

27 Mr. Diffenderfer. No, I have never heard of that, and
I never saw it in the supplies, because I have been through
1054 the supply house.

Representative Carter. I am talking about the amount
furnished to the pupils.

Mr. Diffenderfer. I have been through the supply
house, and the supply is there.

Representative Carter. I know that is a common com-
plaint in a boarding school, but this has become very gen-
eral and persistent.

Mr. Diffenderfer. I have never heard any complaint
about the food here, not in the fourteen years I have been
here.

TESTIMONY OF DR. A. R. ALLEN.

The witness was duly sworn by the Chairman.

The Chairman. You are a physician?

Dr. Allen. Yes, sir.

The Chairman. Are you the school physician? Or have
they another one?

Dr. Allen. I used to be. They have had a substitute
here since the first of January.

The Chairman. Who is he?

Dr. Allen. I think his name is Rendtorff.

The Chairman. Were you the physician until he came
here?

Dr. Allen. Yes; from the time Dr. Shoemaker left
in 1910.

The Chairman. I presume then you are familiar in
greater or less degree with the health conditions that

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prevailed in ~~that~~ the Carlisle school up until that time?

Dr. Allen. Yes, sir.

The Chairman. How often were you called to visit the school?

Dr. Allen. I visited it every day, except Sunday, except once that I was on the sick list and once I had an accident, but during that time I visited every day in the week unless I happened to go away to the State medical society or something of that kind.

The Chairman. What ^{hospital} ~~possible~~ facilities ~~exist~~ ~~is~~ the school provided with?

Dr. Allen. At the present time the hospital facilities of this school, I suppose, are better than the hospital of any school in the service.

The Chairman. What is its capacity and equipment?

Dr. Allen. There are forty or fifty beds, including the beds on the balconies and in the two or three private rooms. That is the bed capacity. There are two bath rooms and toilet rooms for the use of the girls' ward up-stairs, and there are two additional toilets in ^{the front} ~~some~~ part of the building for the use of private rooms. For each ward downstairs there is a bath room and toilet, and the nurse, I think, has her private toilet and bath room, as does the matron.

Now, in addition to that, when I came to the school they had an operating room about 8x10 feet, with very small lights, and a central light. When Dr. Shoemaker was ^{here I was} called out to perform an operation on a pus case for appendicitis. I said to Dr. Shoemaker, if you will pardon me the expression, "It is a devil of a place for a man to operate."

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There was always a great of dust around, and it was liable to get into the opening, and it was dangerous. I performed the operation, however, and the man got well. After I got out I went to Mr. Friedman, and I said, "This is the worst proposition I ever saw; it is a disgrace to the school. You have an X-ray apparatus downstairs, and this room is readily darkened. Will you allow me to make some changes?" He gave his consent, and I took the sitting room and fitted that up as an operating room, and I changed that operating room into an X-ray room, which he allowed me to do.

I also found quite a number of cases of appendix trouble developed, and the nurse refused to run the cold Sterilizer they had here. It was run by gasoline, and she was afraid to run it. I said it was a risky thing. I said, "Make a requisition and see whether the office will give you a new Sterilizer, and give you some new instruments, etc." So we did it, and they have a very good operating room and X-ray room there at the present time.

Incidentally, in addition to that, there was quite a good deal of trouble with the boys coming in there to the hospital, making excuses to come to the dispensary. Of course, you know what that means. The boys and girls would ~~make~~ make an arrangement to both get there at the same time to meet each other. We talked that over, and eventually came to the conclusion that there should be a dispensary for the girls' quarters and one for the boys' quarters. Those are the hospital facilities, in a general way. I want to say that they are thoroughly equipped.

The Chairman. What are the principal diseases that

30 affected these children during your administration?

Dr. ALLEN. Quite a number of cases of trachoma, which I did not know any more about than the man in the moon when I first came out here, but I very soon got on to it.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you stamp that out pretty well?

1057 Dr. ALLEN. We got it under control. I said to Mr. Friedman, "I don't know anything about the pupils' eyes. I would like to have somebody come out here and size the thing up." So they got a man from town, and he said it was either tubercular or syphilitic. But that did not strike me as being plausible, because I could not find any indications of tuberculosis or syphilis. I sent some of them to the city, and they were fitted with glasses and sent back. Finally Dr. White came around and found we had a very great amount of trachoma.

