

The Gila River Indian News

A Gila River Indian Community Publication
Sacaton, Az.

VOL.4 NO.9

SEPTEMBER 9, 1988 PAGE 1

Dismissal of tribe's suit closes door on jai alai at least for right now

Jai alai and pari-mutuel wagering on the Gila River Indian Community appear to be dead issues following the dismissal of a lawsuit by the tribe that challenged Arizona Attorney General Bob Corbin's opinion that the activities would be illegal.

Gila River assistant counsel Steven Heeley said the dismissal of the lawsuit in federal court at this point just about ends the tribe's effort of starting up any new pari-mutuel enterprise.

The 1985 suit was dismissed by U.S. District Court Judge Earl Carroll, who said the tribe's challenge to Corbin's opinion was an issue that was premature because there was no contest of an actual violation of a law.

Heeley said, "Basically the dismissal came about because the people who were backing the jai alai had no interest in pursuing a lawsuit, because of the decision at Santa Ana."

That decision referred to by Heeley was the State of New Mexico versus Santa Ana Pueblo, which was ruled on last year.

Heeley said, basically the decision was "if a state prohibits a certain gaming activity, then you can't establish it."

That, said Heeley, "Pretty much finishes it, unless the state decides to get into jai alai. At this point the tribe has no plan for any new pari-mutuel enterprise."

Pari-mutuel wagering is a form of betting in which all those who place a bet create a money pool, with the winners sharing the total amount minus a percentage for the enterprise.

Following the dismissal of the lawsuit, Corbin said at least for now, pari-mutuel wagering on jai alai in Arizona is gone.

The tribe had argued that because the state allows pari-mutuel gambling on horse and dog races, other forms of pari-mutuel wagering should be allowed.

Corbin's response was that state gambling laws that apply to horse and dog racing can't be extended to other activities.

Though jai alai may be gone, there are other gaming activities with which the Gila River tribe could become involved.

Said Heeley, "They can either decide to pursue a bingo operation, dog racing, horse racing...anything that the state does, we can opt to do."

Two sisters fall into Sacaton canal, one pulled to safety, one perishes

A 7-year-old Sacaton girl was pulled to safety, but her younger sister drowned Aug. 9 when they fell into an irrigation canal near Sacaton.

Carmen Maris Jackson, 6, the drowning victim, and her sister, Candice, reportedly were playing near the canal about 4 p.m. one mile east of Sacaton.

BIA information officer Larry Rummel said shortly after the girls fell in the rushing water, Cornell Johns, 24, heard their cries and jumped in to pull Candice out, but Carmen was

swept away.

Alston Dexter Johns, 18, also tried to save the younger girl, but was unsuccessful, said Rummel.

The girl's body was found Aug. 11 by ditchrider Leroy Joe, south of Casa Blanca Day School, 12 to 14 miles from where she fell into the canal, said Rummel.

The water flow in the canal was lowered in an effort to find the girl.

The girls' mother and father are Kathleen Rhodes and Everett Jackson.

INSIDE:

Tribe says no to gaming bill - Page 2

Dialysis workshop is Oct. 15 - Page 3

Ira H. Hayes recognition day - Page 5

Contests for Indian artists - Page 5

Business mumbo jumbo? - Page 7



DON'T BET ON IT!—This sign along Interstate 10 near the edge of the Gila River Indian Community is about all that's left of the tribe's effort to get jai alai and pari-mutuel gambling on the reservation. A U.S. District Court judge's dismissal of a Gila River lawsuit that could have given the tribe's venture the go-ahead dealt the tribe a losing hand.

Tribal council approval of tax break for local smoke shop draws fire

An unprecedented tax waiver approved by the Gila River Tribal Council for a reservation business is drawing fire from another local businessman.

The council at its Aug. 17 meeting in Sacaton approved a motion to grant Akimel O'otham Smoke Shop a reduction in the tax rate from 6 percent to 2 percent of its sales for a three-year period. The smoke shop is owned by Gila River Lt. Gov. William

Rhodes.

The motion was introduced by councilman Ardell Ruiz of District 1, and seconded by Barrington Russell of District 4.

The vote was 11 to approve the measure, five opposing it, and one councilman absent.

In appealing for the tax waiver, Rhodes indicated that though his business has been paying the full

See Tax break for one-Page 5

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

Though jai alai may now be dead at Gila River, its existence was stormy

For now, jai alai may be dead on the Gila River Indian Community, but while the idea was alive, its existence was stormy.

The recent dismissal by a federal court judge of the tribe's lawsuit that challenged an opinion by the state attorney general that jai alai and pari-mutuel gambling on the reservation would be illegal, is the latest blow.

The move to get jai alai to Gila River began in early 1985 when a company, C.A.H.K. Enterprises, approached the tribe with the idea.

The state opposed the venture and started legal action, which included the opinion by the state attorney general, to stop the tribe's effort.

In February 1986, the tribe went to court and applied for a summary judgement against the state's legal block, which would have allowed the tribe to open and start up a jai alai fronton.

The matter was ready for trial in U.S. District Court when the U.S.

Supreme Court ruled on a gaming case involving the State of California and the Morongo Band of Mission Indians.

The Indians wanted high stakes gaming on their reservation, the state opposed it.

The court ruled that Indians could have high stakes bingo on their reservation without state regulation.

The Gila River tribe and C.A.H.K. thought the ruling was a good indication, and that a court ruling in its case would be favorable.

That, however, turned out wrong with the federal court dismissal of the tribe's lawsuit.

And if that wasn't enough, initial approval by the Bureau of Indian Affairs of the tribe's association with C.A.H.K. was withdrawn when the state opposed the jai alai venture.

And finally, a recent ruling in a court case involving the State of New Mexico and Santa Ana Pueblo over dog racing leaves little room for

optimism about jai alai at Gila River.

That ruling basically says that if a state prohibits a certain type of

gaming activity, then that activity can't be established on an Indian reservation.

Senate bill covering Indian gaming is opposed by Gila River community

A Senate bill that addresses gambling on Indian reservations is being called a threat, and is being vigorously opposed by the Gila River tribe.

Senate Bill S.555 was reintroduced by Hawaii Democratic Sen. Daniel Inouye in August.

Though the bill covers various types of gaming on reservations, Gila River assistant counsel Steven Heeley said, "The part we're concerned with is class three gaming, which would be pari-mutuel gaming."

