

CHAPTER VII

STATISTICS AND RECORDS

The lack of adequate accurate statistics and records regarding the Indians and the work done in their behalf has constituted a real handicap to every member of the staff of this survey of Indian affairs. Throughout the report will be found repeatedly statements to the effect either that essential data are not available or that the data available are inaccurate or of doubtful reliability.

No effort will be made at this point to catalogue all these deficiencies and to discuss them in detail, but a valuable purpose may be served by mentioning briefly some of the outstanding major ones, as indicative of the reasons for the recommendations contained in this section for the development of the statistical work of the Office of Indian Affairs.

Population Statistics. A basic requirement for the effective administration of the Indian Service is a reasonably accurate and detailed census of population. Such a census would measure the extent of the problems the Service has to face and would furnish the basis for determining the degree of success or failure in many of its important activities. In the absence of such a census, for example, there is no base for determining such essential indices of social and economic conditions as the general death rate, the infant mortality rate, the rate of mortality from certain preventable diseases, notably tuberculosis, and the general birth rate. Unless reliable figures are available regarding the number of children of school age, with a fairly minute classification by year of age, no accurate determination can be made of the success of the educational work of the Service in the first and fundamental step of getting children of school age into school.

No one who has visited the Indian country will minimize the difficulties inherent in the taking of such a census at intervals sufficiently frequent to make it an efficient tool of administration, yet it is so absolutely basic both for the field officers of the Service

and the governmental agencies at Washington that control and regulate them, the Indian Office, the Secretary of the Interior, the Budget Bureau, and Congress and its committees, that these difficulties must be regarded as obstacles to be overcome, not as excuses for the lack of such essential data. The Indian Office has, of course, figures which purport to be the population of the various jurisdictions, but it would not maintain that they are the product of careful enumerations or that they give sufficient detail to permit of close analysis of work done. In several important jurisdictions, such as Northern California, the Navajo agencies, and the Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma, they are to a considerable extent estimates. For one jurisdiction the population has long been given at about 3700, whereas a new superintendent who came in and attempted an actual enumeration found only 2200. The method of arriving at the population has often been to take the tribal roll or an old census as the base and to correct it by the deduction of known deaths and the addition of known births. As many births and deaths occur without the knowledge of the agency, this method after a number of years may result in a wide discrepancy between facts and figures.

Another fruitful source of erroneous deductions from figures based on tribal rolls is the number of Indians living off the reservation and virtually out from under the immediate control and responsibility of the superintendent. One superintendent, in talking with two different members of the survey staff, gave distinctly different figures for the number of Indians included in his population but not living on the reservation and for whom the agency had very little responsibility with respect to supplying social and educational service. Asked for a more precise figure, he had a tabulation made from the mailing list used in sending checks for tribal funds and the result was a figure materially lower than either of the figures previously given. Figures for population which include an unknown number of Indians to whom the social service supplied by the government is inapplicable, can be of little value to the superintendent and other local officers in administering their work and may be distinctly misleading to the central office, the Department, and the Congress in reviewing the work of the agency and supplying it with funds.

Births and Deaths. The recording of deaths and births is not sufficiently complete to admit of the use of these records as a sole device for keeping track of the changes in population. On the Pima Reservation, for example, an inheritance examiner found that a disastrous epidemic of influenza had caused a large number of deaths previously unknown to the local or the national offices, so that the population figures in use were materially too high.¹

Since the recording of births and deaths is incomplete and the population figures unreliable, it follows inevitably that the Service lacks vital statistics, one of the most essential tools in the promotion of public health and the control of preventable disease, and a rough index of economic welfare. Not only is the recording of deaths incomplete; the statement of the causes of those deaths recorded is frequently not given in a way that permits of its use. The local staff dealing directly with the Indians is thus handicapped in studying conditions in their jurisdiction and equally, if not more important, the Washington Office, the Department, the Budget Bureau, and the Congress cannot get the data essential for planning and developing an adequate health service for the Indian wards of the nation.²

