

C. G. LYKKEN
HARDWARE
DRY GOODS
SHOES
PALM SPRINGS, CALIFORNIA

Feb. 27, 1934

Mr. F. V. Shannon:
Executive Secretary
Chamber of Commerce
Palm Springs, Calif.

Dear Mr. Shannon:

In reply to yours of Feb. 23rd. The Police Dept. had taken this matter up with Supt. Dady some time ago and informed him that dumping of rubbish was taking place on the reservation. Chief Seaton has made several trips to the point indicated and will continue to do so.

Yours truly,

C. G. Lykken
Chamber of Commerce Commission

REPORT OF INSPECTION
AT THE
INDIAN SETTLEMENT, PALM SPRINGS RESERVATION
RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIF.

By
H. B. Hommon, Sanitary Engineer

U. S. Public Health Service
14th Ave. & Lake St., San Francisco, Calif.

June 1933

At the request of Superintendent Ellis of the Mission Indian Agency, and Thomas P. B. Jones, Sanitary Engineer of the Riverside County Board of Health, the writer and C. G. Gillespie, Director of the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering of the State Board of Health, visited Palm Springs on December 13, 1932. Mr. Jones, acting under authority of a permit given in Cumulative Pamphlet Supplement No. 3, U. S. Code Annotated Title 25, Indians, Section 231, which grants permission to employees of any state to make inspection for certain purposes on Indian tribal lands, had visited the Palm Springs Reservation many times and made inspections of the Indian settlement. He wanted the writer to confer with him regarding the general sanitary conditions at the settlement.

Upon arrival at Palm Springs, the writer and Mr. Gillespie met Mr. Jones and Mr. J. K. Hall, Farmer for the Agency, and at the request of Mr. Jones, F. V. Shannon, President of the local Chamber of Commerce and A. F. Hicks, President of the Palm Springs Water Company, were asked to accompany our party on the inspection of the Indian settlement. Both Mr. Hicks and Mr. Shannon were reported to be very much interested in the local situation with regard to sanitation on the reservation.

General Inspection

It was reported by Mr. Hall that there were 30 heads of Indian families and 55 Indians on the reservation, which consists of 30,000 acres of land with the western border immediately adjacent to the town of Palm Springs. Practically all of the Indians live on property adjacent to Indian Avenue, which is a 60-foot dirt street which separates the reservation from the town. There was no map available showing the allotments to the Indians at the time of the survey, but a map was furnished by Superintendent

Ellis at a later date.

The larger houses built by the Indians for their own use and for renting, were generally considered satisfactory, but those built by lessees on land rented from the Indians were mostly in the nature of shacks.

There are four camps in the settlement. One, owned by a Mr. Hatchett is operated as an auto camp and was found to be satisfactory and had been approved by the State Bureau of Housing and Immigration. Neither Mr. Hicks nor Mr. Shannon had any complaints to offer against the sanitary conditions at this camp.

On the properties owned by Mr. McGill and Mr. Lee Arenas, there were approximately 30 cabins with eight flush toilets and a few pit privies. The Pit privies were not in the best of condition. Some of them needed cleaning while others needed better houses. There were a few additional cabins scattered about, mostly with earth pit toilets. There were a few toilets over irrigation ditches that were in bad condition and should be entirely removed. Mr. Jones, who, as stated above, has made frequent inspections at the settlement, stated a few weeks after the survey was made that the toilets over the irrigation ditches had been removed and that repairs had been made to the others which were found to be in bad condition in December.

The cottages occupied by the Indian families had either flush toilets or pit privies which were found generally in good condition. Sewage from the flush toilets is disposed of in cesspools, which is the method of disposal in the town of Palm Springs.

The bath house which had been the cause of many complaints in previous years, had been replaced with a building that was approved by the State Board of Health and it was considered satisfactory by Mr. Shannon and Mr. Hicks. There are six bath rooms, but the Indian who has charge of the bath house reported that rooms numbered 2 and 3, which are located on the sunny side of the building were most generally used. Rooms number 4, 5 and 6, located on the north side of the building were not generally used and number was seldom used on account of the small flow of water through the pool in this room. The temperature of the water was reported to be around 100 degrees Fahrenheit.

The hog ranch which was formerly located in the settlement, and the cause of many complaints, had been moved about a mile away, and was considered satisfactory by the State Board of Health and by the officials of the town.

There was a small amount of horse manure in a few corrals and some trash scattered about, but no more than would be expected in a settlement of the kind that has grown up on land leased for building shacks, regardless of the location.

The buildings at the settlement include the following:

Indian cottages, 30
Tenement buildings, tents, etc. on land leased from
Indians, 100
Grocery stores, 2
Gas station, 1
Barber shop, 1
Cafe, 1
Laundry, 2
Church, 1
Bath house, 1
Corrals, 3
Hog ranch, 1

During the survey the only unsatisfactory sanitary conditions noted, particularly by Mr. Shannon and Mr. Hicks, as well as the writer and others in the party, were some kitchen wastes discharged into the street. pit toilets located adjacent to irrigation ditches, pit toilets either with the pits filled up or unsatisfactory buildings, and a small amount of manure and some trash. These conditions were no worse, however, than would ordinarily be found in similar districts in any city or town in Riverside County or any other county in the state.

In a report by J. F. Worley, District Medical Director assigned to the U. S. Indian Service for the States of California, Nevada and Utah, dated March 1, 1933, the following was stated regarding sanitation at this Indian settlement:

"Palm Springs was also visited, but we were unable to see Dr. Wilson, the contract physician. The Indian settlement, concerning which there is so much local criticism, was visited and while it presents a number of undesirable conditions from the economic and esthetic standpoints, no seriously unsanitary conditions were observed. However, no attempt was made to make a detailed sanitary inspection, as such a survey had recently been made by Sanitary Engineer Hommon in company with both State and County Sanitary inspectors."

As already noted, the automobile camp has been approved by the proper authorities of the State of California, and the other camps in the settlement were reported in February, 1932, by a representative of the State Board of Health, as being in fair condition. Since his report many improvements have been made.

Mr. Jones, County Sanitary Engineer, stated verbally that he spent more time making inspections at Palm Springs and the Indian settlement there than at any other one place in the county, and that the general sanitary conditions were as good or better than at other similar places.

Medical Service

Following the general survey referred to above, an open meeting was held at the office of Dr. A. D. Wilson, contract physician for the

Indian service at Palm Springs, to consider further the question of sanitation, and general health conditions on the property of the Indians living adjacent to Palm Springs. There were present at this meeting, in addition to those who made the survey, Dr. Wilson and Mr. Hobart Garlick, Superintendent of Schools.

Superintendent Garlick reported that the total enrollment in the grammar school was as follows:

Children from the town of Palm Springs	- - - -	90
Children from the Indian Settlement:		
Indians	- - - -	8
Whites	- - - -	24
Mexicans	- - - -	37
Negro	- - - -	1
	<u>70</u>	
Total	- - - -	70
	Total	<u>160</u>

This was the enrollment on December 13th and the number of children from the settlement was 43.8 percent of the total enrollment in the school.

The medical and public health services available are provided by, (a) one town nurse paid by the School Board, Chamber of Commerce, and County. She devotes all her time to visiting the school and the families from which the school children come. (b) School nurse employed by the Indian Service, who visits the settlement every week or ten days. (c) Contract physician employed by the Indian Service and who gives free service only to Indians. (d) County Sanitary Engineer who makes frequent visits to the settlement. (e) County Health Officer, who makes occasional visits to the settlement but is available on short notice at all times. (f) A county health nurse who is available upon request to the County Health officer.

There is no health officer in Palm Springs, since the town is not incorporated.

Dr. Wilson, the contract physician, reported that there had been no influenza or tuberculosis among the Indians and that there were only a very few cases of trachoma among them. He further stated that among the whites in the settlement, he had only found a few cases of influenza with no tuberculosis, and that among the Mexicans there was some influenza but no tuberculosis.

Dr. Wilson, upon direct questioning, stated that he believed the nursing service was satisfactory for the present, but may not be for the future if the population at the settlement increases. His concern was mainly with regard to health problems of the future, particularly among the people building houses on land leased from the Indians. His general impression was that the Indians offer no problem with regard to general sanitary conditions or health, but with regard to Mexicans and

Whites in the order named, the situation is in hand at the present time, but may offer a serious problem in the future if there is any material increase in the population of these two classes of people.

Summary

The following summary, based on inspections made by the writer in company with State, county and town officials, and conferences with the County Health Officer of Riverside County, Medical Director Worley, Superintendent Ellis, and a state inspector who had made several inspections at the Indian settlement, gives, it is believed, the essential and impartial data pertaining to sanitation and other matters at the Palm Springs Indian Reservation.

(1) More inspections apparently have been made at the Indian settlement than at any other town in Riverside County.

(2) Large numbers of general complaints have been made regarding unfavorable sanitary conditions, but only a comparatively few have been submitted in writing with sufficient details to enable the superintendent to know what improvements were required.

(3) The general sanitary conditions at the settlement in December, 1932, were not entirely satisfactory, but were reported by the County Sanitary Engineer as being above the average for similar communities in other towns and cities in the county.

(4) The County Health Officer of Riverside County, and Medical Director Worley were of the opinion that with the medical and nursing services available and with the inspections made by the County Sanitary Engineer and State officials, the Indian settlement was no greater potential health danger to the town of Palm Springs than similar settlements are to other towns in the county.

(5) The social problem involving esthetic and economic considerations is probably more serious than sanitation, and this problem is largely confined to the people who have leased land from the Indians and constructed their own dwellings.