Heeley said, "We're opposing it right now...we're against this form of Indian gaming bill."

He said in order for some forms of gaming to open up on reservations, tribes would be required to enter into an agreement with states, and there is some question about the creation of states' jurisdiction on reservations.

This jurisdiction could involve

Indian gaming enterprises subject to state laws, and the bill contains language that a state can assess costs to defray the regulation of the Indian gaming enterprise, he said.

The problem, said Heeley, "It opens the door to state civil jurisdiction on the reservation, and it somewhat smacks of application of state taxing on reservations."

"It may open the door for future types of legislation that may include taxing," he said.

Some of the tribes in Arizona are split on the Senate gaming bill, he said.

"A lot of the Arizona tribes are opposing it, but there are some tribes that are supporting it," he said.

Most of those supporting it, he said, are those that "have bingo operations, and they have no plans of getting into class three (pari-mutuel) gaming."



Papago Runner

PUBLICATION SERVICE

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| Posters | Books |
| Programs | Brochures |
| Photography | Promotion |
| Typesetting | Design |

TELEPHONE (602)622-3919 TUCSON, ARIZONA

**ADVERTISE
ADVERTISE**



Komatke Shopping Center

P.O. Box 517 Laveen AZ 85339 237-2097

● **"THE BOSS" 44 oz Pepsi 89¢**



● **CIGARETTES name brands**

Kings \$9.50 100's \$9.85



● **PICNIC SUPPLIES ice, soda**



● **CHOICE OF Crush, RC, Hires**

RC Cherry, 2 liter bottle \$1.10



OPEN: Sunday 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Fri. & Sat. 7 a.m. to 10 p.m.

Mon.-Thur. 7 a.m. to 9 p.m.



GILA INDIAN CENTER

A UNIQUE FAMILY EXPERIENCE

**NOW OPEN
9 AM TO 5 PM**

I-10 AT EXIT 175
963-3981



Researchers continue search into questions on causes of diabetes

What causes diabetes?

This question has lead researchers to spend the past five years examining the parts of muscle cells which handle their fuel supply.

According to Dr. David Mott, a research biochemist at Phoenix Indian Medical Center with a major interest in muscle metabolism, "Just like your car's motor needs gas to drive down the road, so your muscle needs sugar to push you out of bed in the morning, and keep you going."

Mott said, "A major problem with type two diabetes is that the sugar does not get into the motor (your muscle) as easily as it should."

"The hormone insulin doesn't work very well, as in diabetes, the sugar doesn't flow smoothly into muscle, and it starts to crowd around the entrance. This results in the excess sugar outside the muscle accumulating in the blood."

If a car motor cannot use the gas, the mechanic would probably end up taking apart the fuel line and carburetor to see what was wrong.

In a similar fashion, current work in the laboratories is dismantling the part of human muscle responsible for taking in and using sugar.

Unlike the carburetor on a motor, however, the muscle system doesn't come with manufacturer's instructions, so progress is slower.

Even more unfortunate is the fact that the malfunctioning parts in human diabetes are only found in human muscle, so taking apart the

muscle from a mouse or a rabbit won't help.

"The good news," according to Mott, "is that we have found a part of the human muscle that is clearly faulty."

"But just as most of us would have difficulty fixing a carburetor without understanding its working parts, so we also need to know something about muscle parts in order to understand what needs to be fixed in these little engines."

The basic parts of the muscle that Mott and his team are working with are enzymes.

These enzymes are small proteins, which when turned on by insulin, speed up the flow of sugar into the muscle.

The team's research has identified an enzyme that doesn't do its job properly, and as a result the sugar doesn't flow as fast as it should into muscle.

Mott said, "We are currently trying to understand more about this enzyme to determine if it is the only problem within the muscle."

Many volunteers from the Gila River Indian Community have helped with the research.

Mott, in acknowledging the importance of their efforts said, "Thanks to these studies, we can now identify an abnormally functioning enzyme in man which provides us with a major clue to solving the problem of fuel (sugar) flow into diabetic muscles."

Oct. 15 Gila River dialysis workshop is staged by dialysis support group

A Dialysis Workshop sponsored by the Gila River Dialysis Support Association will be held Oct. 15.

The location and other details of the workshop will be announced later by the association.

The purpose of the activity is to show and inform renal clinic patients the machines and other equipment used for Hemodialysis and Continuous Ambulatory Peritoneal Dialysis (CAPD).

Representatives from the Kidney Transplant Center in Phoenix will be on hand with information for those persons considering a kidney transplant.

The workshop will also include a patient panel discussion, family members panel discussion, and other information about renal and kidney treatment.

The workshop is also for community members from all

districts who are in diabetic clinics.

Persons encouraged to attend the workshop include those who have been diabetic 15 years or more; and therefore, are at risk of having kidney failure; those who have a family member suffering from kidney failure or who have had a family member die from kidney failure; those who have had one or both parents suffer from diabetes.

Health professionals, nurses, doctors, CHRs, social workers and others who work with dialysis patients are encouraged to attend the workshop.

A raffle will be held at the workshop. Prizes include an oak and leather clock with a Pima basket maze design, and two paintings.

For further information about the workshop or the raffle, contact Naomi Marrietta, patient representative, Gila River Dialysis Support Association.

ADVERTISE ADVERTISE ADVERTISE ADVERTISE ADVERTISE
ADVERTISE ADVERTISE ADVERTISE ADVERTISE
ADVERTISE ADVERTISE ADVERTISE
ADVERTISE ADVERTISE
ADVERTISE

* GILA RIVER INDIAN NEWS *

P.O. Box 459 Sacaton, Arizona 85247

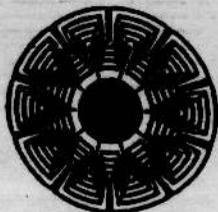
Enclosed is my check/money order for \$8.00. Please send me a one-year subscription.

Name: _____

Address: _____

City & State: _____

Zip: _____



Give Credit Where Credit Is Due

Give your employees a terrific benefit—offer them membership in First American Credit Union. It won't cost you a dime.

