

INDIAN OFFICE.

FILES.

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By order of

**E. B. MERITT,**

*Asst. Commissioner.*

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CARLISLE

File No.

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MAY 11 1915

My dear Mr. Lipps:

FILED BY C. P. F.

I heartily concur with the soundness of the views advanced in your letter of April 16, as to the necessity for reform in the policy heretofore prevailing at the Carlisle School of restricting to individual members of the athletic teams the use of the luxurious quarters and equipment that have been evolved as the outgrowth of an apparently undue emphasis on, and over-development of, athletic sports along commercial and competitive lines with the larger colleges.

Experience has demonstrated that the Indian race has difficulty in adjusting itself to the practical side of our civilization, and with which the younger generation, when placed in the boarding schools, has but a rudimentary knowledge. Many standards therefore possibly unobjectionable at more pretentious institutions of learning should not be mistakenly applied at the Carlisle School, for they cannot effectively operate to develop the peculiar Indian temperament to the ends so much desired.

The exclusive segregation into spacious and luxurious quarters of members of athletic teams only, regardless of factors other than their physical prowess,

INDIAN OFFICE COPY.

is unwise both in practice and principle. It must inevitably make, where a feeling of discrimination and envy is not otherwise insensibly engendered, toward the establishment of false ideals for the general student body as to the incentives and real purposes of their enrollment.

The assignment of quarters should be solely on the basis of broad, individual merit, with the view of eliminating this feeling of class distinction, and imbuing the student body with the belief that hereafter there is to be no line of demarcation where athletics begin and industrial and academic training ends, that one must merge into the other in a manner that in making for the general betterment of the school will mean for greater individual unfoldment.

It is therefore my earnest wish that you begin to inaugurate as soon as possible the reforms suggested in your letter of April 16.

Sincerely yours,

*(Signed) Cato Sells.*

4-EVB-28

Commissioner.

Mr. Oscar H. Lipps,  
Supervisor in Charge,  
Carlisle School.

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MAY 11 1915

Mr. Oscar H. Lipps,

Supervisor in Charge, Carlisle School.

My dear Mr. Lipps:

FILED BY C. P. F.

I have your letter of April 15, 1915, reporting fully as to the suggestions which have been made by Dr. Dennison Wheelock, relative to athletic and physical instructions. Generally speaking, I concur in your views as to these matters and your reasons for believing that some of Mr. Wheelock's suggestions are unsuited for adoption by the Carlisle School.

Your ideas as to the conduct of athletics another year, the discontinuance of the old practice of the training table and a check upon unnecessary extravagance or indulgence are sound and should be carried out. A more serious purpose should prevail at Carlisle. Students should be brought to recognize this and if any are not there to take up the work in this spirit it is no place for them.

I am sure that stricter discipline must be enforced, particularly as to the large boys, and that we should be aggressive in the matter to the end that improvements are brought about at the earliest time possible.

INITIALING COPY - FOR FILE.

If the real purpose of the school work is understood and the students enter into the proper spirit of the institution, I believe you can successfully work out the problem. As to interference from any source you will be strictly in charge in all respects without dictation from such influences, subject, of course, to any necessary directions from the Office. Suggestions, especially from the alumni, will, however, always be freely received and given such careful consideration as their merits should entitle them to.

Very truly yours,

**(Signed) Cato Sells.**

Commissioner.

5-ARB-10

Mr. Oscar H. Lipps,

Supervisor in Charge, Carlisle School.

FILED BY C. P. F.

MAY 11 1915

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Very truly yours,

*(Signed) Cato Sells.*

5-ARB-10

Commissioner.



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
UNITED STATES INDIAN SCHOOL  
CARLISLE, PA.

April 19, 1915.

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

FILED BY C. P. F.



My dear Mr. Sells:

Several weeks ago I wrote you a personal letter requesting to be advised whether or not you wanted me to remain at Carlisle another year. As yet I have received no reply to that inquiry.

While I do not wish this to be understood as urging you to appoint me superintendent at Carlisle, I do think it important that this school have a permanent head as soon as possible. As I have told you repeatedly, I am not anxious to remain at Carlisle. In fact if I were at liberty to select my own location and work in the Service, I should return to the Northwest to my old position. However, I am perfectly willing to do anything that may be considered for the best interests of the Service, or that may in any way contribute to the success of your administration.

