

COMPLETION OF ROAD FROM TUCSON TO AJO VIA INDIAN OASIS, ARIZ.

MAY 10, 1926.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state
of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. HAYDEN, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, submitted the
following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 3122]

The Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 3122) for completion of the road from Tucson to Ajo via Indian Oasis, Ariz., having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass with the following amendment:

Amend on page 1, line 11, by inserting after the word "department" the words "or the county of Pima, Arizona."

The following report from the Secretary of the Interior recommends the enactment of the bill, which also has the indorsement of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, March 9, 1926.

HON. J. W. HARRELD,
*Chairman Committee on Indian Affairs,
United States Senate.*

MY DEAR SENATOR HARRELD: This will refer further to your letter of February 16 transmitting for report and recommendation a copy of S. 3122, proposing to authorize an appropriation of \$125,000 for the construction of that part of the Tucson-Ajo Road across the Papago Indian Reservation, Ariz.

The act of February 14, 1920 (41 Stat. 417), directed the Secretary of the Interior to make an investigation and submit a report to Congress as to the necessity for this road with his recommendation as to how much of the cost thereof should be paid by the United States. In conformity therewith a report was submitted to Congress by this department on December 6, 1920, stating that the estimated cost of that part of the road on the reservation was approximately \$432,600, for which, however, it was stated that no appropriation would be necessary, as it was the intention at that time that the road would be built by the State without expense to the Federal Government. An appropriation of \$15,000 was recommended for the construction of a connecting link between the Sells Agency and the main highway, the original route of which would have taken it 10 miles north of the agency; but no such appropriation was ever made.

Owing to lack of funds the State was unable to provide the money for this road, and therefore the county has built it up to the reservation boundary on

both sides, at an expenditure of approximately \$300,000. However, owing to its limited resources and the fact that so large a part of the county is taken up by untaxed Indian land, the county can not construct that part of the road across the reservation.

Tucson, with an estimated population of 26,733, is the county seat of Pima County, which has an estimated population of 41,299. Ajo is located about 125 miles slightly northwest of Tucson and has an estimated population of 3,050. It is the most important industrial community in Pima County, owing to the copper mines, and pays over 40 per cent of the county taxes.

The Papago Indian Reservation lies between Tucson and Ajo and extends from the Mexican boundary to the northern edge of Pima County except a small strip to the north which is the only way of crossing the county outside the reservation. This northern route, however, is impracticable owing to the extremely rough nature of the country and the great distance involved. The Indian population of the reservation is approximately 4,731. The Indians do their trading at Tucson and Ajo, where they find a ready market for anything they have to sell. Under present conditions it is almost impossible to travel from interior points on the reservation either to Tucson or Ajo during the rainy season. The inspector who made the investigation which was the basis of the report to Congress stated that fully 90 per cent of those he met on the road were Indians hauling wood and driving cattle to market. The Indians also raise considerable wheat, which they have difficulty in transporting to market, owing to the poor condition of the road which in places is really little more than a trail. A large number of the Indians find work at both Tucson and Ajo, especially the latter place in the copper mines, where they earn remunerative wages.

From the standpoint of the community generally it is stated that this is one of the most important and necessary roads in Pima County and that eventually it will form a link in the transcontinental highway to California.

If this appropriation is made, it is the intention to construct the road directly through the agency. This will obviate the necessity of a connecting link and be a matter of great convenience to the Government and the Indians, as it will facilitate the transportation of freight and supplies from Tucson, the railroad station, to the agency.

The matter of constructing this road entirely from Government funds apportioned to the State of Arizona under the Federal highway act has been given consideration; but unfortunately it developed that the road is not a part of the State's approved 7 per cent system and can not be added thereto under present conditions; hence it is not eligible for Federal aid under the highway act.

For the reasons set forth above and owing to the great need of this road from the standpoint of both the Indians and the whites, it is recommended that S. 3122 be enacted into law. However, provision should be made for the maintenance and upkeep of the road by the State without expense to the Federal Government by the addition of the following language after the word "Arizona" in line 10:

"Provided, That before any money is spent hereunder the State of Arizona, through its highway department, shall agree in writing to maintain said road without expense to the United States."

