



380th Bomb Group Reunion Hopi Code Talkers Presentation

Hopi Veterans Services



November 3, 2018

Introduction

- **Eugene “Geno” Talas, Manager**
 - Started June 30, 2008.
 - Moenkopi Village, Bamboo Clan.
 - Air Force Veteran, Retired.
- **Hanna Polewytewa, Secretary II**
 - Started January 2009.
 - Mishungnovi Village, Water Clan.
- **Stephanie Hyeoma, Client Transporter**
 - Started January 22, 2018
 - Shungopavi Village, Sun Clan



Presentation Acknowledgement

Hopi in Transition: A Historical Perspective

Leigh J. Kuwanwisiwma
Hopi Cultural Preservation Office
The Hopi Tribe

Hopi Reservation

- Located on high mesas of northeastern Arizona.
- Encompass 12 autonomous Villages.
 - Satellite Village of Moenkopi
- Each Village chooses traditional and tribal council government.
- Approximately 14,445 enrolled members; of which 7,800+ live or work off reservation.
- 1.5 million acres – Navajo and Coconino counties.
- Majority of Hopi Reservation land-locked and surrounded by neighboring Navajo Nation.
- AZ Highway 264, east and west – major artery.

This is a detailed topographic map of the state of Arizona. The map shows the state's borders with California to the west, Nevada to the northwest, and New Mexico to the east. Major geographical features include the Grand Canyon, Lake Mead, Lake Havasu, and the Colorado River. The map also shows the state's major cities, including Phoenix, Tucson, Flagstaff, and Sedona. The map includes a network of roads, with major highways like I-15, I-10, and I-8 clearly marked. The map also shows various plateaus, mesas, and mountains, such as the Shivwits Plateau, the Grand Canyon Plateau, and the San Francisco Mountains. The map is a color map, with green representing forested areas, brown representing mountains, and blue representing water. The map is a detailed and accurate representation of the state of Arizona.



Demographics

- Non-gaming Tribe; Tribal Revenues:
 - Peabody Coal.
 - Water.
 - Tribal Enterprises.
 - Property leases.
- Major Employers:
 - The Hopi Tribe.
 - Local schools – 6 elementary and 1 junior/high school.
 - Indian Health Service clinic.
 - Bureau of Indian Affairs – Hopi Agency.

Hopi History in Perspective

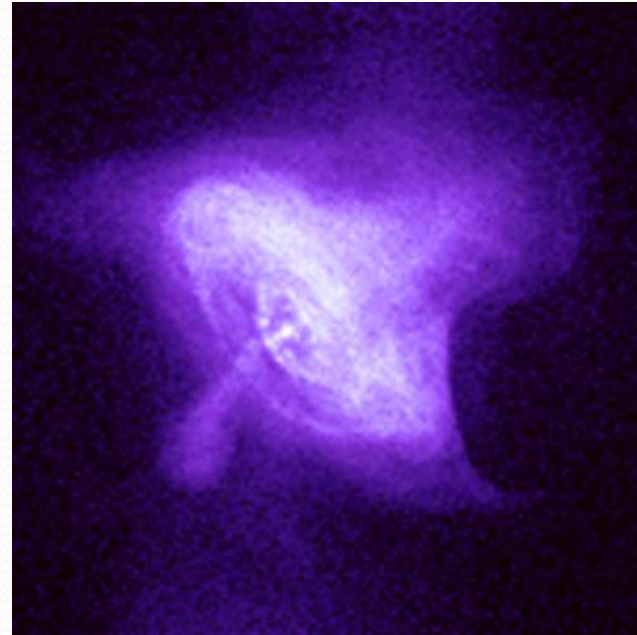


Hopi history is based on the life experiences of clans as they recount the emergence and migration traditions and as they moved to establish the Hopi Villages of today.

In the course of Hopi clan history Hopi clans marked their “footprints” on the continental North and South America and more specifically in the greater southwest which is considered the sacred homeland of the Hopi.