You may wonder why I make the statement that it is important that a permanent head be appointed at Carlisle as soon as possible. Here are some of the reasons for my conclusions:

First: Any institution as large as Carlisle cannot

*May 10. Commissioned by J. H. ...*

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be conducted successfully without a fixed and permanent head. So many questions continually arise as to future policies and programs that a state of uncertainty is bound to creep in unless there is a man at the head, clothed with authority to make definite statements which he feels reasonably sure he will be able to carry out.

Second: I can observe a growing unrest among some of the employees and to some extent among the pupils, for the reason that they do not know just what to expect another year.

Mr. Griffiths has already resigned and leaves today to accept a position at a much better salary, and he informed me sometime ago that he had been offered this position but in view of the fact that it was uncertain as to what the policy would be another year and who would be in charge, he felt that it was better for him to leave while he had an opportunity of getting a position paying a better salary, although the work not being so congenial to him as school work. Mr. DeHuff was just in to see me this morning and he stated that he was considering resigning for a year and finishing his course at the Indiana State University. I do not know that the uncertain condition of affairs here are having any effect upon him, but I am not in position to go to him and assure him definitely of anything that might prove an attraction for him to remain at Carlisle. The same is true as to Mrs. Ewing, the head matron. She has repeatedly come to me for information as to whether or not I knew if I would be here another year or what the policy of the Office

would be with reference to the selection of a superintendent for the school. She feels that unless she should be properly supported that the discipline in large girls' quarters would soon go back to where it was when she came here, and she dreads taking any chances of losing out, not that she particularly desires the position but the thought of losing control over the girls gives her great concern.

You could not give me a more unpleasant task than to require me to remain at Carlisle permanently or one that would likely be much less attractive to me personally. There is a big task ahead of any man who undertakes to run this school as it should be run. It is so conspicuously in the lime-light and there are so many people of influence who have their eyes constantly on the school, some of whom seem prone to criticise, that to one who fully understands the situation, the position as head of this school is by no means an attractive one.

There appears to be a deep seated prejudice on the part of the Alumni and some of the students against the employment of Mr. Kelly as football coach, and I am expecting that, encouraged by these influences, our best football players will refuse to play on the team next year. In fact these students feel that they ousted Mr. Friedman and that they will cause the dismissal of any superintendent who does not run the school in accordance with their wishes. This feeling is confined largely to the members of the various athletic teams. They have been humored and coddled so long that some of them think they can

dictate to a great extent what the policy of the school should be, particularly in reference to all athletics.

If I remain at Carlisle another year, I propose to let them know once for all that I am running the school and that however desirable it may be to have a winning football team, I will not pay the price that has heretofore been paid for success along that line,- the price of subjecting myself to the humiliation of allowing a lot of big overgrown young men <sup>to take</sup> taking things into their own hands. They have even gone so far, indicating, at least to the disciplinarian, that the superintendent had no business to put anyone in the athletic building without their consent; or that the superintendent was going a little too far when he insisted on the boys at that building being present at inspection, etc. True, these are only little manifestations of the general attitude of those boys, but it shows the spirit that yet prevails among them. Now, these are not bad boys at all and I do not blame them so much for they have really been made favorites so long that they think when they are required to give up any of their former privileges that they are being imposed upon.

I propose to announce before the close of school this year that hereafter the building heretofore known as the athletic building will cease to be known as such; that it will be an annex to the large boys' quarters, and that it will be filled to its capacity with boys without regard to whether or not they are members of any athletic team, but boys will be given rooms in that building as reward for merit; also that hereafter the train-

ing tables will be conducted in the large dining room, as they are conducted in all other Indian schools, and that there will be no segregation of students into distinct classes where a few are coddled and pampered and fed on the fat of the land and excused from many of the routine duties required of other students. The past year I have tried the policy of reconstructing things gradually, especially as long as Mr. Warner was retained as coach. The situation cannot be controlled in that manner; The full step will have to be taken at one time, and whoever may be in charge of the school here will have to have the unqualified support of the Office.

I am telling you these things for the reason that I believe you ought to know them, in order that you may take such action as you may desire and think proper in order to place Carlisle school on a firm foundation.

