulation of a contract governing the generation and disposition of electric power at the Coolidge Dam has also been under consideration, installation of the equipment for generating power having been practically completed during the prior year. The power plant has been in operation since October 9, 1929. Construction of the canal and lateral system has also been receiving attention, and satisfactory progress is being made along that line, with the result that a considerable area both within the Indian reservation and on lands in white ownership is being served with water for irrigation purposes. The total acreage that will be eventually served will be 50,000 acres of lands within the Gila River Indian Reservation and 50,000 acres under white ownership outside the Indian reservation. Attention has also been given to the matter of readjusting the Indian allotments in order that each allottee, as nearly as practicable, may have a tract of land susceptible of irrigation from the San Carlos project.

Under the industrial branch of the service some 40,000 acres of the Pima Indian lands, not heretofore cleared and cultivated by the Indians, are being subjugated and necessary distributing systems constructed. This is being done with reimbursable funds appropriated by Congress to be repaid by the allottees over a long term of years. This procedure has been found necessary because of the fact that the Indians themselves are not able, situated as they now are, to finance the special machinery and organization necessary for the economical prosecution of the work if the land is to be placed under cultivation within a reasonable time after the water is available.

Within the Salt River Indian Reservation in Arizona further consideration has been given the matter of entering into an agreement between the United States and the Verde River irrigation and power district, and an agreement covering that matter was executed as of date June 30, 1930, thereby resulting in an adjustment of the Verde River situation, which has been under negotiation for a number of years.

Within the Yakima Reservation in Washington the various units have been in successful operation, including the Wapato Pumping Unit No. 1 recently completed. With a view to obtaining data for more efficient operation of this project, a soil survey under the direction of an expert from the Department of Agriculture has been in progress during the present year and will probably be completed within a few weeks. There has also been an investigation and report made by engineers of the irrigation service pertaining to the water supply of the Klickitat River and its tributaries with a view to diverting ultimately a portion of the water from that system to the Ahtanum and Toppenish-Simco irrigation units.

Within the Lummi Indian Reservation, under the Tulalip Agency, in the State of Washington, benefits are being derived by Indian lands and lands in white ownership included under the Lummi diking project, completed during the year 1929 at a cost of approximately \$67,700 and reclaiming 4,418 acres of excellent land. Attention is now being given to adjustment of the reimbursement of the

cost, which is to be apportioned on a per-acre basis to the lands benefited in proportion to the amount of benefit actually received.

During the year there has been brought to final conclusion the leasing of the Flathead Indian Power site No. 1 in Montana, one of the largest hydroelectric power sites in the country. License was granted by the Federal Power Commission to the Rocky Mountain Power Co. for the development of power site No. 1 within the Flathead Reservation and work has already been commenced on construction of a transmission line from Thompson Falls and of the first unit, which when completed will have an installation of 150,000 horsepower. The eventual complete development of the five sites will produce more than 200,000 horsepower. No license has yet been awarded for sites 2, 3, 4, and 5. The present development will be of importance in connection with the Flathead Indian irrigation project. The several units of the Flathead project have been in successful operation and the Flathead irrigation district has recently executed a contract, thereby acquiring the status of an independent irrigation district. Construction of the irrigation system on the Flathead project was carried on extensively, including the building of the Kickinghorse Reservoir and the raising of the Tabor Dam and canal construction. There have also been pending a number of suits, involving water rights on lands belonging to numerous individuals within the Flathead irrigation project, which matter has been receiving the attention of the supervising engineer and the irrigation district attorney, in cooperation with the United States district attorney, in support of the claims of the Government.

Irrigation operations of the Blackfeet and Fort Peck Indian irrigation projects, Montana, have been satisfactorily conducted, it having been definitely determined to continue the Little Porcupine and Big Porcupine divisions and not to exceed 4,000 acres under the west side canal of the Poplar River division of the Fort Peck project. As to the Blackfeet project, the supervising engineer reports encouraging indications of reviving interest on the part of the land owners in the use of the irrigation system and it is anticipated that an increased crop acreage will be irrigated under that project during the present season. The Fort Hall irrigation project in Idaho has been successfully operated, and legislation is now pending in Congress with a view to further development of the Michaud unit, involving about 30,000 acres of lands susceptible of irrigation. On the Pine River irrigation project, within the Southern Ute Indian Reservation in Colorado, suit is still pending for the purpose of adjudicating the waters of the Pine River and its tributaries. While this suit has been standing for a number of years, encouraging reports have been received from the field officials indicating that a final settlement may be expected within the near future. The irrigation project has been in operation with satisfactory results and progress has continued in adjustment of local controversies by the execution of agreements with certain water users and ditch companies involved in the project.

Pursuant to the provisions of the contract entered into between the Government and the Middle Rio Grande conservancy district, a political subdivision of the State of New Mexico, an engineer of the Indian irrigation service has been detailed to have supervision over the affairs of that undertaking in which the numerous Indian pueblos are involved. Progress is being made in the matter of obtaining the

necessary rights of way across the Indian lands for the construction works and a diligent effort has been put forth on the part of officials in the field to explain to the Indians the purpose of this project and the benefits their lands will derive therefrom, with the result that the opposition earlier manifested by the Indians appears to have been reconciled.

Within the Navajo Reservation in Arizona and New Mexico over 100 new spring wells and reservoirs were developed during the year as a part of a water supply for improving the grazing range of the 40,000 Navajos.

On the Walker River irrigation project, involving lands within the Walker River Indian Reservation in Nevada, suit is pending for the adjudication of the waters of the Walker River and its tributaries. The limited supply of water available for irrigating the Indian lands during the latter part of the growing season has resulted in the loss of crops in many instances. This condition has naturally resulted in a reduction of the area farmed and such will continue to be the case until some adjustment has been made in regard to the water supply. In the event the contentions of this service should be sustained in the case now in court there should be an adequate water supply from the normal flow of the river to successfully mature the crops. On the other hand, if the contention is not sustained in court, the alternative will be the construction of a storage dam for the purpose of impounding flood water with which to irrigate the reservation lands.

In connection with the Indian irrigation service there were established on July 1, 1920, three positions designated as irrigation district attorney. Irrigation district attorneys have accordingly been appointed and are now in service as follows: For irrigation district No. 1, with headquarters at Yakima, Wash.; for irrigation district No. 2, with headquarters at Blackfoot, Idaho; for irrigation district No. 3, with headquarters at Billings, Mont. The services of these attorneys will materially further the administration of irrigation affairs through their assistance in the conduct of the legal matters arising in their respective districts.

The gross amount appropriated for water development and irrigation purposes for 1930 was \$1,200,954.41 and for 1931 an increase of \$145,486.59 was obtained. Expenditures from public funds on some Indian irrigation projects are supplemented by collections principally from white water users.

LITIGATION

Favorable decrees have been rendered in the following suits brought by the United States on behalf of Indians:

U. S. v. Hunter (U. S. C. C. A., 8th Circuit, 615 Law), holding that homesteads of deceased Osages, where the allottees and heirs are of one-half, or more, Osage blood and none had a certificate of competency, are not taxable. This applies also to devices where title passed after February 27, 1925. Suit is now pending in the United States District Court, Northern District, Oklahoma, to recover taxes illegally assessed and paid (Eq. 550).

United States v. Snook et al. (U. S. District Court, District of South Dakota, Western Division, Eq. 111), canceling a fee patent

issued for an Indian allotment during the trust period without application by or consent of the allottee and declaring tax assessments and tax deeds void. It is expected that this decision will, in most cases, cause the counties in various States to settle the matter of taxes in similar cases out of court where like patents have been canceled by the department under authority of the act of February 26, 1927 (44 Stat. 1247). More than 250 of such patents have been canceled, and other cases are under consideration.

In *United States v. Kitty Jackson* (U. S. Supreme Court), it was held that Indian homesteads on the public domain acquired under the act of July 4, 1884 (23 Stat. 70), held under 25-year trust patents, are Indian allotments within the meaning of the act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. 326), authorizing extension of the trust period by the President.

Suit has been brought by the United States against J. Z. Wright et al (U. S. District Court, District of North Carolina), to set aside and declare void taxes assessed for the year 1926 and thereafter on lands held in trust by the United States for the benefit of the Eastern Band of Cherokees. The case has been heard and is under advisement by the court.

In *United States v. Miller Bros. et al.* (U. S. District Court, Western District of Oklahoma), 21 Indian allotments, or the value thereof, were recovered by the decree, but notice of appeal was filed.

A case is now being prepared for the purpose of final settlement of the question whether land purchased by this department with Indian trust funds, conveyed with restrictions against alienation or encumbrance and taxable prior to purchase, is exempt from taxation thereafter as an instrumentality of the Government.

The view of the department that proceedings in condemnation of Indian restricted lands for public purposes must be in the Federal courts and the United States a party defendant has been upheld by such courts. (*City of Takoma, Washington v. United States et al.*, U. S. District Court, Western District of Washington.)

Suit has been directed by the Attorney General on recommendation of the department to set aside taxes illegally assessed against personal property of Osage Indians and is being prepared by the United States attorney, northern district of Oklahoma.

Suit is pending against the State of Washington to clear title to unallotted tribal tide lands in the Lummi Reservation, Wash.

The work of preparing evidence for institution of suits (or settlements otherwise made) to recover lands assessed and sold for taxes contrary to law and the cancellation of patents in fee issued during the trust period and without application or consent of the Indians is still progressing, and many such patents in fee have recently been canceled under authority of the act of February 26, 1927. (44 Stat. 1247.)

OIL, GAS, AND COAL PRODUCTION

Oil is being produced in commercial quantities from restricted Indian lands in four States, namely, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Wyoming, and Michigan. Several wells capable of producing oil in paying quantities have also been completed on the Crow Reservation in Montana, but there are no transportation connections with the

field for marketing the oil and the wells remain closed. The greatest activity and interest in oil and gas matters remains centered on the Osage Reservation and among the Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma, where oil and gas leases continue to be the source of the largest income of the Indians. Mandatory requirements of law make it necessary to offer annually not less than 25,000 acres on the Osage Reservation. Two public auction sales of leases were held last year in offering this minimum acreage. Under the present oil conservation policy no tribal lands are being leased for oil and gas mining purposes except where required by law on the Osage Reservation or where it is necessary to lease the lands in order to protect the tribe against damage resulting from the drainage of their lands through wells on adjacent lands.

Approximately one-third of the segregated coal and asphalt area belonging to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes in Oklahoma, which originally contained 441,107 acres, was leased for coal mining purposes under the act of June 28, 1898 (30 Stat. L. 495), and the act of March 4, 1912 (37 Stat. L. 1007). A number of these leases are still in force. All of them will have expired by September 25, 1932. Under existing law there is no authority to make new leases within this area.

Field engineering problems and conservation matters in connection with operations in the production of minerals, including oil and gas, on restricted Indian lands are under field engineers of the Geological Survey, except within the Osage Reservation where the Indian service has its own petroleum experts and inspectors.

By act of May 20, 1930 (Public No. 264, 71st Cong.), the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to offer, in his discretion, the remaining tribal lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes in Oklahoma for lease for oil and gas mining purposes through public competitive bidding.

Some interest has been shown in acquiring rights for unit operation of leases on Indian lands in the interest of conservation and more economical development, and recently a form of lease was approved by the department for use under a unit plan of operation and royalty pooling agreement for the development of a structure on the Yakima Indian Reservation, Wash.

QUAPAW LEAD AND ZINC MINING LANDS

The lands of the Quapaw Indians in Oklahoma, rich in lead and zinc deposits, are within what is known as the Tri-State lead and zinc mining district.

During the year the mining industry in the district passed through a considerable period of depression, and many mines were shut down for temporary periods of time. Nevertheless, the mines on the restricted Quapaw lands under departmental supervision produced 35 per cent of the lead and 25 per cent of the zinc output of the Tri-State district, and 3.9 per cent of the lead and 14.2 per cent of the zinc output of ore mined in the United States last year.

There are 80 approved lead and zinc mining leases in force, embracing 6,244 acres, and 43 subleases in force, covering 2,214 acres thereof. From these leases 144,805 tons of lead and zinc concentrates

were sold during the year for \$6,100,601. The royalty thereon to the Indian owners of said lands amounted to \$587,255, and other income, \$2,842. Said royalty and income is shared by about 62 Indians according to their respective interests.

PUEBLO LANDS BOARD

During the year reports have been submitted by the Pueblo Lands Board, established by the act of June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. L. 636), to quiet title to lands of the following pueblos, New Mexico:

San Ildefonso sustained damages amounting to \$24,367. Seven thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars of this amount is to be used to purchase 25,472 acres with water rights and improvements.

Laguna, no damages sustained by the Indians thereof.

Acoma, no damages for the Indians.

Santa Ana, supplemental report of the board awarding \$952 to the Indians.

Santa Clara, sustained damages amounting to \$86,821.

Cochiti, damages to the amount of \$7,811, of which \$4,863 is recommended by the board to buy 18,212 acres for the Indians.

Payments of the foregoing amounts found due these Indians will await appropriations by Congress.

INDIAN SUITS AND JUDGMENTS

The United States Court of Claims, on April 7, 1930, handed down a judgment in the case of the Indians of the Fort Berthold Reservation (North Dakota *v.* the United States, No. B-449), awarding the Indians the sum of \$1,070,250.66. Their attorneys, June 4, 1930, filed a motion asking a modification of the judgment for an additional sum of approximately \$786,000.

Suits have been filed during the year in the United States Court of Claims against the Government as follows:

Indians of California, filed August 14, 1929.

Coos Bay, lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw Tribes of Oregon, filed August 15, 1910.

Lower Chehalis, Wash., filed November 19, 1929.

Ponca of Oklahoma and Nebraska, filed January 8, 1930.

Quinault of Washington, filed January 30, 1930.

Suntle of Washington, filed February 11, 1930.

Assiniboine of Montana, filed April 5, 1930.

Chief Joseph's Band of Nez Perce, Washington, filed May 22, 1930.

INDIAN CLAIMS

Under act of May 3, 1928 (45 Stat. L. 484), the claims against the Government of individual Sioux Indians enrolled in the various Sioux agencies in North and South Dakota, Montana, and Nebraska, for land or for loss of personal property, are being investigated in the field, to enable the Secretary of the Interior to settle them under the act cited. The act of May 14, 1930 (Public 217), appropriated \$12,000 for the work.

The act of March 26, 1930 (Public 78), appropriated \$100,000 to pay the claims of 145 loyal Shawnee Indians of Oklahoma for depre-

dations committed against them by the Federal and the Confederate armies during the Civil War. The work of determining the heirs of the claimants is now in progress, as a prerequisite to payment.

RIGHTS OF WAY

Mention was made in the annual report for 1929 of the efforts of the Indians of the Fort Peck Reservation, Mont., to prevent by force the construction thereon by the Montana State Highway Commission of Federal-aid highway project No. 253-A, between the town of Wolf Point and the bridge, a few miles southeast thereof, over the Missouri River.

As the Indians persisted in refusing their consent the State instituted condemnation proceedings, and by court decree of November 19, 1929, the sum of \$8,600 was awarded them as compensation for the lands taken for the highway. The amount of the award has been paid to the Indians or their representatives, and they have expressed themselves as being satisfied with the settlement made.

FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES IN OKLAHOMA

The area of the Five Civilized Tribes territory aggregated 19,525,960 acres, of which 145,063 acres were reserved for townsite and other purposes, 15,794,205 acres were allotted to the members of the Five Civilized Tribes, and 3,551,653 acres were sold, leaving unsold on June 30, 1930, 35,045 acres of tribal lands, including an area of 9,706.75 acres of the reserved surface of the coal and asphalt lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations.

The unsold tribal property—including amounts uncollected from sales of tribal lands and minerals—of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations is valued at \$10,252,138. The amounts to be collected from Choctaw and Chickasaw tribal property heretofore sold aggregate \$238,239. The largest and most valuable Choctaw and Chickasaw tribal property to be disposed of is the segregated coal and asphalt deposits, the value of which property is estimated at \$9,544,786. During the year necessary legislation was obtained authorizing and providing for the sale of said coal and asphalt deposits. The present tribal property of the Creek Nation is valued at \$95,218 and that of the Seminole Nation at \$250,000.

The tribal affairs of the Cherokee, Creek, and Seminole Nations are practically closed, except for the sale or disposal of the few tracts of tribal lands and except for the pending litigation in the Court of Claims by said Indian nations against the United States. Under certain jurisdictional acts of 1924, the Five Civilized Tribes have instituted in the Court of Claims a large number of suits against the United States, which suits are pending in that court and involve claims amounting to millions of dollars.

There are approximately 12,000 enrolled Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes in the restricted class, of whom approximately 9,000 are full bloods. The present restricted allotted lands aggregate 1,821,179 acres. In addition there are approximately 13,000 full-blood Indians born since March 4, 1900, who are in the restricted class, in so far as they will inherit restricted lands from full-blood allottees. It is estimated that about 118,000 acres consist of homestead allotments so inherited.

One of the biggest and most difficult tasks of the Five Civilized Tribes Agency at Muskogee, Okla., during the year was that of obtaining and filing land tax exemption certificates for the restricted Indians under the act of May 10, 1928. This work is not yet completed.

The cashier for the Five Civilized Tribes Agency handled during the year a total of \$44,916,910.04, including receipts and disbursements of all classes of funds. The collection of tribal funds amounted to \$148,525.89, and there was credited to individual Indian accounts the sum of \$8,628,197.77. Individual Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes have to their credit the aggregate amount of \$28,276,866.71, restricted funds. There was disbursed from said individual Indian funds the aggregate sum of \$3,981,065.18 for the use and benefit of the restricted individual Indians, said expenditures being made under the supervision of the field force of the Five Civilized Tribes Agency. Of said amount, \$1,621,343.51 were paid in cash and monthly installments to the Indians, approximately \$1,000,000 was expended for homes, furnishings, farms, improvements, etc., and approximately \$1,359,721.67 for medical attention, education, living expenses, automobiles, attorneys, fees, and for miscellaneous purposes.

ACTIVITIES OF PROBATE ATTORNEYS, FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES, OKLAHOMA

The Indian Service, through the probate attorneys, has rendered assistance to restricted Indians, restricted minors, and judicially declared incompetent Indians under the jurisdiction of our agency at Muskogee by recovering moneys due them; recovering lands and personal property; obtaining cancellation of fraudulent leases and having vacated and set aside judgments obtained in fraud of the rights of restricted allottees. Large sums have been saved to restricted Indians through the efforts of this force by filing affidavits of erroneous assessments of taxes and having the restricted lands involved stricken from the tax rolls; obtaining tax-exempt certificates, setting aside tax deed, and recovering lands erroneously assessed and sold for taxes; obtaining quitclaim deeds from individuals holding under illegal deed; obtaining additional and higher bids upon inherited land sold by full-blood adult heirs and on the sale of lands inherited by minors; collecting rentals; filing objections to annual and final reports of guardians of restricted minors and judicially declared incompetent Indians, and collecting the balances found to be due from delinquent guardians.

PROBATE WORK

By the acts of May 27, 1908, and April 18, 1912, authority to determine the heirs of deceased members of the Five Civilized Tribes and of the Osages in Oklahoma was conferred on the courts of the State. As to all other Indians, however, having trust or restricted property subject to supervision or control by the Government, commonly referred to as "restricted Indian property," exclusive jurisdiction to determine the heirs of deceased Indians owning such property is expressly vested in the Secretary of the Interior by the act of June

25, 1910, as amended. This statutory authority also includes the power to approve or disapprove Indian wills.

A comparatively small corps of employees, consisting of 10 examiners of inheritance with necessary clerical assistants, is maintained in the field for the purpose of holding hearings to develop the facts in each case on which a finding of heirs can be made or appropriate action taken in the case of Indian wills. Under simplified procedure recently inaugurated, uncomplicated and uncontested cases are now being handled to a considerable extent by the superintendent and other local agency employees without awaiting the arrival of an examiner of inheritance, which may be necessarily delayed due to the pressure of other work elsewhere. The more difficult cases are thus left for an examiner of inheritance when one reaches the reservation. The results accomplished by this change in procedure have been very gratifying.

During the fiscal year just ended 1,912 Indian heirship cases were thus disposed of and final action taken in the matter of 222 wills. Pursuant to applicable statutory authority, fees aggregating \$58,603.88 were collected and turned into the Federal Treasury in reimbursement of the cost of this work. Under the law the scale of fees is a graduated one, ranging from nothing in those cases where the estate of the decedent is worth \$250 or less to as high as \$75 in those cases where the estate is worth \$7,500 or more. In other words, no fee greater than \$75 can be charged, even in those cases where the decedent was worth, say, even a million dollars.

PURCHASE OF SUPPLIES

As to quantity, food, clothing, and other supplies were purchased in accordance with needs of the individual field units as estimated for by the officers in charge, limited only to the funds available for investment for that purpose. As to quality, better than the average supplies, materials, and equipment have been procured. Nothing has been spent for fancy grades nor quality of materials superior to our actual needs, but the field has been furnished with substantial food, serviceable clothing, and good grades of other merchandise. One of the outstanding features has been the delivery of the necessary supplies on or before the opening of the school term. The Indian Service has not deviated from its requirements that deliveries by contractors be made promptly and carefully inspected. More attention is being given to the fabrication of commodity specifications. The Indian Service has received help, both in the preparation of specifications and in the inspection of goods, from various branches of the Government service and their cooperation is appreciated.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

In response to frequent requests for information there have been completed a number of bulletins or pamphlets relating to Indian life, customs, history, population, etc., which are now available for those who desire, as shown in the following list:

Primitive Agriculture.
Bibliography—Legends.
Bibliography—History.
Arts and Industries.

Indian Religion.
 Indian Missions.
 Education of the Indians.
 Bibliography—Indian and pioneer stories for children.
 Indian Wars and Local Disturbances.
 American Indian in the World War.
 Cliff Dwellings.
 Indian Legends.
 Indian Music.
 Indian Citizenship.
 Indian Home Life.
 Indian Tribes, by States, Agencies, and Tribes for the Preceding Year.
 Indian Reservations.
 Peyote.

CONCLUSION

In presenting this report of the year we wish to express our appreciation of the interest and assistance so generously extended by yourself and other representatives of the department. We also wish to take this opportunity to acknowledge the willing spirit of cooperation which has been shown by the employees of the Washington office, and also by the field personnel.

Acknowledgment is due of the continued help and cooperation received from the Board of Indian Commissioners which has been of great value and is deeply appreciated. Acknowledgment is also extended to persons, agencies, or organizations outside of the Federal service whose assistance has been enlisted through their interest in the well-being of the Indians.

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES J. RHODES,
Commissioner.
 J. HENRY SCATTERGOOD,
Assistant Commissioner.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

APPENDIX

Indian Population

An Indian as defined by the Indian Service includes any person of Indian blood who through wardship, treaty, or inheritance has acquired certain rights. This embraces non-Indians entitled to enrollment. Thus, the census of the Five Civilized Tribes includes 23,405 freedmen. The Census Bureau defines an Indian as a person having Indian blood to such a degree as to be recognized in his community as an Indian. Furthermore, the population enumerated at Federal agencies is not necessarily domiciled on or near the reservations. It is the population on the agency rolls and includes both reservation and nonreservation Indians. Thus, an Indian may be carried on the rolls because of tribal or inheritance rights, etc., and may reside anywhere in the United States or in a foreign country. Reports of births and deaths among absentees are often not received. In many instances certification is made to the State registrars of vital statistics and thus to the Bureau of the Census, but not to the Indian Service. In a considerable number of cases the addresses of nonreservation Indians are unknown. For the above reasons the statistics of Indian population as shown in the decennial reports of the Bureau of the Census do not agree with the statistics of the Indian Service.

The total estimated and enumerated number of Indians reported by Federal agencies on April 1, 1930, was 340,541. This number consists of 221,808 Indians who were actually enumerated and 118,733 other Indians who were taken from tribal rolls, earlier and special censuses, and estimates based on records. For convenience the latter number hereafter will be considered as an estimate. (See tabular statement below.)

The aggregate estimated and enumerated population for April 1, 1930, represents an increase over the corresponding figure for the previous year of 0.9 per cent. If a comparison is made between the number actually enumerated in the same areas for 1920 and 1930 the increase is 1.4 per cent.

Of the 221,808 Indians enumerated, 112,007 were males, 108,800 females, and for 11 the sex was not reported.

It is significant when the Indians enumerated are considered that 185,377, or 83.6 per cent, resided at the Federal jurisdiction where enrolled, while only 3,984, or 1.8 per cent, resided at another jurisdiction, and 32,447, or 14.6 per cent, resided elsewhere—that is, outside of any Federal jurisdiction.

