

Wednesday morning, December 11th, 1957:

The Chairman:

Will you please call the roll?

Carl Beyai:

Called the roll. 68 Council members present.

The Chairman:

We have a quorum of the Council members present so we will proceed with the Council work.

At this time we will ask Roger Davis to give the invocation please.

Roger Davis:

Delivered the invocation in the Navajo tongue.

The Chairman:

We have been told this morning that Mr. Littell was not feeling well. We know that he had been sick in Washington but he felt well enough to leave and probably overdid again yesterday and this morning he is on his way to see a Doctor to determine whether he should be here or not, but we have a Resolution discussed by the Council last night for some action the first thing this morning, but we will have to by-pass that and take up the proposed Resolution urging the authorization by Congress on the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project, so that will be taken up and the proposed Resolution at this time will be read by Mr. Davis.

Laurence Davis:

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Navajo Tribal Council: We have here a proposed resolution of the Navajo Tribal Council urging authorization by Congress of the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project and the San Juan-Chama Project in New Mexico and approving in principle legislation proposed for this purpose. So that you can follow this long Resolution, it might be well for me to read a paragraph at a time and have it interpreted a paragraph at a time. I believe Mr. Begay should pass out copies of this Resolution to the latecomers.

Laurence Davis: (reading)

Urging authorization by Congress of the Navajo Tribe Irrigation Project and the San Juan-Chama Project in New Mexico and approving in principle legislation proposed for this purpose.

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WHEREAS:

1. The Congress of the United States by Public Law 485, 84th Congress, 2d Session, 43 U.S.C. #620, has authorized the Upper Colorado River Storage Project, which includes the Navajo Dam in New Mexico, and has appropriated funds for the actual construction of this dam; but has not yet authorized the proposed Navajo Indian Irrigation Project, which, however, is listed in Public Law 485 for priority of study by the Secretary of the Interior in order to determine its feasibility for later authorization as a participating project of the Upper Colorado River Storage Project.

Laurence Davis (speaking)

I want to call to your attention that where it says that Congress has appropriated funds for the Navajo Dam, that does not mean there have been funds appropriated enough to finish the dam but just enough to start it.

The Chairman:

I would like to refer back to the proposed Resolution on McCracken Mesa in exchange for the Glen Canyon Dam. The proposed Resolution that was read last night will be taken up next since the irrigation matter we are on now would take a good portion of the day and Mr. Littell would like to get this out of the way.

Paul Begay:

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Council: Ladies and Gentlemen: We have the proposed Resolution that has been read to us. We all realize it has been read to us but there is another Resolution here before us that should be adopted. In other words, it is only in District 1 there will be exchange for McCracken Mesa, but it has never been mentioned in District 2 which is Navajo Canyon and Piute Canyon. All these canyons have been used by the Navajo Tribe's livestock operators. It is good grazing land in there in Winter time, and good farming land and orchards and houses, and, therefore they said if they put the dam in that the water would back up 120 miles close to Mexican Hat. There is no doubt the water will back up in Navajo Canyon way over one-half way. There is no doubt but that Piute Canyon will be full of water so, therefore, my friends and delegates, that is all I am worrying about, that Mr. Van Valkenburgh promised me to go out there and survey this land out and see how many acres should be covered with water. That has never been done and therefore it should be mentioned in this Resolution. That is all I am worried about, delegates. I want you guys to think this over for me and help me out to have it mentioned in this Resolution somehow.

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Howard Gorman:

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Council: Yesterday we exhausted much time and expense on this Bill. It is a six page document and was read to the Tribal Council and I think we got a pretty clear picture of the meaning of this Bill and what it is.

Now, we have also a three page Resolution supporting this Bill. That is the Resolution that will be acted upon by the Tribal Council and it has not been read to the Council as yet. After it has been read, then you will notice that in the "Now Therefore Be It Resolved" clauses, in Paragraph No. 2, that the Chairman and General Council of the Tribe be and they hereby are authorized to negotiate, agree upon, accept and approve any amendments in the language of this proposed Act deemed necessary or advisable to accomplish the purpose of this and the above mentioned Resolutions of this Council and to give full support to the passage of this Act when the provisions have been agreed upon in final form before the appropriate committees of Congress pursuant to the authority heretofore given in the above-mentioned resolutions as amended herein. I believe in this paragraph everything is spelled out. I do not believe that Mr. Begay has anything to worry about. We were told yesterday by a very reliable source that the construction of the dam will take seven years and then it will take 15 years more to fill the reservoir so, therefore, I do not think we have anything to worry about. I believe that this Bill is pretty well understood by the Councilmen and, after the Resolution has been read, I think we will understand it more and better. Furthermore, I think it is spelled out without having too many incidentals. If we have this Resolution read, I think the whole thing will come out a little clearer. Thank you very much.