Here are the benefits to you:

- No cost or financial obligation to you or your organization
- A credit union can help attract and retain quality personnel
- Employees become better money managers
- You get the credit for being concerned about your employees' financial future

Your employees benefit, too, with:

- Payroll deduction
- Low-cost loans
- A variety of savings plans federally insured
- Group discount programs, including Price Club

If you have more than 15 employees call (602) 836-8848 and take credit for increasing your employees' benefits without reducing your bottom line.



220 W. Florence Blvd. • Casa Grande, AZ 85222 • 836-8848

Robinette's

FOOD STORES

SACATON SUPER MART
P. O. Box 129 • 310 Ocotillo Lane
Sacaton, Arizona 85247

"4 to 6 months to a better job!"

TRAIN FOR A CAREER IN COMPUTER OPERATIONS

- and
- Word Processing
- Data Entry
- Computerized Bookkeeping
- Job Placement Assistance
- Day and Evening Classes
- Financial Aid Available
- Nationally Accredited
- Licensed by the State of Arizona



For Information Call

COREY HAYES 230-8826

ALTA BUSINESS AND TECHNICAL SCHOOL

3839 North 3rd Street, Phoenix, AZ 85004 — Third floor

GILA RIVER INDIAN NEWS
Published by the Gila River Indian Community

Urban L. Giff, Editor

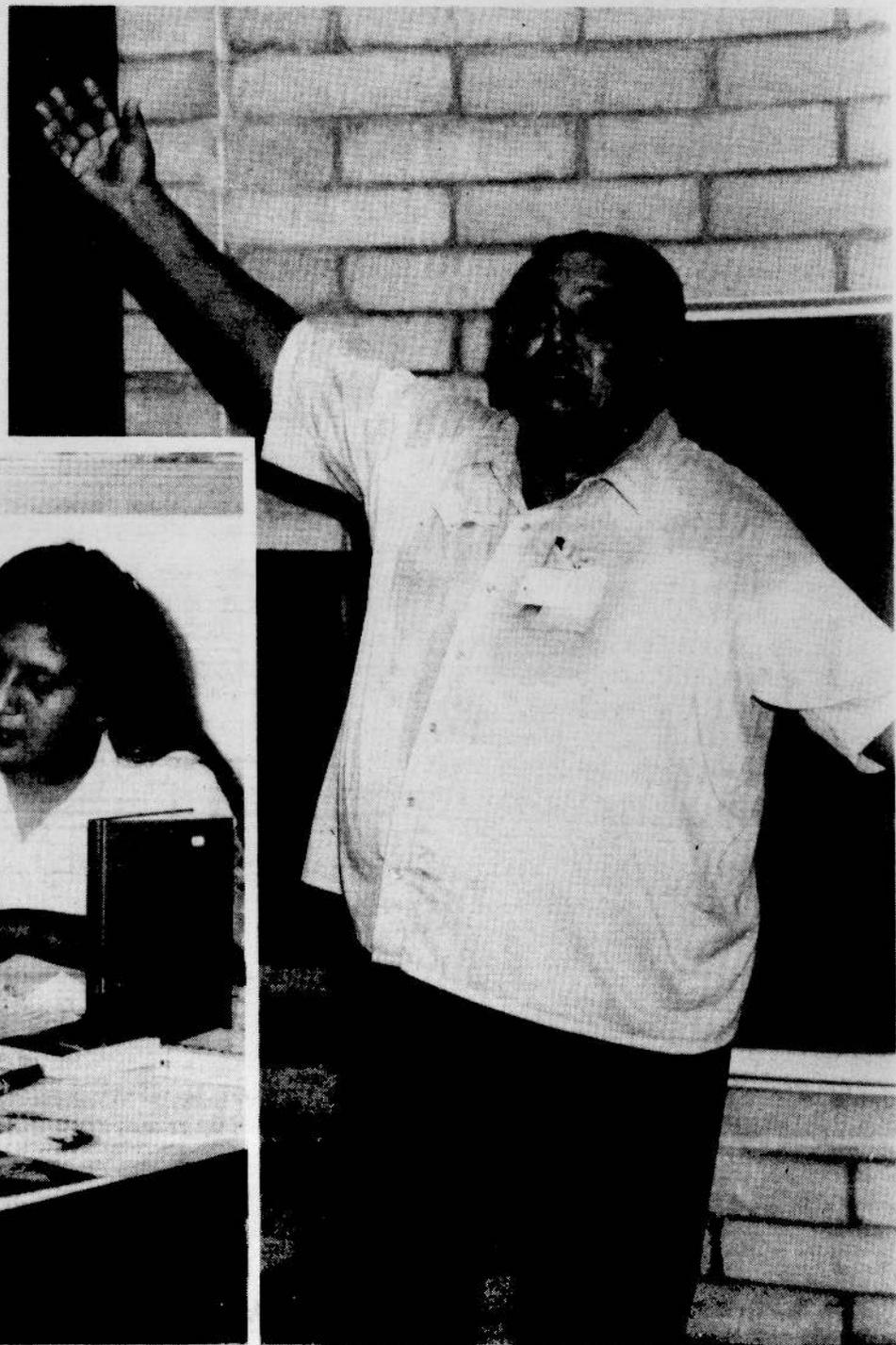
Colleen Moyah, Managing Editor

The Gila River Indian News is published once each month. Issues are available at public places and places of business on the Gila River Indian Community and near its boundaries.

Information about mail subscriptions and advertising rates is available by writing to Gila River Indian News, P.O. Box 459, Sacaton, Arizona 85247. (602)562-3311.

Second Akimel O'odham youth conference mixes history with the future

HISTRIONIC ABOUT HISTORY—Emmett White, in photos at right and below right, shows that Pima history and lore needn't be static subjects as he leads a workshop at the 2nd annual Akimel O'odham / Pee-Posh Youth Conference Aug. 12 and 13 at Sacaton. The workshop was just one of many featured at the conference. In spite of White's histrionics, a few young people, including Todd Cannon of Sacaton in photo below, managed to take everything in stride. In bottom left photo Jill Miguel (left) of San Tan, and LaQuinta Pratt of Sacaton look over conference materials during a break.



Tax break for one business draws fire from another one

Continued from Page 1

rate, it doesn't get the full service other reservation businesses get.

His smoke shop near Interstate 10 operates on diesel generated electric power, must provide its own water, and has no road improvements provided by the tribe.

Before the vote was taken, Renay Peters, who owns MTO Smoke Shop in Sacaton, raised his hand in an effort to address the council on the matter.

"I wasn't recognized, and the business and meeting ended. I then sent a letter to the governor telling him in my opinion the action wasn't

necessarily fair," Peters said.

He said he also sent a letter to the tribal treasurer protesting the action regarding the tax ordinance, and requesting a hearing.

Peters said he met with the treasurer Sept. 8 but nothing was resolved.

"I still have to pay them (tribal sales taxes) at the regular rate," he said.

Tribal Treasurer Alida Thomas said though she was at the meeting and is aware of the council's action, she has not yet received any official notice from the tribal council directing her to change the tax rate for Akimel O'otham Smoke Shop.

She said in looking at the tribe's tax ordinance she sees no provision to lower the tax rate.

The only provision that comes close is the waiving of penalties and interest tacked onto tax bills for those business who fail to pay or are slow in paying their taxes.

"My job is to enforce the ordinance. There's nothing to cover that (lowering of the tax rate) in the ordinance," said Thomas.

She said perhaps an amendment to the ordinance may be in order.

"They'll have to do something with that in order for it to be enforceable," she said.

Ira H. Hayes recognition day will be October 1

An Ira H. Hayes Recognition Day is planned Oct. 1 at Sacaton.

The activity is being sponsored by the Ira H. Hayes Post 84, American Legion at Sacaton, and the In-Country Vietnam War Veterans of Post 2, American Legion in Tempe.

The day will start at 7 a.m. with a 10K and two-mile run, with a category for veterans.

Following that will be speakers, including Gila River Gov. Thomas White, and Oscar Urea, president of American Legion Post 2.

Urea will present Post 84 with an American Flag and a POW/MIA flag.

Other activities will include displays and a planned breakfast. Before the Oct. 1 event, the Veterans' Park at Sacaton will be cleaned and refurbished.

For more information about the recognition day and activities, contact either Shirley Lewis at 562-3318, or Lance Lewis at 562-3321.

Indian commission is sponsoring contest for a logo

The Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs is sponsoring a contest to choose a logo for its publications, and is limiting participation to Native Americans.

The contest rules are as follows: Only members of a federally recognized tribe will be eligible to enter.

Each design must reflect some aspect of the Arizona Indian heritage, and drawn in one or two colors on 8½-by-11 inch white paper.

Each contestant under 18 years of age must have parental or guardian consent in writing to enter.

Each entry must include the name and mailing address of the contestant, and be mailed or dropped off at the Commission office by Oct. 14.

First prize of \$50, along with a plaque will be awarded, and the

winning entry becomes the property of the State of Arizona, Commission of Indian Affairs.

Non-winning entries may be returned upon request within 30 days of the announcement of the winner.

For more information contact, Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs, 1645 W. Jefferson, No.127, Phoenix, 255-3123.

Arts and Crafts restaurant will close to remodel

The restaurant at the Gila River Arts and Crafts Center will close Sept. 22 for one week for remodeling.

The remodeling will include painting, installation of additional lighting, and the installation of carpeting.

Plans call for the restaurant and Gila Heritage Park, which also will be closed, to reopen Oct. 1.

There will be an Oct. 3 reopening celebration at the Arts and Crafts Center featuring dancers and refreshments.

Speakers will include Gila River Gov. Thomas White, Arts and Crafts Center board chairman Richard Thompson, and the center's director Bruce Hamana.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Planning Staff and the District Council of the San Xavier District of the Tohono O'Odham Nation will be holding a public hearing on Saturday, October 8, 1988 at or after 9:00 A.M. at the San Xavier District Center. The purpose of the public hearing is to hear public comment on the proposed San Xavier District Land Use Plan.

The proposed Land Use Plan for San Xavier will affect those individuals who currently have an allotment within the boundaries of the San Xavier District. All interested O'Odham persons and allottees will have the opportunity to appear and be heard on the proposed land use planning effort to be undertaken by the San Xavier District Council.

As part of the planning process, the San Xavier District Land Use Planning Staff has conducted a community survey and land use inventory which is compiled in a draft document. Draft copies of the inventory will be available for distribution by Monday, September 26, 1988, and can be requested through the San Xavier District Office.

For further information concerning the public hearing and/or the draft inventory document, please contact the:

San Xavier District
Land Use Planning Staff
Route 11, Box 640-A
Tucson, Arizona 85746.
Telephone: (602) 294-5727

O'odham Tash seeking artwork for annual poster

Casa Grande's O'odham Tash has announced a contest to choose artwork for its 1989 O'odham Tash poster.

Submissions are limited to work produced by Tohono O'odham, Maricopa and Pima artists of all ages.

Entries will be accepted at the O'odham Tash office in Casa Grande through Nov. 4. The winner will be selected Nov. 15 and announced.

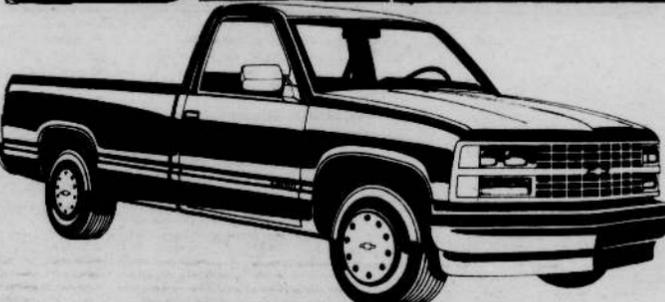
There will be a cash award for the winning entry, which will be made into a poster to promote the event, and featured at O'odham Tash in February.

For more information about the contest call the O'odham Tash office in Casa Grande at 836-4723.



GARY CROPPER CHEVROLET

Building a reputation on
Customer - Satisfaction
that's...**"CROPPER CARE"**



**LUBE, OIL & FILTER
\$6.88**

Please Call For Appointment
Up to 5 quarts of 30W Pennzoi

836-2147
1990 N. PINAL AVE.
CASA GRANDE

See our large inventory of...
NEW and USED CARS and TRUCKS
Quality Used Vehicles Backed By
Our **"60 POINT SAFETY CHECK"**



SALES • SERVICE • LEASING • PARTS • BODY SHOP



GARY CROPPER CHEVROLET

"Your complete satisfaction is our number one goal...that's CROPPER CARE"

NATIONAL NOTES

Trail of Tears ancestor is suing for \$10,000

A suit has been filed by an Albuquerque, N.M. man in U.S. District Court seeking damages of more than \$10,000 from the federal government for moving his Cherokee ancestors in a forced march known as the Trail of Tears.