Of the 32,447 Indians residing elsewhere, 41 were living in the New England States, 208 in the Middle Atlantic, 3,033 in the East North Central, 9,234 in the West North Central, 437 in the South Atlantic, 93 in the East South Central, 2,166 in the West South Central, 5,120

in the Mountain States, and 6,024 in the Pacific States, and for 5,491 Indians the residence was either not reported or unknown.

Oklahoma has far more Indians than any other State. If the estimated population of the Five Civilized Tribes and Kaw Reservation are included, the Indian population is 121,884, or 35.8 per cent of the aggregate Indian population. Arizona ranks next with 47,072, or 13.8 per cent. According to the enumerated population, only two other States have an Indian population of over 20,000—New Mexico and South Dakota.

According to a preliminary tabulation of the tribes enumerated on April 1, 1930, the most important numerically were the Navajo, Sioux, and Chippewa, numbering 40,863, 33,168, and 23,647, respectively.

The Indian population not actually enumerated (termed an estimate) is 118,733, which is compiled as follows:

California, Sacramento Agency, part of, 1930 estimate.....	8,701
Michigan, 1927 census.....	1,192
New York, 1928 per capita payment rolls and 1930 estimate.....	4,445
Oklahoma:	
Five Civilized Tribes, final roll of the Five Civilized Tribes on Mar. 4, 1907.....	101,500
Kaw Reservation, 1930 estimate.....	470
Texas, 1929 Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.....	250
Washington, Taholah Agency, scattered bands, 1930 estimate.....	696
Wisconsin:	
Red Cliff Reservation, 1928 census.....	584
Rice Lake Band of Chippewas, special census, July, 1930.....	221
Stockbridge Reservation, 1910 census.....	590

In the following table the Indian population as reported by the United States Fourteenth Census for 1920 is given for States in which there are no Federal agencies.

Doubtless many of these Indians, if still residing in these States, are duplicated in the columns "Residing elsewhere" in the table showing Indian population in continental United States enumerated at Federal agencies, according to tribe, sex, and residence, April 1, 1930.

TABLE 1.—Indian population¹ of States in which there are no Federal Agencies, 1920

Division and State	Total	Male	Female	Division and State	Total	Male	Female
Total	7,923	4,205	3,718				
New England:				South Atlantic:			
Maine.....	839	420	419	Delaware.....	2	2	
New Hampshire.....	28	13	15	Maryland.....	32	18	14
Vermont.....	21	15	6	District of Columbia.....	37	20	17
Massachusetts.....	555	262	293	Virginia.....	824	423	401
Rhode Island.....	110	59	51	West Virginia.....	7	4	3
Connecticut.....	159	79	80	South Carolina.....	304	145	159
Middle Atlantic:				Georgia.....	125	68	57
New Jersey.....	109	56	53	East South Central:			
Pennsylvania.....	337	196	141	Kentucky.....	57	27	30
East North Central:				Tennessee.....	50	33	17
Ohio.....	151	94	57	Alabama.....	405	211	194
Indiana.....	125	73	52	West South Central:			
Illinois.....	191	108	83	Louisiana.....	1,066	550	516
Western North Central:				Texas ²	2,109	1,181	928
Missouri.....	171	87	84				

¹ Fourteenth Census of the United States, 1920.
² 20 Indians are included in the preceding tabular statement.

TABLE 2.—Indian population in continental United States enumerated at Federal agencies according to tribe, sex, and residence, April 1, 1930

State, jurisdiction, reservation, and tribe	Indian population			Residing at jurisdiction where enrolled			Residing at another jurisdiction			Residing elsewhere				
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported	
														Sex not reported
Total enumerated Indian population	231,898	112,907	108,990	11	185,377	94,782	90,606	9	3,984	1,905	1,989	32,447	16,150	16,295
Arizona.....	47,072	24,150	22,917	5	44,660	21,736	21,683	4	246	121	125	2,946	1,236	1,709
Colorado River Agency ¹	1,368	650	518	1	434	209	220		43	21	20	58	29	29
Colorado River Reservation.....	1,062	530	532	1	364	179	185		34	14	13	123	60	63
Chenabehnvi.....	275	141	133	1	139	69	70		17	14	13	106	53	53
Mission.....	1				34	192	151		22	15	7	24	11	13
Mohave.....	339	218	121		75	47	28		2	2		46	28	17
Navajo.....	482	275	207		2,633	1,363	1,270		4	4		22	8	14
Fort Mojave Reservation (Mojave).....	2,639	1,371	1,268		24	14	10							
Fort Apache Agency and Reservation (Apache).....	138	107	91		150	106	90		3	2	1	115	63	52
Fort Yuma Agency in California, and Havasupai Agency and Reservation (Yavapai).....	2,796	2,969	2,817		3,661	2,887	2,794		10	9	1	11	6	4
Hopi Agency and Reservation (Hopi).....	2,444	1,252	1,192		2,850	1,231	1,114		8	8		11	6	4
Hopi-Pima.....	3,321	1,677	1,644		3,319	1,676	1,643		2	1	1			
Navajo.....	1				3	3	3							
Navajo-Hopi.....	1				3	3	3							
Pinal.....	3				3	3	3							
Shoshone.....	1				1	1	1							
Salt River Agency and Navajo Reservation.....	1,732	883	849	1	1,732	883	848	1						
Navajo.....	1,738	892	846	1	1,738	892	845	1						
Ojibwa-Osage.....	2				2	2	2							
Paiute.....	1				1	1	1							
Paiute Agency in Utah, and Kaibab Reservation (Paiute).....	86	51	45		14	44	40		2	1	1	10	6	4
Phoenix (Paiute).....	1,416	828	588		1,285	708	577		30	16	14	146	70	76
Camp Verde Reservation (Apache).....	194	111	83		195	110	85		2	1	1	133	70	63
Fort McDowell Reservation (Mojave-Apache).....	1,074	523	551		974	500	474		2	1	1	11	5	3
Salt River Reservation (Pima).....														

¹ See estimated statement of other Indians not enumerated, numbering 118,733.

TABLE 2.—Indian population in continental United States enumerated at Federal agencies according to tribe, sex, and residence, April 1, 1980—Con.

State, jurisdiction, reservation, and tribe	Indian population			Residing at jurisdiction where enrolled			Residing at another jurisdiction			Residing elsewhere			
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported
Arizona—Continued.													
Pima Agency.....	5,166	2,683	2,483	5,077	2,619	2,406	61	21	40	78	48	30	
Chin Chischo Reservation (Papago).....	355	192	163	354	191	163							
Gila Bend Reservation (Papago).....	128	66	62	128	66	62							
Gila River Reservation.....	4,587	2,385	2,222	4,440	2,302	2,147	61	21	40	77	47	35	
Apache-Maricopa.....													
Maricopa.....	501	278	223	498	276	222							
Navajo-Pima.....	51	30	21	51	30	21							
Papago.....	1	1	1	1	1	1							
Pawnee-Maricopa.....	1	1	1	1	1	1							
Pima.....	4,011	2,089	1,928	3,892	2,001	1,860	60	30	40	63	37	28	
Pima-Kiannah.....	3	3	4	3	3	4							
Pima-Maricopa.....	3	2	1	3	2	1							
San Carlos Agency and Reservation (Apache).....	2,616	1,362	1,254	2,393	1,211	1,172	68	33	35	153	88	67	
Sells Agency.....	4,193	2,019	2,541	4,163	2,015	2,517				298	164	404	
Fajardo Reservation.....	4,193	2,329	2,266	3,997	2,111	2,111				206	104	194	
Navajo-Papago.....	1	1	1	1	1	1							
Papago.....	1	1	1	1	1	1							
Pima.....	4,598	2,327	2,261	4,492	2,251	2,197				967	503	494	
Yuma.....	1	1	1	1	1	1				1	1	1	
Unkempt.....	1	1	1	1	1	1							
San Xavier Reservation (Pawnee).....	595	300	272	565	290	275							
Southern Navajo Agency and Navajo Reservation (Navajo).....	11,854	8,082	7,772	15,854	8,082	7,772							
Tularosa Agency and Humboldt Reservation (Navajo).....	487	224	213	446	214	212	16	8	8	275	145	133	
Western Navajo Agency and Navajo Reservation.....	4,598	2,272	2,233	4,468	2,269	2,236	3	1	1	1	1	1	
Navajo-Papago.....	388	183	183	387	204	183							
Navajo-Pima.....	4,005	2,035	2,010	3,896	2,010	2,033				1	1	1	
Navajo-Papago.....	25	15	15	25	15	15				8	2	0	

California:

State, jurisdiction, reservation, and tribe	Indian population			Residing at jurisdiction where enrolled			Residing at another jurisdiction			Residing elsewhere			
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported
California:	10,486	5,335	5,101	8,462	4,385	4,107	91	43	48	1,833	907	946	
Fort Bidwell Agency.....	578	298	286	467	240	227	64	28	36	47	21	26	
Fort Bidwell Reservation.....	254	128	126	254	128	126							
Paiute.....	1	1	1	1	1	1							
Pit River.....	179	61	48	176	63	51	2	1	1				
Pit River-Fault.....	1	1	1	1	1	1							
Pit River-Fueblo.....	1	1	1	1	1	1							
San Gabriel.....	1	1	1	1	1	1							
Public Domain-Altamonts.....	394	162	162	223	129	124	31	15	10	40	18	22	
Mojave.....	137	71	62	103	56	47	9	5	4	25	12	13	
Paiute-Mojave.....	3	3	3	3	3	3							
Pit River-Paiute.....	178	85	85	145	73	72	22	10	12	11	5	6	
Pit River-Paiute.....	5	3	3	5	3	3							
Fort Yuma Agency, see Arizona, and Fort Yuma Reservation (Yuma).....	842	457	405	698	350	338	7	4	3	147	83	64	
Hoopa Valley Agency.....	1,867	958	994	1,824	910	930				485	216	269	
Hoopa Valley Reservation.....	551	279	272	47	24	24	3	3	3	305	136	169	
Hoopa Valley Reservation.....	1,542	749	783	1,224	610	606				317	129	146	
Klamath.....	551	279	272	47	24	24	3	3	3	305	136	169	
Rancheria.....	415	209	202	263	129	126	18	9	8	229	109	120	
River Lake.....	77	37	36	68	30	33	3	2	2	19	10	9	
Viscount City.....	52	19	19	33	16	16	1	1	1	22	11	11	
Miami.....	110	63	72	10	10	10	4	4	4	74	38	36	
Smith River.....	1,918	1,018	1,048	1,918	1,018	1,048							
Mission Agency.....	16	9	9	16	9	9							
Cabrillo Reservation (Mission).....	102	19	13	79	16	13	14	6	8	73	11	21	
Cabrillo Reservation (Mission).....	131	71	63	103	54	54	3	3	3	88	45	43	
Campo Reservation (Mission).....	151	81	70	133	69	64	3	2	1	113	57	56	
Captain Reservation (Mission).....	5	1	1	5	1	1							
Uta's Reservation (Mission).....	31	17	14	29	15	14							
Laguna Reservation (Mission).....	215	117	102	142	73	73	1	1	1	172	44	128	
La Jolla Reservation (Mission).....	3	1	1	3	1	1							
La Posta Reservation (Mission).....	88	50	39	57	32	32	1	1	1	30	14	14	
Mazatlan Reservation (Mission).....	36	19	16	32	17	16	1	1	1	2	1	1	
Miss Gaudre Reservation (Mission).....	20	11	9	17	7	7	3	1	1	12	6	6	
Mission Creek Reservation (Mission).....	277	152	145	183	106	106	3	2	1	171	87	84	
Pueblito Reservation (Mission).....	216	111	108	163	85	78	3	2	1	111	53	58	
Pala Springs Reservation (Mission).....	50	24	20	48	23	23	1	1	1	47	24	23	
Palm Springs Reservation (Mission).....	229	110	110	229	110	110							
Pechanga Reservation (Mission).....	108	61	77	99	54	64	3	1	2	9	6	6	
San Yacinto Reservation (Mission).....	42	21	21	27	14	13	3	1	2	22	10	12	
San Pascual Reservation (Mission).....	8	3	3	8	3	3							

* Exclusive of part of Sacramento Agency (see estimated statement).

