than ever before but it's still a very small percentage.

Unidentified woman's voice: (You know there's a lot of talk about releasing all the tribes you know from the supervision of the government. Do you think they are ready for that change?)

No. I don't.Some are but some aren't, you know. And I think it would bad to release them all, right now. You know some of them would have a very hard time.

Unidentified woman's voice:(Is it so that the western states, say the Navahoes, and Pueblos are they, we often hear that they are fifty years behind Oklahoma Indians and most other reservation other than Oklahoma?)

Yeah. I say they are in certain respects. They're much further behind you know in terms of intergration. For obvious reasons, they're isolated, you know. The reservation is off by itself and it's really a world that is separate from the larger one. And there's still very little communication between the two, especially to such places as the Hopi reservation which is inside the Navaho reservation. So it's doubly isolated, you know.

(I understand too, at one time, the younger councilmen of the Hopi wanted to modernize the people's, where they lived you know, with electricity and sanitation. But they didn't want it.)

That's right. Yeah. That's right.

(It's kind of hard to understand.)

Yeah.

(Unless you've been living out there and know the people. They just want to live like that.)

Yeah.

Unidentified woman's voice: The government wants to go in there and give them all kinds of modern conveniences, but they're so content and happy. And I think they're quite all right in a way. But still they going to have to --)

Yeah.