Statistics of Economic Efficiency. To some persons the question of Indian health is the major one before the Indian Service. Others direct their main attention to the releasing of the Indian from wardship and giving to him the same status with respect to his property as is possessed by the legally competent white adult. Although some confusion exists regarding certain of the details, the assumption, broadly speaking, is that when the Indian is given this status, he passes from the jurisdiction of the national govern-

¹In this instance the deaths learned of by the inheritance examiner, although an accumulation from past years, were included as deaths occurring in the year in which they were discovered by him, with the result that the mortality rate for that year was alarming. Many people were distressed by it, and the Indian Office because of it was subjected to vigorous attack for its failure to protect the health of the Pimas. This example illustrates how the public interested in Indian welfare may be grossly misled by figures issued by the Indian Office to its own detriment.

²In the chapter on Health, pages 189 to 345, will be found many concrete illustrations indicating the practical uses which are made of vital statistics in public health work in determining the need for the different types of medical service, such as physicians, nurses, hospitals, and sanatoria.

ment and ceases to be one of its responsibilities. Decisions regarding declaring an Indian competent and giving him complete possession of his property are, therefore, among the most fundamental that the Indian Service is called upon to make.

Because of the fundamental nature of this decision, one would expect to find in a well administered service, carefully kept and compiled records and statistics, the records to serve as a guide in passing upon individual cases and the statistics derived from them to serve as a means of studying and reviewing the effect of past policies and as a guide in formulating new ones. As these policies are perhaps generally written into statutory enactments, such data are especially necessary for the Congress and its committees and for those officers of the Washington office, who are very properly looked to by Congress for formulating specific recommendations for legislation.

Possibly the best criterion for determining the competency of an Indian for release from wardship would be a reasonably accurate record of his accomplishments in those fields which are indicative of competency. What have been his means of livelihood in the past? What has he earned each year in these fields by his own efforts? To what extent has he depended for his own support and for that of his family upon unearned income, such as rent from leased land, distribution of tribal funds, the sale of surplus lands, and other such sources upon which so many Indians are largely dependent for their existence? What ability has he demonstrated to improve and develop his property? What advance has he made in his standard of living and in family life? What is the condition of his health? What is his mental equipment as evidenced by his education and his practical success? To what extent do his family support his efforts? What capabilities has his wife demonstrated? The answers to such questions and others like them should not be based on the opinion of the present superintendent or the farmer who happens to be in charge at the time an Indian applies for his fee patent or a certificate of competency. They should be recorded regularly and systematically as a part of the system, to serve as a guide to the local staff in directing its work in behalf of the Indian while he continues under wardship and as an index largely to govern in that supreme decision, made when he is declared competent. They would indicate what Indians are really eligible for

consideration for competency. They would operate as a barrier for the Indian who although economically incompetent is exerting every possible effort to be declared so for the purpose of getting the power to sell his property so that he may for a brief period live riotously on the proceeds. They would make more difficult the task of the white man who seeks to have the Indian declared competent so that the white man may get possession of the Indian's wealth at a fraction of its value. They would bring to sharp attention the wise, thrifty, astutely competent Indian who values highly his status of incompetency because it saves him from taxes and frees him from the economic dangers faced by his tax-paying neighbors.

The Indian Service at present lacks these records, gathered regularly and systematically as a part of the day's work. At times a so-called survey or census is undertaken, which gets a picture of conditions as they are at the time, but these data rapidly get out of date and give little basis for watching progress and directing activities. The best records, apparently, are those made by progressive superintendents, who are themselves actively working with their Indians, encouraging them in economic activities and improving their social conditions, and who find that they need records for the direction and control of their own work. These superintendents, however, are the ones who least need supervision and prodding from the Washington office. That office greatly needs accurate and reliable data such as these, so that it may reward those officers who are doing really constructive work and prod or remove those who are content to let things drift along. It should not be dependent on what data the superintendent turns in, but should itself prescribe the information to be reported and the methods to be followed in its preparation and should submit it to such checks and verifications as may be necessary to secure its substantial accuracy.

