

Academic work; student body; principal of school;  
general conditions.

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The total number of pupils enrolled at said school is 816, of which number 492 are boys and 324 girls.

The number of outing pupils is 160, of which 73 are boys and 87 are girls. The number of deserters at present, - one boy; number on leave, 7, - 6 boys and 1 girl; number enrolled with less than one-half Indian blood, 133; number enrolled with less than one-fourth Indian blood, 13; number of graduates in attendance, 6 - being 4 boys and 2 girls; number of pupils who have attended public school prior to coming to Carlisle, 234; number of pupils who have public school facilities at home, 245; number of pupils who live over two miles from public schools, from the present list, 225.

Twelve of the eighteen boys and girls who will graduate next year with public school facilities at home, are:

Edward Morrin,  
 William Thayer,  
 Kenneth King,  
 Hiram Chase,  
 Arnold Wilkey,  
 Lilian Walker,  
 Minnie Charles,  
 Minnie O'Neill,  
 Bessie Gilland,  
 Nettie Kingsley,  
 Naomi Greenskey,  
 Eva Williams.

Fifteen of the eighteen boys and girls who will graduate this year have public school facilities at their homes.

Out of the thirteen pupils enrolled at said school who have less than one-fourth Indian blood, two have been authorized for enrollment by the Honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, as follows:

May Beck, Cherokee, 1/8 Indian Blood,  
 Addie Hoderman, Assiniboine, 1/8 Indian Blood.

These students whose names are listed below were transferred to Carlisle by agencies and school superintendents without any specific authority:

Oliver Gregory, 1/6	Chippewa	.....	1911
Colder Lamoreaux, 1/8	Sioux	.....	1911
Miguel Little, 1/8	Apache	.....	1910
Lewis Little, 1/8	Apache	.....	1910
Lewis Palin, 1/8	Flathead	.....	1910
Susie Lacy, 9/6	Chippewa	.....	1911
Anna Roulette, 1/8	Chippewa	.....	1907
John Bouchard, 1/8	Kootensi	.....	1911
Ella Cueller, 1/8	Shawnee	.....	1913
Anna Loren, 1/8	Mohawk	..N.Y.State....	1909

Delia Edwards, 1/8 Onondaga, N.Y.State, 1909

From the foregoing, it will appear that 245 of the present pupils enrolled at Carlisle have public school facilities at home and that there are at present 234 pupils in said school who have attended public schools prior to going to Carlisle. In many instances pupils enrolled there have been in attendance at public schools in towns and rural districts for several years. In a good many cases these pupils are the children of well to do mixed breeds, who have made their homes in towns and cities adjoining reservations, and in many instances their fathers are successful business men and ranchers, with public school facilities at their homes.

The question arises, why then should these pupils be taken from their homes where public school facilities are readily obtainable, and from parents who are well capable of caring for them, brought to Carlisle at an expense to the Government, and, in a large number of cases, farmed out under the Outing System to farmers and housewives and there given public school facilities for a period of seventy-five or one hundred days a year that are probably no better in the majority of instances than the pupils have at their homes?

In response to my request, the principal teacher, Mr. John Whitwell, furnished me with a list of students who have been expelled or dropped from the rolls, showing within a short period that twenty-two pupils have been expelled and quite a few others sent home or dropped from the rolls. This list shows that the records have been falsified in many instances. The report of Mr. John Whitwell shows how this was done. I enclose said data herewith for your information, which I mark "Exhibit J-1."

The number of pupils under fourteen years of age who are now enrolled at said school are eighteen, being thirteen girls and five boys.

Inspector McLaughlin's report on the Carlisle School, dated November 26, 1910, shows that ninety-one deserters were carried on the pupils' roll of said school and given credit for the full time and attendance, although they had been absent from the school for periods ranging from two months to as long as two and one-half years.

In Superintendent Friedman's letter, dated January 23, 1911, he states:

"We have aimed constantly, and by every possible effort, to keep our rolls clean and have them based on records."

He also stated in said letter:

"There are being dropped today the names of 101 students, including all deserters, which reduces our attendance to 943," etc.

In February, 1911, only about a month after this office had given instructions to Superintendent Friedman to drop deserters who had been absent from the school thirty days, Supervisor Charles F. Pierce made a careful examination of the attendance records of said school and found that 186 pupils who were marked as being "On leave," and "Runners" were carried on the attendance reports and given credit for full time and attendance, although they had been absent during periods ranging from a few months in length to as long as five years.

This report of Supervisor Pierce shows that credit was taken for approximately 22,000 days' attendance, not a single day of which had actually been earned. In other words, the attendance rolls have been padded to the amount of over 22,000 days.

The normal teacher, Mrs. Lydia Kaup, stated to me that the Superintendent had not encouraged the employees but had hindered the progress of the academic work. She stated that he did not use good judgment and that the scholars received no individual attention; that she had

over one hundred pupils in her schoolroom and could not do justice to them; that the pupils were not being treated fairly; that the discipline was poor and too lax, and not up to the standard of what it used to be; that no support had been received in the academic department; that the employees had no respect for the Superintendent and did not fear him; that athletic sports, receptions, dances, etc., interfere with the academic work and unfitted the pupils for such work.

Mrs. Kaup also gave testimony before the Joint Congressional Committee, which is contained on page 323, to which attention is invited.

Mrs. Emma C. Lovewell, teacher, stated to me that there was very much dissatisfaction among the pupils; that the discipline was very bad; that the employees were not encouraged, and that the academic work received no encouragement or support; that the pupils dislike the Superintendent very much; that his action in expelling Sylvia Moon and other pupils greatly angered the student body; that the Superintendent is unjust to employees and pupils. She stated that he had been insulting to her and abused her shamefully. She does not approve of putting the pupils in the county jail. She states that

many pupils have complained to her that they were hungry and did not get enough to eat; that there never was enough bread; that Superintendent Friedman had shown favoritism toward employees; that he had lost all prestige among the pupils and the best employees; that pupils afflicted with trachoma had been sent as outing pupils to various homes.

Mrs. Lovewell also testified before the Joint Commission. See her testimony at page 470.