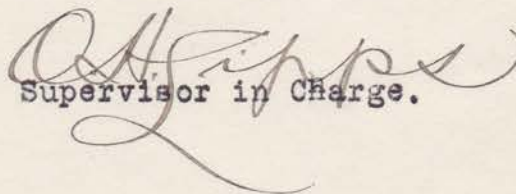
If you contemplate making a change in the head of the school, this should be done by July first, in order that the new man may have time in which to get things well in hand before the beginning of another school year. Generally speaking, things are in excellent condition. There is a very noticeable desire on the part of a large number of students to remain in school and continue their education. There appears to be absolute harmony among the employees, and on the whole, conditions are very encouraging. I am not afraid of having the school inspected by any fair minded man who knows school business, and I am sure that it will stand the test. Our methods and

policies are founded on correct pedagogical principles, and there is no question but what if they are faithfully and consistently followed, you will not have any occasion for feeling any disappointment with respect to the reorganization of the Carlisle School.

If you are not, however, in a position to name a superintendent for the school and think you will not be before the close of the present year, I would consider it a personal favor if you will advise me whether or not you wish me to remain in charge here another year. Kindly let me hear from you regarding this matter as soon as possible.

Very truly yours,

OHL:SR

  
Supervisor in Charge.



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
UNITED STATES INDIAN SCHOOL  
CARLISLE, PA.

April 16, 1915.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
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The Honorable  
Commissioner of Indian Affairs,  
Washington, D. C.

RECEIVED  
APR 17 1915  
PURCHASE DIVISION

Sir:

FILED BY G. P. F. *filed in status*

I transmit herewith the resignation of Mr. Frederick W. Griffiths, disciplinarian at the Carlisle Indian School at a salary of \$1500 per annum, effective May 24, 1915, at the expiration of his annual leave.

I regret exceedingly that Carlisle School is unable to retain Mr. Griffiths and that the Indian Service is to lose him. He is one of the most versatile and all-around competent men I have ever known in the Service. He possesses more good qualities and fewer weak ones than any man it has been my fortune to know in the Indian Service. His departure will be a distinct loss to Carlisle Indian School. However, under the circumstances, I can do nothing less than recommend the acceptance of his resignation, and that in case he should at any time apply for a position in the Indian Service from day school teacher to superintendent of one of the large reservations, that he be reinstated.

*ewp*

Mr. Griffiths returns to the Northwest where he has been elected superintendent of the Masonic Home for the State of Washington. This is the same position he held when he accepted

reinstatement in the Service about a year ago. The authorities of that Institution have been offering him every inducement to return and have greatly increased the salary, and under the circumstances, he feels it his duty as well as to his own personal welfare to return and take charge of that Institution. It is a new and growing Institution and has a future, and Mr. Griffiths cannot be expected to do otherwise than what he considers his duty and for his own personal welfare.

In this connection, I desire to state that the position of chief disciplinarian at the Carlisle School is a very difficult one, and hardly any man is able to endure the long hours, the nervous strain and vexing problems for any great length of time. The records of this Office show that during the past five years there have been six disciplinarians in charge of the large boys' quarters.

So far as I have been able to learn, both from observation and from what Mr. Griffiths and others have told me, the chief trouble has been due to the manner in which athletics have been conducted at the school for the past ten years, not so much that the boys, themselves, who are on the athletic teams are troublesome, but the system of segregating such boys and making a separate class of them, putting them in a separate building, luxuriously furnished and equipped, and to some extent, at least, free from many of the rules of the school which the other boys are required to observe. Since I took charge of the school only last year after the football season, it was impossible for me to

know by actual experience just what effect the manner in which athletics have been organized and managed at this school had upon the general discipline. On general principles, however, it was evident that the organization was altogether wrong. Yet I desired to observe the effects personally in order that I might determine just what would be the proper thing to do in regard to this situation. Accordingly I permitted the athletic building to be conducted last year along the same lines that it had been conducted in previous years, except that whenever a boy's general conduct was not satisfactory, he was taken out of the athletic building and given a room in the large boys' quarters and deprived of the privileges of the athletic quarters.

Whoever may be in charge of this institution another year should by all means discontinue the use of the separate building for the athletic teams. The present athletic building should be simply an annex to the large boys' quarters, and boys should be assigned to rooms in that building as a reward of merit and without regard as to whether or not they are members of any athletic team. The rooms in this building are large, splendidly furnished with hot and cold running water in each room, polished hard wood floors, large wardrobes, etc. It has been the custom for only one boy to occupy a room. At least two boys should be in each room and in some rooms three could easily be quartered. This would give room for fifty or sixty boys, which would make a good sized troop. The training table should no longer be conducted in the athletic building, but should be conducted in the large dining hall as is done at all



other large Indian schools.

