

The Gila River Indian News

A Gila River Indian Community Publication
Sacaton, Az.



VOL.3 NO.9

SEPTEMBER 16, 1987 PAGE 1

White, Antone top the field in governor's race

Thomas R. White, current Gila River lieutenant governor, and Donald R. Antone Sr., the governor, were the top vote getters in the Sept. 15 tribal primary election for governor and will oppose each other in the November general election.

In the race for lieutenant governor, William Rhodes and Dallas Delowe took the most votes and will face one another in the general election.

The field for chief tribal judge was

pared to Reynold J. Hoyema, the incumbent, and Renay R. Peters. They will run in the general election.

Four candidates made the cut in the race to fill two associate judge seats. Annette J. Stewart, George Thompson, Darlina C. Milda and Ray Sundust will vie for the seats in the November general election.

For governor, White took the most number of primary votes, 379, trailed by Antone who had 204.

Georgette H. Chase had 198 votes, Lance D. Lewis took 153, Jay R. Morago Jr. finished with 81 votes, and Alfred F. Reams Sr. had eight votes.

Rhodes led the way in the lieutenant governor's race, getting 356 votes. Delowe finished with 206 votes.

Finishing a close third was Lucius Kyyitan who got 204, followed by Joseph Manuel with 186 votes.

Franklin Pete Jackson finished with 52 votes.

In the race for chief judge, incumbent Hoyema took 341 votes, while Peters got 275 votes.

Spencer D. Thomas had 201 votes and was followed by Gregory H. Giff with 196.

For associate judge, Stewart led the field with 409 votes, and Thompson managed 328 votes.

See Primary election, Page 3

Senator Inouye Indian leaders meet on issues

Sen. Daniel Inouye, head of the Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs, told Arizona Indian leaders Sept. 6 at Gila River that he will actively seek their voice on issues they deem important, and then he assailed the BIA for being an adversary, rather than an advocate for Indians.

Inouye met with chairmen and representatives from many Arizona tribes at the Gila River Arts and Crafts Center during a meeting sponsored by the Inter Tribal Council of Arizona.

The stop was one of several during a tour by the Hawaii senator to gather information about what Indians consider important and critical issues.

Inouye said that after hearing from widely dispersed tribes, he has "concluded that something is wrong. The BIA should be your advocate, not your adversary."

He went even further in proposing that it may be time for a separate agency, outside of the BIA, to carry out the trust responsibility to Indian tribes.

That agency should be "an agency that you can go to for help, not an



USHERED WITH HONORS—Sen. Daniel Inouye leaves the Gila River Indian Center with a salute from the color guard of the Ira H. Hayes Post No.84, American Legion. He is flanked by Gila River Gov. Donald R. Antone Sr., right, and Lt. Gov. Thomas White.

agency that you have to bring to court," Inouye said.

Representatives from several tribes briefed Inouye on five areas: Indian health care, Phoenix Indian School, economic development legislation, Civil Rights Commission and hearings, and Public Law 93-638 proposed amendments.

HEALTH CARE

Tribal leaders asked that the Indian Health Care Improvement Act be enacted as soon as possible, and

voiced concern about the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System.

See Inouye, Senate, Page 2

Gila River Indian News
P.O. Box 459
Sacaton, Arizona 85247

INSIDE:

- Senator hears Indian leaders - Page 2
- Arts Festival is Nov. 21 and 22 - Page 3
- 10,000 Indians meet with pope - Page 4
- Exhibit on Gila River history - Page 5
- Police should be commended - Page 6
- Phoenix plans Indian Week - Page 6
- Who made the election cut? - Page 8

Inouye, Senate Indian committee head, hears Indian leaders at Gila River

Continued from page 1

AHCCCS is the health agency now responsible for health care for Indians residing off of reservations since the Indian Health Service overhauled its rules of eligibility.

Inouye was told that the state and federal agencies argue over who will pay for the Indians' health care, meanwhile indigent Indian families are being billed by health providers and collection agencies.

Inouye said most of the health care problems faced by Indians, as with other people, are tied to rising costs and federal budget constraints.

He said health care money could be better spent, citing a study that revealed about \$1,400 annually is spent per American for curative medicine, and only 50 cents per American for preventative medicine.

An Inouye spokesperson said the Indian Health Care Improvement Act is the committee's most immediate action when Congress resumes.

PHOENIX INDIAN SCHOOL

Gila River Gov. Donald Antone Sr. told Inouye that the BIA's proposal to close the school goes counter to what just about all of Arizona Indian tribes want.

The Inter Tribal Council of Arizona (made up of 19 tribes) wants the school to remain open until the educational needs of Indian students can be met elsewhere, Antone said.