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

TABLE 2.—Indian population in continental United States enumerated at Federal agencies according to tribe, sex, and residence, April 1, 1980.—Con.

State, jurisdiction, reservation, and tribe	Indian population			Residing at jurisdiction where enrolled			Residing at another jurisdiction			Residing elsewhere		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
California—Continued												
Mission Agency—Continued												
Santa Rosa Reservation (Mission)	55	31	24	21	11	10				24	20	4
Santa Ynez Reservation (Mission)	34	40	44	20	12	8				64	28	36
Sancti Spiritus Reservation (Mission)	256	128	108	168	93	75				67	33	34
Santa Ynez Reservation (Mission)	134	74	60	105	55	50				18	18	0
Sycuan Reservation (Mission)	134	74	60	105	55	50				18	18	0
Torres-Martinez Reservation (Mission)	200	113	87	153	90	63				45	23	22
Torres-Martinez Reservation (Mission)	2,084	1,206	878	1,274	739	535				213	112	101
Sacramento Agency	172	98	74	253	130	123				176	94	82
Yuba Agency Reservation	172	98	74	253	130	123				42	25	17
Mission	3	2	1	3	2	1						
Monro	3	2	1	3	2	1						
Posa	1	1		1	1					1		
Pungo-Little Lake	1	1		1	1							
Pit River	45	22	20	10	10	0						
Pomo	115	54	61	102	47	55				12	11	1
Wiyilaki	347	118	129	167	90	77				10	5	5
Wintoon	101	47	54	60	30	30				60	28	32
Yuki	34	27	27	33	27	29				32	17	15
Tule River Reservation	264	165	133	277	153	124				21	12	9
Apache-Navajo	1	1		1	1							
Cherokee-Waksachi	2	2		2	2							
Cherokee-Wickhamni	2	2		2	2							
Chukchaasi	1	1		1	1							
Kiambishi	1	1		1	1							
Koyah	2	2		2	2							
Koyah-Waksachi	2	2		2	2							
Monro	3	3		3	3							
San Luis Rey	33	19	16	33	19	15						
San Luis Rey	4	4		4	4							
Tachi	4	4		4	4							
Tachi-Waksachi	4	4		4	4							
Tachi-Wickhamni	4	4		4	4							

Tejon	36	17	19	22	15	17						
Waksachi	21	11	10	21	11	10						
Wickhamni	47	19	16	32	15	16						
Wickhamni-Amimibich	13	6	7	13	6	7						
Yardnuchi	1	1		1	1							
Yavilmani	88	99	38	152	46	36						
Yavilmani	305	305	282	487	305	282						
Rancheria	3	3		3	3							
Chowchilla	101	58	43	101	58	43						
Chukchaasi	21	10	11	21	10	11						
Chukchaasi-Mono	1	1		1	1							
Chukchaasi-Mono	1	1		1	1							
Mission-San Joaquin	445	226	210	445	226	210						
Miwok	3	3		3	3							
Monro-Shawnee	3	3		3	3							
Shawnee	1	1		1	1							
Shawnee	1	1		1	1							
Tachi	4	4		4	4							
Tachi-Mono	1	1		1	1							
Mc Domain Allotments	1,027	521	488	1,011	521	488				16	6	10
Chowchilla	13	6	7	13	6	7						
Chowchilla-Mono	134	88	111	134	88	111						
Chukchaasi-Mono	1	1		1	1							
Chukchaasi-San Luis Rey	2	2		2	2							
Fernandeno	1	1		1	1							
Klamath	1	1		1	1							
Yavilmani	58	30	23	58	30	23						
Miwok-Washo	428	226	202	428	226	202						
Monro-Mission	112	51	61	112	51	61						
Pointe Pit River-Washo	1	1		1	1							
Pit River-Faluts	1	1		1	1							
Pueblo	1	1		1	1							
Pueblito	1	1		1	1							
San Luis Rey	1	1		1	1							
San Luis Rey	1	1		1	1							
Serrano	1	1		1	1							
Serrano-Tejon	1	1		1	1							
Tejon	38	16	16	38	16	16						
Washo	128	67	61	128	67	61				16	6	10
Wintoon	1	1		1	1							
Wintoon-Mono	3	3		3	3							

Exclusive of part of Sacramento Agency (see estimated statement).

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

TABLE 2.—Indian population in continental United States enumerated at Federal agencies according to tribe, sex, and residence, April 1, 1980—Con.

State, jurisdiction, reservation, and tribe	Indian population			Residing at jurisdiction where enrolled			Residing at another jurisdiction			Residing elsewhere		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
California—Continued												
Walker River Agency, in Nevada, and Fort Independence and Indian Ranch Reservations, Homestead Tracts, and Ship scattered bands.	1,509	743	766	1,438	727	711				46	17	29
Shoshone	1,344	672	672	1,316	658	658				41	15	26
Washo	175	71	104	122	69	53				5	2	3
Colorado												
Consolidated Ute Agency, see Utah.	813	429	384	802	423	378				1	1	
Southern Ute Reservation (Ute)	389	189	199	362	185	177				1	1	
Ute Mountain Reservation (Ute)	444	240	204	440	238	202				1	1	
Florida: Seminole Agency and Seminole Reservation (Seminole)	578	290	288	577	290	288				1	1	
Idaho												
Coeur d'Alene Agency, see Washington.	3,890	1,932	1,958	3,316	1,637	1,679				468	232	236
Coeur d'Alene Reservation	729	362	367	526	282	244				155	72	83
Coos Bay Reservation	606	305	301	604	303	299				146	67	79
Crow Agency	67	394	301	413	223	190				140	67	73
Kootenai Reservation (Kootenai)	117	57	60	102	51	51				15	6	9
Fort Hall Agency and Reservation (Shoshone-Bannock)	1,768	920	848	1,773	922	751				17	89	88
Fort Lapwai Agency and Nez Perce Reservation (Nez Perce)	1,399	670	729	1,357	653	694				136	70	66
Iowa: Sac and Fox Sanatorium Jurisdiction and Reservation (Sac and Fox of the Mississippi)	389	197	192	348	179	169				27	9	5
Kansas												
Heckel Institute Jurisdiction	1,602	826	775	1,173	617	556				394	116	127
Iowa Reservation (Iowa)	346	173	167	332	173	159				244	116	127
Kiowa Reservation (Atsampo)	286	148	138	283	142	141				12	6	6

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Potawatomi Reservation (Potawatomi)	475	423	451	553	288	265				157	83	71	165	82	82	1
Sac and Fox Reservation (Sac and Fox of the Missouri)	15,767	7,928	7,839	9,101	4,700	4,405				201	122	108	6,345	3,100	3,245	
Consolidated Chippewa Agency	13,608	6,747	6,861	7,443	3,527	3,916				109	80	83	5,723	2,837	2,886	
Bois Fort Reservation (Chippewa)	648	317	331	323	157	166							77	37	39	
Cass Lake Reservation (Chippewa)	500	253	247	524	216	208							957	506	451	
Fond du Lac Reservation (Chippewa)	1,489	784	696	824	278	245							677	315	362	
Grand Portage Reservation (Chippewa)	414	183	231	177	68	69				12	2	10	112	50	62	
Leech Lake Reservation (Chippewa)	867	423	444	773	403	370				138	78	70	3,909	1,820	1,989	
White Earth Reservation (Chippewa)	8,384	4,276	4,108	4,637	2,378	2,259							104	52	49	
Pine and Lands (Chippewa)	344	314	290	431	253	178				9	6	3	194	73	61	
Pipestone School Jurisdiction and Purchased Lands (Sioux)	321	160	161	1,178	63	79				1	1	1	417	214	203	
Red Lake Agency and Red Lake Reservation (Chippewa)	590	277	283	142	63	79				61	36	25	113	69	64	
Minnesota: Chequamegon Agency and Purchased Lands (Chequamegon)	1,799	911	888	1,903	939	799										
Montana																
Blackfeet Agency and Reservation (Blackfeet)	1,645	825	820	1,667	825	800				313	173	180	1,948	968	990	
Crow Agency and Reservation (Crow)	3,644	1,626	1,507	2,965	1,517	1,448				22	8	12	67	339	317	
Fishhead Agency and Reservation (Fishhead)	1,866	880	886	1,720	838	882				22	8	14	221	104	120	
Fort Belknap Agency and Reservation	2,897	1,474	1,423	2,164	1,118	1,046				102	58	44	631	295	333	
Fort Peck Agency and Reservation (Sioux)	1,221	666	555	1,133	613	520				34	24	10	62	29	33	
Rocky Boy's Agency and Reservation (Sioux)	601	313	288	509	283	226				12	6	9	26	10	10	
Sioux	2,453	1,239	1,214	2,101	1,077	1,024				35	17	16	259	138	121	
Blackfeet-Crow	4	2	2	4	2	2				47	24	23	100	52	48	
Chippewa-Crow	4	2	2	4	2	2				2	2	2	7	2	2	
Chippewa-Blackfeet	56	27	26	41	21	20				6	3	3	42	22	20	
Chippewa-Crow	5	3	3	5	3	3				2	2	2	7	4	4	
Chippewa-Sioux	267	125	142	197	91	106				26	17	12	41	17	24	
Crow-Peigan	32	16	15	15	11	10				4	2	2	3	3	1	
Crow-Peigan	44	25	19	36	20	16				4	2	2	4	3	1	
Peoria-Chippewa	10	3	3	9	6	7				1	1	1	3	2	1	
Sioux-Blackfeet	4	2	2	4	2	2				1	1	1	1	1	1	
Sioux-Blackfeet	1	1	1	1	1	1				1	1	1	1	1	1	
Sioux-Blackfeet	1	1	1	1	1	1				1	1	1	1	1	1	
Teton Agency and Reservation (Cheyenne)	1,479	725	754	1,100	675	715				54	33	21	35	17	18	

TABLE 2.—Indian population in continental United States enumerated at Federal agencies according to tribe, sex, and residence, April 1, 1930.—Con.

State, jurisdiction, reservation, and tribe	Indian population			Residing at jurisdiction where enrolled			Residing at another jurisdiction			Residing elsewhere			
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported
Nebraska	4,338	2,229	2,099	2,980	1,527	1,452	259	137	122	1,110	595	515	
Winnebago Agency	2,684	1,409	1,275	2,078	1,072	1,006	26	14	12	590	322	267	
Omaha Reservation (Omaha)	1,575	823	752	1,250	629	621	12	5	7	284	146	138	
Winnebago Reservation (Winnebago)	1,119	586	531	729	402	327	23	12	15	538	177	361	
Yankton Agency, in South Dakota	1,664	839	814	911	455	455	23	12	11	104	42	62	
Nebraska (Total)	388	190	208	391	68	96	23	12	12	104	42	62	
Santee Reservation (Santee)	1,300	660	640	720	382	338	210	112	98	336	186	150	
Nevada	4,975	2,469	2,506	4,704	2,345	2,359	122	58	64	149	68	81	
Coecon School Jurisdiction	2,680	1,300	1,380	2,370	1,253	1,117	105	45	60	5	2	3	
Fort McDowell Reservation (Paiute)	586	288	298	240	114	126	33	11	22	4	1	3	
Pyramid Lake Reservation	1	1	1	29	29	29	21	9	12	4	1	3	
Nev. Pave	384	288	296	563	279	284	21	9	12				
Paiute, Nev. Pave	72	36	36	72	36	36							
Summit Lake Reservation (Paiute)	1,745	850	895	1,693	804	889	51	25	26	1	1		
Public Domain Allotments and Indian Colonies	249	113	136	244	112	132	1	1					
Paiute-Washo	905	443	462	965	443	462							
Shoshone	382	209	233	531	294	237	50	24	26				
Washo	1	1	1	1	1	1							
Paiute, Washo, and Moapa River Reservation (Paiute)	296	165	131	186	92	94				16	7	9	
Walker River Agency, see California	1,401	701	700	1,371	681	690				63	30	33	
Fallon Reservation (Paiute)	416	211	205	747	371	376							
Walker River Reservation	542	272	270	482	243	239							
Shoshone	402	206	206	433	218	215				50	28	22	
Washo	41	4	7	21	24	24				1	1		
Yerinton Colony	443	218	225	440	217	223				3	1	2	
Piute	43	21	22	43	21	22				3	1	2	
Washo	683	342	341	697	346	351				62	29	33	
Western Shoshone Agency and Reservation	1	1	1	1	1	1				1	1		
Hopi	1	1	1	1	1	1				1	1		
Hopi-Shoshone-Paiute	1	1	1	1	1	1				1	1		