Miss Hattie M. McDowell, teacher, stated to me that the employees of the school felt that Superintendent Friedman had not dealt justly with them or with the pupils; that he has not the welfare of the students at heart; that he has no interest in the school, pupils or employees; that he is just busy advertising himself and does nothing for the general good of the school. She stated that if it had not been for Principal Whitwell the school could not have stood up so long. The school and academic work is of secondary importance. Everything is done for show and to make a good appearance. The band, football, commencement exercises, and improvements of the buildings are the things which have received consideration and attention, and the essential things have

been neglected; total neglect in the agricultural department and gross misrepresentation in the catalogues and advertisements sent out by said school; that the pupils were all up in arms against the Superintendent; that they had complained to her repeatedly that they did not get enough to eat; that Principal Whitwell had been shamefully treated.

Miss McDowell also testified before the Joint Committee. See her testimony at page 477.

Mrs. Bertha D. Canfield, seamstress, who has been at said school for fourteen years and who is a good woman and good employee, says: "Conditions at this school are deplorable as to morality and discipline, the lowest now it has ever been;" that everything has been done to advertise the Superintendent and to beautify the grounds; that the failure of the Superintendent to cooperate with the former matron, Miss Gaither, resulted disastrously, in sacrificing the morals of the school and ruining the girls; that the Superintendent neglects the human side, the talking to pupils and leading them; that in less than a year sixteen girls have been expelled, generally for immorality; that the Superintendent has been unjust and has expelled pupils without cause, and named Sylvia Moon



as one. She states that he has not the love, respect or confidence of the pupils; that the Superintendent turned one Myrtle Sullivan loose in Harrisburg without any money or protection, a girl about eighteen years of age; that he tells employees to get out of his office if they do not like it; that he will not cooperate with them for the good of the school. She speaks of unjust treatment to Genevieve Evaux and Elizabeth Lavata. She believes the school should help the girls and pupils instead of sending them out to destruction; that she knows of one instance when the former matron, Miss Gaither, was ordered to the gymnasium, leaving the girls' quarters all alone, and that, as a result, two boys got in and spent the evening with the girls; that the Superintendent has sent out girls like Agnes Jacobs with the band boys, - an immoral girl who was unfit to represent the school; that girls have been ruined in going to pageants and visiting cities with the band and football team. She speaks of the lack of discipline at the hospital; that the conditions there were very deplorable; that one girl was ruined there; that the boys were protected, while the girls were not;

that the moral conditions of said school are very bad; lots of drinking; students almost in open rebellion, complaining that they do not get enough to eat; that if conditions are not rectified soon, something desperate will likely happen.

Mrs. Canfield states that she has detailed fifty-three girls in the morning and forty-one girls in the afternoon in her department and is doing a good work. She says that none of the suits in the small boys' dormitory have been mended for the past two years; that her department makes the white shirts, night-shirts, and underwear, which she believes should be purchased. Mrs. Canfield also gave testimony before the Joint Commission; see same at page 186.

Mary Yoos is an assistant seamstress; salary \$600 per annum. She has a detail of about fifteen girls in the morning and twelve girls in the afternoon. She states that the girls detailed to her are very apt and are making good progress. This seamstress has had no promotion in four years and is desirous of getting a transfer so that she may get more salary.

Mrs. Alice Hecknan, assistant seamstress, is filling a temporary position. She has charge of the mending

department, and about eighteen girls are detailed to her each half day. She, like the other employees, states that the Superintendent never talks to her, gives her any instructions, talks about the girls or their work, or takes any interest in them.

Miss Elizabeth Searight, an assistant seamstress, who is receiving \$400 per annum, has been at said school for twelve years and has received no promotion or increase in salary for the past five years. Her home is in the town of Carlisle. I have the honor to recommend that her salary be increased. She is a good, competent, faithful employee.

Roy L. Mann, teacher, says there is a great lack of discipline; that the discipline at the athletic building is bad; that there has been much unjust treatment of the boy students, speaks of one who was locked up for writing to his parents; that pupils are allowed to go out without guard passes; that there is lack of proper night watchmen; that the boy students are very bitter against the Superintendent, that they have hissed him and called him "Old Jew;" told him to get out when he was visiting the classrooms; says he is unjust to the boys; that the whole school is in an uprising and open rebellion.

Miss Margaret M. Sweeney, teacher, says that she has been treated by the Superintendent with extreme con-

tempt in her schoolroom in the presence of students; that the Superintendent has charged her with going away from the grounds without leave, which is untrue; failed to send her letter of explanation to the Commissioner, and sent in charges against her. She states that Bandmaster Stauffer is instrumental in making trouble at the school; that he has great influence with Superintendent Friedman, which is bad for the school; that the student body dislike the Superintendent very much; that he is unjust and unkind to the students and to certain employees; that he shows favoritism; that he was very unjust to the former matron, Miss Gaither; that morals are bad at the school; the students hiss the Superintendent; that a few weeks ago the students broke into the girls' quarters again; that the Superintendent has been very unjust to Principal Whitwell, who is a good, honest man, and has the respect of all the pupils of the school; that the boys at the school are getting desperate, something must be done; that if this continues for another month there must be an outbreak. "Your coming at this time is a Godsend."

Miss Sweeney also appeared before the Joint Commission and gave testimony. See same at page 492.

Miss Sweeney also made affidavit before me with relation to her taking leave at one time, wherein she claimed she was unjustly treated by Superintendent Friedman. I

transmit this affidavit for your information, and draw your attention to same, marking it "Exhibit K-1."

John Whitwell, Principal Teacher, states that all academic and industrial work is made subservient to athletics and football, and that the boys are taken out of the schoolroom and shops for this purpose; that the teachers have the girls but not many of the boys at times; that special privileges have been granted to the football players and that this is bad for the discipline of the school; that certain boys have been put on the students' roll just to play football; that there is no agricultural department now, it having been abolished; that the department of telegraphy has been abolished, also the harness-making department; that Coach Warner and Bandmaster Stauffer have been influencing the Superintendent; that additional salaries have been paid to Government employees out of the athletic fund; that debates are not encouraged or held with outside schools; that attention is given to training the body in athletics, but not the mind; that not all football players are bona fide students; that the training table in the dining room causes bad feeling; that partiality has been shown; that on one occasion an assistant quartermaster, named Stewart, a white man, was drunk on the grounds; that nothing was done to him; that

