

MAY - 1 1914



BRIEF OF CHARGES, ANSWERS AND
EVIDENCE IN CASE MOSES FRIEDMAN, SUPER-
INTENDENT CARLISLE SCHOOL, PA., BASED
ON ORIGINAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR LINNEN.

Fals

BRIEF OF CHARGES

vs.

MOSES FRIEDMAN, SUPERINTENDENT,

CARLISLE (PA) School.

*Cross reference
29816-14-150*

Inspector E. B. Linnen on January 19, 1914, proceeded to Carlisle School, Pa. and made an investigation which is embodied in a report by him made on February 24, 1914, from which charges against Superintendent Moses Friedman were formulated and sent to him on the 3rd day of March 1914. Superintendent Friedman was suspended on



The charges against Superintendent Friedman are taken up in the following order:

1. That you knowingly and with intent to defraud presented vouchers for certain transportation expenses incurred by you and wrongfully paid for out of the funds of the Carlisle Athletic Association and lead the disbursing officers of the Department to believe that you had paid for same out of your own private funds and that by reason of such false representations you were actually reimbursed from the Government appropriations for said transportation.
1. Cash voucher No. 113, 3d quarter 1910 for expenses of Moses Friedman, says he bought on March 3, 1910, one ticket between Carlisle and New York and returned on March 5, 1910. Mileage book 125135 was used on train between Carlisle and Harrisburg on March 3, 1910 and between Harrisburg and Philadelphia on March 3, 1910, and mileage

book 125300 was used on March 3, 1910 between Harrisburg and Philadelphia and on March 3, 1910 between Philadelphia and New York. Returning on March 5, 1910, book 125300 was used on train between New York and Philadelphia, same date between Philadelphia and Harrisburg and same date between Harrisburg and Carlisle. These two books were bought out of Carlisle athletic fund and used for two passengers on the trip.

2. Said Voucher 113, 3rd quarter 1910, for travelling expenses shows that on March 17, 1910, Superintendent Friedman bought one round trip ticket Carlisle to Washington and charged \$7.18, and that he made the trip on March 17 and returned March 18. Mileage book 125300 was used for one passenger from Carlisle to Harrisburg; same book used from Harrisburg to Baltimore on March 17 and same date and book from Baltimore to Washington. Same book used March 18 from Washington to Baltimore and on same date and book from Baltimore to Harrisburg and on same date and book Harrisburg to Carlisle. Mileage book 125300 issued March 3, 1910 to Friedman and paid April 1, 1910 out of athletic funds.

3. Cash Voucher 118, 2nd quarter 1912, travelling expenses of Superintendent Friedman, for \$19.17 shows charge on October 23, 1911, trip from Washington to Carlisle, \$3.59;

On October 22, mileage book 923285 used between Carlisle and Harrisburg, on October 23 between Harrisburg and Baltimore, and between Baltimore and Washington. On October 25, 1911, same mileage book was used between Washington and Baltimore, between Baltimore and Harrisburg part of mileage being from book 923321, between Baltimore and Harrisburg and between Harrisburg and Carlisle. Books 923285 and 923321 were delivered respectively to Superintendent Friedman on October 14 and October 23 and were paid from athletic funds by check 2720.

4. Cash Voucher 117, 2nd quarter 1912, for travelling expenses of Superintendent Friedman, \$23.58, shows charge September 18, 1911, fare from Carlisle to Washington, \$3.59. Mileage book 723670 was used September 18, between Harrisburg and Baltimore and 772763 book was used for two passengers on same date and train. Book 772763, same date used for two passengers between Baltimore and Washington. Books 723670 and 772763 were delivered respectively on May 18, 1911 and July 31, 1911 to Superintendent Friedman and paid for out of athletic funds.

5. Cash voucher 142, 2nd quarter 1913, for travelling expenses of Friedman, \$14.02, shows charge November 23,

1912 of 143 miles at 2 cents a mile to Government, \$2.86, from Carlisle to Washington and on November 23, 1912, charge of 2 cents a mile, \$2.86, returning from Washington to Carlisle. On November 24, 1912, book 269235 was used between Baltimore and Washington and ^{month} puch work of same conductor shows same book used between Harrisburg and Baltimore. Returned same book was used on November 25, 1912, between Washington and Baltimore, between Baltimore and Harrisburg, and between Harrisburg and Carlisle. Book 269235 delivered to Superintendent Friedman October 19, 1912 and paid for out of Carlisle athletic funds by check No. 3127.

A list of mileage purchased from C. V. Ry. at Carlisle and paid for by W. H. Miller, Treasurer, from the funds of the athletic association from February 19, 1910 to November 14, 1913, totals \$580.00.

Inspector states that the agents of the C. V. Ry. Co. at Carlisle who for many years have been in the employ of this railroad company at Carlisle informed him that Superintendent Friedman has never paid until the date of his interview, for any mileage or railroad transportation through their office.

In a supplemental report, the Inspector refers to cash voucher 179, 3rd quarter 1911, for transportation for himself, Superintendent Friedman charged \$28.43 for trip from Carlisle to Lawrence, Kansas, to the Government when the account of the Carlisle Athletic Association shows that said amount of \$28.43 was also paid him by the Athletic Association.

S. J. Nori, the clerk who prepared these vouchers, says they were prepared by him under the direct instructions and under the directions as to the method by M. Friedman and the accounts were made by him as was directed by Superintendent Friedman.

W. H. Miller, financial clerk, before Congressional Committee, stated he had checked up mileage books, government transportation and athletic accounts and found same as set out.

Answer of Superintendent Friedman, denies that he ever knowingly used mileage purchased by the Athletic Association and delivered to him, for Department business or charged it in his accounts; that he frequently bought mileage out of his own private funds, had same in his pocket with Athletic Association books and usually on his trips to Washington was accompanied by Mrs. Friedman, occasionally by a friend, guest of the school and for her or them, used

Athletic Association mileage book; that on trips to Mohawk, Pratt Institute and other trade institutions, Mrs. Friedman and guests accompanied him and the athletic mileage was used for them and he thinks Inspector confused this use with his personal accounts; that he used his own money when charged for and was entitled to reimbursement therefor; that on one or two occasions he charged this per diem allowance to and obtained payment from the Association and on occasions of this kind usually was accompanied by Mrs. Friedman or guests of the school; that his per diem allowance never covered his actual and legitimate expenses; that he spent more than \$800 on a trip, accompanied by Mrs. Friedman in 1910, commencing December 1910 of about six weeks through schools and reservations of Kansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arizona and California to meet returned pupils, learn conditions for benefit of Carlisle; that half the expense of \$800 was paid by the Government and half by the Association; that in making up his expense account he made a budget of it, handed it to his clerk with directions to put all Government items in his Government account; that he included in this account all R. R. tickets from California to Carlisle which latter had in fact been paid for by the Association; that

it was not good bookkeeping to include this item but the expense account was exactly what he was entitled to and the account was audited and accepted by the Government; that if this item had not been included in the Government expense account it would have been covered in his general account with the Association as actual expenditures of money on the trip; that he does not find anything for this trip charged to the Association, but the railroad tickets returning; that a supplementary expense account should have been presented to the Association for reimbursement as Mrs Friedman's presence on the trip, her active work for the school and the procedure of her predecessor clearly entitled him to a refund; that he received nothing personally but was actually out of pocket several hundred dollars; that he has personally handled and disbursed nearly a million and a half of dollars; that the Inspector could find nothing wrong in his accounts and has only been able to raise a presumption of fraud or a questionable exception to his accounts involving less than two mileage books and travelling expense accounts of a few dollars, which he thinks is highly creditable and demonstrates his honesty and integrity in handling Government money.

Charge 2. NEGLECT OF DUTY.

The Inspector says that there has been a lack of proper interest and prompt management in practically every department of the school, a lack of industrial interest in the student body for the material welfare; that there has been no human side exhibited by the Superintendent and his relations have been unfriendly and unsympathetic in his conduct toward the pupils; that the pupils could not go to him with their grievances and receive sympathy and kindly advice; that this undesirable condition was such that 276 boys signed and presented a petition to Representative Rupley requesting an investigation.

Charge 2. Specification 1

That you have failed to teach the student body the arts of agriculture in gardening and farming and dairying and poultry raising.

The Inspector says that the school has two farms, of 160 and 110 acres; with a garden of six or seven acres; that William Gray, one of the farmers, has been with the school for about 20 years and has charge of one farm on which 48 acres are in wheat, 28 acres in corn, 21 acres in oats and 9-1/2 acres in potatoes, on which 973 bushels of wheat were raised and sold, corn and oats were used or on hand, about 1000 bushels of potatoes were raised of which

120 bushels were kept for seed; that he raised 195 chickens with 90 on hand, having killed 160 for Christmas dinner; that he worked four horses and four mules; that he now has a detail of two boys in the morning and one in the afternoon; that in the summer time he needs nine to 12 boys especially at harvest time but is handicapped as he is not given boys enough and those sent are changed so often that they don't have an opportunity to learn anything; that usually boys are sent who have been failures in the shops and they are sent to the farm to work in the nature of a punishment; that not enough interest is taken in farming; that it is a secondary consideration; that he(the farmer) could teach a large number of boys improved methods of farming and instruct them if he had a proper detail, but that they will not send them to him.

The other farm contains about 110 acres, in charge of Mr. Ballard, a recent arrival, after all crops except a few potatoes were harvested; that at the present time there are 113 hogs and pigs, 51 of which are small, 46 are shoats, and since October, 97 hogs have been sold; that four boys have been detailed to this farm for each half day. On this farm, corn, wheat, alfalfa, tomatoes, and a few potatoes

have been grown; that he has never had any instructions from Superintendent Friedman regarding the farm, but was advised by Kensler that he was to run the farm and do what he considered best. There are 150 tons of silo on the farm, on which place the dairyman lives. Dairying Ryan complains of Friedman's treatment of him.

George Abrams, the florist, has been employed for fifteen months past, has 6 acres in garden; works five or six boys each half day, could work more to advantage, but in summer when he wants them can't get them as they are all out working; has to get girls to pick pease and beans; considers that a larger garden by ten times is needed which could furnish everything in the vegetable line for the table, besides furnishing instruction for a large number of boys and easily could use from 30 to 50 in the cultivation of small fruit, apples, etc., and says in summer does not have a sufficient detail of boys to do the work on the grounds in a proper manner.

Inspector says no instruction in agriculture is given now, as the plan was abandoned two or three years ago. Most of the boys have home allotments and will have to depend on them when they go back to the reservation and therefore should be given systematic instruction in dairying.

agriculture, stock raising, and similar pursuits.

Dr. Noble before the Senate Committee (427) said in answer to a statement by Senator Lane that;

here was an institution with 600 or 700 children, a farm of 300 or 400 acres and it does not raise enough potatoes to keep them - only a thousand bushels for 700 people and raising wheat on the land,

that no one who does that can teach farming to anyone, said, "they do not teach farming from what you say."

Mr. Gray, farmer, and Mr. Ballard, farmer, testified before the Committee along the above lines in regard to the non-effectiveness of the agricultural training and results.

Superintendent Friedman answers this specification by denying that he has failed and asserts that he has been both aggressive and mindful of the duty in this respect, and has made a distinct advance in these lines; that farming has been developed, intensified, and improved; that dairying has been made more effective by building a new barn, additions to stock, the erection of a milk house, equipment of the establishment with stock and machinery; that gardening has been given new impetus by building additional hot houses, reclamation by students of a fertile piece of land formerly a swamp; that poultry raising has been encouraged on one of the farms in the simple practical way best for farms by

small flocks and good breeds; that elaborate steam heated poultry house which was run at a loss has been pulled down and land cultivated; that a model piggery has been established and excellent results obtained; that regular instruction in agriculture is given, as well as in horticulture, etc. That 5 years ago he had built an addition on the school building to afford theoretical instruction by a Teacher of Agriculture, that the position became vacant, and after a years delay trying to find the right man the place was abolished--he files Office correspondence--the position was recommended for abolishment by the Superintendent on the grounds that the right man could not be obtained for 800. and the school can't pay more--that sufficient instruction is afforded by the Outing System, in the class room, and on their own farms; that regular instruction in agriculture and nature study is provided in the academic course which he prepared six years ago, and is given in the class rooms, after which the pupils go to the vegetable garden to put the theoretical ideas into practices; that he has repeatedly urged the Office as to the need of filling the position of Teacher of Agriculture; theoretical instruction in the school is given and practical training by two farmers and one florist; the absence of a Teacher of Agriculture is

not unusual as most of the Schools are without such an instructor; that every student receives a splended training in agriculture through the Outing System and the girls learn the duties of a farmers wife; that 350 boys received such beneficial training on an average each year; has encouraged dairying in a practical way and good results were obtained until the Indian Office sent him W. J. Ryan who after a thorough trial was found to be incompetent, which was vouched for by the State Dairy Expert after an examination; that any failure in the dairy department is due to the failure of the Department to receive an incompetent dairyman; that for a long period of time he has had the service as the school of Geo. A. Billings farm expert of U. S. Department of Agriculture, who visited the school obtained and carried out improvements in all departments of agriculture. He files exhibits of correspondence, orders, etc. regard subject matter of his answer. Also correspondence etc. in 1909-12 with Agricultural Department Expert. Files letter addressed to Misses Rudy and Denny 3-7-13 telling them to give the furnishing of proper detail to both dairyman and farmer their personal attention, and copy of letter of 11-18-13 to McKean, Descip. & Denny, Asst. Discip. saying that

there was some difficulty about details to the farms and they were directed to get together and make a definite adjustment.