→ This is a matter that the Office should take official notice of and direct the superintendent or official in charge of this school to carry out the suggestions herein contained. I have gone through this experience and I gave it a year's trial, and without prejudice, my conclusions are that an Indian boarding school cannot be conducted as a university or a college even, and that university and college methods are wholly foreign and antagonistic to the best interests of a boarding school composed of elementary and grammar grade students. Carlisle should no longer try to ape the big colleges and universities. The man who succeeds me at Carlisle, unless the Office takes this matter in hand, will likely not see the matter in its true light until he has a year's experience. This matter should not go on as it has for another year. It may mean that Carlisle will not have such a good football team another year, but it can hardly make a poorer record than it made last year, and now is the time to settle once for all the question of the management of athletics at the Carlisle school.

If the success of football depends upon the price we have been paying for it, it is not worth the price. Carlisle should make its reputation on its ability to turn out men and women of character and efficiency, and its opportunities, its courses of instruction, etc., should be <sup>the</sup> attraction and not athletics per se. We are giving a good deal of attention to athletics in a general way and to physical training, and the idea during the past year

has been to encourage athletics for the mass rather than for the few who are able to make extraordinary records along this line. In the end this is not <sup>only</sup> going to prove popular among the students, but will be the means of developing more and better athletics. It is a slow process but no one will question the soundness of the plan.

I refer to these matters in connection with submitting Mr. Griffiths' resignation, for the reason that they are so closely connected with the discipline of the school, and I should like for the Office to take official notice of my remarks and suggestions.

Mr. Griffiths being a man of unusual qualifications, I placed him in charge of the shops and the general outside industries of the school. At my request the salary of the disciplinarian was increased from \$1200 to \$1500 per annum on this account. It is not at all likely that we will be able to get another man who can do this work satisfactorily in connection with the work of chief disciplinarian. I, therefore, recommend that the salary of disciplinarian at the Carlisle school be reduced from \$1500 to \$1200 per annum, and that Mr. Frank J. <sup>ref made in status</sup> Gehringer, assistant disciplinarian at \$900 per annum, be promoted to the position of disciplinarian at \$1200 per annum. Mr. Gehringer is regarded as one of the most competent disciplinarians in the Indian Service. He has had years of experience and while he has only been at Carlisle for a few months, his work here has been very satisfactory, and I believe it will be better

to promote him to the position of disciplinarian rather than bring in a new man for that position. This change should take effect at the expiration of Mr. Griffiths' leave, May 25, 1915.

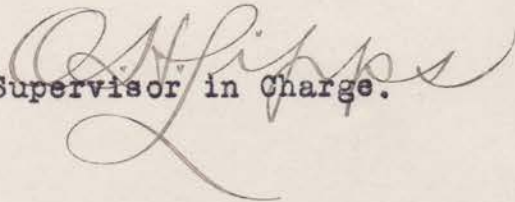
This will leave the position of assistant disciplinarian at \$900 per annum vacant. I have no one in mind at the present time for this position, but I have detailed one of the male teachers to assist Mr. Gehringer in the large boys' quarters temporarily, and I should like to have a little time to select a good man for this position. He must be a single man, preferably an Indian, if a competent one can be found for the position. He should live in the large boys' quarters on the second floor, where he will be in close touch with the boys.

A little later I shall make some recommendation with regard to the outside work and the supervision of the shops. Mr. Dietz, now carried as Indian Assistant but who is in fact teacher of mechanical drawing at \$540 per annum, informs me that he has accepted the position of football coach at the Washington State College, Pullman, Washington, and my plan is to recommend that the position of director of mechanical arts be created and a man appointed to that position who is competent to teach mechanical drawing and shop mathematics and also have general supervision of the shops and the outside work connected with them, such as repairs to buildings, etc. As yet I have not been able to see my way clear to pay the salary that will be required to get a competent man for this position, although \$300 will be saved in reducing the position of disciplinarian from \$1500 to \$1200

per annum, and when Mr. Dietz leaves, his position at \$540 per annum will not be required and this will give us \$840 to apply on the new position proposed, and by making some other little re-adjustment, I believe we will be able to find a way out without materially increasing our present total for salaries. This is a matter that I will take up with the Office at a later date, as there will be no urgent need of this position until the beginning of the next school year.

Very respectfully,

OHL:SR

  
Supervisor in Charge.