(6) Mr. Jones, the County Sanitary Engineer, working under authority given by the Government to State, County Health and other officials for certain work on Indian Reservations, has made many inspections at the reservation and has established friendly relations with the Indians and people of Palm Springs. He has succeeded in getting many improvements made in the past, and his continued assistance and cooperation, together with that of the state inspectors, will give to this small settlement more inspection services than are provided for any other Indian reservation and all that should be required.

12-31-34

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DIVISION OF IMMIGRATION AND HOUSING

REPORT OF THE SURVEY ON
HOUSING AND CONDITIONS OF SANITATION
Palm Springs Indian Reservation

by

L. T. Mott

F. J. Rugg

REPORT OF THE SURVEY ON
HOUSING AND CONDITIONS OF SANITATION

Palm Springs Indian Reservation

Conditions of housing and sanitation on the Indian Reservation at Palm Springs have long been known, but an intensive investigation was necessary in order to determine violations of the State Auto Camp Act, enforced by the Division of Immigration and Housing to be used as a basis for orders and constructive suggestions for improvement.

This investigation was made at the behest of Mr. John W. Dady, Superintendent, Mission Indian Agency, U.S. Department of the Interior; State Assemblyman, John P. Phillips; Mrs. H. A. Atwood, prominent member of the American Indian Defense Association, Inc.; Mr. Shannon, Secretary Chamber of Commerce, Palm Springs; and Mrs. Nellie Coffman, owner of the Desert Inn, Palm Springs, a prominent lady who is interested in the welfare of the Indians.

It is significant to note that various agencies have from time to time, during the past years, attempted to remedy the alleged infractions of living and housing standards on this Reservation, but it was apparent to your investigators that they had met with little or no success.

In the course of routine inspections of hotels, apartment houses and auto camps at Palm Springs, started on September 25, 1934, prior to the opening of the season, your deputies entered upon the Indian lands and made a cursory survey of conditions, but after careful consideration of the matter there appeared to be a question of our legal jurisdiction and accordingly the survey was postponed until a later date. The matter was taken up with our attorneys and also with the Attorney General's office, and coincident with the receipt of legal approval to proceed, request for investigation was received from Mr. John W. Dady and work (which is the basis of this report) was started December 14, 1934.

Before proceeding to Palm Springs, however, the undersigned attended a conference at Mr. Dady's office in Riverside held for the purpose of outlining investigation procedure and to discuss details bearing on the survey. Present at this conference were: Mr. John W. Dady, Mr. W. B. Wells, Health Officer Riverside County, Dr. H. D. Chope, Acting Health Officer Riverside County, Mr. T. P. B. Jones, Riverside County Sanitary Inspector, Mr. J. A. Moore, Special Officer Indian Service, and the undersigned. Actual inspection work was carried on by the latter four.

A meeting was also held with Dr. Chope and Mr. Jones at the office of the District Attorney, Earl Redwine, to take up matters bearing on State law enforcement in connection with the work.

It was authoritatively stated the Indian population on the reservation was approximately 50 persons and it was apparent early in the investigation that the problems involved were not confined to the Indians but were mainly applicable to the general run of transients who frequent the average auto camps.

The survey covered nine auto camps as defined in Senate Bill No. 282, Chapter 214, Statutes 1931 and five camps accommodating permanent residents over which the Division has no jurisdiction. The latter five were inspected for the purpose of determining their classification status. The permanent settlements appeared to be in the same general physical condition as the auto camps, but instructions for any improvement must of necessity be issued by the Health Department of some other agency.

We found two classes of ownership of auto camps on the Reservation. One type operated by White Lessees under Traders License from the Federal Government and the other by Tribal Indians. The Reservation covers several sections, the main one being adjacent to Palm Springs proper. The land is divided among the Indians by allotment and nine of these blocks of land are used for auto camps purposes.

It was plain to see that prevailing high rents in the main part of Palm Springs made that area prohibitory as quarters for persons of limited means and consequently domestics, trades people, mechanics and laborers have flocked to the Reservation and taken up quarters there, where rents are more reasonable and general living expenses much cheaper than on the other side of town. Many of these townspeople rent ground space by the week, month or year and erect their own houses and shelters. They merely have verbal leases however and are subject to ejection from the allotment at the will of the Indian owner so naturally they do not ordinarily erect their house with a view to any great degree of permanency. In some instances these house owners rent their homes to others and many were also found to be renting sleeping rooms to transients. A number of houses have been acquired by the Indian owners who have rented them to transients or others and the remainder of the Reservation population is made up of winter tourists and scenery hawks who have brought along their tents, trailers, and house cars and are being accommodated on a weekly ground rental basis.

All these camps have increased in size from year to year the survey discloses and at the present time there is a total of 127 houses, 53 tents, 5 tent houses, 25 trailers and house cars, and 31 shacks, hovels, and lean-tos, housing approximately 1000 people. No doubt the population will be greatly increased before the season is over and there is every reason to believe that these camps will continue to enlarge year after year.

The housing and sanitary conveniences found in each camp are as follows:

Name	Houses	Trailers House Cars	Tent Houses	Shacks Hovels Lean-tos	Baths	Public Flush Toilets	Public Latrines	Private Flush Toilets	Private Latrines
F. Courtemanche	2	3			1		2	2	
Anna J. Pierce	8	1	3	1				1	1
Carrie Pierce Gero	14	2	2		1	2		10	
Viola Hatchett	22		1	3	2	5		10	
Juana Hatchett	27				2	4		14	
William Marcus	10	14	37	2	18	4		5	1
Ramon Manuel	7	3	3	3		1	1	5	
Marcus Pete	32	2	7	2	7	1	2	3	15
Ramalda Taylor	5				2	2		2	
TOTAL	127	25	53	5	31	9	20	64	2

Generally speaking conditions of sanitation in the camps were found to be deplorable. There were no caretakers to police the grounds and, as a result, the premises were cluttered with trash, garbage and debris. It was noted that much inflammable and combustible material such as paints, oils, and gasoline were stored in sheds and outhouses in close proximity to the dwellings, presenting fire hazard conditions.

It was also observed that many dogs roamed freely through the camps and gorged themselves on the exposed garbage. An animal nuisance of this character is a potential menace to the health and welfare of persons living on the Reservation and measures should be taken to curb the evil.

The hit and miss method of garbage and refuse disposal now in vogue is entirely unsatisfactory--the town garbage man removes part of the garbage to the hog ranch, a small amount is fed to chickens and the remainder thrown in open pits or on the surface of the ground to accumulate and decay causing a most objectionable stench and affording feeding grounds for the innumerable flies that swarm about and contribute a menace to the health of the community.

There was a lack of toilet facilities in most of the camps and the existing public water closets were not being maintained in a clean and sanitary manner. We observed a number of dilapidated shack latrines scattered about and it seems needless to point out their potential danger from a health standpoint. Water is plentiful in Palm Springs and the absorbent texture of the soil makes for easy disposal of sewage through the medium of cesspools or septic tanks. We have no hesitancy in recommending, therefore, that the use of latrines be entirely discontinued and replaced with water closets.

There were but few public showers or baths and the present ones were in a neglected and clogged state. Complaint was made to your deputies by many camp occupants on the lack of these essential facilities.

The general run of plumbing was poorly installed--not being properly trapped or vented and in many instances the drainage from sinks and shower baths was running on the surface of the ground and forming stagnant pools. This condition prevailed at numerous cottages and at practically all of the trailers and house cars. Slops and waste water from the tents were thrown on the ground, due to the fact that there were no hoppers or other means of disposal.

Tents and other habitations were set too close together allowing little or no privacy for the occupants and creating fire hazards as well as making it difficult to properly clean up the premises. Many tents had makeshift lean-to kitchens fabricated of flimsy material such as cardboard, mosquito netting, paper, rags, sacks, etc.

In order that the Auto Camps in question be made to comply with the provisions of the State Act the following recommendations have been made (and hereby form a portion of this report.)

- (1) Habitations and exterior premises must be kept clean and free of all accumulations of rubbish, debris, filth, and garbage at all times and such material must be disposed of in a sanitary manner.
- (2) All toilet, bath, kitchen, and wash wastes must be disposed of through the medium of sewers, septic tanks or cesspools.
- (3) All plumbing must be properly trapped and vented.
- (4) All unsanitary stock corrals, chicken pens, dove cotes, and rabbit hutches must be removed from the vicinity of habitations.
- (5) Destroy all dilapidated and insanitary shack privies or latrines and provide at least two sanitary toilets, one for each sex, for each ten units--a unit is a tent, trailer car, house car, apartment, house or other type of habitation.
- (6) Living quarters must be constructed in a safe and substantial manner and so constructed as to afford shelter to the occupants against the elements.
- (7) Demolish all insanitary and dilapidated shacks and hovels now used as living quarters.
- (8) Discontinue cooking and sleeping in the same room.
- (9) Secure a State Auto Camp building permit before starting new camps or making any additions or alterations to the existing ones.

In addition to the above the following suggestions have been advanced for the general improvement of the camps.

- (1) Tents, trailer cars, and house cars should be lined up in an orderly manner and spaced at least twenty feet apart.
- (2) Slop hoppers should be placed at convenient points for the disposal of drainage and waste water from tents.
- (3) A public wash house equipped with laundry trays should be installed at each camp.
- (4) Livestock and fowls should not be permitted in the camp.
- (5) The use of rags and sack material on the houses for wind breaks should be discouraged and all inflammable and combustible material such as paints, oils, and gasoline should be stored at a safe distance from the habitations.

(6) All flues and stove pipes that are a potential fire hazard should be checked and put in a state of good repair. Where flues and stove pipes go through the ceilings and roofs they should be kept away from the wood work.