Specification 2. Charge II.

That you have not properly supervised the various industrial and trades Department of the school, failing to detail the student boys to the various shops and industries for a time sufficient to enable them to learn the trades and industries and that you permitted these details to be made by the disciplinarian without regard to the desires of qualifications of the students and against their best interests.

Mr. Gordum one of the two carpenters has been at Carlisle for about 30 years, and that instead of himself and the other regular carpenter constructing the buildings with the Indian boys working and learning that practically all the work in new buildings and much of the repairs were done by outside carpenters, that most of the old buildings were constructed by him; that the detail of boys is not sufficiently long or individually continuous for a sufficient time to teach the boys the trade, and that their only instruction consists of shop work, making furniture, sash doors, etc;

Carpenter John Herr has been employed at Carlisle for about two² years, having had charge of carpen-

try work under the present and two preceding Superintendents; that his detail now is: 41 boys--19 in forenoon and 20 in the afternoon, that it takes about three years working on the half day system to teach a trade, that many of them are sent out on details in the summer and some of them are put on farm when they return, that they should be in the shops in the summer when building is being done; that the new buildings were constructed by outsiders, and that the athletic building was built by contract; that the carpenters and boys do only repair work and little work, but that thousands of dollars are paid to outsiders for work which they could and should do; when the boys are needed in the shops they are gone; last summer had only a detail of 6 boys when we needed them most; that they make furniture, tables, etc. in the shops; that Superintendent grants special privileges but shop men get none; that other employes have quarters, light and fuel, but none of the tradesmen have; the percentage of boys who learn a trade is small as the Superintendent takes no interest in the pupils ordinarily, leaving the details to the disciplinarian.

C. H. Carne, Painter, thirteen years at the school; now has a detail of 12 boys half a day, of which

only 3 have been with him 2 years; they generally stay only one season when a boy ought to stay 3 or 4 years to learn the trade. Makes some complaint as to details, method, time of making them carpenters; that Superintendent takes no interest in them nor gives them an opportunity to learn a trade.

✓ W. M. Nonnese, Tailor, twelve years at School; during winter months has a detail of 15 boys on an average of 7 to 9 each 1/2 day; as a rule only 3 or 4 boys stay long enough to learn a trade. Corroborates witnesses named as to details, etc. Specifically says that a boy named Gilbert who has been at the school 3 years was just detailed to him, but will go home when his term expires; takes boys at least 3 years to learn trade, that **he** could now work 20 or more boys on a shift; that no one looks after the boys clothing and good clothing is condemned and sold as rags.

Robert E. George, Tinner, three years at the school, does not have quarters given him, lives downtown and pays car fare, rent, etc. out of \$600. salary; that Superintendent says has no quarters for industrial tradesmen, yet quarters are provided for Coach Warner--not an employe. His details consist of 12 boys large and 4 small--seven in forenoon and nine in the afternoon.

Same complaint as to changing details, etc. and boys should remain for 3 years at least.

Morton L. Lan - Carriage Maker, 9 years at the school--\$800 salary says Superintendent does not cooperate with the employes, that he will not stand by what he says; has no quarters; makes same complaint about change details as other industrial employes.

✓ William C. Shambaugh, Blacksmith, \$800., has 13 boys detailed to him every 1/2 day--Same complaint as to short and changing time of details and that Superintendent has no interest in the boys, their details or learning a trade; that once Superintendent took out of his salary the time he had on leave which was due him, and once refused leave for him to attend his sister's funeral; that when quarters were availed his request was refused.

✓ Raymond Renneker, Baker, turns out about 6200 loaves of bread in a week, using about 5 barrels of flour; Since October has had 10 boys detailed to him, 5 in the forenoon and 5 in the afternoon; Some of the boys in his detail can do the baking.

✓ John Baltz, Shoemaker, has a detail of 9 boys each 1/2 day, and some have been with him six or seven

months in the past two years; does repair work on shoes and on harnesses since the harness shop was abandoned; says he could do more work with a larger detail, and make better shoes than those purchased for the pupils; that the disciplinarian makes the details and Superintendent shows no interest.

Harry B. Lamason, Mason, has a detail of 18 or 20 boys, and again has none. Details changed so often can not teach them the trade or give them instruction, could handle 50 boys, Superintendent takes no interest in the boys.

Miss Ella Albert, Laundress, 16 years at Carlisle, has two assistants, has detail of 20 girls each half day with 5 boys, discipline of girls is good and that same complaint has been made against the Superintendent. Inspector says the laundry is one of the best conducted places at the school.

Harry F. Weber, Engineer, 21 years at Carlisle, salary \$1100.00, that his detail runs from 9 to 14 boys each half day, detail at times is unsatisfactory; 2 boys are detailed at night as firemen; that it is hard to get materials, and Superintendent ignores him. Superintendent takes no interest in the boys; has

generally the same detail and has had some boys two and three years; that the school and industrial teaching is secondary to foot ball.

Arthur C. Brown, Printer, printing office exceptionally well conducted, has detail of 20 boys in forenoon and 21 in afternoon at present. Fourteen have been in the Office for 2 or 3 years, and 25 is a new detail, that while Disciplinarian makes the detail he insists that same boys be sent, and is generally supported; that Superintendent seems to take very little interest in the boys although he has sent some as outing printers.

These persons testified before the Committee.

The Inspector says that practically it is the opinion of all employes engaged in Industrial work that Superintendent Friedman has paid no attention to the trades or their proper correlation with the aims of the school, which is shown by the small percentage of the boys who are proficient in the trades.

The Inspector quotes from the annual Rept. of Carlisle for 1912 in which it is said "that the Indian boy and girl can obtain here such knowledge of the useful industries, etc." and that "in all forms of con-

struction work in building, in construction, carpentry, plastering, blacksmithing, machine work, shoemaking, bricklaying, painting, the Indians have no difficulty in making good."

He quotes further a statement from the report that "during the year 976 were placed at work at their trades, and two of the girls were training as nurses," and says that practically all these pupils were working on the farms as laborers, the girls in kitchens as hired help.

Friedman's Answer.

Denies the allegations in this specification, and says he personally has inspected the industrial Department almost daily and often both fore and after noons, and submits orders and instructions which he issued to vocational departments or testifying to his deep and active interests in this important work; that he has completely reorganized all these departments so as to give effective instruction in trades of a most useful and practical character; that it has received the encomium of all department officials who have visited the school and by

outsiders as well; shops are equipped with individual work benches and where feasible with individual sets of tools, that he has prepared complete courses of instruction, and the entire shop building has been made into the very best equipped and arranged shop building in the service; a new plumbing and machine shop has been installed and a model printing office built and equipped, that a large part of the new building and practically all the repairs were done by student apprentices; that Supervisor Charles bears testimony to the efficiency of the shops; that he denies any neglect on his part for students improperly detailed to trades and industrial departments, assert his vigilance as shown by copies of orders and correspondence in relation thereto which are filed with the answer; that any failure in this respect is due to disobedience of orders by the disciplinarian; that a large amount of routine work must be kept up by pupils and to do this properly the students must be properly detailed and all disciplinarians and matrons have been ordered to so arrange them as to interfere least with the trades; each boy is allowed to select his trade when he arrives at the school; that when dissatisfied they are free to come to him about it; that

he has gradually built up the outing system so that the boys in carpentry, printing, blacksmithing, etc. and gives a list of such pupils for 1913 in which 351 are credited to agriculture, 304 to household arts, 14 painters, 14 blacksmiths, and from 1 to 8 to other trades.

Specification 3 - Charge II.

That you failed to provide a sufficient food supply, particularly break, vegetables, pork, milk, eggs, butter, etc. for the students at the school and a sufficient number of knives and spoons and adequate table ware for their use.

The Inspector says he visited the dining room at least 15 times during his stay at Carlisle, and noticed on his first visit an insufficient food supply, that many complained they did not get enough to eat, that at least 400 made the same complaint at various times; that pupils were given one slice of bread, about $\frac{5}{8}$ of an ounce of oatmeal without milk or sugar, a cup of weak coffee of an inferior grade, colored with a little milk and an insufficient quantity of sugar; for breakfast generally beef was served, which had been cooked in a steam kettle; for dinner bread and gravy, prunes, water, and sometimes a little meat; for supper tea, gravy, bread; that was practically the ration served when he first went to Carlisle

except that they had an unsufficient supply of syrup twice a week, ginger bread once a week and pie on Sunday; that after his arrival more bread was baked so that they could have a second helping, some rice and beans, potatoes twice a week, butter once a week and when syrup was served twice a week one little pitcher would be placed on each table for ten persons, and was just enough for five or six pupils and the balance went without. There were practically no vegetables, no milk or eggs, no cookies or doughnuts, and butter once a week. On many of the tables when he arrived there were no spoons, a lack of 4 to 6 knives out of ten places set, 5 or 6 cups for ten, and some would have to wait for the knife until his neighbor was through with it so he could cut bread or meat; many were drinking from the same cup, napkins furnished once or twice a week but seldom used. No attempt made to teach pupils table manners, that hundreds of the pupils told him they had gone away from the table hungry and purchased pies, etc. from the bakery wagon. Fourteen pupils testified to the Committee to the conditions here set out. These represented the student body in their complaints.

All this shortage caused by only six acres in a garden and the green stuff was summer vegetables

when most of the pupils were away. Many pigs were raised at the school and since October, 1912, 97 hogs had been sold and the proceeds passed to Class IV funds, but not used for the table. No fruit was raised or served, no soup was on the table, and the soup stock was thrown away. Soup was not used because of a lack of soup bowls.

The Assistant Cook, Mr. Richey, admitted that the pupils often complained that they did not have enough to eat--and were not getting enough bread.

The dining room matron, Mrs. Zeamer, admitted that the children often complained that they did not get enough to eat, not enough bread many times, not enough fruit, that "gravy did not reach" and not enough meat; that she could not get enough table ware, that she believed it was the cause of bad discipline in the dining room, and that frequently some of the larger boys would go to a store to get their meals; That they had not had Easter Eggs for past 2 years, and never got eggs, ham, bacon, cookies or doughnuts; that they bought lots of food from the bakery because they were hungry.

The Superintendent rarely ever visits the dining room.

Superintendent Friedmans Answer.

Denies that the pupils are insufficiently furnished with food, that the supply has been of a quantity larger than provided by the Department allowance in the ration table, and has been supplemented by garden products, and gives a statement from the quarter master; that the complaint usually comes about food each year after the boot ball season by a few of the athletes who have been living on the special diet provided out of the Athletic fund at special training tables with a private cook, and extra articles only furnished the athletic squad and purchased out of the athletic fund; that this is the first time the complaint has taken on the appearance of a well worked up affair, that certain boys given to complaining were leaders in it, and a thorough open investigation would show that they were inspired by certain employes; that the quarter masters statement shows that the allowance has exceeded the regular ration table, and that there is a good variety of food, that butter, milk, eggs are furnished, and he files a statement from the quarter master dining room matron and cook to show that the food is sufficient; that he has undoubtedly one of the best cooks in the service; that no fair minded man can inves-

tigate the food question, judge it by the regulations and the facts to give it approval.

Quartermaster Kuesler says that he has never heard a complaint about the food supply except when the training tables close, that the flour issue for bread exceeds the allowance which is a special table allowed by the Office and exceeds the table of 1904, that on an inventory before making a weekly issue he finds the kitchen has a surplus often of beans, rice, and hominy; that from 100 to 175 hogs are fed from the leavings of the tables, that he has made it his duty to ask the cook why beans, rice, etc. were not all used, and he said we cooked a plenty; that 100 pounds of butter weekly and milk from 40 to 60 gallons daily, is output and all issued; eggs furnished hospital; have always had sufficient table ware but breakage is large; that from the bakery they have besides bread, corn bread, rolls, cakes and pies; veal during the year, in addition to the beef, from 30 to 40 calves and pork several times, that quantity and variety of food for children's tables not less than they have had for 20 years; that during Friedman's administration from 1911 to 1912 school received 300 new mattresses; that one cause of the mattresses pack-

ing down is the bed itself, being solid without springs and made specially to benefit the health of the pupils, he was informed; that he thinks it a sad reflection on one who for twenty-two years has in any way tried to please students, who has done the best he knows how both for students and the government to have fault found against him in his last days.

Chas. G. Matthews Student's cook says he has held his position for 15 months, and that the students have had plenty and that after each meal there is a large amount of waste left over from the student's dishes which goes to the garbage hopper; that Superintendent Friedman frequently came into the kitchen and showed at all times an interest in the food and its preparation, that the students are getting the same amount of food now that they received before the Inspector's visit, they complained then but now there is no complaint; that the bakery wagons and peddlers who sell cakes and pies came here before the Inspector's visit, during it, and come now; that he could have given expert and valuable information about the food but neither the Inspector nor Committee asked him.

A statement prepared apparently for the Matron in Charge of the dining room but unsigned was filed with Superintendent's answer.

Specification 4, Charge II.

That you failed to supplement the Government rations by vegetables which should have been raised at the school and which would have provided food, employment and education to the pupils.

This specification is elaborated on in the testimony of Farmers Gray, Ballard and Florist Abrams.

Superintendent Friedman's answer.

