

Tape # 380
NAVAJO
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Tom Ration
Side One

Speech delivered by
Paul Jones on the Sanders
Electric and Engineering
Company & discussion of
"Progress through Power"
vocational training.

This is a story that was told by one of the councilmen during Mr. Paul Jones chairman, Navajo Tribal Council. He told the story about Mr. Jones which was called, The Progress Through Power, Electric Training for the Navajo Tirbe. This was being told by one of the Navajo Tribal councilmen. The Navajo tribe is grateful to Randers Electric and Engineering Company act for their, the road to the Navajo people. The Randers organization in these works on the Navajo reservation has projects vocational training for Navajo employment. The forward looking progress for Randers has made an important, in fact in the progress of the Navajo people.

INTRODUCTION

In recent years, the Navajo tribe has made numerable strides towards weaving, its great culture into the increasing, excellent, industrial machinery was which saw the adjustment has been slowing up. How strange it is for the Navajo, it was not. American they settle, at times were progress and advised to make ways for modern and modern equipment to electrical spirituals and accomplished things were to be under and advised into the Navajo way of life as well. The Navajo culture is in its habit belief in the rights of serving by individuals, the clan and the tribe and surely and observe in studies in the primitive roles in the shapes, they disdain the people in the mountains and the canyon. The great painted the rocks and river and painted earth, the home land of the Navajo instructed in inviolate held up roof of their faith. The source of their strength that the Navajo tribe would survive such hardship as brought sickness during the winters and unlimit summers painted a generous measurements of economic as well In the it tooks to the time it is and in during delicate which mark its proud change. In

1868, less than 100 years ago the Navajo people, some 7,000 in numbers were returned to their sacred homeland from Bosque Redondo in massacre range, hungers, bewilders and improvement. Their number less by the sickness which arrains the tribe during captivity. The people were granted 5,500 square miles and was windswept desert paraded from the informants of _____ and with water holes 50 miles or more apart. A small portrait of the great and morbid land and trade held as it's own. The treaty almost grant the people a small number of sheeps and goats and some seeds to encourage agriculture with promise of more to come. Long a motivated people in grammar and culture. The tribe dispersed through secret places which laims the ordinance of the clan and they cursedlessly turned to the task of farming and land and tending the sheep which offered their only means of survivors and purposefully and slowly with the spiritual _____ which characterize the Navajo people they brought together these attains fo duties and natures which were to restore their homeland with the universe and enable them to press forwards on this new roads of life. Thus the Navajo move throught the season and the years and the stubborn land yeilded slowly to his needs as he turned the soils to corn, squash and beans he met with many fates: some success to pertaining to his flock. He didn't eat sheep until they grow in numbers. The sheep herders of the tribe were principally the women and they cared for the sheep as they did their young. During long hunger periods the people find success pertains in wild plants and berries, in doubtless through the land. The wool of the sheep and the sourcefullness of the loom provided blanket for warm and wool of reserved to survive the transportation w which had been imposed upon them, the Navajo people slightless accomplished the restricted of the reservation and adopted into their modern painted still and other ways of life. The sheep and the looms and the spiritual and _____ came back of the people, these were related of the security to the Navajo tribe in redeemed nations of the humblest relationship between the people and the universe and as it may seem in warm springs, Navajo industry. The sheep raising, regardless of the people, had been rewarded, sheep production had surpassed the needs of the tribe by the turn of the century, and wool production was as use-