Data Regarding Indians Declared Competent. Data regarding the Indians who have been declared competent are extremely meager, although such facts are probably the best basis for test of the success or failure of fundamental policies and their application. One would expect to find readily available data showing what proportion of the Indians who have been given fee patents

have retained possession of their property in whole or in part and, if in part only, to what extent. Likewise, one would expect some considerable body of facts relating to what has happened to those Indians who were given fee patents and lost their lands. Have they in fact demonstrated their capacity by making their way despite the loss of their property, or are they living on their relatives or squatting on land belonging to others and living under conditions not as good as those of the Indian never declared competent? What has been the history of Indians who have gone to the cities from the reservations or the Indian schools and attempted to make their way in white communities? To what extent is it wise to foster such a movement?

The facts to permit of answers to these basic questions are not available. At the instance of the present survey the Indian Office requested the superintendents to prepare certain very limited data as to the number of Indians who have received fee patents since the passage of the Burke Act and the number of these who still retain their property. Several superintendents said that the fee patentees were beyond their responsibility, as in law they are, and that it would require more time and expense than they could put upon it to determine accurately who had and who had not sold their lands. Data regarded as reasonably accurate were received with respect to 13,872 Indians who had received fee patents between 1906 and 1925, of whom 2859 or 20.6 per cent still retain some or all of their land. No information was secured as to how much they retained or whether it was unencumbered or mortgaged.

If these figures may be regarded as typical, then four-fifths of all the Indians specially selected for their competency have not retained their property. It does not necessarily follow that they have all failed to stand upon their own feet and that they are all still in need of educational and developmental assistance from the national or the local government if they are to be adjusted to our civilization, but these figures clearly demonstrate the need for the actual facts on the subject. For a superintendent or for the government to take the position that these fee patent Indians, officially declared competent, are of no concern to the nation, is entirely to misinterpret the problem of the government, and to substitute an artificial legalistic criterion for the real tests of social and eco-

conomic facts. The responsibility of the government is to bring the Indians to the point where they are fitted to be independent, reasonably competent citizens. If the government through its officers has declared them so to be when in truth they were not, the social and economic problem remains, regardless of the legalistic status of those Indians.

Constructive Remedies. Probably nothing is to be gained from a further, more detailed discussion of the needs for accurate and illuminating statistics and records in the Indian Service. No efficient private or public agency concerned with the promotion of public health, education, or social welfare would attempt to analyze its problems and direct, control, and finance its work with such a paucity of reliable quantitative and qualitative information. No commercial enterprise of any such magnitude could expect to succeed without far more data respecting its operations than are available regarding the Indian Service. The helpful course, however, is not to dwell at length upon the defects, but to indicate the positive actions that are needed to meet the situation.

The Need for an Experienced Administrative Statistician. The first most fundamental step is to secure for the Indian Service a well trained, experienced, administrative statistician, capable of developing and installing an adequate system of records and statistics. The position should be classified as in the senior professional grade with a salary of from \$5200 to \$6000. If a person fully qualified for this grade can be secured, he can easily save the government several times the cost of his salary by increasing the effectiveness of the Service.

Qualifications of Statistician. The person selected should have a thorough and fairly diversified knowledge of the social sciences, particularly economics and sociology. Such knowledge is ordinarily the product of several years of graduate study in these fields, carried on in one or more of the leading universities of the country with well developed departments of economics and sociology or in one of the special schools designed to give advanced training in these subjects, although some have gained it through years of experience working in organizations dealing with economic and social problems.