Education-  
Schools  
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A V S

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
UNITED STATES INDIAN SCHOOL

CARLISLE, PA.

Rules suggested.

April 15, 1915.



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

FILED BY C. P. F.

Sir:

I am in receipt of Office letter dated April 14th, enclosing therewith a letter from Mr. Dennison Wheelock, together with four suggestions for rules to be enforced at the Carlisle Indian School. The Office desires my report and recommendations in the matter.

These are practically the same suggestions made to me on several occasions by General Pratt. They embody the plan which was adopted at the beginning of this school thirty-five years ago, and carried out consistently for twenty-five years, or until the time General Pratt left the school. However, for the past ten years the school has been conducted on a different plan. Major Mercer, who succeeded General Pratt and who was also a regular army officer on the active list, discontinued the regular guard mount, but detailed older boys as night watchmen. This method continued until I took charge of the school last year when two regular night watchmen were employed, and the students were discontinued as night guards. This was done for the reason that it was found that students did not feel the responsibility and would show favoritism to their friends and as a result many students were out of their rooms

*Each*

at night.

My chief objection to Rule 1, suggested by Mr. Wheelock, is that this plan if followed out under the army regulations would mean 24 boys out of school and away from work each day. I have had army experience myself and know what the army regulations are in this respect. The rule in the army is for the guards to be on duty twenty-four hours, after which they are relieved from all duty for a like period.

Rule 2, as stated by Mr. Wheelock, is not practiced even in the army. The officers of the companies and troops in the regular army are clothed with certain arbitrary authority, which they exercise as occasion demands and only for serious offenses are court-martials convened. The articles of war provide certain punishments for minor offenses, which do not require court-martial. It would be absurd to convene a court-martial every time a pupil happened to be absent from school without permission or from other duty. If this were enforced literally there would be a court-martial sitting daily.

Rule 3 in all essential respects is now enforced at this school, except that no attempt is made to confine the boys to the immediate school premises, but they are allowed to take walks in the immediate vicinity of the school without permission, but are not allowed to go down town without permission.

As to Rule 4, this is a physical impossibility. It requires at least from two to three hours to make a careful inspection of all dormitories by the superintendent. This is done

the last Saturday of each month. Sunday morning is the most strenuous morning of the week. Students must do up their work in the dining room and dormitories and get ready for Sunday School by nine o'clock. The Sunday morning inspection is conducted by <sup>the</sup> disciplinarians and matrons with a detail of teachers, who are appointed on an inspection committee. They are divided into three groups, a group for each building. This inspection is necessarily made in haste, in order to get through in time for the pupils to leave the school for Church and Sunday School in town.

Rule 5 is consistently practiced at this school. In fact, we have a physical director especially employed for this purpose and a regular program is followed, which provides that every student in school must attend classes in physical culture. By way of remark, I might state that Mr. Wheelock's son, Edmund, is one of the boys who consistently objects to this physical culture work. However, his father does not uphold him in any of his wishes to shirk any duties imposed upon him at this school.

I realize fully that the discipline of the large boys at this school is a very serious problem. When I took charge of the school little more than a year ago, the discipline was equally bad in the girls' building, but in that building conditions are almost ideal at the present time, and I must add that they are greatly improved in the large boys' quarters.

In my opinion, the whole trouble with the discipline at Carlisle is due to the manner in which athletics have been

conducted for the past ten years. When a special building was set aside for the athletic boys, where they were relieved from the routine duties required of other students and led to think that they were not subject to the same disciplinary rules as other students, there began to grow up a feeling that they owned the building and that the school authorities had no right to dictate as to who should reside in the building or what rules should govern it. This must be broken up another year. My plan is to make what is now the athletic building an annex to the large boys' quarters and put about 50 boys in that building, without regard as to whether they are members of any of the athletic teams, but select such pupils as are ambitious and who have good records. At present there is only one boy in a large room in that building; there are about twenty-five available rooms, and by putting two boys in a room the building will accommodate 50 boys. This will make one good sized troop, which will be organized just as any other troop in the school, and will be under the same disciplinary measures as the other troops. The training table next season should be conducted in the large dining room and not in the athletic building. There has been great extravagance practiced in the conduct of the training tables in the athletic building. In fact, that has been nothing more than a hotel where money has been expended lavishly in equipping and in providing sumptuous meals for a favored few. This system would ruin the discipline of any school and it must be broken up, and if I remain in charge of



Carlisle, I shall expect the Office to support me fully in this matter.