As the Hopi clans began to complete their migrations, a natural sign appeared in the sky. The Hopis talk about the Sakwasohu...the Blue Star.



This appearance of Sakwasohu told the clans to end their migrations and to begin their preparations to embark on the final journey to the Hopi Mesas.



The original Hopi villages were then founded around 1100 AD.

These villages were Songoopavi, Orayvi, Awatovi, Waalpi, and Homolovi.

Later the villages of Sikyatki, Kawayka'a and Musagnuvi were established.



The Formative Village Era

In Orayvi history, the founding clan was the Bear Clan. This was a result of a feud between two brothers in Songoopavi in which the younger brother, Matsito, left and founded Orayvi.

Archaeological dates indicate that the first evidence of human habitation around Orayvi was around 1140 or so.



In 1541 the first entrada by Europeans occurred when Coronado's expedition, led by Don Pedro de Tovar visited the villages of Kaway'ka'a and Awatovi. Visits to Waalpi, Musangnuvi, Songoopavi and Orayvi were also made by the expedition.



PUEBLO REVOLT OF 1680

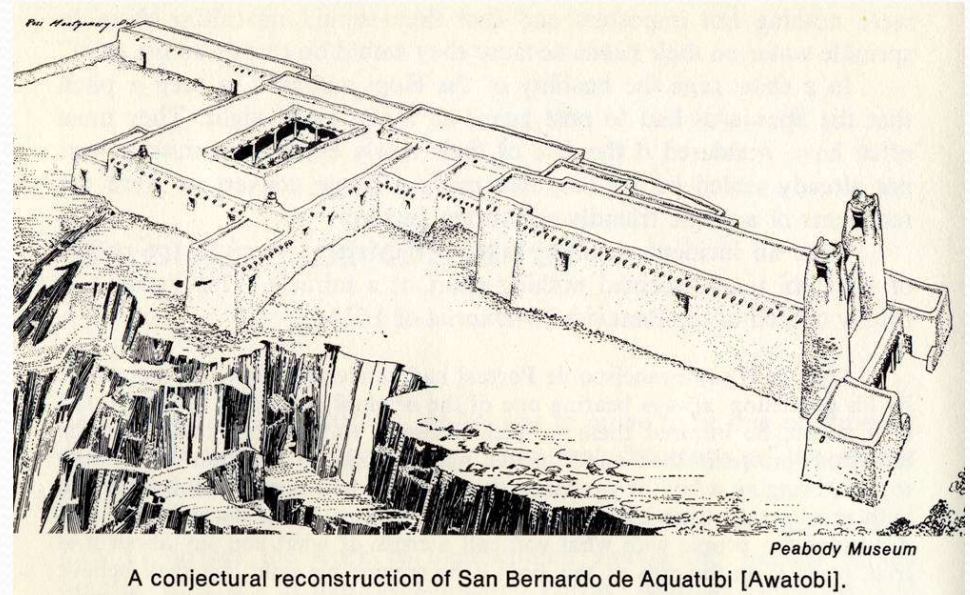
The **Pueblo Revolt** of 1680—also known as **Popé's Rebellion**—was an uprising of most of the indigenous Pueblo people against the Spanish colonizers in the province of Santa Fe Nuevo Mexico, present day New Mexico.

The Pueblo Revolt killed 400 Spanish and drove the remaining 2,000 settlers out of the province.

Twelve years later the Spanish returned and were able to reoccupy New Mexico with little opposition.



By 1690 a re-conquest was in progress and the mission at Awatovi was re-established. In 1700, the villages of Orayvi, Musangnuvi and Waalpi collaborated to destroy the village and distribute its membership.



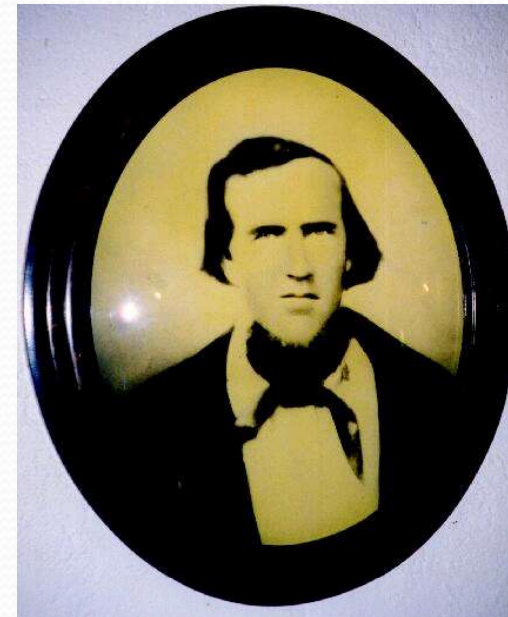
In 1730, Mexico established independence from Spain and claimed title to most of Arizona and lower California. This was the start of the “Mexican” era.



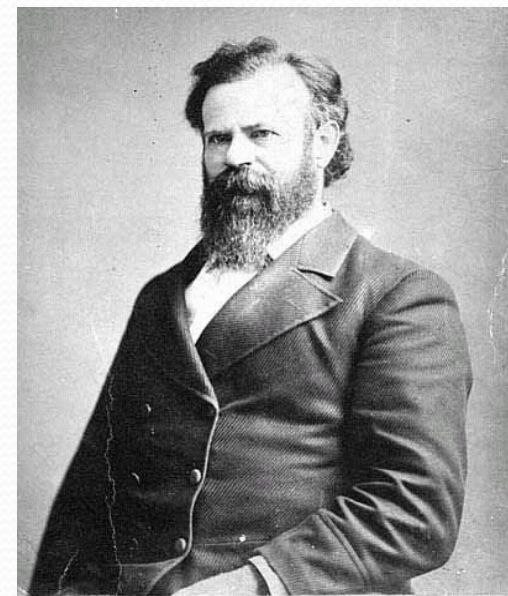
In 1848 the United States defeated Mexico and claimed title to lands in Arizona and California. The transfer of title is known as the “Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo” was signed on February 2, 1848.



The first Pahaana visitor to Hopi was by Jacob Hamblin, a Mormon missionary who visited the Hopi villages in 1852.



Later, a U. S. Army Major by the name of John Wesley Powell visited Hopi. This occurred in 1872.



By the 1860's Navajo encroachment was evident. Hopi villages were raided and food supplies stolen.

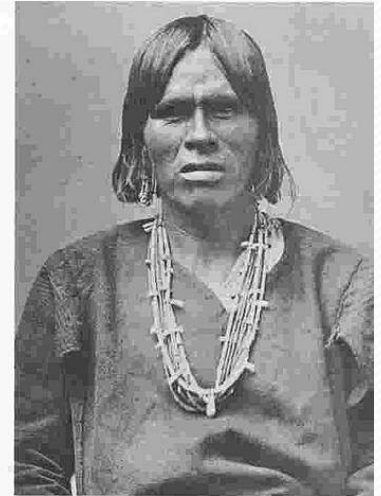


The Hopi leaders asked for help to stop the Navajo encroachment.

In 1880, Chief Loololma of Orayvi, Chief Honanie of Songoopavi and Chief Simo of Waalpi visited President Chester Arthur to deliver Hopi concerns.



Loololmai, Village Chief of Old Oraibi.



Honani of Shongopovi, a ceremonial leader in the late 1800s and early 1900s.

FOUR HOPI LEADERS WHO TRAVELED WITH THOMAS KEAM
TO WASHINGTON IN THE 1880s. Photos - Courtesy Viets Lomaheltewa

Simo, Village Chief of Walpi.