Woodrow Bussey, who filed the suit on his own behalf, said, "I've always said if they pay the Japanese, they should pay us."

The lawsuit is in response to legislation to give \$20,000 to each surviving Japanese-American who was forced into internment camps following the attack on Pearl Harbor 47 years ago.

Bussey said, "If they pay us what they pay the Japanese, we'll be happy. Hell, I think I'd be happy if they just apologized—if they'd admit that we had rights and they just didn't treat us right."

NCAI convention is October 24-28

The National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) will hold its annual convention Oct. 24-28 in Sioux Falls, S.D.

Expected to address the convention are high-ranking representatives of the Democratic and Republican candidates for president and vice president.

Some of the topics expected to be addressed at the convention are promotion of treaty and sovereign rights, promotion of environmental protection, opposition to anti-Indian hate groups.

California bank is leading contractor to manage \$1.8 billion

A California based bank, Security Pacific National Bank, is the prospective contractor selected by the BIA to manage more than \$1.8 billion in Indian trust funds.

Security Pacific is the nation's sixth largest bank with over \$70 billion in assets.

Final negotiations on the decision for the contract award are expected following a pre-award audit by the bureau, and the conclusion of the time period required for appeals of the cost comparison results.

Outstanding Indian youth is being sought

Candidates are being sought for the Outstanding Alaska Native and American Indian Youth 1988 award offered by the National Advisory Council on Indian Education (NACIE).

The council's National Leadership and Achievement Program offers the recognition for outstanding contributions and achievements by Indian youth, and as initiative for Indian youth to achieve excellence in education.

Candidates must be from 14 to 24 years old, and submit the following:

1) A two-page statement of educational commitment.

2) Two letters of recommendation—one from a community leader, and one from either a school advisor, teacher, Indian parent committee member.

3) A list of youth accomplishment (documentation, news clippings, certificates).

4) School transcripts with grade point average.

For information about applications contact Bambi Kraus, NACIE, Washington, D.C., at (202)732-1353.

Navajos now need to buckle up

Drivers and front-seat passengers in cars and pickup trucks driving on the Navajo Nation now must buckle up.

The tribe has become the first in the country to pass a law requiring motorists to wear safety belts, though Arizona has no seat belt law.

The Navajo's director of the department of highway safety said too many auto-related deaths and injuries were occurring on the reservation, and the tribe believes a seat-belt-use law will reduce that number.

Indian tags for Indian cars

Vehicle owners on the Navajo Nation may soon register their cars and trucks and get their license plates from the Navajo Tribe if a proposal gets the approval of that tribe's tribal council.

The tribe is reviewing a proposal to issue its own license plates and vehicle registration to vehicle owners who live on the reservation.

Supporters of the proposal say the vehicle licensing and registration plan could create jobs and provide a gross revenue of about \$5 million.

Proposal to return Indian remains and artifacts draws praise

A proposed Senate bill to return to Native Americans tribal skeletal remains, grave goods and ceremonial objects in the possession of museums has drawn praise from Indians and legislators.

The bill was written and sponsored by Sen. John Melcher (D-Montana) after he learned that the Smithsonian Institution possesses over 18,000 Native American skeletal remains—some identified by name and tribe.

"There is no legal authority granted by Congress that says a museum may hold the remains of an Indian contrary to the wishes of the Indian's family, the descendants, or contrary to the wishes of the tribe," Melcher said during a hearing on the bill.

The bill would establish an official process for claims to be made for the return of skeletal remains, cultural artifacts, and other items of religious and cultural significance.

Opposition to the bill came from the Smithsonian Institution, American Association of Museums and the Society for American Archaeology.

California university wants more Indian students

The University of California at Berkeley, which has one of the more publicized Indian graduate school programs, has seen a rise in Indian graduate student enrollment, and is encouraging even more Indians to attend.

The increased enrollment is tied to financial aid that is being made to qualified American Indian students.

Berkeley has what is described as a dependable financial support program, using a Graduate Minority Program fellowship and other sources to encourage American Indian and Alaska Native enrollment, both in-state and out-of-state.

Most of the 192 Indian students who have obtained Masters of Public Health degrees through the special public health program at Berkeley received financial assistance from the Graduate Minority program.

Special grants are also available to Indian students working toward a Masters of Social Welfare degree at Berkeley.

An American Indian Graduate Program at the school also provides specialized counseling, advisement, housing and social support to Indian and Alaska Native students.

Requirements for graduate school are: a baccalaureate degree from an accredited college or university; an acceptable grade point average received as an undergraduate; and Graduate Record Examination (GRE) taken.

Information regarding the various graduate programs and financial assistance can be obtained by calling the American Indian Graduate Program, (415)642-3228 (collect) or writing to: 140 Earl Warren Hall, University of California, Berkeley, Calif., 94720.

Education fellowships are up for grabs

The Association on American Indian Affairs is taking applications through Sept. 16 from American Indians for a fellowship program.

The Sequoyah Fellowship provides a one-year, \$1,500 unrestricted stipend paid in two installments.

Over the past several years the association has awarded the fellowship to American Indians pursuing graduate degrees in fields as diverse as anthropology, microbiology, education, law, mechanical engineering, psychology and business administration.

To be considered, a graduate student must be an enrolled tribal member, and provide the following:

1) A biographical sheet describing his or her background; tribal affiliation and a certificate showing tribal membership; university; year; subject of study; career goals; interests, and financial situation.

2) Two letters of recommendation, Social Security number.

3) The name, address, and phone number of the financial aid officer at the university the student attends.

For information call the association at (212)689-8720, or write Sequoyah Fellowship Program, Association of American Indian Affairs, 95 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016.

LETTERS & COMMENTS

Youth conference was a success

Dear Editor,

The 2nd annual Akimel O'odham/Pee Posh Youth Conference was one of the finest gatherings of youth from the Gila River Indian Community.

Indian youth representing each of the seven community districts took part in the two-day historic conference to prove a valid point—Indian youth are getting ready to assume their place in this community.

These bright and talented young men and women set out, leaving their negative past and false beliefs about themselves behind, and saw the opportunity to reach for their true potential.

