



Red Rocks Reporter

APRIL 2014

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FROM THE GOVERNORS

NATIONAL JUDICIAL COLLEGE: ESSENTIAL SKILLS FOR TRIBAL COURT JUDGES

Submitted by First Lt. Governor Kevin Shendo and Second Lt. Governor Isaac Romero

During the week of March 17 to 21, First Lt. Governor Kevin Shendo and Second Lt. Governor Isaac Romero attended the Essential Skills for Tribal Court Judges course at the National Judicial College (NJC) on the University of Nevada Reno campus. Governor Joshua Madalena had already completed the course and was certified as a tribal judge.

The course is designed to help tribal court judges develop the basic skills necessary to preside over criminal and civil matters in tribal courts. The course focused on many aspects of tribal courts, including the roles of judges and courts and community expectations of court systems; appropriate jurisdictional boundaries for both civil and criminal cases in Indian Country; admissibility of testimonial and documentary evidence in both civil and criminal matters; evaluating the role of tradition and custom in tribal court proceedings; writing clear and well-reasoned decisions; and establishing and maintaining rules of court appropriate for tribal jurisdictions. The course provided insight into many cases held at the different levels of jurisdiction: tribal, state,

Continued on page 2

Community Notices

Attention Speeders!

New procedures in place will hold drivers ticketed for speeding responsible to appear in Tribal Court, whether or not they are tribal members. This is a change from previous policies. Fines will be imposed that will go to the Pueblo of Jemez, not to state or county authorities.

Be aware! Fines have been increased to be more consistent with county, state and local penalties for speeding.

Thank you!

The Governors and Fiscales want to thank our community for their good work on clearing the ditches. Special appreciation goes to the Natural Resources Department crews who expertly repaired areas damaged by storms in September 2013: TJ Loretto, Bryce Loretto, Herbert Tsosie, Berto Toya, Bryson Tafoya, Ira Sando and Myron Lucero.



Crews from the Natural Resources Department and Public Works helped repair ditches damaged in an autumn storm to prepare them for the annual Ditch Work project in March. Photo by Greg Kaufman, NRD Director

FROM THE GOVERNORS

National Judicial College, Continued

district and supreme courts, and the impact of those cases on tribes, tribal members and jurisdiction over tribal and non-tribal members. In essence, the focus was deconstructing the question “What are the powers of a tribe and tribal governments today?”

Many judges from tribal nations across the country participated in the course and it was valuable to learn how their different court systems, laws and codes are set up, as well as their capacities, the levels of development of their various Tribal Courts, the current states of their facilities, and their budgets. The conversations between the different tribes were invaluable, helping to put into perspective the state of tribal court systems across the country, their uniqueness, and the vast differences and challenges each face, from systems that have fully adopted Western court models to those that continue to maintain and operate traditional courts and others who have developed a fusion of both.

Under the NJC, The National Tribal Judicial Center is one of the first institutions to address the specific needs of Native American and Alaska Native tribal law judiciaries. The curricula are innovative, sophisticated and designed to enhance the professional skills of tribal judges and personnel. Since its inception, NJC has welcomed tribal judges, and, in June 2002, developed curricula aimed at the challenges facing tribal courts. This specialized focus is key to the hundreds of tribal jurists from across the nation who come to the NJC’s National Tribal Judicial Center (NTJC) each year. Often, the points of reference are different for tribal judiciaries, with the process focusing on restorative justice as well as bringing the whole community back into balance and harmony using tribal customs and traditions. The NTJC staff and faculty are experts in the fields of tribal law and courts, and offer deep understanding of the tools needed to achieve this balance and harmony.

For over 50 years, The National Judicial College (NJC) has been a national leader in judicial education. The NJC continues to work to improve productivity, challenge current perceptions of justice, and inspire judges to achieve judicial excellence. The College offers a place where judges from across the nation and around the world can meet to improve the delivery of justice and advance the rule of law through a disciplined process of professional study and collegial dialogue. The NJC offers an average of 90 courses and programs annually. More than 4,000 judges attend from all 50 states, US territories and more than 150 countries. More than 4,000 judicial officers are accessing 30 to 50 web events each year.

In addition to judges from abroad who attend regular courses, special courses are presented at the college or overseas. Using instantaneous translation equipment, courses emphasize core judicial skills, ethics, decision-making and the relationship of courts to communities. These courses are opportunities to examine our justice system, and strengthen those of other countries as well.



Second Lt. Governor Isaac Romero presides over a case during training. Photo by First Lt. Governor Kevin Shendo



PUEBLO of JEMEZ

2014 TRIBAL GOVERNORS

Joshua Madalena
Governor

Kevin Shendo
First Lt. Governor

Isaac Romero
Second Lt. Governor

TRIBAL COUNCIL

Joe Cajero

Paul S. Chinana

Raymond Gachupin

Frank Loretto

J. Leonard Loretto

Raymond Loretto, DVM

José E. Madalena

Joshua Madalena

J. Roger Madalena

José Pecos

David M. Toledo

José Toledo

Michael Toledo, Jr.

Paul Tosa

Vincent A. Toya, Sr.

TRIBAL ADMINISTRATOR

Vincent A. Toya, Sr.

Red Rocks Reporter

April 2014 Edition

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PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Jemez Awarded Transit Funds

The Pueblo of Jemez has been awarded two Federal Transit Administration Tribal Transit Grants to expand transit operations and purchase a bus in partnership with Rio Metro. The POJ will contract with the Rio Metro, expanding the current regional route and days of operation to include weekends. In addition, there will be training opportunities for POJ members to develop skills as transit drivers.

The Transit Plan for the Pueblo of Jemez, completed in 2010, recommended the launch of the Jemez Flex-Ride Coordinated Transportation System” to meet the community’s transportation and safety needs as well as to connect with the surrounding region. The Jemez Flex-Ride Coordinated Transportation System will improve transit connections between Bernalillo and the Valles Caldera for tribal members and residents of neighboring communities in Sandoval County.

“We will ensure that this project does not duplicate the services already provided by Sandoval Easy Express,” Gov. Madalena explains. “We want to develop transportation opportunities within the local community.”

Currently, the Pueblo provides transportation services only for medical appointments, as well as some incidental transportation to job interviews or education sites. Rio Metro, the public transit service provider out of Albuquerque, only provides limited weekday service through the Jemez Pueblo, between Jemez Springs and Bernalillo.

The Pueblo of Jemez has partnered with Rio Metro, Sandoval County, the Valles Caldera Trust, the Mid-Region Council of Governments and the Santa Fe Forest Service to explore the coordination and leveraging of resources and services to meet the transportation needs of the region. Particular focus is within two corridors. The first corridor is between Bernalillo and San Ysidro; the second is along the Hwy. 4 corridor between San Ysidro and the Valles Caldera. The project will take some time to implement, but work has begun and the community will be updated on progress.

The expanded transit service's numerous benefits, include:

- Establishing better links to jobs in Rio Rancho, Bernalillo, Albuquerque, as well as the Valles Caldera, and Jemez Springs, especially for transit-dependent populations;
- Reducing hazardous conditions, noise and traffic incidents along Highway 4.
- Reducing greenhouse gas emissions by using alternative energy-fueled buses and reducing the number of car trips through the Jemez Pueblo and sensitive resource areas.
- Providing access and more opportunity for recreation in the region.
- Supplementing the proposed Highway 4 bypass to improve

safety and quality of life in the Jemez Pueblo community.

- Providing access to land within the Valles Caldera Preserve by alternative transportation.
- Improving bicycle use through connections to transit and bicycle accommodations on transit vehicles.
- Maximizing coordination, collaboration and leveraging of resources for better regional transit.

