

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.

Cruel whipping of Julia Hardin by Muscial Director, Claude M. Stauffer; whipping of four student boys in the lock-up by David H. Dickey, Outing Agent; Cruel treatment by Disciplinarian Wallace Denny, striking boys with his fist; insubordination to Inspector Linnen by Musical Director, Claude M. Stauffer.

It came to my knowledge that a young lady pupil at said school by the name of Julia Hardin, eighteen years of age, had been whipped by Bandmaster Claude M. Stauffer. I called this young lady to the office and took her sworn statement with relation to same, which I herewith enclose for your information and mark "Exhibit B-1."

Briefly stated, this Julia Hardin is a member of the Pottawatomi Tribe, about three-fourths white blood. She is eighteen years of age and a bright, intelligent, good girl. Prior to coming to the Carlisle Indian School she had attended the Sacred Heart Convent near Shawnee, Oklahoma. She is an orphan and her conduct at said school has been exceptionally good. Her teachers and every one with whom she has come in contact speak highly of her. It appears that she refused to go on an outing

in the country during the summer of 1913, for her stated reason that she did not have proper clothing and did not have any trunk or suitcase in which to carry her things. Because of her refusal to go, the matron reported the matter to Superintendent Friedman, who sent over Bandmaster Stauffer and he tried to induce the girl to go on the outing. She steadfastly refused, when said Stauffer returned to the office and reported the matter to Superintendent Friedman and said to Superintendent Friedman: "What she needs is a good straightening out. I think she should have a spanking." Superintendent Friedman said to him: "Why don't you give it to her." Stauffer said: "I will give it to her if you say so." Superintendent Friedman said: "Go ahead." Then, Bandmaster Stauffer went back and talked to Julia Hardin, struck her in the face with his hand, and got a slab, or board, which Julia Hardin said was about four inches wide and two and one-half feet long, and struck her over the head, shoulders and back, after he had thrown her on the floor; and she says that he struck her as many as forty or fifty times; that she was held by the matron and was on the floor while he was whipping her; also, that he spanked her with his hand before he got the stick to whip her with. She also says he threw her on

the floor several times.

It appears that subsequently the Principal, John Whitwell, was called in and by kindness he induced Julia Hardin to do as was requested by the matron. She finally did go on an outing in the country after she had been put in the lock-up at the school, and worked for Mr. and Mrs. Crawford in Merchantville, New Jersey, for \$6 a month; working in their kitchen, doing their cooking, dish-washing, and washing of clothing, etc., for a period of three months, paying her railroad expenses one way.

In this connection I desire to state that a white girl who performed a like service would probably have received \$5 or \$6 a week instead of \$6 a month.

Your attention is invited to the affidavit of Julia Hardin, "Exhibit B-1," and also to her sworn statement given before the Joint Commission, which will be found at page No. 229.

I then called Claude M. Stauffer, Bandmaster, to the office and took his statement; but prior thereto I put him under oath so that the testimony which he gave was under oath. Subsequently, he refused to sign the same and tried to substitute another statement which is attached to his affidavit and which I herewith enclose

and mark "Exhibit C-1." I respectfully invite your attention to same as said affidavit gives his statement, under oath, of what actually occurred when he whipped this young lady. He admits telling Superintendent Friedman that she needed a spanking and that Superintendent Friedman instructed him to give her one. He admits smacking her over the mouth, spanking her, and paddling her with a stick.

The day following the giving of this testimony, under oath before me, by said Claude M. Stauffer, I called him into the office to sign this affidavit, after his statement had been put in typewriting. He refused to sign it and handed me a two-page typewritten copy of a statement which he said he desired to substitute. Knowing, as I did, that the Joint Congressional Committee was to be in Carlisle within a day or two thereafter, and not caring whether he signed the affidavit or not as I would have him brought before said committee to testify, I told him that if he did not choose to sign the statement he had made before me under oath that he was excused, to which Mr. Stauffer replied: "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." I

again stated to him: "I told you that you were éxcused." Mr. Stauffer then got up and said: "You can't bluff anybody around here. We know you. We are onto your game. Furthermore, you are no gentleman; you are no gentleman, do you hear that?" - making these remarks in a very loud and angry tone of voice, to which I made no reply.

Mr. Will H. Miller, Financial Clerk, was present in the room and heard this conversation and this insubordination on the part of said Claude M. Stauffer. His affidavit with relation to this matter is enclosed herewith for your information and marked "Exhibit D-1."

Subsequently, I called the Principal, Mr. John Whitwell, to the office and interrogated him with relation to the statement which Stauffer desired to insert in his affidavit, which was, in effect, that he (Whitwell) had pulled Julia Hardin up from the floor, saying that she did not have half enough of a whipping and threatened to give her more, himself, and ordered her detention in the lock-up over night.

