

# PROGRESS REPORT TO THE GOVERNOR AND THE LEGISLATURE

by the

## STATE ADVISORY COMMISSION ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

(Senate Bill No. 1007)

on

### INDIANS IN RURAL AND RESERVATION AREAS



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February 1966

**APPENDIX A**

## APPENDIX A

Table 1

## American Indian Population by State: 1960, 1950

State	1950		1960	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
United States.....	357,499	100	551,669	100
Alabama.....	928	0.25	1,276	0.23
Alaska.....	*14,089	---	42,518	7.7
Arizona.....	65,761	18.4	83,387	15.1
Arkansas.....	533	0.14	580	0.10
California.....	19,947	5.6	39,014	7.1
Colorado.....	1,567	0.43	4,288	0.77
Connecticut.....	333	0.09	923	0.16
Delaware.....	---	---	597	0.10
District of Columbia.....	330	0.09	587	0.10
Florida.....	1,011	0.28	2,504	0.45
Georgia.....	333	0.09	749	0.13
Hawaii.....	---	---	472	0.08
Idaho.....	3,800	1.1	5,231	0.94
Illinois.....	1,443	0.40	4,704	0.85
Indiana.....	438	0.12	948	0.17
Iowa.....	1,084	0.30	1,708	0.30
Kansas.....	2,381	0.66	5,069	0.91
Kentucky.....	234	0.06	391	0.07
Louisiana.....	409	0.11	3,587	0.65
Maine.....	1,522	0.42	1,879	0.34
Maryland.....	314	0.08	1,538	0.27
Massachusetts.....	1,201	0.33	2,118	0.38
Michigan.....	7,000	2.0	9,701	1.75
Minnesota.....	12,533	3.5	15,496	2.8
Mississippi.....	2,502	0.69	3,119	0.56
Missouri.....	547	0.15	1,723	0.31
Montana.....	16,606	4.6	21,181	3.8
Nebraska.....	3,954	1.1	5,545	1.0
Nevada.....	5,025	1.4	6,681	1.2
New Hampshire.....	74	0.02	135	0.02
New Jersey.....	621	0.17	1,699	0.3
New Mexico.....	41,901	11.7	56,255	10.2
New York.....	10,640	3.0	16,491	3.0
North Carolina.....	3,742	1.0	38,129	6.9
North Dakota.....	10,766	3.0	11,736	2.1
Ohio.....	1,146	0.32	1,910	0.34
Oklahoma.....	53,769	15.0	64,689	11.7
Oregon.....	5,820	1.6	8,026	1.5
Pennsylvania.....	1,141	0.31	2,122	0.38
Rhode Island.....	385	0.10	932	0.16
South Carolina.....	554	0.15	1,098	0.19
South Dakota.....	23,344	6.5	25,794	4.7
Tennessee.....	339	0.09	638	0.11
Texas.....	2,736	0.76	5,750	1.04
Utah.....	4,201	1.2	6,961	1.26
Vermont.....	30	0.008	57	0.01
Virginia.....	1,056	0.29	2,155	0.39
Washington.....	13,816	3.9	21,076	3.8
West Virginia.....	160	0.04	181	0.03
Wisconsin.....	12,196	3.4	14,297	2.6
Wyoming.....	3,237	0.90	4,020	0.7

\* Includes only Athabaskans.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census: 1960, 1950.

## STATE ADVISORY COMMISSION ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Table 2

## Indian Population for California Counties: 1960, 1950, 1940

	1960			1950			1940	
	Total population	Indian population	Change over previous census (percent)	Total population	Indian population	Change over previous census (percent)	Total population	Indian population
Alameda.....	908,209	1,688	230.9	740,315	510	160.2	513,011	196
Alpine.....	397	179	118.3	241	82	-25.4	323	110
Amador.....	9,990	115	-24.3	9,151	152	-10.1	8,973	169
Butte.....	82,030	421	103.3	64,930	207	-20.6	42,840	261
Calaveras.....	10,289	113	20.2	9,902	94	5.6	8,221	89
Colusa.....	12,075	147	-14.5	11,651	172	20.3	9,788	143
Contra Costa.....	409,030	447	80.9	298,984	247	888.0	100,450	25
Del Norte.....	17,771	691	42.8	8,078	484	3.9	4,745	466
El Dorado.....	29,390	88	-20.0	16,207	110	29.4	13,229	85
Fresno.....	365,945	1,083	49.2	276,515	726	5.4	178,565	689
Glenn.....	17,245	89	128.2	15,448	39	-38.1	12,195	63
Humboldt.....	104,892	2,608	42.9	69,241	1,825	-5.9	45,812	1,940
Imperial.....	72,105	830	12.0	62,975	741	.7	59,740	736
Inyo.....	11,684	1,036	29.7	11,658	799	-15.3	7,625	943
Kern.....	291,984	676	113.9	228,309	316	6.7	135,124	296
Kings.....	49,954	176	39.7	46,768	126	-14.3	35,168	147
Lake.....	13,786	433	17.7	11,481	368	1.7	8,069	362
Lassen.....	13,597	228	2.2	18,474	223	18.0	14,479	189
Los Angeles.....	6,038,771	8,109	385.3	4,151,687	1,671	21.3	2,785,643	1,378
Madera.....	40,468	420	1.4	36,964	414	56.1	23,314	264
Marin.....	146,820	153	86.6	85,619	82	0	52,907	82
Mariposa.....	5,064	111	-40.3	5,145	186	.5	5,605	185
Mendocino.....	51,059	1,215	-3.0	45,854	1,252	9.5	27,864	1,143
Merced.....	90,446	199	352.3	69,780	44	-82.9	46,988	258
Modoc.....	8,308	273	-8.1	9,678	297	-4.5	8,713	311
Mono.....	2,213	124	-53.0	2,115	264	-15.9	2,299	314
Monterey.....	198,351	695	443.0	130,498	128	43.8	73,032	89
Napa.....	65,890	118	174.4	46,603	43	53.6	28,503	28
Nevada.....	20,911	50	-7.4	19,888	54	28.6	19,283	42
Orange.....	703,925	730	403.4	216,224	145	119.7	130,760	66
Placer.....	56,998	244	29.8	41,649	188	45.7	28,108	129
Plumas.....	11,620	240	10.1	13,519	218	-7.2	11,548	235
Riverside.....	306,191	1,702	40.5	170,046	1,211	-28.8	105,524	1,701
Sacramento.....	502,778	802	146.8	277,140	325	32.1	170,333	246
San Benito.....	15,396	25	127.3	14,370	11	83.3	11,392	6
San Bernardino.....	503,591	1,864	120.3	281,642	846	77.0	161,108	478
San Diego.....	1,033,011	3,293	94.5	556,808	1,693	2.6	289,348	1,650
San Francisco.....	740,316	1,068	222.7	775,357	331	47.8	634,536	224
San Joaquin.....	249,989	363	126.9	200,750	160	125.4	134,207	71
San Luis Obispo.....	81,044	98	345.5	51,417	22	37.5	33,246	16
San Mateo.....	444,387	319	490.7	235,659	54	200.0	111,782	18
Santa Barbara.....	168,962	306	646.3	98,220	41	-66.4	70,555	122
Santa Clara.....	642,315	705	389.6	290,547	144	94.6	174,949	74
Santa Cruz.....	84,219	114	570.6	66,534	17	41.7	45,057	12
Shasta.....	59,468	793	51.0	36,413	525	-16.4	28,800	611
Sierra.....	2,247	70	70.7	2,410	41	-8.9	3,025	45
Siskiyou.....	32,885	592	.5	30,733	589	-7.4	28,598	636
Solano.....	134,597	208	147.6	104,833	84	211.1	49,118	27
Sonoma.....	147,375	949	62.2	103,405	585	52.7	69,052	383
Stanislaus.....	157,294	224	148.9	127,231	90	462.5	74,866	16
Sutter.....	33,380	27	-30.8	26,239	39	387.5	18,680	8
Tehama.....	25,305	183	40.8	19,276	130	71.1	14,316	76
Trinity.....	9,706	172	149.3	5,087	69	-35.0	3,970	106
Tulare.....	168,403	705	75.4	149,264	402	129.7	107,152	175
Tuolumne.....	14,404	134	21.8	12,584	110	-39.2	10,887	181
Ventura.....	199,138	203	227.4	114,647	62	148.0	69,685	25
Yolo.....	65,727	244	212.8	40,640	78	-66.4	27,243	232
Yuba.....	33,859	122	50.6	24,420	81	-21.4	17,034	103

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census: 1960, 1950, 1940.

# INDIANS IN RURAL AND RESERVATION AREAS

**Table 3**  
**Percentage Change in Indian Population by County**  
**Groups: 1950, 1960**

	1960	1950
<b>Relocation center counties</b>		
Santa Clara.....	389.6	94.6
Los Angeles.....	385.3	21.3
Alameda.....	230.9	160.2
San Francisco.....	222.7	47.8
Average increase (percent).....	307.1	81.0
<b>Peripheral counties</b>		
Santa Barbara.....	646.3	-66.4
Santa Cruz.....	570.6	41.7
San Mateo.....	490.7	200.0
Monterey.....	443.0	43.8
Orange.....	403.4	119.7
Merced.....	352.3	-82.9
San Luis Obispo.....	345.5	37.5
Ventura.....	227.4	148.0
Yolo.....	212.8	-66.4
Napa.....	174.4	53.6
Stanislaus.....	148.9	462.5
Solano.....	147.6	211.1
Sacramento.....	146.8	32.1
San Benito.....	127.3	83.3
San Joaquin.....	126.9	125.4
San Bernardino.....	120.3	77.0
Kern.....	113.9	6.7
San Diego.....	94.5	2.6
Marin.....	86.6	0.0
Contra Costa.....	80.9	888.0
Average increase (percent).....	253.0	132.1
<b>Rural counties</b>		
Trinity.....	149.3	-35.0
Glenn.....	128.2	-38.1
Alpine.....	118.3	-25.4
Butte.....	103.3	-20.6
Tulare.....	75.4	129.7
Sierra.....	70.7	-8.9
Sonoma.....	62.2	52.7
Shasta.....	51.0	-16.4
Yuba.....	50.6	-21.4
Fresno.....	49.2	5.4
Humboldt.....	42.9	-5.9
Del Norte.....	42.8	3.9
Tehama.....	40.8	71.1
Riverside.....	40.5	-28.8
Kings.....	39.7	-14.3
Placer.....	29.8	45.7
Inyo.....	29.7	-15.3
Tuolumne.....	21.8	-39.2
Calaveras.....	20.2	5.6
Lake.....	17.7	1.7
Imperial.....	12.0	.7
Plumas.....	10.1	-7.2
Lassen.....	2.2	18.0
Madera.....	1.4	56.1
Siskiyou.....	.5	-7.4
Mendocino.....	-3.0	9.5
Nevada.....	-7.4	28.6
Modoc.....	-8.1	-4.5
Colusa.....	-14.5	20.3
El Dorado.....	-20.0	29.4
Amador.....	-24.3	-10.1
Sutter.....	-30.8	387.5
Mariposa.....	-40.3	.5
Mono.....	-53.0	-15.9
Average increase (percent).....	29.7	16.2
<b>Rural high increase counties</b>		
Trinity.....	149.3	-35.0
Glenn.....	128.2	-38.1
Alpine.....	118.3	-25.4
Butte.....	103.3	-20.6
Average increase (percent).....	126.9	-31.2
<b>Indian decrease counties</b>		
Mendocino.....	-3.0	9.5
Nevada.....	-7.4	28.6
Modoc.....	-8.1	-4.5
Colusa.....	-14.5	20.3
El Dorado.....	-20.0	29.4
Amador.....	-24.3	-10.1
Sutter.....	-30.8	387.5
Mariposa.....	-40.3	.5
Mono.....	-53.0	-15.9
Average decrease (percent) (increase in 1950).....	-17.1	49.5

Source: Percentage computed from data in U.S. Census Reports, 1950, 1960.