Gus Welsh and other football boys have been drunk without being disciplined or reprimanded; that there are no proper night watchmen at the school; that injustice is being done to the pupils and certain employees; that there is no interest taken on the part of Superintendent Friedman in the individual pupil; no human side; no efforts made to teach the boys trades; that the corporal punishment of the students is bad, as is also the placing of pupils in the county jail; that the boys are allowed to go down town without their uniforms on, and by reason of some of them being nearly white they can get liquor, without question; that certain of the school reports have been falsified; that there is lack of proper food and that the pupils complain of not getting enough to eat; that there is lack of interest in the schoolroom work; lack of interest in the employees, as well as the individual pupils; that a great injustice was done to a former matron, Miss Gaither; that corporal punishment should be abolished; that the outing system has been overdone and that pupils have been sent home unjustly, etc.; that the failure to give instructions to the boys in agriculture, farming, dairying, etc., is to be deplored; that the work

on the majority of the buildings constructed on the grounds has been done by outside mechanics and the training of the school boys, who should have received such instruction, has been neglected, etc. Mr. Whitwell also testified before the Joint Congressional Committee. See his testimony, pages 194 to 250, inclusive.

It is my best judgment that pupils who have the advantages of good public schools at home should not be enrolled at Carlisle or other boarding schools, but that the Indian pupils who do not have the advantages at home should be given such opportunity.

I am convinced that Mr. John Whitwell, Principal, is a good, honest, conscientious, efficient employee. He is loved by the pupils and has the respect and confidence of practically all of the employees. I believe it to be a fact that his influence at the school has been exceptionally good and that conditions are now much better there than they otherwise would have been if it had not been for his presence. He has the best interests of the student body and the school at heart. It is true that he was insubordinate in a slight degree to Superintendent Friedman, who aggravated him to such an extent, after months of persistent fault-finding and nagging,

that he lost his temper and called him a "dirty skunk."

I do not approve of insubordination or of this statement on the part of Mr. Whitwell, but, under all circumstances and conditions, I believe his offense should be condoned and excused, with a reprimand. I believe it to be in the best interests of the Carlisle School and the Government service that he be retained there and continue the good work in which he has been engaged, and I have the honor to so recommend.

Generally, I believe the teachers to be competent and painstaking, and with proper influence and encouragement will perform a good service. One exception I believe to be Miss Adelaide B. Reichel, teacher, who, I am advised, is flighty and frivolous, and whose influence at said school is not good.



INDUSTRIAL TRADES, SHOP WORK, ETC.

Carpenter: There are two carpenters at said school, Mr. H. Gardner and Mr. John A. Herr.

Mr. Gardner has been in the service at Carlisle for about thirty years. He states that instead of his taking charge of the buildings, with Mr. Herr, the other carpenter, and constructing them and working the Indian boys, outside carpenters have been employed on practically all of this work of the new buildings and all large repairs. He states that most all of the old buildings on the ground were constructed by him, viz., the office and other buildings; that the boys' instructions consist mostly of shop work, making furniture, sash doors, etc.; that the outside buildings are constructed largely by outsiders; that the discipline at the school is worse than it ever has been; a good deal of drinking among the boys; that the detail of boys is not sufficiently large and they have not been detailed for long enough periods for many of them to learn the trade; that the feeling among the boy pupils toward the Superintendent is very bad; that they have hooted him and called him names.

Carpenter John Herr states that he has been employed at the Carlisle School for about ten years; that he had charge of the carpentry work under Superintendents Pratt and Mercer, and now under Superintendent Friedman; that the detail of boys is now 41 -- 19 in the forenoon and 20 in the afternoon; out of that number, possibly eight or nine might stay and learn the trade. Generally, it takes three years to learn the trade, the boys only working a half day; many of them are sent out on details in the summer and some of the shop boys are put on the farms where they cannot get work at the trades, which is very wrong; that the boys should remain in the shops in the summer - that is when the building is being done; that the construction work on the new buildings has been largely done by outside men, such as carpenters, bricklayers, plumbers, etc.; that the athletic building was built entirely by contract;

"We carpenters, with the boys, do only the repair work and the little work. Thousands of dollars have been paid out for help, which work should have been done by the pupils here and they should have received that training. When we need the boys in the shops they are gone. In the winter we have them when we do not want them. Last summer we had only six boys on the detail, just when I needed them most and they should be given the advantages and instructions. In the shop we make all the furniture work, such as tables, etc. The Superintendent grants special privileges. We shop men have no benefits. Some of the employees here have house rent, heat and light furnished them. I have none or the other tradesmen have none. We have to pay rent, fuel and light. The percentage

of boys who learn the trade is very small, indeed. No interest on the part of the Superintendent seems to be manifested toward the individual students. The detail of the boys is made by the disciplinarian without regard to the boys and without keeping the same detail so that the boys can learn the trade.

Painter: Mr. C. H. Carns, the painter, has been employed at said school for thirteen years past. He has now a detail of twelve boys, each a half day. He states that the boys do not stay long enough generally to learn their trade. He has only three boys now, who have been with him for two years. They generally stay only one season, when a boy ought to stay three or four years to learn his trade, working only the half-day; that in the past <sup>6</sup> year<sub>^</sub>s they have not had more than six boys to learn the trade and to stick to it and work at it, out of the detail of over 180 boys; that they keep changing the details and putting the boys in other places, in the kitchen, on the night watch, on the farms, etc. No one can learn a trade the way the disciplinarian makes up the details of the boys without regard to their learning the trades; that Superintendent Friedman never talks with him as to the details, or discusses the trades for the boys or appears to take any interest in their welfare; that he has charge of the carriage painting, and uphol-

stery; that there is a great demand for good carriage and automobile painters, but these boys are being given no opportunity to learn the trade.

Tailor: W.M. Nonnast, whose salary is \$900 per annum, has been at said Carlisle Indian School for about twelve years. He is a good, competent tailor and interested in his work; says that during the winter months he has a detail of about fifteen boys, on an average of seven to nine each half day, and in the summer months he does not have half that many; sometimes during the summer months he only has one or two boys. As a rule, only three or four boys out of fifteen or twenty stay long enough to learn the trade; some boys are detailed to him only a few months; that certain boys have been detailed to him just a few months before they knew their school term had expired and they were to go home; in the summer months the boys detailed to his shop go on outing in the country and work on farm or attend to horses, wash dishes, wait on the table, etc.; just now he has a boy in the shop named Gilbert who has been at said school for three years; he is just detailed to him and has never been in a shop before and he will soon have to go home as his term expires; that the boys should stay at least three

years in the shop to learn the trade; that the work in the shop is making uniforms; never has enough boys to do the work.