These statements made by Claude M. Stauffer, Mr. Whitwell states under oath, are false. Mr. Whitwell's affidavit, which I enclose herewith and mark "Exhibit E-1" also gives his version of the whipping of this young lady, to which your attention is invited.

Said Claude M. Stauffer also appeared before the Joint Congressional Committee and gave testimony, under oath, which is shown on Page 587, et al., in relation to this matter. Your special attention is invited to this sworn statement of Mr. Stauffer wherein he states under oath that he administered this corporal punishment to Julia Hardin under Superintendent Friedman's instructions; that the statements he made in the affidavit which he gave to me were true. He also admits making offensive statements to Inspector Linnen; admits slapping Julia Hardin across the mouth, pushing her over on her knees, spanking her with his hand and striking her with a stick and slapping her in the face, from a sense of duty; and when he requested instructions from Superintendent Friedman about spanking this young lady, Superintendent Friedman told him to go ahead and do it.

I also desire to draw attention to the evidence of Miss Rose Lyons, as given on pages 128 and 129, Joint Commission, showing how Mr. Stauffer procured a mandolin from a girl pupil and sold same at a profit.

I hereby charge said Claude M. Stauffer, Musical Director, with insubordination by his having made insulting, ungentlemanly and offensive remarks to me, in my

presence, without cause or justification, exhibiting extreme anger and a very insulting disposition. I further charge that this occurred while he was attempting to substitute a statement in lieu of the one which he had made under oath before me, which statement he desired to substitute contained statements as to one John Whitwell, Principal, which, said Whitwell states under oath, are untrue.

See also the sworn testimony of Principal John Whitwell before the Joint Commission, page 194 et al.

By reason of his conduct in the whipping of this young lady, his general attitude at said school, and his insubordination toward his superior officer, I have the honor to recommend, and request, that his services be permanently dispensed with.

In this connection, with relation to the whipping of this young lady, Superintendent Friedman directed same without just cause and in violation of the expressed wish of the Department prohibiting corporal punishment.

David H. Dickey, Outing Agent of said Carlisle Indian School, inflicted corporal punishment on four Indian boy students, named Thomas Necklace; Charles Belcourt; Robert Nash, and Charles Williams, ranging in age from seventeen to twenty-three or twenty-four years; that

he whipped them in the jail on the grounds at Carlisle, while he was acting as disciplinarian during the winter of 1913-1914. He whipped these boys with a trunk strap, after having made them stoop over in a reclining position, holding their hands over a stationary wash-bowl, giving them in the neighborhood of fifty lashes, or strikes, apiece. During this whipping there were present, besides Mr. David H. Dickey, who administered the punishment, Coach Warner, Bandmaster Stauffer, John M. Rudy, and Mr. Dietz.

It appears that Coach Warner and Bandmaster Stauffer were present in the jail when this whipping was administered to see that it was properly done, and it appears that Coach Warner commanded the boys to put their hands over the wash-bowl and bend down to receive the punishment.

So, again, it appears that Bandmaster Stauffer was lending his presence and support in the whipping of four young men students in the jail at said institution, and Coach Warner was also lending his presence and support, and compelling the boys to stoop over so that they could be properly threshed.

This affidavit of Mr. David H. Dickey I mark
"Exhibit F-1."

I have the honor to recommend that Outing Agent, David H. Dickey receive a reprimand and be instructed to inflict no further corporal punishment on the students of said Carlisle Indian School.

Assistant Disciplinarian, Wallace Denny, who has charge of the smaller boys' dormitory and who is a Chippewa Indian from the Oneida, Wisconsin, Reservation, has on occasions struck some of the boy pupils with his fist and knocked one boy down a stairway, cut one over the eye with his ring by striking him in the face. My judgment is that he should receive a reprimand and be instructed not to strike the students with his fist.

The testimony of some of the pupils, particularly that of Lewis Braun, at page 63, Vol. 1, Joint Commission Testimony, complains about Disciplinarian Denny striking the boys with his fist.

at the school at Carlisle February 2, 1912.

Ethel Williams is eighteen years of age and from the Oneida Reservation, N.F.D. No. 5, Syracuse, New York. She arrived at said Carlisle school in November, 1912.

These children were charged with felonies by S.E. McKean, Disciplinarian at said school, on September

Commitment of students to the county jail at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, for trivial offenses, and in some cases having them sentenced unjustly and in violation of law.

Some of the pupils, both boys and girls, have on several occasions been confined in the county jail of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, at Carlisle.

I desire to draw your particular attention to the case of Paul Jones and Ethel Williams, who during the month of September, 1913, were placed in the said county jail and remained there for a period of seventy days.