H. R. 8520 is identical with S. 3122. A similar report has been made on H. R. 8520, which the Director of the Bureau of the Budget advises is not in conflict with the President's financial program.

Very truly yours,

HUBERT WORK.

PAPAGO INDIANS ASK FOR ROAD

That prompt passage of this legislation is greatly desired by the Papago Indians is shown by a letter, which is as follows:

INDIAN OASIS, ARIZ.,
March 19, 1926.

HON. CARL HAYDEN.

DEAR SIR: We are writing you to ask that Congress help us to get a good road across our reservation. We speak for about 4,000 Papago Indians, who need this help so that they can haul wood and other things from their reservation to Tucson and Ajo. We are not asking the Government to build an automobile road, as we have no machines. We very badly need the road

to freight our supplies from Tucson and to take our produce from here. Most all of the wood supply for Tucson comes from our Papago Reservation. It takes three days to drive to town with our horses and a load of wood. We rest one day there and buy what we can and then it takes three days to come home.

The road has been built 40 miles west from Tucson and 40 miles east from Ajo, but 60 miles between the two ends of it inside of our reservation has not been built, and that is the part that we need the most. The Papagos are very poor Indians. If we had the money we would be glad to pay for this road. We have only had a reservation for about 10 years. We have the land but our tribe has no money. Our reservation, as all the State of Arizona, has been stricken with a very severe drought for five years. Last year was worse than ever. We lost 60 per cent of our cattle from starvation and lack of water. Therefore we are left flat broke. We were glad when the President made this reservation for us, and now we would like to have a road across it.

The Papagos have always been good Indians. We have always been friends with the white people. We only had wars with the Apaches and helped the white people to fight them. It has cost the Government much money for soldiers to fight other Indians, but no money was ever spent fighting the Papagos because we have always been peaceful. We think that the Government should help good Indians like us by finishing the road across our reservation.

We do not have a chief or a council for the whole Papago Tribe, but we are the chiefs of our villages, and we speak for our people when we sign this letter asking Congress to help build a good road across our reservation.

ALVINO JOAQUIN,
Chief of Big Field Village.

NARCHO FELIX,
Chief of Cowlic Village.

MATIAS HENDRICKS,
Chief of Vamori Village.

JOSE MARIE,
Chief of San Rafael Village.

JOSE SELVICA,
Chief of Hesoses Well.

BENITO SEGONA,
Chief of Tapaway Village.

JUAN FRANCISCO,
Chief of Little Village.

RICHARD HENDRICKS,
President Papago Good Government League.

SAMUEL CACHORA,
Chief San Miguel Village.

JOSE JUAN (his x mark) OCHOA.

FELOMENO (his x mark) LOPEZ.

BARNABE (his x mark) LOPEZ.

HUGH NORRIS, *Sells, Ariz.*

JOSE X. PABLO.

ROSWELL MANUEL,

Vice President of Good Government League.

PIMA COUNTY WILL MAINTAIN THE ROAD

The bill provides that the road shall be maintained without expense to the United States, and the county of Pima, Ariz., has assumed that burden as shown by the following resolution unanimously adopted by its board of supervisors:

(Excerpt from the minutes of the board of supervisors, Pima County, Ariz., February 24, 1926)

Upon motion by Roemer, seconded by Compton, all members present voting "Yes," the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas Congressman Carl Hayden, of Arizona, has introduced a bill in Congress asking for an appropriation of \$125,000, to be used in the construc-

tion of the uncompleted section of the highway between Tucson, Ariz., and Ajo, Ariz., across the Papago Indian Reservation in Pima County, Ariz.; and

Whereas it has come to the attention of the board of supervisors of Pima County that there has been some concern expressed as to whether or not the county would maintain the said road in the event of its construction; Now, therefore,

Be it resolved, That Pima County assumes the duty of maintaining said road as a part of the highway system of said Pima County; and

Be it further resolved, That a sum of money sufficient to maintain said contemplated section of road in as good a condition as the other completed section of the said Tucson-Ajo Road is now maintained, be appropriated for the fiscal year following the completion of said section of road, and for every fiscal year thereafter.