The Office should remember that General Pratt governed this school in an arbitrary manner, and in saying this, I do not mean to criticise General Pratt. The school was, no doubt, better off for having been ruled in that arbitrary way; but neither myself nor any other person could now govern this school in the arbitrary way that it was governed under General Pratt. The methods he used in inflicting punishment for offenses would not be supported now by public sentiment,- such as making a boy carry a log for hours at a time, or severe whipping, or punishing a pupil by requiring him to parade up and down the walks with a placard on his back reading "I am a thief." These and many other similar methods were resorted to, so I am reliably informed.

It should also be remembered that conditions among the Indians in the past ten or fifteen years have greatly changed. We are now educating the second and third generation of Indians. Formerly all students who came to Carlisle were poor, and they had been accustomed to practically none of what we call the comforts of life. Very few students in those days had ever been in school before they came to Carlisle. They were in most cases entirely ignorant of white man's ways and were naturally timid when they realized they were so far from home and from their people. It is entirely different now. Practically all of the students who are now at Carlisle have attended school

before coming here. Many of them have attended public schools and their homes and surroundings are quite different now from what they were ten or fifteen years ago.

Many of our students are wealthy. We have one boy here seventeen years of age whose income, I was told by his guardian, is \$200 per day. Many others have comfortable bank accounts and are accustomed to having not only the necessities but many of the luxuries of life, so that today we find the Indian youth differently trained and living under conditions entirely different from those under which their parents were reared, and the same arbitrary methods which were practical ten or fifteen years ago can no longer successfully be followed.

I agree that stricter discipline must be enforced with respect to the large boys at the Carlisle school, but to say that this must be done through military measures, I am not ready to confess. Military discipline is always by sheer force. It is a question whether we develop the best there is in the character of people through such methods. I have tried during the past year to attack the problem in a different way and from a different view point. My aim has been to develop character and responsibility by appealing to the better natures and to the racial pride of the Indian boy and girl. Whatever improvement has been made at Carlisle during the past year has been made on these principles. True, it is a slower method and requires greater patience, but the question is whether or not in the long run this is not the more desirable method.

We do not have this strict military discipline referred to in Mr. Wheelock's suggestions at any of our other large Indian schools and never have had. I do not believe any unprejudiced person will say that Carlisle has turned out Indian boys and girls of stronger character, of higher ideals, or that they have made a greater success as a class than students from Haskell, Chilocco, Phoenix, Riverside, and the other large Indian schools. If the other schools can be successfully conducted without resorting to drastic military regulations to enforce discipline, why cannot Carlisle be conducted successfully without such measures?

These are questions that naturally arise in the mind of any one who makes a close survey of the matter. True, I believe the other schools have been more particular in selecting their student-body than has Carlisle. For several years past, Carlisle appears to have been the dumping ground for all the reservations in the west. The general idea prevailing throughout the various reservations has been that if a boy or girl could not be controlled in the other schools or on the reservation, they should be sent to Carlisle. Now if Carlisle is to be conducted as a reform school, I will admit that the strict military discipline should be adopted and enforced. In order to carry out such a plan successfully, there should be a competent military officer of the regular army detailed to this school as commandant to have full charge of the discipline of the boys under the general direction of the superintendent. Either that or an army officer should be placed in full charge of

the school as superintendent with power to enforce strict military discipline.

One great trouble at Carlisle is that there are too many people who, either directly or indirectly, want to dictate or suggest how the school should be conducted. There is entirely too much maudlin sentiment on the part of the good people whose intentions are above question, but whose efforts in many cases have the opposite effect intended. Frequently such expressions are heard on the school grounds from friends of the Indian, who take an active interest in their welfare; as this: "Ain't they the dearest things?" "I think they are awfully nice." "Isn't it a shame that the Indian has been so badly treated?" "I would just love to do something for them," and numerous other similar expressions.

In my opinion the Indian is suffering more from his friends than he is from his enemies, in so far as the making of real manhood and womanhood and self-reliant citizens is concerned. People are continually wanting to do more for them. Only last year, I had to make it very plain that I did not approve of philanthropically disposed people making presents to our students, who did not need any assistance. In one case that I now recall, a lady desired to present one of our girls, one of the wealthiest girls in the school, with a gown. The girl did not need the gown and if she did she had probably more money than the proposed donor with which to purchase it. I flatly refused to allow the girl to accept the present, and I have consistently adhered to

this policy throughout. If Carlisle has any serious handicaps, in my opinion, it is its environment and atmosphere. In this connection, I desire to call attention to an editorial in the last Chilocco Indian School Journal.