The BIA seems to be more concerned about the value of the land "while our position is that our Indian students are in need of education," he said.

Inouye said, "I'm in complete support of your position and will do everything I can to see your position is fulfilled."

He said utmost importance must be placed on education, because a lack of it can be tied directly to the incidence of alcohol use and suicide.

A representative of Arizona Sen. Dennis DeConcini said, "Until we are sure that all the educational needs of Indian children in Arizona are met," we will oppose the closure of Phoenix Indian School.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT LEGISLATION

Gila River general counsel Rod Lewis told Inouye, "Each and every tribe in this room is interested in economic development."

The creation of reservation enterprise zones and tax incentives for businesses that locate on reservations mentioned in two pieces of legislation proposed to Congress are positive, but perhaps the biggest hurdle faced by tribes is access to money for business development.

In response to several Indian leaders who talked of the need for financial and management tools to develop business on reservations, Inouye said, "I concur...that for an Indian to have self-esteem, he cannot do so by being on handouts and on welfare."

He said the two economic development bills before Congress are geared so Indians can have access to capital, opportunity for management and credit.

An Inouye spokesman said, specifically, the Indian Development Finance Corporation, set up in Senate Bill 721, directs the Congress to set up a development bank, intended to provide long-term financing for Indian business development.

Another Inouye representative said a bill that outlines enterprise zones on reservations provides tax incentives to companies that relocate there.

He said the bill isn't a cure-all, it won't cure all economic ills, and it may not help some tribes at all, but it is a positive step.

CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION

Gila River general counsel Rod Lewis said the Civil Rights Commission, in regard to Indians, was to look at the function of tribal courts in a series of hearings, but instead went far beyond that and delved into areas of tribal constitution.

A representative of the Arizona Tribal Judges Association said the commission "poses a direct threat to tribal courts and tribal jurisdiction," and threatens to restrict the rights of tribes to self-government.

Inouye said, "I am sensitive to what is happening...I too have reached the same conclusion you have."

An Inouye representative said the Civil Rights Commission has had preconceived notions about the hearings it has held, and how they want them to come out.

She said the House is recommending to cut all funding for the commission, but needs the Senate to go along.

"638" AMENDMENTS

Gila River Gov. Donald Antone Sr. said most tribes are heavily dependent on (Public Law 93-638) contracts, and have no problem with amendments that will make such contracting easier.

The biggest problem for many tribes involves the turn around of money, Antone said.

Many contracts are cost reimbursable, meaning the tribes must spend their own money before they can get reimbursed, which can take up to three months, he said.

By the time the tribes have used their money, and with the length of time it takes to be reimbursed, it drains the tribal budgets, said Antone.

A spokesman from another tribe said too often the BIA acts as an auditor, deciding what costs are

justified, which are not.

This isn't the job of the BIA, it's a job to be taken care of during a year-end audit. But when the bureau does it, it can create three month delays in getting reimbursed, a situation that keeps the tribes broke, he said.

A representative from the Tohono O'odham Nation's health department, Ed Hansen, said what is needed as well is a philosophical shift.

He said health care administrators in his department spend 50 percent of their time in the contract process, away from health care delivery.

Hansen said the Indian Health Service says, "We are supportive of what you are doing, we think what you are doing is right on...then we are told that the contract process doesn't allow us to do what we are doing."

"The regulations are too cumbersome and don't fit the needs of Indian tribes," Hansen said, adding that the attitudes of federal administrators is generally negative.

An Inouye representative said much of the problem with contracting can be tied to the use of federal procurement procedures in "638" contracting.

The system can become more streamlined as "638" contracting moves away from federal procurement regulations, he said.

Before leaving the two-hour meeting, Inouye told the assembled tribes, "May I assure you that this is not just one trip and then forget it."

He said he plans to make the information gathering tour an annual occurrence.

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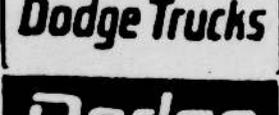
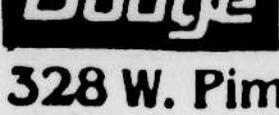
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Pima-Maricopa Arts Festival is Nov. 21 and 22

Planning is underway for an all Pima-Maricopa Arts Festival to be held Nov. 21 and 22 at the Gila River Arts and Crafts Center.

The festival is to celebrate the arts and cultural heritage of the two tribes, and only artists from the tribes with Pima-Maricopa heritage—Gila River, Salt River, Ak-Chin and Tohono O'odham—can participate.

The goal of the festival is to increase the awareness among Arizona residents and visitors for the Pimas' and Maricopas' two thousand-year-old heritage.

It will also provide a showcase for Pima and Maricopa artists to share their talents with members of their own Indian community.