TUCSON, ARIZ., February 24, 1926.

I, H. R. Batterton, clerk of the board of supervisors of Pima County, Ariz., do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct excerpt from the minutes of the board of supervisors on February 24, 1926.

[SEAL.]

H. R. BATTERTON.

The total area of Pima County is 6,083,200 acres, of which over one-third, or 2,347,080, is nontaxable because of the creation of the Papago Indian Reservation. The white taxpayers of that county have heretofore expended over a half million dollars for the construction of 75 miles of the Tucson-Ajo Road, leaving about 62 miles to be completed within the Indian reservation. The details of the county expenditures are shown in the following letter.

TUCSON, ARIZ., March 15, 1926.

HON. CARL HAYDEN,

Congressman from Arizona, Washington, D. C.

SIR: At the request of Mr. Oscar Cole, Pima County supervisor at Ajo, Ariz., I quote you the following amounts expended on the Tucson-Ajo Road.

The expenditures have been from two bond issues—one for \$300,000 about the year 1916, of which approximately \$175,000 was spent on the Tucson-Ajo Road; and another bond issue in 1919 for \$1,500,000, of which \$389,349.34 was spent on the Tucson-Ajo Road. These amounts were distributed as follows:

First section: Tucson west to Robles Ranch, 24 miles-----	\$175,000.00
Second section: Robles Ranch west to Roadside mine, 12 miles-----	113,014.43
Third section: Ajo east toward Tucson, 39 miles-----	276,334.91

Total-----	564,349.34
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In addition to this we now have work under way going west from the Roadside mine toward Ajo on a new appropriation of \$40,000.

Respectfully submitted.

BRUCE B. ELLIS, *County Engineer.*

COST OF THE APACHE INDIAN WARS

In their letter of March 19, 1926, the Papago chiefs state that "it has cost the Government much money to fight other Indians, but no money was ever spent fighting the Papagos, because we have always been peaceful." In corroboration of that statement the following correspondence with the Quartermaster General of the Army, which shows that the estimated cost of the Apache Indian wars in Arizona was \$42,182,445, is submitted as a part of this report:

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 1, 1924.

Maj. Gen. W. H. HART,

Quartermaster General of the Army, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SIR: Referring to our conversation over the telephone, I shall be greatly obliged if you will cause an investigation to be made to determine the

approximate cost of the military operations which were necessary in order to subdue the Apache Indians in Arizona.

The period when the Apaches were a serious menace to Americans in Arizona was from July 1, 1858, to June 30, 1886. The Civil War period, from June 30, 1861, to July 1, 1865, should be omitted, because the California Volunteers and other troops stationed in Arizona were not there primarily on account of the Indians, although the Apaches were on the warpath during all of that time.

I inclose herewith a statement that I have received from The Adjutant General showing the number of troops that were stationed in Arizona during the periods referred to. I recently saw a reference to the annual report of Gen. E. O. C. Ord for 1869, in which he, in substance, stated that he had 2,200 men under him in Arizona at an annual cost to the Government of \$3,000,000.

In his memoirs Gen. Nelson A. Miles says:

"After the cessation of hostilities in 1886 the expenses of the Department of Arizona were reduced at the rate of over a million dollars per annum. The troops belonging to the Department of Texas and California were returned to their respective stations, and over 400 enlisted scouts were discharged."

Any information that you can furnish me relative to this matter will be greatly appreciated.

Yours very respectfully,

CARL HAYDEN, M. C.,
Arizona.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9, 1924.

