

and demonstration gardens. Every tool, every idea derives from what the Indian now has and is. These centers are intended to reach not only the 14,000 Navajo children (of whom eight to nine thousand do not now go to any school), but also the entire adult population. In fact, initially, they will be used by adults, with a gradual reaching down the age-scale to the children.

**HEALTH:** In its strong emphasis on active Navajo cooperation, the health program is promising. Local public health organizations will be established, with Indian representation, and employing Indian sanitary inspectors. Dr. W. W. Peter (distinguished for his work in China, the Philippines, Malay states and the Near East) is in charge of all health work on the reservation. The field clinics—a unit of the community school center—will bring instruction on the treatment and prevention of disease into the hogan, and will detect incipient tuberculosis, trachoma, etc. In the day schools, children will be protected from trachoma by the hospitalization of trachomatous children in boarding schools maintained for their exclusive use.

In line with these plans, Miss Sally Lucas Jeans, Director of Health Education, recently conducted in Santa Fe the first session of the "Nurses' Aid Institute." About one hundred Navajo girls attended the six weeks training in elementary health work. At the conclusion, fifteen girls were selected to fill positions as assistants to the regular field nursing staff; the others returned to their hogans to apply their valuable training. With admirable common sense, Miss Jeans built two hogans wherein instruction was keyed to actual hogan conditions and facilities—babies were bathed in oil cans; every last drop of water was utilized; adobe, treated with linseed oil, produced hard surface floors.

**THE NAVAJO MOUNTED POLICE:** The maintenance of law and order in the far-flung Navajo country is a knotty problem under ordinary circumstances. It has been intensified by bootleggers and gamblers who have descended on the reservation in the wake of the wages earned in the Emergency Conservation Work camps and other special projects. Alarmed at the growth of this evil, the Tribal Council at its meeting last March proposed and endorsed the formation of a body of Navajo mounted police. A month later twenty-seven policemen, two lieutenants and one captain—all full-blood Indians, and only five speaking the English language—were organized and trained