Denies the charge and says the record of farmers and garden show an increased amount of vegetables each year under his administration; that acting on the advice of the farm expert from the Department of Agriculture, the old plans were changed and the farmers cultivated two general crops of potatoes and a vegetable garden was started under the charge of the florist; that it is now one of the best truck gardens in the valley; that vegetables to the value of \$2,602.18 were raised; that there has been an increase in value of vegetables from \$538.00 in 1909, to \$1,845.41 in 1913; that potatoes were raised as follows; 1910-776 bushels, 1911 - 378 bushels, 1912 - 661 bushels and 1913 - 2330 bushels - this in addition to vegetables; that these records are shown by the farmers' and florist's reports, and

the daily food reports, copies of which for three months are enclosed with specification 3; these reports are made out by cook, baker, and dining room matron; that before his administration the products of the vegetable gardens were used on the employees' tables, but now all are sent to hospital and children's table; that when there was a shortage of potatoes they were bought for the school, and that thousands of dollars worth of canned vegetables, needed over and above those canned by the school were purchased each year as well as a goodly supply of dried fruit.

George Abrams certifies that vegetables, consisting of beans, squash, sweet potatoes, beets, 4000 head of cabbage, 10,000 ears of corn, 2700 cucumbers, 1635 head of lettuce, 66 bushels of lettuce, 763 bushels of onions, 63 bushels of peas, 1600 peppers, 105 bushels of turnips, 14 bushels of carrots, 388 bushels of tomatoes, 1600 bundles radishes and 2 bushels parsley, to the value of \$2684.00 was raised, delivered and used by the Indian students in the dining room and school hospital and that none of these are used by employees.

Specification 5, Charge II.

That you have compelled the students to sleep upon old and unfit mattresses, which were hard, packed down and matted from years of use and that you supplied each pupil but one towel a week for face and bathing.

The dormitories are cut up into small rooms in which there are three or four single beds for that number of pupils. They have no springs, but instead, iron slats over which mattresses are placed and the majority of these have been in use from 3 to 6 years and were worn down so that they were about an inch in thickness and almost as hard as the floor.

The Inspector says there is great need for 350 new mattresses to fix these up. Some pupils complained that they did not have enough blankets. The bed linen is changed once a week. The pupils have only one towel a week when in fact a large number of bath towels were in the Commissary and could have been procured on requisition. Attention was called to lack of neatness and cleanliness in the girls' dormitory.

Superintendent Friedman's Answer.

Says this is the first time in six years he has had any complaint about mattresses by students or about beds; that they were obtained from the warehouse on requisition to this Department and from the statement of the quartermaster heretofore quoted shows that these have been obtained whenever the supply ran out and in accordance with the requirements of

the quarters; that once a month he has for six years examined every student's domicile, he was accompanied by the quartermaster and those in charge of the dormitories and often by the physician as well as frequently alone; that he never heard a complaint, which, if cause existed, he invited as inspections were never stiff or formal; the beds have a hard bottom made of straps of iron with no "give"; that mattresses were thin and purchased by the Indian Office probably because of this; that he has no control of this purchase; that the type of bed was adopted by the Department; that his instructions were to air the mattresses; that he had heard students did not like soft beds; that Vassar, Smith or Wellesley, he doesn't recall which, had abandoned the luxurious ^{and soft} mattresses which were burned in favor of harder straw mattresses, and at the same time abolished the use of butter in the dining room.

Concerning towels, he depended on those in charge and if the students did not get enough of these, it was their negligence; that he has shown his interest in bathing and washing by installing new showers and bathing facilities; has erected a model three story toilette building adjacent to the large boys' home, which he says is undoubtedly the

most complete in the service; that in a letter of March 5, 1912, to the Office, he transmitted recommendations for the installation of the Pullman Towel System, but never had an answer to it; that his work at Carlisle has borne fruit in an improved health condition made manifest by the falling off of the death rate of 21 in 1888, 18 in 1889, 11 in 1886, with several hundred pupils less than now, to an average during six years of his administration of 2 per year.

Inspector Linnen in this connection says that Superintendent Friedman picked out the two years when the Apaches were transferred to Carlisle regardless of their condition and picked these two years to reflect on Pratt's administration; that he failed to state that during the following years the death rate was very low and that some years with a larger attendance of pupils at said school there has been no deaths.

Specification 6, Charge II.

That you failed to discipline certain athletes who were intoxicated and who brought liquor on the reservation, and that you yourself had liquor in your house on the reservation and served at your table and permitted liquor to be brought to the house of Bandmaster C. M. Stauffer, Coach Glenn C. Warner and Clerk Nori on the reservation in violation of the law.

The Inspector refers to the affidavit of Fred Bruce

in regard to two foot-ball boys - James Thorpe and Gus Welch drinking beer at the school; that liquor was brought there by Assistant Quartermaster Stewart who, the Inspector says, has been known to be drunk on the grounds and not prosecuted; that Welch and Thorpe were not punished; that a foot-ball boy, Williams, was drunk on the grounds and not punished.

E. K. Miller, formerly printer at Carlisle from May 1, 1908 to January 1912, on examination said that he never saw any member of the foot-ball team drunk; that he has seen beer wagons on the Carlisle school grounds; that they stopped at several employees' houses and carried crates in; that it would be hard to say who they were for as several families lived in them; never saw any go to the Superintendent's house; the houses in which the beer crates were carried were occupied by Messrs. Nori, Stauffer and another house occupied by Coach Warner; that he could not personally say what the contents of the crates were; that he was at Superintendent Friedman's house at an entertainment where liquor was served, but as he refused his could not tell what the dark liquor was, but it looked like wine or some such liquor; never saw it served at other houses; that there was a good deal of drunkenness at socials he attended; that he has seen several young

men carried out at different times or escorted out and taken to the guard house; that they had been drinking; that several times at night his family was aroused by a number of boys being taken to the guard house, cursing, swearing and raising a rumpus; that he saw more drunkenness at Carlisle the first year he was there than he had seen in his seven years previously at Chilocco, where he had been employed; that he was at Warner's house where they served beer once, but as he did not like it, he never went there again.

Superintendent Friedman's Answer

Denies that he "failed to discipline athletes who were intoxicated", when it came under his notice or he had information and asserts his greatest persistency in performing his duty in suppressing liquor traffic among Indians; that he insisted on athletes being disciplined as other students; that he denies having liquor in his house except for medicinal uses, and then only during the lifetime of his wife's mother, who died three years ago; that he did not permit and had no knowledge of liquor in houses of Messrs Stauffer, Warner or Nori, who have a reputation of temperance and sobriety; that the only case of liquor being brought on the grounds for improper

purposes was that of Assistant Quartermaster, who was reported as having beer in his room and drinking it in company with Gus Welch and James Thorpe and refers to his summary action on the affair as disclosed in a report to him by John M. Rudy, Assistant Disciplinarian, copy of which he files. Rudy says,

both boys (Welch and Thorpe) were severely reprimanded, and Welch who was a staff officer in the Cadet squadron with the rank of private. In view of Welch's excellent record as a student of this school and the prominent part he took in the squadron as a staff officer, I consider the punishment sufficient.

In case of Thorpe, a private, it has been known that he would sever his connection with the school in a few days and a severe reprimand was considered sufficient.

The Superintendent says that the records of the federal and local courts show a larger number of prosecutions under his administration than was ever before; that these have been against bootleggers and disreputable persons, as the licensed saloons have cooperated with the school; that he has on several occasions asked for special officers; that he has repeatedly orally and through the "Arrow" and the "Red Man", spoken on this subject to the students; and that he has maintained cooperative relations with the Pennsylvania Anti-saloon league; that the last special officer at the school told him that the campus was a military and not an Indian reservation.

Specification 7, Charge II.

That you failed to maintain proper discipline at the school as a result of your unjust treatment of and lack of cooperation with and sympathy for the employees and members of the student body and a total lack of interest individually in the welfare of the pupils.

One of the principal causes alleged is the lack of respect which the Superintendent has failed to inspire in the students and employees; that Disciplinarian McKean says the conditions at the school are very bad; that they jeer at the Superintendent and call him names and have thrown old shoes at him; that some of the boys have been wrongfully whipped.

Mrs. A. Deitz, Indian Art Teacher, says conditions are very bad as to discipline, morals and drinking; that many of the boys and girls have been unjustly treated; that a new superintendent is needed.

Harvey K. Myers, Clerk, says there is a great lack of discipline; that pupils have no respect for Superintendent who appears to take no real interest in their welfare; that wrong action was taken with reference to many pupils and names cases of Lewis Schweighman, Morris Huff, Montriville Yuda, Sylvia Moore, Gus Welch and others; that Superintendent Friedman told him that some of these students were mixed up

in a movement against him; conditions were gradually getting worse last year; that Miss Gaither was not properly supported as matron; that many pupils do not get enough to eat; that there is great lack of discipline and cooperation with employees; that Superintendent does not seem to care; that what is needed is a big man for Superintendent who will get the best out of the employees and students; that will reach the hearts of the pupils.

Mrs. Wallace Denny, an Indian, wife of Assistant Disciplinarian Wallace Denny was educated at Carlisle and never saw such a great lack of discipline and morals; pupils did not respect the Superintendent.

Wallace Denny, Assistant Disciplinarian, in charge of small boys, educated at Carlisle, says that discipline is bad and growing worse.

Dr. Walter Rendtarff, physician since January 1st, having been transferred from Anaktarke, says he was not courteously received by Superintendent and was made to feel that he was not wanted; the general health conditions were good, discipline bad; had to send a girl home on account of her condition.

John Rudy, former Assistant Disciplinarian, says he was not supported, that pupils called Superintendent Friedman

such names as "Old Mose", "Old Sheeny", etc.

Nelson A. Simon says the Y. M. C. A. work has dwindled from 269 to 28 members and only three or four paid up members; that he keeps appointing different employees to act but none seem to be able to handle the situation.

All the trades employees unite in charging lack of co-operation with them and lack of sympathy with the pupils.

Miss Lydia Kaup, Normal Teacher, said Superintendent had hindered the academic work, rather than encouraged the teachers; that he did not use good judgment and that scholars received no individual training.

Miss Lovewell, teacher, gave similar testimony concerning lack of encouragement and want of discipline.

Miss Hattie M. McDowell testified that Superintendent had not dealt fairly with employees and pupils; that everything is done for show and make good appearance.

Mrs. Canfield, Seamstress, testified that she had been at the school for 14 years and that "conditions are deplorable as to morality and discipline, the lowest now it has ever been," that Superintendent's failure to cooperate with Miss Gaither, former matron, resulted disastrously in sacrificing the morals of the school and ruining the girls; that in less than a year 16 girls had been expelled; that Superintendent was unjust

expelling girls without cause and named Sylvia Moore as an example; that he turned Murtle Sullivan loose in Harrisburg without any money and she was only eighteen years of age; that he tells employees to get out of his office if they do not like it; that she knows of one instance when Miss Gaither, former matron, was ordered to the gymnasium, leaving the girls quarters all alone and as a result two boys got in and spent the evening with the girls; that Superintendent has sent out girls like Agnes Jacobs with the band boys, an immoral girl who was unfit to represent the school; that girls had been misled in going to pageants and visiting cities with foot-ball and baseball teams; that one girl was ruined in the hospital; that the boys were protected but the girls were not.

Ray L. Mann, teacher, says that discipline is bad; that some of the boys are unjustly treated, one being locked up for writing to his parents; that pupils are allowed to go out without passes; that the boys have hissed the Superintendent, calling him "Old Jew".

Miss Sweeny, teacher, says Superintendent is unjust to the students; that pupils dislike Superintendent very much; that he shows favoritism; that the morals of the school are bad;

that a few weeks ago the boys broke into the girls quarters again.

John Whitwell, Principal Teacher, speaks of lack of discipline and injustice of Superintendent to pupils and employees; that athletics are the principal thing; that Stewart, a white man and assistant quartermaster, came on the grounds drunk and nothing was done with him; that Gus Welch and other foot-ball boys have been drunk without being disciplined or reprimanded; that special privileges have been granted to foot-ball boys; that there is no proper night watchman at the school; that corporal punishment of pupils is bad; that school reports have been falsified.

Superintendent Friedman's answer.

Superintendent denies and challenges the production of testimony to support this charge from unbiassed persons and that last summer he remained on the campus and personally checked up the work of the teachers and others, and found that improvements could be made in the academic department; that he put into operation some new duties which seem to have been resented by Mr. Whitwell; that it must be understood that among a large number of employees such as here there must be some who, if corrected or prodded up, would feel injured and if he had been advised of the parties making the charges

he could expose the motive; he gives names as follows:
John Whitwell, Margaret Sweeny, Lydia Kaup, Hattie McDowell,
Royal Mann, E. E. McKean, Bertha D. Canfield, William B.
Gray, Wallace Denny, Martin L. Law, Mrs. Rosa B. LaFlesche.
He refers to some of the town people aggrieved by his in-
sistence and discipline, aided and abetted discharged employees
in agitation of discontent on the grounds and against him
personally and gave sympathy to students under punishment
and openly inspired such students to believe that they had
been illtreated; he is astounded at the charge that he has
no sympathy with the pupils; that he and Mrs. Friedman have
mingled frequently with the students in every and all occasions
and attended all kinds of meetings and societies, religious,
educational and social; that he has opened his house to every
student wedding; that there has been to some extent in the
past few months a laxity of discipline due to the incompetency
of the Principal Disciplinarian McKean. He appends a large
number of orders given to McKean; that he has proven entirely
unfit and he (Friedman) should be held responsible for his
dereliction; that Whitwell, McKean and a few other disloyal
employees have persistently undermined him with the students;
that without reflecting on the Indian Office or the present
acting superintendent, as a matter of comparison, that at no

time during his incumbency was discipline in the Carlisle school at so low an ebb as now since his supervision; that he is advised male pupils in large numbers are nightly in town, drinking, smoking and with colored women; that it is due to incompetency of certain employees whom he has criticized and who seemed to be most desirous to retain the good graces of the boys by allowing any request.