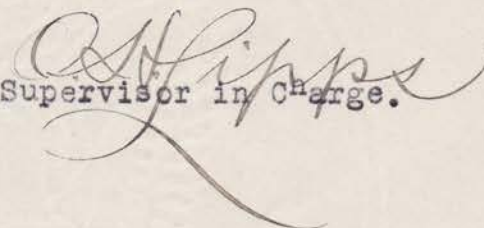
Carlisle has many advantages and can offer many opportunities to Indian boys and girls who are ambitious to prepare themselves for useful lives. On the other hand, it has the disadvantages referred to. If the Carlisle school fails to rise to its opportunity and should it fall into further decay and prove at last a failure, in my opinion, it will be due rather to its friends than to those who are out of sympathy with it. Instead of doing more for our students, we should do less for them and require them to do more for themselves. There is no school in the Service that spends so much money for its students by way of giving them entertainment, diversion, and special opportunities, and it seems to me that the time has come when we should eliminate from the school all those who have fairly good opportunities at home for securing an education, especially those who are more white than Indian, and we should make a greater effort to extend the opportunities of Carlisle to the poor and less fortunate class of Indians. During the past year I have had to refuse admission to a number of worthy students throughout the western states, particularly in the far southwest, because of the fact that we did not have funds to provide transportation for them, the funds having been used to pay the transportation of students who are in fairly good

circumstances, and in many cases who have public school advantages near their homes.

While I appreciate the interest the Carlisle Alumni takes in the school, still as long as I am in charge here, I shall resent any dictation or outside interference. I accept Mr. Wheelock's suggestions in a spirit in which I am sure they were given. I consider him a man of good judgment, and I feel sure that he has given these suggestions in the right spirit. However, I do not think it wise to encourage the Alumni to dictate or even suggest what the policy of this institution should be or how it should be conducted.

I shall be glad to have the Office make any suggestions regarding the matters herein referred to that it may think proper and practicable. On the whole, I believe we have made some headway at Carlisle during the past year. I am satisfied that conditions are improved and in many respects they are all that could be desired. There is still room for improvement, however, and it will require great patience, consistency, and persistency, to bring the school up to that high standard which the Indian race and all true friends of the Indian have a right to demand.

Very respectfully,

  
Supervisor in Charge.

OHL:SR

DENNISON WHEELOCK  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW  
WEST DE PERE, WIS.

IN REFERENCE TO

*Personal*

April 5, 1915.

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

FILED BY C. P. F.

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
APR 8 1915  
40444

My Dear Sir:-

Since returning from Washington last winter, I have been unusually occupied with trial of cases and other matters and I have had no time to make my suggestions in writing which I proposed to make in reference to the discipline at Carlisle.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
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In years gone by, the one thing that made Carlisle more successful than other Indian Schools in turning out successful men and women, was ~~entirely due to~~ the strict discipline which was maintained there. Practically every minute of the pupil's life at that institution was duly accounted for. The organization of the companies of pupils were so systematized as to inter-lace and dovetail into all the activities of the school, both academic and industrial; ~~in~~ even the speaking of Indian was prohibited and successfully enforced. Every movement of the child out of the ordinary of school routine was kept tract of and duly reported. Punishments were proposed by the pupils themselves and inflicted by themselves under the supervision of Superintendent, disciplinarian

*6  
Each*

or matron. If Carlisle is to continue a successful institution, it cannot do so by virtue of its high sounding academic scheme without having an equally effective discipline. In fact it is my notion that unless discipline of the strictest kind is maintained at that school, it would be better for the Indian race were it discontinued.

I enclose herewith five suggestions for rules which should be made and enforced. They are not what they ought to be in view of conditions.

Very respectfully,

DW/EC

*Dennis Whulok*



SUGGESTIONS FOR RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE  
GOVERNMENT OF THE PUPILS OF THE CARLISLE  
SCHOOL.

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1. A Guard shall be detailed consisting of one sergeant and one corporal and ten privates, whose duty it shall be to guard the school premises from six o'clock in the evening until relieved by another guard detailed, the following morning. The sergeant of the guard shall post his men and require each to cover a certain beat in accordance with the usual practice and regulations at military posts. Guard-mount will ordinarily be immediately after the breakfast hour.