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 96  
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 03

STATE ADVISORY COMMISSION ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Table 4

California Reservations, Population and Land: 1962, 1963

		Estimated population June 30, 1962			Land area (acres) reported June 30, 1963		
		Total	Within units	Adjacent to units	Tribal land	Allotted land	Government owned
California agency		3,947	2,488	1,459	87,188	24,326	--
Alturas	Pit River	9	9	--	20	--	--
*Auburn (T)	Maidu	83	70	13	--	--	--
Berry Creek	(no population)	--	--	--	33	--	--
Big Bend (Henderson)	Pit River	5	5	--	40	--	--
Big Pine	Paiute	56	36	20	279	--	--
*Big Sandy (Auberry) (t)	Mono	100	80	20	285	--	--
*Big Valley (Mission) (t)	Pomo	226	159	67	118	--	--
Bishop	Paiute	570	470	100	875	--	--
Cachil Dehe (Colusa)	Wintun	40	17	23	257	--	--
California agency public domain allotments	(mixed)	40	40	--	--	17,254	--
Cedarville	Paiute	13	12	1	17	--	--
*Chico (Meechupta) (t)	(mixed)	113	15	98	12	--	--
*Cloverdale (t)	Pomo	20	20	--	2	--	--
*Cold Springs (Sycamore) (t)	Mono	28	25	3	160	--	--
Colfax	(no population)	--	--	--	40	--	--
Cortina	Me-Wuk	14	1	13	640	--	--
Dry Creek	Pomo	20	20	--	75	--	--
Enterprise	Maidu	8	8	--	81	--	--
Fort Bidwell	Paiute	104	84	20	3,335	--	--
Fort Independence	Paiute	32	32	--	236	121	--
*Graton (t)	Pomo	1	1	--	15	--	--
*Greenville (t)	Maidu	22	22	--	135	--	--
Grindstone Creek	Wintun	28	28	--	80	--	--
*Guidville (T)	Pomo	21	21	--	--	--	--
*Hopland (t)	Pomo	106	81	25	2,070	--	--
*Indian Ranch (t)	Paiute	9	4	5	560	--	--
Jackson (Amador)	Me-Wuk	6	6	--	331	--	--
Laytonville	Kai-Pomo	50	50	--	200	--	--
Likely	(no population)	--	--	--	40	--	--
Lone Pine	Paiute and Shoshone	82	75	7	237	--	--
Lookout	Pit River	4	4	--	50	--	--
Manchester (Point Arena)	Pomo	92	72	20	363	--	--
*Middletown (t)	Pomo	40	18	22	109	--	--
*Montgomery Creek (t)	(no population)	--	--	--	72	--	--
*Nevada City (T)	Maidu	2	2	--	--	--	--
*Picayune (T)	Chukchansi	11	11	--	8	--	--
*Pinoleville (t)	Pomo	67	67	--	80	--	--
Roaring Creek	Pit River	4	4	--	11	--	--
*Robinson (t)	Pomo	76	67	9	11	--	--
Round Valley (Covelo)	Wailaki and Maidu	1,115	360	755	11,959	6,951	--
Rumsey	Wintun	17	6	11	141	--	--
Santa Rosa	Tache	96	96	--	170	--	--
Sheep Ranch	Me-Wuk	3	3	--	2	--	--
Sherwood Valley	(mixed)	12	--	12	291	--	--
Shingle Springs	Me-Wuk	5	--	5	240	--	--
Stewart's Point	Pomo	66	54	12	40	--	--
Strathmore	(no population)	--	--	--	40	--	--
Sulphur Bank	Pomo	35	30	5	50	--	--
Susanville	(mixed)	32	27	5	30	--	--
Taylorville	(no population)	--	--	--	160	--	--
Tule River	Tule River	325	172	153	54,116	--	--
Tuolumne	Me-Wuk	46	36	10	323	--	--
*Upper Lake (T)	Pomo	64	46	18	--	--	--
XL Ranch	Pit River	29	22	7	8,760	--	--
		1,736	1,736	--	89,591	8,767	--
Hoopaa area field office							
Big Lagoon	Yurok	6	6	--	9	--	--
*Blue Lake (t)	Blue Lake	22	22	--	26	--	--
Coast Indian Community (Resighini)	Yurok	57	57	--	228	--	--
*Elk Valley (Crescent City) (T)	Crescent City	30	30	--	--	--	--
Hoopaa public domain allotments	(mixed)	75	75	--	368	4,348	--
Hoopaa Valley	Hoopaa	992	992	--	84,632	1,436	--
Hoopaa Valley Extension (Klamath Strip)	Yurok	360	360	--	3,485	2,983	--
*Quartz Valley (t)	Shasta	36	36	--	604	--	--
*Rohnerville (t)	Bear River	29	29	--	15	--	--
*Smith River (t)	Smith River	102	102	--	164	--	--
Trinidad	Yurok	27	27	--	60	--	--
		78	74	4	2,056	26,507	--
Palm Springs office							
Agua Caliente (Palm Springs)	Cahuilla	78	74	4	2,056	26,507	--

INDIANS IN RURAL AND RESERVATION AREAS

Table 4—Continued

California Reservations, Population and Land: 1962, 1963

		Estimated population June 30, 1962			Land area (acres) reported June 30, 1963		
		Total	Within units	Adjacent to units	Tribal land	Allotted land	Government owned
Riverside area field office.....		1,858	1,293	565	211,840	16,929	--
Augustine.....	Cahuila.....	2	--	2	369	160	--
Barona Ranch.....	Diegueno.....	123	103	20	5,005	--	--
Cabazon.....	Cahuila.....	11	2	9	1,153	621	--
Cahuilla.....	Cahuila.....	62	34	28	18,272	--	--
Campo.....	Diegueno.....	53	22	31	15,010	--	--
Capitan Grande.....	(no population).....	--	--	--	15,636	--	--
Cuyupaipa.....	Diegueno.....	1	--	1	4,080	--	--
Inaja and Cosmit.....	Diegueno.....	20	13	7	880	--	--
La Jolla.....	Luiseno.....	76	36	40	7,588	694	--
La Posta.....	(no population).....	--	--	--	3,379	--	--
Los Coyotes.....	Luiseno.....	29	21	8	25,050	--	--
Manzanita.....	Diegueno.....	19	8	11	4,320	--	--
Mesa Grande.....	Luiseno.....	49	29	20	120	--	--
Mission Creek.....	Serrano.....	7	--	7	2,402	108	--
Mission Reserve.....	(no population).....	--	--	--	9,480	--	--
Morongo.....	Serrano.....	257	187	70	30,927	1,343	--
Pala.....	Luiseno.....	215	160	55	6,512	1,286	--
Pauma and Yuima.....	Luiseno.....	55	40	15	250	--	--
Pechanga.....	Luiseno.....	17	7	10	2,861	1,264	--
Ramona.....	(no population).....	--	--	--	560	--	--
Rincon.....	Luiseno.....	165	100	65	3,319	380	--
San Manuel.....	Serrano.....	37	29	8	653	--	--
San Pasqual.....	Luiseno.....	57	27	30	1,375	--	--
Santa Rosa.....	Cahuila.....	15	2	13	11,093	--	--
Santa Ynez.....	Chumash.....	50	20	30	99	--	--
Santa Ysabel.....	Diegueno.....	136	106	30	15,527	--	--
Soboba.....	Serrano.....	213	188	25	5,056	--	--
Sycuan.....	Diegueno.....	12	9	3	371	269	--
Torres-Martinez.....	Cahuila.....	75	63	12	18,223	8,141	--
Twentynine Palms.....	(no population).....	--	--	--	161	--	--
Viejas (Baron Long).....	Diegueno.....	102	87	15	1,609	--	--
Riverside public domain allotments.....	(no population).....	--	--	--	--	2,663	--
Colorado River (Arizona and California).....	Mohave and Chemehuevi.....	--	--	--	38,336	--	--
California only.....		--	--	--	--	--	--
(Reservation totals: within 1,368; adjacent 63)							
Fort Mohave (Arizona, California and Nevada).....	Mohave.....	277	277	--	9,132	--	--
California only.....		--	--	--	--	--	--
(Reservation total: within 277)							
Fort Yuma (Arizona and California).....	Yuma.....	965	890	75	617	8,149	36
California only.....		--	--	--	--	--	--
(Reservation totals: within 890; adjacent 105)							
Sherman Institute.....		--	--	--	--	--	83

Source: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Washington, D.C. Memorandum from the commissioner to all employees, November 1963.

## STATE ADVISORY COMMISSION ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Table 5  
CALIFORNIA RESERVATIONS  
Ranked by Total Population

Total population	Within units	Adjacent to units	Area	Reservations	Total population	Within units	Adjacent to units	Area	Reservations
0	0	0	33	Berry Creek	32	27	5	30	Susanville
0	0	0	40	Likely	32	--	--	0	Wilton (T)
0	0	0	40	Colfax	35	30	5	50	Sulphur Bank
0	0	0	160	Taylorville	36	36	0	604	Quartz Valley
0	0	0	560	Ramona	37	--	--	653	San Manuel
0	0	0	2,663	Riverside public domain allotments	40	40	0	17,254	California agency public domain allotments
0	0	0	161	Twentynine Palms	40	17	23	257	Colusa (Cachil Dehe)
0	0	0	15,636	Capitan Grande	40	18	22	109	Middletown
0	0	0	3,879	La Posta	46	36	10	323	Tuolumne
0	0	0	9,480	Mission Reserve	49	29	20	4,320	Mesa Grande
0	0	0	40	Strathmore	50	--	--	0	Table Mountain
1	0	1	4,080	Cuyapaipe	50	50	0	200	Laytonville
1	--	--	72	Montgomery Creek	50	20	30	99	Santa Ynez
1	1	0	15	Graton	53	22	31	15,010	Campo
2	0	2	529	Augustine	55	40	15	250	Pauma and Yuima
3	3	0	2	Sheep Ranch	56	36	20	279	Big Pine
4	4	0	50	Lookout	57	57	0	228	Coast Indian Community (Resighini)
4	4	0	80	Roaring Creek	57	27	30	1,375	San Pasqual
5	0	5	240	Shingle Springs	62	34	28	18,272	Cahuilla
5	5	0	40	Big Bend (Henderson)	64	46	18	0	Upper Lake (T)
6	6	0	331	Jackson	66	54	12	40	Stewarts Point
6	6	0	9	Big Lagoon	67	67	0	0	Pinoleville (T)
6	--	--	0	North Fork	75	75	0	4,716	Hoopa public domain allotments
7	0	7	2,510	Mission Creek	75	63	12	26,364	Torres-Martinez
8	8	0	81	Enterprise	76	67	9	0	Robinson
9	4	5	560	Indian Ranch	76	36	40	7,588	La Jolla
9	9	0	20	Alturas	78	74	4	28,563	Agua Caliente
11	11	0	0	Picayune (T)	82	75	7	237	Lone Pine
11	2	9	1,774	Cabazon	83	70	13	0	Auburn (T)
12	0	12	291	Sherwood Valley	92	72	20	363	Manchester (Point Arena)
12	9	3	640	Sycuan	96	96	0	170	Santa Rosa
13	12	1	17	Cedarville	100	80	20	285	Big Sandy (Auberry)
14	1	13	640	Cortina	102	102	0	164	Smith River
15	2	13	11,093	Santa Rosa	102	87	15	640	Viejas (Baron Long)
17	7	10	4,125	Pechanga	104	84	20	3,335	Fort Bidwell
17	6	11	141	Rumsey	106	81	25	2,070	Hopland
19	8	11	4,320	Manzanita	113	15	98	12	Chico (Meechupta)
20	13	7	880	Inaja and Cosmit	123	103	20	5,005	Barona Ranch
20	20	0	0	Cloverdale (T)	136	106	30	15,527	Santa Ysabel
20	20	0	75	Dry Creek	165	100	65	3,699	Rincon
21	21	0	0	Guidville (T)	213	188	25	5,056	Soboba
22	22	0	0	Greenville (T)	215	160	55	7,798	Pala
22	22	0	26	Blue Lake	226	159	67	118	Big Valley (Mission)
25	--	--	0	Scotts Valley	257	187	70	32,270	Morongo
27	27	0	60	Trinidad	325	172	153	54,116	Tule River
28	25	3	160	Cold Springs (Sycamore)	360	360	0	6,468	Hoopa Valley Extension
28	28	0	80	Grindstone Creek	570	470	100	875	Bishop
29	20	0	15	Rohnerville	965	890	105	8,802	Fort Yuma
29	22	7	8,760	XL Ranch	992	992	0	86,068	Hoopa Valley
29	21	8	25,050	Los Coyotes	1115	360	755	17,910	Round Valley (Covelo)
30	30	0	0	Crescent City (Elk Valley)					
32	32	0	357	Fort Independence					

Source: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Washington, D.C. Memorandum from the commissioner to all employees, November 1963.



**APPENDIX B**

INDIANS IN RURAL AND RESERVATION AREAS

Table 1  
Nonterminal Reservations Surveyed by Commission on Indian Affairs

	Baron Long	Pala	Rincon	Santa Ysabel	Stewart's Point	Tule River	Total	Total Percent	
Homes visited.....	13	35	11	5	11	29	104	1.05 people /room	
Owners.....	7	21	7	5	10	23	73		
Other.....	6	13	4	--	1	6	30		
No answer.....	--	1	--	--	--	--	1		
Residents.....	51	158	30	33	70	219	561		
Number of rooms.....	33	194	53	23	41	137+	531+		
Average of persons/household.....	3.9	4.5	2.7	6.6	6.4	7.6	5.4		
Percent of reported BIA population.....	58.6	98.7	30.0	31.1	129.6	127.4	79.2		
Condition									
Very good, excellent.....	--	5	3	--	1	1	10		11.0
Good, fair.....	3	16	3	2	1	19	44		43.0
Poor, very poor.....	8	12	5	3	9	9	46		46.0
No answer.....	2	2	--	--	--	--	4		3.8
Lighting									
Electricity.....	12	33	10	2	9	22	88		84.6
Kerosene.....	1	2	1	3	2	7	16		15.4
Heating									
Wood.....	5	4	2	4	9	16	40		38.5
Gas.....	2	10	3	1	2	10	28		26.9
Kerosene.....	2	2	--	--	--	--	5		4.8
Fireplace.....	3	5	1	--	--	1	9		8.65
Electricity.....	1	3	3	--	--	1	8	7.7	
Oil.....	--	3	2	--	--	--	5	4.8	
None.....	--	8	--	--	--	1	9	8.65	
Cooking									
Wood.....	3	3	1	3	5	5	20	19.2	
Electricity.....	1	10	7	1	--	--	19	17.3	
Gas.....	8	22	3	1	6	24	64	61.5	
Other.....	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	1.0	