Superintendent files with his answer a statement from Dr. Allen, physician of the school, to the effect that Superintendent Friedman was interested in every phase of the children's health individually and collectively; that he seconded his efforts to raise the health standard and knows that he insisted on every employee doing his duty.

Superintendent Friedman files a statement signed by 24 employees, among whom he says five out of six persons on charge of all the boys and girls, that he has not attempted to get students endorsement as he does not think it proper to have them pass judgment upon employees in charge of them.

The statement is as follows: "

Mr. Friedman has always treated us in a just manner and has cooperated with us in every way and has shown a great interest and sympathy in us, our work and welfare. He visited our departments regularly and frequently and inspired us by his interest and encouragement to do our best. He has shown a deep interest in the individual welfare of the pupils

in our department." Signed Elizabeth Jones, Claude M. Stauffer, Glenn S. Warner, Sara A. Rice, S. J. Nori, Beatrice Herman, Geo. Abrams, Louis Hathaway, W. H. Deitz, George Faulk, Augustus Kensler, John A. Neri, William Honest, Charles H. Cairns, John Albright, Ella Albert, A. B. Ruchell, Arthur G. Brown, Emma H. Foster, Lelah M. Burns, Anna H. Ridenour, Mary R. Austin, Ora L. Knight, E. McKean."

Statement sworn to (by telegram March 11, 1914 Mr.

McKean says he signed the paper yesterday which all the time he did not understand; respectfully requests that his name be dropped from same.)

Superintendent files copy of letter to Indian Office showing reasons he gave in March 1913 for Rudy's not being satisfactory as a disciplinarian and suggesting McKean with sub-note that Mrs. LaFlesche recommended McKean and both have been disloyal.

Specification 8, Charge II

That a large number of girl students were ruined by your neglect in failing to maintain proper night watchman and policing the grounds.

The Inspector believes that the reason fire escapes have not been provided is because of the opportunity it might afford the boys to enter the girls' dormitory building at night; that a couple of competent white men should be provided as night watchmen; that it is one of the crying needs of the school; that it has been the cause of much immorality, lack of discipline,

boys breaking into the dormitory, etc.; that heretofore the grounds have been policed at night with a detail of boys pupils; that they are changed two or three times each night and these student guards would allow their friends to come and go at their pleasure; that when taps were sounded an inspection of the rooms might disclose that all the boys had retired, but in ten minutes thereafter they might be up and dressed and go down to Carlisle town, obtain whiskey, return to the grounds under the influence of liquor, bring liquor on the grounds and break into the girls' dormitory and do things which could not obtain under a proper guard of night watchmen who would enforce strict discipline.

Superintendent Friedman's Answer.

He denies the charge that any of the girl students were ruined by any neglect of his, and that the number of cases of immorality at Carlisle is no greater than in any other well protected and well administered boarding school, whether for Indians or whites; that outside watchmen have never been employed for the reason that when the disciplinarian did his duty and checked up his help there was no trouble; that he continued the system he found, but installed 24 night stations and two night watchmen clocks; that McKean was given orders frequently to be careful in selecting men for this duty; that

there are three large electric lights on the front of the girls' building and three large electric lights have recently been installed; all burn all night; that a year ago he increased the matrons to three, and has done everything in his power for properly protecting the morals and well being of the school and encloses statements from head matrons and assistants; that very few cases where girls were implicated occurred in the girls' building after taps and before morning; that many occurred under the outing system when absent from the school; that a majority of the cases in the girls' building happened when Miss Jennie Gaither was matron and was due to her incompetency, that she finally was removed and afterwards transferred and promoted at another large school.

CHARGE III.

Cruel and unjust treatment of the pupils of the school.

Specification 1.

That at your instigation, one Paul Jones and one Ethel Williams, students of said school, were arrested on the charge of fornication and committed to the county jail of Cumberland County, Pa. in violation of the statutes of Pa. which makes it a misdemeanor punishable by fine only; and that you permitted Paul Jones to remain in said county jail and to be associated with criminals without change of clothing for a period of 70 days.

The Inspector brings up the cases referred to in the charge, who were so placed in jail during September 1913; that Jones is a Umatilla Indian about 20 years old and was enrolled February 1, 1912; that Ethel Williams is a New York Indian girl of 18 years and came to the school, in November 1912; they were charged with fornication by Kean, disciplinarian in September 1913 and by direction were arrested on a warrant sworn out by Kean under the direction of Superintendent Friedman and placed in the County Jail in charge of Sheriff Walters, Jones being carried there without coat or vest; that the District Attorney prepared an indictment but did not sign it; that they never were brought into court, but they were induced by the District Attorney to plead guilty while in jail as Mr. McKean says in order that they might begin their service right away and get out earlier. Judge Sanders wrote on the back of the unsigned indictment that on September 23, 1913, he sentenced them to pay the costs of prosecution and be imprisoned for 60 days until sentence has been complied with; the Inspector says the laws of the State do not provide imprisonment for this offense, only a fine; that Jones was brought to county jail handcuffed after being in the school jail for three days; that during his incarceration he was not visited by any one from the school; that he was turned in among a

lot of hardened criminals, negroes and jail birds, in a filthy, unsanitary jail, alive with vermin and made to associate with criminals for 70 days.

Ethel Williams was treated better and was taken in charge by the kind hearted wife of the jailer and kept at home doing house work so that she did not have to consort with criminals. Both were kept seven to ten days beyond their sentence. After being released they were sent home.

There were numerous other cases and in one instance under direction of Superintendent Friedman, Principal Whitwell took a boy from school down town, had him arrested on a charge of petit larceny of some pies from the bakery, and was kept in jail for 30 days.

Charles Kelsey, a Winnebago Indian boy, 23 years old, at time of Inspector's arrival procured some whiskey from a bootlegger, was under its influence, had an altercation with Mr. McKean and struck him over the head with a skate, cutting him quite badly; that he visited him in jail and found him penitent for the act committed when drunk, had no bad feelings towards Mr. McKean, was anxious to get out; said he would publicly apologize before the school and sign a pledge on his honor not to touch liquor. The Inspector felt he was sincere

and believing it a turning point, Mr. McKean, on his suggestion withdrew the charge, and the young man returned to the school and did as he agreed and he believes that this will be the making of the boy but if he had been expelled according to the expressed wish of Superintendent Friedman, no good would have resulted.

That there have been numbers of cases where pupils have been put in the county jail for trivial offences when such cases should have been attended to by the Superintendent at the school. The school jail is said to be sanitary, heated by steam, lighted by electricity, clean, provided with running water and all conveniences, concrete floors and in all respects a much more desirable place for the discipline of the pupils than the county jail which is extremely filthy and unsanitary, filled with vermin and the association of the student-prisoner with the hardened criminal element found there is anything but good or reformatory. It should only be resorted to in extreme cases.

The Inspector says that in other instances the boys at the school have gotten drunk, broken into dormitories of the girls' building, debauched them and that no severe punishment was meted out to them; that a boy would be thrown into

the county jail, serve a sentence of 30 days, be expelled from school, for stealing pies and then they would minimize the offense of boys who met girls improperly and debauched them, and in his opinion was one cause of the school rebellion.

Superintendent Friedman's Answer.

Admits directing the arraignment of Paul Jones and Ethel Williams in the State Court and says indictments were regularly prepared by the District Attorney and both defendants plead guilty in open court; the law provides that the sentence to be imposed by the State Court is a fine of \$100.00 with costs of prosecution and in case of failure to pay fine and costs, the defendants are directed to be committed to the county jail where no discharge can be had until 90 days have elapsed under Sec. 47, Alt. 1836; that the defendants in this case when they plead guilty stated their inability to pay the fine and costs; that technically the sentence should have been merely for non-payment of fine and costs which carried with it imprisonment for 90 days; that he did not control, instigate or advise the action.

Paul Jones has a bad record according to the disciplinarian, having been several times in the guard house and on his own admission, been in jail on his reservation

for horse stealing and fighting his superintendent and that he came to Carlisle to get away from the sheriff who wanted him for boot legging.

He says that Ethel Williams has a bad record; came from a low element on a New York Indian Reservation and files copy of a letter to her from one of her friends in Syracuse, N. Y. which Superintendent claims shows immorality among her friends; that her record at Carlisle has been bad; that she deserted from the country home; that she has had trouble with boys before; that the matron reported her as a constant offender.

Superintendent gives his reasons for arraigning these pupils before the Court (1) his deep interest in the moral welfare of the students and his desire to make an object lesson, in which opinion the faculty concurred (2) the reformation of the two. That if they had needed anything in jail, as they were still under his jurisdiction, they could have had it, but no application was made therefor; that the boy under the direct jurisdiction of the county officials should have supplied him with clothing and any negligence in that respect was not his fault; that they were expelled by order of the Indian Office.

Specification 2. Charge III.

That you caused certain students to be put in jail of Cumberland County, Pa. for trivial offenses, such as stealing pies, etc. and to be associated with criminals.

The basis of this charge is found in the Inspector's statement of the case under Specification 1, of Charge III, just discussed.

Superintendent Friedman's Answer.

Denies this charge and that no student has been sentenced to the county jail through his influence except those guilty of offenses properly punishable by law and then only after proof of bad character, etc. The case of the boy sentenced for stealing a pie included house-breaking as he broke an outside lock and forced his way and took 20 pies from the bakery of the school, threw the plates away and disposed of the pies; that he was a bad character, untruthful and dishonest; he refers to several cases under the first Superintendent of the school from 1898 to 1901, in which sentences were imposed from 2 months to 2 years.

Specification 3, Charge III.

That you encouraged corporal punishment at the school as exemplified by your order for the whipping of Julia Hardin by bandmaster Claude M. Stauffer and by the whipping of four boys in the jail by acting disciplinarian Dickey.

Julia Hardin a 3/4 blood Pottawattomie Indian girl 18 years of age was suggested for transfer to the country under the outing system during the summer of 1913; she declined to go until she could get her clothes ready. Superintendent Friedman sent Bandmaster Stauffer to induce her to consent. The girl refused, and on reporting to Superintendent Friedman, suggested she should have a spanking and Superintendent said "why don't you give it to her?", to which Stauffer replied "I will give it to her if you say so", and was told to "go ahead". Stauffer went back, talked to Julia, failed to persuade her, then struck her in the face with his hand, followed up with striking her over the head, shoulders and back, after he had thrown her down on the floor, and according to the girl hit her 40 or 50 times; that she was held by the matron Miss Ridenour and was on the floor while he was whipping her; that he also spanked her with his hand. She thus testified before the Congressional Committee.

Principal John Whitwell was called in and according to he and the girl's statements, by kindness induced her to

go, after which she was locked up and then sent to the home of a Mr. Crawford in Merchantville, N. J. where she was employed for three months in the kitchen, cooking, dish washing and laundrying, etc. for \$6.00 per month.

The statement of Stauffer under oath was taken by the Inspector in the Office in the presence of the Financial Clerk, Miller, and Stenographer, Miss Herman, but subsequently he refused to sign it and wished to substitute another statement. As he had been first sworn before giving the testimony he refused to sign, the Inspector deemed it immaterial and told him that if he did not choose to do so he was excused, thereupon he informed the Inspector "I'll give you to understand you are not Superintendent here; you can't bluff us the way you have been doing things around here", to which he was told that he was excused. Stauffer then indulged in more strong language and informed the Inspector he was no gentleman.

The statement Stauffer wished to substitute contained an allegation that Whitwell had pulled Julia up from the floor saying that she did not have half enough of a whipping and threatened to give her more; this was denied by Whitwell in an affidavit before the Inspector.

The crux of this charge is that Superintendent Friedman authorized the whipping of this young, nearly white girl, 18 years of age.

Under Superintendent Friedman's administration, David H. Dickery, Outing Agent, inflicted corporal punishment in the school jail during the winter 1913-1914, on four Indian boy pupils; Thomas Necklace, Charles Belcourt, Robert Nash and Charles Williams, ranging in age from 17 to 24 years; that they were punished with a trunk strap after having been made to stoop over in a reclining position, holding their hands over a stationary wash bowl, giving them each about 50 lashes; the witnesses were Coach Warner, Bandmaster Stauffer, John M. Rudy and Mr. Deitz, the first two were there to see the work properly done and Warner - not an employee - commanded the boys to put up their hands over the wash bowl and bend down to receive the punishment.

Superintendent Friedman's Answer.

He denies that he has encouraged corporal punishment, and that a fair investigation and examination of witnesses will prove that he has always been opposed to it and so advised employees and required that his permission should be obtained before it could be administered; that while the fact was known on the grounds, he did not tell the

students of his attitude, but explained to the employees that with 70 of them, some one would wrongfully resort to it or over do it if such general permission was granted; that he recalls only two cases where granted permission as a means of enforcing discipline, which were the Hardin case referred to, and which at the time was most heartily approved by the principal teacher, head matron, assistant matron and outing manager and he had every evidence that the punishment was humane, proper and not severe.

The other occasion was granting Wallace Denny, assistant disciplinarian, permission in a case of a very refractious, incorrigible and impertinent boy student; that about a year ago he reprimanded Mr. Denny for whipping a boy and says that in his letter he advocated as he had always done, punishment by confinement in the guard house at hard labor and deprivation of privileges, etc.

Says the punishment by Dickey, referred to in the charge was without his knowledge, or consent and files a letter from Denny in which he says that Superintendent Friedman was not consulted in the case and knew nothing of the occurrence as it was well known at the time that he was opposed to corporal punishment, but the case referred to was, in the opinion of Denny, an emergency requiring discipline.