2. No pupil shall be punished for any infraction of the rules of the school or other mis-conduct excepting upon the sentence of a courts-martial composed of the pupil officers of the battalions duly convened by the disciplinarian or matron for that purpose. The proceedings of such court-martial shall be reviewed by the Superintendent and the punishment inflicted only after the Superintendent shall have approved of the same. This rule shall not be applicable to offenses which call for mere reprimand. It shall be the duty of every employee when an offense has been committed by a pupil, to report the same to the disciplinarian or matron immediately.

3. No pupil shall be permitted to leave the school premises without a written pass. Such pass shall show the day and the hour it was issued, to whom, and for how long. It shall be the duty of the pupil before the expiration of the period to which it shall be limited, to return the pass to the officer issueing the same. Every pupil who fails to return the pass within the time limited, shall be denied the privilege of receiving another pass for two weeks thereafter. This rule shall not apply to pupils attending school in town or who

are detailed regularly to duty off the school premises.

4. Every Sunday morning the Superintendent shall personally make an inspection of every room where pupils are quartered, accompanied by the employees in charge of each building, and the school physician and such other officers of the school as he may select. During such inspection every pupil must stand at the foot of his or her bed. The Superintendent will note the condition of the building as to cleanliness, the clothing of the pupils and the appearance of each pupil and to give such corrections in reference to what he may discover in such inspection as may be necessary. This inspection must not be perfunctory, but must be done for the purpose of placing the school in a better state on account of such inspection.

5. The physical direction of the gymnasium shall provide a course in physical exercises for each pupil of the school, calculated to promote good health. With the assistance of the school physician, all the boys must be measured and examined as to their physical development and health at least once in three months and a careful record kept thereof. For the girls the matron and nurse will perform this duty.

Education-  
Schools  
40444-15  
A V S

Rules Suggested.

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APR 14 1915

Mr. Dennison Wheelock,  
Attorney at Law,  
West De Pere, Wisconsin.

FILED BY C. P. F.

Sir:

The Office has your letter of April 5, 1915,  
addressed to the Commissioner, inclosing four sugges-  
tions for rules to be enforced at Carlisle Indian  
School.

You are advised that the Office will be glad to  
give your suggestions careful consideration.

Very truly yours,

*(Signed) E. B. Meritt*

Assistant Commissioner.

4-HJS-10.

INITIALING COPY - FOR FILE.

Education-  
Schools  
40444-15  
A V S

Rules Suggested.

\* ⚡  
APR 14 1915

FILED BY C. P. F.

Mr. Oscar H. Lipps,

Supervisor in Charge, Carlisle School.

My dear Mr. Lipps:

There is herewith inclosed a letter from Mr. Dennison Wheelock, together with four suggestions for rules to be enforced at the Carlisle Indian School.

This matter is referred to you for such recommendations as you may care to make. Please return the papers to the Office with your report.

Very truly yours,

*(Signed) E. B. Meritt*

Assistant Commissioner.

4-HJS-10.

INITIALING COPY - FOR FILE.



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

UNITED STATES INDIAN SCHOOL

CARLISLE, PA. March 8, 1915.



FILED BY C. P. F.

My dear Mr. Sells:

I am writing to ask what your plans are for Carlisle for another year. Do you want me to remain here? I am not particularly anxious to do so, but will if it is your desire. I believe the work here another year will be easier than it has been during the past year; if I thought it would not be I would ask to be relieved.

If it is your intention to make a change the new superintendent should take charge July first, at the close of the quarter and at the beginning of the new fiscal year. A change should not be made during the school year. Also, if you should decide to appoint a man who has had no previous experience in the Indian service I consider it highly important that the selection be made as soon as possible and the man detailed to service in the field for at least three months, where he would learn first hand the needs of Indian boys and girls. We are planning our new courses of study with particular reference to the needs of Indian boys and girls and the man who is to put these courses into effect should know what these needs are.

It is not very satisfactory working under uncertainties, and besides the lease on my home expires in June, and if I am not going to remain at Carlisle I should like to know it as soon as possible in order that I may notify my tenant that I will want possession about July first. You probably know that my salary here is not as large as that paid my predecessor although I have a larger bond. If you should decide to appoint me superintendent of Carlisle don't you think the salary should be made at least \$3,000?

Kindly let me hear from you.

Very truly yours,

*O. H. Lipps*  
Supervisor in Charge.

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