(7) Painting of the houses from time to time should be encouraged.

(8) A caretaker should be appointed at every camp to police the premises daily.

It is most essential that these camp operators realize their obligation to secure State Building Permits before doing any further construction and when this provision of the law is complied with it will mean the passing of shacks and hovels in future building. In the first place the construction of shacks is an economic waste--they are always the focal center of other bad camp conditions and once they are erected it is oftentimes difficult to get rid of them. Housing of a substantial and durable character should be encouraged.

We are satisfied that when the above orders are complied with and the suggestions given due consideration and attention there will be no cause for further complaint regarding the sanitary and housing standards in the Auto Camps on the Palm Springs Indian Reservation.

Naturally, it is an easy matter to point out violations but it is another matter to secure their correction. However, the splendid assistance rendered by the Bureau of Indian Affairs through Mr. Dady and Mr. Moore and the fine cooperation of the Riverside County Health Department, through Sanitary Officer T. P. B. Jones, together with the expressed desire of the Indian leaders to secure a clean-up will go far toward making our road an easy one.

December 31, 1934

Respectfully submitted,

L. S. Math -
Fred J. Rugg

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Office of Indian Affairs
Washington

State Sanitary and Health Regulations Applicable
to Indian Reservations in the State of California.

Under the Act of February 15, 1929 (45 Stat. 1185) which provides:

That the Secretary of the Interior shall permit the agents and employees of any State to enter upon Indian tribal lands, reservations, or allotments therein for the purpose of making inspection of health and educational conditions and enforcing sanitation and quarantine regulations or to enforce compulsory school attendance of Indian pupils, as provided by the law of the State, under such rules, regulations, and conditions as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

Health authorities of the State of California are hereby authorized to enter upon Indian tribal lands, reservations, or allotments within that State for the purpose of making inspection of health conditions and enforcing sanitation and quarantine regulations under the State laws in the same manner as such regulations are enforced in the surrounding territory among the general population.

Superintendents and other officials of the Office of Indian Affairs are directed to cooperate with the State and local health officers in carrying out these provisions.

APPROVED: September 8, 1933.

HAROLD L. ICKES,

Secretary of the Interior.

Aug. 30, 1934

Copies furnished all Physicians and Farm Agents; also J. A. Moore.

THE AMERICAN INDIAN DEFENSE ASSOCIATION, INC.

COPY

3904 West Eleventh Street
Riverside, Calif.
November 29, 1934

Dr. J. D. Dunshee,
Health Department,
State Building,
San Francisco, Calif.

My dear Dr. Dunshee:

I have just returned from a visit to Palm Springs, which is one of our supposed health resorts in Riverside County.

A man representint the Chamber of Commerce, another representing the Police Department, an attorney and Mrs. Nellie Coffman of the Desert Inn, escorted me through the auto camps which are springing up over night in Palm Springs.

The situation on account of these camps is desperate. The Indians are leasing to irresponsible people who take in all sorts of riff-raff who desire to stay in that salubrious climate, more or less permanently. Of course, that includes a good many who are tubercular and otherwise chronically diseased. The Shelters, if you have the nerve to call them so, run all the way from little shacks to tents made of gunny sakes, canvass and paper boxes. A cigarette stub or a flaming match would cause a fire that might cost many lives. One feeble-minded boy was burned up in just such a shack, and a little child was rescued with difficulty. Really, it is one of the worst plague-spots I have ever seen. If any contagious disease should break out as those people are on wheels, in the face of a quarantine, would scatter abroad and communicate the disease all over this part of the country.

I understand that you are located in Los Angeles part of the month, and I hope that you may arrange to come up to Riverside and accompany me to the Desert. Mrs. Coffman of the Desert Inn sends you an invitation to stay at the Desert Inn during your visit.

I think that, so long as the Johnson-O'Malley law is in force, you have jurisdiction over this situation. Action is necessary immediately. For that reason, if you will communicate with me by telephone or wire, and make arrangements so

that we may visit that part of the county, I shall heartily appreciate it.

Sincerely yours

Stella M. Atwood

(Mrs. H. A. Atwood)

Copy to
Mr. Henry B. Hommon
U. S. Public Health Service
San Francisco, Calif.

After the above was written I had a talk with Dr. Choape and he said he would take up the situation with you on your return to the south. The Indians are always reluctant to make changes so they need to hear the voice of authority.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
FIELD SERVICE

Mission Indian Agency
Riverside, California
December 4, 1934

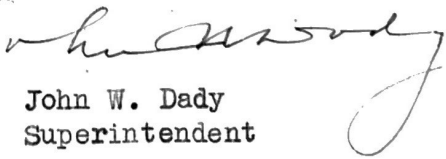
Mr. L. T. Mott
Asst. State Housing Commissioner
State Building
Los Angeles, California

Dear Mr. Mott:

At your convenience will you please inspect the auto camps which the Indians at Palm Springs are running and make recommendations to me for any changes which you feel are necessary for the protection of the health of the people of the Palm Springs Reservation. Also, please report regarding the elimination of fire hazards.

In order to properly insist on the Indian Committee of the reservation carrying out suggested improvements and changes which are necessary for the better protection of the health of the Indians and prevention of fires, we request that this visit of inspection and report to me be made at the earliest possible date.

Very truly yours,


John W. Dady
Superintendent

Immig. & Housing
S.F.

703 State Building,
Los Angeles, California,

December 4-1934.

Mrs. H. A. Atwood,
3904 West Eleventh St.,
Riverside, California.

Dear Mrs. Atwood: ---

Thank you for the information contained in your letter of November 27th. A few years before I came into the Department of Health, the jurisdiction over these camps was taken over by the State Department of Immigration and Housing. I am therefore, sending your letter to San Francisco, to be referred to their attention, and to Dr. J. F. Worley, United States Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Box 310, Sacramento, California.

I expect to be in Riverside County within the next week, and will make it a point to become thoroughly familiar with the situation first-hand. Thank you for your kind invitation to go with you. I cannot accept at the present time, because I do not know definitely just when I will be there.

Yours very truly,

J. D. DUNSHEE, M. D.,
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

JDD:AA

CC-State Dept. Immig. & Housing, State Bldg., San Francisco,
CC-Dr. J.F. Worley, U.S. Dept. Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Box 310-Sacramento
CC-E.K.M.
CC-Dr. Chops, Riverside County Health Dept., Riverside, Calif.

THE AMERICAN INDIAN DEFENSE ASSOCIATION, INC.

COPY

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Riverside, Calif.
November 29, 1934.

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Dr. Dunshee-2

11/26/34

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Sincerely yours

(signed) Stella M. Atwood

STELLA M. ATWOOD

(Mrs. H. A. Atwood)

SMA/ADD

Copy to:

Mr. Henry B. Hommon
U.S. Public Health Service,
San Francisco, Calif.

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(signed) S.M.A.

(DA)

December
Seventh
1934.

Mrs. H. A. Atwood
3904 West Eleventh St.,
Riverside, California.

Dear Madam:

The Director of the State Department of Public Health has forwarded a copy of your letter to him under date of November 29th, as well as a copy of his reply.

We wish you to know that we shall begin investigation of the situation existing around Palm Springs, particularly on the reservation, next week. We have had this matter under consideration for some time but have deferred action on account of the question of our jurisdiction to make inspections and recommendations concerning matters affecting wards of the United States Government rising upon lands allotted for their use.

We shall be glad to keep you in touch with the progress made as our investigation develops.

Very truly yours,

Yankee S. ...

Chief
Division of Immigration and Housing.

Copy to
Los Angeles Office

December 15, 1934,
Indio, California.

Vincent S. Brown, Chief,
Div. of Immigration & Housing,
State Bldg., Civic Centre,
San Francisco, Calif.

Dear Mr. Brown:

Relative to the auto camps located on Indian Lands at Palm Springs - after many years of trying to clean up this mess through various agencies, the Bureau of Indian Affairs have called on our Division to do the job.

Mr. Mott and I had a conference at Riverside with Dr. Chope and Mr. Jones, his Sanitary Inspector, and due to his apparent lack of understanding - being new on the job - there was a little brush about the matter of jurisdiction in the enforcement of the Auto Camp Act, but we ironed it out nicely after a conference in the District Attorney's office. Dr. Chope, acting Health Officer for Riverside County, seemed to have the idea that the problem at Palm Springs, being one of health and sanitation, as referred to in the Department of the Interior's letter, would have to be handled by our Division through the Health Department, and our law enforced through that agency. You will note that Health Department is not specifically mentioned in the Department of Interiors' letter. Dr. Chope is a very nice gentleman and of course wanted the credit to reflect to his Department, to which we could not agree. However, we could work together on this problem.

We next called on Mr. Dady, the Indian Agent, who requested us to clean up the mess and gave us carte blanche to go on the reservation. The matter of permits to be required from the Indians for new construction was not taken up.

The Indian Dept. detailed their chief enforcement officer of the South Western Indian Agencies, a Mr. Moore, and the local Indian Police officers to assist us in this clean up.

On Tuesday we started on a preliminary survey accompanied by Moore, Jones, 2 Indian Police Officers, and Dr. Wells, who expects to be back as Health Officer by next Monday. It started to rain, and kept it up for three days, unusual for Palm Springs, and it hindered us considerably.

The first camp was operated by a White Operator with a trader's license, the second without a trader's license - operator was ordered by Moore to take out the trader's license. In this connection you will be interested to know that this license is contingent on the operator getting a permit from us. The third and fourth camps were operated by Indian women - the cabins and shacks were rented by the week and month. Some were owned by the occupants who paid ground rent by the month. There were several tents and trailers.