I witnessed tremendous growth and positive self-discovery as they took on the challenges and obstacles placed in front of them to become the victors over

self-doubt, self-pity and self-condemnation.

These young people experienced the rare opportunity to function as a solid family unit, helping one another, uplifting and encouraging all to have their share of successes and personal achievements.

The highlight for each event is something that is personal for those who participated.

Each youth gained, shared and demonstrated that it is possible to have noble and trustworthy youth who can assume responsibility and leadership.

As a strong advocate for the Akimel O'odham/Pee-Posh Youth Council, I can truly say, without question, that this was one of the finest groups of young men and women ever assembled in the Gila River Indian Community.

The people of the Gila River Indian Community need the next generation, and I am positive that there will be these youth on whom they can count.

One youth sends a profound message to all—"We always hear our leaders tell us we are the leaders of tomorrow. I don't believe that! We are leaders already today, and it is today that is going to make a difference for all Indians."

These young people will make a difference in the lives of many in the near future. They have already influenced me forever.

Greg Mendoza,
advocate, Akimel
O'odham/Pee-Posh
Youth Council

Bidding farewell

Dear Editor,

I am the past principal of Sacaton Middle School, and since I did not have a chance to say good-bye to my many friends, I would appreciate it if you would run the following message.

I have a big place in my heart for the community of Sacaton and its people.

I hope that the veterans will keep the flowers growing in the park. I have always considered the young people, their parents and guardians, and many community members as my very good friends.

While I wish that I could still be with you and working in Sacaton, I do want to wish all of you a very good future, and thank you for the many fond memories you have given me.

Jim Keefe,
former principal
Sacaton Middle School

Tohono O'odham council takes treasury from chairman

The Tohono O'odham Tribal Council wrested control of that tribe's accounting office from the tribal chairman after five months of having to spend tribal funds to keep programs functioning that operate on money from federal and state contracts and grants because the tribe has been unable to draw money from the funding agencies.

Andrew M. Patricio, vice chairman of the Tohono O'odham Legislature (tribal council), said the tribe hasn't been able to make drawdowns from funding agencies since March when the accounting office computer system broke down, making it impossible to compile financial reports.

"In order to get those funds, you have to submit the financial reports. They're not going to just give it to you...they want to see a report that justifies the request," said Patricio.

The situation has meant the tribal programs that are operating on

approximately 50 grants, contracts or agreements with the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Indian Health Service, other federal and state agencies, haven't received money from those agencies since March.

To keep the programs operating, the tribe has had to use its own money, he said.

In that time, the chairman's office and the tribal comptroller didn't correct the problem, and the financial situation was serious enough that the council decided to deal with it, Patricio said.

A resolution was approved by the council that took the tribal comptroller's salary and diverted it to be used to hire a consultant to assess the tribe's financial situation.

With no salary, the tribal comptroller was forced to resign.

Tribal Chairman Enos Francisco vetoed the resolution, but his veto was overridden in a vote by the council.

Another council resolution that got by a Francisco veto set up an interim position of chief financial officer.

The action drew protest from Francisco, who in a memo to the council said the action of establishing the chief financial officer's position infringed on the tribal constitution, violating its mandate of separation of powers.

In looking into the matter, Patricio said, the legislature made efforts to make the solution a joint one with the chairman's office.

"We knew our responsibilities under the constitution, and we knew his responsibilities. We've tried to include him in this whole matter," he said, but the efforts have generally been ignored.

"There seems to be all kinds of accusations that we removed people, but that's not the case. It came to the point...that the only alternative they (council) had was to take further steps," Patricio said.

Lawsuit at Tohono O'odham may revamp district setup

The outcome of a suit in the Tohono O'odham Nation's tribal court could mean tribal members from other districts who live in Sells District, the government center of that reservation, may have to change their district of residency.

Sells District Council Chairman Sylvester Listo, said a suit filed by Sells District almost a year ago against the Tohono O'odham Tribal Council over district residency is expected to be ruled on in mid-September.

Listo said the suit revolves around the district's ability to count as residents all those people who live in the district, including those who may be registered in other districts.

"Here in the district, particularly the Sells community, we have a lot of people living here, but who are registered in another district," he said.

"Yet the people are here, and some

of them come in for services, and we can't serve them because we don't have the money," he said.

By increasing its roll, the district could qualify for more money from mining royalties and other sources, which is often disbursed based on district population, and also increase its voting power on the tribe's legislative council, which is determined by district voter registration, he said.

The suit was an outgrowth of activity that started just after the May 1987 tribal-wide election.

Listo said when Sells District received the official election results, which sets the number of votes each district representative to the tribal council has based on district population, they were questioned.

In June 1987, "We went before the council, and the matter was given to the (council's) Rules Committee. They were supposed to make a

decision within 90 days," he said.

Ninety days passed, so the district hired a lawyer, and in September 1987 filed a suit to force the tribal council to abide by the tribal constitution, which Listo says upholds his district's claim.

Listo said, "We're just following what it says in the constitution. We want these people counted here. They have homes here, they use the land, the water...other resources that are here."

If the ruling goes in favor of the district, a new problem of getting the people from other districts registered with Sells District will arise, particularly with those who have homes in Sells but who want to keep their current district affiliation.

Listo said there has been some discussion about that on the district council, but it will await the ruling before delving into it further.

Two men drown in Tohono O'odham water holes

Two men on the Tohono O'odham Nation drowned in separate incidents in the past two weeks while trying to swim across ponds filled by recent rains.

On Aug. 28, Augustine Lopez Jr., 30, of Chuichu drowned at Bird's Nest west of Sells after he jumped in the water to cool off, according to Tohono O'odham Police.

The incident occurred about 6:30 p.m. when Lopez and several other people stopped at the roadside man-made water catchment while driving to Sells.

When Lopez started to struggle in the water, efforts by his companions to rescue him failed, police said.

Pima County Search and Rescue was called, and divers recovered the body the following morning in 12 feet of water, police said.

Lopez is the son of former Tohono O'odham tribal chairman Augustine Lopez.

A week earlier on Aug. 21, 23-year-old Joe Antone of Fresnal drowned while swimming in a pond located northeast of that village.

Police said Antone and his brother, Gilbert, were at the water hole about 6 p.m. when Joe tried to swim across.

He apparently underestimated the depth and width of the water, and began struggling and disappeared in the murky water. Efforts by Gilbert to rescue him failed, police said.