TRIBAL COURT

Understand Court Processes

Criminal Case Process

For those summoned to Tribal Court on criminal charges, the process is as follows:

- ☑ **Arraignment:** The defendant and/or accuser is summoned into Court to enter a plea to the stated criminal charges: either guilty, not guilty, or no contest, according to the Pueblo of Jemez Criminal Code.
- ☑ **Criminal Trial:** If the defendant pleads not guilty, a hearing is scheduled in which the complainant, the defendant, and any witnesses are summoned into Court to testify about the facts of the incident that prompted the accusations.
- ☑ **Sentencing:** If convicted, the defendant is brought before the Court and a sentence is imposed according to the Pueblo of Jemez Criminal Code. The court cost at the time of sentencing is \$20.

Repossessions

Tribal Members: Be aware that companies or banks cannot repossess vehicles or property for which you have a signed contract. A court process is in place for the company or bank to recover the debt or property that is on Pueblo of Jemez tribal lands. In the event that a company or a repo person comes to your residence to retrieve the property, ask if they have an order to take the property. If they do not, call the Pueblo of Jemez police to escort them off the Pueblo.

Always inform the Tribal Court office if any repossession attempts are made on Pueblo lands and the office will follow up on the matter.

If you have any questions, contact Tribal Court at (535) 834-7369 or 834-1881.

TRIBAL COUNCIL

Tribal Council Report

The Tribal Council Report is published at the direction of the Governors to keep the community well informed. Governor Joshua Madalena, First Lt. Governor Kevin Shendo and Second Lt. Governor Isaac Romero proposed the following resolutions which were approved by Tribal Council:

March 28, 2014

Confirmed new members to the Enrollment Committee; the current members are Michael Sando, John D. Romero, Elsie Casiquito, Helen Gachupin and Ben Mora.

Approved the submission of a FY 2014 TIGER discretionary grant proposal for funding to construct the NM 4 Highway Bypass, and committed to up to \$20,000 in the form of an in-kind and/or 638 funds match. The 4 Highway Bypass will go around instead of through the center of the community.

Approved a contract with the Center of Applied Research, Inc. for professional services regarding rights of way issues and an economic model that maximizes the right of way values.

Increased penalty assessments for traffic related offenses to the Pueblo of Jemez Civil Traffic Code to be consistent with the State of New Mexico assessments but one dollar less than those assessments.

Authorized Pueblo of Jemez Tribal Administration and Leadership to research and obtain relevant information and documentation to support the evaluation and feasibility of the Pueblo of Jemez directly managing the Jemez Day School.

Approved the submission of a FY 2014 Sustainable Employment and Economic Development Strategies Grant Proposal to the Administration for Native American for funding, and commits to up to \$20,000 in the form of in-kind match.

Authorized Pueblo of Jemez Tribal Administration to request assistance from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) under Disaster Declarations 4148 and 4152 to help repair damages to homes, irrigation systems, agricultural systems, roads and public infrastructure from devastating floods from rains in 2014 resulting

Approved a contract with Erica Kane to continue writing, editing and production of the *Red Rocks Reporter* on a monthly basis.

POLICE DEPARTMENT

NEWS FROM THE CHIEF

SUBMITTED BY CHIEF PETE CAMACHO

Recently, the Jemez Police Department officers, in conjunction with the New Mexico State Police, acted exceptionally well, resulting in a motor vehicle thief being nabbed.

While on routine patrol, Officer Joe Tsosie stopped a motor vehicle on Highway 4 for a traffic violation. Upon contact, Officer Tsosie realized that the vehicle he stopped had been reported stolen from the Santa Ana Pueblo. The suspect was placed under arrest. That's when Officer Tsosie utilized his training and experience to further his investigation.

Officer Tsosie had recalled that several weeks earlier, a very large gooseneck trailer had been stolen from the Pueblo of Jemez; Anthony Armijo was the victim in this case. Another trailer had been stolen from the Woodlands yard and the pattern of theft points to the same person.

Officer Tsosie also remembered that the suspect vehicle at that scene was a "dually" (two rear wheels on each side.) Officer Tsosie had taken pictures of the tire treads. Acting Criminal Investigator Chris Pino immediately traveled to the suspect's residence in Ponderosa. He did not find Mr. Armijo's stolen trailer, but found another stolen trailer belonging to a family in Rio Rancho. Sandoval County deputies responded to Ponderosa and returned the stolen trailer to the victims.

Officer Tsosie requested an interview with the suspect, who was hospitalized in Rio Rancho. Officers quickly obtained information about the location of Mr. Armijo's stolen trailer, which was then in Pecos, NM.

An officer responded to the suspect residence in Pecos with the assistance of New Mexico State Police. All occupants at the residence denied knowing the trailer's whereabouts and Jemez Pueblo police returned to the Pueblo.

Later that evening, amazingly enough Mr. Armijo's stolen trailer was delivered to the New Mexico State Police yard in Pecos. The delivery man stated, "Someone dropped it off at his house and he didn't want it on his property." A stolen truck, two trailers recovered and one criminal in jail. Case closed!

This story clearly showcases the quality of law enforcement officers who serve and protect the people of the Jemez Pueblo and the great collaboration they foster with outside law enforcement agencies. Great job by Officer Tsosie, CI Pino and the New Mexico State Police! John Loya, in his late twenties, of Ponderosa has been arrested for the crimes.

"Community residents should take precautions to protect their property from theft and damage," notes Anthony. "Lock your vehicles when you leave. Make sure that no personal property is left in vehicles overnight. Park vehicles in closed locations when possible. Keep an eye out and report any suspicious activity to the Jemez Police Department by calling 911"

"The best protection is a 'boot' that locks the wheels," Chief Camacho adds. They cost between \$60 and \$200 and are the best investment in protecting your vehicles. Together we can protect our community and our property."

BEHAVIORAL HEALTH

PUBLIC HEALTH

April is Alcohol Awareness Month

Submitted by Anna Gomez, RN, School Nurse

"Alcohol" comes from the ancient Arabian word, "*alkuhul: finely divided spirit.*" Ethyl alcohol is the intoxicating substance in alcoholic beverages. Initially, drinking alcohol produces feelings of stimulation, but it actually acts like a depressant. Continuous intake of alcohol into the bloodstream produces increasing depression of various areas of the brain, with effects on judgment, emotions, behavior and physical well-being.

Alcoholism develops through several phases: The *pre-alcoholic phase* begins with social or occasional drinking. The *prodromal phase* results in blackouts, feelings of shame and sneaking drinks. This is followed by the *critical phase*, which brings on loss of control, domestic and employment crises and finally morning drinking. The last or *chronic phase* is when alcoholics have totally lost control and suffers drunkenness for days. They may lie, cheat or steal to obtain a liquor supply. At this point, alcoholics hit "rock-bottom" and must admit they cannot control their drinking and must get help.

During all phases of alcohol dependency, progressive physical and mental deterioration occurs. Brain cells are destroyed. Other physical illnesses include malnutrition, destruction of muscle tissue, bleeding ulcers, pancreatitis, cirrhosis of the liver and heart disease.

During the evolution of an alcoholic-dependent person, alcohol, which began as a beverage, develops into a drug and poison that damages health and destroys life.

Source: Dr. George Retholtz, Federal Health Programs Service, HAS

KNOW THE NUMBERS

- × **.05%** = one half of a drop of alcohol per 1,000 drops of blood. (*Release of restraint and inhibitions.*)
- × **.10%** = one drop of alcohol per 1,000 drops of blood. (*Impaired fine coordination.*)
- × **.30%** = three drops of alcohol per 1,000 drops of blood. (*Stuporous, with little ability to comprehend, see or hear.*)
- × **.40%-.50%** = four to five drops of alcohol per 1,000 drops of blood. (*Unconscious.*)

Did you Know?