ful means of obtaining through trading the tools, seeds, horses and other things and then so that these Navajo experience in which the passing of time, the sheep and the loom were to benefit the people considerably, the sheep raising industry indeed shows the worth of long.....the boundary of the Navajo reservation was extended again and again to allow for the population growth of the tribe and to provide the needed grazing land of the rapidly increasing flock. Some of this new land was years ago, some were blessed with tall timbers, but even as the boundary would bring it to extend the sheep, there is settleable property would redeem it burden the soil advise problem which result from the overgrazing of the land was soon to reach the stage and to serve the land and property introduces burdens of the Indian affairs, moved to reduce the numbers of the Navajo sheep to $\frac{1}{4}$ the size..... This reducing in the size of a flock, survived the fact that progress being made by the Navajo people for what had become their first money industry was once again to be a means of reaching survival. Still the sheep and the loom did not loose their usefulness in Navajo economic development for the value which comes clear. The production of sheep reached its limit in the valuable of the progress being made by the Navajo weavers, the fingers of the Navajo weaver women, moved skillfully and impressively at the loom turning the wool to blankets and rugs and types of things that were to recieve, we have been congratulated through out the country for their expert craftsmanship, their is Indian crafts and arts the men, the demand of the Navajo weaving production increased and the fine Navajo weaving groups become simply sunk in the economic of the people. Shortly after the return of the people from captured, an old Navajo iron worker, learning from the Mexicans a new craft, silverwork, without proper tools and the first Navajo silver smith shop was worked with primitive implements and by use of nature stone and ivory, the introduction of this craft to the Navajo people soon gained interesting and the number of silversmithing on the reservation slowly increased with the help of the proper tools which work produced by the Navajo silversmithing was developed to a high art and like the Navajos weaving receiving with approval for the con-

tours of a design of the quality of the work, the traders asked for more and the quality of Navajo silver increasing thus again, the economic of the new Navajo people served and a new art form became a part of the Navajo culture.

The world surrounding Navajo reservation was marked by continuing change and much of the change went to perfect the Navajo ways of life, the railroad and automobile highway cut in through the land these and other known conditions were to bring to the Navajo people the tourist industry from all over the country and conserving were to take many Navajo people from the reservation to school, to factory or to other observing away from their homeland, the entering change of the culture and experiment began by 1940, a slow but steady containing for events was transporting the old into the new, a large number of government workers had moved into the reservation to help industrial Navajo affairs. The saw mill had bring mill to cut new lumber timbers for construction formal office building and schools. Grated roads stretching across the reservation modern equipment appear on farms irrigation production were initiated programs were establishing to encourage persuit of arts and crafts, and the marks were crated for the sale of Navajo craft work. Minimal were single contracts were more a drilling rocks thousands of in search of deposits of oil and egas and other valuable minerals. The new transformation of the amount of industry were now a part of con- tort of the Navajo land and the beginning of a new era in the Navajo culture. The Navajo tribal council and its committee and with justment leadership and careful counseled training planning were grated in of programs and the developing of the Navajo resource strictly from gas, oil and other mineral resource had reached in Grants the tribal funds thereby enabled the people to remove towards thankable with aplans to the government programs. The progress made by the Navajo tribe is needed at to its huge plan and express with the Navajo ways of life, the wisdom of its great chief and the and encourage of its council has served in mothering its production as once the naked and the mean of all reality. Coped with the in- dustry actively underway and planning much subjects and vocational training, education,

recreation, health and safety, housing, road improvement, electric power, and water standing in productions but in a few of planning terms which and made it part of Navajo tribe, counsel active and receiving completes of through attention.

Electrician and engineering company has been provided to serve the Navajo tribe in view of its most promising business. The Navajo tribe sawmill, one of the largest in the country and one of the most modern in the world and the high voltage transmission lines and the low voltage description line which forms the beginning of the construction workers of electric power line, this is lines to finish electric to the most remote corner of the reservation.

These are some affections into the post of the tribe and worthy people, review of the complicated company of the road of life, a brief example of the developments and achievements which have . In memory of the reservation now in 15 million acres of Navajo land, the population has increased over 90,000 people. Time and of bring above into the relationship of Navajo and Navajo culture, through which move a certain benefit it is our wish that Navajo industrial and academic growth will be which and care and encourage interest for this of the Navajo people will not fail in the realization of new industrial gains. We are confident that the leadership of the tribal counsel will be as rewarding to the Navajo people in the future as it has been in the past and that these will the Navajo people enjoy and the decendents of the people which they soon richly deserve.

We are continued on Paul Jones.....training program is next education, is the leader. It seems worthy of mention that the allocation which Manuelitos hope for his people mainly Nilchee, and it is fast becoming a living reality of the Navajo people. The road to education for the Navajo was slowly as it was for many years occured for educated Navajo children in Boarding and Day schools, on the reservation. Away school off the reservation is a training way of life for the Navajo people, and according and a few government and mission schools combined with a small

percentage of school age children needing education, gaining of the Navajo way of life, was far different from the other culture, and the government program of education was totally looked into and it was not conforming to the Navajo.

Children in their education, the first school appeared on the reservation just four years after the people returned from Bosque Redondo already they were faced with serious economic problems in the staffing of the _____ and with the school, and the element force in hiring the educators, they were to know the difficulty of adjustment as well, it was not until 1922 with the population of the minimal survivors that the first description of condition extending in schools activity on the reservation was reviewed. School _____ was found to be teaching stuff were for the most part poorly equiped to understand, to deal in fact with the problem of the Navajo young people, and it was learned that Navajo school children were in parts spent for the day. The institutional labor to lower the per capita cost of school and that many of the children suffering from _____ as a result of poor diet. This was the introduction of the education of the Navajo people it was most, it was and it must been a dwelling and exlamating event for these children of different customs to _____ of education. During their early years, the secrecy of the hogan and feeling of movement which their life, the spiritual development so important to the Navajo ways of life, the Navajo child was in the world we know, from all the descent in view of the _____ of the boarding school, but all of this was to change while government officials studying the plighful training truth writing into the main report, the Navajo tribe was demanding important conditions on the reservation. And the major part of this demand concerning the _____ of extending the _____ education program to more of the people, in the midst of 1930, 30 to 43 new day schools were build on the reservation, to see the boarding school come back and bus service was apporved to transport school children to and from their homes. In increase following this imporvement, that buses would only travel where roads are available and only those assesment area detached from the new school on the reservation.....

In 1946 the Navajo tribal council formed a special delegation to carry its plight to Washington where the government officials heard the Navajo people, the problems confronting the tribe in the pursuit of universal education on the reservation. The listed as a delegation set forth the minimal needs to the aid of their cause. This action inspired still a study of the Navajo education program and clearly in the package of a long range act of 1950 enacted by the Congress to provide funds for school, action and programs of Navajo people. A 25 million dollar appropriation was set aside for this reforms a long range act and the emergency to built more schools at their own price and the request based in 1954. Much of the full scale drive by the Navajo Tribal Council to educate as many of its people of the economic and the progression elimination as the land would allow. We separate the children from the school was slowly closing by the building of roads and this is ever lessening and a number of traning schools are on their way to . The passing of economic and social program are deminishng the number of the educated of the people. progresses, The Navjao tribal council to develop more effect assist Navajo student, in making a transformation from the homes to the schools, the schools over to non-reservation social, especially to the impoverished student with the expect of the non-Navajo culture to be different from their own social and spiritual decents, as explained and they are a ornaments of good citizenship. And the personal responsibility as well as other localment manage initiated which will keep the adjustments of students to the world around them. In one Navajo school, the students had deserved their own banking skill, though they prevent the principal of banking and finance with their own funds. The post became head, produced stagnants of pure refraction the high regard for the Navajo people holds for a well organized education program. Navajo schools has helped me and their programs are active and promising the number of enrollment of the Navajo children in school, of all types who in the year 1960-61 reached the high 30,650, poass and the coming successfully larger and a high percentage of high school graduates, confining to higher education under the Navajo scholarship pro-

grams. A ten million dollar scholarship fund was being set aside by the tribal council in assistance Navajo graduation and requirements of higher learning with the 4% interesting increased and mentally desiring for college and vocational training grants the scholarship funds approximately 361 Navajo students in college and universities throughout the country in the year 1961 and '62. Many of these students will return to the reservation, to help the Navajo tribe in improving their economic and social conditions although this is not a requirement of the scholarship program. It is mainly concerned with enabling the student in receiving the scholarship grant. To complete the regular strains of American, and the important tools in the educational revolution of the Navajo people is the tribal newspaper. It informs the whites of the widely deprived people, the Navajo Times, not only the quietly covering events. It announces the activities of the tribe gives, it gives voice to the people and show the weekly of the persons of the Navajo community. Navajo youth confines are held with hundreds of students and counselor from schools throughout the reservations. And from other parts of the country, the success and revolve the programs of the youth and exchange the ideas,.....to further the terms of education for the Navajo vocational training. Many students show a strong aptitude in machinery skills and industry trade. And the Navajo vocational training programs has been of extreme value in improving, the counseling and introduction. Through classroom information and in a special training course to defend these students only in ot the persuit of thier vocation. school has been established for needy of the finance of all age groups. This schools is a special defense to aid who were demand formerly educated and their youth. For subjects for the use of movies and other visual aides. The Navajo vocational school program is broad in scope. It enables large numbers of aged and youth students to perform for this many and veterans active. The Navajo farm training program, for a distance extended training to farming and the teaching of the use and care of modern equipment and it is producing results on many Navajo farm, the higher development of Navajo arts and crafts long taught mainly

within the family or the clan has been extended to many more Navajo people, through vocational training and a fine Navajo weaving. And silver work is increasing in quantities to supply a heavy demand. Throughout the country some 1,300 Navajo workers have adapted well to training the construction and operation of railroad equipment infact from Santa fe, railroad staff in the oil field and in support in the mine, in the quality staff in the saw mill, in the fields and in the office wherever Navajo people are at work, training is the progress to show them the way. The Navajo tribal council and its committee contain to coordinate their facts with the Bureau of Indian Affairs with view towards extending training to still more of the people on the reservation special vocational schools in other parts of the country. Schools specializing in electronic skills, commotion and the number of useful vocations. Widely the Navajo tribe has extended training programs and have invluded applications in these the economic and industrial development projects. Contractors prospecting these electronic make use of Navajo labor on the job and incorporate training in their performing skills. Randers has for many years regarding on the job training to be available principally in its business and electronic training programs are now new to our organizations, the need of training becomes a part and its valuable explanation in our files. Many years ago for reasons unknown these training of the Navajo people industrial training during this consist of the early 1930's businesses throughout the coutry was following in rapid succession our own, reorganization then randers electric company, was performing close to the fall as well in our serving and preserving the times. We took a new look at our industry and expanded our principal in each area of electronic contractor is of the way. On first examination it was clear that the electrician contract had failed to meet the compliance requirement of the growing of the industry to inform the needs containing in the files, Randers electric bordering the capital of the organization through the recreation orgainzation of and through the creation of a new mining industry. The electrician contractor engineer, a training program was available which was successful and grated into one of capital and the

extent of the engineers which is soundness judgment of requirement demonstrator. Attempts in training programs now college graduates were elected and given extended training in all phases of electronic contracting, all of the office in our file began with a new form of Randers electric and engineering company. In the training program with demands them a electric engineers.....the people are the to the industry to the training for training therefore became the basis of our and in this . Recorded in the story of our success. Our staff has 42 trainees, college graduate and part time college students in the electric contract engineers, special and throughout the country as well as the degree electric skilled through our training program. In the world in which it is rapidly demanding there is a responsibility to train a new development in our industry, the electric contractor must go along properly with this and Randers electric and engineering company will continue to contribute through training to active of needs of balance. To develop a part time training program for a specialized operation is already extending to see that it takes form and production in receipt is always a reward, we judge the value of the training program by the receipt active, not only in terms of job and production but also by how well training is equipped to use the skill and to provide application on the job. Your approach to construction of the Navajo people we select from our staff of skilled people those who have proved affective in training electrician in their area. training program were promoted to teach training and acquire electric skill. From the use of electric terms and perform to compete progress involved are have been persistent and through because of the the requirements of electric training supervisor. The trainee is considered an improvement for electric work has any confession factors and never is judged by unskilled work by service loss which many suits or injury or loss of life we have a help regard for the improvement of importance safety electric construction actives.

On the job training.....Properly enabled to train these to learn electric skills through and confined. He is taught. As he performs in each step

of the operation it is advised during performing by the skilled instructor. Assist the training that he is continuously meeting the standard of quality deserved. Or in corporate the instructor can better judge the progress being made by the trainees, as the work will be able to give attention to every move. In improvement as these become apparent. We found that Navajo people who worked with us being expected to on the job training and we are convinced that they are equipped to use a skill proved them in the maintain operation as their are corporation is terminated. This publishing was inspired by the responsible corporation displayed by the Navajo people who participated in the training and it is offered to them to regression of their achievements. The history and background and which is of this writing is present as we found it to be. Although much facts similar and undoubtedly lost in the entire nation and the entire tribe. It has related training of the Navajo people as a proposed installments of progress and objects to the navajo ways of life and in attaining a step upward either of possession for the Navajo tribe. The Navajo tribe may well be proof of what in the events of tribal activities. Mostly all the story that has been told to you by Paul Jones councilmen in fact in the time of his chairman the name is that well known in the councilmen in the office during the time of Mr. Jones chairmanship. There was a new saw mill built in these days and now we go home and see the Navajo tribal saw mill, 55 miles north of the Navajo capital of Window Rock and one half mile south of Red Rock, in new Navajo tribal saw mill, against the base of the message rock.

Navajo industry program. The new saw mill was built at the cost of 805,000,000 dollars including logging equipment and trucks, and operating capital was financed entirely through the Navajo tribal funds. It was steel building which cost 17 acres of operation under rock and most modern saw mill equipment in the world.....conceiving by the Navajo tribe several years ago. The development of a new saw mill has been carefully planned and progressing extended the plan of operation is a comp extended and combination this from consulting agents for the committee members of the in-

dustrial of the forest services. Through the plan of operation of the tribal council created the Navajo forest production industry as a whole owned in the presence of the Navajo tribe with the approval of the plan of operation and a related summary plan of tribal council and advisor committee moved to select a management board to serve as industry of a new the measurement of the board experiment and businessmen, Navajo and non-Navajo from various parts of the country and work closely with the tribal council on the saw mill, truly a mark of the progress of the Navajo business organization, the saw mill represents the wholesome increase in the Navajo tribe, the income from some 485,000 acres of timber land. The tribe plans to realize that the first years yield of 50 million board feet of lumber. And entirely produced will be limited to the reimbursement of the lumber, future plan calls for expanding the operation to improve the development of the number to increase the population. More than 300 Navajo workers will be employed by the Navajo tribal saw mill, the first year. Many of these employees have already received a valuable training through the construction press of the operation. Engineers in the designing of the saw mill incorporate training list consideration was mills teachers was provided by the F.W. Association, Portland, Oregon.

Navajo production instructors, in November 1959, a management board of the Navajo Forest Production industry select Mr. Holmes of Rock Port Lumber company, California to serve as general manager. Mr. Holmes has a background of many years of lumber industry management experience, he is a real understanding of lumber resource in terms of production and yield and his ability to manage the operation with professionally through the thoroughness and in the best interest of the tribe, were among the requirements which lead to the selection of Mr. Holmes for his responsible post. Navajo forest production and industrial command community operation in concordance with by laws designed to prove that industrialization of saw mill committee, production in timber water, and gas. As these relate to saw mill operation as far as the active force in the exchange of plan of operation for the Navajo tribe. Training at the saw mill.....the saw mill

operation has been humming with training actively serving the construction. Under the direction of the Navajo forest production industry contractors until the end of SPI supervisor has conducted training program who the constructor . Under the supervisor for the Navajo forest production industry workers are being trained and the progress in the operation of sawmill activity. Some 50 separation training programs proved for industry and general forestry and logging management operation of logging trucks and other heavy equipments. Lumber grating, timber raising and other operation and machinery work. And operation and numbers of other sawmill skills. A large office here is prepared where housing operation progress, and typing and recording and keeping' other purchases is considered for motion in this to train Among these contractors where Ellison Steel company, a steel working in active saw mill construction and electric of 200 feet at the mills location.....These trainees become in fact steel works and modify the contractor for the responsible for training. Young company this one instructed Navajo worker in the installments of remainders of expanding because of the outstanding showed by two of these trainees. They have been sponsored to receive additional minor plants Mountain States industrial company, training was given, and these recovery and other institutes and corporation including the following selection given, are shown in order to which he is in training was given, and these recovery and other institutes and corporation including the following selection given, are shown in order to which he is in training because of the nature of electric installation work. Involved the cost was the . Electric training program at the Navajo tribal saw mill under the supervision of James A. Willard, electric superintendent, this training was developed including the classroom instruction plus the job training. The subjects of great progress was employed as an essential with the student who has attained the highest average grade at the end of the course would be awarded complete tool kits for his advantage a total of 12 Navajo received instruction in this training program, only six of these remain in the counselors training of receiving full expense of the course, these six students all show a willingness to learn the trade,

which in the training test considerable they were responsive to training test considerable they were responsive to training remarkably well. The Navajo people who contain training are listed below, low over every location reviewed in the following page of more activities of these young men of people who know them, and show their explanation in detail.

Here is some of the boys who are being well trained for the saw mill project. Alfred Dinetso is 22 years old, he was born in Ganado Arizona, he attended high school and saved four years in the United States Navy. Pertaining to employment at the saw mill, Mr. Dinetso was employed by Phillip at Church Rock, New Mexico, he is still resides in Church Rock, he is married and has no children. His hobbies are reading, arts, sports and machinery, he plans to continue with electric work. Notah, Notah began with the class during the last quarter and was too late to join to qualify for the tool box award. None the less he had a high average of grades. Mr. Notah is 25 years old, he was born in Torreon, New Mexico, he attend high school at Fort Sill Oklahoma and vocational school at Haskell Institute, Mr. Notah was first employed by the Albuquerque Indian School, he now resides in Cuba New Mexico. His chief hobby hunting and is planning to continue with electric work. Wilbert Morgan, Wilbert Morgan is 21 years old, he was born in Lupton, Arizona, he attended Window Rock High School and recieved vocational training at Haskell Institute, his previous experience was in Forrestry work, on a look out tower in the Fort Defiance area, his chief hobbie is hunting, he wished to continue with the electric training.....James Salawa, James Salawa is 34 years old, he received a high school level of education in the army, his experience includes a total of 7 years employment with the El Paso Natural Gas Company, with the BIA, and the Navajo tribe, Mr. Salawa, was married and has 3 children, he resides at Fort Defiance Arizona. His hobbies are riding, hunting and carpentry. Fred F. Thompson, Fred F. Thompson was the winner of a box of tools as a prize well earned by the delegate trainee.....he was born in Lukai-chukai, Arizona, 26 years ago, he attended inter-Mountain Indian school at Utah. Mr. Thompson has been employed at the Navajo Tribal Sawmill for three years and for the

past year has been working for the Navajo Forest Production, Industry, he has also worked for the Tin Mine Company in Colorado. Mr. Thompson considers himself a Navajo New Mexican, he is married and has one son, his hobbies are leathercraft and riding. He is planning to continue with the electric work. John Bonner, John Bonner joined the class during the fourth lesson and remained until the eleventh lesson, at which time he was called to the army, Mr. Bonner was doing well in his responsible of training during the time that he was with us. Mr. Bonner is married and has no children. He has his hobbies is rodeo activities.....There is no single element that will stimulate the development of the area or contribute to the advantage of the people more than electronic power, at the time as it is available of mankind and first appeared which mostly by the needs of the people, to analyze the benefits derived from the use of electric power would be an endless list, in general sense, however we know the extent of its use measures commercially and with multiple occurrences, The extent of progress made by countries and nations through out the world. Not too many years ago the Tribal Council held its meeting around the camp fire, the and light from the feel of the fire along and for the most part the memory of this vast reservation was in unity, which long has been extended community of the reservation, our need for electric power was recognized and studied by the tribal council long before its distribution was to become, economically possible. In 1958 with the extension of the Shiprock area electronical power generated by the steam system then used became incorporated and the Navajo tribe was authorized by the BIA to take appropriate action to correct the problem and the Navajo council elect to enter into an agreement with the town of Farmington, New Mexico to apply the electric power to the Shiprock area. Until the Navajo tribe was in a position to begin operation of the system.