The drowning was reported to the police, who called in a Pima County Search and Rescue team.

Antone's body was recovered the following morning by divers whose search took them to depths of 19 feet in some places.

Police said both drownings involved the use of alcohol by the victims.

School district at Tohono O'odham is readying for AIDS just in case

Though no cases of AIDS have yet been reported on the Tohono O'odham Nation, the reservation's public school district, Indian Oasis-Baboquivari Unified Schools, has adopted a two-pronged policy to deal with the disease.

The policy, which addresses employees and students who might have either AIDS or HIV (AIDS virus), was adopted by the school district's governing board.

A school district spokesman said the policy for employees basically says that "we will not discriminate against a person with AIDS."

He said, however, that if students are at risk by being in contact with that person, the employee's work situation will have to be looked at closely.

Each individual will be considered on a case-by-case basis.

He said, "At some point down the line, if a person is going to become too ill to work, we would put them on leave," either paid or unpaid, depending on the leave time the individual has accumulated.

Determining whether or not an

employee can continue working would be up to a doctor, he said.

The policy for students with AIDS, he said, is based on recommendations from agencies such as the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, the Center for Disease Control, and the U.S. Department of Education.

Here again, he said, students known to have AIDS will be considered on a case-by-case basis.

The policy says basically that a student with AIDS would not be indiscriminately denied enrollment or placed in a segregated environment.

"If a child can't control their bodily functions, or they have open sores that can't be covered, then there's a possibility of home-bound education," he said.

And to protect a student with AIDS, parents will be notified of communicable diseases in the school that could pose a threat to the student, he said.

As a precaution, hygienic practices, such as wearing gloves and washing, will be used by the school staff in dealing with all students, he said.

Clearing up business mumbo jumbo

Financial statements, balance sheets, income statements, cash flow, cost control, marketing, return on investment income and other business mumbo jumbo are part of a seminar on managing a business scheduled Oct. 24-27 in Phoenix.

The seminar is really a crash course in business management being put on by the Indian Management Association, a Tucson-based, non-profit organization made up of Indians from several Western states who have an interest in business.

The seminar, "Successful Business Management," uses what's called a computer simulation exercise to simulate the operation of a business.

Participants don't actually operate a computer, but they feed into it information about the model business they operate.

The computer analyzes the information and tells the business operators how they are doing.

The use of the computer speeds up the model business operation so that about two years of making decisions and operating a business can be crammed into the 3½-day seminar.

The whole seminar, which pits model businesses against one another, is geared to providing a

good working knowledge of business management.

The Indian Management Association says its goal is to provide information and education about business management and operation to Indians on reservations.

The seminar will be held at the new Howard Johnson's Plaza Hotel, 1500 N. 51st Ave., in Phoenix.

For information and a seminar brochure, or registration, call collect (602) 795-5544 in Tucson.

Some of the tribes that have sent participants to previous Indian Management Association seminars and activities include:

Tribal councils from the Gila River Indian Community, Lummi Tribe of Washington, Quileute of Oregon, Chemehuevi, Colorado River, Fort Mojave, Gila River, Navajo Nation, Yavapai-Prescott, Yavapai Apache, White Mountain Apache, Fort McDowell, Warm Springs Confederated Tribes of Oregon, Coeur d'Alene Tribe of Idaho, Tesuque Pueblo of New Mexico, Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe, Siletz Confederated Tribes, Salish-Kootenai Confederated Tribes, Oneida Tribe of Wisconsin, and the Mashantucket Pequot Tribe.

Phoenix Indian School: Indians must conform peaceably or by force

The following article is reprinted with permission from the *Journal of Arizona History*, Arizona Historical Society. It will be run in consecutive issues of the *Gila River Indian News*.

by Robert A. Trennert

On the night of October 12, 1890, Commissioner of Indian Affairs Thomas J. Morgan appeared before a large crowd at Patton's Opera House in Phoenix. Introduced by Governor Nathan O. Murphy, he spoke at length about the fact that the government could no longer move Indians away from the white population and that education was their only hope for the future. Murphy spoke also, addressing the interests of the audience directly when he announced that the government expected to spend up to two million dollars yearly on Indian education and that "a large Indian school" in the vicinity of Phoenix would attract a goodly share of this money.

Money in the bank

The city fathers, supported by most of the citizens, did not hesitate to pledge support, especially since Morgan hinted that if the Phoenixians took no action, a school would be started in California. On October 13 another meeting was held at the courthouse, the discussion centering on economic factors. Speakers suggested that a school for 400 children would attract up to \$100,000 per annum in federal money to the Valley. Governor Murphy endorsed the project and proclaimed that it would be worth more to the area than ten universities or capitols. The budgets of Hampton Institute and Carlisle, Indian schools already in operation, were duly noted. Finally, a committee of four men was appointed to see if the city could meet Morgan's requirements—the donation of a suitable eighty acre site, located within three and a half miles of the city. Phoenix newspapers warmly supported the proposal, realizing that a donation of land would yield substantial returns. One observer called it "A Proposition That Should Be Attended To At Once," and Morgan apparently received verbal assurances of community support before he left town.

During the following month the campaign was continued by Wellington J. Rich, an experienced teacher from Lincoln, Nebraska, who knew nothing about Indians but was Morgan's choice to head the new school, wherever it might be located. While encouraging local citizens to support the project, Rich secured an option to lease the West End Hotel, an unoccupied two-story brick structure located on the corner of 7th Avenue and Washington Street, which could be used for temporary classroom and dormitory space. On December 11 Commissioner Morgan directed him by telegraph to have the city boosters submit a formal proposal to donate at least eighty acres of land for the school.

Phoenixians concerned about Indian drunkards and prostitutes

Rich immediately arranged for a public meeting to be held at the courthouse on December 16. General sentiment was favorable, but some opposition surfaced. A few people believed that the whole thing was some sort of land speculation and that whoever sold the land to the government would make a handsome

profit. Charles D. Poston, a Former Arizona superintendent of Indian Affairs, seconded the speculation charge. After the meeting he wrote Morgan objecting to the school both because of the possibility of real-estate manipulations and because "one effect of an Indian school there would be to increase the number of Indian drunkards and prostitutes now infesting the town by day and night."

