

Mr. SCHAAAB. To the Blue Lake, that is correct. The point I wished to make about the Pueblo Lands Board determination of money compensation was that it did not include compensation for any land outside the Pueblo grant that the Indians had lost.

The Indians, after they had offered to give up their compensation for the Town of Taos if the Board could give them the Blue Lake area, discovered that the Board could not give them the Blue Lake area and yet the Board also said, "Well, the Indians have waived their right to compensation for the town of Taos," so the Indians got neither money nor land in the 1920's.

Partly as a result of the unfairness of that treatment Congress concerned itself with proper treatment of Taos Pueblo and passed two statutes, one in 1928 and the other in 1933.

The 1928 act was intended to protect the entire watershed of the Rio Pueblo from entry by miners or others under the public land laws. It authorized the President by proclamation to withdraw any federally owned land within the entire watershed from all forms of entry and President Coolidge withdrew an area described by description furnished by the Forest Service of about 30,000 acres, which is the present permit area. The eastern boundary is one-half mile from the Pueblo Creek.

In 1933, after the Indians had received a favorable Senate report on a bill to give them a trust patent to the watershed area, their representatives were induced to accept the bill that was finally passed providing for a special-use permit.

Mr. John Collier was one of the representatives of the Pueblo at that time and in 1962 Mr. Collier signed an affidavit which is exhibit 36 to the Taos memorandum. I would like to read part of the affidavit.

John Collier, Sr., being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

"My connection with Taos Pueblo's interest in the Blue Lake and the larger Sacred Area of the Pueblo goes back to years before 1926.

"Prior to 1926, and thereafter, the Pueblo was concerned with obtaining, as a minimum, that which it did obtain through the Act of May 31, 1933, and the Permit issued October 24, 1940.

"In the years around 1924, the then Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Charles H. Burke, had directed that propaganda be carried out against the native Indian religions. Part of this propaganda was the quasi-secret circulation to editors, churchmen, members of Congress, etc. of a lengthy photostated document in which it was asserted that the Indian religious observances were sadistic, obscene, etc. A copy of this document reached me and I denounced it in the Christian press. The photostat reached persons in New Mexico, especially the Indian Bureau, and occasioned allegations, entirely indefinite, of obscenities practiced by Taos Pueblo at its yearly Blue Lake ceremonies.

"Thereupon, the Pueblo invited me to go with its members and view the ceremonies. I consented, on the condition that James W. Young, then of the J. Walter Thompson Advertising Agency * * *—

And Mr. Young is a member of the National Committee for Restoration of the Blue Lake Lands to the Taos Indians—

"be invited to accompany me.

"Young and I did go; and what we witnessed was told in a written report by me to committees of Congress. It is reprinted at the end of the chapter. 'The Indians of the United States' in my 'Indians of the Americas.'

"From 1926 on into 1933 I, as Secretary of The American Indian Defense Association, along with Judge Richard H. Hanna, the Association's (and the Pueblo's) attorney, worked to obtain through Congress what we did obtain May 31, 1933. The Congressmen from New Mexico unreservedly cooperated; and there was full and complete and clear understanding that Taos Pueblo would receive the exclusive use of the Sacred Area, a year-round use, but in cooperation