The record of the person selected should disclose successful practical experience in the application of statistical methods, preferably in relation to public health, education, or labor. This experience should not be merely routine compilation, but should include the original planning and developing of the statistical project in all its details. For the position in the Indian Service it is highly important that the person should have had practical experience in designing record and table forms and in modern methods of tabulating and computing with the use of mechanical labor saving devices. The person should also have had successful administrative experience in directing the work of assistants and in dealing with coordinate or superior officers and with the public.

Duties of Statistician. The first duty of the person selected should be to make a thorough study of the various administrative, social, and economic problems of the Service to determine what quantitative data are necessary or desirable to furnish a basis for better administrative direction and control of activities and more deliberate planning and development. Such a study would require several weeks of intensive personal effort, and would result in the formation of fairly definite concrete statements of what is theoretically necessary or desirable.

Improvement of Basic Field Records. The next step should be a thorough study in cooperation with the administrative officers and with the various specialists in both the Washington office and the field to determine to what extent it is practicable to make the original records of the various types of activity serve the three purposes of (1) Giving the field workers the necessary record of work done to guide them in the intelligent planning, conduct and review of their work; (2) furnishing to the supervisory officers both in the field and in the Washington office an adequate basis for reviewing and directing the activities of field workers in direct contact with the Indians; and (3) furnishing statistical data for the preparation of statistical reports necessary for administrative control, analysis of progress, or public information.

Practical statistical experience has abundantly demonstrated the desirability of exerting every effort to make the system of records and reports serve these three purposes. Not only is it more eco-

nomical; it results in far more accurate records and reports. The field worker is naturally going to take far more interest in maintaining his own records if he knows that these records will be reviewed by the superintendent and by specialists from the Washington office and will be analyzed and worked up by the statistician and his assistants, and will eventually be made available to him for study in their final statistical form. If he has a tendency to slight them and to omit essential facts, he is brought to book by the demands of the other officers.

The need for better records made currently by field workers in direct contact with the Indians can hardly be over-emphasized. These are the people, often the only people, who can get original, first-hand information. Upon their records and reports reliance must be placed for the facts to be used in making decisions in individual cases and to be compiled into statistics to serve as the basis for reviewing activities, measuring progress, and formulating policies. These workers need these records themselves to aid them in the conduct of their own work. Such records are especially important when field workers change, as is often the case in the Indian Service, for without carefully secured records the new worker has to begin all over again to get the basic information and may be almost entirely without knowledge of what has been done in the past. These records are perhaps of even greater importance when two or more field workers come in contact with the same family, for unless they are informed as to the activities of their co-workers they may follow inconsistent courses.

Speaking broadly, one may say that the records that relate to the Indian himself and his activities as distinct from his property are at present entirely lacking or at best inadequate. Physicians, field nurses, matrons and farmers are to be found who depend very largely upon their recollection in guiding their own work and in making reports to their superintendents. Often the reports made are so vague and general that no supervisory reviewing officer could draw any valid conclusions from them and must in consequence depend very largely upon his evaluation of the field worker's memory and judgment. They furnish little basis for directing the field worker's activities and making concrete suggestions for improving and developing his work.

Case Work Records. One of the first tasks of the statistician, in coöperation with the administrative officers and specialists in both the Washington office and the field, should be to perfect the forms to be used in recording and reporting. These forms should be specific and detailed and should provide for reporting each item regarded as essential. The question of what facts are or are not essential should not be left to the judgment of the individual field worker. He may have to report that he is unable to get certain facts regarded as essential by the office or the local supervising officers, but he should know definitely that they are wanted and that he is expected to secure them. The forms should, of course, be conveniently arranged for the field worker so that they may be filled with the minimum possible effort.