12% of deaths among American Indians and Alaska Natives are alcohol-related.

Deaths among Indians due to alcohol are about four to six times as common as in the general US population. Alcohol related deaths include traffic collisions and liver disease with homicide, suicide, and falls also contributing.

Alcohol abuse by Native Americans is associated with many health issues, including sprains and muscle strains, hearing and vision problems, kidney and bladder problems, head injuries, pneumonia, tuberculosis, dental problems, liver problems, cirrhosis, cancer, heart disease, pancreatitis, gastrointestinal illness, dementia and other neurological disorders, and fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS.) Compared with the US population in general, the American Indian population is especially at risk for alcohol-related consequences. The data clearly demonstrate that the health consequences of alcohol abuse have a much greater effect on the Indian population than on the non-Indian population.

Native American youth are far more likely to experiment with alcohol than other youth; 80% report alcohol use.

Alcoholism accounts for the deaths of at least 100,000 Americans per year, nearly twice the number of Americans who died in the eight-year Vietnam conflict.

Alcoholism costs the US over \$180 billion per year from increased medical costs, human services resources, and lost productivity. This is over 50 times the size of the IHS annual budget.

Nearly twice as many Indian men as Indian women die from alcohol-related causes between ages 45 and 64, the peak age range for such deaths.

Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis are 3.9 times as prevalent in the Indian population as in the general population;

Alcohol-related fatal automobile accidents are three times as prevalent for Native Americans.

Alcohol-related suicide is 1.4 times as prevalent; and alcohol-related homicide is 2.4 times as prevalent.

**If you or someone you care about is in trouble with alcohol or drugs, get help.
Call the JHHS Behavioral Health Program at (575) 834-7258.**

REMINDER!

Tribal members are reminded that alcohol is strictly and completely forbidden on Pueblo of Jemez tribal lands at all times, including in private homes and vehicles. Violators will be prosecuted in Tribal Court.

HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

JHHS To Offer Care to Non-Native Neighbors

Jemez Health & Human Services will soon start offering services to our non-Native neighbors in nearby communities. Services offered to non-Natives will include medical, dental and pharmacy as well as mental health treatment for depression and substance and alcohol abuse.

The Pueblo of Jemez community was invited to learn more, ask questions, and voice comments and concerns at a community meeting at the Youth Center on Thursday, March 27.

The evening started with a video clip of Vice President Joe Biden addressing the recent National Association of Community Health Centers (NACHC) convention. NACHC is dedicated to serving the uninsured, underinsured and underserved.

“Opening services to our non-Native neighbors will benefit the community in a number of ways,” explained Maria Clark, JHHS Director. “Billing insurance companies for the care we provide will bring in much-needed revenues to JHHS and the tribe. In a sense, we want everyone to spend their health care dollars here. This is critical, because federal funds are decreasing and can be expected to continue to shrink in the years ahead. In addition, opening our doors will mean more jobs in our community, and increased revenues will allow us to expand services to the community such as more on-site specialty care like orthopedics, new medical and dental equipment and additional preventative and integrated care.”

Right Timing

“Several critical factors are now in place to move forward on this initiative,” Maria told the gathering. “The Affordable Care Act passed in 2010 included the permanent re-authorization of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act; provisions in this act state that we **may** do this. The Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) New Access Point Grant (NAP) in November 2013 means we **can** do this (see *Red Rocks Reporter*, Dec. 2013 edition.) And, most important, over the past few years, Tribal Council passed several resolutions – recommended and supported by the Governors, Tribal Administration, and the Health Board – that state that we **should** do this.”

Tribal Resolutions 2010-62, 2011-09, and 2011-16 authorized the Jemez Health Clinic (JHC) to provide care for non-Native tribal employees and their dependents who are covered by the health insurance offered by the tribe. Tribal Resolution 2012-21 extended those services to non-Native patients who have health insurance, either private insurance, Medicare or Medicaid, on a fee-for-service, full cost-recovery basis. This decision builds on the law enforcement, ambulance and fire fighting services the pueblo already provides to neighboring communities under our compacts with IHS and BIA.

“This desire to expand its federal mission is an expression of the Pueblo of Jemez’ tribal sovereignty,” Maria adds.

Quality Care for All

The Jemez Health Clinic has earned accreditation by the Association for Accreditation of Ambulatory Health Centers (AAAHC,) approval as a Federal Qualified Health Care Center (FQHC) and recognition as a medical home. The designation as a

“medical home” means that the Jemez Health Center provides a full range of services to patients.

“These honors confirm that we have the resources, skills and abilities to provide quality care. In fact, the AAAHC surveyors were so impressed with our facility and services that they suggested we open our doors to underserved patients throughout the Jemez Valley,” says Dr. David Tempest, Medical Director.

In addition, the Affordable Care Act – also known as Obamacare – allows people who had been uninsured to obtain no-cost or low cost insurance through New Mexico’s expanded Medicaid program that now covers adults between 21 and 64 with income limitations. “This enlarged pool of prospective patients can now access care they have not used before, and we can be reimbursed for that care,” Maria said.

New Access Points (NAP) Grant

The NAP grant (also known as Section 330) extends services to underserved patients, especially in rural communities. Health centers that receive grant funds under Section 330 specifically designate themselves to provide care to underserved populations. These community health centers play an especially important role in delivering care in communities with historically high numbers of patients without health insurance. Only two other sites in New Mexico received grants; Jemez is the only tribe in New Mexico to receive this grant, and one of only seven new tribal health care centers in the nation. (See *Red Rocks Reporter*, December 2013 edition.) Jemez’ initial award of \$818,207 covers Nov. 1, 2013 to Feb. 28, 2015. JHHS will receive another \$650,000 for the March 1, 2015 to Feb. 28, 2016 budget year.

“The NAP Grant is an investment in our ability to maintain current health services for our Native American patients but allow us to use grant funds to increase access to services such as evening and Saturday clinics. Increase access to services also increases our ability to generate revenues through the medical practice,” Maria adds. “This process recognizes that providing medical care is a business that will benefit the whole community.”

“We will ensure that services continue to meet the health care needs of the community as our top priority,” Dr. Tempest says. “Jemez patients are and always will be our first priority. One of our main goals is to bring Jemez patients who go to Albuquerque for care back to the community for care.”

COMMUNITY MEMBERS’ QUESTIONS

What changes can community expect?

The clinic will be open at least one evening per week as well as Saturdays, a great benefit to the whole community, especially working families. We expect at least 15 new hires in the first year.

We will buy new medical, dental and computer equipment. The revenues will allow even more services in the future, such as specialty orthopedic services. Future plans may include renovations to the existing clinic, PACE services for senior citizens, and more.

Continued on page 7

HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

Health Care to Non-Native Neighbors, continued

Do we need additional insurance coverage as a tribe to protect against lawsuits related to medical treatment and care?

No. As a tribal health center, JHHS is covered by the Federal Tort Claims Act that protects federal agencies from litigation. The Pueblo of Jemez compacts with Indian Health Service and the Bureau of Indian Affairs supersede the terms of the HRSA grant. The provisions of this act apply whether the patient is Native or non-Native.

Are the grant documents available to read?

Yes. Please contact Maria if you want to read the grant documents.

Are we going to have longer wait times?

We know that wait times are a continuing issue. One reason is the open access policy; we can't predict or control how many patients come in at any given time. The best way to solve this problem is to implement an appointment system; patients know when they are going to be seen and providers know what to expect. However, this has not yet caught on with the community.

Will we have to compete with outsiders to see a provider?