Paul Jones is about twenty years of age. He is from the Umatilla Reservation in Oregon, and arrived at the school at Carlisle February 1, 1912.

Ethel Williams is eighteen years of age and from the Onondaga Reservation, R.F.D. No. 5, Syracuse, New York. She arrived at said Carlisle school in November, 1912.

These children were charged with fornication by E.E. McKean, Disciplinary at said school, on September

20, 1913, who swore to such a complaint before a justice of the peace, under instructions from Superintendent Friedman. These children were then removed from the jail on the schools grounds at Carlisle to the Cumberland County Jail, Carlisle, and placed in charge of the sheriff, Mr. Walters. Paul Jones was brought to the county jail in Carlisle from the school with no coat or vest.

An indictment under said charge was prepared by the district attorney, but was never signed by him. These children were never brought into court, but were induced by the district attorney to enter pleas of guilty in the county jail, as I am reliably informed by disciplinarian E.E. McKean. They were induced to enter pleas of guilty, so Mr. McKean says, in order that they might commence serving their sentences right away, and thereby be enabled to get out of jail earlier.

The judge, in his own handwriting, put this statement on the back of each of these unsigned indictments:

"And now 23d of September, 1913, the sentence of the court is that defendant shall pay the cost of prosecution and to suffer imprisonment for 60 days and remain committed in the county jail until this sentence is complied with.

By the court.

W. F. Sanders,
P.J."

I have the original court papers in these cases in my possession and herewith file true copies thereof for your information, which four papers I attach together and mark as one exhibit, being "Exhibit C-1," and respectfully invite your particular attention to same.

The laws of the State of Pennsylvania provide that the crime of fornication is a misdemeanor and not a felony, punishable by a fine and not imprisonment; therefore, the sentence inflicted upon these pupils was without warrant or justification in law and indirect violation of the statute of the State of Pennsylvania.

Furthermore, Paul Jones was brought to said jail handcuffed, like a criminal, after he had been held in the school jail for three days. He was brought there without a coat or vest and remained in said jail for a period of seventy days, without any change of clothing whatever and without having been visited by any person from the Carlisle Indian School. He was turned in among a lot of hardened criminals, negroes, and jail-birds, in a filthy, unsanitary jail that is alive with vermin, and made to associate with these criminals for a period of seventy days.

The girl, Ethel Williams, fared better, because of the fact that the sheriff's wife, Mrs. Walters, appears to have had a kind heart and took Ethel into her house and let her assist her in doing the house work, so that she was not compelled to remain among the criminals in the jail very much of the time. After the sixty days' term had expired these children were compelled to remain from seven to ten days longer in said jail.

I enclose herewith three pictures taken in said Carlisle jail on November 27, 1913; one being a picture of Paul Jones; one of Ethel Williams, and one taken of a group of the persons in said county jail at that time. These three pictures I attach together and mark as one exhibit, being "Exhibit H-1."

After being taken out of jail, these pupils were sent home.

There are numerous other instances where pupils of the Carlisle Indian School have been incarcerated in the county jail at Carlisle, Pennsylvania. On one occasion Principal John Whitwell took a boy pupil from the school, down town and had him arrested, under instructions from Superintendent Friedman, and charged

him with petit larceny for stealing pies from the bakery. The boy was kept in the county jail for thirty days, as he now remembers.

Another case that came under my observation was that of Charles Kelsey, a Winnebago Indian boy, about twenty-three years of age. He is a bright, capable, good boy generally, but about the time of my arrival he procured some whiskey from some boot-legger in Carlisle and became under the influence of it, and thereafter had an altercation with Disciplinarian E.E. McKean, in which he struck McKean over the head with a skate, cutting him quite badly. Said Charles Kelsey was placed in the jail on the grounds and the next day removed to the county jail at Carlisle and a warrant of complaint sworn against him by Disciplinarian McKean, at the request of Superintendent Friedman, charging him with assault.

I visited this boy in the county jail and found him to be very penitent for his act which he had committed while under the influence of liquor; found that he had no bad feeling toward Disciplinarian McKean, and was very anxious to get out of jail; said he would apologize publicly before the whole school, sign a pledge, and give his word of honor not to touch another drop of

liquor. I felt that this boy was sincere and truly penitent, and believing it might be the turning point in his life for good to give him another chance, I requested that Disciplinarian McKean withdraw his charge and return the boy to the school and let him apologize publicly before the student body and give him another chance. To this request, Disciplinarian McKean was heartily in accord and bore no ill will toward the student, knowing that the whole matter had been occasioned by reason of his having been under the influence of liquor.

This student was returned to school, did publicly apologize, and I feel that his conduct henceforth will be exemplary, and that this will be the making of this boy; while, if he had been compelled to serve a sentence and expelled, as was the expressed wish of Superintendent Friedman, no good would have resulted to him.