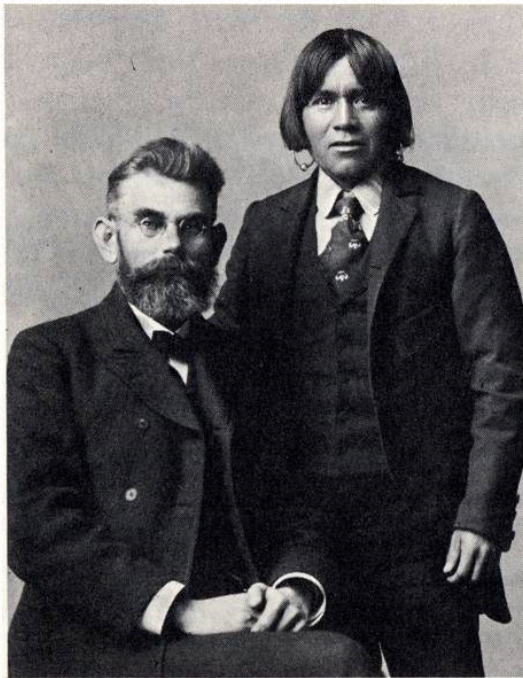
Ahnawita,
an important war chief at Walpi.



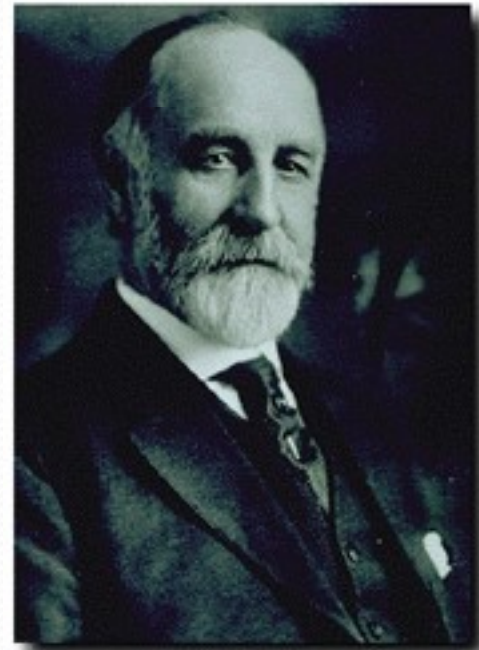
At the same time, pressure was on many tribes to acculturate and assimilate into white society to “make them better citizens”. The Dawes Act of 1887 (the General Allotment Act of 1887) was passed by Congress.



Compounding the intrusion on the villages was the rampant “collecting” expeditions by various museums for artifacts.



H.R. Voth
Fred Qoyawayma



W. Fewkes

The policy of Manifest Destiny also targeted the Hopi language whereby Hopi children were forcefully rounded up and transported to Keams Canyon Boarding School to “teach them proper American etiquette and manners”.


From early 1900's to late 1980's, Hopi children attended boarding schools at Phoenix Indian School in Phoenix, AZ; Sherman Indian School in Riverside, CA; Stewart Indian School in Carson City, NV; Intermountain School in Ogden, NV; and other places.



Louis Tewanima, also spelled Lewis Tewanima, was an American two-time Olympic distance runner and silver medalist in the 10,000 meter run in 1912.

He was a Hopi Indian and ran for the Carlisle Indian School, PA, where he was a teammate of Jim Thorpe.






In 1890 the terrible small pox disease struck Hopi land. The results were devastating. Hundred of Hopis were afflicted and many died a terrible death. Hopis had no immunity to this disease. Deaths became so large that Hopis with small pox were abandoned in their homes; or if they dared to...Hopis were simply tossed over the cliffs upon death.

Politics, Factionalism and the Split of Orayvi

On September 08, 1906 the village of Orayvi forever changed. The greatest Hopi village in terms population collapsed and later led to the establishment of Hot'vella (Hotevilla), Paaqavi (Bacavi) and Kiqotsmovi (Kykotsmovi).



