

Governor LEWIS. We have—my pueblo is the largest of the New Mexico pueblos. The population is 6,000. We have homes—in the central part of our community it is pretty congested. And so we are setting up a housing program for the young people to have their own homes, and provide for their families in this way. But that portion of our community also was the multistory part.

Mr. MEEDS. Does each family have a residence, where they are separate and apart from everyone else, a place they call their home?

Governor LEWIS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MEEDS. Is it the father or the husband king of that place?

Governor LEWIS. The head of the house.

Mr. MEEDS. You would not go in and search his home without his permission, would you?

Governor LEWIS. No, sir.

Mr. MEEDS. How do you arrest a person, so to speak—how do you bring him before your governing body to be charged with a crime, and be brought before your governing body for a violation?

Governor LEWIS. It is according to what type of a situation has been created. Sometimes a violent situation will arise. A call will come in—most of the times they come in from the relatives—that somebody is disturbing the peace. And so they request a policeman. And we send him down. Sometimes by the time they get there, they are asleep, and they are notified at the door, our patrolman does not go inside—they do not barge in, unless they are requested or invited in.

Mr. MEEDS. In every instance, though, where someone is charged, or is going to be brought before your group, he has a reasonable notice of that?

Governor LEWIS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MEEDS. Would you say if a person was accused of some violation, and convicted of it, in our terms—the judgment was he had to do certain things—and he did these, would you or could you under your code, under your model code or the code you are working on now, or in any of your prior laws, could you bring him in and charge him with the same thing again, and inflict punishment on him for the same thing all over again?

Governor LEWIS. After he had already been——

Mr. MEEDS. After he had been punished.

Governor LEWIS. No, sir.

Mr. MEEDS. Could you, under your law, under the way it is carried out, you require a person—could you make a person stand up and say what he did if he didn't want to talk?

Say before your governing body he is charged with some kind of offense, and he says, "I do not want to talk about it." Would he have to talk?

Governor LEWIS. No, sir. If he desired representation by another person, and wished to use him as an attorney, you might say, and what to tell him—sometimes our people cannot express themselves too good, even in their own language. And so they get an older person, or somebody that can talk fluently to represent them.

Mr. MEEDS. What if he did not want representation, he did not want to say anything in his own defense, he just did not want to talk. Would he have to?

Governor LEWIS. You could not force a man if he did not want to talk.