The forms should be accompanied by detailed instructions giving precise definitions of terms and discussions as to how different types of cases are to be recorded. They should be issued in loose leaf form, so that amendments and additions can be made conveniently and each field worker be kept constantly advised of the requirements. Enough attention has not been given to this phase of recording and reporting in the past, and as an inevitable consequence different field workers have made their own interpretations of the meaning of questions asked by the office, with a resulting lack of comparability of the figures supplied. For example, how many Indians are farming? In some instances anyone making a garden or tilling a few acres, however indifferently, is reported as a farmer, whereas other superintendents include as farmers only those making a living or a substantial part of their living from farming. In the area covered by the present survey the number of Indian farmers as reported by the Service was almost exactly 25,000, but when an effort was made to give more precision to the term and to confine it to persons making at least a substantial part of their living from farming the number shrank to 16,627. On this basis, four reservations made a slight increase in their numbers, twenty-eight made no change, and thirty-eight showed very considerable shrinkage. Some reduced the number previously reported by as much as from 25 to 50 per cent. Obviously, as agriculture is the chief economic opportunity for many Indians, statistics as to their progress as farmers are vitally important to the Service in directing and controlling its activities for the promotion

of agriculture, and equally obviously it can scarcely base any sound conclusions on the work in the field if some superintendents are going to report everyone who does the least agricultural work a farmer while others use a radically different standard. The solution here, however, is not to establish an arbitrary definition of what constitutes a farmer, but to get uniformly and accurately fairly complete data covering the work of the Indians in the field of agriculture so that those responsible for directing the Indian Service may know what progress is actually being made. What is required is not a single figure as to the number of farmers, but a body of figures, which, analyzed and compared with those for previous years, will give a sound basis for judging the efficiency of the work which the government is doing in this field.

Planning Tabulations. The statistician should design the statistical tables which are to be developed from the records and reports, again in coöperation with the administrative officers and other specialists in the Washington office, so that they will constitute an effective accounting control over the activities of the Service. These tabulations need not necessarily be published, although many of them will be of genuine interest to the public, but they are necessary for the Indian Service in directing its own work for the consideration of the Budget Bureau and of Congress in making appropriations. At present too much reliance has to be placed on opinions as to facts and not upon facts themselves, and this is especially true with respect to matters that relate to the Indian himself, his health, his economic condition, and his family and community life as distinguished from his property interests.

In connection with the designing of the record forms and the table forms the statistician should perfect the plans for tabulating the data through the use of labor saving devices. This part of the work is important not only because it affects the cost but also because it affects the promptness with which the results are made available for administrative use. The whole tone of the Service will be raised if field workers know that the records of their work are thoroughly examined in detail and find their way quickly to the desk of the Commissioner in the form of summary statistics to be used in the direction of the organization. At present the feeling is too general that the reports and statistics are for the files and not

for use and that it does not make much difference whether they are or are not complete and accurate.

Special Statistical Projects. Although the effort should always be made to secure the necessary statistics as a by-product or joint product from the original records of the field workers, it will doubtless prove necessary to develop from time to time special statistical projects, notably in the case of the census. In the case of the census, coöperative relations should be developed with the Bureau of the Census. The chief statistician of the Indian Service should be the liaison officer to coöperate with the Census Bureau in perfecting a plan which will give that Bureau what it requires and at the same time supply the Indian Service with what it needs.

By close coöperation it should be possible for the Indian Service to secure data supplementing that ordinarily secured by the federal census with respect to Indians who are living away from reservations and not directly subject to supervision. A few questions additional to those already included in the general population schedule will furnish the basis for a really comprehensive study of the conditions of these Indians. Such a study is needed to judge of the degree of success or failure of the policy of turning Indians loose and to serve as a guide in efforts which doubtless should be made in several instances to get the Indians away from reservations which offer very limited economic opportunities. Such a study would also be illuminating in the matter of training and vocational guidance.