Paiute, Washo	215	123	102	190	114	85	11	7	4				
Shoshone	274	150	124	240	124	116				33	16	17	
Shoshone-Paiute	189	86	103	165	75	91	5	4	1	18	7	11	
New Mexico	28,113	14,629	13,479	27,035	14,073	12,962	5	64	30	34	1,004	524	480
Eastern Navajo Agency and Navajo Reservation (Navajo)	7,401	3,703	3,698	7,401	3,697	3,703	1						
Piedra Agency and Reservation (Apache)	647	322	325	638	323	315				9	8	1	
San Juan Agency (Navajo)	691	347	344	680	338	342							
Northern Navajo Agency and Navajo Reservation (Navajo)	2,699	1,323	1,376	2,747	1,398	1,348	1						
Northern Pueblo Agency	172	99	73	105	59	46							
Navajo Pueblo (Pueblo)	115	58	57	100	51	49							
Pueblo	103	56	47	96	49	47							
Taos Pueblo (Pueblo)	684	360	324	640	327	313							
Teuchitlan Pueblo (Pueblo)	116	59	57	114	58	56							
Santa Fe Pueblo (Pueblo)	4,103	2,024	2,079	4,025	2,025	2,000							
Acama Pueblo Agency	1,023	534	489	1,074	534	490							
Pueblo	1,023	534	489	1,074	534	490							
Unknown	1	1	1	1	1	1							
Chaco Pueblo (Pueblo)	1,023	534	489	1,023	534	489							
La Jada Pueblo (Pueblo)	1,023	534	489	1,023	534	489							
Janet Pueblo (Pueblo)	234	117	117	234	117	117							
La Jada Pueblo	2,095	1,071	1,024	2,095	1,071	1,024							
Navajo	2,091	1,069	1,022	2,091	1,069	1,022							
Pueblo	1	1	1	1	1	1							
Pueblo	1	1	1	1	1	1							
Unknown	3	2	1	3	2	1							
Sandia Pueblo (Pueblo)	112	58	54	112	58	54							
San Felipe Pueblo (Pueblo)	226	120	106	226	120	106							
Santa Domingo Pueblo (Pueblo)	890	467	423	890	467	423							
Sis Pueblo (Pueblo)	177	103	74	177	103	74							
Zuni Agency and Pueblo	1,952	1,100	852	1,952	1,063	889				18	11	7	
Klamath	1	1	1	1	1	1							
Navajo	1	1	1	1	1	1							
Pima	1	1	1	1	1	1							
Pueblo	1,943	1,100	843	1,943	1,023	920				17	11	6	

TABLE 2.—Indian population in continental United States enumerated at Federal agencies according to tribe, sex, and residence, April 1, 1930—Con.

State, jurisdiction, reservation, and tribe	Indian population			Residing at jurisdiction where enrolled			Residing at another jurisdiction			Residing elsewhere		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Oregon—Continued.												
Shoshone Reservation—Continued.												
Shoshone Reservation—Continued.												
Klamath	45	21	24	45	21	24						
Klickitat	2	1	1	2	1	1						
Kwaswisi	2	1	1	2	1	1						
Megamodon	2	1	1	2	1	1						
Megamodon-Joshua	2	1	1	2	1	1						
Megamodon-Susuna	2	1	1	2	1	1						
Megamodon-Yochi	2	1	1	2	1	1						
Megamodon-Yochi	2	1	1	2	1	1						
Hoque River	2	1	1	2	1	1						
Shasta	2	1	1	2	1	1						
Tillamook	2	1	1	2	1	1						
Tillamook	2	1	1	2	1	1						
Tuutunip-Culapway	2	1	1	2	1	1						
Tuutunip-Culapway	2	1	1	2	1	1						
Yampina	2	1	1	2	1	1						
Yupia	2	1	1	2	1	1						
Yupia-Ales	2	1	1	2	1	1						
Unknown	33	15	18	33	15	18						
Fourth Section Allottees (Public Domain)	340	149	191	340	149	191						
Cherokee	15	11	4	15	11	4						
Cowitz	1	1		1	1							
Cowitz-Klamath	4	2	2	4	2	2						
Klamath	13	6	7	13	6	7						
Klamath	25	12	13	25	12	13						
Hoque River	2	1	1	2	1	1						
Shuswap	11	5	6	11	5	6						
Tonkawa	1	1		1	1							
Tuutunip	1	1		1	1							
Unknown	12	5	7	12	5	7						
Unknown	1,111	529	582	1,111	529	582						
Cayuse	88	41	47	88	41	47						

Emmett	318	159	159	318	159	159						
Walla Walla	135	68	67	135	68	67						
Warm Springs Agency and Reservation	1,013	467	546	1,013	467	546						
Cowlitz	3	2	1	3	2	1						
Killick	2	1	1	2	1	1						
Palouse-Yakima	191	100	91	191	100	91						
Palouse-Blackfoot	3	1	2	3	1	2						
Palouse-Blackfoot	3	1	2	3	1	2						
Palouse-Pit River-Wasco	4	2	2	4	2	2						
Palouse-Tellico (Warm Springs)	4	2	2	4	2	2						
Palouse-Yakima	15	7	8	15	7	8						
Pit River	1	1		1	1							
Pit River-Palouse	1	1		1	1							
Pit River-Palouse	1	1		1	1							
Pit River-Palouse-Loopa	1	1		1	1							
Pit River-Palouse	1	1		1	1							
Pit River-Yakima	1	1		1	1							
Puyallup	47	23	24	47	23	24						
Tenino (Warm Springs)	201	101	100	201	101	100						
Tenino (Warm Springs)-Palouse-Nes	1	1		1	1							
Tenino (Warm Springs)-Palouse	1	1		1	1							
Tenino (Warm Springs)-Cnatilla	4	3	1	4	3	1						
Tenino (Warm Springs) - Upper Chinook	4	4		4	4							
Tenino (Warm Springs)-Wasco-Palouse	4	3	1	4	3	1						
Tenino (Warm Springs)-Yakima	6	3	3	6	3	3						
Upper Chinook	4	1	3	4	1	3						
Upper Chinook-Yakima	113	64	49	113	64	49						
Wasco-Blackfoot	1	1		1	1							
Wasco-Tenino (Warm Springs)	84	52	32	84	52	32						
Wasco-Yakima	2	1	1	2	1	1						
Unknown	8	5	3	8	5	3						
South Dakota	23,726	12,046	11,680	20,337	10,430	9,907	3,390	1,905	1,482	2,390	1,205	1,185
Cheyenne River Agency and Reservation	3,343	1,613	1,730	2,664	1,375	1,289	680	321	359	343	191	191
Crow Creek Agency	1,341	757	584	1,206	591	605	135	71	64	115	53	53
Crow Creek Reservation (Sioux)	569	442	127	569	442	127						
Lower Brule Reservation (Sioux)	625	315	310	595	298	297	30	15	15	32	16	16
Fort Totten Reservation (Sioux)	328	172	156	309	158	151	20	14	6	14	6	6
Fort Totten Reservation and Purchased Lands (Sioux)	7,965	3,100	4,865	7,472	2,844	4,628	493	217	276	275	156	156
Pine Ridge Agency and Reservation (Sioux)	6,070	3,100	2,970	5,576	2,844	2,732	494	277	217	334	179	155
Rosebud Agency and Reservation (Sioux)	6,000	3,100	2,900	5,576	2,844	2,732	424	228	196	246	137	137
Siouxon Agency and Lake Traverse or Sisseton Reservation (Sioux)	2,020	1,362	1,258	1,811	946	865	205	79	67	263	137	137
Yankton Agency and Nebraska, and Yankton Reservation (Sioux)	2,009	1,022	1,007	1,804	751	713	205	82	96	267	139	136

TABLE 2.—Indian population in continental United States enumerated at Federal agencies according to tribe, sex, and residence, April 1, 1930—Con.

State, jurisdiction, reservation, and tribe	Indian population			Residing at jurisdiction where enrolled			Residing at another jurisdiction			Residing elsewhere			
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Sex not reported
Utah.....	1,391	885	756	1,373	729	644	43	23	24	173	87	88	
Consolidated Ute Agency in Colorado and public domain allotments (Paiute)	42	21	18	42	21	18							
Paiute Agency, see Arizona and Nevada.....	384	188	186	379	186	183	5	3	3	7	4	4	
Grosvonts Reservation.....	126	50	76	124	50	74	2	1	2	12	10	2	
Cobleskill-Shoshone.....	15	8	7	15	8	7							
Kinosh Reservation (Ute).....	70	32	38	70	32	38							
Koocharem Reservation (Ute).....	32	17	15	32	17	15							
Kusaie Reservation (Paiute).....	13	8	5	13	8	5							
Mud Lake Reservation (Paiute).....	17	8	9	17	8	9							
Sage Valley Reservation (Shoshone).....	13	8	5	13	8	5							
Sage Valley Reservation (Shoshone).....	17	8	9	17	8	9							
Sandy (Homestead) (Paiute).....	4	2	2	4	2	2							
Sandy City (Church Property) (Paiute).....	36	16	20	36	16	20							
Utah and Ouray Agency and Reservation (Ute).....	1,165	723	542	1,152	599	453	13	18	21	94	46	48	
Washington.....	11,870	5,941	6,035	9,289	4,616	4,723	2,581	79	81	2,368	1,146	1,222	
Camp of Peace Agency in Idaho, and Kalispell Reservation (Kootenai).....	57	45	12	57	45	12							
Colville Agency.....	2,038	1,226	1,812	2,038	1,226	1,812							
Colville Reservation (Colville).....	2,038	1,226	1,812	2,038	1,226	1,812							
Spokane Reservation (Spokane).....	779	318	391	779	318	391							
Coeur d'Alene Reservation (Shoshone).....	422	224	198	422	224	198							
Newayac Agency (Chehalis).....	110	58	52	110	58	52							
Robt Reservation (Hoh).....	110	58	52	110	58	52							
Makah Reservation (Makah).....	110	58	52	110	58	52							
Ozette Reservation (Makah).....	110	58	52	110	58	52							
Theah Reservation (Makah).....	110	58	52	110	58	52							
Chehalis Reservation (Chehalis).....	1,009	512	497	1,009	512	497							
Nisqually Reservation (Nisqually).....	1,009	512	497	1,009	512	497							
Quinalt Reservation.....	265	140	125	265	140	125							
Quinalt Reservation.....	265	140	125	265	140	125							
Skokomish Reservation.....	171	71	100	171	71	100							
Skokomish.....	171	71	100	171	71	100							

Stovin Island Reservation (Squawamish).....	43	21	22	43	21	22							
Tulalip Agency.....	2,391	1,201	1,190	2,391	1,201	1,190							
Lummi Reservation.....	316	162	154	316	162	154							
Lummi-Chinook.....	49	25	24	49	25	24							
Lummi-Clallam.....	1	1	1	1	1	1							
Lummi-Skagit.....	1	1	1	1	1	1							
Lummi-Snohomish.....	1	1	1	1	1	1							
Muckleshoot Reservation (Muckleshoot).....	4	2	2	4	2	2							
Port Madison Reservation.....	298	144	154	298	144	154							
Squamish.....	175	86	89	175	86	89							
Squamish-Clallam.....	15	8	7	15	8	7							
Squamish-Puyallup.....	10	5	5	10	5	5							
Puyallup Reservation.....	268	147	121	268	147	121							
Puyallup.....	268	147	121	268	147	121							
Swinomish Reservation.....	258	124	134	258	124	134							
Swinomish.....	258	124	134	258	124	134							
Swinomish-Mitchell.....	1	1	1	1	1	1							
Swinomish-Stagit.....	616	288	328	616	288	328							
Tulalip Reservation.....	1	1	1	1	1	1							
Lummi.....	1	1	1	1	1	1							
Lummi-Snohomish.....	1	1	1	1	1	1							
Puyallup.....	1	1	1	1	1	1							
Puyallup-Snohomish.....	1	1	1	1	1	1							
Skagit.....	2	2	2	2	2	2							
Snohomish.....	555	281	274	555	281	274							
Snohomish-Clallam.....	21	11	10	21	11	10							
Snohomish-Nulatum.....	8	4	4	8	4	4							
Snohomish-Skagit.....	2	1	1	2	1	1							
Snohomish-Squamish.....	4	2	2	4	2	2							
Snohomish-Swinomish.....	13	7	6	13	7	6							
Snohomish-Swinomish.....	1	1	1	1	1	1							
Stellanum.....	1	1	1	1	1	1							
Stellanum.....	1	1	1	1	1	1							
Public Domain (Clallam).....	169	87	82	169	87	82							
Public Domain (Clallam).....	173	90	83	173	90	83							
Snohomish-Clallam.....	215	112	103	215	112	103							
Public Domain (Nooksack).....	215	112	103	215	112	103							
Nooksack-Skagit-Swinomish.....	297	152	145	297	152	145							
Public Domain (Skagit-Swinomish).....	297	152	145	297	152	145							
Skagit-Swinomish.....	297	152	145	297	152	145							
Snohomish.....	2,908	1,504	1,404	2,908	1,504	1,404							
Yakima Agency and Reservation (Yakima).....	1,364	704	660	1,364	704	660							

* Excludes of scattered bands under Tubohah Agency (see estimated statement).