Specification 4, Charge III.

That former students and graduates of the school who sought employment within arbitrarily-fixed lines of the Carlisle Outing System were improperly treated by you and made to lose their positions.

The Inspector says that Outing Agent Dickey informed him that Superintendent Friedman had once instructed him to get evidence against John McGinnis, a former Indian student who had returned to Carlisle.

It appears that one of the rules of the Superintendent prohibits none of the students or graduates of Carlisle school to remain in the vicinity of Carlisle, the boundaries of which he fixed as outing district; students whose terms of enrollment had expired or graduates or students who had learned a trade at the school were prohibited from seeking employment or procuring situations within this outing district and the Inspector had numberless instances given him where former students were forced out of their positions and made to leave the district on the theory that their influence was bad, and that former students had been denied access to the school grounds.

The Inspector cites a few cases such as that of Sam Sannook who for eight years was employed in the Pennsylvania Railroad shops at Altoona, former student of the school, was

not allowed on the grounds and that Superintendent Friedman had written his foreman, trying to get him dismissed, charging that he was persuading the boys to run away; says he did not do so, but he did find employment in the shops for Francis Preambaum who had runaway. This boy was afterwards arrested and returned for the reason, Sam Says, that Coach Warner had ordered it as the boy was a foot-ball player - that the boy again ran away, went to St. Louis, found work in the railroad yards there and had both legs cut off.

Another case was Montreville Yuda, who, after his graduation, went to his home in New York, later returned to Carlisle and obtained a job which he alleges Superintendent Friedman made him lose job after job, put the police on him and tried to have him placed in jail and run out of town. He is now running a small store in town of Carlisle. He testified before the Commission.

Another case is that of Morris Huff, whose five year term expired in July 1913. He is 20 years old, employed by some good people out in the country and has been forced by the Superintendent to sign up at the school against his earnest protest; the money for his labor goes through the Superintendent's office. Lewis Schweigman, a Sioux Indian boy,

having completed his term at the school in 1913, returned home and at request of Superintendent Friedman brought a party of pupils to the school in the fall and was told he could take up the sign painters trade, but was put to work as a janitor in the school building and finally expelled and sent home without just cause; that he afterwards obtained employment as a painter at Grayson, about 6 miles from Carlisle, but fearing he would be disturbed by the Superintendent, appealed to the Superintendent for protection; that this boy came to Carlisle school at his request to testify before the Commission and was under orders of the Superintendent ordered off by the disciplinarian; the boy gave testimony before the Commission.

Answer of Superintendent Friedman.

Says any action taken by him in the manner noted by this specification was just and proper and was done in the interest of discipline and for the welfare and protection of the morals of the outing pupils as well as those of the school. He brings up two cases:-

Morris Huff, a returned student came back to an outing destitute and obtained employment with Mrs. Hartman at Yordley, Pa. and the Superintendent submits correspondence with Indian Office regarding it. It appears that Morris Huff enrolled

in the school in 1908 for five years; in June 1912 severed his connection and went home, remaining a short time with his parents, returned to the home of Mrs. Hartman with whom he formerly was at Outing, that when he (Friedman) learned of this he was told if he wished to remain in an outing district he must re-enroll as the school did not permit this to be done; that Huff was not an outing pupil, but a free Indian living at the home of one of the school patrons and to enjoy this privilege he must enroll. Superintendent files Office letter dated December 22, 1913, approving his position with reference to the control of Indians in ^{an} your outing district.

The other case of that of Montreville Yuda, a graduate of Carlisle who obtained employment at an ice cream establishment in the town; that Yuda's Indian origin was doubtful, that he had an unsavory record, had been disciplined for visiting bawdy houses and inducing other boys to go with him; spent a large part of his time as an assistant to Mr. Whitwell and was graduated with his vigorous approval and against the advice of Mrs. Foster, senior teacher and other employees; he was furnished Government transportation home and promised not to return. His return was a menace to boys and especially to girls; that at his (Freidman's) request the ice cream parlor proprietor discontinued his services; he insisted on staying

at Carlisle although was told where he could get a place in another town, and now runs a disreputable store back of the school and there dispenses cigarettes, tobacco and snuff to Indian students, and he has been informed that whiskey and card playing are indulged in. Contends that his action was in conformity with Commissioner's letter of December 22, 1913.

Specification 5. Charge III.

That you have exaggerated and abused the outing system and have forced pupils on outings at nominal wage against their best interests.

The Inspector says that too frequently at Carlisle carefully selected homes have not been used for these pupils, the idea seems to have been to send out as many as possible and make as good showing as possible in the amount earned and that force of numbers rather than carefully selected homes to meet the requirements of each individual has been the case; that girls get an average of \$5 to \$8 a month and boys \$14 to \$15.

The outing matron, Mrs. LaFlesche, coincides in the view expressed by the Inspector and thinks not enough pains are taken to get the proper home and says that boys and girls are constantly being forced out to work on farms and in kitchens

and it is alleged that many pupils who have come from homes where there are public school facilities are forced into the country on this system to work for a mere pittance and in many places attend public country schools that are no better or as good as those they left at home. The patrons are anxious to employ these students, not as philanthropists but to get cheap labor on the farms and in their kitchens, especially in view of the fact that their wages are about one half of what would have to be paid for white labor; this notwithstanding they are sent to school with the understanding that they are to receive academic and industrial training at the school or learn a trade, are sent out into the country.

Mrs. L. M. Johnson, field agent, has been at Carlisle 7 years and in her present position a year and a half; she says they had 250 girls out last summer, all of whom are employed as assistants and perform practically the same duties as a hired girl, - cooking, washing dishes, sweeping, making beds, etc.; that white and negro girls get \$5.00 a week for this work while the Indian receives only \$6 to \$10 a month. Many of the girls attend public school 100 days a year, during which time they get no wages; their conduct

is generally good in winter when only a few are out, but troubles multiply in summer when many are out; that the greatest trouble is from indifference, untruthfulness, imprudence, carelessness, etc; that they are generally in good homes and that now there is little immorality among them; that she only knows of one case last winter; that patrons are not philanthropists and only want cheap labor; that generally the influence of patrons is good; the pupils generally make good progress in the public schools; that Superintendent Friedman urges her to get the girls and boys out, the object being to have more wages and make a better showing; she doesn't think pupils ought to be made to go out into the country.

David H. Dickey is boys outing agent, who whipped four boys in jail and heretofore referred to, says he had four hundred boys out last summer, mostly on farms, about 25 at trades such as helpers, blacksmiths, carpenters and painters; that he looks after the boys, places them in homes, adjusts their troubles, tries to put them in homes of the same religious proclivities; that he whipped two boys in the country at the request of the school teacher.

Answer of Superintendent Friedman.

Denies the charge and asserts that he has not only

kept the outing system up to its former standard, but has eliminated abuses which formerly crept into it; that one of the first orders he issued to outing agents required them to personally see that the pupils received a fair wage for work performed; that while he recognized the splendid training obtained by the pupils in civilization farming, housekeeping, etc. he found they were not getting a proper wage and he believes they are now getting it. He discontinued the practices of sending girls as waitresses to sea side resorts for obvious reasons; that he discontinued letting favored persons in cities have girl pupils, running the risk of incurring powerful enmity by doing so; that he has shortened the term of outing pupils as he found that a large number of pupils formerly spent many years out and very few in the schools; that he brought about an improvement in finding employment for pupils at the trades; he files as exhibits to show his great interest in the outing work, not as a Department but as a training school aiding them to the best in civilization and industry, his annual reports for five years past.

Charge IV. Misuse of the Carlisle Athletic Fund.

Specification -

That you (a) wrongfully converted to your own use and benefit \$580 worth of railroad mileage out of said fund, and that (b) from said fund you paid hundreds of dollars for hotels, theater, and other personal expenses; that you (c) had daily newspapers and other articles paid out of athletic funds for your own personal use and benefit; that (d) you permitted said athletic funds to be wrongfully used in the payment of attorneys, newspaper correspondents, ministers, foot-ball players (both directly in cash and indirectly in various store accounts) and hotel and club bills for guests; that (e) you used said funds for loans of money, payment of employees who were receiving a Government salary, of police for arrests of students, of orchestra, insurance, etc.

The Inspector says that this athletic fund has been the prolific cause of bad feeling, unrest and injustice to the pupils then everything else combined; in fact that the school has been subservant in everything to foot-ball; that foot-ball players had the best of all that was going, special quarters, special food and special privileges; that these very constantly in evidence to the vast body of pupils not favored with strong bodies to join the team. They were given watches, medals, suits, overcoats and money as well, spending the major part of the school life in training and on the road. When only about 60 were thus specially favored and all else subordinated to them it can be seen that the discipline and morals of the entire school suffered in every

respect. As to the magnitude of this branch, the receipts from foot-ball aggregated from 1907 to 1913, the vast sum of two hundred and twenty-three thousand, seven hundred and eighty nine dollars and eighty-three cents (\$223,789.83).

As to how this fund has been used, the Inspector prepared a list of twenty-three typewritten pages showing checks drawn against the fund, which shows hundreds of payments to various foot-ball players, to ministers of the gospel, to Government employees already drawing salaries from the Government, to newspaper correspondents, to attorneys, to press clipping bureaus, to insurance, for hotel bills and club dues at the mess for visitors, to jewellers, \$580 to Superintendent Friedman for mileage books, numerous hotel bills and expense trips and theater tickets for Superintendent Friedman, amounting to hundreds of dollars, as well as New York Times and other daily papers for him, expenses of Superintendent ~~ton~~ Washington which enter in his Government accounts, payments to Chief of Police of Carlisle and to sheriffs and detectives for arrests of pupils, to Mrs Friedman as expense for entertaining guests, musicians, etc. A camera was bought for a newspaper man and it is significant that the ministers who have received money out of the fund were witnesses for Mr. Friedman before

the Committee.

Hugh Miller, newspaper correspondent, connected with Associated Press and other papers, and J. L. Martin, a newspaper correspondent, were paid hundreds of dollars; John M. Ray, attorney, was paid \$100 a year ostensibly to audit accounts, and John Wetzel of Carlisle received attorney fees for what does not appear; that the Springville Canning Company received large checks for canned goods. Coach Warner is said to be interested in this Company and Warner received \$1500 for expenses of a single trip. It is significant that that name of James Thorpe is included in the list of salaried foot-ball players. Warner gets \$4000 a year and in addition is furnished at the school with comfortable quarters, light, fuel and water by the Government while trades people could not get any quarters at the school.

These Government employees received salary from this fund: W. H. Miller, Financial Clerk, \$35.00 a month keeping books; R. L. Mann, Teacher, \$15.00 a month for Y. M. C. A. work; Mrs. E. H. Foster, teacher, \$15.00 a month, Y. M. C. A. work; Assistant, \$500 a year, acting as Assistant Coach.

Dickinson College received tuition for foot-ball boys attending it and kept for the purpose of playing the game.

Superintendent Friedman and wife received from 1909 to 1913, \$ for expenses to Washington, Boston, Philadelphia, etc.

Insurance on buildings was paid out of this fund.

The Carlisle Chief of Police gets \$2.00 out of this fund for the arrest of each pupil found in Carlisle without a pass.

From 1907 to 1908, Major Mercer bought a lot of N. P. Bond which were subsequently sold at a profit of \$1588.00.

The money paid foot-ball players totals for 1907-8, sum of \$9233.00 of which Thorpe got \$500.

Material for business department to amount of \$7000 and for printing office \$2500 came from this fund. The old hospital was remodelled for athletic quarters about \$13,000 and Warner's cottage \$3400, were built out of this fund as well as the art building, \$3500.

Books and accounts are properly kept and shows balance in fund on February 14, 1914, was \$25,640.08.

While some of this fund has been put to good use, a large part has evidently been recklessly if not corruptly used.

The fact is that athletics ranks first at Carlisle, the Band as second, commencement exercises third; that everything is done for advertisement, show and glitter to the sacrifice

of schooling, farming, gardening, trades and industrial and moral teaching.

Answer of Superintendent Friedman.

Superintendent denies that he has misused the athletic funds, and that if it could legally be established that he had, he is responsible solely to the Association for the reason that these funds are not and never have been Government money, for which he was accountable.

He gives the history of the Association and says when he came it was one in name only as during administration of General Pratt he handled and disbursed all the athletic money - during Major Mercer's administration, there was no organization, but he understands Mercer did not handle personally any of the funds; that soon after he qualified the Association was chartered by the State, and that the moneys of the Association never came into his hands and therefore he could not be held by any Department regulation; that he is one of the three executive members of the Committee and that all expenditures were sanctioned by the Committee.

He says that the mileage books granted him by the Association were for use where the Government did not pay for the trip and such transportation was used by him only for such trips, not

for pleasure or personal business; that he and Mrs. Friedman have made two or three trips each season to Carlisle's most prominent games because it was legitimate and his presence was an inspiration to the boys; that it is the custom to so defray expenses of the faculty on such occasions and the amount of \$580 is only \$100 a year - quite small when it is considered that much of it was used for guests.

He denies the newspapers ordered in his name were for his personal use, but were for the reading rooms.

Says attorney fees were for legitimate services rendered to the Association or the school, such as charter, contracts with Warner, fees for a seduction case, etc.

He followed the custom of paying for newspaper publicity but cut it down.

Justifies payments to ministers as part of the custom for 15 years past.