The festival is a joint project supported by a grant from the Arizona Commission on the Arts, and the National Endowment for the Arts in Washington, D.C.

For information about the festival's activities, the following people may be contacted.

Arts and Crafts: Arnold Kisto and Barrington Russell. Food: Beverly Jones at 562-3311 or 963-4323, extension 219.

Steak Fry: Urban Giff at 562-3311 or 963-4323, extension 203. Music and Dance: Roderick Sunn and Emmett White.

Displays: Leona Thomas and Ardell Ruiz, 723-5122, afternoons and evenings only.

Publicity and Poster Contest: Harriet James and Esther Andrews, 562-3311 or 963-4323, extensions 211 and 212.

Facilities: Leona Thomas, 723-5122, afternoons and evenings only.

If unable to contact those persons, leave messages with Harriet James or Esther Andrews.

Poster contest is offering cash prizes to winners

Cash prizes will be awarded to winning artists in a poster contest to promote the all Pima-Maricopa Arts Festival scheduled Nov. 21 and 22 at the Gila River Arts and Crafts Center.

First prize is \$125, second prize is \$50, and third place is worth \$25.

The artwork of the winners will be used for publicity and advertising and will be displayed at the arts festival. Entries become the property of the Gila River Indian Community.

To be eligible to participate in the poster contest, an artist must be a Pima or Maricopa Indian enrolled in any of the Pima-Maricopa tribes.

The theme can be traditional, contemporary or a combination of both. any medium or combination of media may be used.

Each entry must be on 18 inch by 24 inch poster board, used either horizontally or vertically.

Deadline for entries is Oct. 15, 1987. Entries will be judged by the Gila River Tribal Council, with the finalists screened by the Health and Social Committee.

Entry forms may be picked up at the Gila River Tribal Office of Planning and Evaluation or call 562-3311 or 963-4323 and ask for Harriet James or Esther Andrews.

Primary election vaults Rhodes, Delowe into general

Continued from page 1

Next was Milda who got 256 votes, trailed by Sundust with 224 votes.

Missing the cut were Clairee Rovie, 217 votes; Karen Barehand, 174 votes; and Debbie A. Ochoa who got 155 votes.

Election official Doreen Allen said there were numerous write-in votes in

each of the races, but most write-in candidates got five or fewer votes.

She said a final count of the primary election returns wasn't completed until almost midnight because most of the districts were slow in getting the ballots to the main election headquarters at Sacaton.

The votes are counted at the polling places after the they close, then the tabulation and ballots are taken to the tribal building at Sacaton for a final count, said Allen.

The election results will be certified by the Gila River Tribal Council Sept. 16.

White House cites credit union for work with Indians

First American Credit Union in Casa Grande, which has many members from Gila River, was cited nationwide as one of several successful community development credit unions in a special report to the White House.

The April 1987 study found that First American was one of 11 community development credit unions that "play an important role in generating and reinvesting savings in low-income neighborhoods no

longer served by banks."

The credit union provides loans and services to Indian communities where often up to 70 percent of the tribes' members are low-income, 37 percent are unemployed and 30 percent are on welfare.

First American's Casa Grande office is a branch of the credit union, which is headquartered in Window Rock.

Originally the credit union was founded by Navajos, but has

expanded its membership to serve many of Arizona's Indian tribes.

Jim Shipe, manager of the office in Casa Grande, said the branch, which opened in November 1983, has about 2,600 members, mostly from Gila River, Ak Chin, the Tohono O'odham Nation, Salt River, San Carlos, Ft. McDowell and White River.

The total membership of First American is about 10,000, with assets listed at over \$16 million as of May 1987.



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Emmett White got to do what only a few others have done

Emmett White of Bapchule got to do what few have ever done, or will ever get a chance to do. He bestowed a blessing on Pope John Paul II.

White, along with his son, Haupal, and George Kyyitan, delivered a traditional blessing for the pope, using an eagle feather, which after the blessing was

presented as a gift to the pope.

Before the blessing Sept. 14, White, a traditional spiritual leader in the Gila River Community, said the eagle feather was carefully prepared.

The use of feather, he said, "Has been in our Pima traditions, used in the healing process."

Pope's visit was closing event of Tekakwitha Conference meeting

The visit of Pope John Paul II was the closing event of the annual meeting of the Tekakwitha Conference, which is an organization made up of Catholic Native Americans from all over North America.

The conference has been characterized as the major action arm of the Catholic church with Native Americans.

The Tekakwitha Conference was formed in 1939 in Fargo, N.D. as a support group for missionaries

working among the Plains Indians.

At first, the annual meetings brought together missionaries to hear speakers and discuss mutual problems.