TABLE 2.—Indian population in continental United States enumerated at Federal agencies according to tribe, sex, and residence, April 1, 1930—Con.

State, jurisdiction, reservation, and tribe	Indian population			Residing at jurisdiction where enrolled			Residing at another jurisdiction			Residing elsewhere		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Wisconsin	10,301	5,333	5,068	7,312	3,712	3,600	291	133	158	2,698	1,338	1,360
Hayward School Jurisdiction and Lac Court Ouello Reservation (Chippewa)	1,323	721	781	1,458	714	744	6	4	2	68	33	35
Keshona Agency	1,321	2,827	2,827	3,011	1,367	1,644	113	51	62	1,520	820	700
Menominee Reservation (Menominee)	1,328	965	832	1,287	628	659	17	5	12	184	82	102
Lac du Flambeau Reservation (Ojibwa)	3,046	1,494	1,552	1,282	632	650	96	46	50	1,066	547	519
Lac du Flambeau Reservation (Chippewa)	2,417	1,217	1,200	1,062	842	840	21	13	8	796	337	349
Lac du Flambeau Reservation (Chippewa)	1,171	369	572	1,068	310	278	21	13	8	796	337	349
Sawtooth Reservation (Chippewa)	827	391	436	463	210	253	1	1	1	163	80	83
Tongue River Reservation (Cheyenne)	419	227	192	411	222	189	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tongue River Reservation and Public Domain Allotments (Wyandotte)	1,373	688	690	1,161	589	572	142	60	82	71	30	35
Wyoming	2,014	1,047	967	1,806	933	833	33	15	18	175	76	99
Shoshone Agency and Wind River and Shoshone Reservations	2,014	1,047	967	1,806	933	833	33	15	18	175	76	99
Shoshone	1,017	526	498	932	502	430	12	6	6	125	79	95
				584	451	465	21	9	12	142	61	81

* Exclusive of Red Cliff and Stockbridge Reservations and Rice Lake band of Chippewas (see estimated statement).

Indian school population, number eligible for school attendance, number in schools, etc., and capacity of Government schools provided for Indian children during fiscal year ended June 30, 1930

States or jurisdictions	Number school children 6 to 18 years inclusive	Number eligible 6 to 18 years school (2 and 3)	Number under 6 to 18 years in school	Eligible in school	Government schools			Mission and private			Capacity of Government schools						
					Non-reservation boarding	In other reservation boarding	Day	Total Government boarding	Day	Boarding	Day	Boarding	Day	Total capacity			
															Reservation boarding	Day	Boarding
Grand total	90,908	70,334	1,438	81,022	68,220	12,802	9,021	10,371	1,332	4,236	27,980	7,147	309	34,775	10,446	5,363	15,829
Arizona	13,867	12,756	478	13,231	8,238	4,996	2,303	2,341	281	366	6,208	1,012	161	344	2,786	1,047	3,473
Camp Verde Subagency (under Colorado River)	118	119	2	121	42	79	37	81	4	70	146	18	11	14	300	50	350
Fort Apache	238	228	22	248	224	24	81	363	25	12	58	1	1	14	364	50	414
Havasupai	55	40	3	58	38	20	14	14	2	12	26	1	1	14	364	50	414
Hopi Agency	735	708	24	742	732	10	234	166	6	403	309	17	33	33	111	280	391
Navajo	572	312	26	312	212	100	154	166	19	50	24	5	1	1	111	280	391
Kalbarly (under Painted, Utah)	553	464	63	467	324	143	4	4	258	15	15	1	1	3	396	117	513
Leupp	1,338	1,211	91	1,307	1,071	236	321	248	73	151	721	270	270	3	396	117	513
San Carlos (under Phoenix)	393	377	38	385	344	41	181	248	36	188	243	55	55	11	181	190	371
Salcha	1,000	720	30	750	515	235	51	212	156	253	583	287	287	11	181	190	371
Southern Navajo	5,440	4,700	146	4,800	1,037	2,763	120	237	156	1,586	523	67	67	705	210	210	210
Truxton Canon	1,000	4,700	146	4,800	1,037	2,763	120	237	156	1,586	523	67	67	705	210	210	210
Western Navajo Agency	184	125	1	124	124	0	72	2	0	46	130	1	1	3	308	37	345
Hopi	1,575	1,228	128	1,357	529	1,028	135	266	87	46	318	1	1	11	308	37	345
Navajo	4,877	4,437	128	4,565	3,630	939	69	421	18	182	1,310	43	43	2,374	364	247	645
California	387	364	364	364	230	134	68	52	9	3	68	1	1	115	100	100	100
Bishop Subagency (under Walker Fort Bidwell)	138	101	12	119	101	18	25	25	1	1	141	1	1	30	124	124	124
Fort Yuma	4,415	1,045	12	1,045	557	114	213	213	9	9	258	367	367	136	136	136	136
Hoopa Valley	2,017	1,078	34	2,072	1,875	197	301	44	9	78	101	31	31	301	140	140	140
Issoda Agency																	
Sacramento																	

† Information not available.

‡ Based on 1929 figures.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Indian school population, number eligible for school attendance, number in schools, etc., and capacity of Government schools provided for Indian children during fiscal year ended June 30, 1930—Continued

State and jurisdictions	Indian children enrolled in schools										Capacity of Government schools		
	Government schools					Mission and Private					Reservation		Total capacity
	Non-reservation boarding	In other reservation boarding	Day	Total Government	Boarding Day	Boarding Day	Boarding Day	Boarding Day	Boarding Day	Boarding Day	Boarding Day		
Colorado: Consolidated Ute	257	217	176	40	16	1	105	122	1	53	238	15	253
Florida: Seminole	194	174	14	14	14	1	14	14	1	14	14	15	15
Illinois	918	809	10	908	809	10	291	15	306	141	323	307	307
Cedar of Vevo	209	209	6	215	170	45	15	25	22	22	22	30	30
Fort Hall	177	177	361	346	31	7	296	307	107	107	207	30	30
Fort Lapwai Sanatorium	32	319	332	323	9	44	45	80	37	37	107	150	150
Iowa: See and Pw	126	107	7	114	62	52	9	23	23	23	9	88	88
Kassia: Pottaw	458	480	7	487	310	305	44	21	21	21	9	30	30
Mickigan: Mickigue Subagency (under Lac du Flambeau)	236	230	12	230	275	45	55	55	120	100	100	180	180
Minnesota	4,860	4,728	12	4,728	4,499	230	230	230	315	315	3,029	180	300
Consolidated: Chippewan	4,272	4,157	11	4,155	3,884	171	104	186	443	443	2,882	170	170
Pipesstone	124	124	10	114	110	10	10	200	72	72	109	10	10
Red Lake	193	445	12	437	364	62	20	12	12	12	42	180	180
Mississippi: Chitaw	187	183	6	189	170	19	20	190	170	170	18	18	18
Montana	4,220	3,951	110	4,070	3,790	280	445	74	258	400	2,169	400	300
Blackfeet	1,110	1,045	1	1,044	919	145	108	184	27	279	70	214	614
Crow	563	545	1	544	536	18	67	104	107	107	111	129	30
Fort Belknap	805	798	45	843	816	18	16	10	10	10	10	10	10
Fort Peck	532	502	312	313	313	313	313	313	313	313	313	313	313
Rocky Boy	135	135	692	740	708	28	74	15	15	15	15	15	15
Tongue River	408	380	9	389	352	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Nebraska	1,265	1,341	1	1,342	908	384	312	68	380	93	485	105	590
Santee (under Yankton, S. Dak.)	313	313	1	313	140	173	17	17	17	17	44	44	44
Poncha (under Yankton, S. Dak.)	128	128	1	128	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
Winnebago	397	397	1	397	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
Omaha Subagency	516	508	1	508	306	146	125	125	125	31	210	210	210
Total	1,265	1,341	3	1,342	825	285	270	2	219	500	323	323	323
Carson Agency	685	605	1	605	462	143	133	2	95	230	232	232	232
Mogon River Subagency (under Pierre, Utah)	42	37	3	40	38	2	21	3	24	14	14	14	14
Walker River	84	84	1	85	33	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
Wakarusa Subagency	119	119	1	120	88	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
Smith and Mission Valley	107	107	1	108	72	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
Western Shoreline	290	290	1	291	157	52	42	3	80	125	125	125	125
Total	6,700	4,906	141	5,105	4,850	259	1,374	1,301	104	1,180	4,028	714	1,548
Eastern Navajo	2,465	2,465	56	2,521	933	91	296	374	80	20	153	153	153
Hearld	300	300	2	302	148	9	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Northern	593	593	3	596	166	37	52	100	2	2	2	2	2
Northern Pueblo	950	950	1	951	569	380	185	736	1	367	444	6	526
Southern Pueblo	569	569	55	624	360	154	137	137	137	137	137	137	137
Zuni	1,284	1,284	1	1,285	1,623	154	136	2	104	310	310	310	310
Total	1,070	1,063	10	1,082	1,040	42	32	425	68	68	68	68	68
North Dakota	3,665	3,555	44	3,599	2,594	1,305	390	303	1	78	967	285	1,022
Fort Berthold	415	389	99	400	379	30	152	152	152	152	152	152	152
Standing Rock	1,035	1,007	15	1,022	681	341	216	216	216	216	216	216	216
Turtle Mountain	1,960	1,929	1	1,930	1,045	884	201	216	2	301	115	30	250
Total	33,303	26,730	186	26,922	24,322	1,610	1,379	2,472	705	4,710	1,406	117	10,621
Cheyenne and Arapaho	705	683	49	724	628	100	71	215	2	285	580	107	697
Kowa	1,500	1,500	80	1,580	1,000	80	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Kaw	1,150	1,100	2	1,102	1,106	80	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Pawnee	148	147	2	149	147	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Poncha	262	253	1	254	254	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Teton	216	192	1	193	193	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tribal	27	27	4	31	140	21	39	35	3	126	218	218	218
Quapaw	698	689	4	693	578	115	104	104	104	104	104	104	104
Shawnee	507	572	46	618	650	280	65	304	70	219	32	25	300

* Many of these children are in public schools of the reservation. † Based on 1928 figures.