Table 2  
Nonterminal Reservations Surveyed by Commission on Indian Affairs

	Baron Long	Pala	Rincon	Santa Ysabel	Stewart's Point	Tule River	Total	Total Percent
Water supply source								
Well.....	13	33	9	--	7	20	82	78.8
Spring.....	--	--	1	--	--	3	4	3.8
Forest service.....	--	1	--	--	--	1	2	1.9
Shares.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lake.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hauled in.....	--	--	1	5	3	1	10	9.6
River.....	--	--	--	--	--	3	3	1.9
Irrigation ditch.....	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	1.0
Tank.....	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	1.0
No answer.....	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	1.0
Tap								
Inside.....	11	19	7	1	5	21	64	61.5
Outside.....	--	3	--	--	1	--	4	3.8
Not specified.....	2	9	2	--	1	1	15	14.4
None.....	--	4	2	4	4	7	21	20.2
Plumbing								
Inside.....	13	24	9	--	2	16	64	61.5
Partial.....	--	--	--	--	1	1	2	1.9
Outside.....	--	11	2	5	9	13	40	38.5
Hot water.....	12	22	9	1	1	5	50	48.1
No answer.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Personal property								
Television.....	8	24	9	2	6	16	65	62.5
Radio.....	10	30	12	4	7	23	86	82.7
Sewing machine.....	9	28	8	5	7	14	71	68.3
Iron.....	11	34	10	2	8	25	90	86.5
Refrigerator.....	12	34	11	5	8	21	91	87.5
Freezer.....	2	5	4	--	1	2	14	13.5
Washing machine.....	8	25	9	3	8	7	70	67.3
Automobile.....	10	26	10	10	13	23	92	88.5
Truck.....	--	4	5	3	3	10	25	24.0
Telephone.....	3	12	8	1	--	6	30	28.8



INDIANS IN RURAL AND RESERVATION AREAS

Table 4

Terminal Reservations Surveyed by Commission on Indian Affairs

	Auberry	Big Valley	Hopland	Robinson	Total	Total (percent)	Totals, terminal and nonterminal	
							Number	Percent
<b>Water supply</b>								
Source								
Well.....	---	---	---	4	4	9.5	86	58.9
Spring.....	9	---	9	---	18	42.9	22	15.1
Forest service.....	1	---	---	---	1	2.4	3	2.1
Shares.....	---	1	---	1	2	4.8	2	1.4
Lake.....	---	16	---	---	16	38.1	16	11.0
Hauled in.....	---	---	---	1	1	2.4	11	7.5
River.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	2.1
Irrigation ditch.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	0.7
Tank.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	0.7
No answer.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	0.7
<b>Tap</b>								
Inside.....	5	11	4	1	21	50.0	85	58.2
Outside.....	3	4	2	2	11	26.6	15	10.3
Not specified.....	1	2	3	1	7	16.7	22	15.1
None.....	1	---	---	2	3	7.1	24	16.4
<b>Plumbing</b>								
Inside.....	1	6	1	---	8	19.0	72	49.3
Partial.....	5	---	2	---	7	16.7	9	6.2
Outside.....	8	9	8	6	34	81.0	71	48.6
Hot water.....	3	3	2	---	8	19.0	58	39.7
No answer.....	1	2	---	---	3	7.1	3	2.1
<b>Personal property</b>								
Television.....	9	13	3	2	27	64.3	92	63.0
Radio.....	10	9	6	3	28	66.7	114	78.1
Sewing machine.....	8	4	6	2	20	47.6	91	62.3
Iron.....	10	15	8	5	38	90.5	128	87.7
Refrigerator.....	10	13	7	4	34	81.0	125	85.6
Freezer.....	1	---	---	---	1	2.4	15	10.3
Washing machine.....	9	8	6	4	27	64.3	97	66.4
Automobile.....	8	16	8	2	34	81.0	126	86.3
Truck.....	3	---	2	---	5	11.9	30	20.5
Telephone.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	30	20.5

Table 5

Years of School Completed by Persons 19 Years Old and Older for Resident Family Members

Grade completed	Terminated Reservations					Nonterminated Reservations						Total, nonterminated	Total, terminated, nonterminated
	Auberry	Big Valley	Hopland	Robinson	Total, terminated reservations	Baron Long	Pala	Rincon	Santa Ysabel	Stewart's Point	Tule River		
16	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	2	2
15	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1
14	---	1	---	---	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	3	4
13	2	2	---	---	4	---	4	---	---	---	2	7	11
12	4	5	1	2	12	8	22	4	6	1	3	9	62
11	2	5	2	5	14	2	12	1	5	3	10	33	47
10	5	2	2	5	14	5	8	4	---	2	10	29	43
9	---	2	1	---	3	3	6	1	1	1	4	16	19
8	4	8	1	1	14	---	3	4	2	6	19	34	48
7	---	5	3	1	9	1	2	2	2	2	3	12	21
6	1	1	---	1	3	---	2	1	2	1	3	9	12
5	1	1	---	---	2	---	1	1	---	4	---	6	8
4	---	3	1	---	4	1	3	---	---	2	1	7	11
3	1	2	2	---	5	2	1	---	---	2	1	6	11
2	2	1	1	---	4	1	1	---	1	---	---	3	7
1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1
0	---	---	---	---	---	1	2	---	---	---	---	3	3
Median school year completed.....	10.4	8.8	8.0	10.9	10.0	10.6	11.5	10.2	11.3	8.1	10.2	10.5	10.3

STATE ADVISORY COMMISSION ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Table 6

Years of School Completed by Persons 19 Years Old and Older for Nonresident Family Members

Grade completed	Terminated Reservations					Nonterminated Reservations						Total, nonterminated	Total, terminated, nonterminated
	Auberry	Big Valley	Hopland	Robinson	Total, terminated reservations	Baron Long	Pala	Rincon	Santa Ysabel	Stewart's Point	Tule River		
16	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	1
15	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	2	2
14	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	1	--	--	--	2	3
13	--	1	5	2	8	3	5	11	3	1	--	6	32
12	--	1	3	1	4	2	2	1	--	--	1	5	10
11	--	--	1	--	3	--	3	1	--	1	--	2	8
10	2	--	1	--	2	--	1	--	--	2	1	3	4
9	1	--	1	1	5	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	2
8	1	2	1	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7	2	1	--	1	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
5	--	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Median school year completed	9.0	8.3	11.8	11.5	10.5	12.2	12.2	12.5	12.5	9.0	10.5	12.3	12.0

Table 7

Years of School Completed, for Total Resident and Nonresident Sample, by Age Group

Age	Total for age group	Grade															Reservation Indians	Median school years completed			
		None	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		15	16	Total population for the state White and nonwhite	
																				Male	Female
75+	7	--	--	1	3	2	--	1	--	3	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	3.8	8.4	8.7
65-74	21	2	1	1	4	2	2	1	2	3	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	5.3	8.6	8.9	
55-64	37	--	--	2	2	4	3	4	7	4	3	1	1	4	1	--	--	7.5	8.8	9.4	
45-54	57	--	--	3	3	--	2	3	4	13	3	10	2	10	1	2	--	9.2	9.9	10.8	
40-44	30	--	--	--	1	1	--	1	1	2	2	5	6	10	1	--	--	11.3	11.4	12.0	
35-39	40	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	3	10	1	4	7	12	1	--	--	10.0	12.1	12.2	
30-34	57	--	--	--	--	1	--	2	2	10	3	8	6	20	3	1	--	11.4	12.3	12.3	
25-29	71	1	--	--	--	1	--	2	2	7	6	16	14	20	2	1	1	11.2	12.4	12.4	
14-24	132	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	9	17	16	27	35	24	3	1	--	10.9	11.1	11.4	

INDIANS IN RURAL AND RESERVATION AREAS

Table 8

Year of School in Which Enrolled for Persons 5 Through 18 Years Old, for Resident Family Members

Grade	Terminated Reservations					Nonterminated Reservations							Total: terminated, nonterminated
	Auberry	Big Valley	Hopland	Robinson	Total: terminated reservations	Baron Long	Pala	Rincon	Santa Ysabel	Stewart's Point	Tule River	Total: nonterminated	
1	13	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	5
2	11	5	1	1	9	1	3	2	2	2	3	11	11
3	10	1	1	1	2	3	2	1	2	1	7	15	17
32	9	5	1	2	8	1	8	1	4	6	1	20	28
10	8	2	1	1	4	1	5	2	1	1	6	13	17
8	7	4	1	1	4	1	5	1	1	1	4	13	17
4	6	4	1	2	8	1	6	1	1	4	7	19	27
8	5	6	1	1	11	1	6	1	2	2	9	17	28
4	4	1	1	2	6	1	7	2	1	2	8	20	26
2	3	5	1	1	7	2	3	1	1	1	10	16	23
4	2	6	8	2	17	2	4	1	1	2	10	18	35
1	1	2	1	1	2	3	6	1	1	1	1	12	14
Median school year	5.0	6.3	11.0	6.0	5.8	4.0	6.8	7.0	9.5	6.9	5.7	6.5	6.3

Table 9

Ability in Languages<sup>1</sup> for Persons Seven Years Old and Older

	Auberry	Big Valley	Hopland	Robinson	Total terminated reservations	Percent terminated reservations	Baron Long	Pala	Rincon	Santa Ysabel	Stewart's Point	Tule River	Total nonterminated reservations	Percent nonterminated reservations	Total terminated, nonterminated	Total percent
English																
Persons 7+ years	53	95	36	37	221	81.3	41	151	45	32	54	150	473	75.6	694	77.3
Write	48	90	32	34	204	92.3	37	145	45	32	50	148	457	96.6	661	95.2
Read	48	90	32	34	204	92.3	37	145	45	32	51	148	458	96.8	662	95.4
Speak	52	93	35	36	215	97.3	39	150	45	32	52	148	466	98.5	681	98.1
None	1	1	1	1	2	.9	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	.63	5	.7
No answer	1	1	1	1	3	1.4	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	.85	7	1.0
Other languages																
Principal Indian <sup>1</sup>																
Speak and understand	21	25	15	4	65	29.4	15	13	13	17	32	34	124	26.2	189	27.2
Understand only	9	5	11	1	26	11.8	1	1	2	1	13	11	29	6.1	55	7.9
Percent who speak or understand	56.6	31.6	72.2	13.5	---	---	39.0	9.3	33.3	56.3	83.3	30.0	---	---	---	---
Other Indian languages <sup>1</sup>																
Speak and understand	4	---	---	---	4	1.8	1	11	2	---	---	8	22	4.7	26	3.7
Understand only	9	---	---	---	9	4.1	---	5	---	---	---	2	7	1.5	16	2.3
Percent who speak or understand	24.5	---	---	---	---	---	2.4	10.6	4.4	---	---	6.7	---	---	---	---
Spanish	---	5	---	---	5	2.3	4	47	18	17	---	---	86	18.2	91	13.1
Italian (3), French (2), German (1), Guamanian (1), Japanese (1), and Portuguese (1)	1	---	---	---	1	.5	2	6	1	---	---	---	9	1.9	10	1.4

<sup>1</sup>Principal Indian languages spoken on each reservation are: Auberry—Mono; Big Valley, Hopland and Robinson—Pomo; Baron Long—Diegueno; Pala and Rincon—Luiseno; Santa Ysabel—Diegueno; Stewart's Point—Pomo; and Tule River—Tule River.

STATE ADVISORY COMMISSION ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Table 10

Sanitary Survey of San Diego County Indian Reservations,\* January 1956

Reservation	Houses inspected	In-sanitary houses	Houses needing replacing	Water supply	Sewage disposal†	Garbage and trash disposal	General condition of housing
Barona	16	8	2	Community system; inadequate at times	Primarily insanitary, outside privies; few septic tanks; all overflowing	Unsatisfactory; on surface around homes	Many homes in poor repair, lacking basic sanitary facilities as kitchen sink, bathing facilities, water piped to home
Arroyo Long and Los Conejas	30	18	4	Community system	Primarily insanitary; outside privies; few septic tanks; all overflowing	Unsatisfactory; on surface around homes	Many homes in poor repair and lacking basic sanitary facilities such as kitchen sinks, bathing facilities, water piped to home, etc.
Campo	16	15	7	Community system and unprotected system	Insanitary outside privies	Satisfactory; burying and burning	Many homes lack basic sanitary facilities such as kitchen sinks, bathing facilities, water piped to homes, etc.
Inaja	3	3	1	Unprotected source; hauled in buckets ¼ mile away	Insanitary outside privies	Unsatisfactory; throw on surface around homes	All homes lack basic sanitary facilities such as kitchen sinks, bathing facilities, water piped to house. Homes in poor repair
La Jolla	26	3	19	From unprotected sources	All homes have insanitary outside privies	Unsatisfactory; on ground around homes	Most homes lack basic sanitary facilities such as kitchen sinks, bathing facilities, water piped to homes; few have kitchen sinks; waste water run out on surface of ground
Los Coyotes	13	13	5	Inadequate and from unprotected source	Insanitary outside privies	Unsatisfactory; on ground around homes	Many homes in poor repair and lacking basic sanitary facilities such as kitchen sinks, bathing, etc.
Manzanita	3	3	1	From unprotected source	Insanitary outside privies	On ground around homes	Homes lack basic sanitary facilities such as kitchen sinks, bathing facilities and water piped to homes; homes in poor repair
Mesa Grande	16	3	4	Hauled in from unprotected source	Insanitary outside privies	Unsatisfactory; on ground around homes	Homes lack basic sanitary facilities such as kitchen sinks, bathing facilities, water piped to home and electricity
Pala	68	42	25	Community system and some hauling water	Community sewer available to 42 homes; 14 connected, 28 could connect; insanitary outside privies	Unsatisfactory; thrown on ground around homes	Many homes lack basic sanitary facilities such as kitchen sinks, bathing facilities, water piped to home and electricity
Pauma	11	5	2	Community system	Insanitary outside privies	On ground around homes	Most homes lack basic sanitary facilities such as kitchen sink and bathing facilities
Rincon	39	28	10	Community system and some from unprotected source	Insanitary outside privies; few septic tanks; all overflowing	On ground around homes	A few homes lack basic sanitary facilities, and are in poor repair
San Pasqual	7	5	2	Hauled in from unprotected source	Insanitary outside privies; waste water from sinks runs out on surface of ground	On ground and premises around home	Mostly fair, with few lacking basic sanitary facilities
Santa Ysabel	28	20	13	From unprotected source	Insanitary outside privies; waste water from sinks runs out on surface of ground	Throw on ground around homes	Most homes lack basic sanitary facilities; many homes in poor repair
Sycuan	6	5	1	Community system	Insanitary outside privies	Thrown out on ground around homes	Most homes lack basic sanitary facilities such as kitchen sinks, bathing facilities
	282	171	96				

\* Source: A study by the San Diego County Department of Sanitation.  
 † Those homes having water flush sanitary facilities also have insanitary outside privies. Where sanitary facilities are available, generally speaking, the waste water and effluent from septic tank overflows on the surface of the ground.