"I could work now, at least, 40 boys - 20 or more in a shift. We are now getting coat-makers down town because we have not enough help in the shop. This work should be done here. We could also make the work for other schools. The boys should be encouraged and paid a little money during the summer months, rather than send them out on farms on outings. There is no repairing done on the clothes and there is at least one-fourth more clothing used there than is necessary. There seems to be no one to look after the clothing of the boys. Good clothing has been condemned and sold as rags. This great waste should be stopped.

Tinsmith Shop: Robert B. George is the tinner.

He has been employed at said school for about three years and receives only \$600 per annum; does not have quarters furnished on the grounds, but has to live down town and pay care fare, pay rent, fuel and light; he asks the Superintendent for quarters, but he tells him he does not have any for industrial trades, but when he entered the service he was of the opinion that quarters would be furnished him, with heat and light. He complains that some people who live on the grounds and are not Government employees are so provided (meaning Coach Warner). His

present detail consists of twelve large boys and four small boys - seven in the forenoon and nine in the afternoon; they change the detail of the boys too often; most of the boys who were in the shops last year are now on the farm; the large majority of them do not stay long enough to learn the trade; the boys should remain in the shop at least three years;

"I have no boys that have been here two years and have only two in the shop who worked here last year; the details are furnished by the disciplinarian and are changed too often. In a short time I suppose these boys will go into the country again. They do not stay and learn the trade and they do not have tools for each boy. I take pains in instructing the boys and explaining the use of the tools and all work to them. The boys have complained to me that they do not get enough to eat. They speak very badly of the Superintendent. They do not like him. They have no respect for him. I believe I should receive an increase in salary."

I am of the same opinion, that this tinner, Robert B. George should have his salary increased, and so recommend.

Carriage-maker: Mr. Martin L. Lau is the carriage-maker. He has been employed at said school for nine years and is receiving a salary of \$800 per annum. He states the Superintendent does not cooperate with the

employees; that he will not stand by what he says; that he tells you to do something and then before you can do it, changes his mind; is not fair and honorable with the employees; shows favoritism, especially towards Bandmaster Stauffer; that the Superintendent gives him no quarters on the ground but gives to persons in the Government employ house rent, heat and light (meaning Coach Warner); also increases the wages of his pets.

The discipline here at the school is much worse than formerly. I have a detail of nine boys in the forenoon and twelve in the afternoon. The boys generally do not stay long enough to learn the trade. They change the details and take them out to do outside work. The athletic boys won't work. Those who are detailed at the shops leave at half past three or four for track work. The percentage who stay in the shop to learn the trade is very small. Superintendent Friedman sent Dubries Skenendore, a good boy, away from the school. My brother has him down town now, employed, learning a trade. The students are all disgruntled as to the Superintendent. He does not treat them fairly or properly. They claim they do not get enough to eat, and that asking for the second helping does no good. A good Superintendent who will be in harmony and accord with the employees and pupils is what is needed.

Blacksmith: William C. Shambaugh, the blacksmith is a capable, competent workman, receiving \$800 per annum. He has thirteen boys detailed to him every half day. Generally but few of the boys remain long enough to learn the trade. The details are changed too often and are

made by the disciplinarian. The Superintendent takes no interest in the boys or in the details; or in their learning their trade. The boys complain of Superintendent Friedman; they say they do not get enough to eat; they are very much disgruntled; the athletic boys have a special cook and special table and food; this also makes other boys feel badly.

I am not given quarters on the ground in which to live, but the coach for football is, and is not a Government employee. Once when I took leave due me, the Superintendent took it out of my salary, and once he refused me leave to attend the funeral of my sister's child. When quarters were available here at the school, I asked for them but he would not give them to me. I think the following industrial teachers are entitled to quarters, heat and light, the same as other employees. These are the ones who do not have them: Mr. Lau, wagonmaker; Mr. Boltz, shoemaker; Mr. George, tinner; Mr. Carns, painter; Mr. Gardner, carpenter, and Wm. C. Shambaugh, blacksmith.

Mr. Kensler, the quartermaster, curses very much in the presence of the boys.

Bakery: Raymond Reneker is the baker. He is a competent man and bakes good bread. On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of each week he bakes about 1,000 loaves of bread. On Thursday and Friday, about 1,600 loaves each day; a total of about 6,200 loaves a week, which averages about five barrels of flour each day. Since about October he has had ten boys detailed to assist him, - five in



the forenoon and five in the afternoon. Some of the boys on his detail can do the baking. Mr. Kensler, the Quartermaster, told him he was short on flour.

I have made an increase in bread of about 15 loaves for each meal, or about 50 a day, since you came here. I did so at the request of the diningroom matron, Mrs. Zeamer, who told me that you had complained that the boys were not getting enough to eat. Quartermaster Kensler told me he could not get any satisfaction from the Superintendent; did not know what to do. Saturday I bake about 160 pies for Sunday dinner, - generally make them out of raisins, apples, peaches, etc. I have no eggs furnished for cakes on holidays, but very little lard and very little sugar.

This bakery was badly in need of a bread-room, which could be constructed by putting in shelving and a door. There is also need of six steel racks for proofing bread, which should be 2 ft. wide, 6 ft. long, 6 ft. high, with ten shelves on rollers. There was also great need of two trucks, each about 6 ft. long,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ft. wide, placed on rollers, to hold bread pans and for use in the bakery. There was also need of wash-bowls and a wash and dressing room, a place fixed for the boys and baker. I suggested to the Quartermaster that these repairs be promptly made, and the same were being done prior to my leaving the grounds.

This baker, Ramond Reneker, has a family, is a very competent baker and faithful employee, and he cannot well

live on his present salary of \$600 per annum. I recommend that the same be increased.

Shoemaker Shop: Mr. John Boltz is the shoemaker, and is a very faithful and competent employee. He has a detail of about nine boys each forenoon and afternoon. He has had some of these detailed for six or seven months for the past two years. The work in said shop consists mostly of repairing shoes, but he makes about two hundred pairs of new shoes a year. The harness shop has been abolished and he does what little harness repairing is needed. He states he could work a larger detail and make shoes which would be better for the pupils than those which are purchased; that this would afford instructions to a large number of pupils and be a saving to the Government; that his detail is made by the disciplinarian and no attention given by the Superintendent to the individual teaching of the boys; that his salary is \$660 per annum and he has had no increase since there, although he was promised it for doing extra harness-maker's work; he has heard the boys complain that they did not get enough to eat.