Indian school population, number eligible for school attendance, number in schools, etc., and capacity of Government schools provided for Indian children during fiscal year ended June 30, 1930—Continued

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

States and jurisdictions	Indian children enrolled in schools										Capacity of Government schools		
	Government schools					Mission and Private		Public			Reservation		
	Num-ber school children 6 to 18 years inclusive	Num-ber eligible 6 or over 18 years school (2 and 3)	Total number in school	Eligible not in school	Non-reservation boarding	Reser-vation boarding	In other reservation boarding	Day	Total Govern-ment	Board-ing	Day	Board-ing	Day
Oklahoma—Continued.	27,256	21,002	20,089	942	1,006	1,236	250	2,492	1,197	16,371	1,041	1,041	1,041
Cherokee Tribe	13,104	9,477	9,071	406	429	333	187	327	221	1,806	300	300	300
Chickasaw Nation	2,089	2,716	2,613	103	1,006	1,006	9	246	331	1,806	300	300	300
Choctaw Nation	5,423	3,824	4,023	181	238	236	2	560	230	3,224	160	160	160
Creek Nation	7,000	5,000	5,000	0	1,000	1,000	0	494	97	3,148	240	240	240
Seminole Nation	1,000	1,000	614	386	47	164	30	494	97	3,148	240	240	240
Oregon	1,088	1,049	863	171	103	143	57	343	109	443	113	25	138
Klamath	240	327	326	8	67	17	17	74	49	303	106	106	106
Umatilla	264	255	185	70	38	38	30	74	49	303	106	106	106
Wampanoag	206	200	188	18	30	30	11	30	30	106	106	106	106
Warm Springs	267	267	188	79	30	30	128	30	60	99	99	99	99
South Dakota	6,842	6,603	6,884	1,115	575	870	432	2,929	778	2,021	717	25	138
Cheyenne River	1,001	1,001	728	273	128	202	26	394	67	1,162	84	84	229
Crow Creek	239	216	213	3	26	26	10	30	64	237	115	115	115
Lower Brule Subagency	129	119	121	14	25	25	10	30	64	112	84	84	229
Kandahar	129	119	121	14	25	25	10	30	64	112	84	84	229
Rosebud	2,146	2,010	1,839	309	118	181	38	309	51	1,162	84	84	229
Sioux	1,829	1,677	1,706	121	118	181	38	309	51	1,162	84	84	229
Sisseton	1,829	1,677	1,706	121	118	181	38	309	51	1,162	84	84	229
Yankton	737	778	667	111	113	280	42	1,028	404	627	344	613	613
Yankton	621	619	383	236	99	99	5	323	53	324	218	188	401
Utah	458	467	411	350	61	53	113	9	86	201	9	73	90
Uintah and Ouray	341	306	300	49	39	113	9	25	186	74	73	20	93
Paiute	53	46	42	6	6	6	6	6	6	12	10	10	10
Goshute	23	19	17	6	7	7	7	7	7	17	17	17	17
Shoshone	23	19	17	6	7	7	7	7	7	17	17	17	17
Shirwina	23	19	17	6	7	7	7	7	7	17	17	17	17

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

States and jurisdictions	Indian children enrolled in schools										Capacity of Government schools		
	Government schools					Mission and Private		Public			Reservation		
	Num-ber school children 6 to 18 years inclusive	Num-ber eligible 6 or over 18 years school (2 and 3)	Total number in school	Eligible not in school	Non-reservation boarding	Reser-vation boarding	In other reservation boarding	Day	Total Govern-ment	Board-ing	Day	Board-ing	Day
Washington	2,181	2,009	2,145	1,878	267	108	64	517	66	1,266	184	175	359
Colville	229	220	222	188	37	5	6	11	6	171	25	25	25
Spokane Subagency	123	116	116	84	22	17	6	27	6	119	100	100	100
Neah Bay	267	230	230	44	9	4	5	34	3	157	130	130	130
Tulalip	518	788	798	684	104	14	12	334	17	559	30	30	30
Yakima	754	745	781	712	64	89	106	102	19	559	184	30	214
Washington	2,006	1,848	1,860	1,556	292	84	325	27	30	466	678	386	406
Grand Rapids Subagency (under Tomah)	325	345	330	330	6	1	5	86	207	46	110	100	100
Hayward	308	301	294	277	17	20	30	171	68	33	134	40	174
Lac du Flambeau	591	528	528	444	84	84	105	30	270	88	100	100	100
Lac du Flambeau	212	124	127	127	12	64	4	76	36	59	92	92	92
LaPointe (Bad River and Red Cliff)	146	123	123	76	47	23	9	36	1	29	29	29	29
Wyalapa	323	323	323	294	18	12	5	20	123	59	59	59	59
Shoshone	291	282	282	240	13	21	102	10	133	123	108	108	108
Arapahoe (under Sheehone)	220	254	254	244	10	3	102	10	133	16	100	108	108

RECAPITULATION

Indian children of school age	9,021	7,147
Indian children eligible for school attendance, 6-18	10,571	7,147
Children under 6 or over 18 in school	4,230	34,775
Non-reservation boarding	1,988	42,231
Reservation boarding	2,252	18,229
Day	1,988	14,366
Public schools	9,021	34,775
Total children in school, all classes	24,397	42,231
Number of eligible children not in school	1,988	18,229
Additional Indian children attending city or town public schools are reported to the number of 9,021, which however is regarded as excessive.		14,366

Location, capacity, enrollment, attendance, highest grade taught, etc., for fiscal year ended June 30, 1930

States, agencies, and names of schools	Capacity	Enrollment	Average attendance	Highest grade taught	Class of school
Grand total.....	32,137	35,674	29,852		
Arizona:					
Colorado River.....	61	81	81	6	Reservation, boarding.
Fort Apache Agency—					
Fort Apache.....	360	400	382	8	Do.
Canon.....	40	37	35	3	Day.
Cibicue.....	40	36	33	3	Do.
Cibicue.....	40	34	32	4	Mission, day, Lutheran.
East Fork.....	110	35	32	6	Mission boarding and day, Lutheran.
Fort Mojave.....	250	227	205	6	Reservation, boarding.
Havasupai.....	35	12	12	2	Day.
Hopi Agency—					
Hopi.....	111	178	164	6	Reservation, boarding.
Chimopovy.....	50	68	43	5	Day.
Hotevilla-Barabl.....	88	107	106	6	Do.
Orabl.....	80	70	62	6	Do.
Polacca.....	90	44	48	6	Do.
Second Mesa.....	72	63	60	6	Do.
Kaibab Subagency (under Palute Agency, Utah)—					
Kaibab.....	22	18	13	7	Do.
Leupp.....	306	402	398	7	Reservation, boarding.
Phoenix.....	975	1,010	100	12	Nonreservation, boarding.
Phoenix Sanatorium.....	130	221	91		Sanatorium.
Pima—					
Pima.....	175	237	221	6	Reservation, boarding.
Blackwater.....	36	36	29	3	Day.
Casa Blanca.....	40	26	15	3	Do.
Co-op Village.....	23	30	15	3	Do.
Gila Crossing.....	40	22	21	3	Do.
Matcoja.....	40	23	17	3	Do.
Saultan.....	21	23	16	3	Do.
Salt River Subagency (under Phoenix)—					
Salt River.....	60	83	75	4	Do.
San Carlos—					
Rice Station.....	186	233	207	7	Reservation, boarding.
Hylas.....	40	43	41	5	Mission, day, Lutheran.
Peridot.....	40	86	64	5	Do.
Sells—					
Santa Rosa.....	40	57	32	4	Day.
San Xavier.....	120	102	92	4	Do.
Sells.....	40	24	17	2	Do.
Vatnori.....	40	33	17	6	Do.
St. Clare's (Anegam).....	30	45	(1)		Mission, day, Catholic.
Covered Wells.....	30	13	(1)		Do.
Guadalupe.....	(1)	(1)	(1)		Mission.
Lourdes.....	30	26	(1)		Mission, day, Catholic.
San Miguel.....	30	18	(1)		Mission, day, Presbyterian.
San Jose (Franciscan).....	30	45	(1)		Mission, day, Catholic.
St. Anthony (Topowa).....	90	47	(1)		Do.
St. John's.....	(1)	(1)	(1)		Do.
St. Joseph (Pisimemo).....	30	36	(1)		Do.
St. Joseph (San Miguel).....	60	30	(1)		Do.
Tucson.....	180	175	(1)		Mission, boarding, Presbyterian.
Southern Navajo—					
Southern Navajo.....	383	544	410	6	Reservation, boarding.
Chin Lee.....	130	167	150	6	Do.
Tohatchi.....	192	330	221	6	Do.
Theodore Roosevelt.....	450	454	424	8	Nonreservation, boarding.
Truxton Canon.....	215	222	219	7	Reservation, boarding.
Western Navajo—					
Western Navajo.....	306	336	289	6	Do.
Moencopi.....	35	46	44	4	Day.
Kayenta Sanatorium.....	40	227	32		Sanatorium.
California—					
Fort Bidwell.....	100	116	106	6	Reservation, boarding.
Fort Yuma.....	166	221	190	6	Do.
Hoopa Valley.....	130	202	174	6	Do.
Mission—					
Campo.....	20	20	15	6	Day.
Mesa Grande.....	30	18	17	6	Do.
Pala.....	30	32	15	6	Do.
Hinson.....	30	24	19	6	Do.
Volcan.....	30	17	13	6	Do.
St. Boniface.....	125	111	71	8	Mission, boarding, Catholic.

¹ Information not available.

Location, capacity, enrollment, attendance, highest grade taught, etc., for fiscal year ended June 30, 1930—Continued

States, agencies, and names of schools	Capacity	Enrollment	Average attendance	Highest grade taught	Class of school
California—Continued.					
Sacramento—					
Auberry.....	32	14	12	5	Day.
Burroughs.....	20	19	15	7	Do.
Plymouth.....	23	17	16	5	Do.
Tule River (Round Valley).....	32	27	19	6	Do.
Sherman Institute.....	1,000	1,155	954	12	Nonreservation, boarding.
Colorado—					
Consolidated Ute Agency—					
Ignacio.....	100	115	100	6	Reservation, boarding.
Ute Mountain.....	133	177	158	6	Do.
Florida: Seminoles.....	15	13	11	1	Day.
Idaho—					
Coeur d'Alene Agency—					
Kalkiel.....	30	21	6	3	Do.
Dremet.....	89	89	89	(1)	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Fort Hall.....	207	176	173	7	Reservation, boarding.
Fort Lapwai Agency—					
Sanatorium.....	170	177	131	8	Sanatorium, boarding school.
St. Joseph.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Lower Snake and Fox Agency, Sanatorium.					
Sanatorium.....	88	135	79		Sanatorium, boarding school.
Kansas—					
Haskell Institute.....	600	1,683	929	12	Nonreservation, boarding.
Kikapoo.....	30	21	13	6	Day.
Michigan—					
Mackinac Subagency (under Leech Lake Flambeau)—					
Holy Childhood (Harbor Springs).....	200	132	127	(1)	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Holy Name (Baraga).....	152	68	60	(1)	Do.
Mount Pleasant.....	375	462	375	9	Nonreservation, boarding.
Minnesota—					
Consolidated Chippewa—					
Grand Portage.....	30	23	15	5	Day.
Mille Lacs.....	30	40	28	5	Do.
Nett Lake.....	50	62	42	6	Do.
Pine Point.....	60	71	40	6	Do.
Consolidated Chippewa sanatorium.....	95	31	22		Sanatorium school.
St. Benedict's.....	125	131	125	8	Mission, boarding (contract), Catholic.
Pipestone.....	300	310	316	8	Nonreservation, boarding.
Red Lake Agency—					
Red Lake.....	102	114	135	7	Reservation, boarding.
Cross Lake.....	78	104	102	7	Do.
St. Mary's.....	167	178	128	8	Mission, boarding (contract), Catholic.
Mississippi—					
Choctaw Agency—					
Choctaw.....	30	19	10	5	Day.
Dogue Head.....	50	40	27	3	Do.
Conchata.....	30	46	34	6	Do.
Pearl River.....	30	46	29	4	Do.
Red Water.....	30	36	29	4	Do.
Standing Pine.....	30	25	19	5	Do.
Tucker.....	30	40	28	6	Do.
Montana—					
Blackfoot Agency.....	126	148	130	7	Reservation, boarding.
Heart Butte.....	30	28	25	3	Day.
Holy Family.....	108	105	100	5	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Crow Agency—					
Big Horn.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	8	Mission, day, Baptist.
St. Ursula.....	22	18	16	8	Mission, day, Catholic.
Sacred Heart (Fryer).....	17	17	17		Do.
St. Ann's.....	25	13	9		Do.
St. Charles.....	19	19	8	8	Do.
San Xavier.....	20	28	21	8	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Fort Belknap Agency.....	150	130	105	9	Do.
Fort Belknap Agency—					
Fort Belknap.....	90	120	110	8	Reservation, boarding.
Lodge Pole.....	30	17	16	4	Day.
St. Paul's.....	135	140	140	8	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Fort Peck Agency.....	110	167	124	9	Reservation, boarding.
Rocky Boy's Agency—					
Rocky Boy's.....	40	78	63	6	Day.
Sangrey.....	27	26	13	6	Do.

Information not available.

¹ Estimated.