The following year the tribal council organize unity known as the Navajo tribal unity authority to negotiate with the Farmington in the construction of a 600,000 volt transmission line between Shiprock and Farmington and to arrange for the establishment

for the sub-station in Shiprock, this committee was then composed of three members of the Navajo tribal council, its membership was later increased and its authority was extended to include the administration of the unity system for the Navajo Tribe. In steam operation to date Shiprock was terminated by the BIA in 1960 and now a new gas war was welcome to the Navajo tribal through the neglect of the reality of power for the people. The system at Shiprock has since been extended west, to Tech Nos Pas, another line is now under construction and will distribute power to Indian Wells north of Chinle Valley, to Many Farms, Round Rock and Lukaichukai Wells, so the Navajo community and the other areas. But this is only the beginning it is the plan of the tribal council to apply electrical power to approximately 600 miles of the reservation by the end of the fiscal year 1963. The Glen Canyon Dam will soon be complete, will permit the continued flow of hydroelectric power of the system. Which will modify tremendously the capabilities of the Navajo tribal unity and strive to supply power to the people. Many of billions of dollars have been invested in the past five years, by the Navajo Tribal and the development of water well and wind mills, with the proper distribution of electronic power, many of these water systems will soon produce a much and economical water supply to connect of electric pump to the extended water supply system, Randers electronic and engineering compny became associated with the Navajo tribal unity authority for construction of the sub station on the reservation and since has showed in the achievement of bringing power to the people by constructing trans systems and distribution lines on the reservation to help fulfillment through four of the Navajo tribe has been a good friend experience for electrical contractors now knows well the value to the people of these miles on construction and power as they carry electric power through the land. These constructors of power stand shapely against the art of Navajo land to reflect a job well done by the Navajo people for the benefit of the Navajo tribe. The Navajo tribal Unity Authority is composed of seven members of the Navajo tribal council and its purpose is to finish power unity to the Navajo reservation In 1960, Mr. P.W. Vanderhoot was chosen to serve as chairman of the Navajo Tribal Unity

Authority. A veteran in the development of the unity system, Mr. Vanderhooft had devoted many years to the study of the construction operation and the administration of public utility, his background and his ability serve him well to carry out a broad responsibility for the Navajo tribe, the Navajo tribal Unity Authority is charged with the responsibility of funding, planning, developing, operating and maintaining and administering all the unity system of the Navajo tribe. The task of supplying of unity through a 25 thousand miles square area much of which is not assessable by road. And a great deal of time and consideration is devoted amny planning and activites, the entire spectrums of the public unity program is receiving continuing study and it is stimulated at approximately 36 separate unity systems, will have them on the 4 years, 1963. A great deal of progress has been made by the Navajo Tribal unity during the past two years, already in operation on the reservation are three electronical systems at Window Rock, Shiprock and Chinle, for National Gas Systems. At Window Rock, Tohatchi, Fort Defiance and four water and soil system at Tohatchi and Window Rock and Tuba City will soon made to be at Fort Defiance. Supervisors are assigned to direct the operation of the variety systems of the Navajo people are being training in the operation maintainence and repair of these systems, electronical superintendent direct the operation of man work, his function be that of supervising the truning of line and keeping this up the porgress of the job Plans are being made for the addition for a number of central stations and community pressure systems, and through the several years gas and power distributing systems will be extended to serve more of the reservation, the Navajo tribe is making every effort to contract another working transmission line hooking all parts of the reservation and distributing line and sub-station at major population areas.....

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