The CHAIRMAN. What proportion?

Dr. ALLEN. Some 70 to 75 per cent. of ~~ixxxx~~ them had it in one of its phases.

Representative CARTER. When was that, doctor?

Dr. ALLEN. In 1910, when they made that trachoma investigation.

The CHAIRMAN. Then, how did you handle it after that?

Dr. ALLEN. We followed the directions of Dr. White -- had daily treatments; washed them out, scrubbed them out, sand-papered them --

The CHAIRMAN. When you finished, what proportion or percentage of the pupils had it?

Dr. ALLEN. Well, I ought to say this to you. You gentlemen know that when you have had trachoma once you

31 never get rid of it. But the eyes of the students here are in much better condition than they were before.

The Chairman. You do not think there are approximate-
 1058 ly 20 per cent. of the pupils ~~xxxxxxx~~ ^{now} affected with trachoma?

Dr. ALLEN. No, I do not say that. But I want to say to you that when I was here as a visiting physician those cases were treated in the dispensary, and I did not visit them. I could not tell you, but I do not think that there is that much here at the present time.

The Chairman. Do you find much tuberculosis among the pupils?

Dr. Allen. Quite a number of cases have been sent in from the west. Very little tuberculosis develops here in the school, but the majority of cases of tuberculosis in my connection with the school were tubercular when admitted.

The Chairman. That is, they had it before they came here?

Dr. Allen. They had it when they came.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know whether or not a survey of the school was ever made to determine how many of the pupils were tubercular?

Dr. Allen. Yes.

The Chairman. What was the result?

Dr. Allen. There was an investigation, a close investigation, made by the marine hospital service -- the public health service. The gentleman was here during my administration, and he found about six marked cases, which I ~~xxxx~~ ~~xxx~~ already knew of, and several incipient cases which I already knew of. At the same time I had had two or three

32 admitted to the sanitarium for treatment. There is not a large number of tubercular cases. Then we kept tab on them by daily weights. At the same time, after I came here I found in the outing system that there was no method of keeping tab on the outing students, and I got up a form and had them give a bi-monthly report in regard especially to their eyes, weight, and cough, so I could keep in touch with them.

The Chairman. What was your salary while you were school physician?

Dr. Allen. I did not come out here for the salary, my dear [^] sir.

The Chairman. What did they pay you?

Dr. Allen. Sixty dollars a month.

The Chairman. It was inadequate. Do you know what the present physician gets?

Dr. Allen. \$1400. I came here because I liked the ^{work} report.

The Chairman. And you could do it in conjunction with your regular work?

Dr. Allen. Yes; with the resident physician who was on the ground I could do that. I want to make this statement: I have been here quite a number of years, and when I came here I found quite a number of cases of tubercular glands. Through my personal friendship with Dr. John B. Deever I started the use of tubercular injections of glands. If you gentlemen just keep your eyes open as you walk around the grounds you will find very few of them on the grounds. I reported that before the State Medical Society a few years ago, and my report has been abstracted in the medical jour-

nals.

I want to say to you that my associations here in the school, so far as Mr. Friedman ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ is concerned, were such that he seemed to -- and did every time I wanted anything to better the health of the pupils of this school -- come to time as well as he could, when he could get the consent of the Indian office to do so.

The Chairman. It was at your suggestion that the hospital was fitted up?

1061 Dr. Allen. The hospital is better equipped today than our hospital at Carlisle. It is equipped to do general and special work, abdominal work, and work on tonsils and adenoids. There are quite a number of adenoid and tonsil cases here, giving the children trouble. Taking them to the city made quite a good deal of trouble. Through my association with physicians in the city they were operated on without cost, except for the car fare, but it was quite an expense to the school, and I said to Mr. Friedman -- I believe Mr. Abbott was here -- I said, "If I had a few instruments I could relieve the school of this expense." Mr. Abbott said, "If you will send in a requisition I will let you have them," and I have been operating on the adenoid and tonsils since that time.

The Chairman. Have you any particular facts that you want to communicate to the Commission?