HON. CARL HAYDEN,

House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. HAYDEN: Referring to our telephone conversations and your letter of the 1st instant regarding the approximate cost of the military operations which were necessary to subdue the Apache Indians in Arizona, you are advised that an exhaustive search has been made of available records in an attempt to find the information desired. This search has not resulted in developing any specific or concrete figures such as you desire; however, sufficient data has been found upon which to make an estimate. This estimate is based on the personnel reported by The Adjutant General as stationed in Arizona, the average number in each year being used as a basis, and is as follows:

1858-----	\$413,749.56	1875-----	\$1,376,940.74
1859-----	536,094.86	1876-----	1,742,864.41
1860-----	413,749.56	1877-----	1,569,356.53
1861 (6 months)-----	323,658.93	1878-----	1,441,460.15
1866-----	1,294,635.72	1879-----	1,603,835.66
1867-----	2,356,815.37	1880-----	1,646,100.40
1868-----	2,405,753.49	1881-----	1,457,021.30
1869-----	2,800,595.14	1882-----	1,805,149.29
1870-----	2,382,396.66	1883-----	2,240,031.22
1871-----	2,074,308.95	1884-----	2,354,590.91
1872-----	2,177,746.34	1885-----	2,434,671.47
1873-----	1,970,871.56	1886 (6 months)-----	1,488,163.74
1874-----	1,871,883.09		

As stated, the above is an estimate but is believed to be fairly accurate. Exact figures can not be furnished without researches consuming a considerable length of time and embracing all the old records of the bureaus of the War Department for the years in question.

During the Indian wars practically four-fifths of the Army was west of the Mississippi River and all of the troops in that section were construed as either in the Indian country or so near as to be incident to its control or observation. The estimates given cover only troops in Arizona. A prolonged and detailed study to be accurate would necessarily have to take into consideration the foregoing factor as well as others, such as losses of supplies, transportation, housing, and rationing Apache prisoners, and other indirect expenses proportionately chargeable to operations in Arizona.

It is hoped that these figures may be of some assistance and regretted they can not be made more definite and specific.

Very truly yours,

W. H. HART,
The Quartermaster General.

PAPAGOS ALWAYS FRIENDLY TO WHITE PEOPLE

There are also included in this report a number of historical references to show that the Papago Indians have always been a peace-loving and friendly people. The first white man to visit them was Eusebio Francisco Kino, a Jesuit priest and pioneer missionary among the Indians. The following account of one of his journeys through the Papago country, when he traveled over practically the same route as that of the road authorized to be constructed in this bill, is taken from a book entitled "Kino's Historical Memoir of Pimaria Alta," translated from the original manuscript by H. E. Bolton. During this entrada Kino was accompanied by the father visitor, Antonio Leal, Father Francisco Gonzalbo, Lieut. Juan Matheo Manje, and two soldiers of the *Compania Volante*.

On the 4th of November, 1699, we returned from San Agustin to San Xavier del Bac, where they gave us four sick little ones to baptize. Traveling westward on the 5th, 6th, and 7th, after 28 leagues' journey, and having passed by various rancherias, all of very friendly and very docile people, we arrived at the rancheria of San Seraphin del Actum (the modern Akchin). There came to welcome us more than 20 justices who had assembled, and about 20 boys, who received us on their knees, with crosses in their hands, that they might give them to the father visitor; and afterwards we were welcomed by more than 400 men and many women drawn up in a very long line with their little ones already baptized two years before. They comprised about 1,200 souls. In the afternoon we passed on to San Francisco del Add (in the Santa Rosa Valley), where we were received by 200 men and about 800 souls. All were much pleased to hear the word of God; and at night there was formed a circle of 25 governors.

On the 8th, having left friendly messages and some little gifts for the people of the north, the Apacheria, the Moquis, etc., we set out from San Francisco, and, turning somewhat to the south, after 12 leagues' journey we arrived at Nuestra Sonora de la Mersed del Batqui (probably Mesquite Charcos, called Vajeki by the Papagos) where we found more than 800 souls, who had assembled to receive us with the same kindness as those preceding.