The Chairman:

I think when Mr. Van Valkenburgh was alive, Ed Plummer did some work in there and tried to find out the number of our people who would be affected, as far as the land being inundated by this water, and some understanding can be gotten from that and it is suggested by Mr. Little to insert a paragraph in the Resolution, to have a Committee investigate and determine the amount of damage that might be done in the grazing area, cultivated area and to the homes and report that to the next Council meeting and I think that will help to a great extent the question raised by Mr. Paul Begay.

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Pipeline Begishe:

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Tribal Council: In discussing the proposed land exchange and the building of the Glen Canyon Dam, I would like to state this much: Last year I stated in here that not all of us representing that area had expressed our views about these proposed projects and plans. I felt not all of us had spoken on it and again I feel we must bring up points that were never brought out at that time. It is true that Mr. Gorman has just read us a portion of this Resolution which covers perhaps some of the little problems that are confronting us. Still we do not feel it is quite enough. Mr. Edward Manson did explain his people are now blaming him for the entire project; that he was instrumental in initiating that project in that area. I am pretty sure this would apply to other Council delegates representing that area. Very few of the people seem to be aware of the fact that the building of the dam would create such a large reservoir. They do not seem to comprehend the fact that such a huge dam would be built and such a huge reservoir would be realized. Only when they see it would they realize that these were the very things the delegates had been talking about in the past so I would like to state here that since many of these plans and proposals have been discussed and we have gone perhaps half way through the matter, that it is rather too late to go back. Instead I would go along with Mr. Paul Begay's remarks saying that the naming of those canyons should be written in these documents thereby showing the people in there were not left out. That is, the people of District 2 along with District 1.

Also, yesterday we were shown a map which showed an area which was suggested by Mr. Van Valkenburgh, but then, we were also shown a red outlined area that was suggested by the Secretary of the Interior. I just wonder why that had happened without bringing that matter back to the General Council. Why were we left adrift while this additional portion of land was inserted? Mr. Krause had also stated there would be very minor adjustments in the way of livestock in that area when the building of the dam is completed. I do not think that is quite correct because once they have built that area up and made all the necessary improvements, they will eventually fence it up. Once they do that, there would be no way for our people to make use of some of those range area. I know this because whenever the white people make improvements, they fence it up to safeguard them, whereas if the Navajo people make improvements, they do not fence them in. There will not be minor adjustments but there will be a great adjustment that may be necessary. Then, recently, at one of the gatherings over in the Glen Canyon vicinity, people have expressed their feelings

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by saying that Mr. Manson's son was the person responsible for the planning of the project in that area. Some of those people who have said those things were very clearheaded and I do not blame them very much. Of course, our legal attorney has advised us that this building of the project would happen eventually no matter what we may say. That perhaps is true but still, I would like to have shown in these written documents that District 2 area is pretty much affected and I request that our Chairman and you Council members to consider that and see if we cannot have it inserted before we make our approval on this.

The Chairman:

The resolution should be read by Mr. McCabe and there will be an additional portion dealing with that suggestion of Mr. Begay's regarding the damage sustained by the people by the water backing up in the two canyons mentioned and I think the new paragraph should definitely take care of the request of Mr. Begay.

J. Maurice McCabe: (reading)

PROPOSED RESOLUTION
OF THE NAVAJO TRIBAL COUNCIL

Approving Bill for Exchange of Lands Between the Tribe and the United States Government of the Glen Canyon Dam Site and the McCracken Mesa area, San Juan County, Utah.

WHEREAS:

1. The Council has heretofore approved the exchange of the Glen Canyon Dam Site area for equal acreage in McCracken Mesa area, with mineral rights excluded from the exchange in both areas, all pursuant to resolutions of January 29, 1957 (CJ-1-57) and March 20, 1957 (CM-38-57), and
2. An appropriate act of Congress has been drafted by the Solicitor of the Department of the Interior and the General Counsel of the Tribe and members of their respective staffs for submission to the Secretary of the Interior and to this Council, respectively, as heretofore read to the Council, and
3. It is in the best interests of the Tribe and in aid of the policy of the Tribe to make available to Navajos who have lived in San Juan County, Utah outside of the Navajo Reservation subject to harassing conflicts with ranchers in that area and the Bureau of Land Management, an opportunity to settle within the area to be added to the Reservation by this land exchange, under rules and regulations to be adopted by this Council with the approval of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, all as contemplated by the proposed act, and

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4. Further changes in the language of this proposed act may have to be agreed upon by and between the Tribe's officers, the Tribe's attorneys, and the officers and attorneys of the Department of the Interior, and it is in the best interests of the Tribe to authorize such negotiations and changes.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

1. The proposed act authorizing the exchange of the Glen Canyon Dam site area for the McCracken Mesa area to be ceded to the Tribe and added to the Navajo Reservation by the United States be and the same hereby is ratified and approved in principle, and

2. The Chairman be and he hereby is authorized and requested to have the Bureau of Reclamation by and with the aid of the Land Use and Survey Section of the Tribe, to report to the Council at the next meeting and advise the Council as to what areas of Navajo lands may be flooded by the reservoir and what effect said flooding may have upon Navajo grazing areas.

3. The Chairman and the General Counsel of the Tribe be and they hereby are authorized to negotiate, agree upon, accept and approve any amendments in the language of this proposed act deemed incidental, necessary or advisable to accomplish the purposes of this and the above-mentioned resolutions of this Council, and to give full support to the passage of this act when the provisions have been agreed upon in final form before the appropriate committees of Congress pursuant to the authority heretofore given in the above-mentioned resolutions as amended herein.

Paul Begay:

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Council: I see now that we have inserted the portion that I have been after in this proposed Resolution that has just been read. However, I am not satisfied due to the fact that it has not been inserted in the proposed Bill that is before us. That is, it is not written in this six page document that was read to us yesterday. I feel that some wording should be inserted just like it has been done in this Resolution. Otherwise, I am pretty sure there will be conflicting wording if this is not done.

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The Chairman:

We will ask Mr. Littlell to comment on that.

Norman Littlell:

Paul, you never in the world could get that in the Bill. The Bill is not something that we draft. That is something stipulated to by many different parties and it has no proper place in this Bill for the reason I will explain to you: It has a very proper place in the resolution and I drafted it pursuant to your request because this resolution expresses the will and wish of the Navajo people. Nothing was done without your authority. Somebody asked a question here a few minutes ago as to how this came up with the Secretary. It was all done pursuant to the resolution and the stipulation as to the lands carefully worked out by Van, again was accomplished between powerful conflicting forces that do not want you to get anything!

The Chairman:

We will have a recess for ten minutes.

(Whereupon, at 10:20 a.m., a ten minute recess was taken.)

The Chairman:

We will continue with our meeting now.

Norman Littlell:

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Tribal Council: The thing you will have to get clearly in mind, Paul, is that under the laws of the United States and under the Constitution of the United States people, whose property is taken for a public purpose, get compensated. We have always conducted the negotiations with the Reclamation Service, as Larry Davis again reminds me, on the basis that the land belongs to the Tribe but every hogan and improvements of that character are taken from individual Navajos and the Government will compensate them the same as they would compensate me if they took my home in Virginia. Only 15,000 acres apparently is really to be held close and it seems the Navajos will go on using their improvements and using their grazing over there as far as the grazing area is concerned so they have not been hurt yet.

Now, as to the flooded area, the new paragraph of this resolution requires that this be reported to you. That is like the flooded areas in hundreds of other similar projects all over the country in which people are compensated if their homes are destroyed or flooded or removed. They are compensated under the Constitution and as a matter of basic law and

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Reclamation law, not in this Land Exchange Act, but in the Upper Colorado River Act, which is the next item on the Agenda and these men are waiting here to tell you about this, so let us get these axes sorted out and get the right ones before us. We are now talking about the Land Exchange Act and it is perfectly proper that you have a report brought to you by the Reclamation Service with the aid of the Land Use and Survey Section to see what the damages may be, but nobody can tell you what the damages will be ten or fifteen years from now - ten years to construct and fifteen years to flood - and that is too much for any of us.

Howard McKinley:

Mr. Chairman and Fellow Councilmen: I have a question in reference to the mineral rights. As stated here in this resolution and also stated in the Bill, that mineral rights will be excluded and that mineral rights will be retained by both parties but it seems to me, if I remember correctly, the original exchange agreement stated definitely the Tribe would not have any mineral rights whatsoever in the submerged lands and when you consider the acreage in the submerged land, 38,000 plus, the buildings and land sites and all, it seems to me your mineral rights are restricted to a very few acres so, if that is true, it is not fair to say that both parties are retaining their mineral rights, whereas the land in the McCracken Mesa area the Government reserves all that. We do not have any mineral rights there whatever. It seems to me we have a conflicting statement here.

Norman Little:

There is no difference between the language of the Act in Section 1, whereby the Secretary agrees to transfer the McCracken Mesa area to the Tribe exclusive of the minerals therein and Section 2, on page 4, where the Tribe's interest in Glen Canyon Dam is transferred to the Government exclusive of minerals therein. Just underline those words on Page 1 of the Act, eight lines down - the concluding words "exclusive of minerals therein." Just underline that. Then, turn to page 4, Section 2, which begins in the middle of the page and, in the third line underline "exclusive of minerals therein."

Now you will remember we had a pass at this, trying to get the minerals because the minerals in the McCracken Mesa are worth a few million dollars and there are no known minerals in the Glen Canyon dam site. It would have been a nice deal if we could have made it. This was explained to the Council and you approved the exclusion of minerals on March 20th, 1957, recited in the first paragraph of this resolution. We cannot have everything but we did get this treatment of minerals in McCracken Mesa area in which the Government in this draft has agreed to close the area from all mineral entries, except the

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oil leases and mines, if any, that are perfected there. You cannot put them out but they will close it to new entries for ten years, giving the Navajos a chance to settle and adjust there.

Now, on the Glen Canyon Dam area, you reserved the minerals and in the last proviso, on page 4, it says in practical effect that you cannot make a mineral lease or exploration arrangement except under reasonable regulations of the Secretary of the Interior. That is because there is going to be a townsite there. That townsite, however, will occupy a very limited area of 53,000 acres and if any minerals are discovered over there and if anybody wants to go and look for some, you cannot be deprived of the right to have those minerals developed, not ten years later, but any time and under such conditions and with such reasonable restrictions - I got the word "reasonable" in there - as the Secretary may prescribe. It is about as good a deal as you could get. At least, it is the best we could get for you so, aside from that townsite, Howard, I think mineral development if and when any mineral or oil company would want to take a look at that area, you could go forward at any time.

The Chairman:

Are there any other questions on this?

Ned Plummer:

Mr. Chairman, Fellow Council Members and all those present: I have a brief question I would like to ask here about this Resolution which is before us. This is especially about the new paragraph that has been inserted. While we were discussing the river rights, etc., we have been told and have assumed that one-half of the water is ours; that we have the rights on it. After this dam is constructed and the reservoir filled, certainly there would be places established for recreational purposes. Those recreational sites would perhaps be on the side we claim will be ours. Now, would we be realizing some return from some of those recreational facilities?

The Chairman:

I believe the question has arisen already to the point where the State of Utah is not in accord that we have one-half the rights to the river as it is at the present time. It goes to the boundary where the river starts and they claim that part of it but it is under negotiation now, but what happens when the reservoir backs up and we lose our rights, I believe that can be explained by our attorney here.

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Norman Littell:

In Section 2, at the bottom of page 4 of the Act, it describes the transfer of the Glen Canyon Dam property to the Government. The first proviso says: "That the rights herein transferred shall not extend to the utilization of the lands hereinafter described under the heading "Parcel B" for public recreational facilities without the approval of the Navajo Tribal Council." So, nothing can be done without your approval.

The Chairman:

One other point the Council should be conscious of is that this proposed Bill presents the Tribe's side, as we see it. When the Congress discussed and deliberates on it, undoubtedly there will be some changes in the Bill. They have the privilege to amend that in the way they think would be best so let us not decide that this is going to be just the way it will be when Congress gets through with it. There is no question but that there will be some amendments and there are parts they will tear apart and, for various reasons, they will substitute other language for it. I hope the Congress or Committee when they report to discuss this that they will invite members of our Committee to discuss if any changes are recommended by the Committee, that a representative from the Council might be present and invited to explain the reason why we took this stand on the Bill.

Norman Littell:

There is no doubt about that, Mr. Chairman. Either you or anybody who wishes to be there, will be heard. We will arrange that in Washington.

The Chairman:

I would like to remind the Council about this proposed resolution - that what has been read to us on the proposed resolution is something that is our hope will be to the best interest of the Tribe, always thinking that the thing that affects is something that will happen probably after some of us are gone. It is happening in the future. Nobody knows exactly what the conditions will be 22 years from now when the water will have backed up to its full capacity in the reservoir and, at that time, any changes that could be foreseen could be discussed by the Council and leaders of the Tribe will take it in hand but we cannot see in the distant future, but this is our thinking and our hope that this will serve the best interest of the Tribe in the future and let us not be afraid that this matter is going to happen next month or year or a short period. This is too far in advance but, to the best of our knowledge, this

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resolution is the best to fit the case as of now, of course, especially looking to something that might happen in the next twenty years which will have to be discussed so do not believe that everything is taken care of. There will probably be something happening which we cannot see which will come up a few years hence.

Norman Littell:

I think it ought to be said that one of the greatest events in the whole South was the building of the Tennessee River Dams, irrigation projects and flooded areas. There was the same kind of fight all over the South. Who is going to be hurt and flooded? There never has been such a boom in the South since the Civil War that took place after construction of those dams and people have recreational facilities and lakes as they have never had them, and power, and you will get that sooner or later too and you cannot find a dissenting voice, in my experience in the South where these things took place, vastly greater than is happening to you, but it was, but it was a blessing of the greatest important to the southern states where these great dams and projects were built.

The men who are here can tell you more about the future of this area when you get the Navajo Dam and Glen Canyon Dam. You fought for them both for years. You fought for the Navajo Dam and it is a part of that Glen Canyon Project. I can say in conclusion that you approved what this Bill says in two resolutions. This Bill is simply carrying out your past instructions in resolutions of January 29th, 1957 and March 20th, 1957.

Henry Taliman:

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Council: I believe this question has come up before the Council previously with various explanations and therefore, the first agreement made by the Council apparently was not very well thought of, after a looking over by the Congress in Washington, although, to begin with, as to my understanding, several suggestions have been made by the Reclamation portion of the Government; that we are as far as to exchange that land. This land is the one that we have had under this Glen Canyon Project. It came up to the point that the land was to be exchanged for McCracken Mesa with no explanation as to what the Government could do as far as improvements or what part the Government will play so, looking over this Bill the last couple of days, to begin with, it seems all of us did not have any idea as to the meaning of this Bill. Now, after yesterday, going over it item by item, perhaps the majority of the Council will now realize the benefits for the Tribe. It has been brought out what the Government is going to

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do with authorization from the Secretary. Now, I am not going to say too much. Although I do not live there, I made several trips in that area and I do not believe we should take an attitude that a lot of Navajo people are going to suffer under certain circumstances as to their range and to their farming. The majority of Navajo people are living this side of the canyon so I would like to say that we have to take chances no matter what we think or what hardship we may have to undertake in the future but, nevertheless, the member of the Council from that area, we will suffer in years to come, which is to say a lot of the people have suffered under the reduction program, things like that. The Secretary of the Interior and Congress have the authority to reduce our livestock and we have no choice as to the Reservation, the range in the area in which we live on the Reservation. We have to realize on both sides we have to take as a matter of fact, it is always for the best interest of the majority of people so I would like to say I am going to make a Motion that we pass this Resolution with the amendment, with the other words that have been inserted and I believe there is one word scratched out by Mr. Davis. I believe we should approve this Resolution with the amendment by Mr. Begay and other members of the Council and also I would say with the full understanding of the Councilmen who live in that area, they will know again what has to be done in the next General Council.

Pipeline Begishe:

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Council: I just have about three brief questions I would like to ask. We have just been informed that if this project is undertaken, that the completion of it would take more than ten years. That being so, still it is a short time hence. We Council members have been elected for a period of four years and before we have ever settled down, our term is nearly over and I say most of this program is hurriedly done so I would like to ask questions with respect to these projects when completed. We will eventually have a shore line on the Reservation. Would we have a Superintendent or other official who would look and care for that shore line, etc.? Also, we have medicine men who are engaged in ceremonial activities and they usually acquire certain species from water and, should that ever take place, what would happen? Would these things be available to them? Also, when the water does come up, would it be possible for people to obtain pumps so that they may pump water out and use it for irrigation and other purposes? Then too, we have been informed that people who would be hurt by the backing up of this water would be compensated. We only hear it and we want to know whether that will be paid once or continue to receive payments for over a period of time. In getting pumps, who would pay for them? Would the Tribe or the Bureau?