Says payments to foot-ball players was eliminated after his first year and then he established General Pratt's plan of giving a suit of clothes, merely as an appreciation as he has abolished professionalism.

He denies that hotel bills and club bills for guests were wrongfully paid from these funds, but all such payments were

legitimate. It was part of the contract that expenses of visiting teams should be paid, and it was legitimate to pay bills of lecturers, Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. workers.

Justifies loan of \$50.00 to Lewis Tewanina to go to Olympic games which was paid back by his turning over his trophies to the Association.

Another loan was to Gus Welch as an act of charity to enable him to go home on account of serious illness of his brother.

Denies misuse of funds to pay employees and says as the funds are not Government he has violated no law. Contends employments were lawful and for the best interest of the pupils.

Says expense of orchestra was for the association's own receptions and refers to a recent authority to Mr. Lipps to use not exceeding \$200.00 for athletic reception and banquet.

As funds of Association were used to build athletic quarters and college buildings payment of insurance thereon was proper.

Answers generally that the Committee has used the surplus funds of the Association in its discretion granted by the Association for the welfare of the school or the students thereof and,

I believe also that said Committee deserves much credit for putting athletics at the Carlisle school upon the cleanest basis that has ever obtained during the history of the institution.

SUMMARY BY THE INSPECTOR.

The Inspector is of opinion that the testimony of farmers, gardeners, dairymen, carpenters, mason, carriage maker, shoemaker, tailor, blacksmith, painter, engineer, seamstress, disciplinarian, assistant disciplinarian, former disciplinarians, principal of the school, several teachers, fourteen representative boys, outing matron, girls' field agent, certain clerks and former employees, that Superintendent Friedman does not have the best interests of pupils and school at heart; that he has neglected to supervise the industrial departments; that he has neglected to have the industries, such as agriculture, etc. properly taught; that he has neglected the proper detailing of pupils to the Industrial departments and shops for a sufficient length of time to be effective; that he permitted these to be "haphazard" by the disciplinarian without proper cooperation with the boys or instructors affected; that an insufficient amount of food was supplied as well as table ware; that the Government ration was not supplemented by vegetables raised at the school or which should have been raised there; that the mattresses on the beds in the dormitories were unfit for use, hard packed down, and matted by years of use and should have been condemned and replaced

by new ones; that only one towel a week was provided and dormitory in bad condition; that discipline on his arrival was very bad indeed; that an open rebellion was imminent; that it was due to lack of sympathy by the Superintendent for the pupils and by lack of respect on their part for him; that Superintendent lacked sympathy and was unjust to certain pupils; that he was unjust to certain employees; that athletics and foot-ball occupied the full stage and all else was secondary; that Superintendent used and permitted the athletic funds to be improperly used; that professionalism crept into the foot-ball; that foot-ball players were specially favored; that Superintendent put students in jail for trifling offenses and and other unjustly; that Superintendent encouraged and permitted corporal punishment; that according to former printer Miller liquor was served at Superintendent's table and that ^{of} employees Stauffer and Nori and coach Warner; that favoritism was shown foot-ball players and certain employees; that former students and graduates who sought employment in outing districts arbitrarily established were improperly treated and some made to lose their jobs; that Superintendent has lost the good will practically of all the pupils and a majority of the employees; that the outing system has been exaggerated

and abused; that the morals of the school have been very bad; that Superintendent has presented false accounts for mileage which had been paid for out of athletic funds; therefore he recommends the permanent dismissal of Superintendent Moses Friedman.

J. W. Donah

april 8-14

Of.
E. J. Linnen
Chf Insp

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

THEO. N. VAIL, PRESIDENT

RECEIVED AT

21W RV 29 COLLECT GR

S. W. COR. 7th & F, W. W.
TELEPHONE MAIN 3288

CARLISLE PA APRIL 20

COMMR INDIAN AFFAIRS

FILED BY C. P. F.

WASHN DC

IN COMPLIANCE WITH INSPECTOR LINNENS REQUEST HAVE CONFERRED
WITH NORT ATTORNEY AND HE WILL COOPERATE TO TRANSFER CASE TO FEDERAL
COURT

LIPPS SUPERVISOR.

110482



File

Carlisle file

*Inspection
Bill -
Carlisle
Indian School*

43532

APR 22 1914

Extract from
Report of the
Commissioner of Indian Affairs
1892

Page 894.

FILED BY C. P. F.

File

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON, APR 18 1914, 191

FILED BY C. P. F.

I, ----- B. Meritt, Acting -----, Commissioner
of Indian Affairs, hereby certify that the paper ----- hereto attached
----- is a ----- true copy ----- of the original ----- as the same
appears ----- of record ----- in this Office.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed my
name, and caused the seal of this Office
to be affixed, on the day and year first
above written.

E. B. Meritt
Acting Commissioner.



CARLISLE, PA.

RECEIVED
APR 22 1914

43932

The site of the Carlisle Barracks was selected in the first year of the Revolutionary war with Great Britain as a military rendezvous and encampment, and was established as a military post in 1777. After the taking of Trenton by Washington, this post was used as a place of confinement for the Hessian prisoners captured there. It was given free of rental to the province and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by the Penn proprietors from 1755 to 1801.

January 31, 1801, the reservation, comprising 29 acres 134 perches of land, was conveyed to the United States, by John Penn of Stoke Pogis, in the County of Bucks and kingdom of Great Britain, and Richard penn of Queen Ann Street West, in the parish of St. Marylebone, in the County Middlesex, of the kingdom of Great Britain, by Edward Physick, of Philadelphia, their attorney in fact. It was described as follows:

Beginning at a post on the bank of Le Tort spring; thence by the land belonging to the heirs of Thomas Wilson, deceased, the four next following courses and distances, to wit: S 80° E. 14 perches to a post; thence N. 19° E. 11.7 perches to a post; thence N. 1° W. 38 perches to a post, and N. 60³/₄° E. 52 perches to a post 4 perches from the old channel at the breast of the old mill dam; thence

S. 30° E. 35.7 perches to a black walnut, corner to land sold by Jonathan Holmes to the United States and corner to land of Thomas Duncan, esq.; thence by the land of said Thomas Duncan, esq., S. 31½° W. 58.5 perches to a heap of stone, corner to the said Thomas Duncan, esq., and John Hughes lot, - feet east of the magazine; thence by said Hughes's lot S. ½° W. 22 perches to a post; thence N. 84° W. crossing the lane hereinafter mentioned and by another lane of 2 perches wide (between this land and the lot of John Montgomery, esq., No. 91) 46 perches to a post on the bank of Le Tort spring; thence down the said spring to the place of beginning, containing 27 acres 108 perches, exclusive of the first mentioned land which is comprehended in this survey and contains 82 square perches.

In 1863 the buildings were destroyed by a detachment of rebel cavalry under Fitzhugh Lee. They were rebuilt in 1865-'66, and the barracks were occupied as a cavalry school and depot until 1872, when the depot was transferred to St. Louis, and the place was practically unoccupied until 1879.

On the 23d of August, 1879, the Secretary of War transferred the Carlisle Barracks to the Interior Department for Indian school purposes, occupation thereof to be resumed by the War Department whenever needed for military purposes, or when required by Congressional action to be reserved. On the 6th of September, 1879, Capt. Pratt was ordered to take charge of the property and establish a school, and on the 1st of the following November the school was opened.

By the Indian appropriation act, approved March 2, 1887, Congress appropriated \$18,000 for the purchase by the United States of additional land for farming purposes for the Carlisle Industrial School, being the "Parker farm," so called,

containing about 109 acres (24 Stats., 465). A deed was executed April 7, 1887, by Hadassah Parker, Richard M. Parker and Mary P. McKeehan, conveying to the United States for \$18,000 the following described tract of land in Middleton Township, Cumberland County, Pa., viz:

Beginning at a post at the intersection of the Poorhouse road and the road running to the Harrisburg and Chamberburg turnpike; thence along said Poorhouse roads 50° west 158 perches; thence by land of Alexander's heirs north 29½° west 91.6 perches to a dead walnut; thence by land of the United States north 13½° east 50 perches to a run; thence by the several courses and distances along said run, to wit: N. 59° 45' E. 3.1 perches, N. 34° 30' W. 7.7 perches, N. 59° 15' E. 65.8 perches, N. 81° 30' E. 7 perches, N. 53° 30' E. 5.2 perches, S. 61° 30' E. 3.7 perches, N. 36° 30' E. 2 perches, S. 53° 30' E. 6.6 perches, N. 42° E. 4.2 perches, S. 88° 45' E. 4 perches, S. 28° 15' E. 8.3 perches, N. 84° 30' E. 3.1 perches, N. 23° E. 5.8 perches, S. 51° E. 7.5 perches, N. 58° 30' E. 6 perches; thence N. 4° 30' E. 3.1 perches, N. 32° W. 4 perches, N. 28° E. 4 perches, N. 61° 45' E. 3 perches, N. 86° E. 6 perches, making by the several distances 167.1 perches, to the public road; thence along said road S. 5° 30' E. 14.8 perches to stones; thence by the same S. 27° 45' E. 73.5 perches to the place of beginning, containing 109 acres and 54 perches.

This deed, with an abstract of title and certified copy of act of the General Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania, approved April 6, 1887, granting the consent of the State for the purchase of said land, was approved by the Attorney-General April 26, 1887. It was recorded in Cumberland County, Pa., May 6, 1887.

The land is red clay or limestone, adapted for wheat, barley, oats, corn, potatoes, and garden products. The Le Tort spring is a small stream forming the northern boundary of the farm; a large spring rising on the east side affords

an abundant supply of excellent water.

A farm of 157 acres just below the town of Middlesex, on the Philadelphia and Pittsburg pike, purchased by friends of the school and title vested in a board of trustees, is used by the Carlisle school and the Government pays therefor a rental of \$600 per annum.

DE
AL- 81-JDM-8

40734
APR 14 1914
RECEIVED
23

April 14, 1914.

Mr. O. H. Lipps,

Supervisor in Charge,
Carlisle Indian School,

Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

My dear Mr. Lipps:

I am returning herewith the expense accounts of S. J. Nori and August Kensler for their recent trip to Washington, which expense will be borne by the Joint Commission to Investigate Indian Affairs.

Please have Mr. Nori and Mr. Kensler sign the form of bill for said Joint Commission herewith enclosed. Also have Mr. Nori correct his traveling expense claim, so as to eliminate "Notary fees for affidavit, \$0.25", which will change the total from \$12.88 to \$12.63. As you know, notary charges are not allowed.

Also have Mr. Nori present sub-vouchers for his expenses, the same as did Mr. Kensler. When this is done kindly return all papers to Senator Joe T. Robinson, Chairman Joint Commission to Investigate Indian Affairs, United States Senate, Washington, D. C., and he will transmit to them checks in payment.

Please have this matter given your prompt and best attention.

Very truly yours,

E. D. Limen
Chief Inspector.

Incl.

JHC

File

40734
APR 14 1914
OFFICE
RECORDS
APR 14 1914
April 14, 1914.

Mr. O. H. Lipps,

Supervisor in Charge,
Carlisle Indian School,

Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

My dear Mr. Lipps:

I am returning herewith the expense accounts of S. J. Nori and August Keneler for their recent trip to Washington, which expense will be borne by the Joint Commission to Investigate Indian Affairs.

Please have Mr. Nori and Mr. Keneler sign the form of bill for said Joint Commission herewith enclosed. Also have Mr. Nori correct his traveling expense claim, so as to eliminate "Notary fees for affidavit, \$0.35", which will change the total from \$12.88 to \$12.63. As you know, notary charges are not allowed.

Also have Mr. Nori present sub-vouchers for his expenses, the same as did Mr. Keneler. When this is done kindly return all papers to Senator Joe T. Robinson, Chairman Joint Commission to Investigate Indian Affairs, United States Senate, Washington, D. C., and he will transmit to them checks in payment.

Please have this matter given your prompt and best attention.

Very truly yours,

E. J. Linmen
Chief Inspector

Incl.

JHC

April 14, 1914.

40734

APR 14 1914

Mr. O. H. Lipps,

Supervisor in Charge,
Carlisle Indian School,

Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

My dear Mr. Lipps:

I wish you would at once procure from Financial Clerk Miller the bills and vouchers submitted in payment for all typewriters purchased out of the Athletic Association funds during the past several years. Show also when such bills were paid, and give the number of the check, date, and amount.

Please also give any data, copies of vouchers, and information with relation to any typewriters which have been purchased by the use of Government funds there.

Your prompt attention to this matter will be duly appreciated.

With regards and sincere good wishes,

Very truly yours,

E. J. Limen
Chief Inspector.

JHC

40734

APR 14 1914
April 14, 1914.

Mr. O. H. Lippe,

Supervisor in Charge,
Carlisle Indian School,

Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

My dear Mr. Lippe:

I wish you would at once procure from Financial Clerk Miller the bills and vouchers submitted in payment for all typewriters purchased out of the Athletic Association funds during the past several years. Show also when such bills were paid, and give the number of the check, date, and amount.

Please also give any data, copies of vouchers, and information with relation to any typewriters which have been purchased by the use of Government funds there.

Your prompt attention to this matter will be duly appreciated.

With regards and sincere good wishes,

Very truly yours,

E. J. Limmen
Chief Inspector.

JHC



April 1, 1914.

Mr. O. H. Lippe,
Supervisor in Charge,
Carlisle Indian School.

My dear Lippe:

FILED BY C. R. 51

The Commissioner has just prepared a telegram directing the suspension of Chief Clerk Nori without pay. In this connection I wish you would have a talk with Nori and state to him that it is important that he remain there until after the date fixed for the hearing, April 24, and that we shall depend upon him to be there at that time. He knows that this end of the line is interested in protecting the Government's interests, and his best interests.

