

Mr. SCHAAAB. I would be very interested to read his book.

Senator ANDERSON. He was chasing butterflies, very talented in chasing butterflies and birds.

This bill transfers all land to the Interior Department really; and I think the Forest Service has done a good job and if you find somewhere Bailey admits the Forest Service does a bad job I wish you would bring it in because I haven't found it. I am not talking about a little pamphlet, but a big green book. I think it would be very interesting to you.

Mr. SCHAAAB. My purpose in reading Mr. Bailey's report, Senator, was simply to show the apparent original intention in taking this particular watershed and placing it in the forest reservation.

Senator ANDERSON. That is not the position of the Government, is it?

Mr. SCHAAAB. Well, I don't know what position the Government takes. I think this is something that the documentary record indicates.

Senator ANDERSON. When was this period—1933?

Mr. SCHAAAB. This is 1903 and 1904 before the land was actually taken.

Senator ANDERSON. We passed a law then in 1933, didn't we?

Mr. SCHAAAB. Yes, right.

Senator ANDERSON. To secure it, make it possible that these people were not threatened with their land being taken away. They haven't had a threat from that time on.

Mr. SCHAAAB. I think the 1933 act is of crucial importance here, Senator. I will come to it in a minute if I may continue with the historic summary.

Senator ANDERSON. You are reading 1903 and 1904. At that time we didn't have the same problem we now have. If you have ever ridden over roads in Taos Pueblo they were quite different at that time.

Mr. SCHAAAB. I am sure they were.

From 1906 when the land was taken by President Roosevelt by proclamation until, as the record indicates, the summer of 1918 the Indians did have exclusive use of the entire watershed. Whether or not the La Junta Canyon area was then in Federal ownership or in State ownership the Indians exercised the possession of that area.

They also maintained their possession of the area long the Rio Lucero, which is the other area about which some question was raised yesterday. If it was in private ownership at that time there was no access to it from privately owned land and the Indians apparently retained their possession of it.

From 1918 on grazing permits were issued by the Forest Service for the Witt Park and Apache Springs area along the east side of the watershed, east of the green line on the Forest Service map.

In 1924 Congress established the Pueblo Lands Board to investigate and determine the amount of compensation which should be received by the Pueblo Indians for land taken from them by white men and others and that board sat in Taos in 1926 to determine the amount of land which had been lost by the Pueblo Indians. Because I believe an issue will be mentioned in this regard by Mr. Pomeroy, at least in subsequent testimony, I would like to read into the record the findings of the Indian Claims Commission, finding No. 22, and this is exhibit 1 to Pueblo's memorandum. That finding reads: