

THE NAVAJO-HOPI LONG-RANGE PROGRAM

NOVEMBER 1, 1953

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STATUS OF NAVAJO-HOPI LONG-RANGE PROGRAM

NOVEMBER 1, 1953

This is the third of a series of reports on the progress of the Long-Range Rehabilitation Program for the Navajo and Hopi Indians and their reservation. The initial report covered the period from October 12, 1950, (when Long-Range funds were made available) to March 31, 1952. Report No. 2 covered program development from October 12, 1950 to January 1, 1953. This report brings the rehabilitation program progress up to November 1, 1953. Also, the program is here projected into fiscal year 1954 with an analysis of how a total of \$9,773,810 (the 1954 appropriation) is being expended.

The program was approved by the 81st Congress for the Navajo and Hopi tribes through Act of April 1, 1950 (64 Stat. 44; 25 U. S. C. 631). The Act authorized appropriations totaling \$88,570,000 to be expended over a period of 10 years.

Other sections of the Act authorized the Navajo Tribe to adopt a constitution and by-laws, required the Indian Bureau to consult with the Navajos and Hopis in the development of the program, established a special formula for the payment of social security benefits to the members of these Tribes, gave preference to Navajos and Hopis in construction work, and specified a job-training program. A proposed constitution has been drafted and its significance will be studied by the Tribe which may adopt or reject it by referendum. Indian Bureau officers are in daily consultation with Tribal leadership as directed by the Long-Range Act.

Following is a summary table, showing the authorizations in 14 categories detailed in the Long-Range Act, together with actual appropriations for each category for the first four fiscal years:

LONG-RANGE PROGRAM					
AUTHORIZATION TOTALS	APPROPRIATED 1951	APPROPRIATED 1952	APPROPRIATED 1953	APPROPRIATED 1954	TOTAL APPROPRIATION
\$88,570,000	\$ 8,645,520	\$ 6,675,100	\$ 9,215,800	\$ 9,773,810	\$34,310,230
		<u>SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION</u>			
1. \$25,000,000	\$ 3,994,800	\$ 3,073,000	\$ 3,375,000	\$ 6,171,000	\$16,613,800
		<u>HOSPITAL AND HEALTH FACILITIES</u>			
2. \$ 4,750,000	\$ 742,300	\$ 340,000	\$ 1,395,000	\$ 235,000	\$ 2,712,300
		<u>AGENCY, INSTITUTIONAL, AND DOMESTIC WATER SUPPLY</u>			
3. \$ 2,500,000	\$ 542,200	\$ 136,000	\$ 125,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 903,200
		<u>IRRIGATION PROJECTS</u>			
4. \$ 9,000,000	\$ 567,475	\$ 277,300	\$ 495,000	\$ 711,000	\$ 2,050,775
		<u>ROADS AND TRAILS</u>			
5. \$20,000,000	\$ 960,000	\$ 858,000	\$ 1,430,000	\$ 1,330,000	\$ 4,578,000
		<u>SOIL AND MOISTURE CONSERVATION, RANGE IMPROVEMENT</u>			
6. \$10,000,000	\$ 300,000	\$ 538,300	\$ 570,000	\$ 648,500	\$ 2,056,800
		<u>DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIAL AND BUSINESS ENTERPRISES</u>			
7. \$ 1,000,000	\$ 52,000	\$ 52,000	\$ 52,000	\$ 52,000	\$ 208,000
		<u>RESETTLEMENT ON COLORADO RIVER IRRIGATION PROJECT</u>			
8. \$ 5,750,000	\$ 800,000	\$ 387,500	\$ 442,000	\$ 425,000	\$ 2,054,500
		<u>SURVEYS AND STUDIES OF TIMBER, COAL, MINERALS, AND HUMAN RESOURCES</u>			
9. \$ 500,000	\$ 15,545	\$ 125,000	\$ 125,000	\$ 101,310	\$ 366,855
		<u>OFF-RESERVATION EMPLOYMENT</u>			
10. \$ 3,500,000	\$ 194,600	none	none	none	\$ 194,600
		<u>TELEPHONE AND RADIO COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS</u>			
11. \$ 250,000	\$ 105,200	\$ 88,000	\$ 56,800	none	\$ 250,000
		<u>REVOLVING LOAN FUND</u>			
12. \$ 5,000,000	none	\$ 800,000	\$ 1,000,000	none	\$ 1,800,000
		<u>HOUSING AND NECESSARY FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT</u>			
13. \$ 820,000	\$ 26,300	none	none	none	\$ 26,300
		<u>COMMON SERVICE FACILITIES</u>			
14. \$ 500,000	\$ 345,100	none	\$ 150,000	none	\$ 495,100

1. SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

NOTE: In broad outline, the Long-Range educational program envisages (1) The repair and expansion of 8 existing boarding schools, (2) The construction of 5 new large boarding schools, (3) the remodeling, enlarging, replacing, and/or conversion of 41 day schools to boarding school basis. At present in the Area are 51 large and small boarding schools, 8 day schools and 5 trailer units. Immediate basic objections of the educational program are: (1) To build school plants in the Area adequate for the elementary education of all Hopi and Navajo children of school age on both boarding and day basis; (2) to provide for the elementary and vocational education of all "over-age" children who have never been, or very little, to school; (3) to move as rapidly as possible towards the transfer of Indian Service schools to public school operation; (4) to provide high school facilities within and without the Area as required. Enrollment of Navajos in all kinds of schools during the 1952-53 school year was as follows:

Federal schools within reservation	6,160
Federal schools outside reservation (including Intermountain)	4,934
Public schools	2,393
Mission schools	1,175
State schools for deaf and blind	26
Advanced training schools	77
TOTAL	14,765
Authorization, Long-Range Act	\$25,000,000
Appropriated, 1951, 1952, and 1953	\$10,442,800

Authorization, Long-Range Act	\$25,000,000
Appropriated, 1954	6,171,000
Total appropriated, 1951-1954	16,613,800
Percent of authorization appropriated	66%

Allocation of 1954 Appropriation:

Standing Rock Day School Conversion (64 pupils)	\$ 450,000
Steamboat Day School Conversion (128 pupils)	815,000
Crystal Day School Conversion (128 pupils)	720,000
Greasewood Day School Conversion (128 pupils)	725,000
Pinon Boarding School, Remodel and Enlarge (222 pupils)	815,000
Dennebeto Boarding School, remodel and modernize (150 pupils)	625,000
Seba Delkai Day School Conversion (64 pupils)	450,000
Polacca Day School, new structure (140 pupils)	450,000
Shiprock Boarding School, to complete (750 pupils)	834,000
Ft. Defiance Sewage System	40,000
Keams Canyon Steam Distribution System	44,000
Quarters, Various	203,000
	\$ 6,171,000

STATUS OF SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION, APPROPRIATIONS 1951-1953

SHIPROCK BOARDING SCHOOL (N.M.): Appropriation for construction, initiated prior to Long-Range Act in 1948, totaled \$2,018,600. Under the Act, appropriations have been as follows:

1951	\$1,661,300
1952	1,150,000
1953	<u>1,558,200</u>
Total	\$4,369,500

Summary of Appropriations:

Estimated Construction cost	<u>\$8,035,100</u>
Prior to Long-Range	2,018,600
F.Y.'s 1951-53, Long-range	4,369,500
F.Y. 1954, Long-Range	<u>834,000</u>
Total appropriation	7,222,100
Percent of total estimated cost appropriated	89.87%

Status of Construction:

Heating and Power Plant.....	100% complete
Water distribution system.....	100% complete
Sewer System and Disposal Plant.....	100% complete
Gas Distribution.....	100% complete
Electrical Distribution.....	100% complete
Elementary Dormitories 1, 2, and 3.....	100% complete
Intermediate Dormitories 4, 5, and 6.....	100% complete
Duplexes for Faculty.....	100% complete
Fire house.....	100% complete
School Building.....	75% complete

With appropriations in hand the construction of the three senior dormitories, row houses and low salaried apartments are scheduled to start in December 1953 and January 1954. Funds are also available for a laundry which will be constructed next year and irrigation, roads, etc. Facilities planned for construction subject to availability of funds include auditorium athletic field, employees building, agricultural buildings, garage and service building, warehouse, landscaping, walks, etc.

HUNTER'S POINT DAY SCHOOL CONVERSION (ARIZ.):

Completed and in operation, Allocation: \$301,400; capacity-64 pupils.

THOREAU DAY SCHOOL CONVERSION (N. M.):

Completed and in operation, cost: \$519,300; capacity: 128 boarding and 30 day pupils. Includes field health clinic.

CHEECHILGEETHO DAY SCHOOL CONVERSION (N. M.):

Completed and placed in operation. Cost: \$313,000; capacity: 64 pupils.

PINE SPRINGS DAY SCHOOL CONVERSION (ARIZ.):

Contract work completed. Force account work 100% completed. Cost: \$269,100; capacity: 60 pupils.

KAIBETO DAY SCHOOL CONVERSION (ARIZ.):

99% complete; cost: \$754,000; capacity: 150 pupils; target date: January 31, 1954.

NAZLINI DAY SCHOOL CONVERSION (ARIZ.):

35% complete; cost: \$618,000; capacity: 120 pupils.

SANOSTEE BOARDING SCHOOL (N. M.):

22% complete; cost: \$869,800; capacity: 150 pupils.

MARIANO LAKE DAY SCHOOL CONVERSION (N. M.):

Contract awarded July 1953. 15% complete. Cost: \$413,000; capacity 64 pupils.

RAMAH SCHOOL PROJECT (N. M.):

In planning. Cost: \$534,000. Under United Pueblos Area.

Miscellaneous:

Keams Canyon Heating and Power Plant (Ariz.): \$446,000. Completed.

Tuba City Heating (Ariz.): \$354,000. In planning. Quarters: \$390,900. Completed.

On-the-job Training: \$45,925

San Juan #2 Day School (N.M.); Toadlena (N.M.); Chinle, (Ariz.) and Crownpoint (N.M.) Engineering Plans and Surveys: \$6,600. Completed.

2. HOSPITAL AND HEALTH FACILITIES

NOTE: The Long-Range hospital and health construction program contemplates: (1) Reconstruction, expansion, or replacement of field hospitals at Shiprock, Crownpoint, Tuba City, Winslow, and Chinle. (2) Construction of an additional tuberculosis sanatorium. (3) Establishment of a series of "Health Centers" and "Field Clinics". (4) Development of mobile medical services and public health activities.

Authorization, Long Range Act	\$ 4,750,000
Appropriated 1951, 1952 and 1953	2,477,300
Appropriated 1954	<u>235,000</u>
Total Appropriated 1951-1954	\$ 2,712,300 2,712,300
Percent of authorization appropriated	57.09%

Allocation of 1954 Appropriation:

Shiprock Hospital, Engineering Plans and Surveys	\$ 80,000
Tuba City Steam Distribution System	34,000
Ft. Defiance Sewage System (Improvement of existing system)	40,000
Keams Canyon Steam Distribution System	<u>81,000</u>
	\$ 235,000

STATUS OF CONSTRUCTION, APPROPRIATIONS 1951 - 1953

Shiprock Heating and Power Plant (N. M.): Completed. Portion of cost of joint facility shared by School and Hospital Construction - \$464,700

Tuba City Hospital (Ariz.): Plans, \$26,700 (1951) completed. Contract awarded and construction 15% complete. \$1,395,000. (1953)

Tuba City Heating and Power Plant (Ariz.): In planning. Cost: \$200,000

Quarters Various: At Keams Canyon, Fort Defiance and Tuba City. \$390,900. Completed.

3. AGENCY. INSTITUTIONAL, AND DOMESTIC WATER SUPPLY

NOTE: This program is adjunct to the entire Long-Range construction program. A portion of the appropriation is transferred to the U. S. Geological Survey for geologic studies and a portion is used to contract for the construction of wells.

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Authorization, Long-Range Act	\$ 2,500,000
Appropriated, 1951, 1952, 1953	803,200
Appropriated, 1954	<u>100,000</u>
Total appropriated, 1951 - 1954	\$ 903,200
Per cent of authorization appropriated	36.12%

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Summary of Expenditures, 1951-1954

Transferred to U. S. Geological Survey	245,000
Drouth Relief, 1951	27,200
Engineering	120,300
Miscellaneous Expenses	56,750
Construction of Wells	<u>453,950</u>
	\$ 903,200

Status of Well Construction:

<u>Thoreau (N.M.)</u>	\$29,899	100% complete
<u>Kaibeto (Ariz.)</u>	12,386	100% complete
<u>Cheechilgeetho (N.M.)</u>	18,750	100% complete
<u>Twin Lakes, (N.M.)</u>	29,004	100% complete
Fort Defiance, (Ariz.)	38,054	100% complete

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<u>Lukachukai (Ariz.)</u>	\$ 12,816	100% complete
<u>Sanostee (N.M.)</u>	14,816	100% complete
<u>Hunters Point (Ariz.)</u>	2,207	100% complete
<u>Finon (Ariz.)</u>	15,602	100% complete
<u>Mexican Springs (N.M.)</u>	159	100% complete
<u>Nazlini (Ariz.)</u>	4,407	100% complete
<u>Pine Springs (Ariz.)</u>	11,500	100% complete
<u>Naschitti, (N.M.)</u>	6,812	100% complete
<u>Kayenta (Ariz.)</u>	10,400	100% complete
<u>Chinle (Ariz.)</u>	5,554	100% complete
<u>Iyanbito (N.M.)</u>	22,085	100% complete
<u>Leupp (Ariz.)</u>	2,239	100% complete
<u>Keams Canyon (Ariz.)</u>	22,800	100% complete
<u>Tuba City (Ariz.)</u>	8,700	100% complete
<u>Mariano Lake (N.M.)</u>	12,800	100% complete
<u>Window Rock (Ariz.)</u>	6,500	0% complete
<u>Nava (N.M.)</u>	5,400	Dry Hole
<u>Keams Canyon (Ariz.)</u>	17,200	100% complete

1954 WELL PROGRAM

<u>Nava (N.M.)</u>	\$ 17,000	80% complete
<u>Steamboat (Ariz.)</u>	8,750	100% complete
<u>Standing Rock (N.M.)</u>	2,500	0% complete
<u>Dennehotso (Arizona)</u>	4,000	0% complete
<u>Seba Dalkai (Ariz.)</u>	12,000	0% complete
<u>Kayenta (Ariz.)</u>	3,000	0% complete
<u>Cove (Ariz.)</u>	6,539	0% complete
<u>Window Rock (Ariz.)</u>	35,000	0% complete
<u>Huerfano (N. M.)</u>	15,000	0% complete

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Range Water Supply

Funds for range water are authorized in part by the Long-Range Act.

In fiscal year 1952 Congress provided a supplemental appropriation of \$250,000 for the development of additional water supplies on the Navajo Reservation. These additional funds were also provided in fiscal years 1953 and 1954 and were charged against the authorization of \$10,000,000 for "Soil and Moisture Conservation and Range Improvement Work" as contained in the Rehabilitation Act.

Total amounts allocated for range water activities are as follows:

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Regular Program</u>	<u>Long-Range</u>	<u>Total</u>
1952-1953	\$603,440	\$500,000	\$1,103,440
1954	<u>301,720</u>	<u>250,000</u>	<u>551,720</u>
Total	905,160	750,000	1,655,160

All range water wells drilled under this program are recommended and approved by the U. S. Geological Survey. A yearly advance of \$20,000 is made to the Geological Survey for studies and investigations.

Program for F. Y. 1954. Invitations to Bid have been issued for the drilling of nine wells during fiscal year 1954 from this funds, but contracts have not been awarded as of this date. It is planned to drill 23 wells in 1954 from this fund.

Program to November 1, 1953. During the period January 1953 to November 1, 1953, the following wells were completed:

Supplemental Program:

- 7 miles northwest of Kaibeto, Arizona
- 6 miles northeast of Rough Rock, Arizona
- 14 miles north of Aneth, Utah
- 9 miles south of Fruitland, New Mexico
- 3 miles west of Klagetoh, Arizona

Regular Program:

- 8 miles southwest of Kaibeto, Arizona
- Tappan Springs, 4 miles southwest of Cameron, Arizona

- 17 miles north of Pinon, Arizona
- 20 miles north of Tolani Lakes, Arizona
- 6 miles south of Mexican Water, Arizona
- 20 miles northeast of Chinle, Arizona
- 23 miles northeast of Shiprock, New Mexico
- 6 miles south of Burnham, New Mexico
- 6 miles south of Coyote Canyon, New Mexico
- 12 miles northwest of Gallup, New Mexico
- 12 miles north of Chambers, Arizona
- 8 miles north of Sawmill, Arizona
- 65 miles north of Crownpoint, New Mexico
- 50 miles northeast of Crownpoint, New Mexico
- 17 miles southeast of Ramah, New Mexico
- 10 miles south of Howell Mesa, Arizona
- 10 miles southwest of Hunters Point, Arizona
- 3-1/2 miles north of El Paso Gas Station, New Mexico
- 16 miles south of Leupp, Arizona
- 25 miles north of Kayenta, Arizona

Tribal Well Program:

During May 1953 the Navajo Tribal Council appropriated \$250,000 of tribal funds to be expended for the drilling of stock and domestic water wells. \$230,000 of this fund is to be used in a joint water supply program between the Window Rock Area and the Navajo Tribe during the fiscal year 1954. It is proposed to drill 21 wells from this allotment.

Tribal Well Drilling Program:

During 1951 the Navajo Tribal Council appropriated \$250,000 of tribal funds to be expended for the drilling of stock-water wells. The program was completed during 1952. Twenty successful wells and four test wells were completed. The wells were distributed over the entire reservation in each district and the off-reservation areas of Otis, Ramah, Canoncito and Puertecito.

Regular Appropriation 1954 - \$507,900:

Invitations to Bid have been issued for the drilling of nine wells from this fund, but contracts have not been awarded as of this date. It is planned to drill 23 wells with this fund.

NAVAJO - HOPI WELL PROGRAM

District	Drilled by The Navajo Tribe 1951	1950	1951	1952	1953	Programmed For Gov't. 1954	Tribe	Total Wells Completed & Programmed 1950-1954
1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	8
2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	7
3	2**	1	1	2	3	2	1	12**
4	1			3	1	1	6	6
5	1		3	3	2	3	2	11***
6 HOPI	1			3	1	2	2	7
7	1			2	1	1	1	6
8	1			2	1	2	3	8
9	1			2	1	2	1	4
10	1			1	1	1	2	3
11	1			2	1	2	2	8
12	1			2	1	2	2	5
13	1			1	1	1	1	4
14	2			1	1	1	4	10
15	1		1	1	1	2	2	7
16	1			1	1	1	1	6
17	2*			1	3	1	1	6
18	1			1	2	1	1	4
19	1			1	2	1	1	4
Ramah	1			1	1	1	1	4
Canoncito	1			1	1	1	1	4
Puertecito	1*			1	2*	1	1	4
Totals	24	4	9	31	28	28	19	143

* Denotes 1 Test Hole
 ** Denotes 2 Test Holes
 *** Denotes Wells on Hopi Reservation

NAVAJO - HOPI WELL PROGRAM

District	Drilled by The Navajo Tribe 1951	Drilled By The Government				Gov't.	Tribe 1954	Total Wells Completed & Programmed 1950-1954
		1950	1951	1952	1953			
1	1	1	2	2	1	1	8	
2	1	2	2	1		1	7	
3	2**	1	1	2	3	2	12**	
4	1			3	1	1	6	
5	1			1	2	2	6	
6 HOPI		3		3	2	3	11***	
7	1			3	1	2	7	
8	1			2	1	2	6	
9	1			2	1	1	6	
10	1			2	1	2	8	
11	1			1	1	1	4	
12	1			2	1	2	8	
13	1			2	1	2	8	
14	2			1	1	1	5	
15	1			1	1	1	4	
16	1		1	1	1	2	10	
17	2*			1	1	1	7	
18	1			1	3	1	6	
19	1			2		1	4	
Ramah	1			1		1	3	
Canoncito	1			1		1	3	
Puertecito	1*			2*		1	4	
Totals	24	4	9	31	28	19	143	

* Denotes 1 Test Hole

** Denotes 2 Test Holes

*** Denotes Wells on Hopi Reservation

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4. IRRIGATION PROJECTS

NOTE: The Long-Range objective is twofold: (1) To prepare surveys and plans for the construction of the 122,000-acre Shiprock Project; (2) to reconstruct, enlarge, and supply supplemental water on over 70 reservation irrigation projects; increasing irrigable area from 33,000 acres to 58,000 acres.

Authorization, Long-Range Act	\$ 9,000,000
Appropriated, 1951, 1952, and 1953	1,131,775
Appropriated, 1954*	891,800
	\$ 2,023,575
Percent of authorization appropriated	22.52%

*Includes \$208,000 carry over 1953 funds recalled and reallocated.

Allocation of 1954 Appropriation:

1. Ganado (Ariz.) Project: \$73,700 to construct diversion dam and 3 1/2 mile canal.
2. Hogback (N.M.) Project: \$460,000 to construct 9 miles of 30 mile canal and distribution system for 1,650 acres on south bank of San Juan River. Designs and specifications 50% complete.
3. Red House (Ariz.) Project: \$12,500 to rehabilitate old structures.
4. Area Irrigation Office: \$30,000.
5. Shiprock-San Juan (N.M.) Project: \$100,500 to prepare feasibility report.
6. Red Lake Project - \$140,000: The construction of canals and laterals to serve 700 acres of land and the required subjugation of said lands.
7. Round Rock Project: \$31,000 for the completion of storage reservoir, increasing storage by 700 acre feet and the spillway and outlet works.

8. Miscellaneous Surveys, \$43,500, Miscellaneous field surveys.

STATUS OF WORK PREVIOUSLY AUTHORIZED:

1. Hogback Project Pumping Plant: Completed. The plant of 16 cfs and distribution system serves 950 acres which have been subdivided into 44 new farm units. Cost: \$208,000. Complete.
2. Fruitland Project Unit No. 4: Completed. The Project's main canal and lateral distribution system were extended to serve 400 additional acres, which have been subdivided into 20 new farm units. Cost: \$103,000.
3. Choiska Project (N.M.) Reservoir: Completed. The Project's existing reservoir was raised 10 feet, increasing storage to 3,000 acre feet and providing more permanent water supply. Cost: \$35,800.
4. Many Farms (Arizona): Completed. The Project's main canal and distribution system was extended to serve 200 additional acres, which were subjugated and made ready for use. Cost: \$95,000.
5. Naschitti and Choiska Projects (N. M.): Completed. Dams and reservoirs on Whiskey Creek and Long Lake were constructed, making additional supplemental water supply of 5,516 acre feet available to the Naschitti Project and 2,015 acre feet available to the Choiska Project. Cost: \$47,000.
6. Ganado-Cornfields Project (Ariz.): Completed. Subjugation of 380 acres, completing the north side of this project. Farm boundaries were surveyed and corner markers established on each 20 acre farm unit. Cost: \$54,720.
7. Red Lake Project (Ariz.): (No.1) Excavation of main canal of approximately 3 miles and subjugation of 300 acres. Cost: \$37,000. 40% complete. Red Lake Project (No.2) completed: Raising of old dam 13 feet with required spillway, outlet works and feeder canal. Cost: \$84,000.

8. Round Rock Project (Ariz.): Completed. Construction of all required cut off trenches for new embankments, with seeped areas opened up to rock line and cut off trenches for rolled cores installed to bed rock; the existing dike and embankment have been harrowed and made ready for bonding new embankment with the old. New embankment completed and rip rap 90% completed. Cost: \$21,000.

9. Red House Project (Ariz.): Completed. The Project's diversion dam and outlet were completely rebuilt. Cost: \$8,500.

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SAN JUAN-SHIPROCK (N.M.) IRRIGATION INVESTIGATIONS

Estimated cost: \$160,000,000 to develop 122,000 acres to provide a livelihood for approximately 1,900 families.

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Long-Range allocations for feasibility surveys:

<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>
\$150,000	\$15,000	\$60,000	\$75,000

\$71,775 has been transferred to the Bureau of Reclamation under inter-bureau agreement to assist surveys.

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The first field surveys on this project began in 1945. They consisted of running canal lines down the San Juan river 95 miles. In 1947 the irrigable acreage was classified by the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation and the project area subdivided along sub-division lines by field survey parties. Work was continued in the field, running out laterals and distribution canals, picking the most feasible canal location and making topographic surveys for the Table Mesa regulatory reservoir.

In March 1951, the Shiprock preliminary report, with its collection of supporting data, was issued. This preliminary report is intended to serve as a compendium of the factual data obtained from field surveys and office investigations.

Field studies have continued to make available more engineering data. During the summer of 1951, in conjunction with the Bureau of Reclamation, all tunnel sites were diamond core drilled and earth samples taken from borrow pits at the Table Mesa dam site. The Bureau of Reclamation issued a geologic and materials report on their findings.

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In December 1951 a contract was issued to photogrammetric engineers to fly the main canal line and provide aerial topography maps for further canal alignment surveys. This contract was completed May 31, 1952.

The determination of the various soil classes of 8,000 acres of land on the east side of the reservation above the gravity canal is completed.

An agreement of understanding was completed in September of 1953 by the Indian Service and the U. S. B. R. for the type of studies and how the two government agencies would compile the data and how personnel of each agency would be used in compiling the feasibility report as required by the Secretary of the Interior.

MISCELLANEOUS SURVEYS:

<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	
\$42,475	\$55,000	\$65,000	Total \$162,475

These surveys are for the project planning required on the 70 projects proposed in the Long-Range program.

5. ROADS AND TRAILS CONSTRUCTION

NOTE: The Long-Range minimum construction considered necessary consists of 636 miles of primary roads and 633 miles of secondary roads. Priority is given to Route 3, the main east-west road through middle of reservation from Window Rock to Tuba City via Ganado, Keams Canyon, and Oraibi.

Authorization, Long-Range Act	\$.20,000,000
Appropriated, '51, '52, and '53	3,248,000
Appropriated, '54	<u>1,330,000</u>
Total Appropriated	\$ 4,578,000
Percent of authorization appropriated	22.08%

Allocation of 1954 Appropriation: To continue work on Route 3, constructing 26.4 miles grading, 47.7 miles base or gravel surfacing, 46.1 miles bituminous surfacing, and 120 feet bridge deck.

Status of work, Appropriations 1951-1953:

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	Miles Grade Const.	Miles Base or Gravel Surface	Miles Bitumi- nous Surface	Lin. Ft. of Bridge
<u>ROUTE #3:</u>				
Tuba City to New Mexico State Line near Window Rock.				
Navajo	58.680	55.033	21.243	365
Hopi	21.829	20.326	21.394	-
Total Route 3	80.509	75.359	42.367	365
<u>OTHER PRIMARY ROUTES:</u>				
Window Rock to Ft. Defiance	6.662	6.662*	6.662*	296
Route 3 towards Chinle	7.925	3.400	-	-
Total Other Primary	14.587	10.062*	6.662*	296
<u>SECONDARY ROUTES:</u>				
Hunters' Point	4.506	4.506	-	127
Total Secondary	4.506	4.506	-	127
<u>ACCESS ROADS:</u>				
Cove Road	45.0**	41.0**		
Mexican Water	25.0	25.0		
Monument Valley	19.0	19.0		
Total Access.	89.0**	85.0**		
<hr/>				
Totals	188.602	174.927	49.299	788
COMPLETED ON LONG RANGE	134.602*	124.927	49.299	788

* Previously reported as 7.404 including 0.742 miles of Route #3 which is now reported under Route #3.

** Includes 35.0 miles on Long Range Secondary System.

Total road progress to date includes 134.6 miles of grade construction, 125 miles of surface or base construction, 49.3 of bituminous surface and 788 lineal feet of bridges completed on the authorized routes of the Long Range Program.

Uranium mining on the Reservation created a need for access roads and the Atomic Energy Commission furnished funds through the Bureau of Public Roads for the construction of 86 miles of access roads on the Reservation. Of that total 35 miles are on the Long-range System.

The construction on Route 3 in the Ft. Defiance district has been in an area lacking good surfacing material. On several mile sections nothing was available from nearby pits, (not even blow-sand), for the sub-base material. The better base material was hauled more than 14 miles. As sand was the only available material it was necessary to construct bituminous stabilized surfaces.

The Branch of Roads has maintained a large "On-the-job" Training Program throughout the Long Range constructions. During the latter part of the 1953 year there were 87 Navajo and Hopi Indians being trained under an apprenticeship or trainee program. Six Indians, machine operators, completed the required training and were promoted to journeymen operators. During October, 1953 there were 68 apprentices and trainees being trained on Roads' projects. Of the Navajo and Hopi apprentices and trainees receiving training in the Window Rock area 70-75% have received their training on Roads' projects. The number of Indians employed on the construction and maintenance of roads has been 75 to 226 perpay period.

6. SOIL AND MOISTURE CONSERVATION AND RANGE IMPROVEMENT WORK

This item as contained in the Long-Range Act is comprised of funds from two of the Bureau's activities, namely, Soil and Moisture Conservation and Forest and Range Lands.

Distribution of these funds to each activity is as follows:

	<u>Soil & Moisture Conservation</u>	<u>Forestry</u>	<u>Total</u>
Authorization: Long-Range Act.....			\$10,000,000
Appropriated, 1951, 1952, 1953.....	\$908,300	\$500,000	1,408,300
Appropriated, 1954.....	398,500	250,000	648,500
Total appropriated.....	<u>1,306,800</u>	<u>750,000</u>	<u>2,056,800</u>
Per cent of authorization appropriated.....			20.56%

Soil and Moisture Conservation

NOTE: This is a self help activity pursuing a policy that is one of assistance rather than doing the work for the Indians. The Navajos and Hopis do the actual manual labor whenever possible on soil conservation projects of which they are the beneficiaries. A trip by plane over the Navajo-Hopi area today presents a vivid picture of a changing landscape indicative of progress that is being made to save the soil and moisture and rehabilitate farm lands and life-giving grass lands. One may observe great charcos (dirt reservoirs), retention dams, masonry diversions, water spreaders, land leveling, planting, check dams, contouring, crop improvement, deep plowing, fencing, fertilizing, pasture renovation, pest control, sodding and tree planting, weed control, wild life stocking and supplemental water storage for small farms.

The total allocation of amounts available for the Soil and Moisture Conservation program broken down by the regular programmed amount allocated prior to the enactment of the Long-Range Act, and the amount chargeable to the authorizations contained in the Act, is as follows:

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Regular Program</u>	<u>Long-Range</u>	<u>Total</u>
1951, 1952, & 1953...	\$555,100	\$908,300	\$1,463,400
1954.....	<u>193,500</u>	<u>398,500</u>	<u>592,000</u>
Total.....	<u>748,600</u>	<u>1,306,800</u>	<u>2,055,400</u>

Program for F. Y. 1954: Continuing with past policies and programs, the funds will be used to provide technical and material assistance to supplement the resources of individuals and groups of Indian land users combatting wind and water erosion problems. Branch employees will continue to con-

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duct educational meetings to explain the many devices used in the soil conservation program, how the devices work, the benefits derived and the assistance available to land users from state and federal agencies.

Numerous small soil conservation projects scattered over the Navajo and Hopi reservations will be completed during the year.

A plan of operations to control or minimize the erosion problem is worked out for a majority of the major watersheds on the area. The plan on the Polacca drainage calls for the installation of retention and detention structures in the head waters to decrease peak flows and increase the duration of flows from individual rain storms. Spreading systems will be installed to utilize runoff, undesirable woody vegetation will eventually be eliminated and replaced with desirable forage species to prolong the life of mechanical structures and provide additional feed for livestock. Cultural practices on farm and range lands, that will permit increased yields on a sustained basis are included in the plan. Individual conservation plans are designed so that they become a part of the overall plan. These are on-site benefits which result in added income for the Indians who contribute in time and money at the rate of three times the amount of federal expenditures.

The Branch of Soil and Moisture Conservation will continue the present policy of assisting Indians throughout the area in

installing conservation measures and devices that will fit into a final coordinated plan for the particular drainage involved. This is reflected in benefits to downstream installations such as the Lake Mead, Boulder Dam project. It has been determined by the water quality branch of geological survey that the Navajo-Hopi Reservations contribute 22.50% of the silt and 2.50% of the water to the Colorado River. Each acre foot of water yields 68.2 tons of silt as compared to an overall average in the Colorado River of 6.8 tons per acre foot.

Statistical Summary of Operations to September 1, 1953:

The Branch in Operation 1951 to September 1, 1953:

1. Educational Meetings - No.	1502
Attendance	93471
2. Farm Plans - No.	831
Acres	2192662
3. Land Classification - Acres	98000
4. Soil Surveys - Acres	5175
Reconnaissance Sur. - Acres	14190000
5. Brush Eradication - Acres	6047
6. Checks - No.	559
7. Contouring - Acres	6538
8. Crop Residue	13316
9. Deep Plowing - Acres	5438
10. Fencing - Mile	545

11. Fertilizing - Acres	2067
12. Pest Control - Acres	1199778
13. Seeding - Acres	9287
14. Tree Planting - No.	751422
15. Weed Control - Acre	9876
16. Wildlife Stocking - Project	35
17. Canals - Cu. Yds.	132304 (35 Mi.)
18. Detention Dams - Cu. Yds.	717288 (133)
19. Dikes - Cu. Yds.	870446 (55 Mi.)
20. Jetties - No.	14293 (94 Mi.)
21. Diversion Dams - Cu. Yds.	1447062 (2064)
22. Ponds - Cu. Yds.	3087640 (445)
23. Land Levelling - Acres	500
24. Water Spreading - Acres	61972

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7. DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIAL AND BUREAU ENTERPRISES

NOTE: Tribal revolving credit funds represent the major portion of investments in the development and operation of tribal enterprises. It was recognized, however, that special studies, development costs, the cost of pilot and experimental operations, the training of workers, and other extraordinary costs of development could not be borne entirely with borrowed capital. These items are considered when proposed enterprises are studied and initiated, and grants are considered on the basis of need in each particular enterprise developed and approved.

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Authorization, Long-Range Act	<u>\$1,000,000</u>
Appropriated, 1951-1953	<u>156,000</u>
Appropriated, 1954	<u>52,000</u>
	\$ 208,000
Percent of authorization appropriated:	20.8%

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Program, F. Y. 1954:

To continue industrial and business enterprise program at 1953 operating level.

ALLOCATION OF 1951-1953 APPROPRIATIONS

<u>Name of Enterprise</u>	<u>Amount Credit Funds Revolving</u>	<u>Grant Funds</u>			
		<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1953</u>
Arts & Crafts Guild	\$ 10,000	\$ 5,000			\$
Cement Products Industry	96,000	4,000			
Clay Products Industry	10,000	4,000	5,000		
Native Materials Industry	3,000	2,000			
Leather Products Industry	10,000	4,000	5,000		
Pine Springs Mercantile	25,000		2,000		
Pinon Mercantile	65,000				10,000
Ram Herd	9,000				
Sawmill Mercantile	48,410				
Shiprock Motel Center	90,000	5,000	5,000		
Wagon Enterprise	20,000				
Wide Ruins Mercantile	89,000		5,000		
Window Rock Coal Mine	20,000				
Window Rock Motel & Housing	135,175	13,000	10,000		
Wingate Village	22,388	1,000			
Wood Products Industry	52,000	4,000	10,000		
Wood Textile Industry	25,000	10,000	10,000		
Program Pending due to lack of staff in Economic Development					<u>42,000</u>
	<u>\$729,973</u>	<u>\$52,000</u>	<u>\$52,000</u>		<u>\$52,000</u>

(Note: See category of Revolving Credit Fund for complete list of all enterprises in operation by the Navajo Tribe, and the purpose for which established.)

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8. RESETTLEMENT ON COLORADO RIVER IRRIGATION PROJECT

NOTE: The purpose of this program is to subjugate an ultimate area of 50,000 acres on the Colorado River Indian Reservation on which 625 Navajo and Hopi families may be resettled. Each family is to be assigned an economic unit of 80 acres.

Authorization, Long-Range Act	\$ <u>5,750,000</u>
Appropriated, 1951, 1952, & 1953	1,629,500
Appropriated, 1954	<u>425,000</u>
Total Appropriated	\$ 2,054,500
Percent of authorization appropriated	35.73%

Program for F. Y. 1954: \$425,000 of appropriation will be used to continue the program of land subjugation and extension of canal laterals and drainage facilities.

Program to November 1, 1953: To date 109 Navajo and 36 Hopi families have been resettled on the Colorado River Project. Their net average income per family for 1952 was estimated at \$4,000.

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9. SURVEYS AND STUDIES

NOTE: This program is to secure basic surveys and studies of the timber, coal, mineral, and human resources of the Navajo-Hopi area.

Authorization, Long-Range Act	\$ 500,000
Appropriated, 1951, 1952, and 1953	265,545
Appropriated, 1954	<u>122,710</u>
Total appropriated, 1951-1954	\$ 388,255
Per cent of authorization appropriated	77.65%

Allocation of 1954 Appropriation: To continue ground water, mineral resources, and geologic surveys, studies and mapping (excluding uranium, gas, and oil) such other physical and human resources studies as may be programmed and approved.

Status of Surveys and Studies, Appropriations 1951-1953:

a. Cadastral Survey

(Transfer of funds to Bureau of Land Management)

1951	\$15,545
1952	<u>1,000</u>
Total	\$16,545

The Navajo-Hopi reservations constitute one of the largest unsurveyed areas in the United States. These funds were used to survey and plot townships in a small mineralized area of the Navajo Reservation when prospecting and active uranium mining operations were being conducted, thus enabling accurate surveys of mining claims.

b. Economic Development

1952 \$10,000

This sum was used in the Branch of Economic Development, Division of Resources, to supplement the activities of that Branch which include surveys, studies and economic analyses of existing and proposed tribal industrial enterprises on the Navajo Reservation.

c. Topographic Survey for New Sawmill and Community Site

1952 \$ 3,000

By contract, a topographic survey and profile of 800 acres was obtained of the proposed new sawmill and community site on Whiskey Creek following the completion of the timber survey and a ground water survey of the timbered area by the U. S. Geological Survey. The mapping is on contour levels of ten feet and includes main line features; streams, live and intermittent; roads and trails and all prominent land marks.

d. Timber Survey

1952	\$20,000
1953	500
Total	<u>\$20,500</u>

This amount was added to an amount of \$40,000 of tribal funds authorized by the Navajo Tribe for a comprehensive survey of the Tribe's timber resources. The completion of this survey has made possible the development of a detailed timber

management plan which has been approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

e. Ground Water Resources Studies

(Transferred to Ground Water Branch, U. S. Geological Survey)

1952	\$10,500
1953	<u>30,700</u>
Total	\$41,200

For several years the Indian Bureau has made funds available to the U. S. Geological Survey, Branch of Ground Water, for the purpose of carrying on studies and mapping to provide information as to the occurrence of ground water, geology, geologic mapping, and quantitative and qualitative analysis of sources of ground water. The results of this work have been most valuable in not only the stock water development program but also in the agency, institutional and domestic water supply program. Additional sums have been transferred to the U. S. Geological Survey from other program activities for these ground water resources studies.

f. Mineral Resources Survey

(Contracted to University and State Colleges of Arizona)

1952	\$31,500
1953	<u>49,000</u>
Total	\$80,500

The contract entered into with the University and State Colleges of Arizona provides for a mineral resources study

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and survey on that part of the Navajo Reservation located in Arizona and the Hopi Reservation with a view of locating the principal economic products of present and future importance to the Navajo and Hopi Tribes of Indians. This includes such materials as Coal, copper, bentonite, brick and tile clay, pottery clay, fire clay, gypsum, limestone and cement rock, building stones, aggregate materials, volcanic and other abrasives, semiprecious stones and others. The contract also provides for testing and analyzing the properties of various products, the preparation of an economic products map of the entire area of approximately 11,353,513 acres of land, and the furnishing of 500 copies of a scientific report of the findings.

In 1953 the contract was modified to provide an additional \$45,000 to permit more detailed examination of the entire area and coverage of promising deposits in detail sufficient to determine whether full scale exploration may be justified, and to submit individual product reports on findings relating to specific minerals, including information as to potential uses, marketing and other economic factors as well as geological features. The modification also provided for (a) the institution of a preliminary research project to determine the feasibilities and possibilities of commercial uses of pinyon resin, (b) a survey including divisions into blocks and lots, and the preparation of plats of eight areas of lands scattered throughout the reservation set aside by

the Navajo Tribe for business and homesite purposes, (c) the survey of Moencopi-Hopi use areas and (d) the erection of mineral monuments in known mineralized areas of the Navajo and Hopi Reservations.

g. Mineral Resources Survey

(Contracted to the New Mexico School of Mines)

1952	\$40,000
1953	<u>27,000</u>
Total	\$67,000

The 1952 contract with the New Mexico School of Mines provides for a mineral resources survey of an area within Latitude 35°45' to 36°00' and longitude 108°45' to 109°15' on the Navajo Reservation, including the preparation of planimetric base maps, detailed geologic maps, a study in detail from engineering and geological standpoints each deposit of mineral, rock, or coal that have possible economic uses, laboratory testing of minerals having possible economic use of scientific interest, analyses and tests to determine quality or use of mineral raw materials, and the furnishing of 500 copies of a scientific report on the findings similar to reports of the U. S. Geological Survey.

A second contract was entered with the New Mexico School of Mines in 1953 to provide for a mineral resources survey exclusive of uranium, gas, oil, coal, and water of that part of the Navajo Reservation in New Mexico exclusive of the area covered

by previous contract. This contract also provides for the furnishing of geologic and economic products maps and analysis and 500 copies of a published report.

h. Lapse

1952 \$ 9,000

A proposed supplemental mineral resources survey contract with the University and State Colleges of Arizona was negotiated in May, 1952, but time did not permit the securing of all signatures and approvals prior to June 30, 1952; hence, the amount lapsed and was lost for further use.

i. Geologic Mapping

(Transferred to Fuels Branch, U. S. Geological Survey)

1953 \$17,500

This amount was transferred to the U. S. Geological Survey in accordance with memorandum of agreement to be spent on geologic studies, mapping, and preparation of geologic reports and maps in the Beautiful Mountain, Shiprock, and Fruitland areas. Emphasis in these reports will be on oil, gas and coal.

j. Wool Scouring and Processing Study

1953 \$300

This sum was used to pay the expenses of travel and per diem of a Wool Specialist of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station to make a study and recommendations as to

expansion and continuance or discontinuance of the Wool Manufacturing Pilot Plant enterprise operated by the Navajo Tribe.

RECAPITULATION

<u>Item</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>Total</u>
a. Cadastral Survey	\$15,545	\$ 1,000	-	-	\$ 16,545
b. Economic Development	-	10,000	-	-	10,000
c. Topographic Survey	-	3,000	-	-	3,000
d. Timber Survey	-	20,000	500	-	20,500
e. Ground Water Study	-	10,500	30,700	-	41,500
f. Mineral Resources Survey	-	31,500	49,000	-	80,500
g. Mineral Resources Survey	-	40,000	27,000	-	67,000
h. Lapse	-	9,000	-	-	9,000
i. Geologic Mapping	-	-	17,500	-	17,500
j. Wool Scouring Study	-	-	300	-	300
1954 appropriation				\$122,710	122,710
Totals	\$15,545	\$125,000	\$125,000	\$122,710	\$388,255

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10. OFF-RESERVATION EMPLOYMENT

NOTE: With natural resources, existing and potential, capable of supporting only half of the Navajo and Hopi population, it has been deemed essential that an effective program of off-reservation employment and resettlement should be vigorously pressed.

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Authorization	\$3,500,000
Appropriated, 1951	194,600
Appropriated, 1954	<u>None</u>
Total Appropriated	\$194,600
Per cent of authorization appropriated	5.56%

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Gallup (N.M.) Community Center and Clinic: \$194,600. Completed and in operation. The Community Center fits into the problem of off-reservation employment chiefly as an information, guidance and recruitment, dispatch and discharge center for an estimated 10,000 Navajos and their families. The Center provides rooms for transients, showers, a waiting room, nursery, and clinic. The Indian Service has turned the entire plant over to a special corporation formed for the purpose, which in turn has contracted its operation with the Unitarian Service Committee.

Withdrawal Activities: During the past year decided steps have been taken in the turning over of so-called placement activities in connection with reservation Indians. An agreement entered into with State Employment Services of New Mexico and Arizona, dated December 29, 1952, releases the participation of the Area office to a great degree in the total job placement of reservation Indians. Such a move has made it

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possible for the Area office to concentrate on the objectives of an off-reservation relocation program. State Employment Services of Arizona and New Mexico, have established employment offices at various points on the reservation and have employed Indian personnel in so far as possible for staffing of these offices.

Relocation: A program of relocation which involves the movement of people to metropolitan centers of great distances from their home base is difficult to measure in terms of success over a period of one year or perhaps even three years.

In the development of such a program considerable time and effort is spent presenting the program, stimulating interest, and having advantages and disadvantages thoroughly recognized.

Approximately 375 people left the reservation for long-term employment and relocation purposes. Approximately one-third of these people were assisted in a financial manner, (Regular Funds) either by direct financial assistance grants or by transportation via government-owned automobiles.

Direct financial assistance grants average \$71.50 per person with a total expenditure of \$5,535.00.

Approximately 25 to 30 per cent are returning to the reservation for various reasons (unable to adjust to changing living conditions, family ties on the reservation, etc.)

Placement and Earnings: Tabulation of available information shows a total of approximately 23,500 placements made through the combined efforts of the Railroad Retirement Board, State Employment Services of Arizona, New Mexico and the Branch of Placement and Relocation, Window Rock Area. It is estimated that total gross earnings from wages earned on and off the reservation exceeds \$14,500,000 per year.

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11. TELEPHONE AND RADIO COMMUNICATION SYSTEM

NOTE: The purpose of this program is to rebuild the decrepit and obsolescent telephone system within the Area with modern, more efficient, and economical equipment.

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Authorization, Long Range Act	\$ 250,000
Appropriated 1951-1953	<u>250,000</u>
Total Appropriated	\$ 250,000

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Allocation of 1954 Regular Appropriation: \$100,000 to completely modernize the Window Rock Area with conversion to dial system for all stations served by Window Rock exchange and to rebuild all pole lines in the Area. Program also includes construction of 22 miles of new pole line to provide telephone circuit to Salina School. In planning.

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Status of Construction, 1951-1953 Appropriations:

1. Keams Canyon Area (Ariz.): Area-wide dial conversion installed. 100% completed. \$ 20,700
2. Kayenta-Tuba City-Ganado (Ariz.): Carrier frequency equipment to provide additional circuits between three points. 100% completed. \$ 22,685
3. Shiprock Area (N.M.): Area-wide dial conversion. 100% completed. \$ 25,740

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4. Tohatchi Area (N.M.): Area-wide dial conversion.
100% completed. \$ 7,500

5. Radio-Telephone Equipment: This involved the installation of ten new radio-telephone transmitter-receiver units to provide emergency communications to the outlying areas.
100% completed. \$ 11,155

6. Special Equipment: Purchase of equipment, mostly automotive, required to efficiently carry out the work.
100% completed. \$ 12,220

7. Crownpoint Area (N.M.): Area-wide dial conversion.
100% completed. \$ 34,200

8. Cheechilgeetho Area (N.M.): Construction of an additional telephone line from Gallup to Cheechilgeetho.
100% completed. \$ 6,500

9. Hunters Point Area (Ariz.): Construction of an additional telephone line from Window Rock to Hunters Point.
100% completed. \$ 1,750

10. Fort Wingate Area (N.M.): Area-wide dial conversion.
100% completed. \$ 19,550

11. Tuba City Area (Ariz.): Area-wide dial conversion.
50% completed. \$ 29,150

12. Chinle Area (Ariz.): Area-wide dial conversion.
10% completed. \$ 34,400

13. Nazlini Area (Ariz.): Construction of an additional circuit from Nazlini to Kinlichee. Material on hand.
0% complete \$ 11,000

14. Pine Springs Area (Ariz.): Conversion of a "grounded" circuit to a metallic circuit from Window Rock to Pine Springs.

75% completed.

\$ 7,000

Projects:

15. Pole Replacement (Area-wide): Replacement of broken poles on an area-wide basis. 90% completed.

\$ 6,450

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12. REVOLVING LOAN FUND

NOTE: The purpose of this program is to build up a revolving fund of \$5,000,000 to provide an adequate credit fund for Navajo and Hopi Indians to assist them in a great variety of economic efforts in self-support, individually and tribally.

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Authorization, Long-Range Act	\$5,000,000
Appropriated, 1952 and 1953	1,800,000
Appropriated 1954	<u>None</u>
Total Appropriated	\$1,800,000
Percent of Authorization Appropriated	36%

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Prior to the establishment of this fund, there was no general source of credit for the great majority of Navajo Indians. Without a continued source of credit, as an integral part of the Long-Range Program, it would be impossible to make any material headway in agricultural, livestock and small business enterprises for individuals, or in the development of tribal industrial and agricultural enterprises. It is estimated that the credit needs will approximate \$15,000,000 over a ten-year period; however, since repayments on loans made by the Tribe are credited to the fund and used over and over again for loans to other borrowers, it is anticipated that the amount of \$5,000,000 over a ten-year period will meet the credit needs. The Tribe's repayments to the United States are scheduled over a long term of years. The Navajo Tribe is also using \$172,700.98 of its own money in the revolving loan fund. Members of the Hopi Tribe are also in need of a source of credit.

A credit association has been formed to take care of the essential credit needs of the Hopi Indians.

The Navajo Tribe's loans to individuals and associations of individuals are summarized as follows:

<u>PURPOSE</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
Seed	134	\$14,304.43
Feed	208	38,553.40
Education	114	48,093.55
Subsistence	2	650.00
Other Non-Recoverable	32	10,175.92
*Machinery	146	1126,140.03
Livestock	43	28,490.00
Improvements	25	31,201.23
**Other Non-Recoverable	44	93,719.03
Refinancing	32	31,695.29
Land	<u>3</u>	<u>19,100.00</u>
TOTAL	783	\$442,122.88

*Includes trucks and tractors.

**Includes loans for establishment of business.

The individual loans have assisted a large number of families in establishing themselves in income producing enterprises. These consist of new and enlarged agricultural and livestock enterprises, trading post and coal mining operations; trucking, restaurants, service stations and garages. For example, six relatively small loans for coal mining operations have made a source of livelihood available to not only the borrowers, but these borrowers employ an average of five families, each

of whom earn a substantial part of their livelihood from mining employment. These operations also afford hauling for truckers. Thus, more than 35 families are benefitted through the six loans.

Tribal Enterprises

The Tribe's investments in the establishment of industrial and agricultural enterprises are referred to as loans to the respective enterprises. Revolving funds advanced to enterprises must be paid to the Tribe's revolving credit fund in accordance with a definite repayment schedule plus interest over and above the rate paid by the Tribe to the United States. Thus, all of the credit funds in use draw interest, a part of which is used for administration of the program. As in the case of individual loans, repayments are used again in other enterprises. The Navajo Tribe's loans, grants, and loans from other sources to industrial and agricultural enterprises are summarized as follows:

<u>Name of Enterprise</u>	<u>Loans From Other Sources Prior to 1948</u>	<u>Grants</u>	<u>Loans From Revolving Credit Fund, N-471</u>
Arts and Crafts	\$ 15,000.00*	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 10,000.00
Cement Products Industry		4,000.00	96,000.00
Church Rock Enterprise			17,000.00
Clay Products Industry		9,000.00	10,000.00
Emergency Feed Enterprise			53,476.01
Flour Mill	12,000.00*		
Leather Products Industry		9,000.00	10,000.00
Livestock Disposition	125,000.00*		
Native Materials Industry		2,000.00	3,000.00
Pine Springs Mercantile		2,000.00	25,000.00
Pinon Mercantile		10,000.00	65,000.00
Ram Herd Enterprise	36,205.16*		
Rodent Control	1,000.00*		
Sawmill Enterprise	241,131.62*		
Sawmill Mercantile			48,410.00
Sheep Dip (Amount not Available)			
Shiprock Motel Center		10,000.00	90,000.00
Tribal Wagon Enterprise			20,000.00
Wide Ruins Mercantile		5,000.00	89,000.00
Window Rock Coal Mine			20,000.00
Window Rock Motel Center Housing		23,000.00	135,175.00
Wingate Village Enterprise		1,000.00	22,388.00
Wood Products Industry		14,000.00	35,000.00
Wool Textile Industry		20,000.00	25,000.00
Not Programmed		42,000.00	
*Contributed Capital	\$ 430,336.78	\$ 156,000.00	\$ 783,449.01

13. HOUSING AND NECESSARY FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT

NOTE: Adequate housing is not available for the present staff; the program requires an increase in personnel to carry out all phases of the work. To administer the program it is important that housing facilities be provided; otherwise it will be impossible to find personnel willing to accept employment in this remote area. Where possible, employees live in communities near the reservations, but permanent quarters are needed in the deep, isolated hinterland.

The Long-Range funds authorized for this activity total \$820,000. Funds appropriated to date total \$26,300, allocated to resettlement housing on the Colorado River project. This sum was used to remodel old barracks buildings as temporary quarters for Navajo and Hopi families who are farming land on the Colorado River project. From this makeshift housing, they move into their own homes on their allotments.

To date, no new quarters for personnel have been constructed in this category due to lack of funds; however, simple duplex houses have been constructed at critical points on the reservation from education and health funds as a partial emergency answer to the problem of housing personnel for expanded programs. Actually, some programs have to build themselves around available housing, rather than relative need in given areas of the reservation and competition for available housing is sharp between branches and activities. Quarters have been built at Window Rock, Shiprock, Chinle, Crownpoint, Toadlena and Keams Canyon from various funds.

14. COMMON SERVICE FACILITIES

NOTE: The purpose of this program is to implement operations under the Long-Range Act by improving necessary service facilities such as warehouses, garages, etc.

Authorization - Long-Range Act	\$500,000
Appropriated '51 and '53	495,100
Appropriated 1954	<u>None</u>
Total appropriated	\$495,100
Percent of authorization appropriated	99%

Status of work, 1951 and 1953 Appropriations:

1. Gallup, New Mexico Warehouse: Completed and in operation by General Services Administration under special agreement, \$345,100.

2. Keams Canyon, Arizona, Warehouse and Garage: \$150,000.

Status: 20% complete

PREFERENCE IN EMPLOYMENT AND ON-THE-JOB TRAINING

Section 3 of the Long-Range Act assures that Navajo and Hopi Indians will be given preference on all projects. Approximately 1,500 Navajo and Hopi workmen are employed on Long-Range and regular operations. Congressional restrictions on employment require that most construction be accomplished by contract. The above figure does not include Indians employed by contractors.

The Act also provides that to the fullest possible extent, Indian workers shall receive training in order to enable them to become qualified for more skilled employment.

The Window Rock Area Joint Apprenticeship Committee was formally recognized February 14, 1952, and the first apprentices were indentured at that time. Before this date, however, much preliminary work had to be performed in the development of a workable plan of operation. The wide acceptance of the plan, with its 26 separate trade standards, demonstrated a new approach to the training of Navajo and Hopi Indians for the trades encompassed by the building trades, operating engineers and related maintenance occupations.

In the implementing declaration, the Window Rock Area Joint Apprenticeship Committee voiced strong approval of the plan and expressed enthusiastic support. This same confidence continues to be the basic operating thesis of the committee.

It was contemplated that force account work would make it possible to enroll into the Apprenticeship Program and On-the-Job Training Program in the neighborhood of 500 apprentices and trainees. Due to the fact that building construction is now largely done under

contract, this goal has not been achieved.

Related Technical Instruction

The provision of related technical instruction necessitated the development of materials suitable for use on the Area. This function fell to the job training section. Course outlines adapted to the trade and reservation demands have been provided for instructional coverage. The Eight Hour Law (40 U.S.C. 321) for construction workers made it impossible to compensate construction foremen for classroom training work after their regular duty tour and the job training section has had to conduct most of this phase. Much volunteer time has been given by employees of the several branches in this instruction program. Recently the Bureau has had an opinion from the Comptroller General that construction foremen may be paid on a fee basis under contract for classroom instruction work outside their regular tour of duty and steps to provide more adequate instruction are being processed.

Selections, Enrollments and Completions

During the period of operation, 70 apprentices have been indentured to the committee and there are presently 35 potential trainees to transfer from trainee status to formally indentured apprentice status. The job training section has been able to get 15 Indian apprentices accepted by Industry Committees in five separate crafts of the Building Trades Industry. The job training section has evaluated, and in many cases tested 247 individuals who have come to the Section seeking training opportunities. As of June 30, 1953, four apprentices have completed their apprenticeships and have been awarded Certificates of completion from the Bureau of Apprenticeship, the Registration Agency in the Department of Labor.

On-the-Job Training

The On-the-Job Training plan adopted by the Area has 35 separate training situations provided in it, as well as the provisions of related instruction necessary for the equipment of completed trainees to have adequate competency in his job. Under this plan, there have been to date 125 enrollments in this program. Five have completed programs under the job training plan, representing two crafts or trades. Area certificates will be presented to these five in the near future.

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SOCIAL SECURITY

Section 9 of the Long-Range Act authorized New Mexico, Arizona and Utah to pay social security benefits to Navajos and Hopis with the federal government paying an amount equal to 80 per cent of the total amount of contributions by the states. Needy blind, dependent children, and aged are cared for under this provision of the Act. 1953 figures from the states involved (Arizona, New Mexico and Utah) were not available for this report. During 1952, federal long-range and state grants in this category totaled \$566,626.00 for New Mexico; \$1,100,699.00 for Arizona and \$69,912.00 for Utah.

NAVAJO TRIBAL CONSTITUTION

Section 6 of the Long-Range Act authorizes the Navajo Tribe to adopt a Constitution and By-Laws by referendum vote. At present it is an "unorganized tribe", governed by orders promulgated by the Secretary of the Interior who, however, has been ready and willing to amend the orders on the request of the Tribal Council.

The Tribe during the past four years has been active in modifying its basic organizational structure - stepping stones to the adoption of a constitution which is now under consideration. Some of the more important developments have been:

1. A new election procedure was adopted in September, 1950, on the basis of which the new Tribal Council of 74 members and the tribal officers were elected in March, 1951.
2. Election of tribal judges was instituted in 1951 in lieu of appointment by the Indian Bureau.

3. Provision was made for four regular council meetings annually instead of the one regular meeting provided in the old by-laws, thus putting the council on a regular basis.

4. An Advisory Committee of the Tribal Council, consisting of the Tribal Chairman, and nine council members, originally established temporarily to deal with the proposed Long-Range rehabilitation program, was given many executive duties and responsibilities by the Council, and in 1951 was created a permanent standing body. It has been delegated so much responsibility that it is now almost continuously in session at Window Rock.

5. Departing from its previous disinclination to delegate authority to committees, the council has established permanent groups on Resources, Committees dealing with Community Services, (Health, Schools, Law and Order, etc.,) Engineering, and Administration, paralleling the organizational structure of the Window Rock Agency, as well as groups to deal with Reservation Trading and administration of the Tribal Loan Fund. The Tribe has developed a Budget Committee to prepare an annual Tribal Budget.

6. Under authority of the Rehabilitation Act, the Tribe is empowered to draw on Tribal funds in the U. S. Treasury, subject only to Secretarial approval. Since the passage of the Act, the Tribe has built up its staff of accountants, auditors, and clerks to handle this responsibility. In May 1953, the Tribal Council approved a budget of \$1,022,617 for the fiscal year 1954, wholly the work of its own staff and a newly created Budget Committee.

7. A movement is fast gaining impetus to reinstate the old Chapter Organization as an integral part of Navajo Tribal government. The Tribe is deeply interested in using Tribal funds to repair or build a system of Chapter or Community meeting houses over the Navajo country. It will be discussed at the Tribal Council meeting in October, 1953.

8. A definition of "Navajo" for legal membership in the Tribe was adopted by the Council in July, 1953.

9. The Tribe moved its official headquarters from Shiprock to Window Rock in 1950, and expanded its employed staff from 4 to 27, creating a Tribal organization for handling certain affairs and for taking over some responsibilities formerly administered by the Indian Bureau.

10. By-Laws regulations were adopted, providing for filling vacancies in the office of Tribal Judge by appointment by the Chairman of the Council, and for pro-tempore Chairman of the Council and advisory Committee.

11. The problem of management, as related to Tribal business enterprises, emerged, and the Council through the Advisory Committee adopted a working agreement. A Business Management Committee of three Navajos and two non-government business executives was appointed and this Committee is now functioning.

12. The Council adopted a resolution providing for establishment of local grazing committees, thus assuming a share of responsibility for solution of this knotty problem.

13. The Tribe is accumulating the experience with the institutions and procedures of self-government which will enable it with intelligence and knowledge to adopt a Constitution. First draft of the Constitution was considered by the Council in January, 1953 and will be one of the main points of discussion in future months. Revised By-Laws have also been prepared. A year or two may be required to adopt these measures.

TRIBAL CONSULTATION

Section 8 of the Long-Range Act provides that the Navajo and Hopi Tribal Councils and the people of the Tribes shall be kept informed as to the development of this program and they shall be given the opportunity to discuss all phases of the program.

With passage of the Act and appropriation of the first funds in October, 1950 steps were taken to plan an intensive program of conferences with the Tribes, members of the Tribal Councils and other Tribal leaders. Approval and priorities are first procured from the Tribal governing bodies, thus no funds are expended on any project until it has had full Indian understanding and approval.

The Hopi Tribe has established a recognized Tribal organization and is now able to participate on a full Tribal basis in a similar program of consultation and joint planning on their reservation.