Impress this upon him very strongly, and in case anything should develop that would lead you to believe he was likely to absent himself, wire me at once.

Trusting you are having a successful Commencement week, and with warm personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

File

Chief Inspector.

Carlisle file

Inspection
E B L

JHC

March 25, 1914.

Hon. Joe T. Robinson,

Chairman, Joint Commission
to Investigate Indian Affairs,

FILED BY C. P. F.

United States Senate.

My dear Mr. Robinson:

In conformity with your verbal request of yesterday and our conversation pertaining to the investigation of Carlisle Indian School by E. B. Linnen, Chief Inspector, I have the honor to hand you herewith copy of Inspector Linnen's report addressed to the Honorable Secretary of the Interior, dated February 24, 1914, and copy of his supplemental report, dated March 23, 1914, addressed to me.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Cato Sells

Commissioner.

File

INITIALING COPY - FOR FILE.

38410-14

29816/1914

CARLISLE

150

Inspection
E B L

JHC

March 25, 1914.

Hon. Joe T. Robinson,

FILED BY C. P. F.

Chairman, Joint Commission
to Investigate Indian Affairs,

United States Senate.

My dear Mr. Robinson:

In conformity with your verbal request of yesterday and our conversation pertaining to the investigation of Carlisle Indian School by E. B. Linnen, Chief Inspector, I have the honor to hand you herewith copy of Inspector Linnen's report addressed to the Honorable Secretary of the Interior, dated February 24, 1914, and copy of his supplemental report, dated March 23, 1914, addressed to me.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Cato Sella

Commissioner.

38410-1

Extra copy
line

POSTAL TELEGRAPH - COMMERCIAL CABLES

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.

RECEIVED AT

TELEGRAM

DELIVERY No.

The Postal Telegraph-Cable Company (Incorporated) transmits and delivers this message subject to the terms and conditions printed on the back of this blank

16 237 50 W Sf 20 Collect Govt 256P DESIGN PATENT No. 40522

Carlisle Pa Mar 23-14

Commr Sells, Indian Office,

Washn DC.

Nori advises his hearing set for March 26 ten oclock

Lipp, Supervisor



File

FILED BY C. P. F.

Carlisle file

POSTAL TELEGRAPH - COMMERCIAL CABLES

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT

RECEIVED AT

NIGHT TELEGRAM

DELIVERY No.

The Postal Telegraph-Cable Company (Incorporated) transmits and delivers Night Messages subject to the terms and conditions printed on the back of this blank.

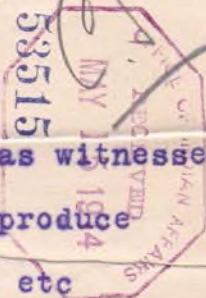
24-17040

DESIGN PATENT NO. 40529

133g Nu- 99collect Govt NM 930p
Carlisle Pa Mar 23, 14
Commissioner Sells Indian Office Washn D.C.

FILED BY C. P. F.

Meyer Miller Miss Herman and myself have been subpoenaed as witnesses
for Friedman at Nori hearing Thursday and commanded to produce
vouchers records note books, check books correspondence etc
relating to accounts pupils moneys and inspector linnens investi-
gation please confer with Linnen and department of justice and
wire me instructions as to what action should be taken by me I am
very anxious to avoid getting involved in any legal intanglements
and to protect the employes of this office from becoming so
involved special delivery letter mailed Linnen this afternoon
Lipp, Supervisor



File

Carlisle file

Inspection
E B L
C R W

MAR 23 1914

FOR FILE



My dear Mr. Graham:

Referring to the telephone conversation between yourself and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs this morning, I desire to invite your attention to the fact that in the course of an investigation by Inspector Linnen at the Carlisle Indian School, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, the Inspector has discovered what appear to be serious irregularities in the accounts of Superintendent M. Friedman.

These accounts and vouchers were prepared by Chief Clerk S. J. Nori, who, in a confession to Inspector Linnen, admits making false vouchers and accounts which he said he did under the direction of Superintendent Friedman. An amount approximating from fifteen hundred to two thousand dollars is involved in these accounts, which moneys he says he turned over to Superintendent Friedman. Likewise, Chief Clerk S. J. Nori confessed to having taken from the office certain receipts and evidence showing payments of moneys, which he removed from the office and destroyed, as he says, under the direction of Superintendent M. Friedman.

INITIALING COPY - FOR FILE.

As soon as it became known to Superintendent M. Friedman that Chief Clerk Nori had likely confessed he swore out a warrant for the arrest of Clerk Nori, charging him with embezzlement of several hundred dollars and with destroying Government records. Chief Clerk Nori is out on bond and a hearing of said case is to be had before Justice of the Peace Hughes at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, Thursday morning, March 26, at ten o'clock, A. M.

The question of jurisdiction arises, and it is believed that the Justice or State courts have no jurisdiction in the premises, the fact being that these are Government accounts and Government moneys. If it is later deemed advisable such matter can be presented to your Department for proper action. I therefore have the honor to suggest that you have a representative of your Department at said hearing to move the dismissal of said case on the grounds of lack of proper jurisdiction so that the Federal status of the case will not be interfered with in any manner by local or State courts.

The Supervisor in charge of the Carlisle School, Mr. O. H. Lipps, will be pleased to render

any assistance possible to your representative.

Trusting that you will give this matter prompt attention and have a representative there so that the issue will not be clouded, I have the honor to remain

Very cordially yours,

(Sgd) A. A. Jones

First Assistant Secretary.

3-AR-23

Honorable Samuel J. Graham,
Assistant Attorney General,
Washington, D. C.

Inspection
E B L
C R W

MAR 23 1914

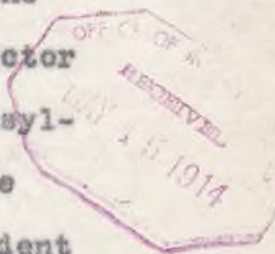
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My dear Mr. Graham:

FILED BY C. P. F.

Referring to the telephone conversation between yourself and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs this morning, I desire to invite your attention to the fact that in the course of an investigation by Inspector Linnen at the Carlisle Indian School, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, the Inspector has discovered what appear to be serious irregularities in the accounts of Superintendent M. Friedman.



These accounts and vouchers were prepared by Chief Clerk S. J. Nori, who, in a confession to Inspector Linnen, admits making false vouchers and accounts which he said he did under the direction of Superintendent Friedman. An amount approximating from fifteen hundred to two thousand dollars is involved in these accounts, which moneys he says he turned over to Superintendent Friedman. Likewise, Chief Clerk S. J. Nori confessed to having taken from the office certain receipts and evidence showing payments of moneys, which he removed from the office and destroyed, as he says, under the direction of Superintendent M. Friedman.

As soon as it became known to Superintendent M. Friedman that Chief Clerk Nori had likely confessed he swore out a warrant for the arrest of Clerk Nori, charging him with embezzlement of several hundred dollars and with destroying Government records. Chief Clerk Nori is out on bond and a hearing of said case is to be had before Justice of the Peace Hughes at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, Thursday morning, March 26, at ten o'clock, A. M.

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The Supervisor in charge of the Carlisle School, Mr. O. H. Lippe, will be pleased to render

any assistance possible to your representative.

Trusting that you will give this matter prompt attention and have a representative there so that the issue will not be clouded, I have the honor to remain

Very cordially yours,

(Signed) A. A. Jones.

First Assistant Secretary.

3-AR-23

Honorable Samuel J. Graham,
Assistant Attorney General,
Washington, D. C.



THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON

March 12, 1914.



Hon. Cato Sells,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Commissioner:

FILED BY C. P. F.

I transmit herewith Inspector Edward B. Linnen's report on his recent investigation of the United States Indian School at Carlisle, Pennsylvania. It is being sent to you for your consideration.

The Secretary desires that, with the return of this report and its related papers, you submit your recommendations for his final disposition of the matters with which they are concerned.

By direction of the Secretary:

Cordially yours,

W. A. Meyer
Private Secretary.

*See letter to Secretary
May 18/14*

File

POSTAL TELEGRAPH - COMMERCIAL CABLES

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.

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TELEGRAM

DELIVERY No.

The Postal Telegraph-Cable Company (Incorporated) transmits and delivers this message subject to the terms and conditions printed on the back of this blank

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69W SF 55 Collect GOVT 413PM

Carlisle- Pa March 12-14

FILED BY C. P. F.

Commissioner Indian Affairs, .

Washn, D. C.

No petition has been circulated among pupils a petition
was being circulated among employees yesterday by Mr Liggett

and when I discovered this I advised him to keep away from the
shops and employees rooms and he has not returned all is quiet here
today

Lipps, Supervisor. in Charge.

Carbide
TO

File Carbide file

RECEIVED
MAR 13 1914
27142
RECEIVED
MAR 15 1914
SUPERVISOR IN CHARGE

March 12, 1914.

Lipps, Supervisor in Charge,
Carlisle, Pa.

Information received that attorneys and others are circulating petitions among students and taking statements concerning recent investigation. Have no objection to statements or petitions being made by students if in your presence and with your full knowledge; otherwise refuse to permit its continuance. I have just received a telegram saying that names were secured under circumstances that indicate coercion.

Cal Ellis

CPM

RECEIVED

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27040-14

Carlisle

150

JOE T. ROBINSON, ARK. AIRMAN.
JOHN WALTER SMITH, D.
LUKE LEA, TENN.
THEODORE E. BURTON, OHIO.
JOHN D. WATKINS, CAL.
GRADY MILLER, ARK., CLERK.

United States Senate,
COMMITTEE ON
EXPENDITURES IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

February 23, 1914.

Hon. Cato Sells,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Sells:-

I hand you herewith copy of testimony taken at Carlisle, Pa., in the matter of the investigation by the Joint Commission to Investigate Indian Affairs. This record is complete except that it does not include certain authenticated copies of Mr. Friedman's accounts which will be furnished you by Inspector Linnen.

With personal regards,

Very truly,

Joe T. Robinson.

Chairman.

RBK.

SENATORS:
JOE T. ROBINSON, ARK., CHAIRMAN
HARRY JANE, OREG.
CHARLES E. TOWNSEND, MICH.
REPRESENTATIVES:
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CHARLES D. CARTER, OKLA.
CHARLES H. BURKE, S. DAK.
R. B. KEATING, ARK., SECRETARY

Congress of the United States,

JOINT COMMISSION
TO INVESTIGATE INDIAN AFFAIRS.

February 9, 1914.

Honorable Cato Sells,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs,
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Commissioner:

Some time ago at the request of this Commission Inspector E. B. Linnen went to Carlisle, Pennsylvania, to investigate conditions prevailing in the Carlisle Indian School. A number of complaints had been filed against the management and conduct of the institution. On Friday last this Commission visited Carlisle, made an inspection and took testimony of a large number of witnesses, including several students and employees of the institution and citizens of the town of Carlisle. We regret to say that the affairs of this institution are in many respects unsatisfactory, and call your attention to same in detail, as follows:

1. The relationship between Superintendent Friedman and the pupils generally appears to be strained and unfriendly. The same is true as to the feeling between the Superintendent and the majority of the employees.

The testimony is conflicting as to the causes of this. Much of the evidence tends to show that the Superintendent is unsympathetic and overbearing in his conduct towards the pupils. There is also testimony indicating that this attitude on the part of the pupils is



55690-14
Carlisle 150

FILED BY I. L.

Carlisle Mass.

SENATORS:

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Congress of the United States,

JOINT COMMISSION

TO INVESTIGATE INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Hon. C. S. -2-

encouraged by some of the employees. On some occasions large numbers of pupils have publicly hooted and jeered at the Superintendent, calling him "Mose" and "Old Jew", and using other expressions of contempt. The Superintendent seems to have lost the respect of the student body, and is unable to exercise a wholesome influence over them.

2. The general condition in the Carlisle institute as to discipline is unsatisfactory; there are now many cases of drinking among the pupils and occasional instances of intoxication which are very demoralizing in their influence. There are a large number of saloons in the town of Carlisle. Some of the pupils in the school have so little Indian blood that it is difficult to distinguish them from white persons, and it is claimed that these pupils are able to buy whiskey and furnish it to the other pupils who are disposed to drink. The evidence discloses that many of the pupils who drink to excess have acquired the habit before entering the school. There is little effort to police the grounds. Many of the pupils secretly and in violation of the regulations go to town at night in citizens clothing. Sometimes pupils appear in an intoxicated condition on the school premises. It would seem imperative that safeguards be taken to prevent the admission to the school of pupils who are in the habit of drinking. In this connection it is proper to state, however, that there has always been more or less drinking among the pupils. It

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Congress of the United States,

JOINT COMMISSION
TO INVESTIGATE INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Hon. C. S. -3-

appears to be more common now than heretofore.

3. There are many instances of flagrant immoral conduct among the pupils at Carlisle. Male and female pupils meet clandestinely, sometimes in the girls' quarters. A large number of female pupils have been expelled on this account. In some instances where expulsions were in fact made for this reason the records of the school appear to indicate that the pupil failed to return or was discharged for other reasons. This is one of the perplexing and important problems connected with the discipline in the school. The Superintendent thinks there are not more cases of this character than occur in any co-educational institution. The Commission, however, regard this as erroneous.

