

Following Sam Ahkeah's two terms in office, eight years of steady growth, Paul Jones was elected Chairman in 1954, serving ^{for} two terms. Continuing Sam's program, many new projects also were commenced. including the building of community centers, the developments of the Tribal Park system ^{with} ~~and~~ the establishment of the first Tribal Park at Monument Valley, with ~~the~~ other parks still pending.

Large sums of money were coming into the treasury from the uranium mines and the new oil fields. Much of this income has been soundly invested, the rest providing many new benefits for the Tribe such as greater water development, new and better roads, new hospital facilities in collaboration with the Public Health Service, the establishment of the Education Scholarship Fund, the Tribal Enterprises, the ten day work program whereby every Navaho in need of work is guaranteed ten days of work a month,--- an impressive list of accomplishments.

Paul Jones, whose administration ^{continued} brought this great progress ^r to the Navaho People, was born October 20, 1895, near Tohatchi, New Mexico. Following his elementary schooling, he served for three years as an interpreter for a missionary doctor of the Christian Reform Church. He entered highsschool in Englewood, New Jersey, followed by his college education at Calvin College in Grand Rapids, Michigan. In World War I, he served one year over seas in France, Germany and Italy. As he had been gassed during the war, he was physically unable to continue his education after his return from the Armed Services.

Following two years on the reservation during which time he recovered his health, he entered a business college in Grand Rapids, but before completing his course, he took a business position in Chicago. In July 1933, he returned to the reservation with his

Oil money accumulated in U.S. Treasury
between 1921-1954

1928 revision of regulations

provided for voting by both men + women

The Indian Commission in Washington called
the meetings of the council. Term of office
of officer established at 4 years

These early councils did not represent
the people as a whole. ^{for the people did not understand} ~~the whole idea was not~~
~~generally understood~~ all the new regulations proposed by
the B.I.A. during the 1930 decade. While the
council did understand the necessity for the stock
reduction ~~program~~ + the land management programs,
they did not seem to be able to convince the people
as a whole.

In Apr 1937 the Constitutional assembly

Council increased to 74 members in Nov. 1938

1938 voting used colored to identify
candidates

Jacob Morgan elected 1938

1950 Ballots with pictures. Voter registration introduced

Belgium 1940-60

no. of days council in session increased from 4 to 100 days a year. 1951 act required a minimum of 4 quarterly meetings a year.

1950 Congress (Navaho-Hopi Rehabilitation act) authorized the Council to appropriate & expend funds deposited with the U.S. Treas. with approval of Secy of Int.

During the period. late 1940s & early 1950s the Gov. policy was designed to encourage Indian Tribes to assume greater responsibility

Regulations, Jan 7. 1923

1. appointed Commissioners - maintain general headquarters.
2. Commission to have supervision over each of the subdivisions and general supervision & administration of affairs of Tribe.
3. created a continuing body recognized as Navaho Tribal Council, with which body the administrative offices of U.S. Gov. may deal directly in all matters affecting the tribe.
4. Navaho Tribal Council.

Chairman

Vice chairman to be elected

One delegate for each of 6 Superintendents

1. San Juan

2. Western Navaho

3. Navaho

4. Pueblo Bonito

5. Hesper

6. Moqui

Six alternates, one for each jurisdiction.

Revised in April 1923

again in April 1927

" " Oct. 1928.

The revisions increased the number of Delegates & alternates

Revised again July 26 1931.

74 Members of the Tribal Council to be elected by the people of the several Districts in accordance with the population of each district.

Final revision Approved July 26. 1938

Amendments approved Sept. 17, 1938 & March 27-1939

different colored ribbons as ballots

Again Amended. Oct 15 - 1954

Rules for the Hawaiian Tribal Council

A simple framework for the organization of a Tribal Council was approved by the Soc. of Int. July 26, 1938.
Following the ~~first meeting~~ of reorganization ^{of the} Council held in Sept. of that year, the first election was held on Sept. 24, 1938 & the 1st meeting of the reorganized Council held Nov. 8, 1938.
Council increased from 12 delegates & 12 alternates to 74 delegates elected from election communities within the land management districts. Terms of office for delegates, as well as Chairman & Vice Chairman remained at 4 years, executive heads limited to 2 terms in office.
This new reorganization abolished the appointment of delegates by the Com. of I.A. to fill vacancies on the Council, & the requirement that Council meetings be held only in the presence of ~~the Com.~~ a Gov. off.

I find a note of
1938 1st election
1st reorganized Council.
Apr. 6-1937.

1934
Hawaii Whelan Act.

During the late 1940s + early 1950s the Federal Gov. developed a policy to encourage Indian Tribes to assume a growing share in the management of their own affairs. As Navaho tribal funds increased, Congress authorized the expenditure of those funds, with the approval of the Sec of Int. With the great increase in Tribal income due to royalties + lease bonuses ^{in 1957} for the development of new oil + gas fields, the Navaho Tribal Council has been rapidly taking over the management of its own affairs.

Objective of Tribal Council Growth ^{is} - To develop Reservation Resources so that the entire present + future population may be supported within the limits of their homeland.

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