Over the years the conference has worked on how to relate traditional Indian teachings with Christian ethics, and has been concerned with how to present the doctrine and laws of the Catholic church in a way that would be comprehensible to people of other cultures and languages.

Conference's namesake is on way to being declared a saint by church

The Tekakwitha Conference is the namesake of Kateri Tekakwitha. Blessed Kateri has been declared "venerable," and was "beatified" by the pope—two of the three steps required to be declared a saint.

She was born in 1656 to a Christian Algonquin mother and a Mohawk chief in Auriesville, N.Y. At age four, a smallpox epidemic which claimed the lives of her parents and younger brother, left her physically weak, with facial scars and impaired eyesight.

She was adopted by relatives, and five years after the outbreak, the survivors moved to Caughnawaga (Fonda, N.Y.).

As a result of her poor vision, she walked with her hands outstretched. She was soon called "te ka kwitha," which means "she pushes with her hands," by her family and friends. The name also signified an ideal woman.

Following a meeting with Fr. James de Lamberville, a French Jesuit missionary who came to live in Caughnawaga, she decided that she wanted to be baptized.

Tekakwitha had been living a holy life, devoting herself to God, caring for the sick and elderly, and choosing the single way of life. Her decision to become Christian was not easily understood by her people.

On April 5, 1676, she was baptized Kateri (Mohawk for Katherine). As a result of increased pressure to marry,

and misunderstanding from her people, Kateri fled to Canada with the aid of Fr. Lamberville to be with other Christian Indians.

In Canada, Kateri continued with her work of helping the sick and aged, and also taught prayers to the children.

On Christmas Day in 1677, she received her First Holy Communion. In 1678, she enrolled in the Holy Family Society and was accepted because of her extraordinary practice of all virtues.

On March 25, 1679, at the Feast of the Annunciation, she pronounced a vow of perpetual virginity, for which no precedent existed in her tribal customs.

A little over a year later, Kateri became very ill and died at the age of 24 on April 17, 1680, saying "Iesos konoronkwa"—"Jesus, I Love You."

Fifteen minutes after her death, all of her ugly scars disappeared before the eyes of two Jesuits and the Indians in the room.

Inscribed on her gravemarker is the word Kaiatanoron, Lady of Quality, which in her language meant someone close to God. To Catholics now she is known as the Lily of the Mohawks.

On January 3, 1943, she was declared Venerable by Pope Pius XII, and was beatified by Pope John Paul II on June 22, 1980.

10,000 Native Americans turn out for meeting with Pope John Paul II

The expected full house of 15,000 Native Americans didn't materialize Sept. 14 for Pope John Paul II at the Phoenix Memorial Coliseum, but about 10,000 Indians heard the pope defend early Spanish missionaries, who some historians say created a mission system that caused suffering among southwestern tribes.

Although the "cultural oppression, the injustices, the disruption of your life and of your traditional societies must be acknowledged," the pope said, the positive aspects of European culture brought by contact with the missionaries must also be recognized.

He said included among those early Europeans were "many missionaries who strenuously defended the rights of the original inhabitants of this land."

He then cited an 18th-century Catholic missionary, Father Junipero Serra, who has created some controversy among Catholic Indians.

Serra, said the pope, was a champion of Indian rights, and often reached discord and clashes with civil authorities.

Some Indians, however, say the

mission system created by Serra abused Indians and exploited them, causing massive suffering among tribes.

In May 1985 Serra was declared venerable by the pope, a move that has drawn criticism from many Indians.

Alfretta M. Antone, vice president of the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community delivered a statement to the pope, which urged his support to see that the "United States and all governments honor all agreements which safeguard our lands, waters and other natural resources."

She also said that Catholic Indians are encouraged by support of the church in recent years to the traditional religious practices of Indians.

Indians, however, want to participate more fully as clergy in the church, and to be able to use "our cultural gifts and languages in the sacramental life of the church."

In response, the pope called for local churches to acknowledge Indian culture and traditions.

Community Calendar

- Sept. 16 - Gila River Tribal Council meets in the tribal building at Sacaton. Certification of Gila River Primary Election results.
- Sept. 18 - RTC Food Sale beginning at 9 a.m. in front of the Sacaton Post Office.
- Sept. 18 - Native American Recognition Week activities sponsored by the Phoenix Indian Center begin and run through Sept. 27.
- Sept. 22 - First American Credit Union's 25-year celebration, free lunch and drinks, begins 11 a.m., Casa Grande.
- Sept. 25 - American Indian Day, holiday.

HAVE AN EVENT YOU WANT LISTED ON THE CALENDAR? IT COSTS YOU NOTHING. CALL (602)622-3919.

Calendar Courtesy Of:

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Sainthood isn't easy path to follow

Being declared a saint is a long three-step process in the Catholic Church.