The fifth and sixth camps were owned by Indian women and run by the husband of one, a white man - these were inspected by our Dept. for several years as bona fide auto camps. The seventh camp was owned and operated by one of the Indian Policemen. A few cabins and shacks and many tents, trailer cars and tents with lean-to's and hovels of paper, tin, canvas and other like material and crowded together.

The eighth camp, Indian owner, several cabins and a few tents and trailer cars.

The ninth camp, Indian owner, a number of cabins, shacks and hovels in more or less of a dilapidated and insanitary condition, some owned by the operator, others by the occupants. Some tents and trailers.

These camps as a whole are in a deplorable condition and have rapidly grown, causing the people of Palm Springs to use every means possible to eradicate or regulate these camps. The Federal Government has no laws or regulations to cover this and as the Health Dept is powerless, the Indian Agency looks to us to solve this problem and the clean-up and will give us their full support.

In this clean-up program, we will have some difficulty in handling the Indian as he has been led to believe he is immune from our laws on his reservation. If we are able to gain our point to compel him to get a permit for new construction, the housing in the future will be an easy matter to take care of; if it can't be done, we will have to tackle the shack problem from a sanitary angle only and do our best to get rid of the worst hovels.

We will go over this with Mr. Dady before sending in our reports and get his O. K., so that we may go to the bat, if necessary, with his full support. As Dr. Choep expected to be in San Francisco this week, we requested him to see you and give you the details as he sees it.

Mr. Moore, the head of the Indian Police, has been detailed to remain on the job, and work with us until the entire mess is cleaned up.

Very truly yours,

Fred J. Rugg

OFFICE OF
COMMISSIONER OF HEALTH , COUNTY & CITY OF RIVERSIDE
COURT HOUSE
RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA

December 29, 1934

SANITARY CONDITIONS, AGUA CALIENTE INDIAN RESERVATION.

The Agua Caliente reservation at Palm Springs consists of 31,128 acres of which about 30,000 are uninhabited desert or rough foothill country with a few green canyons fed by small mountain streams, which latter however disappear in the sandy soil before reaching the plain. The most notable of these canyons is Palm which is visited by many thousands of sightseers annually, the Indians charging road toll and deriving considerable revenue therefrom.

The Indian population of the reservation fluctuates between forty and fifty people. In addition there are five settlements of whites and Mexicans wherein the residents have their permanent homes, the buildings belonging to them and the land rented from the Indians, the plots being generally about 25' by 100'. In these camps there were 188 people including ten negroes, seventy whites and 108 Mexicans.

The permanent population above referred to does not include those in the settlements catering to transients and which come under the technical description of Auto Camps. There are ten of these, having an aggregate population which may be roughly estimated at about five hundred. These latter settlements are under the sanitary control of the State Bureau of Industrial Relations and a separate report relating to them was prepared by the Bureau's agents, L. T. Mott and F. Rugg.

The last survey, made in November 1929, showed a population of 138 in the present permanent settlements.

The dwellings may be tabulated roughly as to type as follows:

Trailer Cabin	1
Stationary Cabins	24
Tent Houses	6
Tents	2
Substantial Cottages	3
Rough Shacks	20

The tents and trailers are used as adjuncts to more permanent type buildings. The cabins are small buildings of tight construction and comparatively smooth interior finish.

The buildings are generally unprovided with provision for disposal of wash water or for running water within the dwelling, water being drawn from yard fixtures as a rule. The wash water from the laundry, dishes and bathing is generally thrown upon the ground or used in connection with irrigation of gardens. The nuisance so caused is largely modified by the sandy character of the soil and the arid climate.

Very little garbage was in evidence and that found was mainly fruit peelings and egg shells. A tendency to collect this and other refuse in open pits was noted. There were several small areas where old accumulations of tin cans and

similar junk were scattered about on the ground.

Flies were found to be especially prevalent about the residences in two locations. 1) In the Arenas Mexican camp in the vicinity of Beck's mule corral. 2) In Saturnino's camp where there is a stable for several horses kept by Saturnino. In neither instance was there any attempt apparent to control fly-breeding by proper handling of manure. The vicinity of the Beck corral was also littered with an accumulation of rubbish and junk. Beck's corral is within twenty-five feet of a residence occupied by eight people.

At the edge of the Patencio settlement, the local scavenger(Spaletti) has pens for a hundred or more hogs which he feeds the garbage collected in town. For a hog farm, the premises were kept with a minimum of nuisance. No accumulations of old garbage or manure were noted and cans are washed after emptying. Anti-larval sprays are used on the ground to control fly-breeding. Spaletti's residence and immediate surroundings were especially neat and orderly.

Of the toilets listed nine of the privies and six of the flush toilets were owned by the Indian lessors and erected as community facilities. The five flush toilets being installed were for the private use of individual lessees. One of the community flush toilets was in bad condition due to a break between the flush tank and bowl. The privy closets, with four exceptions were in a bad state of repair, seat lids having been torn off and box boarding sprung, affording unrestricted ingress for flies. An unsanitary practice, peculiar to the Mexican population, was noted in all flush toilets, the toilet paper, after use, being thrown upon the floor instead of in the bowl and piles of such paper was found in practically all the flush toilets used by the Mexican lessees.

Tabulation of conditions as to buildings, population, and toilets is attached herewith.

Signed Thos. P. B. Jones
Sanitation Agent

Tenant	Type Dwelling	Rooms	Persons	Toilet	Period of Residen
Lee Arenas Home Camp					
Stacy	Cabin	1	1	Privy	3 years
Friedman	Cabin & tent house	3	3	Flush closet	2 years
Fairchild	Tent house	3	2	Privy	2 years
de Santoro	Tent house (tule roof)	1	1	can & chemical	3 years
Kino	Cabin & garage	5	3	F. C. being installed	3 years
Wilson	Cabin	3	2	F. C.	1 year
Casey	Tent house	2	1	chemical	
Stieger	Cottage & tent house	3	1	privy	4 years
Lee Arenas	Cottage	4	2	privy	50 years
Gray	Cabin	1	2	F. C. being installed	2 months
Hawthorne	Cabin	2	3	F. C. "	"
Pinowski	Tent house	2	vacant	privy	1 year
Nicholson	Cabin	2	2	privy	1 year
<hr/>					
Total	12	Total	32	23	
				F. C. 4	
				Privy 6	
				Chem. 1	
<hr/>					
Wilme's Camp	Smith	2 cabins	4	5	F. C.
	Hillstrand	cabin & trailer	3	4	F. C.
	Total	2	7	9	2 F. C.

50 chickens

subbia

*30 chickens
4 goats*

Lee Arenas
Mexican Camp

<u>Tenant</u>	<u>Type Dwelling</u>	<u>Rooms</u>	<u>Persons</u>	<u>Toilet</u>	<u>Period of Residence</u>
Beck	shack	3	4	privy	10 years
Sullivan	Cabin	3	8	F. C.	5 years
Haley	Cabin	3	4	(privy {F. C. to be built	2 months
Gordon & Hager	Shack	4	7	privy	1 year
Reyes	"	2	5	F. C.	5 years
Lopez	"	3	5	privy	7 years
Juanta	"	2	2	C. F. C.	8 years
Garcia	"	3	4	"	8 years
Cardona	"	3	8	"	3 months
Marquez	"	2	5	"	9 years
Torres	"	3	7	CFC & privy	8 years
Prieto	stucco cabin	3	5	C. F. C.	6 years
Ortega	Cabin	6	6	installing F. C.	2 months
A. W. Sullivan	Cabin	2	6	C. privy	3 months
Pat Roche	Cabin	2	3	"	3 months
Crossley	Schack	3	6	installing F. C.	3 years
Total	16	47	85	7 privies 2 F. C. 3 F. C. being installed	

Rubbish scattered about camp adjoining Saturnino's line

<u>Tenant</u>	<u>Type Dwelling</u>	<u>Rooms</u>	<u>Persons</u>	<u>Toilet</u>	<u>Period of Residence</u>
Miguel Tony Prieto	stucco cabin	3	5	C. F. C.	6 years
Saturnino	Shack	5	8	C. PRIVY	6 years
Frank Prieto	Shack	2	2	C. F. C.	2 months
Neely	Shack	2	2	C. F. C.	8 years (Indian)
Segundo	Shack	2	1	C. F. C.	3 months
Portilla	Shack	2	5	C. F. C.	10 years
Perez	Shack	2	3	C. F. C.	2 years
de Spain	cabin	2	2	privy	2 years
- - -	cabin	3	vacant	C. privy	-----
Herrero	shack	2	7	C. F. C	2 years
Jovaro	Shack	3	7	C. F. C.	9 years
Total	10	25 plus 3	40	4 C.P. 4 C.F.C.	
Patencio Spaletti C camp	cottage	4	3	F. C.	10 years
" -Hernandez	cabin	4	3	tight privy	4 months
" -Placentia	cabin & tent	2	3	privy	2 months
Herrera	Shack	2	8	privy	2 months
Boquero y Moreno	Shack	3	3	privy	1 1/2 years
Stone	Cabin & tent	3	4	privy	1 year
Fonte	Shack	3	8	privy	1 week
Rogers	Cabin	3	2	privy	2 weeks
Total	8	24	34	1 F. C. - 6 privies	

subtotal

separate

*6 chickens
6 chickens*

<u>Camp</u>	<u>Privies</u>	<u>Flush Closets</u>	<u>F. C. being installed</u>	<u>Residence</u>	<u>1929</u> <u>Population</u>	<u>1934</u> <u>Population</u>
Wilma's	0	2	0	2	0	9
Saturnino	2	4	0	10	40	40
Patencio	6	1	0	8	25	34
Arenas Home Camp	2(Chem. 1)	2	2	12	0	23
Arenas Mexican	7	2	3	16	73	85
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	21(Chem. 1)	11	5	48	138	191

State of California

GENERAL HEALTH LAWS.