In a book written by Padre Jose Ortega, published in Barcelona, Spain, in 1754, entitled "Apostolicos Afanes de la Compania de Jesus," which is an account of the labors of the Jesuits in Mexico, is found the following account of the travels of Padre Kino in the Papago country.

This apostolic man going this road found more than 30 rancherias, part small and part large, in all more than 4,000 souls, people not only gentle, but also affable, generous, and liberal, since in addition to grain they regaled him with fruits of the earth, particularly pitahayas, which flourish in the greatest abundance, and with hares and rabbits, which they had hunted. They showed a great joy for his coming. According to the custom of other parts, they received them with many crosses and arches, erected by large trechos, and even with dances which day and night they celebrated, and with many little ones which they offered to him for baptism, they gave signs of a remarkable joy which the visit of the father missionary caused to them. One of the rancherias they called San Francisco, and another 2 leagues farther on San Serafin, and another Del Merced, and another San Rafael.

The following translation from a book entitled "Teatro Americano," a description of the Provinces of New Spain by D. Joseph Antonio de Villa Senor y Sanchez, published in the city of Mexico about 1748, refers to the friendliness of the Papago Indians:

In the month of October, 1744, there was solicited by apostolic zeal of the Jesuit missionaries, the expedition to explore the Moqui Provinces, and al-

though it was not attained, by the said motives, at least there were discovered and entered some of the lands until then only penetrated, because of Padre Jacob Sedelmair, a Jesuit missionary, having gone from Tubutama, and crossed through the great lands of the Pimas Altos, called Papabotas (Papagos), among whom, on account of having many Christians among the pagans, there are tractable and domestic people. They live in dry and sterile lands, without more water than that which gathers in some short acequias or cisterns. Among them are some Christians, but the greater part of them are gentiles; they have as well the excellent quality to be enemies of the Apaches, and very friendly to the Spaniards.

The "Rudo Ensayo," which is a classic among Spanish writings concerning the ancient Spanish Province of Sonora, was written about 1761 by Juan Mentig, a Jesuit father, who at that time had lived 11 years in the vicinity of the Papago Indians. The necessity for a road through the Papago country, or Papagueria, as the Spaniards called it, was recognized in that early day, as is shown by the following quotation:

The only mission established in the year 1751, sometime about May, in San Miguei of Ssonoitah (now called Sonoita), nearly 50 leagues northwest of Caborca, suffered great scarcity of water; and for this reason it has been impossible to gather together the Papagos or Papapootam, as they are called. The Pimas who live in these deserts support themselves by eating the seeds of the zacate, herbs, wild fruits, and even mice and rabbits for the same reason. It is not so bad at Tucsson, Santa Catherina at Baigatz, etc., as far as the Gila River; so that a road might easily be opened, thus gaining ground each year in order to convert souls and extend the Christian faith, and at the same time the dominions of His Majesty the King.

Lieut. Sylvester Mowry, of the United States Army, in a memoir of the proposed Territory of Arizona, written in 1857, says:

The labors of the Jesuits to civilize the Indians are still evident in the mission Indians, the Papagos and Pimas, who live in villages, cultivate crops of corn and wheat, and who in the Christian and human elements of good faith and charity are, to say the least, in no way inferior to the Mexicans. After the massacre of four of Crabbe's unfortunate party near Sonoita by the Mexicans, the Papagos Indians buried carefully the bodies to which Mexican inhumanity had denied this last charitable office.

In a speech delivered in the House of Representatives on March 2, 1865, by Hon. Charles D. Poston, the first Delegate to Congress from the Territory of Arizona, the following statements were made:

The Papagos are a branch of the great Pima Tribe, speaking the same language and having the same manners and customs, modified by civilization. The Papagos all live south of the Gila River in that arid triangle known as the western part of the Gadsen Purchase. Their lot is cast in an ungrateful soil; but the softness of the climate reconciles them to their location, and contentment is their happiness. The fruit of the *cereus giganteus* furnishes them with bread and molasses; they plant in the rainy season, raise cattle, hunt, and labor in the harvest fields. The family relations of the Papagos are conducted with morality and their women are examples of chastity and industry.