FIELD

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## FIELD NOTES ON SELECTED RESERVATIONS

It is as difficult to generalize about the living conditions on any single reservation as it is to make a single general statement about conditions on all California reservations. The same variation found between reservations—a few reservations with good housing and sanitation, a few very poor, and the majority from fair to poor—is often found within a single reservation. The following excerpts from the commission's field reports written by Jack A. Tobin are impressions of this range of variation. Little attempt has been made to edit the report into polished presentations because of insufficient time.

These reports represent statements by Indians and other informants on or near reservations and reflect their knowledge of the subject and their opinions as reported to our investigator.

Nothing derogatory is intended wherever the term "informant" appears in these reports. The term has wide and long standing use among anthropologists to refer to the person with *information* who cooperates with the anthropologists by furnishing this information.

## AUBERRY (BIG SANDY), Fresno County

## Living Conditions

Housing is, on the whole, poor. Most houses are more appropriately described as cabins . . .

Sanitation in general is poor. There is no sewage system, and very few of the homes have adequate sanitary facilities. (There is only one outside toilet, and only four bathtubs, one shower, and three inside sinks.) Outhouses are used by the majority of the households, and most of the bathing and washing is done in basins and tubs.

The general appearance of the yards, and the open areas in the settlement is good—a contrast to the communities visited in Sonoma, Lake, and Mendocino Counties. The houses are spaced well apart and the areas surrounding them are kept free of tin cans and other trash and debris. There are no junked cars cluttering up the landscape.

The community obtains its water from a spring a short distance above the valley floor. The spring water is piped into a tank below from whence it is pumped into the homes, or to outdoor faucets next to the homes. The water situation is a big problem as several informants, including the council president, stated. The spring almost dries up during the summer months, which are very hot, and dry here. There are acute shortages at this time (and other times during the year). Informants stated that they need a new, larger storage tank, and a better pump. The present one keeps breaking down.

Many of the families leave the rancheria during the summer months to accompany their men who go further up into the mountains to log. If it were not for this reduction of the population, there would allegedly not be enough water on the reservation during this period. There are also apparently problems connected with the maintenance of the water system. One informant alleged that some of the people were not

contributing their share of the cost of maintaining the system, repairing the pump, etc. I did not go into this any further however, and cannot say how serious this is.

## Education

The education level is not especially high, but all of the children of school age were reported attending school. At least one that I know of has ambitions of going to college, and his parents concur. Four high school graduates were reported, and two individuals (one of them a non-Indian girl who married into the community) attended, but did not complete junior college. Some of the older people had attended Sherman Institute at Riverside, California. Nearly everyone, above a very young age, can read, write, and speak English. Many of the older people also speak the Mono language, and a few speak Chuckchansi (another central California language). Three of the very old women do not speak English. One old woman speaks it very poorly, but can communicate adequately.

## The Economy

The economic level is quite low. The sources of income are logging for most of the men, unskilled, and semiskilled work in the nearby Wish-I-Ah Sanitorium for some of the girls and women, and odd jobs in Auberry for some of the boys.

Logging jobs are seasonal, therefore the family heads do not have an income during a good part of the year unless they go down to the San Joaquin Valley and do agricultural work. This means living away from home, and is very expensive, even when possible. Logging also means either moving the family out to the logging area, which cannot be done during the school year, or living away from the home for extended periods. Even at best, the loggers must commute considerable distances, to the nearest logging operation. Some of the men were doing this at the time of my visit. As there is no local public transportation this means additional expenses for the purchase, maintenance and operation of automobiles or pickup trucks. (Due to the isolation of the community, and lack of public transportation, vehicles are essential in any event.)

As several informants stated: "We just make enough to buy food, clothes, and other things needed. By the time these are paid for there is little or nothing left. This makes it hard for us to make repairs and fix up our homes the way we want to, and will have to, after we are terminated."

The annual income from logging is said to be between \$3,000-\$4,000 at best. Wages paid at the Wish-I-ah are the minimum of \$1.25 per hour and most of the jobs are not full time.

It can be seen that the economic problems are underemployment, some unemployment, lack of diversified employment opportunities, low income (actually inadequate) and a ceiling on personal advancement in the area. Many of the young people have reportedly left the rancheria because of these handicaps and are living and working in Fresno and other places in the



San Joaquin Valley and elsewhere. (One young woman commutes daily to Fresno.)

There are very few economic opportunities for anyone. The few good jobs available are however held by whites. The few small business enterprises are also owned by whites. The only big employers in the area are a sawmill at North Fork and at Auberry, and a Pacific Gas and Electric plant at North Fork. They employ some Indians from the mission and elsewhere in the area.

Very few of the people are receiving economic aid of any kind. This is again a striking contrast to the situation in other places visited.

The only crops raised on the rancheria are the few vegetables grown by a couple of families for their own table. Scarcity of water apparently precludes intensive agriculture. A few families have several chickens, and one household has a goat and a sheep. Two individuals run a few head of cattle on grazing land which they inherited several miles outside of the reservation. Some acorns and "sow berries" are gathered on the rancheria and vicinity, but hunting and fishing are minimal in the immediate area.

The main problems, as discussed previously, are economic, water supply, and housing. The people want to fix up their homes, they obviously take care of what they now have, and want to improve their living conditions. They cannot do this with their present low income, and the very meager possibility of increased income in the future. The informants who stated that they were in favor of termination said they felt this way because it would mean they would be able to borrow money with which they could improve their homes. Title to the land means they will have collateral for loans, which they do not have under the present land use system.

The community seems to be well organized. The apparent cohesiveness may be due to good leadership and perhaps orientation toward an involvement in the church which seems to be an important factor in the life of the people of the rancheria. Practically all of them are Baptists and they have had resident white ministers until recently.

August 10, 1964

### BARONA, San Diego County

#### Living Conditions

The housing is varied in regard to size, condition, type, etc. Many of the houses were built by the Indians as a WPA project when they first moved onto Barona. (See my report on Baron Long for details.) These structures are made of stucco, and although small and old are still attractive in the main. Some of them have had wooden construction rooms added onto them. Other homes are of wooden construction.

The water supply is decreasing on Barona. (It is part of the reported regional situation of diminishing water reserves due to the prolonged scarcity of rainfall.)

The informant stated there is enough water for domestic use but the people have to be careful and

watch how they use it. He added that the water supply system, pipes, pumps, etc., is old and deteriorating.

The lack of rainfall reportedly makes the pasturage poor. Only a little rain is needed for agricultural purposes (e.g., "A little rain on top of the oats, say one-half inch, will make them come out all right"). This happened last year at Barona, Rincon, and Pauma.

#### Education

There are many school children on the reservation. They attend schools off the reservation. Schoolbuses transport them back and forth. There are apparently no problems connected with the local educational situation.

#### The Economy

The informant said that about 300 head of cattle are run on the reservation. Some oats, some alfalfa, and some corn are grown (using dry farming techniques). Everyone pitches in to help when manpower is needed. Most of the men, he stated, go outside the reservation to work. It is easy to commute with the freeways and good connecting road system. It is only a half hour to San Diego, for example.

August 3, 1964

### BARON LONG (VIEJAS), San Diego County

#### Living Conditions

The housing situation on the reservation is fair. The dwellings are small but appear to be adequate. The WPA built these sturdy wooden houses on the new reservation in the 1930's. Some of the Indians were employed in this project. All of the homes have electricity and running water piped into the dwellings; however, as stated earlier, the water supply is unreliable and often fails. When this happens water must be hauled for drinking, bathing and flushing the toilets. Sanitation is poor despite the fact that only one household does not have indoor plumbing. The county health department officials came out to inspect recently and disapproved of the facilities they found on the reservation.

Sanitary conditions are poor, despite the fact that only one household does not have indoor plumbing. The lack of adequate water supply is the basic reason for this. County health department officials recently inspected the sanitary facilities and general conditions on the reservation, and allegedly found them below standard. The septic tanks need pumping out and the water supply needs to be improved if conditions are to be brought up to an adequate standard.

The general appearance of the reservation, as far as neatness and cleanliness is concerned, is good. There is very little of the debris, tin cans, junk, and broken down automobiles commonly found on Indian reservations. The yards of the homes are generally well policed. Some of them are planted with flowers, shrubs, and shade trees. The majority of them, however, have a rather bare appearance.

The water supply is reportedly the basic, salient, indeed the overwhelming problem at Baron Long. (This was also the primary complaint and topic of discussion by informants on all of the reservations I visited in San Diego County: Pala, Rincon, Pauma, San Pasqual, Santa Ysabel, and Barona.) The water supply system is said to be inadequate and disintegrating. The water pipes have a great many leaks in them, and they are becoming worse. This is the system that was put in when the reservation was set up in 1932-33. There is one well with a pump, which frequently runs dry, and which often does not have sufficient pressure. There are also two wells without pumps that are silted up. Some of the households on the end of the reservation away from the main highway were hauling water to their homes the day I visited the reservation.

The lack of an adequate supply of water precludes farming or raising cattle to any extent. The Indians used to do a considerable amount of farming here. Most of the reservation consists of flat land which is suitable for agriculture. It was a successful ranch when owned by a white man (Mr. Baron Long) and, according to informants, still has excellent potential. A few head of healthy looking cattle, but not many, are run on the reservation now. Many more could be run if water were available to take care of their needs.

The solution to this serious problem, said Mr. X, is to obtain money from the tribal fund, which still exists, and have a new water supply system installed. He also indicated that the tribe has asked the Bureau of Indian Affairs office at Riverside for this; but there is too much red tape, and nothing has resulted.

#### Education

The students all attend elementary and high schools in the neighboring towns. The schoolbuses pick up the children at the reservation. There is a problem, however, in that the roads are bad for about two and one-half miles within the reservation. They are full of holes, broken up, and muddy in the winter months. The school district which furnishes the bus transportation has complained about this several times, but no action has been taken to improve these road conditions. The rest of the roads on the reservation are good; they are county roads.

The level of formal education attainment is not very high. High school dropouts are common. The students all attend elementary and high schools in the neighboring towns. There is no school on the reservation. The schoolbuses pick up the students on the reservation and return them in the afternoon.

At Baron Long, as elsewhere, whenever the subject of the Sherman Institute (the Indian school at Riverside) came up, the Indian informants complained about the fact that California Indians can no longer attend. They complained that the California Indians paid for it as an offset charged against them in a previous land claims settlement, and they had helped build it up. Why, they asked, are the California Indian children deprived of a place where they could learn something useful? Why are out-of-state Indians (Navajo, Pueblo, Papago, etc.) allowed to go there?

The Navajo, they stated, have a huge tribal fund; they do not need this school the way our children do. Many of the older Indians in this area and elsewhere in California attended Sherman Institute. All of the informants who discussed this stated that the Indians want to get Sherman back. Some pointed out its value in terms of real estate now.

Many of the people interviewed also complained about the closing of the old Indian Hospital at Soboba. They apparently regard both of these actions as further neglect and disregard of Indian interests by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the United State government. Some informants, in fact, were quite bitter about it.

#### The Economy

The economic level is low even though most of the able-bodied men and some of the women are reportedly gainfully employed. These individuals work off the reservation on white-owned ranches in the area, at military installations in San Diego and elsewhere, and on other jobs in the neighboring towns and cities. There is nothing to do on the reservation. A few head of healthy looking cattle are being raised, and a very few households have small kitchen gardens.

The lack of an adequate supply of water precludes farming, or stock raising to any extent. The Indians formerly carried on a considerable amount of agricultural activities on the reservation. Several informants stated that this serious problem could be solved by obtaining money from the tribal fund which the BIA is administering. The money could be used to install a new and adequate water supply. The tribe has allegedly asked the bureau office for this, but nothing has resulted.

May 12, 1964

### BIG VALLEY, Lake County

#### Living Conditions

The housing is, on the whole, very poor. The houses are small, overcrowded, in a run down condition, in need of repairs, and give the appearance of a rural slum. The county sanitarian accompanied me on the survey. He evaluated the housing as good, in part, structurally but poorly maintained and in a poor condition from a sanitary point of view. I was able to get inside enough of the homes to be able to evaluate them as very poor from a sanitary point of view. Most of them were dirty, littered, and in a crowded, disorderly condition. There were very few exceptions to this.