In connection with the taking of the federal census in the Indian country, a well considered determined effort should be made to use as enumerators Indians resident in the enumeration district and speaking the language of the people to be enumerated. Properly handled such a plan could be made of great interest to the Indians and an instrument for their education. Special instruction might well be given at the Indian schools covering not only the details of the work but also its purposes and practical uses. The Indian Service needs to seize every opportunity to utilize the services of Indians in matters relating to their own welfare and advancement and to concentrate their attention on their own progress. Much material will come from such a census that can be effectively used at the agencies and in the schools in showing how progressive

Indians are proving successful in adjusting themselves to the new paths. It will be far more effective in giving real instruction in civics than are the ordinary school text books on the subject written for white children. These books must seem very remote to the Indian boy or girl, who has so little background to help him in understanding them.

Similarly, attention should be given to the possibilities of using Indians, resident in the area and speaking the language, as statistical agents of the government to collect other data relating to economic and social conditions. The results of their work and of the other work of the Service should be frequently brought to the attention of the Indians in the effort to have them understand their own problems and to inspire them by concrete definite knowledge of how other Indians have solved these problems. From the Indian Office should go out to Indian schools and to public schools having a number of Indian pupils, material for a real course on civics for Indians.

No one who has sat through many Indian councils and has received many individual Indians or small groups can fail to be impressed by four things: their intense interest in their own affairs, the keenness of many of their leaders, their general good nature and friendliness, and, often, the paucity of their knowledge of what the government is attempting in their behalf. Some superintendents and other field workers have been successful in overcoming this latter condition, notably in the five-year programs. The belief is entertained that an able statistician, working in coöperation with the other officers in the Indian Service, can accomplish a great advance through disseminating among the Indians brief bulletins showing progress in public health, education, economic efficiency, and improved social life. One of the outstanding fundamental needs of the Service is an able, well-trained statistician with a very small staff of assistants, so that all concerned may readily and quickly secure the essential facts necessary for efficient administration.

Summary of Annual Appropriations, by Classes of Appropriations and Purposes of Expenditure

Classes and purposes	Fiscal years			
	1903	1913	1923	1928
Treaty stipulations—Local appropriations				
Annuities	\$187,617.51	\$44,100.00	\$44,100.00	\$44,100.00
Pay of employees.....	176,248.09	151,220.00	155,220.00	216,266.00
Support and civilization....	1,290,162.47	466,000.00	375,260.00	319,654.00
Education	261,958.72	221,200.00	321,000.00	322,000.00
Commutation of annuity....	999,368.00	.....	.....	.....
Purchase of land.....	.....	66,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Other purposes	1,510.00	1,040.00	1,040.00	1,040.00
Total	\$2,916,865.69	\$949,560.00	\$906,620.00	\$913,060.00
Gratuities				
General appropriations				
Education	\$1,538,500.00	^a \$1,502,000.00	^a \$1,760,000.00	\$2,744,700.00
Irrigation and water supply	150,000.00	335,700.00	^b	^b
Other purposes	886,360.00	2,090,694.86	3,080,650.00	2,885,500.00
Total	\$2,574,860.00	\$3,928,394.86	\$4,840,650.00	\$5,630,200.00
Local appropriations				
Support and civilization..	\$895,000.00	\$684,846.00	\$643,200.00	.....
Education	1,971,220.00	2,030,355.00	2,375,875.00	\$3,380,000.00
Hospitals	25,000.00	45,000.00	358,500.00	643,500.00
Expenses of Commission in connection with affairs of the Five Tribes.....	310,000.00	215,000.00	230,000.00	.....
Irrigation and water supply .....	.....	65,000.00	29,000.00	28,500.00
Other purposes	325,725.00	100,640.00	20,500.00	54,300.00
Total	\$3,526,945.00	\$3,140,841.00	\$3,657,075.00	\$4,106,300.00
Reimbursable				
General appropriations				
Irrigation and water supply	^c	^c	\$74,250.00	\$80,850.00
Other purposes .....	.....	\$270,000.00	258,000.00	479,500.00
Total .....	.....	\$270,000.00	\$332,250.00	\$560,350.00
Local appropriations				
Support and civilization..	\$240,000.00	\$100,000.00	\$3,800.00	.....
Irrigation and water supply .....	.....	732,362.62	1,506,657.00	\$1,611,275.00
Attorneys' fees	43,332.93	.....	.....	.....
Other purposes .....	.....	134,500.00	71,471.25	18,500.00
Total	\$283,332.93	\$966,862.62	\$1,581,928.25	\$1,629,775.00
Tribal funds—Local appropriations				
Support and civilization....	\$2,856.11	\$440,000.00	\$1,908,770.00	\$1,809,800.00
Education .....	.....	.....	117,570.00	49,000.00
Hospitals .....	.....	40,000.00	17,500.00	.....
Irrigation and water supply.	150,000.00	.....	278,100.00	16,000.00
Purchase of cattle, etc.....	143,335.10	.....	.....	.....
Agency expenses—Osage ..	20,000.00	.....	165,000.00	247,000.00
Other purposes .....	.....	51,500.00	25,632.92	30,000.00
Total	\$316,191.21	\$531,500.00	\$2,512,572.92	\$2,151,800.00
Grand total	\$9,618,194.83	\$9,787,158.48	\$13,831,096.17	\$14,991,485.00