In 1877 Hiram C. Hodge published a book entitled, "Arizona as it is; or, The Coming Country," which contains the following references to the Papago Indians:

The Papagoes live on a reservation south of Tucson which contain 70,400 acres of land. Their villages are near the old and noted mission church of San Xavier, 12 miles south from Tucson and in the Santa Cruz Valley. They are nominally Catholics, and have been under the care of the Roman Catholic priesthood most of the time for nearly or quite three centuries. They are self-supporting, and have been so as far back as their history is known; have a

good supply of horses, mules, and cattle, and raise considerable produce of various kinds.

Like the Pimas, they have been friendly to our people ever since the United States acquired their country, and both have ever been ready to assist in fighting the Apaches, and at times have done good service.

PAPAGO INDIANS DESCRIBED BY LUMHOLTZ

Carl Lumholtz, the famous Norwegian explorer, has given an account of his travels in 1909-10 in northwestern Sonora and southwestern Arizona, in a book entitled "New Trails in Mexico," from which the following extracts have been taken:

The Papago Indians of to-day, the principal natives of the desert, live in Arizona to the west and southwest of Tucson, as far as the Growler Mountains in the west, the Gila River in the north, and the range of Baboquivari in the east. They occupy much the same land as they did when first discovered in the seventeenth century by the Spaniards. The region was early named Papagueria, or, in its greater extension, Pimeria Alta. It is part of the great region called the Sonora Desert.

They are a Pima tribe and speak the same language as the Pima Indians with some variations of dialect. Their number reaches perhaps 4,500, of whom not over 700 live in Mexico. The name Papago is usually interpreted as meaning "bean people." Their tribal name as employed by themselves is *Ootam*, which means "the people." They call the Pima Indians *Akimuri Ootam*, "river people," referring appropriately to their habitat on the Gila River. The Pima call the Papago *Toono Ootam*, "desert people."

The greater part of the tribe never could be induced to live in pueblos, or villages, which was always the policy of the Spanish missionary. In spite of the efforts of the Jesuits and Franciscans, the Papagos are still living in their rancherias as of old, half nomadic in habit, resorting in the winter to the sierras where water is more plentiful and where their cattle, horses, mules, and donkeys find good grazing ground. In the summer they move to the broad, flat valleys to devote themselves to agriculture, which is made possible by the aid of the showers that fall in July and August. They do not usually pursue irrigation beyond the diverting of rain water into ditches. In the summer they raise maize, beans, watermelons, and squashes, and in the winter, when infrequent light showers usually may be depended upon, peas, barley, and lentils may be planted, all on a small scale, according to Indian habits. Wheat, which is grown in November and harvested in May, is now the most important crop.

By scooping up the earth they make dams in which rain water is stored for household use as well as for their domestic animals. This is especially the case at the summer rancherias. Of late years they have also taken to the digging of wells. Thus the Papagos, though sedentary Indians, have distinct habitations for summer and winter. The aboriginal name for the summer rancherias is *oositak*, fields, called by the Mexicans temporales. The winter rancherias are called *kilim*, where there are houses (*ki*), and these might be called villages. In some cases the summer rancherias seem to be considered the more important habitations, and medicine lodges are found at both.

As implacable enemies of the Apaches, the Papagos were of some assistance to the early missionaries in helping the presidios to fight their savage foes, and they have several times, says J. F. Valasco, presented the Government with ears and scalps of Apaches they had killed. Their innate enmity to the Apaches later gained them the favor of the Americans, who received their valuable assistance in campaigns against these marauders.

The Papagos are above medium height, rather dark in color, and of splendid physique. The women are inclined to be stout. They are a peaceful but at the same time courageous people and show much intelligence. They are hospitable, as becomes a desert people, and if food is being prepared in the house when a stranger comes, some of it is offered to him, be he Indian, Mexican, or American.