Most of the homes were built by the government in the 1930's. They are wooden structures with four to five rooms. Some of the homes have been built by the people themselves and are not well constructed. One family and members of two others live in house-trailers. There are 18 occupied homes.

Sanitary conditions, in general, are poor. This is my evaluation as well as that of county sanitarian William Arnone and public health nurse Majorie P. Wills and Margaret E. Krenkle. Only six of the homes have

inside toilets and bathing and washing facilities. One home has an inside shower only. The plumbing fixtures originally installed by the government in the housing provided were reportedly ripped out of most of the houses by the householders and sold to white hardware dealers during the period of shortage of such fixtures after World War II. Outhouses are used by these people today and baths are taken in wash tubs and buckets. All of the houses are supplied with electricity; the trailers are not, however. The yards of many of the homes are littered with tin cans and trash with no attempt at beautification or even neatness apparent. The houses along the main road are built fairly close to one another. This accentuates the overcrowded, disorderly appearance of this rural slum.

The community has an excellent water supply system which was installed by the government. The lake is the source of supply. Water is piped into almost all of the homes. Only those who live in trailers and self-built homes have to carry their water from nearby faucets.

The operation and maintenance of the water system has been a problem and a source of contention in the community. Some of the people have not paid their share of the upkeep (cost of running the pumping system, etc.). The white rancher who has leased some of the Indian land for orchards has used the community water system to irrigate his orchard for years and has not paid one cent for this important and valuable service according to the informant. The individuals who told me this stated that although they resent this, nothing has been done by anyone about it; and no complaints have been lodged. In connection with this, the fear was voiced that after white people buy up Indian lots, after termination has been completed they will be able to take control of the water system.

At the present time, work has started at Big Valley to install septic tanks and leaching fields in preparation for the installation of indoor toilets, showers, washbasins, and sinks in accordance with the requirements of the Termination Act. However, the big problem is that most of the houses are in such poor shape or are so utilized that it will be impractical to install these units. The Indians are required, as I was told, to provide the housing for these installations. Many of them do not possess the skills or the money necessary for this work and have so complained to me.

#### Education

The education level is not high: of those who attended high school, few graduated. Fewer went past high school. There are no graduates of junior college or college in the group. One young man is currently attending Santa Rosa Junior College. Everyone interviewed or reported on is allegedly literate in English. Very few reportedly speak the Indian language of the area, Pomo.

#### The Economy

A large proportion of the Indians investigated are receiving financial assistance of some kind. Many of the women are being supported mostly through county

aid to needy children allotments. In many cases the fathers of the minor children are not members of the household, or so the mothers involved stated.

Most of the income from wage work comes from seasonal labor on the fruit ranches in the county. Pears, walnuts, etc., are picked during brief periods of several weeks each year. Women and older children join the men in this work. The hourly rate is said to be \$1.25. The majority of the men who are regularly employed work on the ranches. At the time I visited Big Valley, women and older children assisted men who were smudging to protect the crops against an unexpected cold spell. Job opportunities are rather scarce in this area, even for whites.

August 12 and 13, 1964

### FORT YUMA, Imperial County

#### Living Conditions

The present housing consists mainly of war surplus houses of the wooden demountable type. About 50 or 60 of these were obtained from Linda Vista, California, and were set up in the 1950's. These structures vary in appearance and condition. Some of them have been taken care of, kept painted and repaired and are in good condition. Others have been neglected and are in poor condition. There are a few adobe houses with wood roofs. There are also a few frame houses which are not in good shape. The usual variation in housing of other California Indian reservations was seen at the Fort Yuma Reservation.

Federal housing is coming into the reservation, under the Federal Housing Authority self-help program. They have approved of 30 units; 10 units are to be started at the same time as the sanitation program.

About 15 percent of the people have indoor toilets; the rest use outdoor privies. There is the same figure for baths or showers. A lot of the people come to the Methodist mission on the side of Indian Hill for their showers. Most of the women use the laundromats in town to wash clothes.

The water comes from shallow wells which are provided with hand pumps and electric pumps. Some water is piped into the homes. Some households use hand-pumped wells outside the houses. There are about 75 homes, with a well to each home. However, some do not use their wells because they are too salty. These people haul water from the well on Indian Hill (where the Bureau of Indian Affairs complex is located). They are not charged for this water directly. The city supplies the water and the tribal council pays a share of it. This amounts to \$25 per month.

The Indian sanitation facilities project is coming into the reservation. This will include laying in septic tanks, inside toilets, etc. Dr. Glow will be in charge of this project. The local Indians will be used as paid labor. The present conditions of environmental sanitation are poor. There are many insects: various kinds of bugs, flies, mosquitoes, cockroaches, locusts, etc. The canals, river area, and stagnant water areas are breeding places for a multitude of these pests. The BIA

quit spraying about four years ago and the hospital does not have an allocation to do this necessary work. The government is planning to close out inpatient care but not outpatient treatment. This will take place when the addition to the Parkview Baptist Hospital in Yuma is completed.

Sanitation in the homes is poor; however, 10 percent of the reservation people interviewed for the projected sanitation program did not want any improvements according to Dr. Glow. Twenty percent wanted only water piped to a faucet outside of the house. About 40 percent wanted water piped inside, a shower, a flush toilet, sink and water to the sink, etc. Others wanted various combinations of these.

Only about 15 percent of the people on the reservation have all of the facilities now. About 35 to 40 percent have water piped to a faucet outside of their homes. Perhaps 25 percent have water piped inside. (This includes the 15 percent who have all of the facilities.)

#### Education

The Indian students attend the local unified school system. The problem is that a couple of bond issues to improve the bus service and the school did not go through. The white farmers at Bard voted and campaigned against it. They feel that there is not enough money for these improvements. (Thirty-five to 40 percent of the people at Bard voted against getting new schoolbuses.)

The bus transportation will have to be cut down. The snack bar at the school will also be cut down. The teachers' salaries are being increased though.

The school is the San Pasqual Unified School. It is for children of the area of all grades. The school plant is O.K. The board approved money for the plant. The white farmers complain that the Indians do not pay taxes to support the schools. However, the government subsidy to people under the federal government (Indians, people in the service, etc.) does help support the school.

(All of the reservation Indians live on the California side and all the children attend public school in California.)

There is no serious drop-out problem here. Most of the students go on to Haskell Institute. There are not many college graduates though (only two now). Several are going to college now, at Arizona State, Phoenix College, Whittier, etc.; also St. John's Indian School in Arizona. Both boys and girls are attending these schools. One girl went on to become a nun. She is the first girl from the Quechan tribe to do this.

#### Vocational Training

A lot of the Fort Yuma people have taken advantage of the relocation and vocational training program. Only two or three have been sent home. They go to the Arizona and San Francisco centers. A lot of them have gone to the Lamson Business School in Phoenix. Many have also gone to business school in San Jose. They remain off the reservation after they complete their training and get jobs. Several boys went through the welding school and are now working

as welders in Phoenix. There are also local Indian girls who have become beauticians, secretaries and have learned other trades and skills. There are about 30 applicants waiting to go to school as soon as vacancies occur.

Training is needed and wanted by the older people. The arts and crafts are dying out so a revival of these could be carried out by a training program. Older people and some of the younger ones know how to do these things and could train others.

#### The Economy

In discussing the employment situation an informant stated that the men on the reservation mostly work at seasonal jobs. They chop and pick cotton. They are working cotton now. There are regular picking times for cotton here. The first picking is around the middle of September. The second is in October, and the third picking is in November. They get the bolls on the last picking. There is a big cotton gin on Bard Road on reservation land. The landowners get payments for the use of their land as a gin site. Cotton is picked both on and off the reservation.

The Indians also handle heavy equipment on the ranches. They work with alfalfa and other crops as well. Some of them go to Yuma to get farm work. They go through the employment office there. Mr. A stated that the machines are doing all of the work now and that he does not know what the people are going to do for work when the machines take over completely. He told me that the BIA formerly had a school on the reservation to train Indians to use farm machinery. Quite a few of them, including himself, are qualified to operate this equipment now.

Several Fort Yuma Indians are radio and TV technicians. One of the latter has a small shop in Winterhaven and a regular job in Yuma. Some of these men work in stores in Yuma—appliance stores—where they sell, make repairs and do mechanical work. Several Indians drive trucks locally and between Yuma and Los Angeles or Phoenix. A few women work in motels as maids. A few are salesgirls. Some of the men work as laborers for the Southern Pacific railroad. Two of the Fort Yuma boys are cutters at the trouser factory. This is the only factory in town. It employs mainly Mexican nationals and pays them low salaries. The local boys also work at the nearby U.S. Army proving grounds as welders and electricians. Quite a few of the Indian men are farm workers—mostly handling the farm machinery. They also do seasonal picking of the cotton and other crops.

A great portion of the men are employed but more women are employed than men. The men do a lot of seasonal agricultural and ranch work. They also work as electricians, carpenters, bricklayers, cement layers, welders, mechanics, etc. One Fort Yuma Indian works in Yuma as a barber. He is a graduate vocational trainee. Practically all of the men who have trades and have good jobs went through the vocational training program.

The informant thinks the program is very good but feels that the upper age limit (35) is not fair. He stated that those above that age can and want to re-

ceive training, and should be allowed to do so. Also, training in domestic science would be useful, he said. This would help with a number one health problem here and throughout the Southwest, diabetes. Two Fort Yuma Indians are employed on a part-time basis by the Bureau of Indian Affairs at the Fort Yuma subagency. One is a surveyor, the other the gardener and maintenance man. The government hospital on Indian Hill employs a number of local Indians. These are sanitarian aides for the area, the general maintenance man, the chauffeur, an orderly-X-ray technician, four or five nurses' aides, and two cooks. Mr. Clarence DeCorse, a long-time post office employee, was recently appointed postmaster of Yuma.

#### History of Land Alienation

Some of the land of the reservation on the riverfront was withdrawn from the tribe in 1914 to be used as a reclamation area. A levee was then put in. In 1912, after the allotments had been made, a dam had been built about 12 miles upriver to supply the reservation and the Yuma Valley. A big dike was built on the edge of the reservation. The government said that the land outside the dike and levee was to remain tribal land but to be withdrawn for reclamation purposes. A lot of Indians lived on the island, chopped wood there, and sold it to the non-Indians in town for fuel. In 1920, the government told the Indians that they had no right to live in this area, that it was tribal land but they had to move to their allotted lands. So they gradually moved off. Then, around 1935, a large group of Negroes came in and squatted on the land that the Indians had vacated in obedience to the government's orders. The Indians protested and took it to court. Then some Texans moved in and would not move off. Some of them are still there. Several thousand acres are involved in this squatter situation. The current squatters (Negro and Texan) do not have legal water rights, but they participate in all government farm programs: soil bank, cotton allotment, bracero program, and the like. These squatters have been in the reservation since 1925. Some of the Negroes moved back again and are still there. All of this is good land, worth about \$1,000 an acre, said the informant.

This has been discussed many times with the BIA, both on the local and national level. In 1962 the informant went to Washington, D.C., and discussed the problem with Udall, Commissioner of Indian Affairs Crow, and his staff. He showed them maps and told them the whole story. Mr. Udall advised the tribe not to sue. He said that the BIA would introduce legislation or get it back some way. The informant believes that it will be done as Secretary Udall said. He has faith in this. Mr. X said that this is the number one problem. There is a lot at stake here.

There are two permanent squatters on the reservation now. They started with small shacks and now have built permanent homes. There are also about six families (non-Indians) living in trailers on the reservation. They have electricity now, and it is just a matter of time until they will also become permanent squatters. The tribal council has allegedly complained

to the bureau time and again about this problem but to no avail. At one council meeting, Mr. Perry, the subagent of the Fort Yuma Reservation, was told about this situation and shown the specific situation on a map of the reservation. He was told that these squatters were living on tribal land. Perry said that he would look into the matter. Two months later he admitted that it was true that these were squatters. Almost one and one-half months ago Perry told the tribal council that he would get Mr. Jones, the U.S. marshal, to come down from Parker, Arizona, to kick the squatters out. This has not happened yet, however. The council does not know why Perry can't do this himself as he is the agent here. Mr. B said that the white people in the area are afraid to hurt one another; so they won't interfere when Indians are being taken advantage of, as in the trespass situation.

#### Trespassers

Mr. B stated that Public Law 280 is a big "head-ache." Law and order are operating satisfactorily, but enforcement of hunting and fishing regulations are not. The BIA cannot seem to enforce the law here in these areas. If a hunter or fisherman from the outside refuses to pay the tribe for a trespass license to enter the reservation, there is nothing the Indians can do about it. The informant complained that the law enforcement officers at the adjacent town of Winterhaven will not handle these cases. They say that this situation is too complicated. They are afraid that they will be sued by the trespassers. The law enforcement people want the BIA to straighten the matter out. The Fort Yuma tribe offered to supply their own law enforcement body (one game warden-policeman and volunteers to help him) under the direction of the vice chairman. However, the Winterhaven sheriff said that the tribe cannot do this—cannot bring in offenders and use the Winterhaven jail.