Physicians,
etc., must
report
diseases.

p16. All physicians, nurses, clergymen, attendants, owners, proprietors, managers, employees, and persons living in or visiting any sick person in any hotel, lodging house, house, building, office, structure, or other place where any person shall be ill of any infectious, contagious or communicable disease, shall promptly report such fact to the county, city and county, city, or other local health board or health officer, together with the name of the person, if known, and place where such person is confined, and nature of the disease, if known.

It shall be the duty of each city, city and county, or other health officer to transmit to the county health officer at least weekly in writing a report showing the number and character of infectious, contagious, or communicable diseases reported and locations from which such cases have been reported. (1927 amendment.)

INFECTED PERSONS NOT TO ATTEND SCHOOL.

Protection
to schools.

p17 No instructor, teacher, pupil, or child affected with any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease which is or might be the subject of quarantine, or has been declared reportable, or who resides in any house, building, structure, tent, or other place where such disease exists or has recently existed, shall be permitted, by any superintendent, principal or teacher of any college, seminary, public or private school, to attend such college, seminary, or school, except by the written permission of the local health officer.

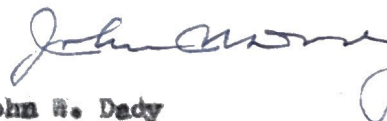
MISSION INDIAN AGENCY
Riverside, California
March 19, 1935

TO AGENCY PHYSICIANS:

You will be interested in the enclosed copy of Circular #3043 to which is attached Circular #2634 regarding Sanitation, both of which are self explanatory.

I suggest that these circulars be carefully read by all of our physicians with the idea of availing themselves of the facilities offered in regard to having domestic water analyzed by the U. S. Public Health Service at frequent intervals.

Very truly yours



John W. Dady
Superintendent

2-h
encl.

ular No. 3043) UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Office of Indian Affairs
Washington

Consultant Sanitary
Engineering Service

December 10, 1934.

To All Superintendents, District Medical Directors,
Superintendents of Construction, and Physicians:

Attention is again invited to Circular No. 2634, Dated Nov. 18, 1929, which was promulgated a second time by Circular Letter dated Dec. 22, 1931, on the subject of increased utilization of the services of the Sanitary Engineers of the U. S. Public Health Service in all matters of sanitation.

The directions in the Circular should be strictly observed and the advice and assistance of the proper District Engineer of the Public Health Service should be obtained direct in all problems pertaining to water supply (general or for individual Indian homes), sewage disposal, and garbage and waste disposal. Much valuable advice and information can be obtained, many mistakes avoided, and many sanitation problems worked out by correspondence without the necessity of a special visit. Advice should be sought on all such matters even though of seemingly little importance. If a special visit is required, it may be requested direct without coming to this Office.

This Office should be kept informed through copies of letters on all matters submitted to the District Engineers.

For your information and convenience, the addresses of the District Engineers with the territory they serve is given below and a copy of Circular No. 2634 is attached.

For North Carolina and Florida:
Mr. L. M. Fisher, Sanitary Engineer,
U. S. Public Health Service,
3067 Navy Building,
Washington, D. C.

For Kansas, Mississippi and Oklahoma:
Mr. H. N. Old, Sanitary Engineer,
U. S. Public Health Service,
210 State Street,
New Orleans, La.

For Wisconsin, North Dakota, South
Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska:
Mr. Frank R. Shaw, Sanitary Engineer,
U. S. Public Health Service,
816 New Post Office Building,
Chicago, Ill.

For California, New Mexico, Arizona,
Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Montana,
Wyoming, Idaho, Washington, Oregon:
Mr. H. B. Hommon, Sanitary Engineer,
U. S. Public Health Service, (e)
14th Ave. & Lake St.,
San Francisco, Calif.

(Sgd,) John Collier,
Commissioner

CONFIDENTIAL
M C G

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Office of Indian Affairs
Washington

Circular No. 2634.

Consultant Sanitary
Engineering Service

November 18, 1929.

To All Superintendents and Physicians:

For the purpose of utilizing more fully the services of the sanitary engineers of the U. S. Public Health Service in connection with surveys now being conducted by these engineers on Indian jurisdiction with reference to sanitation, water supplies and sewage disposal problems, the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service through Sanitary Engineering Office has suggested further and closer utilization of the professional services of these engineers along the following lines:

1. That before any new construction work is undertaken on Indian jurisdiction in connection with water supply, sewerage or sewage disposal, or changes in existing systems, the District Sanitary Engineer of the Public Health Service should be advised in order that he may offer professional advice in connection with such work. This refers particularly to the construction initiated by a Superintendent rather than that for which plans are being made or have been made by the particular engineering office in question.
2. That Superintendents and physicians of Indian jurisdiction should encourage better types of individual water supplies and sanitary conveniences. In this connection advice concerning the proper construction of wells and sanitary privies, etc., is available and will be furnished by the District Engineers. Superintendents and physicians are requested to obtain this advice before attempting sanitary work of this nature.
3. That in addition to submitting water samples to State Laboratories twice each year Superintendents and physicians of Indian jurisdiction are requested to submit water samples for analysis at such intervals as the District Engineer may request. Arrangements for the examination of these samples can be made by the District Engineer.
4. Copies of the results of all water examinations shall be transmitted to the District Engineer.
5. That in the construction of dairy barns or the installation of dairy equipment the advice of the District Engineer is obtainable and should be secured in order that such construction or equipment may conform to the Standard Milk Code of the Public Health Service.
6. That in other problems in connection with general or special sanitation, sewerage, water, etc., Superintendents, physicians and superin-

Agents of construction are instructed to call upon the District Engineers for advice, assistance in plans, estimates, etc.

7. That District Medical Directors of the Indian Service are requested to bring to the attention of the District engineering officers matters in which the latter officers are prepared to give consultation service and assistance. This applies with reference to the drawing up of plans of septic tanks and other devices pertaining to sanitation, the installation of such, methods of cleaning and disposal of sludge from septic tanks, and other related matters.

For convenience of reference the various sanitary engineering offices of the Public Health Service, together with the territory each office covers, are listed below:

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Territory (Indian)</u>
Associate Sanitary Engineer A. P. Miller, U. S. Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.	North Carolina.
Sanitary Engineer Frank R. Shaw, U. S. Public Health Service, Room 608, 536 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Illinois.	Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska.
Sanitary Engineer H. N. Old, U. S. Public Health Service, 303 Baronne Street New Orleans, Louisiana.	Florida, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Kansas.
Sanitary Engineer H. B. Hommon, U. S. Public Health Service 76 New Montgomery Street, San Francisco, California.	California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, Colo- rado, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming.

(Sgd.) C.J. Rhoads,
Commissioner.

January 18, 1935

Mr. J. L. Mott,
State Housing Department,
State Building,
Los Angeles, California.

Dear Mr. Mott:

At a meeting held on Wednesday morning at the Desert Inn of the Sanitation Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, the committee being composed of Earle C. Strebe, Earl Coffman and Philip L. Boyd, we were instructed to get in communication with the State Housing Department, State Health Department, Riverside County Health Department and Riverside County Sanitary Inspection Department with reference to arranging a meeting with representatives from these departments and the Sanitation Committee of the Chamber of Commerce to go into all phases of the question of sanitation in the village.

We would appreciate it if the gentlemen addressed would communicate with each other and specify a date when all four departments could be represented. We would suggest that when this date has been set, you arrange to stay overnight as our guests, as the discussion will probably be quite lengthy.

A trailer court is being erected in Palm Springs which we would like to have you inspect. It is on Palm Canyon Drive, just north of the Del Tahquitz Hotel.

Yours very truly,

PALM SPRINGS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

By F. V. Shannon
Executive Secretary

FVS.BGB

January 23, 1935

Dr. W. A. Jones,
County Health Officer,
County Court House,
Riverside, California.

Dear Dr. Jones:

It was the consensus of opinion of the interests assembled at Palm Springs on Wednesday of this week that a physical survey be made of the sanitary conditions in the village of Palm Springs, and as the President of the Chamber of Commerce, I was instructed to write you asking your cooperation by sending Mr. O. H. Tucker, Sanitary Engineer of the United States Department of Public Health to make this survey.

Realizing that the Federal Government does not take care of the living expenses incidental to this work, we have arranged for quarters and meals for Mr. Tucker during his stay in the village.

We wish to express to you and the other gentlemen who are endeavoring to help us in our problems the deep gratification of the people of Palm Springs and wish to assure you that we will do everything in our power to help you clear up this situation.

Yours very truly,

PALM SPRINGS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

By W. J. Martin,
President

By F. V. Shannon
Executive Secretary

FVS.BGB

File: 173.0

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Office of Indian Affairs
Washington

State Sanitary and Health Regulations Applicable
to Indian Reservations in the State of California.

- - - - -

Under the Act of February 15, 1929 (45 Stat. 1185) which provides:

That the Secretary of the Interior shall permit the agents and employees of any State to enter upon Indian tribal lands, reservations, or allotments therein for the purpose of making inspection of health and educational conditions and enforcing sanitation and quarantine regulations or to enforce compulsory school attendance of Indian pupils, as provided by the law of the State, under such rules, regulations, and conditions as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

health authorities of the State of California are hereby authorized to enter upon Indian tribal lands, reservations, or allotments within that State for the purpose of making inspection of health conditions and enforcing sanitation and quarantine regulations under the State Laws in the same manner as such regulations are enforced in the surrounding territory among the general population.