Dr. ALLEN. I have been connected with this school three years and a half. I do not want you to understand that I am ~~not~~ knocking the civil service, but the man who occupies the position of superintendent of a school of this

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kind and has not the choosing of his employees, and has thrust upon him a lot of incompetent men who will refuse to do their work, or to do it properly -- he is going to have trouble all the time he is here.

THE Chairman. In that connection, do you know the state of feeling between the superintendent and the employees?

Dr. Allen. There is this about it -- and I was very closely associated with Mr. Friedman -- I am glad to say to you that he and I were very good friends here. I suppose I was in the office three times a week to talk over the situation as to the general health of the pupils of the school, and I have always found -- sitting in there and listening as the other wants came in -- that there was always more or less incompetency connected with this school for which he had to be responsible.

The Chairman. Can you be a little more specific about that?

Dr. Allen. I am going to report one instance.

The Chairman. The only purpose we have in asking these questions is, of course, to get at the facts.

Dr. ALLEN/ It was a case that affected the health of the school. They got a new dairyman here a short time ago. I think the Agricultural Department sent a man down here to investigate, and he made his report as Mr. Friedman submitted it. A short time ago, probably about two or three months before I left the school, there were a number of cases of indeterminate forms of fever which I would classify, without microscopical analysis, as a variant of typhoid. I

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went around and investigated conditions around the buildings, and I found no cause for it. Finally I got into my car and drove down to the dairy, and I took the resident physician along. I went in. I do not think I ever saw a filthier place in my life. It was absolutely covered with filth. You could not walk through the dairy without getting your shoes soiled. I went into the milk-house and found it filthy. I found the cans exposed to all the dust and dirt blowing across the field. And I simply ripped him up the back good and proper. I told him I thought it was absolutely contemptible, the condition of his cattle, the condition of the stable, and the condition the milk must naturally be in. I came up to the school -- I always had some pupils on the milk treatment, and I took them off, and I wrote a report to Mr. Friedman and submitted it to him.

The Chairman. I suppose your attention was attracted to that by reason of its relation to the question of health?

Dr. Allen. Yes. I was raised on a farm, and even in the old days of 35 and 40 years ago our stable never looked as dirty as that, and this ~~was~~^{is} a nice, concrete stable. And he is still down there. He is responsible for a man of that kind.

Representative Carter. What action did Mr. Friedman take?

Dr. Allen. He sent it to Washington, as he had to send the agricultural report to Washington.

Representative Carter. What occurred then?

Dr. Allen. I do not know, sir. Nothing has been done about it. That man is still there.

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It is awfully hard for a man to be responsible for an incompetent employee, and it is mighty hard for a doctor to keep patients well in an institution where he gets infected milk.

Is there anything else you gentlemen would like to ask?

Representative Carter. Doctor, do you know anything about the general feeling of ^{the} students toward Mr. Friedman and Mr. Friedman's feeling toward them?

Dr. Allen. I do not know that I know the feeling of the students toward Mr. Friedman, because in the position I have been in I have never sounded the position of the subordinate against the superintendent; but I do know Mr. Friedman's position to the students, so far as he has personally expressed it to me, as in our talks in the office, has always been of the very best and kindest.

Representative Carter. Have you ever heard of any general insubordination in the school?

Dr. Allen. No; I have not.

Representative Carter. Have you ever heard of any drunkenness among them?

Dr. Allen. There is drunkenness among the students in the institution, and has been ever since this school has been established.

Representative Carter. Has that increased or decreased?

Dr. Allen. Decreased.

Representative Carter. You are sure of that, are you?

Dr. Allen. Absolutely sure, because I am informed --

Representative Carter. How many boys are there in the guard-house now for drunkenness?

Dr. Allen. Why, I do not know.

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Representative Carter. How many in the city jail?

Dr. Allen. I do not know.

Representative Carter. How do you know it is decreasing?

Dr. Allen. I do not see so much of it on the streets. I am only speaking from observation.

Representative Carter. Do you know anything about the morality of the students?