The tribe has complained to the BIA officials at Phoenix. They said they would take steps to take care of the matter. They promised they would be at Fort Yuma on a certain date (July 5, 1964), but they did not show up. So the tribal representatives went to Phoenix and found that the bureau officials were on vacation. The BIA then told the tribal council to make an ordinance about this matter. The tribe had one already but made another one anyhow, just to go along with the bureau. "Maybe the weather is too hot here for the bureau people to come down to Yuma," said Mr. B. The "No Hunting or Trespassing" signs erected by the tribal council have been torn down by outsiders. When the tribal council complained about this to the BIA officials, they said that they would send a federal marshal down on July 18 to enforce the law, to get the signs up and keep them up. However, this has not been done yet. The people of Imperial Valley and from San Diego (hunters) are the violators. The Winterhaven officials also do not cooperate with the tribal council in this matter. The hunters from Yuma are O.K. though. The hunters come through Winterhaven; and the local white people—merchants, gas station operators, etc.—tell them to "go ahead, you don't need a license to hunt on the

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reservation" (trespass license). Dove season is coming up in September (the first or second week) so the council wants to have something done about it. Otherwise, it will be a bad situation.

The Fort Yuma Indians themselves do not hunt; "They are spoiled now," said the informant. "If they want meat these days, they go to town and buy it from the butcher shop. Some of them do fish though," he added. There is an ordinance made by non-Indians against swimming in the river and canals. This is due to people drowning around the Parker Dam. This is the reason the Indian kids can't swim in the river. The county will enforce this regulation and other laws regarding irrigation, etc., but not the trespass ordinances made by the Indians, Mr. B remarked rather ironically.

This trespass situation is the biggest problem for the Fort Yuma people now, he stated. They need enforcement for the trespass encroachment and the squatters.

#### *The Hospital*

The hospital is a rambling one-story structure, well maintained and attractive looking. The area around it is well landscaped and kept in a neat condition. The interior of the hospital is clean and orderly with the businesslike and professional atmosphere of the average well run hospital. There are 25 beds in the hospital. Half of these are usually in use by the Indian patients. The hospital treats 20-30 outpatients daily. The Yuma (Quechans) and Cocopa Indians are the primary responsibility of the hospital, but they will take any Indian with health problems.

#### *Health Problems*

Diabetes is the biggest health problem. Ninety percent of the female patients are being treated for this disease. The incidence among the male population is high, but not as high as that of the females. Dr. Glow attributes this high incidence to heredity and inbreeding. He stated that there was not much out-marriage until recently. The local diabetes is a very unusual type and is the only one of its kind in the world. The patients have high blood sugars and only rarely develop other symptoms. It is not as malignant as diabetes among whites. Not as many Indians become ill or die as compared to the whites who contract this disease. The Yuma tribe has the highest percentage of diabetes.

The infectious diseases which are most virulent are measles, chicken pox, and common colds. Bacterial diseases are also extant: pneumonia and middle ear diseases are the most prevalent. There is much of the latter. Tuberculosis is a lot higher among the local Indians than in the general population. There is twice as high an incidence among Indians than among whites. The tuberculosis incidence is lower than previously, however, due to early detection, isolation and treatment.

#### *The Dental Problem*

This is a tremendous problem but not as serious as the others. Once or twice a year a mobile dental unit

comes to the reservation and remains at the hospital for five to six weeks.

#### *Contract Medical Care*

Contract medical care includes dental services. It also includes major operations that are not handled by the hospital at Fort Yuma Reservation. The hospital handles obstetrics, minor surgery, and routine medical treatment but not appendectomies or other major operations. The government pays for all these services; the Indian patient does not have to pay for anything. The informant was not sure of the quantum of Indian "blood" required to be able to obtain free medical treatment.

March 27, 1964

### GRATON, Sonoma County

#### *Living Conditions*

Two wooden dwelling houses, outhouses, toolsheds, and a well are located in the area bounded by the road and the small, slow moving, and muddy creek which is the source of drinking water. A well, built by the government four years ago, provides piped water to the house. This water is so rusty, however, that it can only be used for washing. A septic tank will be built by the government before the property is terminated from federal control. Woodstoves are used for cooking and heating. All of the buildings are in very poor condition. In fact, they are nothing more than shacks. The general atmosphere is one of extreme poverty, disorder, and depression. The natural environment is, however, quite attractive.

#### *General Situation and Problems*

The informant was a bit suspicious initially but became more cooperative and voluble after I had explained the purpose of my visit and that of the advisory commission. His principal complaints were the various agencies—social welfare, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the local law enforcement agency, etc., "do not reach us, do not understand our problems." He reiterated this theme and coupled it with the charge that "they are too-well-educated people who do not understand us and our situation and sit behind their desks in their offices and never see us." Specifically his complaints in the economic sphere were that he could not get a loan to repair his house, to install better utilities, or to buy a chainsaw rig and truck with which he could cut timber on his property to sell in town. He also stated that he could not get social welfare. However, when I questioned him in detail, he admitted that he was getting \$12 a week in the form of a grocery purchase order. He complained that there was too much red tape involved, and it seemed as if they were not interested in helping him (an Indian) although they helped everyone else who needed welfare.

He stated that as an older man he did not have good opportunities to get the seasonal agricultural work that he has done all of his life and which is the only type of work for which he is qualified. He stated



that with the large population increase in the area jobs are not available as they were in the past. In the past, he said, the local ranchers sought him out to work for them; but this no longer occurs because of the labor surplus in the area.

#### Discrimination

Toward the end of the interview, the informant brought up the subject of discrimination. He stated, and his stepdaughter corroborated, that they have been harassed by some of the local whites. It was alleged that a young man has frequently raced his motorcycle up and down in front of the house yelling at them to provoke them. They also claimed that a group of boys have driven past their home on various occasions shouting filthy insults at them and that windows in their home were also broken by whites.

#### Attitudes Toward Bureaucracy

The general attitude of the informant is one of disbelief in any help from governmental sources of any kind. He is pessimistic, cynical, and somewhat bitter. As I was leaving, he repeated again, "No one reaches us down here; I wonder if I have reached you?" He repeated the remark that he had made earlier: "Johnson talks about 'pockets of poverty,' of 'a war on poverty'; well, this is a 'pocket of poverty'!" And indeed it was. I told him that I could not promise him anything, this was not my function, but that I would report what he had told me and what I had observed. His reply was: "Well, if you report it to Sacramento, nothing will happen. It never does." He thought I was talking about the Bureau of Indian Affairs. I again explained that the advisory commission is not connected with the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

May 3, 1964

### HOPLAND, Mendocino County

#### Living Conditions

The housing is, on the whole, better than that of Big Valley or Robinson. It runs the gamut of exceptionally good to very poor. Most of the houses would be considered as not very good.

Informant feels that sanitation facilities are needed badly; especially when children are going to school they have to have a decent home, a bathroom where they can keep clean, a warm room to sleep and to study in, etc. Most of the homes here are not liveable, he said. Only one (of nine visited) of the houses has an inside toilet and washing and bathing facilities.

The homes are widely separated generally and present a much neater appearance than previous Indian communities visited. Shrubs and flowers have been planted around some of the homes, the yards of which are quite neat. On the other hand, quite opposite conditions prevail in the homes at the other end of the scale.

The community has an excellent water supply system. Water is from a mountain spring located in the mountains behind the reservation. Government fur-

nished pipe. The Indians put it all in, with two steel tanks for storage. The tanks are on hills and work by gravity pressure. Two wells were dug by the government to get more water. Both failed. Another spring was developed with a dam. Water on the flats is not good, was tested and found to contain a great deal of soda. The community has used the mountain spring for many years and would be out of luck for water if it ever failed.

#### Education

The educational level of those living on the reservation is not high. However, former residents have obtained higher education and have achieved success outside of Hopland. These are mostly younger people. As noted before, the age level is quite high on the reservation today, although there are a number of young children attending school in Hopland.

The informant feels that the problems of the California Indian will not be solved in this generation but in the next. Parents, he stated, are not interested today. Dropouts from school are caused by lack of interest by the parents. Problems include lack of proper clothes, shoes, etc., which cause the children to be ashamed and refuse to attend class. They drop out, and their parents protect them and do not send them back or encourage them further.

He used the "R" family as an example of positive action, of aspiration on the part of parents and ambition on the part of the children. Mr. R left the reservation (Hoopa), put his children in school and supported them as a U.S. postal employee. The high level of aspiration was set by attending school with white children who planned to attend college. There were no questions in the minds of the R children about going to college because of this example and inspiration; they had a long range point of view that most Indian children and parents do not have.

Informant thinks that the vocational training program in San Francisco is good. He does not know how many local Indians are in it though. The few young people at Hopland who complete high school do not go further or learn a trade.

#### The Economy

The economic level is quite low. Income is derived from social security and aid to needy children payments. Other income obtained by the younger people is from the seasonal agricultural work available in the area and regular ranch work.

Grapes are grown by some of the people, but they were afflicted by a blight several years ago, and most of the vines are not back in production. No other crops are grown.

August 26, 1964

### MORONGO, Riverside County

#### Living Conditions

The majority of the houses are poor. A few are very good. The people of Morongo Reservation would like to have better housing and sanitation, but need help in getting them.

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The sanitation is very poor. A few people have inside facilities but most of them have outside privies. Most baths must be taken outside or in tubs with water carried from the tap inside the house. Most of the households have water piped into the sinks inside the house.

The number one problem reportedly is the domestic water supply and the irrigation supply as well. The supply of water is ample, but the pipelines are inadequate and should be replaced by pipes of a much larger diameter. The people, on the whole, suffer water shortages, especially during the summer months because of the inadequacy of the system.

#### Education

There are quite a few dropouts among the Morongo children. The reason is lack of clothes and other school needs. They are intelligent but do have the money and clothes problem.

Only one or two are attending college now. Two who went to college returned after one year or less. The reason was that they were bashful and homesick. (They had gone to college on athletic scholarships, as had the informant.) Morongo children attend the grammar and high school at Banning.

The younger children are interested in school and work hard. Then the dropouts start at about age 14. The percentage of Indian dropouts is higher than the others.

A special effort was made in 1963 under the Kennedy educational program. This included personal counseling, etc. It was successful in general so the dropout rate is not as bad as it was. However, it is still a big problem.

The reason for the Indian dropout is primarily the problem of fitting into the school society. The Indian children do not get along in school. They get in trouble, are slow learners, there is poor communication, etc. The trouble is with the white teachers, said the informant. The social adjustment of the Indian children is negative, then they are singled out by the teachers. Then it "snowballs"; the kids become attendance problems and eventually drop out of school altogether.

The informants believe that Sherman Institute should be made available to the children here. The reservation children go to town to school and pick up undesirable habits. The Indian parents are having trouble with their children because of this. Sherman was an offset to a land settlement years ago. It represents a large sum of money charged off to the California Indians. Many Morongo people have said they should have a place to send their children where they could have good discipline, rather than send them to juvenile hall.

#### The Economy

The economy is poor. The Morongo people are poorly qualified and are able to work as farm laborers mostly, although the demand for this type of work is slight in the area and diminishing rapidly. There are

a number of unemployed people. Welfare checks are a significant factor in the economy of Morongo Reservation.

There are a very few apricot, lemon, and peach orchards on the reservation. Lack of irrigation water is the reason for the small amount of agriculture despite the large land available for agriculture. The pump has broken down and the pipe system is poor. People would farm if they had water. Some of them had to quit farming because they did not have irrigation water.

Some people will pick fruit at Banning Heights in the summer months (two or so). They get \$1.15 per hour as pickers and laborers and \$1.25 as truckdrivers. Only a few men do the latter. The people do a little of everything. A few commute to Palm Springs (25 miles east) and work in the lumber yard (two men do this) and at other jobs. None of the people are domestics. Quite a few run cattle on the reservation as a side line. There are a total of 500 head now—the maximum allowed on this range.

One of the young men from Morongo was trained at the Los Angeles County Museum as a museum exhibit preparator. He then set up the museum at Palm Springs (primarily Indian exhibits). When the museum closed down he lost his job. (He is a good example of the employment problems at Morongo previously discussed.) This young man only has a high school education; he is partially disabled, suffering from diabetes and obesity. He is highly recommended by the informant and works at anything he can. He planned and set up the interesting exhibit of Indian artifacts on display in the window of the Banning newspaper office.

Lack of work skills is a primary problem. There are a number of people on aid for the reason that they do not have the work skills that apply in this geographical area. In the past men and women could easily obtain employment as agricultural workers. This is not true today. The reason for this is the cessation of farming in the area. Farm acres have become sites for housing developments. There are only three or four big farms now operating in the area. Therefore, people cannot get work in the line they grew up with. These Indians are past the stage where they can learn new skills, they do not have the minimal education or training necessary for this, i.e., there is no work they can fit into.

There are several young men who could benefit by a training program such as the work camps to be set up under the antipoverty program. These boys are doing nothing now and are not trained for, nor have the background for anything. Mrs. B noted (and used a newspaper item as reference) that work-training camps are planned for California but none of them are to be located in southern California. She feels that there should be one in southern California close to where the Indians of the area live. The program could possibly get some work done on the reservation; develop the springs and the water systems on Morongo and other reservations in southern California.



*Problems of Surveys and Land*

There is no accurate description of the reservation land. Surveys and title searches are needed. There are problems regarding ownership of land. There are heirship problems.

There is the overall question of the legality of changes which were made to the boundaries of the original reservation by executive orders.

The land surveys and title search work are needed to plan for the reservation, to get full use of the property, e.g., the Morongo Tribe has a section of land near the highway, a good location for a business venture, but cannot do anything with it.

All of the land is trust patent land. It has to be taken out of trust to sell to non-Indians. (This is not necessary for sale to fellow Indians.) The transfer must go through the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Five or six Indians have done this at Morongo. They sold their land to whites and got a low price for it; e.g., the informant's neighbor sold six acres of good level land for \$2,500. The realtor who bought it sold it to another white for \$5,000 eight months later, without making any improvements on the land. Other Indians have sold for \$400 or \$450 an acre.