4. Especial attention is called to the case of Ethel Williams and Paul Jones, who were arrested on a warrant procured by the disciplinarian of the Carlisle school, Mr. McKean, on a charge of fornication. These two pupils were placed in the county jail. They entered plea of guilty and were sentenced to confinement for a period of sixty days. The laws of the State of Pennsylvania do not authorize imprisonment for this offense. The whole proceeding appears to have been irregular and indeed in violation of law. Paul Jones was confined for seventy days, and some information has reached the Commission that during the entire time he was not provided with a change of clothing. Immediately upon the expiration of the jail sentence both pupils were sent away from the school.

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Congress of the United States,

JOINT COMMISSION
TO INVESTIGATE INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Hon. C. S. -4-

5. Another instance which we regard as worthy of mention is the case of a pupil who was arrested on an affidavit sworn out by Principal Teacher Whitwal, and confined in the jail, we believe, for a period of thirty days for "stealing" pies. The arrest in both of these cases were ordered by Superintendent Friedman.

6. Especial attention is also called to the case of Julia Hardin, a pupil about eighteen years old who has an excellent record. She had agreed to go on an outing into the country, and when the matron instructed her to go she declined to do so on the ground that she was not provided with a trunk. Some delay was had, and the matron again instructed her to prepare to go on the outing. The young lady declined and the matron attempted to coerce her. Bandmaster Stauffer, who is not directly connected with the discipline in the school informed Superintendent Friedman that he thought the girl ought to be "spanked", and the Superintendent acquiesced in the suggestion, although he stated he was opposed to corporal punishment in any case. Mr. Stauffer, in company with the matron and one other employee took Miss Hardin in a room, closed the blinds, and urged her to go on the outing. She refused, and Mr. Stauffer slapped her. According to his statement she dropped down on her knees, he spanked her, pushed her over on the floor and whipped her with a stick. According to his statement he struck her ten or twelve times. According to her statement, he threw her on the floor a number of times, struck her in the face with the stick, beating her very severely, and striking her forty or fifty times. Principal Teacher

Whitwal was sent for and had little trouble in persuading her to yield. She was confined in the lockup.

While Miss Hardin was not without fault we think that Mr. Stauffer's conduct must be severely condemned. It is in evidence that the girl offered no physical resistance, but was merely stubborn, and did not desire to go on the outing. When she went into the country information preceded her which caused her employer to inform her that she would be given no privileges and was under suspicion. It appears, however, that she succeeded in endearing herself to the family.

7. The management of the school is inefficient. This appears to be true as to every department. The Superintendent regards vocational training as one of the strong features of the work. It is totally unsatisfactory to us. Harness-making, instruction in telegraphy and in agriculture have been discontinued, save with the school farms, which are presumed to be run as ^v/demonstration farms. As to demonstrations on the farms, the farmers in charge of the same testified that it is wholly inefficient, and that the pupils are detailed to perform this work as a kind of penalty for some misconduct. There is absolutely no effort to stimulate a love of agriculture among the pupils. When one becomes proficient in any of the trades he is frequently detailed to other work, and thus loses all interest. This is true as to the carpenter's shop, the tinner's shop, the paint shop, the shoe shop, and the bakery. The instructors in charge of these various departments say they have frequently complained to the Disciplinarian and to the Superintendent that the pupils detailed to this work should be permitted to complete their training, but in spite of their complaints, the management of the school persists in a policy which makes it impossible

P. Michael

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Has C.S.

P.6 (letter)

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Congress of the United States,

JOINT COMMISSION
TO INVESTIGATE INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Hon. C. S. -6-

for many of the pupils to successfully learn a trade.

The value of the system of outing has been exaggerated. While in many instances it has no doubt proven beneficial, we do not think that pupils who are interested in trades should be detailed to farm work or sent upon outings where no opportunity is afforded them to continue the study of their trade.

The school garden is inadequate. No reason appears why ample supplies of garden products should not be produced for the use of the school. The gardener takes this view of the matter, and it appears that the supply of last year was inadequate. As an illustration of the absurd policy prevailing as to the farm, it appears that the soil is depleted and becoming less productive. These farms as now operated have practically no demonstration value to the school.

8. It is the opinion of some who have given study to the subject, including Doctor E. A. Knobel, President of Dickinson College, that class instruction in the school does not approximate a high standing.

9. The Commission, with the very able assistance of Inspector E. B. Linnen, investigated and checked the athletic account. This is controlled by the executive committee of the athletic association, which is a corporation. The executive committee appears to be the Superintendent of the school, the athletic director, Mr. Warner, and the treasurer of the athletic association, Mr. William Miller. The accounts appear to be very accurately kept, but the disbursement and expenditures are open to very grave criticism.

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Congress of the United States,


JOINT COMMISSION
TO INVESTIGATE INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Hon. C. S. -7-

10. It appears that the Superintendent has falsified his accounts in this: While actually travelling to and from the city of Washington on mileage books purchased from the athletic fund and furnished him free of cost, he has, for the same trips, charged his transportation expenses to the government in his accounts as Superintendent and disbursing agent. This appears from the records of the treasurer of the athletic association and the records in the office of the auditor for the Cumberland Valley Tailroad Company and the Pennsylvania Railroad.

11. The matron, Miss Ridenour, in charge of the large girl pupils is earnest in her work, and appears to be prompted by good motives. She, however, inspired the beating of Miss Hardin by Bandmaster Stauffer, and was present assisting in the same. She is harsh and unkindly in her demeanor toward the pupils, and as a result of this the relationship between the pupils and the said matron is strained and unfriendly to such an extent that it is doubtful whether her continuance in the service there will be for the good of the institution.

Upon a consideration of the whole case, the Joint Commission recommends that Superintendent Friedman and Bandmaster Stauffer be suspended and tried. We further recommend due consideration be given to the advisability of reprimanding Miss Ridenour and

transferring her. These recommendations are concurred in by all members of the Commission who were present. Very truly,
 Chr' mn.

SUMMARY.

It is herein shown by the testimony of the farmers, gardeners, dairymen, carpenters, mason, carriagemaker, shoemaker, tailor, tinner, blacksmith, painter, engineer, seamstress, disciplinarian, assistant disciplinarian, former disciplinarian, principal of the school, various teachers; by fourteen boys and girls representing the student body; by the outing matron, girls' field agent, certain clerks, former employees of said school, and others, that Superintendent Moses Friedman has not the best interests of the Government at heart or the welfare of the student body of said Carlisle Indian School; that he has been neglectful of his duties in properly supervising and looking after the various industrial departments of said school; that he has neglected the best interests of the student boys in not having them taught agriculture, gardening, farming, dairying, poultry raising, horticulture, etc.; that he has been neglect-
✓ ful of his duty in not having boys properly selected and detailed to the various shops and industries, such as the tailor shop, paint shop, carpenter shop, blacksmith shop, carriage-maker shop, shoemaker shop, and tin shop, for a sufficient length of time to enable them to learn the trades; that he took no personal interest in such matters, but allowed these

details to be made haphazard by the disciplinarian without any regard whatever to the qualifications of the boys or their desire to learn certain trades, ~~but~~ ^{and} permitted them to be shifted from one shop to another and to the farms, kitchen, and on outing, to the detriment of and against the best interests of the future welfare of these boys.

It is also herein shown that the students ~~did~~ [✓] not have sufficient to eat; that there was generally a lack of bread on the tables prior to my coming to Carlisle; that there was an insufficient number of knives, spoons, cups, and table ware, all of which was caused by the neglect of Superintendent Friedman.

It is also shown that the Government rations allowed could and should have been properly supplemented by vegetables which could and should have been raised at the school and which would have provided education and employment for the pupils, as well; that there are no vegetables, no milk, eggs, pork, or other articles of food being served to supplement said ration; that butter is furnished only once a week; an insufficient quantity of syrup twice a week, and a little canned fruit occasionally; that the pork raised at said school, and the lard, has been sold and the moneys placed in Class Four Fund and used for purposes other than for the tables of the pupils.

It is also shown that the mattresses on the majority of the beds in the dormitories were unfit for use, hard, packed down and matted from years of use, and should have *that but one towel a week was furnished for each pupil* been condemned and replaced by new mattresses; *for face and bathing.* that the general conditions in the dormitories were not good.

It is shown that on my arrival the discipline of said school was very bad, indeed; that there was almost open rebellion among the student body against the Superintendent of said school which had been brought about by lack of proper cooperation with employees; lack of sympathy and unjust treatment of certain members of the student body; unjust treatment of certain employees; lack of individual interest in the pupils or their welfare; lack of proper details to the various industries; lack of proper night watchmen; lack of any human side or fatherly interest in the welfare of this student body.

It is further shown that football and athletics were allowed to predominate and obtain first place at said school, and that the academic, educational, industrial, agricultural training, etc., of the student body were, in consequence, allowed to suffer and were *made a* ~~of~~ secondary consideration.

It is shown by reference to "Exhibit I" that Superintendent Friedman *used and* permitted the athletic funds of said school

to be improperly used.

It is shown that professionalism was employed in the athletics of said school and the football players were brought back to said school and enrolled as members of the student body, for the express purpose of playing football and taking part in athletics.

It is shown that the football players of said school received payments in cash, or indirectly, in some other manner.

It is shown that Superintendent Friedman ^{had} allowed students of said school ~~to be~~ put in the County Jail, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, and treated unjustly in violation of the law. *viz. Paul Jones and Ethel Williams*

It is shown that Superintendent Moses Friedman permitted corporal punishment at said school and encouraged same; as an example, the whipping of Julia Hardin by Bandmaster Stauffer.

It is shown by the testimony of former printer E.K. Miller that liquor has been served at the Carlisle Indian School in the home of Superintendent Friedman, and that beer has been delivered on the grounds at the homes of Coach Warner, Bandmaster Stauffer, and Clerk Norri.

It is shown that favoritism was shown toward the football players and certain employees, and that certain

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football players who were intoxicated and brought liquor on the grounds were not disciplined, while others have been severely disciplined for ^{trivial}~~verbal~~ offenses, viz., the putting of the boys in the county jail for stealing pies. ✓

It is shown that the school records have been falsified and that prior to the date of the last investigation by Supervisor Charles F. Pierce, February 20, 1911, pupils had been carried on said rolls for a period of upwards of 22,000 days, when they were not in attendance, some of whom had been absent for ^{periods}~~as~~ long as five years. ✓
In this connection, I desire to refer to testimony of the Joint Commission, pages 226-231, inclusive.

It is shown that former students and graduates of the Carlisle Indian School who sought employment within the arbitrarily fixed lines of the Carlisle Outing System, were improperly treated by Superintendent Friedman and made to lose their jobs.

It is shown that Superintendent Moses Friedman has lost the respect, confidence, and good will of practically the entire student body, as well as ^{of}~~the~~ majority of ✓
the employees at said Carlisle Indian School, and that he is unsympathetic and overbearing in his conduct toward the pupils and certain of the employees; that ^{his}~~the~~ management ✓
of the school is inefficient in practically every department.

It is shown that the Outing System has been exaggerated and abused; *that* pupils have been forced on outings at a nominal wage, against their best interests. ✓

It is shown that there are a large number of pupils enrolled at said school when they have public school facilities at home, and who were attending public schools prior to coming to Carlisle, and it is my best judgment that these schools should accommodate Indian pupils who have not the advantages of public schools at their homes. ✓

It is shown that the records have been falsified with relation to pupils who have been sent home or expelled.

It is shown that Superintendent Moses Friedman has presented false accounts to the Government, in that he ^{has} charged ✓
 ✓ and collected railway fares for certain trips which are embraced in his Government vouchers, when he used mileage ^{for the identical trips} that was ✓
 bought and paid for out of the athletic funds of the Carlisle association.

In view of the foregoing, I have the honor to recommend that Superintendent Moses Friedman be dismissed permanently from the Government service.

SENATORS:

JOE T. ROBINSON, ARK., CHAIRMAN.
HARRY J. ANE, OREG.
CHARLES E. TOWNSEND, MICH.

REPRESENTATIVES:

JOHN H. STEPHENS, TEX.
CHARLES D. CARTER, OKLA.
CHARLES H. BURKE, S. DAK.

R. B. KEATING, ARK., SECRETARY

Congress of the United States,

JOINT COMMISSION
TO INVESTIGATE INDIAN AFFAIRS.

December 1, 1913.

Honorable Cato Sells,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Commissioner:

Please furnish, at your earliest convenience, to the
Joint Commission to Investigate Indian Affairs, all information available
concerning the administration of the present superintendent of the
Carlisle School, particularly with reference to the following specific
points:

1. The number of boys jailed for drunkenness, and general
conditions at said school with reference to intoxication.
2. Itemized statement of receipts and expenditures on account of
the athletic fund.
3. The general discipline in said school.
4. The number of girls dismissed from the school for immoral
conduct, and the general moral conditions prevailing at the school.
5. The full record of the case of an Indian boy and girl confined
in the county jail, their names unknown to me, and upon what authority
and for what offense confined.

Permit me to suggest that if the facts concerning said matters
are not in the possession of the Department that a reliable
inspector be assigned to the duty at once, charged with the



FILED BY C. P. F.



CARLISLE

157

File

SENATORS:

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R. B. KEATING, ARK., SECRETARY

Congress of the United States,

JOINT COMMISSION
TO INVESTIGATE INDIAN AFFAIRS.

-2-

investigation of all these matters, and that his reports be furnished to the Commission when made. I hope you will pardon the suggestion that Inspector Linnen be assigned to this work. My reason for making the suggestion is that Mr. Linnen, as you know, rendered some service in connection with the Commission, and his services have been highly satisfactory.

Yours truly,

W.

Joe. T. Robinson.
Chairman.