First, the person being considered must be declared "venerable" by the pope, which acknowledges that person lived a life of heroic virtue and martyrdom.

Beatification, the second step, is the culmination of a process of examining the life, virtues, writings, and reputation for holiness. For a martyr, it is not

necessary to prove that a miracle occurred through the candidate's intercession.

The final step is canonization which is declared by the pope following verification of a second miracle, but the pope can waive either miracle requirement.

The canonization is celebrated at St. Peter's Basilica in Rome, and elevates the candidate to the full honors of sainthood.

(From the Modern Catholic Dictionary by J.A. Hardon, S.J.)

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EDUCATION



NOTES FROM STUDENT SERVICES

Thirty-six students have been awarded Higher Education Grants for the 1987-88 school year. Eight students will be attending Arizona State University; six will attend American Indian Bible; four will go to Mesa Community College; five to Central Arizona College.

The rest of the students will attend various other colleges both in and out of state. One student is a graduate student in the school of social work.

Lynelle Blackwater received a scholarship from American Indian Scholarships to pursue her master's degree in justice studies at Arizona State University.

Six students received a 3.0 or above grade point average for the spring 1987 semester. They are Marina Hayes, Arizona State University; Manuel Johnson, Arizona State; David Martinez, University of Rhode Island; Louella Carpio, University of New Mexico; Verna Parker, Arizona State; and David Thompson, Phoenix College.

Timothy Hayes, a sophomore, is student body president at Central Arizona College.

If you're interested in attending school beginning in January, NOW is the time to file your ACT or CSS financial aid application.

The new Higher Education Policies require you to establish financial need. You do not have to be eligible for a Pell Grant.

You may also take six credit hours or more as a parttime student. If you are a continuing student in good standing, you may apply for summer school funding as well. For details, contact the Student Services office at 562-3316 or 562-3317.

Cynthia Huerta graduated from Adelphi Business College with a certificate in Business Computer Applications. Willard Antone received a certificate in Air Conditioning from Mountain States Technical Institute and maintained a 4.0 GPA.

Employment Assistance has funded several students for the fall. Local community colleges began their fall classes the 24th of August. Classes begin on a monthly basis at many of the trade schools.

If you are interested in training, come by the office and start your application process.

by Gila River Students Services
for Gila River Indian News

"Gila River Indians" exhibit traces history of life along the Gila River

An exhibit called "Gila River Indians" that traces the history of the animals and Native Americans who have lived near the banks of the Gila River will go on display Sept. 29 at Central Arizona College.

The traveling exhibit of the Arizona Humanities Council will be on display through Oct. 8 in the Learning Resource Center at the college's Signal Peak Campus.

The exhibit traces the region's history beginning with the mammoths, mastadons, huge bison, giant ground sloths, camels, and horses that drank from the oncemighty Gila River some 40,000 years ago.

Nearly 10,000 years ago the animals that lived near the Gila—which at that time could be compared to the vast grasslands of Africa—were come upon by the first Americans, bands of wanderers who followed the herds for food.

The Hohokam, "those who have gone before," are believed to have settled along the Gila River about 2,300 years ago. Their culture, which has been called elegant and sophisticated, culminated in the somewhat mysterious monument called the Casa Grande Ruins.

Considered an American Stonehenge, Casa Grande was built nearly 700 years ago by the Hohokam, who used it to mark the passages of the seasons—the risings and settings of the sun moon and stars, charted through carefully placed wall hole alignments.

In one alignment, the summer solstice setting over the horizon throws a single shaft of light through an opening on the western face of the monument. In this way Hohokam priests were said to have studied the greatest mystery of their desert world—the sun.

Nearly 100 years later, sometime during the 1200's, the Hohokam disappeared. Only now are scientists beginning to realize that a shift divided the Hohokam into two heritages—the Papagos (Desert People), who lived south of the Gila River; and the Pimas (River People), who remained where their ancestors had channeled the Gila.

The exhibit is free and open to the public during regular LRC hours: 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. Monday through Thursday, 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Friday, and 1 p.m. to 6 p.m. Sunday.

For more information contact Janet Weir at the Signal Peak Campus at 836-8243, or 723-4141.

Dialysis patients start support group for Gila River Indian Community

A Dialysis Support group has been started to help dialysis patients in the Gila River Indian Community.

The group, started by dialysis patients, meets once a month to discuss problems and to learn about dialysis treatment. Future meeting dates are scheduled during the monthly meetings.

Money, through donations, which are welcomed, and food sales, is being raised to help meet patient needs, including such things as bathrooms, ramps, and repair of leaky plumbing.

There are approximately 60 Gila River community members who require dialysis.

Dialysis can be either Hemodialysis or Chronic Ambulatory Peritoneal Dialysis (CAPD).