^a General appropriation for school buildings carried with that for agency building and included under other purposes.

^b Under reimbursable.

^c Under gratuity.

Summary of Appropriations by Purposes of Expenditure

Purposes	Fiscal years			
	1903	1913	1923	1928
Annuities	\$187,617.51	\$44,100.00	\$44,100.00	\$44,100.00
Pay of employees	176,248.99	151,220.00	155,220.00	216,285.00
Education	3,771,628.72	3,753,555.00	4,574,445.00	6,485,700.00
Communication of annuity	999,368.00	.....	.....	.....
Irrigation and water supply	300,000.00	1,133,002.02	1,888,007.00	1,736,025.00
Hospitals	25,000.00	85,000.00	370,000.00	643,500.00
Expenses in connection with affairs of Five Tribes and Osages	310,000.00	215,000.00	305,000.00	247,000.00
Attorneys' fees	43,332.93	.....	.....	.....
Support and civilization	2,428,018.58	1,690,846.00	2,931,030.00	2,120,454.00
Other purposes	1,376,930.10	2,714,374.86	3,467,294.17	3,478,840.00
Total	\$9,618,194.83	\$9,787,158.48	\$13,831,096.17	\$14,991,485.00

Expenditures, Fiscal Year 1926, by Objects of Expenditure

Objects	Gratuity	Reimbursable	Treaty stipulations	Tribal funds		Total
				Appropriated annually	Disbursed under permanent indefinite appropriations	
Personal Services						
Physicians ^a	\$214,105.50	\$25.00	\$40,525.00	\$51,755.00	\$32,810.00	\$339,720.50
Nurses ^a	151,819.00	.....	9,480.00	36,960.00	17,415.00	215,674.00
Dentists ^a	13,020.00	.....	.....	2,100.00	.....	15,120.00
Teachers ^a	759,237.75	.....	73,725.00	2,760.00	88,840.00	924,562.75
Other regular employees	3,401,712.24	435,533.36	291,933.89	648,170.71	351,050.00	5,128,400.20
Miscellaneous and temporary labor	84,184.71	383,465.16	26,062.17	213,532.29	336,764.09	1,044,008.42
Total	4,624,079.20	819,523.52	441,726.06	955,278.00	826,879.09	7,667,485.87
Deduction on account of quarters, fuel, and light	382,113.30	18,646.00	96,935.00	75,079.04	48,580.00	621,353.30
Net cash	4,241,965.90	800,877.52	344,791.06	880,199.00	778,299.09	7,046,132.57
Supplies and material						
Stationery and office supplies	37,758.60	238.72	209.66	1,370.61	1,635.19	41,212.78
Medical and hospital supplies	54,421.99	.....	5,005.95	24,492.40	3,138.04	87,188.00
Scientific and educational supplies	47,153.06	118.81	4,298.05	507.93	6,334.45	58,412.30
Fuel	367,295.87	50,494.37	29,132.04	90,706.32	32,486.76	504,115.36
Wearing apparel and sewing supplies	416,739.94	.....	35,783.51	7,632.58	30,969.25	491,125.28
Forage and other supplies for animals	101,711.20	12,508.31	4,049.68	40,677.80	21,561.36	180,508.35
Provisions	790,633.94	27,188.58	95,802.02	111,506.86	109,102.83	1,134,234.23
Sundry supplies	141,630.42	48,750.27	12,947.27	34,299.17	27,190.20	264,817.33
Total	1,951,345.02	139,428.68	187,228.18	311,193.67	232,418.08	2,821,613.62
Telegraph and telephone	17,975.46	1,707.96	439.77	6,218.20	4,105.12	30,446.51
Travel expenses	189,981.08	21,269.42	4,218.58	33,449.35	14,213.51	263,131.94