Masonry: Harry B. Lamason is the mason. His salary is \$750 per annum. He has detailed at times eighteen or twenty boys, and again has none. The details are changed so often that he cannot teach many of the boys the trade or give them instructions; says he could handle fifty boys; states that Superintendent Friedman takes no interest in the welfare of these boys or the trades; that the details are made by the disciplinarian, and no attention whatever is paid to the keeping of boys long enough to learn the trade; that the work in the cottages and school buildings is done by outside persons and paid for, when the pupils should have the benefit of such work.

Laundry: Miss Ella Albert is the laundress. She has been employed at said Carlisle Indian School for about sixteen years. She has two assistants, Mrs. Ida Boger and Mary Nixon, the latter a colored woman. She has a detail of about twenty girls each half day, and about five boys. She states that the discipline of the girls is good and that some complaints have been made as to the Superintendent.

The equipment of the laundry is good and the work in connection therewith is good. It is one of the best conducted institutions on the place.

Engineering: Harry F. Weber is the engineer. He has been employed at the Carlisle Indian School for about twenty-one years. His present compensation is \$1,100 per annum. He looks after the general repairs in plumbing, steam-fitting, boilers, laundry, machinery of all kinds, makes all repairs, looks after the electric lights, etc. He states that it is cheaper to purchase electric power than for them to make it; that the boiler capacity is now barely sufficient for heating all the buildings; all the power at said school is electric power; that his detail runs from nine to fourteen boys every half day; the detail made to him at times is not satisfactory. Two boys are detailed to fire at night. He states that at times it is hard to get material to make the necessary repairs; that Superintendent Friedman generally ignores him, passes him by and will not speak to him. The Superintendent takes no interest in the boys.

"I am instructing the boys all that I can. They generally give me the same detail and I have had some boys two and three years. The Superintendent never says anything or gives any instructions as to anything. I am supposed to smell it. The discipline of the school is very bad. It is better just now that you are here. The boys came home all hours of the night until you came. The boys dislike the Superintendent very much. I have never heard a boy say a good word of him. I believe Principal Whitwell is an honest and worthy man.

He has been persecuted by Mr. Friedman because he is supposed to have given information to Mr. Pearis. Athletics are given first consideration, and professional athletics are not good for the students. These athletic boys are unable to work, or won't. The school and industrial teaching is made a secondary consideration to athletics and football. In my judgment, instruction in gardening, dairying, school, academic and industrial work should come first."

Print Shop: Arthur G. Brown is the printer, and I must say in justice to him that he runs a very good institution. The printing office is exceptionally clean and neat and everything is in order. He has a detail of twenty boys in the forenoon and twenty-one boys in the afternoon at the present time. Fourteen of these boys have been in said printing office for two or three years, and twenty-five boys are new detail. The disciplinarian makes the details, but he insists that the same boys be detailed right along and he is generally supported in his wishes; says Superintendent Friedman seems to take very little interest in the work of the boys, except that he sent some as outing printers.

This printing office is one of the best conducted institutions in connection with said school. In connection with this printing office, I desire to draw your attention to the affidavit of the former printer, Mr. E.K. Miller, "Exhibit T." Mr. Miller is now occupying a

smaller position at Chilocco. In said affidavit Mr. Miller tells of seeing beer wagons deliver cases of beer at the houses or quarters of Mr. Nori, Chief Clerk; Mr. Claude M. Stauffer, Bandmaster, and Mr. Glenn S. Warner, Coach. He also tells of being present at Superintendent Friedman's house at an entertainment where liquor was served; that he does not consider Superintendent Friedman truthful or reliable; that he has practiced methods deceiving the public in issuing statements from the printing office; that he made printed statements which were false; that he made misrepresentations to the Postoffice Department in connection with the entry through the mails of the "Redman;" that he saw more drunkenness at Carlisle in one year than at Chilocco in seven years among the boy pupils; that he lived next door to Superintendent Friedman and that he and his wife would often hear Mr. and Mrs. Friedman quarreling, and that the language of Mr. Friedman was anything but that of a gentleman and was profane and obscene; that he has seen a lady guest of Mrs. Friedman smoking cigarettes on the front porch of the Superintendent's house; that Superintendent Friedman's method of securing complimentary newspaper notices was to write them up himself and send them in copy form to the newspapers, where they would be printed, and then reprinted

in the Carlisle papers and the "Redman" and credited to the other newspapers; that some of the matter which was thus sent out, he printed himself for Mr. Friedman; that this was a common practice of getting complimentary notices. He states that certain football boys were enrolled at said school for the specific purpose of playing football; that he was at Coach Warner's house, on the grounds, on one occasion when they served beer. He complains that there was lack of back-bone or discipline; insincerity of purpose; desire to see the students have a good time; absolute power in the hands of a man who had no connection with the service other than to make athletes (Coach Warner), a man with no interest in the moral welfare of the Indians, letting the non-essential, superficial side of life have the right of way, which brought about a condition that was deplorable and against which it was next to impossible to achieve character-building results. The athletic spirit was urged and allowed to predominate to such an extent that everything else seemed of a subordinate consideration. It was easy to imagine "Pop" Warner the real superintendent.

"I never knew of Coach Warner's orders being countermanded. His power after Mr. Leupp left the service was absolute. When it came to

members of my department joining the athletic teams or the boys going to practice at all hours, being away on trips, I had no voice in the matter. Social affairs were carried to the extreme. Expenditure of money by the students to dress and the cost of parties were beyond all good sense. Extravagance seemed to be encouraged. It was no uncommon thing for the boys of the athletic teams to be drunk and cause trouble. Thorpe was among them. Once I was told that the students had stolen liquor from the refrigerator on the porch of the residence of Superintendent Friedman and became drunk. This came from a young lady who worked there. Both the athletic director and the director of music seemed independent of other departments.

These industrial teachers all appeared before the Joint Committee and gave testimony, the pages of same being indexed. Your attention is respectfully invited to same.