Location, capacity, enrollment, attendance, highest grade taught, etc., for fiscal year ended June 30, 1930—Continued

States, agencies, and names of schools	Capacity	Enrollment	Average attendance	Highest grade taught	Class of school
Montana—Continued.					
Tongue River Agency—					
Tongue River	65	93	80	7	Reservation, boarding.
Hirney	47	47	42	5	Day.
Lone Deer	40	33	24	4	Do.
St. Labres	80	63	63	8	Mission, boarding (contract), Catholic.
Nebraska:					
Genoa	500	562	510	11	Nonreservation, boarding.
Santee Normal Training School (under Yankton Agency).	18	18	18		Mission, boarding and day (contract), Congregational.
Nevada:					
Carson Agency—					
Carson	450	507	455	9	Nonreservation, boarding.
Fort McDermitt	30	40	33	6	Day.
Lovelocks	25	17	15	5	Do.
Nevada	20	37	23	3	Do.
Pyramid Lake Sanatorium	85	27	21		Sanatorium, school.
Walker River Agency—					
Fallon	40	21	18	5	Day.
Walker River	60	21	19	6	Do.
Western Shoshone Agency—					
No. 1	35	27	10	5	Do.
No. 2	35	47	33	5	Do.
No. 3	35	17	13	5	Do.
New Mexico:					
Albuquerque					
Charles H. Burke	850	928	862	12	Nonreservation, boarding.
Eastern Navajo Agency—					Do.
Pueblo Bonito	300	274	333	6	Reservation, boarding.
Pinehills	30	30	15	3	Day.
Navajo	(1)	(1)	(1)		Mission, boarding, Methodist.
Lake Grove	20	17	14	3	Mission, day.
Rehoboth	85	80	77	9	Mission, boarding, Christian Reformed.
Jicarilla—					
Jicarilla Sanatorium	80	85	83	5	Sanatorium.
Jicarilla Mission	90	47	13	7	Mission, day, Reformed Church.
Mescalero—					
Laguna Sanatorium	66	39	21	(1)	Sanatorium.
Mescalero	121	107	106	6	Reservation, boarding.
Northern Navajo Agency—					
Sun Juan	325	438	379	6	Do.
Foadlena	200	222	210	5	Do.
Navajo	30	26	22	5	Day.
Pueblo day schools—					
Northern at Santa Fe—					
Picuris	21	16	16	0	Do.
San Ildefonso	20	14	13	1	Do.
San Juan	100	75	71	6	Do.
Santa Clara	50	46	40	5	Do.
Taos	180	158	132	6	Do.
Testigue	40	26	19	5	Do.
St. Catherine's	270	257	234	9	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Southern at Albuquerque—					
Acoma	100	86	71	5	Day.
Chicaco	30	14	15	4	Do.
Cochiti	28	28	26	3	Do.
Enclinal	30	10	10	6	Do.
Isleta	100	82	77	0	Do.
Jemez Mission	60	30	27	4	Do.
Jemez	60	53	44	4	Do.
Laguna	62	45	44	4	Do.
McCarthy's	38	32	49	4	Do.
Mesita	38	17	15	4	Do.
Paguate	60	67	61	6	Do.
Paraje	30	21	21	5	Do.
San Felipe	60	64	55	5	Do.
Santa Ana	30	26	22	5	Do.
Santo Domingo	120	111	97	3	Do.
Seama	20	26	18	6	Do.
Sis.	30	28	28	4	Do.
Santa Fe	500	614	488	9	Nonreservation, boarding.
Zuni Agency—					
Zuni Sanatorium	80	123	75	5	Sanatorium, boarding.
Zuni	140	129	108	6	Day.
Christian Reformed	90	94	84	6	Mission, day, Christian Reformed.
St. Anthony's	160	113	84	5	Mission, day, Catholic.

¹ Information not available.

Location, capacity, enrollment, attendance, highest grade taught, etc., for fiscal year ended June 30, 1930—Continued

States, agencies, and names of schools	Capacity	Enrollment	Average attendance	Highest grade taught	Class of school
North Carolina:					
Cherokee Agency—					
Cherokee	400	436	351	9	Reservation, boarding.
Birdtown	50	53	39	4	Day.
Big Cove	50	28	15	4	Do.
North Dakota:					
Bismarck—					
Fort Berthold Agency—					Nonreservation, boarding.
Independence	21	20	12	5	Day.
Shell Creek	28	31	20	6	Do.
Fort Berthold	35	30	21	4	Mission, boarding, Congregational.
Sacred Heart	80	73	53	8	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Fort Totten	250	311	286	8	Reservation, boarding.
Standing Rock Agency—					Do.
Standing Rock	202	200	231	8	Do.
Turtle Mountain Agency, No. 5.	20	31	22	4	Day.
Walperton	325	376	329	10	Nonreservation, boarding.
Oklahoma:					
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency—					
Cheyenne and Arapaho	201	291	211	9	Reservation, boarding.
Seger	100	106	119	7	Do.
Chillico	850	1,032	872	12	Nonreservation, boarding.
Kiowa Agency—					
Anadarko	148	150	128	6	Reservation, boarding.
Fort Hill	130	235	182	9	Do.
Riverside	132	223	167	7	Do.
Osage Agency, St. Louis	75	59	43	9	Mission, boarding (contract), Catholic.
Pawnee Agency	218	274	202	9	Reservation, boarding.
Quapaw Agency, Seneca	202	313	261	9	Do.
Shawnee Agency	115	54	53	(1)	Mission, day, Catholic.
Shawnee Sanatorium	80	245	90	8	Sanatorium.
Five Civilized Tribes Agency—					
Sequoyah Orphan Training School	300	333	310	10	Nonreservation, boarding.
Bacone College	14	14	14	(1)	Mission, boarding (contract), Baptist.
Nuyaka School and Orphanage	64	61	53	12	Do.
Creek Nation—					Reservation, boarding.
Eufaula	115	139	105	9	Do.
Eufaula	125	137	132	9	Do.
Chickasaw Nation, Bloomfield	160	166	127	9	Do.
Chickasaw Nation—					Do.
Jones Male Academy	179	155	118	9	Do.
Wheelock Academy	82	142	128	9	Do.
St. Agnes Mission	87	87	87	7	Mission, boarding (contract), Catholic.
Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations—					
Choctaw and Chickasaw Sanatorium	60	153	60		Sanatorium.
Murray State School of Agriculture	100	137	127	14	Boarding (contract), State institution.
Oklahoma Presbyterian College for Girls	84	84	60		Mission, boarding (contract), Presbyterian.
Old Goodland	140	180	172	12	Mission, boarding (contract), nondenominational.
St. Agnes Academy	85	126	95	12	Mission, boarding (contract), Catholic.
St. Elizabeth's	38	38	37	(1)	Do.
St. Joseph's	30	30	30	(1)	Do.
Seminole Nation-Mekusukwey	80	166	90	8	Reservation, boarding.
Oregon:					
Salem	760	803	691	12	Nonreservation, boarding.
Umatilla Agency, St. Andrew's	150	160	126	8	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Warm Springs Agency—					Reservation, boarding.
Warm Springs	113	132	115	6	Day.
Burns	25	24	22	6	Do.
South Dakota:					
Cheyenne River Agency—					
Cheyenne River	155	229	199	7	Reservation, boarding.
Cherry Creek	30	20	18	6	Day.
Green Grass	30	26	19	6	Do.
Thunder Butte	24	24	20	6	Do.
St. Joseph's	150	75	75	8	Mission, boarding, Catholic.

¹ Information not available.

Location, capacity, enrollment, attendance, highest grade taught, etc., for fiscal year ended June 30, 1930--Continued

States, agencies, and names of schools	Capacity	Enrollment	Average attendance	Highest grade taught	Class of school
South Dakota--Continued.					
Crow Creek Agency, Immaculate Conception.....	160	160	150	8	Mission, boarding (contract), Catholic.
Flandreau.....	600	504	433	11	Nonreservation, boarding.
Pierre.....	300	311	315	9	Do.
Pine Ridge Agency--					
Ogish.....	311	411	351	8	Reservation, boarding.
No. 4.....	30	15	16	4	Day.
No. 5.....	30	33	25	6	Do.
No. 6.....	30	31	22	6	Do.
No. 7.....	31	38	23	5	Do.
No. 8.....	30	38	21	6	Do.
No. 9.....	33	31	22	5	Do.
No. 10.....	30	14	9	5	Do.
No. 11.....	24	19	16	6	Do.
No. 12.....	36	35	24	6	Do.
No. 13.....	30	27	20	5	Do.
No. 14.....	30	15	12	5	Do.
No. 15.....	21	28	17	5	Do.
No. 16.....	30	28	11	4	Do.
No. 17.....	27	17	11	5	Do.
No. 18.....	30	25	22	5	Do.
No. 19.....	31	31	23	6	Do.
No. 20.....	30	21	16	6	Do.
No. 21.....	30	18	12	6	Do.
No. 22.....	29	11	10	6	Do.
No. 23.....	30	19	11	6	Do.
No. 24.....	30	22	11	6	Do.
Holy Rosary.....	370	361	270	8	Mission, boarding (contract), Catholic.
Rapid City Sanatorium School.....	100	68	31		Sanatorium school.
Rebulet Agency--					
Rebulet.....	218	281	266	8	Reservation, boarding.
Blackpine.....	25	28	21	6	Day.
Cut Meat.....	21	29	21	6	Do.
He Dog's Camp.....	27	24	19	6	Do.
Little Crow.....	25	19	17	6	Do.
Milk's Camp.....	29	35	25	5	Do.
Oak Creek.....	26	18	15	5	Do.
Spring Creek.....	25	27	15	5	Do.
Hare Industrial.....	25	25	17	10	Mission, boarding (contract), Episcopal.
St. Francis.....	150	166	150	10	Mission, boarding (contract), Catholic.
St. Mary's.....	35	35	29	(0)	Mission, boarding (contract), Episcopal.
Yankton Agency, St. Paul's.....	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	Mission school.
Utah--					
 Paiute Agency--					
Goshute.....	30	46	32	6	Day.
Kaibab.....	22	18	13	7	Do.
Shivwits.....	10	11	7	3	Do.
 Uintah and Ouray Agency--					
Uintah.....	73	125	115	7	Reservation, boarding.
Ouray.....	20	27	23	4	Day.
Washington--					
Coville Agency, No. 7.....	25	11	10	5	Do.
 Neah Bay Agency--					
Neah Bay.....	60	49	41	7	Do.
Quilute.....	40	33	22	6	Do.
Tacoma Hospital.....	163	399	163		Sanatorium, school.
 Tulalip Agency--					
Tulalip.....	181	236	200	6	Reservation, boarding.
Jamesdown.....	30	19	17	5	Day.
St. Gregory's.....	20	61	37	(0)	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Yakima Agency, St. Andrew's.....	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	Mission.
Wisconsin--					
Hayward.....	160	188	157	7	Reservation, boarding.
Catholic Reserve.....	(0)	(0)	(0)		Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Keshena Agency--					
Keshena.....	131	163	141	8	Reservation, boarding.
Nicolin.....	40	41	29	8	Day.
St. Anthony's.....	130	118	118	10	Mission day, Catholic.
St. Joseph's.....	303	270	230	9	Mission, boarding (contract), Catholic.
Lac du Flambeau.....	92	139	120	6	Reservation, boarding.
Pomah.....	325	458	314	(0)	Nonreservation, boarding.
Bethany Mission.....	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	Mission.
Neilsville Mission.....	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	Do.

* Information not available.

† Estimated.

Location, capacity, enrollment, attendance, highest grade taught, etc., for fiscal year ended June 30, 1930--Continued

States, agencies, and names of schools	Capacity	Enrollment	Average attendance	Highest grade taught	Class of school
Wyoming--					
Shoshone.....	108	118	111	8	Reservation, boarding.
Shoshone Mission.....	20	16	14	7	Mission, boarding, Episcopal.
St. Michael's.....	80	81	82	8	Mission, boarding (contract), Episcopal.
St. Stephen's.....	125	110	112	8	Mission, boarding (contract), Catholic.

SUMMARY

	Number	Capacity	Enrollment	Average attendance
Day--				
Nonreservation, boarding.....	19	10,201	11,884	10,316
Reservation, boarding.....	51	9,416	11,906	10,252
Sanatorium, boarding.....	13	1,100	1,887	818
Day.....	129	2,285	2,983	3,049
Total.....	212	23,002	28,780	27,015
Mission, private, or State--				
Catholic, boarding.....	22	2,075	2,257	2,148
Non-catholic, boarding.....	28	2,129	1,773	1,798
Non-catholic, day.....	21	1,208	1,280	1,210
Total.....	71	5,412	5,310	4,157
Total in all schools.....	283	32,817	35,671	29,582

* Estimate.

END OF SUBJECT