Hemodialysis is done with a machine at the dialysis facility, usually two or three times a week. CAPD is done at home, often four times a day.

When kidney failure is first noticed, appointments are made at the Renal

Clinics. Tests are done to find out how the kidneys are working, and often medicine is administered to slow the down the disease.

As the kidneys get worse, dialysis is discussed as one of the choices. Other choices discussed are a kidney transplant, or no treatment.

Many other concerns are also dealt with by the support group, including insurance, hospitalization and transportation.

A person on dialysis may also visit with a person in need of dialysis to help explain what the procedure is really like.

The support group exists for all community dialysis patients, and provides a good place to solve problems. Family members and friends are welcomed at the meetings.

For more information about the group, call Madeline Williams at 732-9319, or Harrison Stewart at 562-9265.

by Madeline Williams
for the Gila River Indian News

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GILA RIVER INDIAN NEWS

Published by the Gila River Indian Community

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Colleen Moyah, Managing Editor

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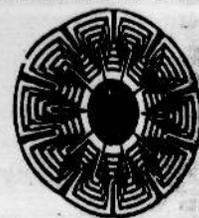
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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR:

Sacaton Police Department should be commended

Dear Editor,
 About two weeks ago we had a death in the family, my brother-in-law was killed in a construction accident. I have a brother and his family who live about six miles from Sacaton on the reservation, and they don't have a telephone.

I called the Sacaton Police Department, and they were very helpful to me. The directions I gave to my brother's home probably weren't the best, but the police department came through for me and found him.

They even made two trips to his home to give him the message to call me. I think the Sacaton Police Department should be commended.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Anderson of Bapchule and myself, and our whole family want to thank the Sacaton Police Department for going above and beyond the call of duty.

Dan Anderson
 Defiance, Ohio

Emergencies only for Pima law agency

Dear Editor,
 The Pima Agency Law Enforcement Services, in its efforts to reduce operating costs, no longer delivers social messages or notices, but will continue to deliver emergency death messages to residents of the Gila River Indian Community.

The police department has changed its priorities and set new goals and objectives, which include being more cost effective while providing the same or better service.

Safety and security are major issues, with renewed efforts toward safety and security programs. Block Watch material and film presentations are currently available.

The police are working with the (Gila River) Education Department on some ideas for safety programs. Both programs are being supported and operated by Tribal Police Reserve Officers.

Law Enforcement is also involved with programs on alcohol and drug abuse, and is working with the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Program, Education, Indian Health Services, Social Services, Legislative and Judicial Services on avenues to address alcohol and drug abuse at Ak-Chin and Gila River.

Protection of lives and property are still top priorities and the police department is attempting to direct more manpower toward these priorities to combat crime in our community.

Information on and interest in programs can be directed to Law Enforcement Services at telephone numbers 562-3660 or 562-3361.

Henry L. Spomer
 (Pima) Agency
 Special Officer

O'odham youth need support of tribe, communities

Dear Editor,
 O'odham youth represent our investment in the future of the Gila River Indian Community. Today's O'odham youth are the parents of tomorrow, our community's emerging leaders.

The future strength of our community and nation depends on the development and preparation of our O'odham youth so that they may enter the 21st century with vision, energy, determination, and skills necessary to create a new chapter in the history of the Gila River Indian Community.

Yet, the future of many of our O'odham youth is in jeopardy because of alcohol and drug abuse, educational dropout rate, suicidal tendencies, teenage pregnancy and illiteracy.

Although these problems cut across all social-economic boundaries, they are particularly acute among O'odham youth.

The heart of any community is the wisdom of its leaders, the hope of its elders and the joy and reverence of its children.

Without any one of these elements, a community is out of balance, as nature would be without any one of its four directions.

Leaders and elders teach the children, but it is the passing generation who learn from the children. The circle makes leaders wiser and elders filled with hope for the future.

By the year 1990, our youngest children still will be children, unless we make them old before their time. Let us, the guiders, pledge ourselves to the tasks of keeping young in our enthusiasm and keeping the faith with our O'odham youth for the coming generations.

As many leaders have told me, we cannot afford to lose another generation of O'odham youth.

I support O'odham youth and recommend the tribe, communities, programs and others to help address the problems facing O'odham youth and decide how to resolve them.

Greg Mendoza
 Goodyear

Phoenix plans activities to celebrate Native American Recognition Week

To celebrate Native American Recognition Week Sept. 17 through 25, the Phoenix Indian Center is sponsoring an extensive list of events.

The featured guest of the week will be Billy Mills, a Native American gold medal winner in the 1964 Tokyo Olympics. He will attend several of the events throughout the week.

The opening event will be a hospitality "Kick off" Sept. 17.