Our goal is to have more providers available for more hours, which should decrease the amount of time anyone has to wait. Historically, not more than 10% of patients from outside a community utilize tribal health centers. It's more important to

make it attractive for tribal members to come back to Jemez for care by being open at more convenient hours for people who work off the pueblo.

Will there be a full-time pediatrician?

Right now, we just don't have enough pediatric patients to employ a pediatrician full time. We are very actively seeking a pediatric/medical specialist who can see both pediatric and adult patients.

Will evening hours interfere with traditional activities?

We are always sensitive to traditional activities; whether or not we remain open during traditional activities is a decision made by the Governors, Tribal Administration and Tribal Council. We will always abide by their decisions.

Will outsiders know what to expect?

All new patients will have an orientation session that will include issues such as unscheduled closures for tribal activities.

People who had not had an opportunity to speak were invited to submit questions, comments and concerns in writing; these will be answered in future issues of the *Red Rocks Reporter*. The evening concluded with drawings for door prizes.

If you have any questions or concerns about opening the Jemez Health Center to non-Native patients, please contact Maria Clark, JHHS Director, at (575) 834-7413 or by e-mail to maria.clark@jemezueblo.us.

Farewells . . .

The JHHS family said good-bye to several staff members at the end of March.

Carol Ann Vigil, MA, LMHC, Behavioral Health Counselor, has accepted a new position in Albuquerque. *"The Pueblo of Jemez has been my home away from home for over five years. The people of Jemez are kind, generous and beautiful. You have always made me feel welcomed and accepted and it's hard for me to leave. My grandma used to say "God moves in mysterious ways." I think about her words now as I make this change. I'm not good with good-byes; humble exits are more my style. So I humbly and respectfully say "See ya later." Jemez is now forever in my heart,"* Carol wrote.

Erica Kane has retired from her position as Technical Writer. Community members know her best as the writer, editor, photographer, illustrator and producer of the monthly *Red Rocks Reporter*. "This has been the best job I ever had, but at 66 I'm ready for a more flexible schedule," Erica says. "I will continue the newsletter on a contract basis. My goal is to have a seamless transition for readers. The difference for me is that I will now have more time to paint, garden, travel

and play between issues." She will continue to accept submissions from community members and staff for the newsletter. You can contact Erica at erica.kane@jemezueblo.us or kanecreative@valornet.com.

Dave Panana, RN BSN, has moved on to new challenges. In a farewell message to staff, Dave wrote: *"I have truly enjoyed working here. This job has been the most rewarding and satisfying position I've ever had. I thank everyone for their support during my employment, including the Governors, Tribal Administration, Health Board, JHHS administration and staff. An extra thank you to Maria Clark and Dr. Tempest for all their support! Many people take pride in their jobs and services they provide for the Pueblo of Jemez. The pride is evident in types and quality of services. I look forward to hearing about the amazing strides JHHS takes! JHHS has and will continue to set the standards for what Tribal 638 Health Care facility should attain. You have set the bar high and I look forward to the opportunity and challenge of achieving the health care goals JHHS has reached. Thank you all for the friendships and professional acquaintances I have made along the way!"*

NEWS YOU CAN USE

7th Annual Jim Thorpe 5K Race

SATURDAY, JUNE 28

SOUTHWESTERN INDIAN POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE

9169 Coors Rd. NW, Albuquerque
(Southeast of Paseo del Norte & Coors)

Race serves as:

- * Native American 5K National Championship
- * Community 5K Run

This race is Certified and Sanctioned by USATF
100% of race proceeds support Sports Warriors Track Club
Mission and Goals.

5K RACE DIVISION Competitive Races

5K Runs (All Divisions)
1K Kids' race (12 & Under)

*The Native American 5K National Championship is open to all
American Indian /Alaska Natives and First Nations people of
Canada.*

The Community 5K Run is open to all with no restrictions.

The 5K course is a two-loop paved flat course designed for
extremely fast altitude times. All divisions of the 5K run are
eligible for NM state age group records. Eight new state records
have been set on this course.

Awards in multiple age divisions.

NON-COMPETITIVE RACES

1 and 2 Mile Fitness Walks
300 Meter Toddler Dash

300 meter participants receive goodie bags.
Native design awards to top finishers.

Traditional Pueblo style throw open to everyone.

Bowling Tournament!

Saturday, May 24

Santa Ana Star Lanes

The Senior Citizens Program is sponsoring a bowling
tournament to support the Jemez Senior Olympics team's
trip to compete at the state events in Roswell, NM, in July.
The tournament will be held at the Santa Ana Star Lanes
on Saturday, May 24, starting at 11:30 a.m. Registration is
at 11 a.m. Men and women over age 18 are welcome. All
proceeds will support our Jemez Senior Olympics Team.

For more information, call Mike Vigil at (505) 554-8131.



Happy Teeth!

**What can you do to fight plaque and keep your teeth
healthy?**

- A. **Brush your teeth twice a day** with a fluoride toothpaste. Just
put a pea-sized amount of toothpaste on your brush.
- B. **Floss every day.** Brushing and flossing will break up the bacteria
and sugar team so they cannot attack your teeth and fluoride in
toothpaste strengthens the tooth enamel and makes teeth less
likely to decay.

Happy smiling!

Source: ADA.org

SOCIAL SERVICES

April is National Child Abuse Prevention Month

Jemez Social Services Program will host several events to
promote awareness about child abuse and neglect prevention
and intervention. More details will be posted in the commu-
nity during April.

CHILDREN'S FAIR **SATURDAY, APRIL 5**
(children must be supervised)

FAMILY MOVIE NIGHT **FRIDAY, APRIL 25**
(children must be supervised)

CONFERENCE **WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30**

Parenting Skills Classes

(12 Sessions)

Jemez Social Services Program
Mondays, March 31 to June 30

6 to 8 p.m.

Social Services Building

(Across from Jemez Police Dept.)

**Parents are welcome to join any session. The Parenting
Skills Classes are open to the Jemez Pueblo Community.**
The dates, time and location are subject to change.

**For more information, contact Joline Cruz Madalena,
Prevention Coordinator, at (575) 834-7117, ext. 206.**

PUBLIC HEALTH

STRENGTHENING JEMEZ FARMING

Submitted by Cornell F. Magdalena, Health Advocate, JHHS Public Health Program

The JHHS Public Health Program will work with San Diego Riverside Charter School (SDRCS) in offering "Strengthening Jemez Farming," an agricultural education project for their fourth and fifth grade students. The partnership will promote healthy eating and physical activities to create a healthier place to learn, improve proper nutrition by eating more fruits and vegetables, and combat childhood obesity with more physical fitness.

The program will teach students how to plant crops, utilizing the hoop house that was constructed in the fall of 2013 (See Red Rocks Reporter, October 2013 edition.) They will learn hands-on how to plant and grow seedlings in the hoop house that will later be transplanted into the bigger community garden. We want to see students eat the fresh vegetables they grow and harvest as part of the salad bar and overall school menu. Teaching students about Farm-to-School and Farm-to-Table projects will help them engage in the idea of giving back to their school and community. The project will help all partners learn how to fully utilize the process of using the hoop house, transplanting, and taking care of the garden through harvest season.

At SDRCS, school principal Karen Mayhew and fourth and fifth grade teacher Ms. Krueger are very excited

to be part of this project and encouraging students to learn more about the Jemez farming tradition that has long been practiced here.

This project is possible through the funding of an agriculture grant from the New Mexico Department of Health Diabetes Prevention and Control Program and Tribal Youth Diabetes Prevention funding.

For more information, please contact HHS Public Health Program at (575) 834-7207.