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- World War I 1916-1918
 - 1924 – Indian Citizens Act
 - 1948 – several states finally accepted.
 - Great Depression of the 1930's
 - 1936 Adoption of Hopi Constitution
 - World War II 1939-1945
 - 1950's Political Instability
 - 1960's Revival of the Hopi Tribal Council
 - 1970's Tribal Government stabilized
 - 1980's to present day – economic growth

Hopi Ceremonies and Traditions

- Clan system based.
- Maternal based.
- 12 Hopi Villages separate with distinct dialects.
- Ceremonies are year round based on season.
- Kachina ceremonies are common.
- Other societies throughout year.
- Social dances; i.e. Butterfly, Buffalo, etc.
- Baby naming's and Hopi weddings.
- Should you visit, no pictures or tape recordings.

Hopi Ceremonies and Traditions

Kachina Dances



Hopi Ceremonies and Traditions

- Corn – important segment of Hopi life.
- Dry farming method.



Hopi Ceremonies and Traditions

Social Dances – Hopi Butterfly



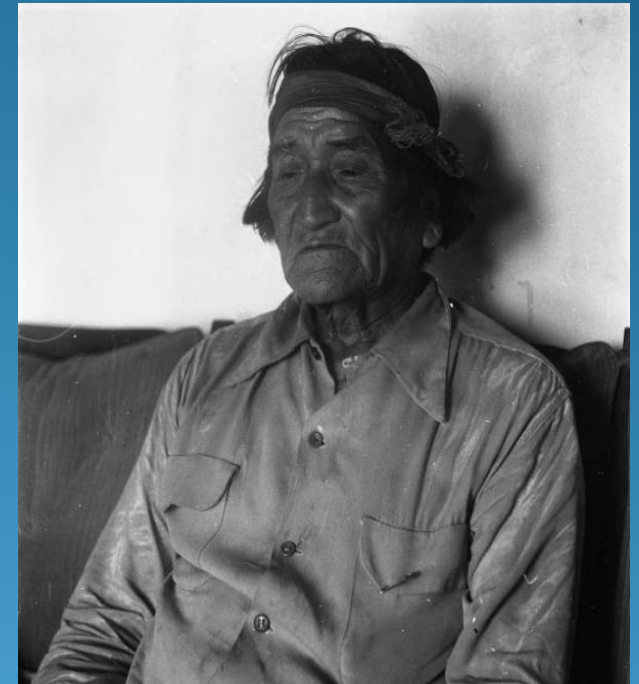
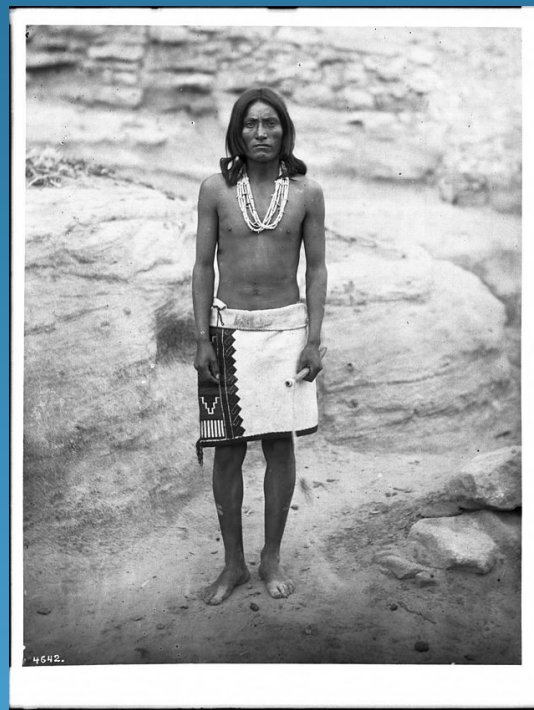
Hopi Ceremonies and Traditions

Hopi Females



Hopi Ceremonies and Traditions

Hopi Males



Hopi Today



Hopi Veterans Legacy

- Respectful of military service.
- Approximately 1,500 Hopis served from World War II to present day.
- Approximately 50 – 60 Hopis serving today.
- WW II, Korean, and Vietnam era Veterans suited to military life due to living under BIA school systems.
- Coping in two worlds – Hopi and Western.
- Hopi traditions values life and considers killing bad.
- Reserved, humble and but does not seek recognition.
- Friendly, but cautious.
- Consider selves as defenders versus warriors.