On Sept. 18 a youth leadership seminar will be held at Metro Tech in Phoenix, 1901 W. Thomas Rd., from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m. The seminar is open to students in grades seven through 12.

Also on Sept. 18 will be the Miss Indian Phoenix Pageant at the Phoenix College Auditorium.

And a pre-race spaghetti dinner, in preparation for the next day's 8K run, will be held at Phoenix Indian School.

On Sept. 19 will be the 8K and fun run beginning at the Heard Museum. There will also be a parade that begins at Virginia down Central to Portland.

On the 19th there will also be a Cultural Fair at the Phoenix College Stadium, and Pow Wow later in the day.

There will be a Fashion Show Sept. 20 at the Phoenix Hilton Ballroom, and on the 23rd an Open House is scheduled at the Phoenix Indian Center.

On Sept. 25 there will be a Baby Contest, and the final event of the week, an Appreciation Dinner and Awards Program at the Heard Museum.

For more detailed information about the times and locations of the events, call the Phoenix Indian Center at 256-2000.

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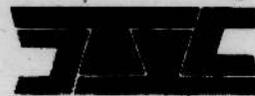
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Responsible for contacting people to enlist their participation in a medical research project, collecting data, and assisting medical staff in the clinical examinations of participants.

This position requires familiarity with the Pima language; evidence of strong interpersonal skills employing tact and courtesy; eligibility for AZ chauffeur's license.

This 5-year project offers excellent salary and benefits. Please send resumes to:

Ms. Cynthia Smith
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NIH-NIDDK Building I
1550 East Indian School Rd.
Phoenix, AZ 85014
(602)263-1621
 An Equal Opportunity
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COOK/BAKER

Responsible for the preparation, assembly cooking and baking of food items, maintenance of equipment and food station areas, and other related duties.

This position requires ability to read and write, ability to translate recipes into appropriate terms and amounts, ability to perform simple mathematical calculations, knowledge of food preparation and handling techniques plus 1 year of experience in a cooking or baking environment.

This 5 year project offers excellent salary and benefits. Please send resumes to:

Ms. Cynthia Smith
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Immunizations prepare your body to defend itself against infections

Immunizations are disease prevention.

By stimulating the body to prepare a defense, vaccines or immunizations help fight off threats of infection.

Each time an immunization is given, the body builds a bigger defense, so most immunizations are given several times, at intervals.

Most immunizations are given in childhood. The diseases immunized for include: diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus (lockjaw), measles, mumps, rubella (German measles), polio, and the newest immunization is against Haemophilus Influenza type B, which can cause meningitis (brain infection), pneumonia and other infections.

Adults also should receive immunizations. There are fewer preventable diseases in adults, but these include tetanus, influenza, and pneumococcal pneumonia (the most common pneumonia) and hepatitis type B (Yellow jaundice).

Also, people traveling to foreign countries should consult their physician about preventing cholera, plague, typhoid, yellow fever, hepatitis and malaria.

Side effects of immunization are few. A low grade fever can be treated with Tylenol. Occasionally, there is a mild pain or swelling at the injection site.

Serious side effects are extremely rare. Some people should not get some of the immunizations, and your nurse or doctor will discuss these situations with you.

Immunizations are safe, effective and prevent uncomfortable, serious and even deadly diseases.

The schedule for usual immunizations is as follows.

CHILDREN:

- 2, 4 & 6 months - Diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus and polio.
- 15 months - Measles, mumps and rubella.
- 18 months - Diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus and polio.
- 24 months - Haemophilus Influenza type B.
- 4 to 6 years - Diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus and polio.

ADULTS:

- Every 10 years - Tetanus.
- Once in a lifetime - Pneumococcal pneumonia.
- For older or chronically ill (diabetes, lung disease, etc.) - A flu shot every fall.
- For people who work with blood or body secretions - Hepatitis B.

If you or your child need an immunization, contact your health provider. Flu shots for 1987 will be available by mid-September.

*by Sacaton Hospital
for the Gila River Indian News*

Can it be that you lose a tooth for every baby you have?

If you're pregnant and have heard about some of these old wives' tales, here's the truth.

■Pregnancy will cause your teeth to decay. •It's not true. If you have cavities while you are pregnant, this means they were there before you became pregnant. If you have a cavity it will only get bigger if you don't get it fixed.

■Your unborn child drains the calcium from your teeth. •The baby can take calcium from your body, but only when you are not eating enough milk and cheese. Then he or she takes it from the long bones in your arms and legs. NEVER from your teeth.

■You lose a tooth for every baby you have. •Teeth are lost only through neglect, whether you are pregnant or not. If you don't take care of them you could lose them all.