Spring Fling Fun Run/Walk

THURSDAY APRIL 10

REGISTRATION: 5:30 PM FUN RUN/WALK: 6 PM JEMEZ PLAZA

Come exercise with us and have a good time!

Mother's Day Fun Run/Walk

THURSDAY MAY 8

REGISTRATION: 5:30 PM FUN RUN/WALK: 6 PM JEMEZ PLAZA

Mothers will receive incentives for their participation.



JEMEZ SENIOR CENTER PARKING LOT

TUESDAYS 10 A.M. TO 7 P.M.

The Mobile Grocery (MoGro) is a grocery store on wheels offering a selection of fresh foods for better health. The MoGro Truck has over 200 food items, including fresh fruits and vegetables, baking supplies, dry goods, dairy products, meats, beans, and many new products. Make MoGro your favorite place to shop. You can save money, eat healthy and live better!

Thank you to all our customers for making MoGro a success in the Jemez community and beyond. Our thanks also goes to our tribal leaders for their support.

For more information, call the JHHS Public Health Program at (575) 834-7207.



VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

16TH ANNUAL DISABILITIES AWARENESS CONFERENCE

Dis-abilities Does Not Mean In-abilities

About 200 people learned about disabilities and how people face their challenges and succeed in their vocational and educational goals at the 16th Annual Disabilities Awareness conference hosted by Jemez Vocational Rehabilitation Program (JVR) on Wednesday, March 19 at the Walatowa Youth Center.

Bryson and Merlin Fragua drummed as members of the Walatowa Veterans Association posted the colors. Head Fiscal Irwin Pecos gave the opening invocation.

Jemez Police Chief Pete Camacho served as master of ceremonies. "People with disabilities are an inspiration," Chief Camacho said. "Seeing them face and conquer their challenges makes me want to work harder and be a better person."

The JVR staff gave a presentation describing the program and its services. The staff includes Sarah Michaud, Program Manager, Joyce Tsosie, Vocational Rehabilitation Coordinator, Yolanda Toledo, Job Coach/ Job Developer, Kari Fragua, Vocational Rehabilitation Counselor, Administrative Assistant Lisa Madalena and Christina Jack, who has recently joined the program as a Vocational Rehabilitation Counselor.

Services are available for Tribal members living on or near the Pueblos of Jemez, Santa Ana and Zia. Individuals are eligible for services if they meet certain criteria:

- ◆ Enrolled in a Native American tribe.
- ◆ Living on or near the Pueblo of Jemez, Santa Ana or Zia.
- ◆ Have a physical, mental or behavioral impairment; medical confirmation is required.
- ◆ The disability must cause a substantial impediment to employment or educational opportunities.
- ◆ Must be able to benefit from VR services with a successful employment, self-employment or educational outcome.

"Many disabilities are unseen," Sarah explained. "In addition to obvious disabilities such as someone using a wheel chair or crutches, disabilities can include depression, diabetes, heart disease, arthritis, obesity, hearing or sight loss, learning disabilities, substance or alcohol dependency, and mental illnesses."

Working as a team, the JVR staff help the consumer develop an Individual Plans for Employment (IPE) that details his or her skills, interests and goals and the steps to success.

Each IPE is unique to each consumer's needs, abilities, challenges and goals, the staff stressed. The goal may be education, employment or opening a business as self-employment.



Guest Speaker Dr. Christine Chee

Dr. Christine Chee, Navajo, is a counseling psychologist specializing in cognitive processing therapy. She completed her bachelors' degree at the University of Arizona and her Masters' and PhD work at Arizona State University, specializing in culturally responsive program evaluation and treatment modalities. She worked primarily with low income community members in a variety of internships. Currently, Dr. Chee works for the Women's Stress Disorder Clinic within the New Mexico Veterans Administration Health Care System

She provides mental health assessments, individual and group therapy to help her clients address the challenges they face dealing with Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). She also focuses on education and training opportunities for Native American evaluators and the tie between cultural beliefs and personal healing. She earned the Outstanding Early Career Award for Ethnic Minority Psychologists in Trauma Psychology through the American Psychological Association.

PTSD: Effects and Treatment

Dr. Chee spoke about Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) and how she approaches treatment. People with PTSD have had exposure to actual or threatened death, serious injury or sexual violence. This can be either through direct experience or by witnessing such an event or events. The definition has recently been expanded to include learning about trauma happening to a closer family member as well. In addition, repeated exposure, such as war experiences, can also lead to PTSD.

People with PTSD show symptoms that interfere with their ability to function normally in their families, work environments and communities. They re-experience the traumatic event, suffer from intrusive, intense thoughts or memories, or have nightmares or flashbacks. Their symptoms often lead them to avoid feelings, conversations or external reminders of

New Logo

The event concluded with the unveiling of the JVR Program's new logo. The winning logo was designed by Mark Tafoya. Marlon Madalena's submission took second place.

The logo contest was prompted by evaluators' feedback that the previous logo, using a wheelchair, limited the types of consumers the JVR serves. The logo contest concluded Feb. 28. The JVR Advisory Board chose the winning entries.

Thank you to everyone who submitted art work!



VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

16th Annual Disabilities Awareness Conference, *Continued*

the trauma.

Many PTSD patients show ongoing negative moods and thoughts and persistent, exaggerated negative beliefs or expectations. They show less interest in activities and relationships that had been important, and tend to withdraw from others, including family members and friends. They also have trouble expressing, or even identifying, emotions.

People with PTSD have marked alterations in their arousal and reaction levels. They may be irritable, angry, reckless or self-destructive. Hyper-vigilance is another hallmark of PTSD patients, who also have sleep disturbances, nightmares, problems concentrating and constant anxiety. Their ongoing symptoms interfere with their ability to function and participate in normal activities of family and community life and may prevent them from holding a job.

People with PTSD often use avoidance strategies to try to manage their distress. "Isolation tends to grow," Dr. Chee observed. "The longer the person is isolated, the more depression creeps in. People often self-medicate with alcohol or drugs, compounding the problem."

Dr. Chee described an effective treatment protocol for people with PTSD that includes prolonged exposure to recalling the traumatic incident, cognitive restructuring,

stress inoculation therapy, assertiveness training, biofeedback techniques and other methodologies used in combination to de-activate the intense response to traumatic experiences.

For more information on PTSD, contact Dr. Chee at the Veterans Administration Health Center.

Consumer Panel

Two JVR consumers spoke to conference participants about their challenges and triumphs in coping with the effects of their respective disabilities. One consumer has diabetes, the second struggled with undiagnosed depression. Both women utilized JVR services to heal and become economically self-sufficient. Other community members added their individual stories about their "hidden" disabilities and the challenges they faced.

Awards Presentations

Verizon earned the Business of the Year award for their training and assistance through the year. Collaborator of the Year award went to the New Mexico Business Leadership Network for their ongoing assistance, support and mentoring. Consumers also received awards for outstanding achievement in their work

towards educational, employment and self-employment goals.

"We learn from the people we work with," Sarah observed. "They teach us to never give up, no matter what." She added that consumers who want to pursue self-employment face the challenges of creating their products along with running a small business. "Self-employment is a lot of commitment and hard work."

Thank you!

The JVR extends a sincere thank you to the volunteers who helped make the conference a success: *Alice Rodgers, Martha Vigil, Cresencia Gachupin, Juanita Toledo, Brenda Vigil, Matilda Shendo, Cornell Magdalena, Frances Chinana, Audrey Madalena, Ralph Sarracino, Florence Yepa, Daniel Ekman and Roxanne Vigil as well as the JVR staff.*

Promotional items were donated by *Curves, Sprouts Grocery Store, Firestone of Bernalillo, Il Vicino, Bernina, Warpath Traders, Flying Star, Chevron, T & T Supermarket, Twin Warriors Golf Course, Pueblo Pottery, Bernalillo Tire, Rio Rancho Imports, Hyatt Regency Tamaya Resort and Spa, Walatowa Visitors Center, Rio Grande Trading Post, Home Depot, Christina Jacks and The Pueblo of Santa Ana Cooking Pot.*

Save the Dates!