Superintendents and other officials of the Office of Indian Affairs are directed to cooperate with the State and local health officers in carrying out these provisions.

APPROVED: September 8, 1933.

HAROLD L. ICKES,

Secretary of the Interior.

Aug. 30, 1934

Copies furnished all Physicians and Farm Agents; also J. A. Moore.

Underlining done by left

File: 173.0

Mission Indian Agency
Riverside, California
November 1, 1935

Commissioner of Indian Affairs
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

This office has been supplied with a copy of Office letter dated October 10 to Mr. F. V. Shamon, Executive Secretary of the Palm Springs Chamber of Commerce regarding the proposed enabling act which would make it possible for the Agua Caliente Indians to lease their reservation.

The following is copied from the Office letter:

"You ask, "Would the leased land still be under Federal regulation and subject only to Federal laws, with the exception of the health and sanitation laws of the State of California, to which the Indian lands are now subject?"

You are mistaken in your assumption that the health and sanitation laws of the State of California now apply to Indian lands. The Office of Indian Affairs has cooperated administratively with the Health Department of the State, but legally the Palm Springs and other Indian lands in California are subject only to Federal laws."

I am at a loss to understand the statement of the Office that the health and sanitation laws of the State of California do not apply to Indian lands. In this connection I am enclosing a copy of a circular issued August 30, 1934 by the Secretary, authorizing health authorities of the State of California to enter upon Indian lands, reservations, etc., for the purpose of enforcing sanitation and quarantine regulations under the State laws.

Will you kindly advise if there has been any change in the health regulations since the circular was issued?

Very respectfully,


John W. Dady
Superintendent

2-r

1 Enclosure
cc Palm Springs Chamber of Commerce

L-A
61233-35UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON

NOV 29 1935

Mr. F. V. Shannon,
Executive Secretary, Chamber of Commerce,
Palm Springs, California.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Office letter of October 10 in answer to your letter of October 3 addressed to Secretary Ickes, relative to the Palm Springs Indian Reservation.

In Office letter of October 10 you were advised that the health and sanitation laws of the State of California do not now apply to Indian lands. This statement should be modified. Originally, the State of California had no jurisdiction over affairs on Indian reservations in California, but by order of August 30, 1934, in accordance with the act of February 15, 1929 (45 Stat. L., 1185), the Secretary of the Interior granted the State of California authority to enter upon Indian tribal lands, reservations or allotments, for the purpose of making inspection of health conditions and enforcing sanitation and quarantine regulations under the state laws in the same manner as such regulations are enforced in the surrounding territory among the general population.

It does not appear that H. R. 8600, a bill to authorize the leasing of the Palm Springs land, in its original or amended form would alter this arrangement.

Sincerely yours,

John Collins
Commissioner

AGUA CALIENTE INDIAN RESERVATION
TRIBAL COMMITTEE

PALM SPRINGS CALIFORNIA,
September 23, 1936

Mr. Mike Murray,
Collector of Garbage and Rubbish
under contract with the local Sanitary District,
Palm Springs, California.

Dear Sir:

This is to inform you that the undersigned acting for the tribe gives you this NOTICE AND WARNING that your men are not handling the collection of Rubbish in a satisfactory manner, in so far as it affects this tribe.

The Committee has evidence that your men are driving across our lands and through their careless manner are losing a lot of rubbish, but will not stop and pick it up. They also lose a lot along the streets especially along Ramon Road on their way to the dump which is located on our Tribal Lands. As you undoubtedly know, your men are not handling the rubbish properly at the DUMP, and we serve this warning to have you immediately go there and clean and level the place and place it in good condition and keep it that way, in accordance with the agreement we made with the Chamber of Commerce. They seem to have no care as to how they pile the rubbish, Instead of placing the rubbish on the east side along the wash, they are scattering it everywhere, and especially back toward the village.

THIS IS UNSATISFACTORY TO THE TRIBE AND WE SHALL BE COMPELLED TO TAKE DRASTIC ACTION IMMEDIATELY UNLESS YOU CORRECT THE EVIL.

Copy of this letter and notice is going to Superintendent Dady, the County Health Officer and the Sanitary District and the local Chamber of Commerce. This condition was not prevalent under former collector.

Awaiting your written answer as to what you will do, I am,

Very truly,

TRIBAL COMMITTEE

By _____
Willie Marcus, Spokesman

October 1, 1936

Mr. W. Marcus,
Palm Springs, California.

Dear Mr. Marcus:

We wish to acknowledge receipt of your complaint about the dump ground together with the copy of a letter of September 25th to Mike Murray.

This matter is receiving our earnest attention.

Yours very truly,

PALM SPRINGS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

By F. V. Shannon
Executive Secretary

BGB

AGUA CALIENTE INDIAN RESERVATION
TRIBAL COMMITTEE

PALM SPRINGS CALIFORNIA

OCTOBER 16, 1936.

Mr. Frank Shannon,
SECRETARY OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Palm Springs, California.

Dear sir:-

We are enclosing you a copy of an order and statement we are sending out to the various persons who have been hauling rubbish and bebris, etc, upon our Indian land without authority.

We would appreciate your cooperation in order to get the names of as many of the contractors and other firms and individuals who have been taking this privilege. Will you, therefore, please give me a list of the names and addresses of anyone whom you know to have been hauling. While we have some of them, we may not be able to secure a complete list, and ask your assistance. We realize that inasmuch as these trespassers have taken advantage of your not checking on them and have assumed they also had the right to use the dump. This does not, however, relieve them of the responsibility in the matter.

Very truly,

TRIBAL COMMITTEE,

By *Willie Marcus*

Tribal Committee Spokesman.

Copy

AGUA CALIENTE INDIAN RESERVATION
TRIBAL COMMITTEE

PALM SPRINGS, CALIFORNIA, OCTOBER _____, 1936.

TO _____

You have been depositing rubbish, discarded building material and other debris on our Indian Tribal Lands, without any authority and contrary to the Health Laws of the State and other regulations.

Under specific conditions, the local Chamber of Commerce have been allowed to use a limited area for depositing the debris and rubbish, etc, of a certain number of their members. You are not included in that agreement and, acting without any authority and against our desire and to the definite damage of our property, we have considered the matter and the TRIBAL COMMITTEE OF THIS RESERVATION have taken the action above.

The sum we have charged you with up until October 15th, 1936, on account of your arbitrarily using our lands in this manner, we have decided to charge you the sum of

(\$ _____) Dollars ~~12666666~~

Will you therefore, please make this payment to the undersigned, as the Tribal Spokesman. Your prompt attention to this matter will avoid further action and additional expense.

Sincerely,

TRIBAL COMMITTEE.

By Willie Marcus, Spokesman.

Palm Springs, California,
September 24th, 1936.

Mr. Frank V. Shannon,

Secretary of the Palm Springs Chamber of Commerce,
Palm Springs, California.

Dear Mr. Shannon:

We sent you today a copy of a letter which we sent Mr. Mike Murray, the collector of Rubbish and Garbage.

We have made a careful inspection of conditions down at the "dump", have taken photographs of the various trucks unloading and scattering the rubbish and some garbage over the Indian land in that section, and have come to the conclusion that we must demand drastic changes in the manner in which this service is being done.

We have an agreement to allow the Chamber of Commerce the use of that area for a rubbish dumping place under certain conditions. Recently (during the last six or eight months) conditions are growing worse and worse, and the Chamber apparently has taken no interest to see that their agreement is being lived up to. If we understand this agreement, you are to keep the place in a first class condition, always under approval of the Health authorities and the tribe. You are to have all rubbish or garbage burned promptly and the rubbish then leveled and covered. Originally, was it not the agreement also, that only two or three larger places were allowed to dump there; these being The El Mirador, The Oasis, The Desert Inn. This covered a rental of some \$200 annually. Now, the city has grown and a large building program is on and all these contractors and other individuals are hauling all their rubbish, debris and other material down there and dumping it almost anywhere. In fact some of them have taken their loads on down Ramon Avenue and threw it along the street on Indian land beyond the Field Club.

Our people claim they are being mistreated and are on the verge of instructing me to CANCEL THE PERMIT and fence the property, and require the dump to be cleaned up and covered in a good condition. This dump has utterly destroyed some 50 acres of our land. At least, the rent will have to be substantially raised and conditions completely changed. However, before further arrangements, we will advise you the decision of the tribe. In fact we desire that you make some other arrangement, to take the rubbish on out on the desert off our land.

Very truly,

TRIBAL COMMITTEE,

By Willie Marcus
Willie Marcus, Spokesman.

AGUA CALIENTE INDIAN RESERVATION
TRIBAL COMMITTEE

PALM SPRINGS CALIFORNIA,
September 25, 1936.

Mr. Mike Murray,
Collector of Garbage and Rubbish
under contract with the local Sanitary District,
Palm Springs, California.

Dear sir:-

This is to inform you that the undersigned acting for the tribe gives you this NOTICE AND WARNING that your men are not handling the collection of Rubbish in a satisfactory manner, in so far as it affects this tribe.

The Committee has evidence that you men are driving across our lands and through their careless manner are losing a lot of rubbish, but will not stop and pick it up. They also lose a lot along the streets especially along Ramon Road on their way to the dump which is located on our Tribal Lands. As you undoubtedly know, your men are not handling the rubbish properly at the DUMP, and we serve this warning to have you immediately go there and clean and level the place and place it in good condition and keep it that way, in accordance with the agreement we made with the Chamber of Commerce. They seem to have no care as to how they pile the rubbish. Instead of placing the rubbish on the east side along the wash, they are scattering it everywhere, and especially back toward the village.