There have been numerous cases where pupils have been incarcerated in said county jail for trivial offenses, when such cases should have been taken care of by the Superintendent at the school and the pupils should have been properly disciplined there. The

jail at the school is sanitary, heated by steam, lighted by electricity, clean, provided with running water and all conveniences, with concrete floors, and in every respect a much more desirable place to confine and discipline students than is the county jail, which is extremely filthy, unsanitary, filled with vermin, and the association of these students with hardened criminal and negroes in a filthy, dirty jail, is anything but good and elevating, and, in my judgment, should not be resorted to except in extreme cases.

Again, it appears that in other instances where boys at the school have gotten drunk and where they have broken into the dormitories in the girls' building and have debauched them, that no such severe punishment was inflicted or meted out to them, thus showing that no justice has been shown in these cases; that a boy would be thrown into the county jail, made to serve a sentence of thirty days and expelled from school, for stealing pies when he was hungry and ill-fed at said school, and then they would minimize the offenses of boys who met girls improperly and debauched them.

I might here add that this is one of the injustices that has caused the student body to rebel; they felt

that some of their members, leaders of the boys and girls, were expelled or sent home unjustly because they had criticized the school or taken a leading part in getting up petitions to have said school investigated, while others, guilty of these serious offenses, went unpunished.

In consideration of the foregoing, I believe that Superintendent Moses Friedman has been guilty of gross injustice to members of the student body by having them placed in the county jail and made to associate with criminals and in some cases in direct violation of law and the statutes of the State, and I believe that Judge Sanders, who rendered such unjust and unwarranted sentence against Paul Jones and Ethel Williams, in violation of the statutes of his State, is wholly unfit to be dignified with the position of Judge.

THE DINING ROOM

Lack of sufficient food for the pupils; lack of necessary dishes - knives, spoons, cups, etc.; lack of cleanliness in the kitchen; complaint of the student body, generally, that they do not have sufficient quantity of food, etc.

Shortly after my arrival at Carlisle Indian School, I visited the dining room and investigated conditions there. Subsequently, during my stay at the Carlisle Indian School I visited the dining room as many as fifteen times while the pupils were eating their meals. On my first few visits I noticed that there was a lack of sufficient food for the students. Many of them complained to me that they did not get enough to eat. This complaint was made to me at various times by as many as four hundred pupils of said student body. I made it a point to go from table to table in the dining room to look over conditions and talk with the pupils. The complaint was general that they did not have sufficient food - until I had made two or three visits to said dining room, when they commenced telling me that they were now getting more to eat.

In the first instance, the students complained of not having enough bread. One plate of bread, containing from ten to fourteen slices, would be placed on each table which was occupied by ten pupils. A second helping, or plate of bread, was not furnished, but the one plate of bread would have to suffice; consequently, many pupils got but one slice of bread. They held up their plates and called in vain for the second helping of bread. The complaint was general among the students that they did not have sufficient bread to eat.

The students were given one helping of bread, a little oatmeal which amounted to $\frac{5}{8}$ of an ounce per pupil, served without milk or sugar; a cup of weak coffee (two pounds to the 100 ration) of an inferior grade, which was colored with a little milk and in which a small but insufficient quantity of sugar was placed. For breakfast, generally beef was served which was cooked by steam in a large kettle. For dinner, generally bread and gravy, prunes, water, and sometimes a little meat. For supper, tea, gravy, bread. This was practically the ration served at the time of my arrival, except that pupils would be given an insufficient quantity of syrup twice a

week, ginger bread once a week, and pie on Sunday.

Shortly after my arrival they commenced baking more bread and serving more bread to the pupils, so that they could get a second helping. They also furnished them with some rice or beans. Potatoes were served twice a week, generally on Wednesdays and Sundays; butter once a week. When syrup was served twice a week, one little pitcher of same would be placed on each table for ten persons. There was just about enough syrup to supply five or six of the pupils and the balance went without. There were practically no vegetables served; no milk or eggs; butter once a week; no cookies or doughnuts.

The pupils began getting more to eat after my arrival, and hundreds of them stated to me that they were so glad that I came because they were getting more food. On many of the dining room tables, when I first arrived, there were no spoons. On many tables I noticed a lack of four to six knives out of ten places set; five or six cups for ten pupils to drink out of; some of the pupils would have to wait until their next neighbor at the table got through using his knife so that they could borrow same to cut their meat; many times two pupils were drinking out of the same cup. Napkins appear to have been furnished

once or twice a week, but were seldom used by the pupils, and no attempt was made to teach them table manners. Hundreds of the students told me that many, many times they had gone away from the table hungry and that they had been compelled to go to restaurants down town and to purchase from the bakery wagons with the little change they had, pies, cookies, doughnuts and other food, because they were hungry.