JOB/COLLEGE FAIR

Wednesday April 16 9 a.m. – 1 p.m. Walatowa Youth Center

Learn about job openings, meet business people, pick up applications — all in one place.

For more information, contact the JVR program at (575) 834-0012.

Open to everyone!

SANTA ANA PUEBLO

2nd Annual Mini-Conference

Wednesday, May 7

11 a.m. – 3 p.m.

Santa Ana Tribal Council Room

ZIA PUEBLO

Job Fair and Mini Conference

Thursday, June 19

Location to be announced.

Job Fair: 9 a.m. – noon

2nd Annual Mini Conference: 1 – 4 p.m.



Representatives from Verizon accept the Business of the Year Award from Yolanda Toledo and Sarah Michaud.

Employability Skills Training: May 12-16



Walatowa High Charter School: A Long Way from Carlisle Indian School

Submitted by Ambrosia Long, Walatowa High Charter School sophomore

In the late 19th century, Native American children were taken away from their traditions and families. They were shipped far from their homes into the unknown. They were put into boarding schools and were told to learn, despite the harsh conditions they were in, such as not enough food or beds or education supplies. Historian Sally Jenkins describes of the first days of Carlisle Indian School, in Pennsylvania. "When the exhausted and hungry children got inside, they found only dilapidated, freezing cold, unfurnished rooms".

But the worst was to come. The boys were forced to cut off their hair, learn the white language and wear the white clothes. And they were forced to let go of the Indian names that meant so much to them and choose bible names.

Throughout the late 19th and early 20th century, kids in boarding schools were forbidden to speak their cultural languages. If they refused or spoke their own language, they were harshly punished and were told not to do so again. Today, Jemez students have two choices, to speak Towa or English. Many students choose English as their language. There are many distractions that cause them to not speak Towa. A major one is technology. Everything is written in English and that is what we are used to. Also, it is our parents who must encourage Towa.

Some parents enforce it a lot and get mad at their child if they don't speak it. Others do not have such enforcing parents.

Today, Walatowa High Charter School is located in the Jemez Pueblo reservation, where Native American high school students go to school close to home. It isn't a faraway campus that requires a train or airplane to get to. The only transportation we need is a bus, and sometimes we walk. Walatowa High Charter students are close to their families and have family members that support them in getting a good education and getting into a good collage.

We have a curriculum that is involved with Native American studies and history. We are taught with a Native American background and are taught the history and what impacted our culture and who impacted it. We are also taught about wars

Continued on page 13



From the newly-digitized online collection of *The Indian Sentinel* at Marquette University Library. There are other long-forgotten photos of Jemez, along with articles.

(Top) Jemez Children at Riverside Mission School, 1935

(Left) Boys at Albuquerque Indian School circa 1900

EDUCATION

Walatowa High Charter School, *continued*

such as the Pueblo Revolt and Wounded Knee.

Walatowa High Charter School is also a supporter of our culture. If there is anything going on such as feast days, the school will let us be excused and will allow us to participate in the cultural activities.

They allow us to express our love of our culture with art. Students here love to express themselves, even if they are not from Jemez. The writing assignments they give us ask us about our culture and how we feel about it all. The assignments also revolve around the books we read and what we study.

Jemez students speak English, especially when they are at school, because the teachers that teach here are not Jemez people and the only way they communicate is through English. So when students go home, they are used to speaking English and the vocabulary that we learn. These words will help us get into college.

Many people think that just because that we are Native

Americans we can't go to college and learn and get an education just like anyone else. Native American students also think that as well. They think that just because other people their age are at home and doing nothing, it's ok for them to do the same. They also think that if they are smart, people might call them names and think that they are show-offs. They might not have time and might be doing traditional things and can't focus on school work. But I think that it is possible to do both. You can be traditional and still have a college education, because then you can have an awesome job and help your family.

The academic path that I will be choosing is of course college. My family encourages me to do so because they want me to succeed in life. I am thinking about going to Boston College or Arizona University. But it all depends if they have the major I want, which is veterinary science. If I succeed, I will open my own animal hospital here in Jemez that will benefit my tribe.

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Jenkins, Sally. *The Real All Americans*; Doubleday Publishing Group, 2007

Jemez' Role in the Pueblo Revolt

Submitted by Allen J. Baca, Walatowa High Charter School Freshman

Walatowa played an important role in the Pueblo Revolt of 1680. The Jemez religious leaders had long refused to accept Spanish Christianity and rebelled against a greedy *encomienda* system that made the pueblo people starve.

Around 1644, nine Hemish men were hung, because the Spaniards discovered Apaches taking cows from the royal herd while on the Spaniard's Holy Week. Matthew Liebmann, from the Department of Anthropology at Harvard University, says "the Jemez were again implicated in the planning of a rebellion in league with their Keres, southern Tewa, and Apache neighbors."

In the late 1670s, 29 medicine men were sentenced in Santa Fe for practicing 'sorcery,' and hanged at their home pueblos. One was from Walatowa, according to Dr. Joe Sando, a historian from Jemez Pueblo. The execution of the medicine men was a key event that led to the Pueblo Revolt.

Sando said that when Po'Pay gathered all the pueblos' war captains to discuss the actions of the Spaniards and what should be done, Walatowa sent their war captain, "a Hemish man, Luis Conixu" (Sando.) The war captain of Walatowa nominated Po'Pay to lead the Pueblo Revolt. Sando imagined Luis Conixu saying something like, "if the flame of leadership burns low, the Castylilsh will take advantage of us. My council at Walatowa

advised me to say that good leadership alone will be the decisive force in this great struggle between faiths of sunshine and darkness. This much I say, with the thoughts given me by Maseway Dabesh." (Sando). Po'Pay was an excellent choice to lead the revolt. "He made his plans with the utmost secrecy," said Pedro Naranjo, a pueblo man later interrogated by the Spanish.

Once the revolt began and the Pueblos drove the Spanish to Santa Fe, the war captains decided to take two crosses to the Spaniards, one red and another white. The red cross meant that the Spaniards would fight. The white cross meant that the pueblos would let the Spaniards leave peacefully. But the Spaniards chose the red cross, and the revolt continued. (Sando).

Tewa and Hemish warriors descended from the north to join the battle of Santa Fe. Pueblo warriors cut off the Spaniard's water supply and they finally gave up. Walatowa played an important role in the Pueblo Revolt, which succeeded in driving out the Spaniards for twelve years.

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EDUCATION

THE NATIVE AMERICAN ROUGH RIDERS

Submitted by Chrishelda Rain Baca, Walatowa High Charter School Sophomore

In 1898, the US was becoming a major world power. When Cuban rebels started a violent revolution against Spanish rule in 1895, and an explosion sank the USS Maine in the Havana harbor, the US entered what John Hay called "a splendid little war" with Spain. Despite the fact that the US had been at war with its own Native population for over a century, our people enlisted to fight for America.

Teddy Roosevelt was the Secretary of the Navy. He resigned in 1898 to form the Rough Riders, which was the first voluntary cavalry in the Spanish-American War. Roosevelt recruited a variety of young horsemen: polo players from Ivy League schools, and cowboys—many of whom had fought Indians in the Indian wars. He also recruited Native Americans to ride for the United States. A total of 60 Native American Rough Riders were recruited.