THIS IS UNSATISFACTORY TO THE TRIBE AND WE SHALL BE COMPELLED TO TAKE DRASTIC ACTION IMMEDIATELY UNLESS YOU CORRECT THE EVIL.

Copy of this letter and Notice is going to Superintendent Dady, the County Health Officer and the Sanitary District and the local Chamber of Commerce. This condition was not prevalent under former collector.

Awaiting your written answer as to what you will do, I am,
Very truly,

TRIBAL COMMITTEE

By Willie Marcus
Willie Marcus, Spokesman.

October 15, 1936

Dear Mr. Dady
W. J. Shannon
10/15/36
Enclosed are two copies of Willie Marcus' letter and one of Mike Murray's letter.
Mr. J. W. Dady,
Superintendent, Mission Indian Agency,
Riverside, California.

Dear Mr. Dady: *may be mailed to you*

We are very sorry that you did not receive a copy of Willie Marcus' letter to the Chamber and to Mr. Mike Murray before this time. Copies of these two letters were sent to you about ten days or two weeks ago. However, we are enclosing another copy of each letter.

Sincerely yours,

PALM SPRINGS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

By F. V. Shannon
Executive Secretary

B.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
FIELD SERVICE

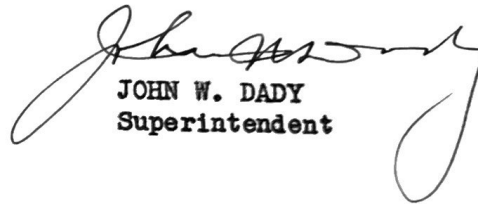
Mission Indian Agency
Riverside, California
October 13, 1936

Mr. Frank V. Shannon
Secretary, Palm Springs Chamber of Commerce
Palm Springs, California

Dear Mr. Shannon:

Will you please send me a report
or statement regarding the letter from Willie Marcus,
Spokesman, dated September 24, addressed to you,
and the letter of September 25 from the Spokesman to
Mr. Mike Murray, copy of which was forwarded to you
by Willie Marcus.

Very cordially yours,


JOHN W. DADY
Superintendent

c

Miss B.
Please send
and apologize
to Mr. Dady for
my neglect, as
I promised
Jack Myers
I would
send them

September 30, 1936

Sheriff of Riverside County,
County Court House,
Riverside, California.

Dear Sir:

Would you kindly let us have the names of the
owners of the various vehicles listed on the
attached sheet.

Thanking you for your courtesy, we are

Yours very truly,

PALM SPRINGS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

By F. V. Shannon
Executive Secretary

BGB.

17

P/C-C1062	Ford
P/C-D1825	Dodge
P/C-D7231	Chev. Dump
5T-1713	Chev.
5T2333	
P/C-D3141	Ford
P/C-L9250	GMC
7B4191	
P/C-D414	Ford
9L6439	Studebaker
2Z944	Ford
P/C-A5406	Dodge
5J2333	
P/C-K9599	
2M3641	
6D7492	Chev.
6R2688	

Mission Indian Agency
Riverside, California
Sept. 26, 1936

Mr. Leo Ward,
Attorney at Law,
1002 Black Building,
Los Angeles, Calif.

Dear Mr. Ward:

With reference to your letter to the Commissioner with unofficial lease attached and regarding unofficial leases on all land assignments about which there are controversies, I am in receipt of a wire from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs stating in part "in reference to Palm Springs land controversy inadvisable issue permits or leases on lands involved in suit pending outcome of suit". Therefore, as nearly all of the valuable lands of the Reservation are described in the two allotment schedules of 1923 and 1927, prepared by Mr. H. E. Wadsworth, it will be impossible for this Agency Office to take further action on any official or unofficial leases involved in said descriptions until some decision is handed down by the Court in the "Sloan" suit. All land controversies, as far as this Agency Office is concerned located within the land descriptions set forth in the 1923 and 1927 allotment schedules cannot be acted on until the court passes on the bill of complaints set forth by Mr. Tom Sloan, attorney in his suit.

Very truly yours,

John W. Dady, Supt.

C o p y

the following trucks started dumping in the proper places beginning Sept 25th.

License	Truck	Contents	Driver Or owner
2M4056	Dodge	Paper	Jones
P/C D 3140	Ford Dump	Brush	Desert Inn
P/C-C1062	Ford	Paper	???????????
P/C-D8480	Chev	Dirt	W.O. Warner
P/C-D3140	Ford	Brush	Desert Inn
P/C-L 630	Chev	Rubbish	Pete Martinez
P/C-D1825	Dodge	grass	???????????????
P/C-L 776	Chev Dump	Rubbish	Murray
P/C/-L897	Ford	Dirt	Atkins & Marsh
P/C-H5311	Ford	Dirt	Ransom Plaza
P/C-D7231	Chev Dump	Grass	???????????????
P/C-H5311	Ford	Dirt	Ransom Plaza
P/C-D8480	Chev	Dirt	W.O. Warner
P/C-L897	Ford	Dirt	Atkins & Marsh
P/C-L776	Chev Dump	Rubbish	Murray
P/C-D3140	Ford Dump	Rubbish	Desert Inn
P/C-L897	Ford	Dirt	Atkins & Marsh
P/C-H5311	Ford	Dirt	Ransom Plaza
P/C-L629	Chev Dump	Rubbish	Spaletti
5T-1-713	Chev	Limbs	???????????????
P/C-776	Chev Dump	Rubbish	Murray
P/C-776	Chev Dump	Rubbish	Murray
E 3529	Republic	Limbs	State Highway
5j2333	Pick up	Paper	Indian

Sept 26th-These trucks dumped in the proper place

2M4056	Dodge	Paper	Jones
P/C-D 3140	Ford	Paper	Desert Inn
P/C-D 3141	Fords	Limbs	Unknown
P/C-L 630	Chev	Paper	Pete Martinez
P/C-L 9250	GMC	Dirt	Unknown
P/C-L 776	Chev	Paper	Murray
7B4191	Coach	Bottles	Unknown
P/C-L630	Chev	Paper	Pete Martinez
P/C/-D414	Ford	Dirt	Unknown
P/C-D 3141	ford	Grass	Unknown
P/C-D1825	Dodge	Grass	El Mirador Hotl
P/C-L776	Chev	Rubbish	Murray
P/C-D8480	Chev	Dirt	Worner
P/C-D414	Ford	Dirt	Unknown
P/C-L629	Chev Dump	Grass	Pete Martine
5T2187		Rubbish	White Fix It
P/C-D414	Ford	Dirt	Unknown
P/C-L629	Chev	Grass	Pete Martinez
5T2333		Rubbish	Indian
P/C-D3141	Ford	Grass	Unknown
P/C-L 897	Ford	Dirt	Atkins & Marsh
P/C-D1825	Dodge	Grass	El Mirador
9-L6439	Studebaker	Cans	Unknown
P/C-D3140	Ford	Grass	Desert Inn
P/C-L 630	Chev	Paper	Pete Martinez
P/C-L776	Chev	Paper	Murray

(Spaletti)

(Spaletti)

72

The following trucks dumped in the proper place, beginning September 25, 1936.

<u>LICENSE</u>	<u>TRUCK</u>	<u>CONTENTS</u>	<u>DRIVER OR OWNER</u>
2M4056	Dodge	Paper	Jones
P/C-D3140	Ford Dump	Brush	Desert Inn
P/C-C1062	Ford	Paper	Unknown <i>Gordon B. Youngs</i>
P/C-D8480	Chevrolet	Dirt	W. O. Warner
P/C-D3140	Ford	Brush	Desert Inn
P/C-L 630	Chev.	Rubbish	Spaletti
P/C-D1825	Dodge	Grass	Unknown <i>El Mirador</i>
P/C-L 776	Chev. Dump	Rubbish	Murray
P/C-L897	Ford	Dirt	Atkins & Marsh
P/C-H5311	Ford	Grass	Ransom Plaza
P/C-D7231	Chev. Dump	Dirt	Unknown <i>Helma Wertheimer</i>
P/C-H5311	Ford	Dirt	Ransom Plaza
P/C-D8480	Chev.	Dirt	W. O. Warner
P/C-L897	Ford	Dirt	Atkins & Marsh
P/C-L776	Chv. Dump	Rubbish	Murray
P/C-D3140	Ford Dump	Rubbish	Desert Inn
P/C-L897	Ford	Dirt	Atkins & Marsh
P/C-H5311	Ford	Dirt	Ransom Plaza
P/C-L629	Chev. Dump	Rubbish	Spaletti
5T-1713	Chev.	Limbs	Unknown <i>Humphrey King</i>
P/C-776	Chev. Dump	Rubbish	Murray
P/C-776	Chev. Dump	Rubbish	Murray
E 3529	Republic	Limbs	State Highway
5J2333	Pick up	Paper	Indian <i>Willie Marcus</i>

September 26 - These trucks dumped in the proper place.