Shortly after my arrival and first visits to the dining room, when the students got through their meals and left the dining room, there would not be a scrap of anything left to eat on the tables and many went away hungry, so they informed me. In this connection I desire to refer to the testimony of fourteen of the pupils of said student body who testified before said Joint Commission, as embraced on pages 26 to 163 of the Hearings before the Joint Commission, "Exhibit A," and particularly to the testimony of Alvis Martin contained on page 57, et al. These pupils represented the student body in their complaints.

But six acres at said school are used as a school garden, and the vegetables raised therein are mostly for summer use, green stuff furnished to the tables in the summer time when the majority of the pupils are absent.

About 1,000 bushels of potatoes were raised at said school for the present fiscal year, and by the middle of winter there were no vegetables for use at said school to supplement and assist in the regular ration furnished. Instead of having six acres in the garden, they should have from 60 to 100 acres; and instead of raising 1,000 bushels of potatoes, raise 10,000 or 12,000 bushels; 8,000 or 10,000 heads of cabbage; several thousand bushels of beets, carrots, rutabagas, onions, turnips, and other vegetables that will keep for winter use. This would help out the ration greatly.

The dairy herd should be increased so that the pupils could have milk to drink occasionally and have butter oftener than once a week; likewise, the raising of poultry should be encouraged so that some eggs could be supplied to the pupils.

Many pigs are raised at said school, and since October, 1913, ninety-seven hogs from said school have been sold and the proceeds deposited in Class 4 funds, instead of these pupils getting some of the pork to eat and having the benefit of the lard for cooking purposes, making doughnuts, etc. The moneys derived from the sale of these hogs are not used for the table.

There is no fruit raised at said Carlisle Indian School; no instructions given to the pupils in horticulture; no small fruits or apples which could and should have been raised, have ever been provided for said pupils; to say nothing of the teaching and instructions which would be thus afforded.

I am firmly convinced that the ration furnished by the Indian Office is insufficient to cover the needs of this school at the present time, because there are no fruit or vegetables, milk, butter, eggs, pork, or lard to assist in said Government rations. The pupils of this school are generally grown-up men and women, who are healthy, vigorous and active in their work and play, and require fully as much, or more, of a ration, than does the ordinary person.

The former ration of 110 pounds of flour for 100 rations has been reduced to 90 pounds. The beef allowance has been cut down from 110 to 85 pounds per ration, and the ration, as a whole, is insufficient. There is not enough tea, coffee, or sugar allowed for 100 rations.

I noticed that no soup was served to the pupils in the dining room, and observing the vast number of bones from which some meat was being cut for hash, I wondered what was becoming of the soup-stock, there

being quite a large amount of meat left on the bones, which I learned was being thrown away. This soup-stock was not being used because of the lack of soup bowls and a great deal of nourishment was being wasted which the pupils would be very glad to have.

At times during the serving of meals, there is no man-disciplinarian in the dining room.

The Assistant Cook, Mrs. Sadie A. Richey, only receives \$360 a year. She is a good, hard-working woman; admitted that the pupils complained often that they did not have enough to eat, were not getting enough bread; she believes that improvements could and should be made in the cooking; that it should be better and more cleanly; that the kettles are not kept clean; that the boys in the kitchen are not taught cleanliness, etc.

This assistant cook should receive an increase in salary, and I have the honor to so recommend.

The daily ration for pupils amounts to:

4/5 Oz. of rolled oats, with no milk or sugar,
17/20 Lbs. Meat,
9/10 " Flour,
1 Pt. Syrup for 12 pupils,
2 Lbs. Coffee for 100,
1/7 Lbs. Onions,
3/4 Lbs. Potatoes,
1/2 Oz. Butter.

When it is considered that they do not even get all of this ration and only get potatoes twice a week, butter once a week, syrup twice a week, onions occasionally, with occasionally some beans, rice, dried apples, and without any vegetables to supplement this ration, it can readily be seen that same is not satisfactory.

During the training season the athletic boys have a separate cook, separate tables, plenty of good food to eat, which is served in the dining room with the other boys, and is a further cause for complaint by the many students who are not receiving such good fare.

I am firmly convinced that in order to have a happy, contented, well-disciplined lot of pupils, they must be better fed and not go away from the table hungry and disgruntled and not be compelled to use their scant means in the purchase of food, or have a school of this character charged with not properly feeding the students, as could now be very properly charged.

The large kettles, or stewpots, in which most of the cooking is done in the kitchen, were covered with grease and dirt, and other parts of said kitchen were lacking in cleanliness. I called the attention of the cook

to this matter and had these pots and kettles and the kitchen scoured and cleaned and put in order.