William Pollock, age 22, was one of them. He was a full blooded Pawnee, son of a store keeper, whose real name was *Tay-loo-wah-ah-who*. At the agency school he became William Pollock, a namesake of an agent in the Indian service. He was an outstanding student and went to the Haskell Institute at Lawrence, Kansas. He was also gifted as an artist. When the Spanish-American War began, he was the first to volunteer.

Twenty-three year-old Thomas Jefferson Isbell was from Cherokee territory, what is now Oklahoma. He was the first son of a US Marshal. Benjamin H. Colbert, 25, was a Chickasaw from Indian Territory. Thomas F. Meagher, 20, was from Muskogee Indian territory. He was a trumpeter in Troop L.

John Martin Adair, 40, was from Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation. Adair had graduated from the Cherokee National School and Shurtleff College in Alton, Illinois. When he completed college, he returned home and spent several years running his parents' cattle business. When the Spanish-American War began, Adair was twice the age of many other recruits. He joined Troop L in May.

Bert T. Holderman was a Cherokee farmer from Arkopa, Kansas. He served as Roosevelt's cook.

The Native soldiers overlooked the

fact they were training with their former enemies, and quickly became a team by forming a bond and wanting to be close like family, instead of fighting each other, when they had other people to worry about fighting. During long days of training, Roosevelt slumped into camp. The Cherokee cook, Holderman, responded by wrapping his commander in dry blankets and putting him to sleep on a nearby table.

The men left on June 13 and took six days to get to their destination, Cuba. Their horses were left behind because they took up too much space. Officers were allowed to bring their mounts on a different boat.

The Rough Riders landed in a place called Daiquiri. These riders were definitely not in hiking shape but they tried their best to get through the jungle environment and temperatures. One morning, in a forest called Las Guasimas, they heard the Spanish soldiers making bird calls.

Cherokee Thomas Isbell spotted one enemy, and fired the first shot of the Spanish-American War. Two minutes later he had a bullet through his neck and quickly took seven more, but that didn't stop him from fighting. The Rough Riders fought with Hotchkiss guns during the battle. Eight were killed and 39 wounded.

At the famous Battle of San Juan Hill, a week and a half later, Muskogee Meagher was the trumpeter blowing the charge ahead of the group with Pawnee Pollock yelling war whoops by his side. Roosevelt later wrote: "among the men I noticed leading the charges and always nearest the enemy, were the Pawnee, Pollock." A few days after the Rough Riders went to San Juan Hill, the Spanish fled from Cuba. It was just a few weeks before the war had ended and the US was victorious.

On August 7, 1898, the Rough Riders and Roosevelt boarded a ship to Miami and headed north to Montauk, New York, where Camp Wikoff had been created to quarantine the soldiers who had been exposed to diseases like cholera and malaria. Returning to US soil, the cook, Holderman wrote in his journal, "August 15, 'pulled into dock at 11 A.M amid much clearing and a hearty welcome by all. Our camp is about 1 ½ miles from Montauk

Point in a beautiful place and elegant surroundings."

During the campaign, Holderman suffered from malaria. He was in Montauk Hospital for some time. Later, he was with Col. Roosevelt at his Oyster Bay home for some days. On August 20, Holderman wrote, "Colonel Roosevelt's wife took dinner with us today." From this close association through battles and hardships, Roosevelt and Holderman developed a close friendship.

In Montauk, the Rough Riders regiment had mascots: a young mountain lion brought by the troops of Arizona and a war eagle brought by the soldiers of New Mexico. The night before they separated for the last time, most men danced. The Indians took the lead, then the cowboys and Ivy League men joined. Roosevelt wrote of this improvised powwow, "they all were happy, howling, and grunting in rings that went around the fire." On Sept. 15, 1898, the unit's flag was furled, and the Native Rough Riders headed home.

Holderman was given some of the headquarters' mess equipment, Col. Roosevelt's blankets, his knife and fork, the graniteware sugar bowl and cream pitcher, soup bowls, and two Springfield rifles, all of which he brought home.

On the back of his discharge papers were these words in Colonel Roosevelt's handwriting: "Bert T. Holderman, in all fights of the Santiago campaign, enlisted in Muskogee, I.T., one of the best soldiers and one of the most loyal, honest and hardworking men it has ever been my good fortune to meet." Signed: Theodore Roosevelt, Col. USV

But Roosevelt's devoted Cherokee cook wasn't around much longer. On Dec. 19, 1898, he passed away in Muskogee from the effects of malaria.

Trumpeter Thomas Meagher went to college after the war, turning down money Roosevelt offered to help him. William Pollock's ability as an artist began to be recognized on a wider scale when most of his work was shown at the Smithsonian Institute in Washington, DC. He went on to perform in Buffalo Bill Cody's Wild West Show.

SDRCS NEWS

Submitted by Mike Toledo, SDRCS Teacher



As we enter the last quarter, SDRCS students are involved in many educational activities along with their academic courses.

We have just successfully completed our SBA testing. For first time, computers were used for testing rather than on paper. Students' keyboard skills came in handy!

K-3 Plus Extended School Program

We are pleased to announce that SDRCS will offer our K-3 Plus Extended School Program again this summer. This is not a traditional summer activities program; it is an extension of the regular school year for kindergarten to third grade. This program gives students the benefit of 25 additional school days. Our K-3 Plus Extended Program is a great way to reinforce the skills needed to be successful during the school year.

The program will be held June 30 to August 4, Monday through Friday, from 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. daily.

- ◆ Student attendance is required every day.
- ◆ Bus transportation will be provided.
- ◆ Breakfast and lunch will be served.
- ◆ Students will participate in Language Arts, Math, Language

& Cultural activities, Fine Arts, and Fitness/Health .

- ◆ Students will be eligible for special incentives such as field trips and rewards.

Please call the school if you are interested in having your SDRCS student attend; (575) 834-7419.

More students qualified for our Drop & Go program in April. This program includes students who have few tardies and hand in their assignments promptly. Students enjoyed watching puppets perform Aesop's Fables. This highly rated performance addresses modern topics through timeless stories.

Several middle school students are involved in the Dream Makers program. Sponsored by the UNM Medical School, the program is for students who are interested in careers in health and fitness.

The Gear-Up program and the bilingual classes are working on building a horno on school grounds. This project, headed by Adam Brechtel and Racheli Lucero involves all students and the community. We will report more about this project as it develops.

The Native American Rough Riders, *continued*

Thomas Isbell also toured with Buffalo Bill, as an Indian Fighter, for seven and a half years. Isbell became an expert trick rider and performer. He toured in Europe for five years, where his son Thomas Paschal Isbell was born.

John Adair returned home to work in a mercantile store in Fort Gibson. When he left that work, he returned to live in the family homestead, farming and raising stock. In 1903, he married Tryphonia Terrell, who was also a Cherokee. Later on, Adair was told by Will Rogers at the Ritz Theater, that "the only man in Oklahoma that I envy is Johnny Adair. He was in the battle of San Juan Hill with Teddy Roosevelt."

The Rough Riders honored Roosevelt by presenting him a famous bronze sculpture by Frederic Remington, "The Bronco." Roosevelt's popularity for leading the Rough Riders was reflected in being elected the new Governor of New York in the fall of 1898, and, soon after that, Vice President of the United States. After the assassination of President McKinley, Roosevelt became one of the youngest presidents in the nation's history. On the day he was inaugurated, he waved to the thousands of people watching his parade as the Native American Rough Riders rode alongside him. Benjamin Colbert accidentally wound up in front of Roosevelt's carriage. Other Native leaders rode as well, including the elderly Geronimo.