From the above you will observe that it is the opinion of practically every one of the industrial teachers connected with said school that Superintendent Friedman paid no attention to the industries or to the welfare of the individual students or to their being taught trades; pays no attention to the details, allows them to be changed so often that only a very small percentage of the boys become proficient in any of the trades, and I respectfully submit that there is no justification for such neglect in the teaching of the boy pupils these important trades.



On Page 17 of the Annual Report of the Carlisle Indian School for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, appears the following:

"Carlisle Indian School lays special stress on instruction in agriculture. \*\*\*\*\* The instruction in agriculture is of the most practical character. Thorough instruction is given in the class room in nature study and the elements of agriculture." \*\*\*\*

Again, on page 21, of said annual report:

"The Indian boy and girl can obtain here such a knowledge of the useful industries, for which there is a demand in the section of the country in which he lives, as will enable him to earn a good living for himself and family." \*\*\*

"In all forms of constructive work, in building, construction, carpentry, plastering, blacksmithing, machine work, shoemaking, bricklaying, painting, the Indians have no difficulty in making good."

These writings of Superintendent Friedman would be very good indeed if they were but true.

The annual report of the Carlisle Indian School for the year ending June 30, 1912, at page 12, states, among other things:

"During the year, 976 were placed at work at their trades, and two of the girls were training as nurses."

Practically all of these pupils were working on farms as laborers, and the girls in kitchens, as hired help, as I am reliably informed.

## OUTING SYSTEM

The outing system if properly handled and carried out is undoubtedly beneficial to Indian students. In this connection, however, carefully selected homes to meet the requirements of each pupil should be considered, for the welfare of each individual pupil, as to his moral, religious, social and school training. Too frequently it has been the case that but little attention has been paid to this feature of the outing system, the idea seemingly having been to send out as many pupils as possible and make as good a showing as possible in the amount earned by the outing pupils. Force of numbers rather than carefully selected homes to meet the requirements of each individual pupil has been the case.

The girls who are sent on outing receive wages varying from \$5 to \$12 per month. A general average of \$7 or \$8 a month would be about what they receive, while the boys receive an average of about \$14 or \$15 per month.

Mrs. LaFlesche, the outing matron, states that the idea of Superintendent Friedman seems to be to make the number of outing pupils each year larger, rather than to take pains to procure proper homes for the pupils; that

Superintendent Friedman is constantly urging that pupils be sent out under the outing system; that the boys and girls are forced out to work on the farms and in the kitchens.

When the pupils go to the public schools under this outing system, they receive no salary. The pupils have to pay their railroad fare one way when they go on the outings. The moneys are all turned over to the Superintendent and they receive one-fourth of the salaries which they earn while in the country on outings; then they can use one-half of what is deposited and the balance is turned over to them when the period of their enrollment expires; many pupils who have been taken from their homes where they had public school facilities are forced into the country on this outing system to work for a mere pittance, and in many cases attend country public schools that are no better, or as good, as they left at home.

The patrons of this school who are anxious to employ these Indian boys and girls are, as a rule, not philanthropists. Their idea is to procure cheap labor on their farms and in their kitchens, and the fact is that these Indian pupils receive about one-half of what

they would have to pay white labor for performing the same service.

The majority of these pupils are sent to said school by their parents with the understanding that they are to receive academic and industrial training at the school, but instead of same, and being taught some trade, they are forced on these outings to work on farms and in kitchens, and in many cases attend public schools, when they might better be at home attending public schools.

Mrs. LaFlesche, the outing matron, says that conditions at the Carlisle Indian School are very bad as regards the discipline, morals, etc.; that the pupils, as a body, have no respect for Superintendent Friedman; that his influence with them is not good and not elevating; that they have jeered him and have called him names; have thrown shoes at him; that the food is bad and not sufficient; that many pupils have so complained; some pupils have been sent home, or expelled, for no just cause, and that in the best interests of the Indians and the Carlisle Indian School a new Superintendent is badly needed.

Mrs. LaFlesche is a highly educated, fine, cultured Indian woman, honest and competent, and she has the best interests of this school and the Indians at heart.

Mrs. LaFlesche testified before the Joint Commission and her testimony will be found on page 1, et al. Your attention is respectfully invited to same.

Miss L.M. Johnston is the girls' field agent. She has been employed at the Carlisle Indian School for seven years, and for the past one and one-half years has been acting as field agent. She states that last summer they had about 250 girls on the outing system; that at present there are 84 girls on outing. She states that these girls are employed as assistants and perform practically the same duties as a hired girl, - cooking, washing dishes, sweeping, making beds, etc.; that these girls generally receive from \$6 to \$10 a month, while white and negro girls, for the same service, receive generally \$5 a week; that many of the girls attend public schools for one hundred days each year, during which period they receive no pay; that they are in the country and in suburban homes; generally their conduct is very good; there is not much trouble with the girls that are out in the winter, but in the summer with a large number there is a good deal of trouble. She says the greatest trouble is from indifference, untruthfulness, imprudence, carelessness, etc.; that the girls generally are in good homes and that there is but little immorality now among them; she

has known of but one case this winter. She says the patrons are not philanthropists, and, with few exceptions, simply want cheap labor; that generally the influence of the patrons is good; that the pupils generally make good progress in the public schools; that the Government furnishes the pupils with their clothing while on these outings; that the girls and boys are persuaded to go on the outings by Superintendent Friedman and he urges her to send them out; the object being to have more wages and make a better showing. She believes the pupils should be influenced and taught here to do what is right and not be made to go into the country; that there is no domestic science taught on the grounds, no house instruction; that many of these pupils who go on the outings come from homes just as good as those in which they are placed and have just as good public schools at home.

David H. Dickey is the boys' outing agent, his present salary being \$900 per annum. I have heretofore in this report mentioned Mr. Dickey as having whipped four boys in the jail when Coach Warner, Bandmaster Stauffer, and others were present.

Mr. Dickey is out in the field most of the time

looking after the boys. In the summer he states he has about 400 boys out in the country, and mostly all working on farms; that probably not more than twenty or twenty-five are employed at trades and those who are so employed are principally helpers, blacksmiths, carpenters and painters; that he arranges for and places the boys in the homes and adjusts their troubles at the farms; looks after the runaways, etc.; that he generally tries to put boys with patrons of their own religion and tries to see that they are placed in good homes with good people. Mr. Dickey also states that he whipped two boys in the country at the request of the schoolteacher. He states that the discipline at the Carlisle Indian School is very bad; that the feeling of the students against Superintendent Friedman is very bitter; that the boys are rebellious; that the officers and boys are all in rebellion; that there is no head at the school; that the girls are very bitter against the matron, Miss Ridenour. He states that he had once been instructed by Superintendent Friedman to get evidence against John McGinness, a former Indian boy student at Carlisle, who had returned to Carlisle and obtained employment. He believes that some bad, outlaw boys are sent to said school.