1065 Dr. Allen. Nothing, except what has come under my personal ^{observation} ~~objection~~ at the hospital. There have been two or three girls pregnant. It did not occur at the school. One of them came from the reservation pregnant, one from the outing system, and, I think, another one. I understood during my administration over at the hospital there were a couple of cases where a girl slid down into the basement during the night and met a boy. What the girl's name was or what the boy's name was I do not know.

Representative Carter. What would you think if we told you there were 32 cases of immorality since Mr. Friedman has been here?

Dr. Allen. Not nearly as many as when General ^{Grant} ~~Clegg~~ was here.

Representative Carter. Does that afford a reason for it?

Dr. Allen. There is a reason, to my mind.

Representative Carter. We should be glad to know it.

Dr. Allen. I am not speaking against the race as a whole, but you take the Indian boy and girl that come from the reservation, not thoroughly covered over with the veneer of civilization, with nothing to restrain their passions,

and bring them under the environment of civilization, and you are going to have those things occur regardless of who is superintendent, disciplinarian, or matron.

Representative Carter. What opportunity have you had to observe the Indian in his native state?

Dr. Allen. I was out on the plains in 1883, in and about the Rosebud Agency. I was a cow-puncher for a while.

Representative Carter. How long did you stay there?

Dr. Allen. I was there a year.

Representative CARTER. Your opportunity, then, to observe the morals of Indians has not been great?

Dr. Allen. Except here at this school.

Representative Carter. I have had abundant opportunity to observe them, and I do not think that in the civilized world they have an equal as to morals.

Dr. Allen. That may be true.

Representative Carter. I understand there was a petition circulated saying that everything was all right at Carlisle, or words to that effect --

Dr. Allen. I helped get that petition up, Mr. Carter.

Representative Carter. And that no investigation was needed.

Dr. Allen. I do not know that it said that.

Representative Carter. And censuring one of the Congressmen for an investigation being ordered.

Dr. Allen. I do wish you would come into my office just about ten minutes before you go away.

Representative Carter. There is nothing to prevent you from saying anything here.

Dr. Allen. There are some things connected with that

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that I would undertake --

Representative Carter. Let me ask you a question. Do you think an institution where thirty-two girls have been ruined during the space of time that Mr. Friedman has been here is all right?

Dr. Allen. I do not think you could put a superintendent in this school, Mr. Carter --

Representative Carter. You could answer that question yes or no.

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Dr. Allen. I am going to answer my way. I do not think you could put a superintendent in this co-educational school and surround him with the subordinates he has, with the same subordinates, that the same thing would not occur.

Representative Carter. Do you think then that these 32 cases of immorality is just about the average?

Dr. Allen. No, I do not say so.

Representative Carter. I understood that from your statement.

Dr. Allen. I said this, if you will pardon me. I said that if you put any other superintendent here and the same kind of subordinates under him the same thing would occur.

Representative Carter. Well, under such conditions, then, that would be just about the average?

Dr. Allen. If he had subordinates that were not doing their duty.

Representative Carter. Do you think the subordinates are not doing their duty?

Dr. Allen. I do not think so; no, sir.

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Representative Carter. Can you give us their names?

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Dr. Allen. I have given you one instance.

Representative Carter. One man could not cause all this.

Dr. Allen. I am giving you something that I know positively, because it came under my own observation. I cannot say to you that Mr. McKeen is not a good disciplinarian and that he does not do his duty, because I have no means of knowing it, nor can I say that Mr. Whitwell is not a good teacher, because I do not know how he teaches. You are asking me --

Representative Carter. Certainly, I am asking you for facts.

Dr. Allen. That is right, and I am giving you the one absolute fact that I have come in contact with.

Representative Carter. You say it is a fact that there is a large amount of incompetency among the subordinates, do you?

Dr. Allen. I believe so; I cannot put my finger on it. I have put my finger on one case.

TESTIMONY OF MR. J. W. HENDERSON.

The witness was duly sworn by the Chairman.

The Chairman. What is your business, Mr. Henderson?

Mr. Henderson. I am an attorney, a member of the bar of Cumberland County.

The Chairman. This is a commission of members of Congress, looking into conditions at Carlisle. ~~But~~ If you have any ^{definite} ~~general~~ information as to the conditions, we would be glad to have you state it and do it as briefly as you can.

Mr. Henderson. I do not know exactly what you mean