■While you are pregnant your gums become red and sore and bleed easily. •BACTERIA building up on your teeth cause sore and bleeding gums. This is called Pyorrhea. During pregnancy there are chemical changes that take place in your body and many times these will affect your mouth.

So if your gums were a little red and sore and bleeding before you

became pregnant, they will get worse during your pregnancy.

To prevent the bacteria from building up on your teeth you need to brush regularly and correctly.

■You should not go to the dentist while you are pregnant. •Not so...You should go early in your pregnancy for a dental checkup. If you have any cavities they should be filled.

Any problems with your gums should be treated. REMEMBER, a healthy baby means having a healthy mouth, too.

The truth of the matter is that teeth were made to last a lifetime, and they will if you take care of them.

During pregnancy what you eat is especially important. You must eat well to feel well, and eating well and feeling well will help your baby to grow and develop well.

The baby uses the food you eat to form his bones and teeth, his brain and heart, his liver and lungs and all his or her other organs.

If your teeth are decayed and your gums are sore, you cannot eat properly. Then you are depriving yourself as well as your baby of the things you both need.

*by Sacaton Hospital
for Gila River Indian News*

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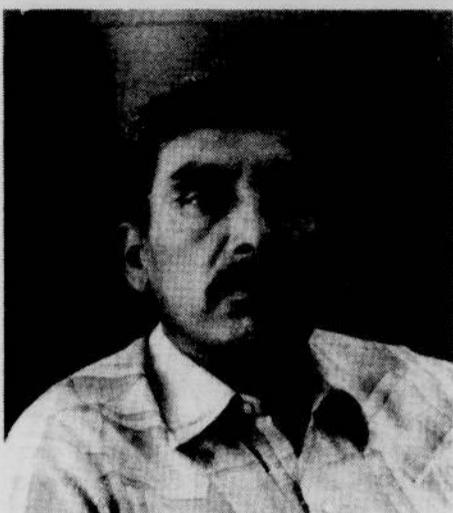
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**Gila Indian Center
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Casa Blanca Market
Olberg Trading Post
Komatke Shopping Center**

Those who made the cut in the 1987 Gila River Primary Election

FOR GOVERNOR



THOMAS R. WHITE. White, who is serving his second term as the tribe's lieutenant governor, is from Casa Blanca in District 5. He is 46.

DONALD R. ANTONE SR. Antone, 50, a resident of Sacaton in District 3, is completing his first term as governor.



FOR LT. GOVERNOR



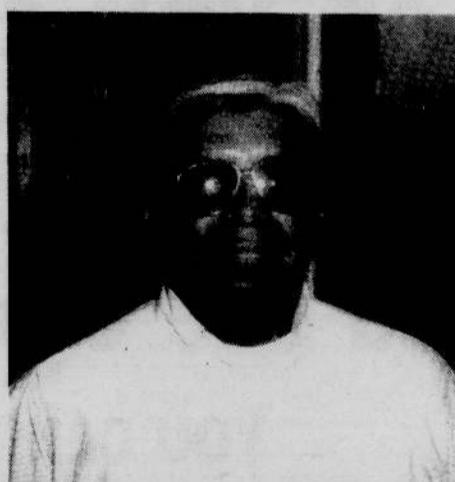
WILLIAM RHODES. Rhodes, who is 54, resides at Goodyear in District 4. He is currently a member of the Gila River tribal council.



DALLAS DELOWE. Delowe, 38, is a resident of Casa Blanca in District 5.

FOR CHIEF JUDGE

REYNOLD J. HOYEMA. Hoyema, a resident of Lower San Tan in District 4, is the current chief judge of the Gila River court. He is 44.

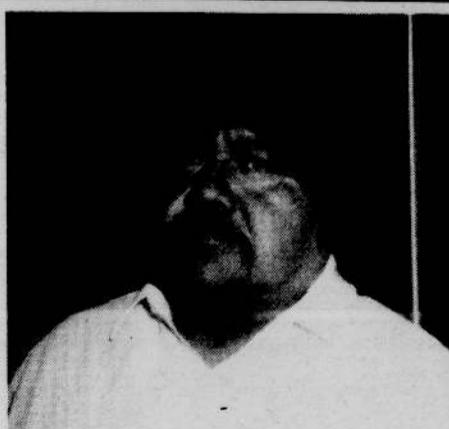


RENAY R. PETERS. Peters, 42, is a resident of Sacaton in District 3.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE



ANNETTE J. STEWART. Stewart, 30, is from Casa Blanca in District 5.



GEORGE THOMPSON. Thompson is a resident of Sacaton in District 3. He is 41.



DARLINA C. MILDA. Milda, 25, is a resident of Sacaton in District 3.



RAY SUNDUST. Sundust is a resident of Laveen in District 7. He is 52.