

Most weavers still prefer the native soap made from the poun^ded roots of the Yucca plant which is poured over the wool as it lies on a board or stone, or in more recent years the washing is done in pans or tubs. This is repeated until

Buttons with small turquoise insets; plain silver discs, some with incised designs. Coins are often used which have loops soldered on one side. Buttons are used as ornaments of collars, cuffs, blouses, leggings, moccasins; on pouches and narrow leather straps.

UNUSUAL PIECES.

THE MOTHER-IN-LAW BELLS The bells are made from a quarter hammered to a thin bell shape by pounding a round headed bar into a corresponding recepticle of hard wood or iron. A small clapper fastened to the inside. The bell was fastened to the end of a small string of beads. These were made for older women who wore them on their belts to notify their sons-in-law of their approach.

THE POWDER HORN. This was a gracefully designed recepticle to hold a charge of powder. It had a handle on one end, the whole shape an elongated letter "S". A small chain was fastened to the center for attachment to a belt. When bullets were available, powder horns were no longer made, and as they were probably melted up to make other laticles, they soon became very rare.

TOBACCO CANTEENS. These beautiful small containers are seldom made any more and there are only a few in existence, mostly in Museums and private collections.

More
Today there is a large business in producing silver ornaments for the general market. Not only do all traders have silver for sale, but shops all over the country carry a variety of Navaho silver jewelry. There is also a large quantity of imitation jewelry on the market, and any purchaser will do well to go to reliable shops or buy direct from the Navaho Arts and Crafts Guild at Window Rock, Arizona. This organization, a tribal project, has recently ~~erected a special building~~ *erected a special building* ~~built a fine display room~~ *built a fine display room*

When the Navaho Arts & Crafts Guild was founded in 1940, the first managers were white business men who were keenly interested in the products of the Navaho weavers and silversmiths. One of these trained a Young Navaho man ~~xxxxxxxixxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ Ned Hatathli, to follow in his footsteps. In 1951 the Guild was made a Tribal Enterprise, with Ned as its first Navaho manager. Ned went on to become a member of the Tribal Council in 1955, serving in this capacity until 1960 when he was made Director of Tribal Resources, the position he now holds.

During the years that Ned was manager of the Guild it grew rapidly in its volume of business as more and more craftsmen brought their products to the Guild for sale. Three years ago, a beautiful new building was erected for the Guild at Window Rock with fine display facilities, and a great quantity of fine rugs, silver jewelry, and other items coming from the skilled hands of Navaho Craftsmen. The total output ~~ix~~ from the looms and forges is great, for in addition to all the many traders both on and off the reservation, the volume of business of the Guild alone ~~ix~~ was a quarter of a million dollars in 1963. There is a quantity of imitation jewelry on the market, and any purchaser will do well to go to reliable shops or direct to the Guild at Window Rock, where all items ~~xxxxxxxix~~ bear the seal of the Arts and Crafts Guild, and all are of unique Navaho design.

The administration of Sam Ahkeah marked a ^{point} turning of great change and development for the Navaho People. He continued the organization of the Tribal Government, bringing capable Navaho into positions being held by members of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. He commenced a survey of mineral resources on the reservation which eventually led to the discovery of uranium and new oil fields. It was Sam who located the Tribal funds accumulated from oil revenue between the years 1922⁵ and 1946. Realizing that the interest from this money was not coming into the Tribal Treasury. Sam went to Washington where after much persistent inquiry, he discovered the sum of \$200,000. tucked away in the Treasury of the United States. With these funds available, Sam planned other new developments for the benefit of his people.

In 1954, I went to Window Rock at the time of the Tribal election when Sam was defeated by Paul Jones. The day after the returns were all in I saw Sam and asked if I might make a portrait of him. I wanted to do this in the Council room, so we went over to the ~~new~~ building. While I was setting up my equipment, I said to him " Sam, you have done a wonderful work for your people since you have been chairman." He was silent for a few minutes, then he said, " Well, I think I have waked them up to what they can do for themselves." This remark summed up his eight years of hard work in the fewest possible words, for indeed he aroused his people to their own potentials in this changing world.

Sam was born on March 8th, 1896. He grew up in the Shiprock area, and as a young man worked at Mesa Verde National Park; later moving to Santa Fe for a position at the Laboratory of Anthropology. During his years away from the reservation he was quietly learning the ways of the white man, the way government was conducted, and in many ways preparing himself for his role as leader of the Tribe.

I heard such a nice story about Sam. During one of those years when

going to School at Ft. Lewis
New by,

he was making frequent trips to Washington, his son was in training at an Army base nearby. Meeting his father upon his arrival, the son took his father on a sightseeing tour of the Capitol City. They went up the Washington Monument, went to Mount Vernon, saw the Smithsonian Institute, spending a busy day. The next morning when they got into a taxi cab, Sam gave the driver a destination. As he drove up to the steps of the Nation's Capitol Building, his son said "Gee, Dad, I can't take you in here". Sam answered "I know, son, but I can take you". So they went in to see Senator from New Mexico, Dennis Chavez. It was Senator Chavez, who obtained for Sam tickets to hear President Roosevelt's last address to the Congress of the United States.