I also drew the attention of the dining room matron, Miss Susan Zeamer, to the lack of sufficient cups, knives, spoons and dishes, and had her make requisition for the proper number. I also condemned and had carried from the dining room, quite a large number of large porcelain pitchers which were cracked and chipped and were unsightly and unsanitary, and had them replaced.

Mrs. Zeamer admitted that the children often complained that they did not get enough to eat; that they complained they did not get enough bread many times; that they did not have enough fruit; that the gravy did not reach, and that they did not get enough meat. She stated that she went to Mr. Kensler, the quartermaster, for cups, spoons, knives, forks, etc., but that he would not give her enough. She said that she believed that was the cause of bad discipline in the dining room; that many times some of the large boys got up and went out to a store to get their meals. She said the pupils did not even have eggs on Easter Sunday for the past two years; that they never got any eggs,

cookies or doughnuts; no ham or bacon. She complains that they need more and better dishes and a better dishwasher. She says the table linen is changed twice a week; there are not enough napkins to go around, and she admitted that the pupils were getting more to eat after my arrival; that they bought lots of food from the bakery because they were hungry.

The Superintendent, Moses Friedman, rarely ever visited said dining room to acquaint himself with these conditions, and his absolute neglect in this connection is inexcusable and indefensible. This is but another instance of his lack of interest in the welfare of the student body; lack of humanity when these poor students were clamoring for bread and enough to eat.

I have the honor to recommend that the rations for this school be increased sufficiently to properly feed these pupils until such ration may be supplemented with vegetables raised from the farm and garden, as should have heretofore been done.

I also recommend that the dairy herd be increased so that the pupils may have milk occasionally and butter oftener than once a week; also that the poultry be in-

creased so that the pupils may have eggs occasionally; and that instead of selling the pigs fattened at said school, at least half of same be used on the tables for the benefit of the pupils, as well as the lard used for cooking purposes.

I visited all of the dormitories and made a careful inspection of every room and bed in said dormitories.

These dormitory buildings are cut up into small rooms in which there are three or four single beds, occupied by three and four students. These are old single beds, without any springs, but instead iron slats. Over the iron slats were placed mattresses, the majority of which had been in use three to six years and were worn down so they were about an inch in thickness and hard almost as the floor. These mattresses placed over the iron slats made a very hard bed, indeed, and there was great necessity for doubling up on these old mattresses or putting new mattresses over the old ones; or entirely condemning the old ones. I had with me a number of old mattresses condemned and replaced with eighty new ones from the commissary, being all the mattresses which

were on hand. The necessity for 250 to
500 new mattresses to fix up these beds.

DORMITORIES

Lack of proper mattresses, towels, etc.; boys break-
ing in girls' dormitories; lack of proper night watchmen,
etc.

I visited all of the dormitories and made a careful inspection of every room and bed in said dormitories.

These dormitory buildings are cut up into small rooms in which there are three or four single beds, occupied by three and four students. These are old single beds, without any bedsprings, but instead iron slats. Over the iron slats were placed mattresses, the majority of which had been in use three to six years and were worn down so they were about an inch in thickness and hard almost as the floor. These mattresses placed over the iron slats made a very hard bed, indeed, and there was great necessity for doubling up on these old mattresses or putting new mattresses over the old ones; or entirely condemning the old ones. I had quite a number of old mattresses condemned and replaced with eighty new ones from the commissary, being all the mattresses which

were on hand. There is a great necessity for 250 to 350 new mattresses to fix up these beds.

In a few instances, complaint was made by some of the pupils that they did not have sufficient blankets or covering. The bed linen is changed, one sheet a week; one new sheet being furnished and the top sheet being placed on the bottom for the second week; one change of pillowslips a week, and the pupils have been furnished with one towel a week, which had to suffice for their bathing as well as other use. This, in the face of the fact that there are a large number of bath towels in the Quartermaster's Department which could have been had by making proper requisition.

I respectfully submit that one towel a week is not sufficient for these pupils and that there should be a complete change of bed linen once a week at least.

Some of the rooms in the dormitory buildings were kept none too neat or clean. This was especially true in the girls' dormitory building.

I desire to call particular attention to the lack of proper fire escapes on the girls' dormitory building. While there is an opening or place fixed to slide down on poles on the porches from the third to the second stories, there is no opportunity of escape from the second

floor of said building, except by the stairways, which in case of fire would become congested and undoubtedly a large loss of life occur. I believe that special provision should be made to provide proper fire escapes for this building.

It may be that the reason this has not been done heretofore has been because of the opportunity it might afford the boys to enter the girls' dormitory building.