2M4056	Dodge	Paper	Jones
P/C-D3140	Ford	Paper	Desert Inn
P/C-D3141	Ford	Limbs	Unknown <i>Desert Inn</i>
P/C-L630	Chev.	Paper	Spaletti
P/C-L9250	GMC	Dirt	Unknown <i>P.S. Field Club</i>
P/C-L776	Chev.	Paper	Murray
7B4191	Coach	Bottles	Unknown <i>Rose Gray, Redland</i>
P/C-L630	Chev.	Paper	Spaletti
P/C-D414	Ford	Dirt	Unknown <i>John Block, Indio</i>
P/C-D3141	Ford	Grass	Unknown <i>Desert Inn</i>
P/C-D1825	Dodge	Grass	El Mirador
P/C-L776	Chev.	Rubbish	Murray
P/C-D8480	Chev.	Dirt	Warner
P/C-D414	Ford	Dirt	Unknown <i>John Block, Indio</i>
P/C-L629	Chev. Dump	Grass	Spaletti
5T2187		Rubbish	White Fix-It
P/C-D414	Ford	Dirt	Unknown <i>John Block.</i>
P/C-L629	Chev.	Grass	Spaletti
5T2333		Rubbish	Indian
P/C-D3141	Ford	Grass	Unknown <i>Desert Inn</i>
P/C-L897	Ford	Dirt	Atkins & Marsh
P/C-D1825	Dodge	Grass	El Mirador
9L6439	Studebaker	Cans	Unknown <i>Claude Kennedy</i>
P/C-D3140	Ford	Grass	Desert Inn
P/C-L630	Chev.	Paper	Spaletti
P/C-L776	Chev.	Paper	Murray

LICENSE

TRUCK

CONTENTS

DRIVER OR OWNER

P/C-D8480
P/C-L 630
P/C-L8918
P/C-D8480
8Y9223
P/C-K9599

Chev.
Chev.
Chev
Chev
Ru

Dirt
Paper
Cans
Dirt
Rubbish
Rubbish

Warner
Spaletti
Desert Nursery
Warner
Hatchett
Crossley

The following dumped their loads in front of the dump and not in the wash.

2Z944
P/C-H5311
6D669
P/C-A5406
P/C-H5311
5J2333
6D699
P/C-K9599
2M3641
6D699
6D7492
6R2688

Ford
Ford
Chev
Dodge
Chev.
Grass
Chev

Chev.
Chev.

Garbage
Dirt
Garbage
Dirt
Dirt

Garbage
Grass
Dirt
Rubbish
Paper
Brush

Unknown *John G. W. White*
Ransom Job *San Bernardino*
Spaletti
Unknown *O'Donnell*
Ransom Job
Indian
Spaletti
Unknown *Lawrence Crossley*
Unknown *W. E. Robbins*
Spaletti *Riverside*
Unknown *Ronald Serice P.S.*
Unknown *Ray Hawthorne*
P.S.

Saturday, September 26, 1936

6D699
6D699
P/C-D7231
P/C-D7231
P/C-D7231

Chev.
Chev.
Wood

Rubbish
Rubbish
Wood
Dirt
Weeds

Spaletti
Spaletti
Unknown *Helma Westheimer*
Unknown
Unknown

Signed _____

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____
_____ nineteen hundred and thirty-six.

25, 1936

following trucks dumped in the proper place, beginning September 25, 1936.

<u>LICENSE</u>	<u>TRUCK</u>	<u>CONTENTS</u>	<u>DRIVER OR OWNER</u>
2M4056	Dodge	Paper	Jones
P/C-D3140	Ford Dump	Brush	Desert Inn
P/C-C1032	Ford	Paper	Unknown
P/C-D3180	Chevrolet	Dirt	W. O. Warner
P/C-D3140	Ford	Brush	Desert Inn
P/C-L 630	Chev.	Rubbish	Spaletti
P/C-D1835	Dodge	Grass	Unknown
P/C-L 776	Chev. Dump	Rubbish	Murray
P/C-L897	Ford	Dirt	Atkins & Marsh
P/C-H5311	Ford	Dirt	Ransom Plaza
P/C-D7231	Chev. Dump	Grass	Unknown
P/C-H5311	Ford	Dirt	Ransom Plaza
P/C-D8480	Chev.	Dirt	W. O. Warner
P/C-L897	Ford	Dirt	Atkins & Marsh
P/C-L776	Chv. Dump	Rubbish	Murray
P/C-D3140	Ford Dump	Rubbish	Desert Inn
P/C-L897	Ford	Dirt	Atkins & Marsh
P/C-H5311	Ford	Dirt	Ransom Plaza
P/C-L639	Chev. Dump	Rubbish	Spaletti
ST-1713	Chev.	Limbs	Unknown
P/C-776	Chev. Dump	Rubbish	Murray
P/C-776	Chev. Dump	Rubbish	Murray
E 3529	Republic	Limbs	State Highway
5J2333	Pick up	Paper	Indian

September 26 - These trucks dumped in the proper place.

2M4056	Dodge	Paper	Jones
P/C-D3140	Ford	Paper	Desert Inn
P/C-D3141	Ford	Limbs	Unknown
P/C-L630	Chev.	Paper	Spaletti
P/C-L9250	GMC	Dirt	Unknown
P/C-L776	Chev.	Paper	Murray
7B4191	Coach	Bottles	Unknown
P/C-L630	Chev.	Paper	Spaletti
P/C-D414	Ford	Dirt	Unknown
P/C-D3141	Ford	Grass	Unknown
P/C-D1825	Dodge	Grass	El Mirador
P/C-L776	Chev.	Rubbish	Murray
P/C-D8480	Chev.	Dirt	Warner
P/C-D414	Ford	Dirt	Unknown
P/C-L629	Chev. Dump	Grass	Spaletti
ST2187		Rubbish	White Fix-It
P/C-D414	Ford	Dirt	Unknown
P/C-L629	Chev.	Grass	Spaletti
ST2333		Rubbish	Indian
P/C-D3141	Ford	Grass	Unknown
P/C-L897	Ford	Dirt	Atkins & Marsh
P/C-D1825	Dodge	Grass	El Mirador
9L6439	Studebaker	Cans	Unknown
P/C-D3140	Ford	Grass	Desert Inn
P/C-L630	Chev.	Paper	Spaletti
P/C-L776	Chev.	Paper	Murray

<u>LICENSE</u>	<u>TRUCK</u>	<u>CONTENTS</u>	<u>DRIVER OR OWNER</u>
P/C-D8480	Chev.	Dirt	Warner
P/C-L 630	Chev.	Paper	Spaletti
P/C-L8918	Chev	Cans	Desert Nursery
P/C-D8480	Chev	Dirt	Warner
8Y9223	Ra	Rubbish	Hatchett
P/C-K9599		Rubbish	Crossley

The following dumped their loads in front of the dump and not in the wash.

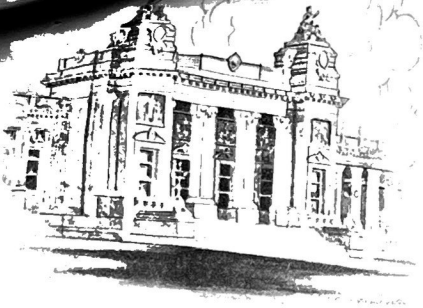
2Z944	Ford	Garbage	Unknown
P/C-H5311	Ford	Dirt	Ransom Job
6D669	Chev	Garbage	Spaletti
P/C-A5406	Dodge	Dirt	Unknown
P/C-H5311	Chev.	Dirt	Ransom Job
5J2333	Grass		Indian
6D699	Chev	Garbage	Spaletti
P/C-K9599		Grass	Unknown
2M3641		Dirt	Unknown
6D699	Chev.	Rubbish	Spaletti
6D7492	Chev.	Paper	Unknown
6R2688		Brush	Unknown

Saturday, September 26, 1936

6D699	Chev.	Rubbish	Spaletti
6D699	Chev.	Rubbish	Spaletti
P/C-D7231	Wood	Wood	Unknown
P/C-D7231		Dirt	Unknown
P/C-D7231		Weeds	Unknown

Signed _____

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of
 _____ nineteen hundred and thirty-six.



COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE

OFFICE OF

C. F. RAYBURN
SHERIFF

STEVE LYNCH
UNDERSHERIFF

FRANZ J. SCHULTE
CIVIL DEPARTMENT

C. B. WORCESTER
SUPT. BUREAU OF RECORDS

RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA

October 15th, 1936

Our file No. B-274

Mr. F. V. Shannon
Executive Secretary
Palm Springs Chamber of Commerce
Palm Springs, California

Dear Sir:

Replying to your letter of September 30th, 1936 we are enclosing herewith a list of the registered and legal owner of the automobile and license numbers requested in your letter of September 30th.

We trust that you will find this information correct and assuring you of our desire to be of service to you, we are

Very truly yours,

C. F. RAYBURN SHERIFF

9/RC

P/C-C1062, reg. to Gordon B. Youngs', Palm Springs,
P/C-D1825, reg. to Palm Springs Holding Corp, El Mira Hotel,
Palm Springs.
P/C-D7231, reg. to Thelma Wertheimer, P. O. Box 1044, Palm
Springs.
5T-1713, reg. to Humphrey Birge, P. O. Box 1113, Palm Springs.
5T-2333, reg. to Willie Marcus, Box 331, Palm Springs.
P/C-D3141, reg. to Desert Inn Inc., Palm Springs.
P/C-L9250, reg. to Palm Springs Field Club.
7B-4191, reg. to Rose Gray, R'te 1, Box 357, Redlands.
P/C-D414, reg. to John Block, Gen. Del, Indio.
9L-6439, reg. to Claude Kennedy, Palm Springs.
2Z-944, reg. to John G. Writer, 251 E. Temple, San Bernardino.
P/C-A5406, reg. to O'Donnell Oil & Securities Co., P. O. Box 1402,
Palm Springs.
5J-2333, reg. to Carl L. Ball, 19th Squad., Moffett Field.
PC-K9599, reg. to Lawrence Crossley, Box 103, Palm Springs.
2M-3641, reg. to W. E. Robbins, 308 Alamo St., Riverside, Calif.
6D-7492, reg. to Donald Scriven, Gen. Del., Palm Springs.
6R-2688, reg. to Ray Hawthorne, Box 1332, Palm Springs.