THE PREHISTORIC PAPAGO

W J McGee, of the Bureau of Ethnology, made the following statements which were printed in an account of the selection of the site for the desert botanical laboratory of the Carnegie Institution near Tucson, Ariz., published in 1903:

It is of interest to note that the prehistoric Papago was a farmer, and derives his designation from this fact. The characteristic crop plant, was the native bean, called *pah* or, in the plural, *papah*; and the same term was applied to the tribe by neighboring peoples. The Spaniards slightly corrupted the appellation, pronouncing it Papaho (the final vowel feeble and obscure), and spelling it, with some emphasis of the aspirate, Papago; the Americans retained this orthography, but pretty effectually concealed the original form of the tribal name by adopting the pronunciation indicated by their own orthoepy. The tribesmen themselves long ago accepted the name by which they were known among other tribes, adding the descriptive term *a atam*—literally, Beansmen, i. e., Bean-people.

You will be interested in noting also that the local tribesmen were among the earliest and most successful agricultural experimentalists of the Western Hemisphere. They are desert folk par excellence, and entered into the distinctive solidarity of desert life to a unique degree; they secured the Sonoran plains for chance water holes as well as more permanent waters, carrying religiously hoarded seeds; they chased rainstorms seen from commanding peaks for scores if not hundreds of miles; and wherever they found standing or running water, or even damp soil, they planted their seeds, guarded and cultivated the growing plants with infinite patience, and after carefully harvesting the crop planted some of the finest seeds as oblations and preserved others against the ensuing season, so that the crop plants were both distributed and improved from year to year.

PRESENT CONDITIONS ON PAPAGO RESERVATION

The following memorandum furnished by T. F. McCormick, superintendent of the Papago Indian Reservation, summarizes present conditions:

1. Indian population on Papago Indian Reservation, 5,000.

2. Sixteen thousand acres under cultivation.

a. Dry farming: Yield depends entirely upon rain.

3. Production.

a. One hundred thousand bushels wheat.

b. Thirty thousand head cattle.

c. Truck garden: Beans, melons, pumpkins, squash, corn, cane.

Favorable weather conditions as to rain produces two annual crops, of which the surplus is marketed in Ajo and Tucson.

4. The fuel supply for Pima County is furnished to a large extent by Indians from the Papago Reservation, which is their only means of livelihood during seasons of drought, and carting is much hampered by present road conditions to market points.

5. Supplies for Government Indian agency must be trucked in.

6. On the reservation is located the Government experiment station, large Indian reservation agency, 13 Indian day schools, 20 Government pumping plants, 7 stores.

CONCLUSION

Present road across the Indian reservation greatly handicaps the Indian in developing his country, he being hampered in disposing of surplus crops and of fuel supply.

The road conditions make freight rates of commodities freighted into the reservation excessively high; this is an economic waste to the Government and people living on the reservation.

An improved highway over the Indian reservation would be of inestimable benefit to the Indian and would also prove an impetus to development agriculturally—mining, etc.—on the reservation.

Mr. Malcolm McDowell, a member and secretary of the Board of Indian Commissioners, has written the following letter in support of the bill:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS,
Washington, March 27, 1926.

DEAR MR. HAYDEN: In April of last year I was on the Papago Reservation in southern Arizona and held a conference with 109 of the Papago Indians. Every village was represented. Among the several matters discussed was the need of improving the reservation road which connects with the improved county highways to Tucson on the east and Ajo on the west.

The Indians asked me to do what I could to have Congress appropriate funds to improve the reservation road. I promised to do so. For that reason I am writing you in regard to the bill authorizing an appropriation for a road through the reserve.

I became interested in this matter some years ago when I saw the Indian teams painfully toiling over the rough reservation road, taking firewood to Tucson and Ajo. You perhaps know that these Indians cut and sell a good deal of firewood. I am informed that the annual income from this source of revenue amounts to \$45,000 and more. Obviously, these Indians could sell much more wood if their road was improved, for they could shorten the time required to make round trips.