July 17, 1964

**RINCON, San Diego County***Living Conditions*

The housing situation, on the whole, is fair. The dwellings vary in structural condition, size, maintenance, furnishing, number of occupants, condition of the area around the homes and other factors. The range on Rincon is from exceptionally good to very poor.

The sanitary conditions are, on the whole, not good. This is correlated with the inadequate water supply. Variation in sanitary conditions is correlated with the variation in housing conditions discussed earlier. The range is also from very good to very poor. The general appearance of the reservation, as far as neatness and cleanliness, appears to be good, however, despite one or two blighted areas.

The water supply is the basic and salient problem at Rincon. It was so verbalized by all of the informants interviewed. This has been the case on every reservation visited in the San Diego-Escondido area. A new pipe line for domestic water supply is urgently needed, and more water is needed for irrigation. The present pipeline was installed in 1935-36. It is in very poor condition; leaks badly. There is only one well to supply the whole reservation. It was drilled in 1963 by the government, and is 241 feet deep. The old well was not deep enough. The two wells for irrigation water have been dry for about five years. Even when they were operating these wells were not sufficient for the whole valley. The lack of water prevents the Rincon people from farming. Previously those who could obtain water grew corn, alfalfa, citrus fruit, and cattle. A few people graze cattle now, but there is no farming.

A white man who purchased several acres of land from an Indian owner has drilled a well and started an orange orchard which is thriving. This is in dramatic contrast to the parched acres of his neighbors. It is a constant irritant to the Indians who do not have the means to drill for the life giving fluid.

There is allegedly very little money in the tribal funds, at least not enough to finance a new or improved water supply system, to drill new wells and install the new pipe that would be necessary to solve this serious problem. One informant stated that the lack of water for irrigation needed for agriculture is the reason the young people have to go off the reservation to work to make a living.

*Education*

The level of formal educational attainment is not very high. High school dropouts have been common. However, several of the individuals from Rincon have gone on to higher education and training and have achieved success off the reservation. The students attend elementary and high schools in the neighboring towns and are transported to and from school by the schoolbuses.

*The Economy*

The economic level is low even though most of the able-bodied men and some of the women are gainfully employed. These individuals work off the reservation on white-owned ranches or businesses in the area, or at military installations at San Diego and elsewhere, and on other jobs in the neighboring towns and cities. As stated earlier, there is no gainful employment to speak of on the reservation. The lack of an adequate water supply precludes agriculture or stock raising for commercial purposes or even domestic consumption to any extent. One individual raises bees and processes and markets their honey. However, the conditions of drought in the area have stopped production. Another enterprising individual is planning to raise turkeys on a large scale. However, he is just in the planning stage now and must face the water and feed problem.

May 1-8, 1964

**ROBINSON, Lake County***Living Conditions*

The houses are generally in poor condition. Some of them are merely shacks. There are two exceptions. These two houses can be described as adequate using the criteria of structural soundness and maintenance. There are only eight occupied houses in the community located at a considerable distance from each other. Consequently, the community does not have a crowded appearance. All of the houses are supplied with electricity. Five houses are not occupied. The small Protestant chapel appears to be in fair condition and is used occasionally for services.

The areas around many of the homes are littered with tin cans and other debris. Broken-down automobiles which no longer run were at rest here and there

near some of the homes. This seems to be one of the "hallmarks" of Indian settlements in Lake, Sonoma, and Mendocino Counties.

The community has a good water supply provided by a well from which water is piped to the homes.

Sanitary conditions, according to the sanitarian, who accompanied me on the survey at Robinson, are not good in general. Some of the homes are better in this respect than others, however. None of the houses have inside toilets, bathing or washing facilities. This range of variation has been found in all of the Indian settlements visited. The opposite ends of the pole are seen: a very few homes which can be considered good from a structural and sanitary point of view to a few that are extremely poor, with the bulk of the homes in poor condition.

#### *Education*

The education level is similar to that of Big Valley (and is probably the norm of Indian communities in California). It is not high. Only one high school graduate was reported.

#### *The Economy*

The economic level is also similar to that of Big Valley. It is quite low. Work is seasonal and low paying. Many of the mothers in the community are receiving aid to needy children to support their offspring and themselves. Although pigs were grazed in the hilly area in the past, this is no longer done. A handful of chickens scratch around a few yards. Nothing is grown on the land.

#### *Problems*

The main problems, again, the problems of most of the Indian people of the state are unemployment or underemployment, poor housing, and poor sanitary conditions.

Some of the Indians with whom I spoke stressed the need and desire for better housing. They would like to be able to make loans so that they can repair and enlarge their homes. Advice and counseling is obviously needed in this important area. Legal advice concerning the value and disposal of the land in the rancheria should also be afforded the people of Robinson rancheria so that they will not be cheated out of what little they have.

July 21, 1964

### **SANTA YSABEL, San Diego County**

#### *Living Conditions*

Housing conditions are, on the whole, less favorable than those of the other reservations visited in San Diego County: Pala, Rincon, San Pasqual, Baron Long (Viejas), Pauma, and Barona. The variation in structural condition, size, maintenance, number of occupants, condition of the area around the house, and satellite structures found on the other reservations is seen at Santa Ysabel.

The sanitary conditions are not good. This is correlated with the inadequate water supply. The gen-

eral appearance of the reservation as far as neatness and cleanliness are concerned appears to be fairly good.

The lack of sufficient water is the salient and basic problem at Santa Ysabel. Water is in very short supply; people were hauling it from the mission when I visited the reservation. Everyone with whom I talked complained of this basic problem. Most of the springs on the hilly and mountainous reservation have gone dry. The problem could be solved by drilling wells on different parts of the reservation so that the widely scattered households could be supplied. Informants claimed that wells could be drilled (or tunneled) horizontally with satisfactory results and at a lower cost than drilling directly down.

#### *Education*

In common with the other Indian reservations visited in the state, the level of formal educational attainment is not very high. High school dropouts are common at Santa Ysabel. As elsewhere, the reservation children attend the elementary and high schools in the neighboring towns, to which they are transported by schoolbuses.

#### *The Economy*

The economic level is low even though most of the able-bodied men and some of the women are employed. There is no way to make a living on the reservation. All of the workers must commute, which in the absence of bus service means additional expenses for automobile transportation, as well as time expended. As mentioned earlier, the isolated location of the reservation causes many of the people to move off of the reservation to be close to their jobs. This, of course, means additional expenditures for rent. It should be emphasized that the entire San Diego County area is suffering from unemployment and underemployment. This naturally affects Santa Ysabel and the rest of the Indian reservations in the area.

July 14-16, 1964

### **PALA, San Diego County**

#### *Living Conditions*

As stated initially, the conditions of housing in general were found to be not too good. However, they were better than many reservations visited in the northern part of the state. The dwellings at Pala vary in structural condition, size, upkeep, furnishings, number of occupants, condition of the yard area and satellite structures, and other factors. This has been the pattern in all of the Indian reservations visited so far. It is, in part, an indication of the values and economic status of the householders.

There are quite a few "dismountable houses," surplus government units from the U.S. military installation at Linda Vista. These rather small but attractive and apparently comfortable wooden structures were made available shortly after World War II. Individuals paid for the transportation to the reservation and received a \$300 allowance toward this expense. These

units are apparently easy to set up, and several families are living in them now. A number of them have not been set up yet, however.

Some of the better homes are made of adobe bricks made at Pala. At the other end of the continuum, the homes are mere shacks of single wallboard construction and shingled roofs. The most dilapidated of these are the shacks that were constructed in 1903 when the Indians were moved to Pala from Warner Springs. A few families live in the cluster of rather large frame houses which formed the old Indian agency. These are old and in varying conditions in regard to structural soundness and upkeep. The bulk of the homes at Pala are clustered in a village-type complex along the main highway. The mission and mission school and the small general store with the postoffice within are centered in the Pala village. The complex presents an appearance of overcrowding and, especially in the areas where the 1903 shacks remain, looks somewhat like a rural slum.

The former firestation complex consists of a number of fairly large, sound, well-painted, attractive buildings surrounding a large, cleared area. It was suggested by one of the leaders that this be turned over to the community. It would be ideal for the much needed and desirable community and recreation center, I believe.

The sanitary conditions vary from good to very poor, as do the houses. Most of the homes have water piped in and indoor plumbing. A sizeable number of homes do not, however. The inadequate and undependable water supply system is central to the problem of sanitation.

Water supply is the basic and salient problem at Pala as on the other Indian reservations in San Diego County. This was the complaint of practically everyone interviewed, Indian and non-Indian alike. The water system was installed around 1904. The pipelines from the well and storage tank are full of leaks, and the pressure is low at the homes at the edge of the reservation—some distance from the source of supply. Some of these households run short and have to store water; a few have to haul it. It works a real hardship on these people. Informants voiced the urgent and immediate need for a new water system with additional wells and storage tanks and new pipes of a larger dimension. This, they feel, is the basic need of Pala and would assure ample water for all of the households all year round.

The domestic water supply system was maintained by the BIA until 1959. At that time, the Pala council voted to take over the responsibility for the maintenance of the water supply system. The bureau had allegedly told the council that it (the bureau) did not have the funds to do it themselves. Informants claimed that the vote was railroaded through by a few people. Informants also claimed that the BIA has told them repeatedly that there is no money for wells or reservoirs or renewals of the pipelines. It was alleged, however, that the Pala Reservation has funds in the BIA custody from their sand and gravel pit leases and other sources which could be used for these improvements.

The drying up of the San Luis Rey River within the past few years has removed valuable sources of water for bathing, watering cattle, washing clothes, and swimming. The river was mentioned as a former important recreation area for children and young people. (The dearth of recreational facilities is a serious problem at Pala.)

#### Education

The level of formal educational attainment is not very high. High school dropouts are common but there are a fair number of people who have graduated from high school. A much smaller number have gone on to one year or more of junior college. No college graduates were reported. Many of the older people have attended Sherman Institute at Riverside or St. John's Indian School at Phoenix or Haskell Institute in Kansas. Very few of the high school graduates or individuals with college training have what could be considered as good, well-paying jobs. This may be a factor in the lack of desire to complete high school on the part of other individuals. The high school students attend the consolidated high school at Fallbrook, and a few of the younger ones go to Bonsall. Schoolbuses transport them to these schools.

It is said that at one time an attempt was made by white parents to prevent Indian children from attending the Bonsall school. This was opposed by the Indian parents and was overcome. I did not hear of any incidents of discrimination at any of the off-reservation schools.

The majority of the younger children attend the Pala Mission School on the reservation. This is a completely integrated school attended by Mexican, Anglo, and Portuguese children from the surrounding region whose parents want them to have a parochial school education. In 1964, there were 87 Indian children out of a total of 167 students. The mission school runs from kindergarten through the eighth grade. It is staffed by four nuns of the Order of the Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament, an American mission community. A female lay teacher handles the kindergarten classes. A tuition of \$10 per month is charged those families who can afford it. This fee is remitted or partially remitted for many of the Indian families. A hot lunch is provided for all students every day that school is in session. This is probably an important factor in the health and well being of the Indian children who are able to take advantage of it.

#### Interview with Teachers

There is a considerable high school dropout rate among the Pala student population. The informants attributed this to a lack of interest on the part of most Indian parents. Other factors are the lack of a place to study at home, and a poor home environment. Even those students who do have ambitions, see no future, and become apathetic eventually. Indian students are reticent and reluctant to speak out in class; especially when there are white students in the classroom. They will not attempt to compete with the non-Indians. When white students are predominant the Indian students are self-conscious. The only way teachers can

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judge the ability of the Indian students is by their paperwork, their written assignments and examinations. It should be added that there is no language difficulty here. The Indian children all speak English. (In fact I found that few, if in fact any of them, speak an Indian language.) One bright note is that there is very little tardiness or absenteeism of Indian students as a whole. The teachers feel that Indian children are just as intelligent as white children as a whole, and in fact, they have had Indian pupils whom they regard as more intelligent than white pupils.

#### *The Economy*

The economic level is not high even though most of the able-bodied men and some of the women are employed. The entire San Diego County area is suffering from unemployment and underemployment, and the economy of Pala and the other Indian reservations in the area are naturally involved. The military base at Camp Pendleton and Fallbrook are sources of employment to which Pala workers commute daily. A few individuals have jobs in Escondido and nearby Valley Center. The reservation is fortunate in that it is so situated that these sources of employment are available to its people.

The immediate area, unlike some of the northern counties, has little or nothing to offer the Pala people in the way of employment. A few men find work on neighboring ranches, but the opportunity for the seasonal type of farm work found elsewhere is extremely limited. There are, reportedly, as in any community, men who will not work. Some of these are said to be "winos," others are classified as "just lazy." The reservation itself offers a few jobs. One of the Pala Indian women is the postmistress and operates one of the two small grocery stores on the reservation. Another local woman works part-time in the post office as assistant to the postmistress. A few Indians are employed by the mission. One woman assists in the operation of the mission gift store and museum which cater to frequent tourists. Several other women and men are employed in the capacity of janitor, general maintenance worker, and culinary workers. A very limited amount of gardening is carried on by individual households, and a few head of cattle are run. Operations of any magnitude are precluded due to lack of water supply.

It should be emphasized that neighboring non-Indian cattle ranchers, dairy farm operators, and agriculturists have access to sufficient water to carry on their activities. Their fertile green acres, with gushing water, are in sharp contrast to the brown, brush covered, and dusty expanses of the Pala Reservation.