In this connection I desire to say that it is my best judgment that a couple of competent white men should be provided as night watchmen at said school; that this is one of the crying needs of said institution; that the lack of having had such proper watchmen on these grounds has been the cause of much immorality, lack of discipline, boys breaking into girls' dormitory, etc.

Heretofore, these grounds have been policed at night with a detail of the boy pupils. Such guards were changed two or three times each night and these student guards would allow their friends to go and come at their pleasure. Thus, it would be that when taps were sounded an inspection of the rooms might disclose that all of the boys had retired, but in ten minutes thereafter they

might be up and dressed and go down town in Carlisle, obtain whiskey, return to the grounds under the influence of liquor, bring liquor on the grounds, break into the girls' dormitories, and do things which could not obtain under a proper guard of night watchmen who would enforce strict discipline.

In the boys' dormitories I noticed the knobs off a great many of the doors, many of the rooms were untidy; the boys said they bathed whenever they saw fit; there was no one to enforce their bathing once a week or oftener; that they were furnished with one towel a week and one sheet changed on each bed. Some of the boys complained they did not have enough blankets.

In the small boys' dormitory, four boys generally occupied a room, and the stove to heat the water in the tank for bathing was too small to provide sufficient hot water for bathing purposes during the winter months.

I desire also to call attention to the fact that for the past two years none of the suits of clothing from the small boys' dormitory has been brought to the tailor shop or sewing room for cleaning or repairing. There was no one to see to the gathering up of this clothing or having it properly repaired, and I am reliably informed

that many good suits have been condemned and sold as old rags. This great waste in clothing should be stopped, and the pupils' clothing should be repaired and cleaned.

This lack of proper mattresses for the beds; lack of proper changes of bed linen, the use of one towel a week, lack of having the boys' suits cleaned and repaired, lack of proper fire escapes on the girls' dormitories, and the lack of proper night watchmen on the grounds, is but another instance of neglect and indifference on the part of Superintendent Friedman to look after the proper conduct and management of such school.

He had planted on the farm he was charge of, 45 acres of wheat; 25 acres of corn; 21 acres of oats; 14 acres of potatoes. The wheat raised, 273 bushels, was sold; the corn and oats were used, or are on hand; a little over 1,200 bushels of potatoes were raised, of which he is keeping 120 bushels for seed, leaving about 1,000 bushels for the school. He raised 195 chickens and has 70 on hand, having killed 160 for Christmas dinner. He worked four horses and four mules. He now has a detail of two boys in the morning and one in the afternoon. In the summer time he needs nine to twelve boys, especially at harvest time, but he is handicapped, he says, because

Agriculture, - or rather lack of agricultural training, dairying, gardening, poultry raising, horticulture, etc.

The Carlisle Indian School is supplied with two farms; one containing about 160 acres and the other about 110 acres; also a garden tract of six or seven acres.

William B. Gray, one of the farmers, has been employed at said school for about twenty years. Last year he had planted on the farm he has charge of, 48 acres of wheat; 28 acres of corn; 21 acres of oats; $9\frac{1}{2}$ acres of potatoes. The wheat raised, 973 bushels, was sold; the corn and oats were used, or are on hand; a little over 1,100 bushels of potatoes were raised, of which he is keeping 120 bushels for seed, leaving about 1,000 bushels for the school. He raised 195 chickens and has 90 on hand, having killed 160 for Christmas dinner. He worked four horses and four mules. He now has a detail of two boys in the morning and one in the afternoon. In the summer time he needs nine to twelve boys, especially at harvest time, but he is handicapped, he says, because

they do not send him enough boys. During the summer season he does not have enough boys detailed to properly do the work. The same boys are not generally sent long enough to learn anything. Usually he is sent boys who have been failures in the shops and they are sent out to work on the farm as a kind of punishment. He says there is not enough interest taken in farming; that it is a secondary consideration; that he could teach a large number of boys improved methods and instruct and help them if he had a proper detail, but they will not send them to him. He states that in October, 1913, an Indian boy by the name of Anthony Spottedhorse attacked him and he struck him with a club and broke his arm.

The other farm, containing about 110 acres, is in charge of Olive K. Ballard, who is a recent arrival, having only been in charge of said farm for about four months. He states that when he took charge of the farm all of the crops for the year 1913 had been harvested, excepting a few potatoes. On this farm the hogs are raised. At the present time there are 113 hogs and pigs, 51 of which are small pigs; 46 of them are shoats. Since October, 97 hogs have been sold. About four boys have been detailed to him each half day.

On said farm they have been raising corn, wheat,

alfalfa, timothy, and a few potatoes. Since he has been here he has never had any instructions from Superintendent Friedman. He was advised by Mr. Kensler, the Quartermaster, that he was running the farm and to do what he considered best and planned what he thought was best on the farm. There are about 150 tons of silo on the place. The dairyman lives on this farm, also.