These Papagos are among the very best of the American Indians—a fine self-supporting, upstanding people. They take advantage of every drop of the infrequent rainfalls to cultivate their little patches of farm lands, and they were making good progress in cattle raising when the severe droughts in that section killed the grass, with the result that they lost a great deal of their livestock.

I have been on most of the Indian reservations, and I know of no road project on any other reserve which seems to offer more practical good to the Indians themselves than this one does. There certainly is great need for a much better road through the Papago Reservation than the present one. I am adding this view of the situation to the request of the Indians entirely as an individual for this matter has never been presented officially to our board.

Sincerely yours,

MALCOLM McDOWELL,
Member Board of Indian Commissioners.

Hon. CARL HAYDEN,
U. S. House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

MINERAL LANDS NOT RESERVED

The Papago Indian Reservation as it now exists in Pima County, Ariz., comprises 2,347,080 acres of land and was created by the President in the usual manner, except that it is the only instance in the United States where the mineral lands remain subject to disposition under the mining laws. The text of the Executive order is as follows, omitting a description of the lands:

Executive orders, dated June 16, 1911, December 5, 1912, and January 14, 1916, withdrawing certain lands in Arizona for the benefit of the Papago Indians, be, and the same hereby are, revoked, and, exclusive of a tribal right to the minerals therein contained, all surveyed land and all unsurveyed land which, by protraction of the regular system of public land surveys from the township corner at the intersection of the Gila and Salt River meridian with the third standard parallel south, would fall within the townships and ranges listed below be, and the same hereby are, withdrawn and set apart as a reservation for the benefit of the Papago Indians in Arizona: * * *

(Description of townships and sections reserved)

The foregoing reservation is hereby created with the understanding that all mineral lands within the reservation which have been or which may be shown

to be such and subject to exploration, location, and entry under the existing mining laws of the United States and the rules and regulations of the Secretary of the Interior applying thereto, shall continue to be subject to such exploration, location, and entry notwithstanding the creation of this reservation; and town sites, necessary in connection with the development of the mineral resources of the reservation, may be located within the reservation under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, and patented under the provisions of the town site laws of the United States: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall affect any existing legal right of any person to any of the lands herein described.

That part of Executive order of May 28, 1912, withdrawing certain areas for use of the Chur-Chaw, Cocklebur, and Tat-murl-ma-kot bands or villages of Papago Indians be, and the same hereby is, revoked.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
1 February, 1917.

ENACTMENT OF THE BILL RECOMMENDED

The completion of this road is needed for the advancement and civilization of the Papago Indians, but they have no tribal funds from which to pay for its construction. The appropriation is not made reimbursable because there is no known or probable means whereby the tribe can repay the same. The Papagos live in a desert country which would not support one-tenth as many white people and it would be unreasonable to expect them to repay the cost by requiring the payment of money from their scanty income. Only the surface of the reservation has been set aside for their use so that there is no prospect of any tribal income from minerals.

The road when completed will connect Tucson, the principal city of southern Arizona, with the town of Ajo. In the copper mines and reduction works at Ajo about 850 men are employed at the present time, of which about 150 are Papago Indians. The object of the bill is to authorize an appropriation to provide funds for the construction of about 62 miles of dirt road wholly within the Papago Reservation at an average cost of about \$2,000 per mile. The road will be maintained free of expense to the United States and can be surfaced at some future time without further direct appropriations by Congress on behalf of the Indians.

The Papago Indians from time immemorial have been friends of the white people, and therefore have an especial claim to consideration by the Federal Government. For this and other reasons set forth in this report your committee urges the enactment of this legislation.

The bill, as amended, reads as follows:

AN ACT For completion of the road from Tucson to Ajo via Indian Oasis, Ariz.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$125,000 or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be expended, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for the improvement and construction of the uncompleted part of the road from Tucson to Ajo via Indian Oasis, within the Papago Indian Reservation, Arizona: *Provided*, That before any money is spent hereunder the State of Arizona through its highway department or the county of Pima, Arizona, shall agree in writing to maintain said road without expense to the United States.