It appears also to have been one of the rules of Superintendent Friedman to permit none of the students or graduates of the Carlisle Indian School to remain in the territory in the vicinity of Carlisle, the boundaries of which he arbitrarily fixed as his outing district. Students whose terms of enrollment had expired, or graduates or students who might have learned trades at the Carlisle Indian School, were prohibited from seeking employment or procuring situations within said outing district, and numerous instances were related to me where Indian pupils who were no longer students of the Carlisle Indian School had been forced out of their positions and made to leave the district, on the theory that their influence was bad on the outing students.

Also, these former students have been denied access to the grounds of the Carlisle Indian School by Superintendent Friedman.

One Sam Sonook, who has for the past eight years been employed in the Pennsylvania Railroad shops at Altoona, Pennsylvania, and who received his education at the Carlisle Indian School, was denied access to the grounds, and he told me that Superintendent Friedman had written to the foreman of the Pennsylvania Railway shops trying to have him dismissed from the service of



said Railroad Company, charging that he influenced pupils to run away from the Carlisle Indian School, which he strenuously denies. He speaks of the case of Francis Preanbaum, a student, who had run away from the Carlisle school and who came to him at Altoona and for whom he secured employment in the railway shops. This pupil was later arrested and returned to said school. Sonook says he was returned on the order of Coach Warner last fall because he was a football player. Subsequently, he again ran away from the said school and went to St. Louis, Missouri, where, on January 3, 1914, he was found in the railway yards with both legs cut off below the knees, and Sonook says this boy would be all right and at work in the Pennsylvania Railroad shops at Altoona today if he had been left alone.

Another case which I desire to bring to your particular attention is that of Montreville Yuda, a former pupil and graduate of the Carlisle Indian School, and who is now running a small store in Carlisle. After his graduation he returned home, up in Northern New York, but subsequently returned to Carlisle where he was acquainted, and obtained a job. He states that Superintendent Friedman made him lose job after job in Carlisle, put the police on him, and tried to have him put

in jail or run out of town.

Your attention is invited to his testimony before the Joint Commission, page 102, et al.

Another case is that of Morris Huff, whose five-year term at said Carlisle School expired in July, 1913. This boy is twenty years of age and is employed by some good people out in the country. He has been forced by the Superintendent to again sign up at the school against his earnest protest, and the money derived from his labor to go through the Superintendent's office.

This is no way for these Indian boy pupils to acquire independence and self-reliance.

Lewis Schweigman is a Sioux Indian boy from the Rosebud, South Dakota, Reservation, who completed his term at the Carlisle Indian School during the summer of 1913 and returned home. At the solicitation of Superintendent Friedman, who wrote him, he brought back some students from the reservation to the said school, and he was told by Mr. Friedman that he could take up the trade of sign-painting; instead, he was put to work as a janitor in the school building, and finally expelled, or sent home, without just cause.

This boy obtained employment as a painter at Grayson six miles from Carlisle, and he was fearful that he

would be disturbed by Superintendent Friedman in his position, and he appealed to me for protection. I told him to hold up his head like a man and go to work, and so long as he behaved himself, did not drink any liquor, and obeyed the laws of this country, no one would bother him. This boy is of age, good habits, a good, clean, bright, intelligent boy, has high ideals, is living with a good family as a member thereof, and working for the man.

This boy gave testimony before the Joint Commission. See his testimony at page 300. When he came to the Carlisle Indian School, at my request, to testify before said Joint Commission, he was ordered off the grounds by the disciplinarian under instructions from Superintendent Friedman.

Statements and complaints by other Carlisle Indian School employees.

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Mr. E. E. McKean, the Disciplinarian, states that conditions at said school are very bad, indeed; that the pupils have no respect for the Superintendent; they jeer him and call him names, and have thrown old shoes at him. He cannot maintain discipline under present conditions; that some of the boys are being put in the county jail unnecessarily and boys have been whipped wrongfully.

"I filed a complaint against Ethel Williams, Paul Jones and Charles Kelsey, who were put in the county jail at the request of Superintendent Friedman. This dirty, filthy jail is no place for these pupils. The association with criminals there is undoubtedly bad. I have received instructions heretofore from Superintendent Friedman to try to get evidence against Montreville Yuda, a former student of this school, to get him run out of town.

The only thing that will relieve conditions at this school is to have a good Superintendent placed in charge, or the school will go to the bad."

Disciplinarian McKean also testified before the Joint Commission. See his testimony at page 492.

Mrs. A. Dietz, Indian Art Teacher at said school, states that the general conditions there are very bad as to

discipline, morals and drinking; that many of the boys and girls have been unjustly treated; that Principal John Whitwell is a good, honest, faithful employee, who has the best interests of the school and the student body at heart; that a new Superintendent is needed in the best interests of said school.

Mrs. Dietz also testified before the Joint Commission. See her testimony at page 310.

Harvey K. Meyer, Clerk, salary \$1,260 per annum, who was transferred to said school from the Haskell Institute, and who is a competent, conscientious, faithful official, says:

"There is great lack of discipline at said school. The student body have no respect for the Superintendent who appears to take no real interest in their welfare. There have been many cases of wrong action on the part of the Superintendent and I mention those against Lewis Schweighman, Morris Huff, Montreville Yuda, Sylvia Moon, Gus Welsh and others. Superintendent Friedman told me that some of these students were mixed up in a movement against him. Conditions are gradually getting worse this past year. The former matron, Miss Gaither, was not properly supported by the Superintendent. Many students complain that they do not get enough to eat. There is great lack of discipline and cooperation with employees. The Superintendent does not seem to care. The solution of the problem is that we need a good superintendent who can handle the situation, a big man as a leader, one who will get the best out of the employees

and the students. Let our work, instead of the newspapers and magazines, spread our glory. Some students were put in jail unjustly; others who did things worse were not hurt. There is no justice and no like treatment in similar cases. The students are not being helped and are losing valuable time. In some cases the boys are being hurt.