^a Deductions are made from these salaries for quarters, fuel, and light, but the deductions for each class are not segregated and are included in the total deductions

Expenditures, Fiscal Year 1926, by Objects of Expenditure.—Continued

Objects	Gratuity	Reimbursable	Treaty stipulations	Tribal funds		Total
				Appropriated annually	Disbursed under permanent indefinite appropriations	
Transportation of things.....	550,585 13	49,933 08	37,709 47	29,806 46	20,846 88	688,881 02
Printing and binding, engraving, lithographing, and photographing	974 35	1,732 76	168 36	1,590 43	1,484 08	5,949 98
Advertising	640 79	917 62	.....	1,117 68	4,142 98	6,819 07
Furnishing of heat, light, power, water, and electricity (service)	106,452 44	6,383 65	1,421 05	10,174 81	11,775 07	136,207 92
Rents	48,186 93	14,276 62	41 75	9,310 27	4,733 56	76,549 13
Repairs and alterations	671,777 51	56,114 29	25,255 33	100,769 87	123,455 31	977,372 31
Miscellaneous	46,913 89	50,890 79	2,460 26	15,391 13	473,101 11	588,757 18
Tuition in schools not operated by the Indian Service..	455,548 12	.....	104,792 59	39,108 59	125,700 52	725,149 82
Burial expenses	5,545 95	.....	.....	4,167 10	268 33	9,981 38
Equipment						
Passenger carrying vehicles.....	28,762 68	8,531 41	3,325 62	26,878 86	14,052 75	81,551 32
Furniture, furnishings and fixtures	160,985 89	4,247 52	10,821 72	19,060 72	22,928 71	218,044 56
Educational, scientific, and recreational equipment..	17,224 30	613 60	320 13	892 56	5,551 63	24,602 22
Live stock (other than purchased for slaughter)....	13,837 14	50,121 49	3,202 00	44,119 63	13,948 09	125,228 35
Other equipment	117,959 84	89,495 29	9,042 62	34,361 99	137,262 61	388,122 35
Total	338,769 85	153,009 31	26,712 09	125,313 76	193,743 79	837,548 80
Purchase of land and interest in land.....	53,595 00	3,800 00	.....	2,000 00	.....	57,415 00
Structures and parts and nonstructural improvements to land	349,266 83	169,308 35	74,232 20	73,257 20	128,613 56	794,678 14
Outstanding obligations not classified	39,180 71	.....	950 55	.....	.....	40,131 26
Total operating expenses	9,022,981 67	1,469,650 05	856,145 43	1,641,087 52	2,116,900 99	15,106,765 66
Per capita payments .....	.....	.....	46,362 26	149,988 00	33,204,595 67	33,400,945 93
Total expenditures	\$9,022,981 67	\$1,469,650 05	\$902,507 69	\$1,791,075 52	\$35,321,496 66	\$48,507,711 59