Specialist Lori A. Piestewa



HOPI CODE TALKERS

World War II



HOPI CODE TALKERS

U.S. Congressional Gold Medal

November 20, 2013



USS HOPI – World War Two

4 Battle Stars

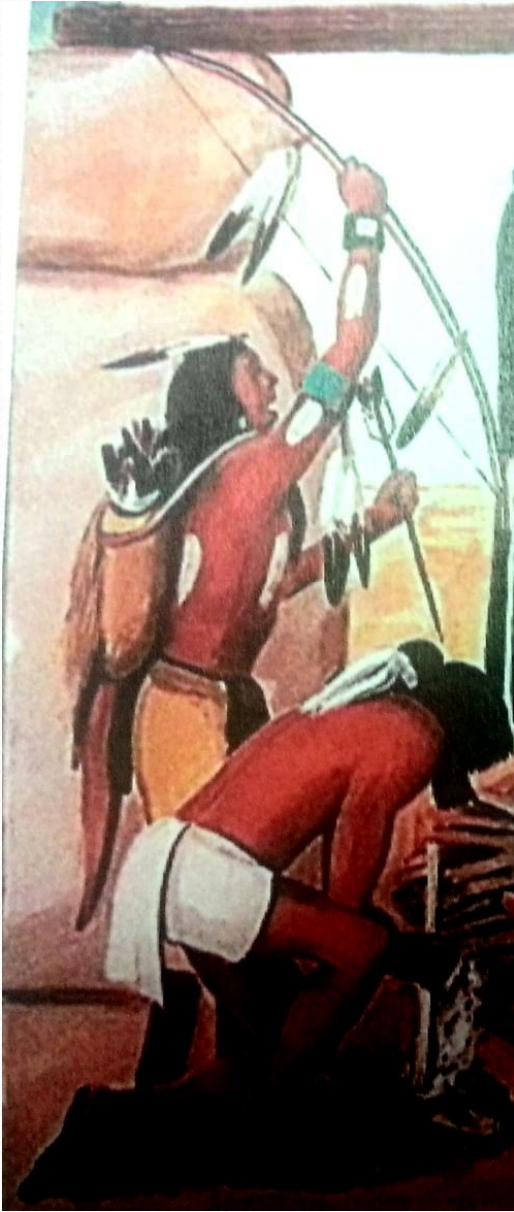


HOPI VETERANS



Contact information

- Office located in Hopi Cancer Support Services building at Kykotsmovi, AZ.
- Office number is (928) 734-3461/3462.
- Hours: 8:00 am to 5:00 pm (MST– year round) - weekdays.
- Closed on weekends and tribal declared holidays.
- Email is Etalas@hopi.nsn.us
- Mailing address is:
 - Hopi Veterans Services
 - P.O. Box 123
 - Kykotsmovi, AZ 86039
- VA contact number is (800) 827-1000.
- VA website is www.va.gov



Since time immemorial the Hopi people have lived in Hopitutskwa and have maintained our sacred covenant with Maasaw, the ancient caretaker of the earth, to live as peaceful and humble farmers respectful of the land and its resources. Over the centuries we have survived as a tribe, and to this day have managed to retain our culture, language and religion despite influences from the outside world.

We invite and encourage you to visit our Hopi lands. However, please be respectful of our laws, culture and way of life. Please visit our Hopi Tribal website at www.hopi-nsn.gov to learn more and useful information about the Hopi Tribe and our People.