Mr. Harvey K. Meyer also testified before the Joint Commission. See his testimony at page 514.

Wallace Denny, Assistant Disciplinarian, in charge of the smaller boys' quarters, is an Indian and received his education at this institution. Mention has heretofore been made that he had struck the boys with his fist on various occasions, which should not be permitted. Mr. Denny stated to me, in substance, that the student body were all against Superintendent Friedman; that he cannot get along with the pupils or control them; that the discipline is bad and continually getting worse; that some bad boys who are nearly white have been admitted to said school who had formerly been in reformatories; that some of the boys had been whipped and fined;

"The feeling is better now that you are here, but this thing cannot continue and there is going to be an outbreak. Many pupils complain they do not get enough to eat and the boys are continually asking for more bread. It is much easier to control a bunch of well-fed boys who will then feel better. There is a continual fight between the Superintendent and the

students. What is needed is a good, strong man who will reach the heart of the student body and students of better characters should be entered - Indians, not nearly white people. No suits of the pupils in my dormitory have been mended for the past two years."

Mr. Denny also gave testimony before the Joint Commission, page 167, to which your attention is respectfully invited.

Mrs. Wallace Denny, a former employee and outing manager, and the wife of the Assistant Disciplinarian, Wallace Denny, stated to me that she received her education at the Carlisle Indian School and had its best interests at heart, as also that of the Indian pupils; that she had never seen such a bad condition at said school as now; that there was a great lack of discipline and morals; that the pupils did not like or respect Superintendent Friedman; that the girls complained of the meals served, they did not get enough bread to eat; many employees do not like the Superintendent; that he is influenced by Bandmaster Stauffer; that some of the pupils are short of shoes and clothing and there is a great demand for better food; that the pupils are in an ugly rebellious mood.

Mrs. Denny also testified before the Joint Commission. See her testimony at page 180.

Mrs. Ora L. Knight, Assistant Matron, who sometimes stays in the dining room during the service of meals, says that she has heard complaint as to lack of bread, knives, forks, spoons, etc.; that napkins are only issued once a week; that the dining room is not what it ought to be.

Dr. Walter Rendtorff, physician at said school, has only been there since January 1 of this year, having been transferred to said school from Anadarko, Oklahoma. I believe Dr. Rendtorff to be a capable, courteous, conscientious official and a good doctor. He stated to me that he was not courteously received by Superintendent Friedman on his arrival; that he was made to feel at once that he was not wanted; that the treatment accorded him by Superintendent Friedman was not just or proper. He stated that he believed there were some pupils at the school with mental defects and some with such poor eyes that they should not be in school; that he found on arrival two pupils, - Susan White and Steel Slansback, with advanced cases of pulmonary troubles; that they had to be sent home at once. He states that the general health conditions at the school



are pretty good; that there has been quite an epidemic of measles recently, and there are eighteen cases of glandular tuberculosis; quite a little trachoma, that there are seven cases of trachoma which should be operated on; some of them are comparatively new students; that the equipment of the hospital is good; the nurse is good, and so are the hospital girls; considers the discipline at the school now very bad; has had to send one girl home recently on account of her condition.

In connection with the health conditions of said school, I desire to refer to the testimony of Superintendent Friedman before said Joint Commission, at page 643, wherein he says the number of death at said school in 1888 was 21, and in 1889 - 18. That is very true. He picked out the two years when the Apaches were transferred to Carlisle regardless of their condition, and picked these two years to reflect on the administration, if possible, of General Pratt. He failed to state, however, that during the following years the death rate was very low and that some years, with a larger attendance of pupils at said school, there had been no deaths. For your information I here give the following:

In 1892	there were	6	deaths	out of	926	pupils,
In 1893	"	"	6	"	"	911
In 1894	"	was	1	death	"	818
In 1895	"	were	8	deaths	"	842
In 1896	"	"	no	"	"	898
In 1897	"	"	2	"	"	920
In 1898	"	"	4	"	"	1080
In 1899	"	"	4	"	"	1090
In 1900	"	"	6	"	"	1218
In 1901	"	"	4	"	"	1174
In 1902	"	"	2	"	"	1234
In 1903	"	"	no	"	"	1298
In 1904	"	"	8	"	"	1173

I simply quote the above figures to show the unfairness attempted by Superintendent Friedman in his testimony.

John M. Rudey, who was former Assistant Disciplinarian at said school from June, 1910, to December, 1912, and Acting Disciplinarian from then until April 7, 1913, at the large boys' quarters, told me that he was never supported by the Superintendent, Moses Friedman; that he is capable of instilling military discipline, which is not allowed. He states that the students hate Superintendent Friedman, have no respect for him, and that both the boys and girls call him "Old Mose," "Old Sheeny," etc. He says that Principal Whitwell is a good, honest, earnest man, and a hard worker.

On June 28, 1913, Mr. Rudey wrote a letter to Honorable Secretary Lane, giving his views as to conditions

at the Carlisle Indian School, a copy of which I herewith enclose for your information and mark "Exhibit L-1," to which your attention is respectfully invited.

Nelson D. Simon, a pupil at said school for five years past, President of the Y.M.C.A. work, a good, earnest, honest young man, stated to me that about a year ago when Dr. J.W.W. Walker was in charge of the Y.M.C.A. work of the Carlisle Indian School, they had a membership of 269; that great good was being accomplished among the pupils by Dr. Walker and that the influences of the Y.M.C.A. were exceptionally good for the young men. He states that Dr. Walker was treated unjustly and compelled to leave the school work, and that now the Y.M.C.A. work has dwindled down so that they have only 28 members and only three or four paid-up members; that the Superintendent, Moses Friedman, keeps appointing different employees to act but none can seem to handle the situation, which is now going to the bad; that Superintendent Friedman lent no aid or encouragement to said association, which association was a great help and encouragement and doing a great good among the pupils.

Nelson D. Simon filed with me two letters, - one addressed by the student boys, former members of the Y.M.C.A. at Carlisle Indian School, dated April 2, 1913, to Dr. James

W.W. Walker, and the other, a reply from Dr. Walker, dated April 16, 1913, to which your attention is invited as showing the good effect this Y.M.C.A. teaching by Dr. Walker had on the pupils of said school and its employees; that such influence should be encouraged rather than killed off as in this case by Superintendent Friedman.

These letters I attach together and mark as "Exhibit M-1."