The Pala community receives revenue from the lease of sand and gravel rights. The Oceanside Sand and Gravel Company pays a royalty of 10 cents a ton, according to the informant. This money is not, however, paid directly to the tribe. Instead, it is paid to the BIA and credited to the tribal fund. The spokesman stated that this pay has amounted to \$45,000

over the three years of operation.\* She complained that she and many others in Pala do not feel that this is enough of a royalty. The group plans to request a larger and a per capita payment so that the people can have the money to spend now. There is reportedly a great deal of sand and gravel left to be exploited on the reservation.

June 14-18, 1964

### TULE RIVER, Tulare County

#### *Living Conditions*

The variation seen in other settlements as far as housing and sanitary conditions, including upkeep and maintenance of the homes and immediate vicinity, is also seen on this reservation. Broken-down automobiles, trash and debris of various kinds are found around some of the homes, perhaps the minority of dwellings, while other homes have neat well-kept yards. Flowers and ornamental trees and shrubs are planted around some of the homes, while others are bare of any attempt of beautification.

The average Indian home here, as in other settlements visited, is filled with well-used furniture. One gets the impression of overcrowding due to the usually small-sized rooms and the placement of furniture in them.

Conditions of cleanliness and orderliness vary everywhere. Some of the homes are extremely dirty and disorderly; others on the same reservation, indeed, in some cases next door, conform to the white middle-class standards of how a home should be maintained. Again, many homes approximate the middle of the continuum.

The environmental sanitation conditions are fairly good due to the recent developmental program of the U.S. Public Health Service. The program was carried out under provisions of Public Law 86-121, and was a cooperative project of the Tule River community, and the U.S. Public Health Service. The original cost estimate was \$40,000; one-half to be paid by the government and one-half out of the Tule River tribal funds. The final cost was \$75,000. However, the Indians did not have to share in the additional cost. Septic tanks and leach lines for waste disposal have been installed at most of the homesites.

In general, the sanitary facilities in the individual households are better than those seen in the reservations visited to date. For example, 17 of 29 households visited on the Tule River Reservation have indoor flush toilets. Many homes have either bathtubs or showers as well. Most of the homes have running water.

The water system installed under this developmental program provides the community with an apparently adequate supply of potable water. Deep-water wells with storage tanks on the hillsides provide most of the water. Other homes use water from the river, pumped through a filter system. Some of

\* Michael Harrison informs us that there may have been a larger payment made during that period of time, a fact which may not be known by our source of information at Pala.

the homes have individual wells with pumps. Only a few people have to haul water from their neighbor's source of supply. The present environmental sanitation system presents a tremendous improvement over the previous conditions which were extremely inadequate.

#### Education

The educational level is rather low: only seven residents have completed high school and two have a year of junior college. One of these individuals will not continue and the other is undecided.

The numerous smaller children and adolescents attend the consolidated schools in Porterville. A school-bus picks them up at bus stops along the road in the reservation and drops them off at night. There were no problems reported in conjunction with school. However, the school situation was not discussed in depth, or with schoolteachers or school officials.

#### The Economy

As indicated earlier, the economy is fairly good and fairly stable compared to that of other Indian groups in California due to the fact that employment is available on the reservation in the logging operations and in the sawmill. Income is also derived from payments for the timber which is owned by the tribe. The Mount Whitney Lumber Company makes these payments to the Sacramento office of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. This office retains one-half of the money for the tribal funds and distributes the rest on a per capita basis. Each person over 18 who is on the tribal rolls receives a full share. The parents of individuals under 18 years of age receive a half-share for the minor child; the remaining half-share due the child is placed in a trust fund and disbursed to him with the accumulated interest when he reaches the age of 18.

This income varies, of course, commensurate with the quantity and type of lumber cut (whether white fir or red fir, or cedar, or sugar pine). For example, in 1963 the adult share was \$300 per capita and that disbursed for each minor \$75. Last April each adult received \$190 and the share to each minor was \$90. Obviously, the bigger the family the larger the income. This arrangement was allegedly decided by the tribe.

The sawmill which has been in operation since 1957 employs less Indians than non-Indians but the majority of the loggers are Indians. I could not obtain exact figures due to shortage of time available. This should be done to obtain a full picture of the present economic situation and the economic potential of the reservation.

The lumber company pays an annual rental of about \$1,500 to the two families upon whose land assignment the sawmill is located. This money is also administered by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Additional income is derived from the lease of tribal grazing lands. Four local Indians reportedly pay \$1 per head per month for grazing rights on the summer, or upper, range, and on the lower, or winter range. There are about 900 head of herefords grazing on the upper range now. The Bureau of Indian Affairs ad-

ministers this money as well and uses it for community improvements.

Despite the positive factors of the economic situation it should be noted that the employment is seasonal for the most part. Logging operations cease when the weather is unfavorable, as in heavy rains or heavy snowfall. During the offseason the unemployed loggers draw unemployment compensation (as do a great many of the inhabitants of the San Joaquin Valley).

Men not engaged in the lumber industry pick fruit, as do some of the women, and do ranch work down in the valley. This is, of course, mainly seasonal, and entails transportation costs, or extra expenses involved in living near the job.

Although the soil is said to be fertile and the water supply adequate, the agricultural potential of the reservation is not utilized. The tribal chairman explained this was due to the "fact" that it is cheaper to buy vegetables and fruit than to grow them. There are no vegetable gardens in the community.

A greater number of domestic animals are kept here than on the other reservations visited. These include, in addition to the herds of cattle mentioned earlier, chickens, a few turkeys, a few pigeons (kept by one household), a few guinea hens, a few horses, and a few sheep and goats. Deer and rabbits are hunted, but are reportedly not found in large numbers. Deer jerky is prepared and stored when deer meat is available. Fishing is minimal. Perhaps a trout-stocking program would be of value here.

#### Problems

Although the tribal chairman stated that "there are no problems on the reservation," it is obvious that there are. The immediate problems which are apparent to an outside observer are low income and seasonal employment of a highly specialized nature. Low level educational attainment with concomitant limited career potential is also obvious.

Excessive drinking of alcoholic beverages was also mentioned by Indian informants on the reservation and white informants off the reservations as a serious problem.

Intragroup jealousies and friction were also revealed by various informants. These were primarily of an economic nature.

June 5, 1964

### STEWART'S POINT, Sonoma County

#### Living Conditions

The 14 inhabited houses are scattered close to the paved road and the dirt roads. They are the usual frame, cabin-like structures, and as has been the case in the majority of Indian reservation housing seen so far, are, on the whole, quite old and in a rundown and dilapidated condition. The people here are quite conscious of this and desire better housing. The usual range of structural condition is seen at Stewart's Point. There are a very few good houses, i.e., in sound structural condition, well painted, and in a good state of repair—well maintained. At the other end of the

range were a few very poor houses: poor structurally and poorly maintained and needing repairs badly. Several of the men were making repairs and improvements in their homes at the time of my visit. The people here seem to take pride in their homes and reservation and apparently want to help themselves. They are asking for the equipment and the materials to do the job.

The areas around the houses are not littered with trash, tin cans, and other debris; nor do broken down automobiles "decorate" the landscape. Many of the homes have flowers planted around the house despite the scarcity of water. All but two of the homes are supplied with electricity. Stewart's Point Reservation has, in addition to housing for the people, a house for the resident white schoolteacher and his family, a new schoolhouse constructed by the community, and a large round house for ceremonies of the native religion (the Dreamer cult).

The sanitary facilities in general are poor. The majority of the households lack the basic facilities. Only two households have an indoor toilet and only one has indoor bathing facilities. Outdoor privies are used, and baths are taken in tubs and buckets. Water is piped from a well to nearly all of the homes. Despite these handicaps, the appearance of the homes I entered was, on the whole, fairly clean (not disordered and disorganized). Some of them were, in fact, quite neat and orderly. Water supply is the number one problem and has been for many years.

Due to the geologic situation of the reservation, an adequate year-round water supply is not available from the immediate area. The present possibilities are (1) to pipe water up from the Gualala River, a considerable distance below the mountain top reservation or (2) to pipe water from an abandoned mill pond about eight miles away over fairly flat terrain. The water in the community well has not only been declared unfit for human consumption by county health authorities but also dries up part of the year. Water is hauled in by the people from Stewart's Point (on the coast) and from the Gualala River to supply the children while at school and the entire community during periods of shortage.

Water has been hauled from the river since last month by truck. A portable pump, borrowed from the county, is used to obtain water and to fill the community storage tank back on the reservation. This is obviously a time-consuming and expensive operation and imposes a serious handicap upon the people involved in the operation. The lack of water also prevents agricultural development of the reservation land and imposes personal hardships upon everyone. Some of the people allegedly have moved off the reservation because of the water shortage, which obviously places a population ceiling on the community.

Informants stated that although they have discussed this problem with the Bureau of Indian Affairs, nothing has been accomplished. They have been told that there are no funds available to install an adequate water supply. The people still hope that something will be done to meet the pressing need for water. They obviously cannot overcome this serious handicap by

their own efforts. Outside help is obviously needed for these people who do not wish to terminate and who want to make their home place more livable and improve their economic situation.

### Education

The one-room school provides an education through the eighth grade. All of the pre-high-school children in the community attend this school. The people seem to appreciate the value of an education and want their children to go to high school. The teacher is said to be a good one, as was his predecessor. The teacher left the community for the afternoon before I had a chance to interview him, so I cannot report on the curriculum or his observations and ideas. The educational level is not high; only a very few have graduated from high school, and college experience was not reported.

Many informants voiced the problem of transportation to the high school at Point Arena, 27 miles up the coast. At the present time, there is no bus transportation from the reservation to the high school. The schoolbus from the small settlement of Annapolis (which is about nine miles north of the reservation and about five miles in from the coast) transports the high school students from Annapolis and down the coast to Stewart's Point, picks up children from the settlement there and those who have driven in from the Stewart's Point Reservation, and then retraces its route north and on up to the Point Arena High School.

A paved road goes east and south from Annapolis to the reservation, then on to Stewart's Point on the coast. The people on the reservation, especially those with children in high school and those about to enter, would like the bus to take this latter route. As it is now, the parents have to drive the  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles to the pick-up point on the coast each morning and afternoon. This poses a serious economic and transportation problem and works a hardship on those involved. A father has to drive his and other children to meet the schoolbus, then go several miles away to work himself.

The trustees of the Point Arena High School have allegedly been asked to have the schoolbus rerouted to solve this problem but have refused. Informants stated that the refusal was probably based on the fact that there are very few high school students in the community. However, there will be six students ready for high school next fall. For this reason, the people interviewed feel that an extension of the schoolbus service is justified and should be done in time for the next school year.

Informants stated that they have not discussed this problem with Bureau of Indian Affairs personnel: "We couldn't get anything out of them in the past, so we don't ask for anything now." (This seems to be a common attitude among Indians in California.)

A few of the young people here and from other reservations have taken apartments in nearby cities such as Healdsburg, Santa Rosa, etc., in order to attend high school. This has its obvious social and economic disadvantages, especially when young girls are

involved. In other cases reported, the parents have moved off the reservation so that their children can have the advantage of a high school education and still live at home.

#### *The Economy*

The economic level is quite low. The principal source of income is from the logging industry of the surrounding mountain area. Almost all of the able-bodied men are employed as loggers and in the lumbermill several miles away. (It should be added that Indians have the reputation of being excellent loggers and woodsmen in California.) The U.S. Forest Service might provide careers for Indian youths who can qualify academically or otherwise. This avenue to a useful and rewarding career should be investigated.

Logging is seasonal, reportedly from around May until the first big rains which are variable but usually occur around October. Full-time work is possible for about seven months. During the off-season the men do agricultural work in the valley when available. However, the big demand for labor occurs during the harvest season while the men are still involved in logging. Unemployment insurance is collected during the periods when work cannot be obtained. Because of the distance to the valley, the women are unable to earn extra income during the harvest season unless they move down to the valley for this period. This presents problems and, consequently, is not commonly done.

Crops are not grown on the reservation due to lack of water for irrigation. Several informants stated that they believed the soil would produce excellent vegetable gardens if water were available. There are

many oak trees both on the reservation itself and in the surrounding area. These produce enough acorns to enable the people to process all of the acorn meal that they need with excess to spare. This valuable food is prepared and eaten in most households. However, some of the younger people allegedly do not like it. Wild berries are also gathered in large quantities in season; in fact, the Pomo name for this area is "Shu-nu-nu-shenal," which loosely translated means "place of many huckleberries," or an equivalent meaning. Fish and shellfish, especially abalones, are obtained from the ocean. Various kinds of seaweed and kelp are gathered and eaten. A small amount of game (deer, etc.) is occasionally available.

Both acorn meal, kelp, and seaweed (or seagrass, as it is called here) were on hand in several of the households visited. The seaweed and kelp are fried or boiled. Fish and abalones are always cooked and never eaten raw.

The problems of low income, high living expenses, and underemployment due to the seasonal nature of the work available and the skills of the Indians are present at Stewart's Point Reservation as they are in all of the Indian settlements so far visited. This is probably true for the majority of the Indian reservations and rancherias in California and perhaps for a large number of off-reservation Indians. Unemployment is not a problem now at Stewart's Point, as it is elsewhere. Work is available for able-bodied loggers, even though seasonal. However, the fear was expressed by a couple of informants that perhaps the area timber resources may be depleted in the near future, in which case their primary means of making a living would cease.