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The Chairman:

I am sure there is no objection to our Navajo medicine men to get materials close to the water or in the water for medicinal purposes. But, referring back to Page 4 of the Bill - "That the rights herein transferred shall not extend to the utilization of the lands hereinafter described under the heading "Parcel B" for public recreational facilities without the approval of the Navajo Tribal Council". This means that you, as Councilmen, will still have to approve if any other project is started by anyone. It cannot be started without your approval. We still have the last say in it, but as far as pumping from the Reservoir is a question that has been objected to by the Reclamation people, but I would like to have Mr. Littell answer that and, if it was permissible either for the Government or the Tribe, money might be appropriated to purchase pumps if that was permissible.

Norman Littell:

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Council: I doubt if everyone could help themselves to water. Water is put out under regulations for distribution. Men are waiting over here to tell us more about that. On the other hand, I have no doubt that apart from authorized distribution of water, it will be for the relief of the people who live near and who need it. It makes sense and it is almost inevitable.

As to how people would be paid, the law is that they would be paid just compensation for what they lost. I do not know, but that usually is a lump sum. When I was Assistant Attorney General, we took several hundreds of thousands of acres and paid several hundred of thousands of people over six hundred million dollars and that was usually done by the determination of what the damage is. That is the rule and that is the law in every country, substantially the same law. Furthermore, let us not forget the lives of many, many of these Navajos will be enormously improved by having a lake in their front yard. How much would you give to have a lake in your front yard now?

I want to compliment Pipeline Begishe for his extremely able questions and I also want to say the position of our Congressmen of the United States is far more difficult than yours, because a Congressman's term is two years and he passes on the laws for the people of the United States and affects the lives of millions of people in foreign countries as well and he has only two years to go and you have four years, which is not quite so bad.

Edward Hanson:

Mr. Chairman and Fellow Council Members: I have one

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question here about this land exchange. We have been told we have obtained the area in the McCracken Mesa vicinity. Has that land actually been given to the Navajo Tribe as yet? We hear the Mormon ranchers in that vicinity are still bothering people and, for that reason, I want to know if that has been approved as yet.

Norman Littell:

No. That is part of this deal. You do not get the land until you give your land and until Congress passes the Act, those fellows will still be harassed and they will be harassed the rest of their lives until we get this thing done.

Edward Manson:

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Council: Also, I seem not to be able to get over the fact that the Navajo Tribe seems to be a very easy target and they can be easily handled by anyone. That is one fact that I cannot seem to understand. One factor that I know very much about is this map that was shown to us yesterday whereby that we have agreed to a certain portion of land that would be given up and yet, we were shown an extended line that was picked by the Secretary of the Interior. It seems to me they can easily do these things no matter what we do. That is the part that I am concerned about. Then, when we go back to our people to tell them about the things that our attorney is telling us, they do not seem to care to listen or do not believe them at all. Like, for instance, most of these proposed projects and programs, to be realized in fifteen or twenty-five years, they naturally would not be in a position to comprehend the importance of all those things. Right now we know perhaps of eight thousand white people who are now located in the Glen Canyon site who are engaged in activities there. We see them driving day and night in their cars. Also, from the beginning it is felt since these projects would take years and a lot of workers, it was felt the Navajo people would be hired on these projects. However, that has not been done yet. Instead only the contractors from the East have taken over the projects and are using their own people. Even the local white people have had great difficulty in finding employment at this construction.

Norman Littell:

I think a point which has not been made and ought to be made is that the Tribe does not own absolutely the portion of the Reservation where the townsite is. No point has been made of this except that the Solicitor pointed out to me what a good bargain you are getting because the dam sites were reserved and in the admission of Arizona there is a reservation for dam sites. He says: "We can take this out without paying

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any compensation." and all I can say is: "Don't raise that delicate subject." It will be brought up in Congress I am sure. I think, Ed, that the other Councilmen should carry things like that back to the people. It is not anything your officers or you do. This is basic law and you cannot get away from it. We are sorry about it but there it is. It is the law.

The Chairman:

We will recess until 1:30.

(Whereupon, at 12:00 noon, the Council recessed until 1:30 p.m. of the same day.)