Cheap, efficient labor

Such sentiment, however, was clearly the view of a minority. Boosters reminded citizens that over \$100,000 would be channeled into the community annually. In addition, they pointed to another major benefit. Indian students would provide "cheap and efficient labor" for the agricultural and citrus industries. Only Professor Rich bothered to mention any possible benefits for the Indians. At the conclusion of the meeting, a citizens' committee was formed and within a few days had forwarded a written guarantee to the Indian bureau pledging to furnish as much as \$4,000 to procure a suitable site.

Commissioner Morgan acted at once. On December 29 he wrote Secretary of the Interior John W. Noble requesting authority to lease the West End Hotel and asking that Congress be encouraged to appropriate \$30,000 for the establishment of an Indian industrial school at Phoenix. He wanted to use \$4,000 of this sum to help Phoenixians purchase a better site. Noble approved the request the following day. Morgan then telegraphed Rich instructions to lease the hotel for \$100 per month. By January, 1891, school headquarters had been established there and the staff was busy preparing for students. On January 20, Wellington Rich received his official appointment as superintendent of the Phoenix Indian Industrial Training School. Simultaneously, the secretary of the interior requested an appropriation of \$69,500 (\$30,000 to establish a permanent site and \$39,500 for student support and staff salaries) for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1891. The Phoenix Indian School thus came into being.

The decision to establish the school reflected a change in American attitudes toward the Indian. As far back as the colonial period, white Americans felt that education would prove the salvation of the red man. In the early nineteenth century the government began to provide limited financial support to Indian schools operated by missionary societies, and this trend continued until after the Civil War. Results, however, were limited because of the active hostility of many tribes and the general belief that the tribesmen could not be assimilated. Then, with the advent of the national reservation system at the close of the Indian wars, new attitudes began to emerge. Reformers, sure of the accomplishments of their own society, launched a crusade to assimilate the native population. Education was the cornerstone of their program. They agreed, generally, that Indian children should be placed in an English-speaking environment that stressed agricultural or industrial training. The result was the development of off-reservation boarding schools for which the prototype was the Carlisle Indian Industrial School founded by Richard

Henry Pratt in 1879.

Using military-type discipline, this former Army officer advocated the complete separation of the student from his home environment, the destruction of his Indian culture, and his integration into American society. Pratt's ideas dominated the educational plans of the Bureau of Indian Affairs until the concept of reservation schools matured in the early twentieth century. During the 1880s and 1890s some twenty-five Indian industrial schools, from Oregon to Kansas, were created on this model.

Indians must conform to white man's ways peaceably or by force

The movement gained impetus when Thomas J. Morgan became commissioner of Indian affairs in the summer of 1889. A forceful man with fixed ideas, his admiration for Captain Pratt and his school appeared in his first annual report, where he set down the principles that should guide his administration. Among these were the premise that "the Indians must conform to 'the white man's ways,' peaceably if they will, forcibly if they must." As a means of achieving this goal, he proposed "a comprehensive system of education modeled after the American public-school system, but adapted to the special exigencies of the Indian youth." Not long after assuming office, he began to think about applying these principles to the Indian children of central Arizona. Within a short time the Phoenix Indian School became his special project.

Exactly when Morgan decided to establish a school for Pima and Maricopa children is unknown. He had undoubtedly been informed by their agents and missionaries that these people needed expanded educational facilities. The city of Phoenix (consisting of some 3,000 inhabitants in 1890) had no enumerated Indian residents, but it was located in the center of a vast native population. The recent hostility of many groups, however, led federal officials to direct their strongest educational efforts at those tribes which were traditionally friendly and most likely to cooperate. The Pimas and Maricopas, living on reservations in the Gila and Salt River Valleys of central Arizona, seemed ideally suited for the experiment.

Staying with parents could return students to "old filthy ways"

Numbering slightly over 5,000, these people were regarded as industrious, intelligent and ready for assimilation. During the early 1880s a boarding school for Pima children was established at the agency town of Sacaton. By 1890 about 250 Pima, Maricopa and Papago children were attending BIA-supported schools at such divergent locations as Sacaton, Tucson and Albuquerque. The results were far from satisfactory. The Sacaton building could accommodate only twenty-five pupils and

Indian parents complained when their children were sent to schools located far from home. A larger facility might have been constructed at Sacaton, but some officials were concerned that permitting students to remain under the direct influence of their parents might tempt them to "drop back into their old filthy ways" and cast off the lessons of civilization. The solution was to build an industrial boarding school close enough to the reservation to appease parents yet far enough away to provide a break from the home environment.

Morgan's first idea was to make use of the buildings at Fort McDowell, on the Verde River northeast of Phoenix, which was about to be abandoned. In April 1890, the War Department agreed to turn the reservation over to the Indian bureau, but a visit to the area in October convinced him that the old post, decayed and isolated, would never do. His on-site inspection, however, demonstrated that the need for a local Indian school was "even more urgent than I had supposed." The meetings in Phoenix followed and with them the birth of the institution.

Indians could become intelligent laborers

At first it existed only in name, having neither students nor a permanent site. Nevertheless the newspapers predicted great results. One article noted that the school might soon grow to 1,500 students. With an expanding agricultural economy in the valley, the Indians should "become available as intelligent laborers, either for themselves on their own lands, that will no doubt be divided up among them in severalty at no distant day, or for the white occupants of other parts of this country." Superintendent Rich resolved the site issue in April 1891, when he arranged to purchase the Frank C. Hatch ranch located along the Grand Canal three miles north of the city. Through some shrewd negotiations, he managed to purchase 160 acres at a price of \$9,000. Because of the expanded acreage, the government agreed to supply two-thirds of the purchase price, the remaining \$3,000 coming from the local donors. The Hatch ranch seemed ideal, the soil being described as "a fine, rich, sandy loam." Rich portrayed it as a place well suited for the cultivation of fruits, where students might receive training in the "arts of cultivating, curing, and handling the same. Pupils so trained will readily find remunerative employment in the orchards and vineyards of the Salt River and Gila River valleys." The property was located on the east side of Center Street (Central Avenue) beyond the city boundaries. Although the tract was some distance from town, its isolation would be overcome "by the contemplated street cars on Center Street, with electric lights and other city advances in due season."

In the next issue, the school officially opens, and forty boys are arbitrarily selected to attend.

ADVERTISE
ADVERTISE