Mr. W. J. Ryan is the dairyman. He came to said school in September, 1913, and claims that he was unjustly treated by Superintendent Friedman three days after he arrived and was reprimanded by him for not getting more milk from the cows. He states that he was not furnished with a sufficient detail of boys to do the work, and that the boys sent to him on detail were those sent for punishment and discipline. He complains that the boys have broken into the milk house and taken the cream and milk because proper locks have not been furnished to him.

February 4, 1914, dairyman W. J. Ryan addressed a letter to me detailing conditions and making complaint, and enclosing two dairy reports; one for the week ending August 27, and the other for the week ending September 3, 1909, said dairy reports showing that Superintendent Friedman had received milk and butter from the dairy.

This letter, with reports attached, I enclose for your information and mark "Exhibit I-1."

George Abrams is the florist, having been employed in said school for about fifteen months last past. He states he has about six acres in garden; works five and six boys each half day, could work more to a good advantage, but in the summer time when he wants them he cannot get them. They are all out working. He has to get girls to pick peas, beans, etc. He states he should have ten times as large a garden and raise much more for the winter months, such as cabbage, beets, turnips, carrots, and other vegetables; that all the vegetables raised are now gone. He states that a large garden would furnish instructions for a large number of boys, and that these boy pupils are needed here for gardening, farming and instructions as bad, or worse, than they are needed by the farmers where they go. He could use thirty to fifty here and give them instructions in gardening; he could also raise small fruits, apples, pears, strawberries, raspberries, etc. He says that in the summer months he does not have a sufficient detail of boys to do the work on the grounds in a proper manner.

Up to a few years ago there appears to have been a department at said school devoted to instruction along agricultural pursuits, but same appears to have been abandoned some two or three years ago, and no instructions are now given the boys as to agriculture. It is the opinion of the gardener, both farmers, and the dairyman that the boys detailed to the farms, gardens and dairy have been made to feel that they were being punished and disciplined; that a sufficient detail has not been given them to do their work in a proper manner, to say nothing of giving the boys proper instructions; that during the summer months when they need help, they do not have a sufficient detail of boys for even the crops which they have been raising, such as wheat, oats, corn, etc.

Intensified farming should be carried out and instructions along agricultural lines should be given the boy students, and they should be made to know and to feel that farming is an honorable employment. They should be taught that it is of first importance to them to understand agriculture along its various lines. I have the honor to recommend that such teaching be given.

Most of these boy students have allotments and farms at home and the majority of them will have to depend

on farming for a livelihood. Thus, they should be given instructions in agriculture, stock raising, dairying, gardening, etc., which has been almost wholly neglected at this school.

As heretofore stated, sixty to one hundred acres should be used for a garden, and at least fifty boys be given instructions and employment in such garden, and a large amount of vegetables be raised for the benefit of the school. Intensified farming and the raising of crops other than wheat, oats, corn, rye, etc., should be carried on on these farms and the better portions should be selected for the good gardening. Horticulture should be encouraged, fruit trees and small fruits set out, and the boys given instructions and encouragement along these lines, also. Same is true as to the dairymen. The herds should be increased and an interest created among the boy students in farming, gardening, dairying, stock raising, horticulture, poultry raising, etc.

Instead of these boys being sent out under the Outing System of Carlisle at a nominal wage, usually from twelve to fifteen dollars a month, they should be employed and instructed along agricultural lines and gardening at said school, when they have come there for that purpose.

These farmers who employ these outing students generally are not philanthropists and their whole idea is to get these boys to work for them because of the cheap wages paid them, which generally amounts to about one-half what they would have to pay a white man for the same work.

If these farms were divided up into five or ten acre tracts and a sufficient detail of boys put in charge of each small portion and they be encouraged by giving them one-third of the value of the crop raised, it would create an interest in agriculture and each detail would strive to outdo the other, which would result in good work and instructions in intensified farming, and the two-thirds which the school would obtain as the result of such work would undoubtedly greatly exceed the proceeds which have heretofore been obtained from said farm. At the same time it would encourage the students and give them something to work for. This method has been successfully employed elsewhere and could be here.

This lack of interest and almost absolute neglect on the part of Superintendent Moses Friedman along agricultural lines, dairying and stock raising, is but another illustration of his utter disregard of the proper teaching

of these pupils and shows his incapacity and failure to properly instruct these Indian pupils along proper lines.

In his annual reports he lays special stress on instructions which he gives to students in agriculture. He says they are given most practical and comprehensive training, etc., which is absolutely disproven by the statements of the farmers, gardeners, dairymen, and pupils themselves.