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OFFICE OF
Indian Affairs
Rec MAY 18

1900

Indian Industrial School,

Carlisle, Pa. *May 17* 19*00*

Pratt, R. H.,

Major 10th Cav'y, Supt.

*Forwarding proof of leaflet
for distribution at Paris.*

2. inc

File

Ans. May 21, 1900, Encl. vlt.

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Department of the Interior,

INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE,

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,

CARLISLE, PA.,

May 17, 1900

To The Honorable,
The Commissioner of Indian Affairs,
Washington, D. C.

Sir :-

Complying with request in your letter of May 3rd marked "M, 21527, 1900", I forward herewith proof of the leaflet intended for distribution at Paris. Please make any corrections you deem necessary and return. You speak of an edition of 500. That would be a very small one, and when once the type is set it is very easy to increase the number to what will probably be required, 1000 at least.

In regard to the teachers' statements you mention, we have none left.

Very respectfully,

RH Pratt

Major 10th Cavalry, Supt.

per

AJ Standing

Asst. Supt. in charge.

Dictated (P)

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Indian Office.

Incl. No. /

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THE INDIAN SERVICE.

The Indians of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, number 262,965 and are under the care of the Indian Bureau, which attends to their lands, moneys, education and general welfare. The Indians are located on 154 reservations in 23 states and territories, most of them west of the Mississippi River. The reservations vary in size from 276 to over 7,000,000 acres, their aggregate area being 81,271,084 acres; but much of this land is of little value.

Sub head center POLICY. The policy of the Government is:—*P*

1. To educate Indian youth intellectually and industrially.
2. To instruct Indian adults in the ways of civilized life and induce them to adopt the dress, dwellings and occupations of civilization.
3. To allot to each Indian his proportionate share of the land belonging to his tribe. These "allotments" are generally 160 acres of farming land or twice that amount of grazing land. An Indian who receives an allotment becomes thereby a citizen of the United States. About 60,000 allotments have been made since 1887. *P*
4. To care for and disburse the moneys belonging to the Indians and to secure for the Indian the protection of law, both as to his person and his property.

Sub head center PERSONNEL. The head of the Indian Bureau is the Commissioner of Indian Affairs who has 113 clerks and other subordinates at the central office in Washington, while in the field, that is living among the Indians, are employed 55 agents, assisted by 2100 farmers carpenters, blacksmiths, herders, clerks, physicians, *etc.* There are also about 2100 teachers and other employes connected with the Indian

schools. Half the employes are Indians whose salaries aggregate six hundred thousand dollars, being about one third of the amount paid to white employes. Over 900 of the Indian employes are policemen with small salaries of \$10.00 and \$15.00 a month.

Sub center FINANCES. The Indian Bureau disburses about \$7,500,000 annually. Over one-third is money due the Indians under old treaty stipulations, mainly as payment for lands ceded by them. Nearly two fifths is applied to the support of schools among Indians. The remainder provides for tribes who have little or no treaty funds and for the expense of administering the Bureau.

Sub center EDUCATION. For the support of its Indian schools the Government appropriates annually about \$2,500,000. To this amount is added another half million taken from moneys belonging to the tribes.

Government Indian schools are divided into three classes. Day schools, boarding schools located on reservations, and boarding schools distant from reservations.

The day schools are primary, accomodate from 20 to 40 pupils, and closely resemble the "District schools" among white people in the United States. They are located in small Indian settlements, and the teachers form the central civilizing force of the community, influencing the parents as well as the children. A luncheon, prepared with their help, is furnished the children at noon and attempt is made to give them some rudimentary instruction in cooking, sewing and gardening.

At boarding schools upon reservations the pupils are lodged fed and clothed and taught the usual English branches from Kindergarten to grammar grade; also sewing, housekeeping, farming, care of stock and the use of tools. ~~So far as possible, all the work of the~~

~~stock and the use of tools.~~ So far as possible, all the work of the schools, indoors and out, is performed by the pupils under competent supervision; they learn how by doing. These schools accomodate from 50 to 200 pupils.

The boarding schools off reservations accomodate from 100 to 800 pupils and are specially equipped for teaching trades, such as carpenter, blacksmith, wheelwright, shoe maker, harness maker, printer, baker, tailor, painter, ~~etc.~~ and they take pupils who have already attended reservation schools and carry them as far as algebra, with supplementary courses in stenography, typewriting and bookkeeping. Away from their home languages and influences pupils more readily acquire English and adopt the customs of the white communities in which the schools are located. The environment is part of the curriculum.

Indian youths are also educated in other than Government schools, viz:—public day schools and in schools controlled by religious societies. Formerly the Government assisted those schools liberally in supporting their Indian pupils.

During the past year Indian pupils were enrolled in the various schools as follows:—

Government day schools,-----	4,951
Government boarding schools on reservations,-----	8,881
Government boarding schools off reservations,-----	6,880
Public schools,-----	326
Schools controlled by religious societies,-----	4,164
Total,	25,202

Indians
one
line

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The buildings provided by the Government for Indian schools vary in capacity and value from a little one-room day school building worth \$500 to a school plant of 34 buildings costing nearly \$200,000. In all its schools buildings the Government has invested about \$3,500,000.

The above statistics apply only to 36,000 out of the 52,000 Indian youths in the United States. The Five Civilized Tribes ^{of Indian Territory} have hitherto controlled the education of their children and the State of New York has provided schools for the 1,000 Indian youths within its borders.

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UNITED STATES

Bureau of 
 Indian Affairs.

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AND THEIR INTERESTS.
CIVILIZATION AND
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in schools controlled by religious societies to which the Government formerly gave liberal assistance and in public day schools in which the Government pays for the expense of the Indian pupils.