Roosevelt brought new excitement and power to the

Presidency and pushed the United States more into world politics, recalling his fight in Cuba with his favorite quote: "Speak softly and carry a big stick."

After Roosevelt became president, Thomas Isbell became a deputy US Marshal on the Texas border. He moved to San Diego in 1916 with his wife, Lillie Ada Williams Isbell. Then he became a US Marshal in federal court, now in San Diego.

Thomas Meagher, the trumpeter, died on April 21, 1945. When John Adair was nearing 80 years of age, he spoke of going to Arizona, simply for adventure. He passed away on May 29, 1955, just three years short from his 100th birthday. Isbell died at the San Diego County Hospital from injuries from a car collision in November 15, 1955.

Even though their fathers had fought the US Cavalry, and the US didn't recognize most Natives as citizens, the Native American Rough Riders made history and are best remembered for their charge up San Juan Hill on July 1, 1898. They led the way for Native Americans to be the number one ethnic group in America to serve in our nation's military.

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EDUCATION

WALATOWA HIGH CHARTER SCHOOL BASEBALL

Submitted by Arrow Wilkinson, Principal

Centerfield, John Fogerty

Well, beat the drum and hold the phone - the sun came out today!
 We're born again, there's new grass on the field.
 A-round in' third, and headed for home, it's a *brown-eyed handsome man*;
 Anyone can understand the way I feel.
[Chorus:]
 Oh, put me in, Coach - I'm ready to play today;
 Put me in, Coach - I'm ready to play today;
 Look at me, I can be Centerfield.

The Walatowa High Charter School is proud to announce the 2014 Baseball/Softball season. As a requirement of the New Mexico Athletics Association, both teams are to compete as independents before being assigned into a district in 2014-2015.

As we look ahead to the 2014 season, we are looking to build on the foundation of Hemish baseball tradition. Walatowa athletics have gained a reputation in the area for being very competitive, fundamentally sound and successful. We want to produce championship teams in the future, but more than that, we want to build players that have championship character.

"We are proud to begin our own Hemish/Zia/Canon/San Luis baseball and softball tradition at WHCS," says Ben Sandia, Jr. Walatowa is anchored on both teams with young talent that will only get better over time with hard work and dedication.

"We have come a long way in the past 10 years as a school not only academically, but athletically," adds senior softball-player Jaz Shendo.

Top Row: J. Shendo, S. Gachupin, A. Yepa, K. Gachupin, K. Shendo, J. Vigil, S. John

Bottom row: M. Madalena, T. Toya

Head Coach: Bobby Shendo



Top row: Coach A. Wilkinson, K. Shendo, J. Martinez, D. Toledo, G. Morsette, L. Tosa, T. Vigil, P. Gachupin, Coach R. Gachupin, Coach C. Casiquito

Bottom row: L. Romero, M. Romero, J. Guzman, A. Baca, M. Medina, R. Gachupin, C. Chavez.

Not Pictured: B. Sandia Jr.

Play Ball!

SOFTBALL

Santa Fe High	March 18	Santa Fe
Los Alamos Tourney	March 22	*4 th Place
Sandia Prep	April 1	Albuquerque
NACA	April 3	Isleta Pueblo
Pecos	April 8	Pecos
Jemez Valley	April 9	Jemez Valley
NACA	April 11	Isleta Pueblo

BASEBALL

Jemez Valley (DH)	April 10	Jemez
Sandia Prep (DH)	April 11	ABQ
Laguna Acoma (DH)	April 14	Laguna
Estancia (DH)	April 16	Estancia
NACA(DH)	April 29	TBA
Tierra Encantada (DH)	May 2	WHCS

Schedule subject to change. Games may be added.

Education is Ceremony Scholarships

The Native Health Initiative (NHI) is accepting applications for its *Education is Ceremony* scholarships. The scholarships help indigenous women and men of all ages pursue their dreams through the ceremony of higher education.

"In the same way that one can go through a traditional ceremony of purification, enlightenment and healing, we see higher education as a modern-day ceremony offering the same rewards," NHI says. "Traditional ceremonies require and nurture discipline, patience and gratitude. These same attributes are required and increased through the ceremony of higher education."

NHI will award ten scholarships of \$1,000 each for the 2014-2015 academic year, paid directly to students or to their educational institutions for tuition.

Applications are due June 1, 2014.

Submit applications to 509 Gomez Ave NE, Albuquerque, NM 87102, or by e-mail to shannon@lovingservice.us.

For more information, go to www.lovingservice.us.

EDUCATION

Ft. Lewis Pueblo Feast Day

Submitted by First Lt. Governor Kevin Shendo

The Jemez delegation attending Pueblo Feast Day at Ft. Lewis College in Durango, CO, on Friday, March 7 included Tribal Sheriff Peter Tafoya, First Lt. Governor Kevin Shendo, student Mariah Gachupin, War Captain Will Tosa, and student Jessica Tsosie.

Turquoise War Captain Will Tosa provide the opening prayer and blessing for the day. Opening remarks and an official welcome were provided by Ft. Lewis College President Dene Kay Thomas. The events included demonstrations of traditional foods, art and a variety of workshops focusing on Pueblo history, canes of leadership, traditional agricultural practices, and Pueblo culture and traditions. There were also traditional performances from the Pueblos of Taos, Acoma and Jemez along with numerous vendors. The evening provided a traditional meal with contemporary music and artistic perfor-

mances by various Native artists. Robert Mirabal closed out the event.

The event was well attended by pueblo community members, leadership from the New Mexico Pueblos, local schools and community members from the Durango area. This was the first year a Pueblo Feast Day was hosted by Ft. Lewis College and put on by the Pueblo students attending the college. Mariah Gachupin was one of the student organizers, and many of our Jemez students contributed behind the scenes and cooked. Six Jemez students attend Ft. Lewis College: Genea Baca, Mariah Gachupin, Towanda Pecos, Kyle Toledo, Evan Toya and Jessica Tsosie. The Jemez delegation was able to meet with four of our students throughout the day. Congratulations and commendations to all the Ft. Lewis students who were a part of making the first Pueblo Feast Day a huge success.

Ft. Lewis has a Native student population of about 1,000 and an overall student population of 4,000 with representation from across the country. Due to its history as one of the original boarding schools for Native students, and being located on ancestral Ute lands which were taken for the current college to be established, Ft. Lewis College offers free tuition (tuition waivers) to all Native students. For more information about attending Ft. Lewis College and tuition waivers, please contact the Jemez Department of Education located at the Civic Center; call (575) 834-9102.

(Left to right) are Tribal Sheriff Peter Tafoya, First Lt. Gov. Shendo, Mariah Gachupin (student), War Captain Will Tosa, and Jessica Tsosie (student) at the Ft. Lewis Pueblo Feast Day.



Jemez Valley Public Schools: School Attendance

By Laura Mijares, High School Principal

Nationally, one in 10 kindergarteners miss one month of school with excused and unexcused absences. By middle and high school, the rates of chronic absence are far higher. Starting in the earliest grades, these absences can affect academic achievement, especially for students unable to make up for lost time. Excessive absenteeism can leave children unable to read well by the end of third grade, exacerbating the achievement gap. Poor attendance is a precursor to academic failure, which ultimately fuels the dropout rate at high school.

At Jemez Valley High School, our attendance is poor. The most recent statistics show a total of 119 students who have attendance rates of 86.9%. This means that on any given day, we have up to 15 students absent.

Teachers take the roll hourly, and the data is sent to the office. The school secretary phones homes and looks for trends. Letters are sent to parents after the third, fifth, seventh and tenth unexcused absence. We find that most absences are excused and,

according to current policy, the student is not considered truant. Once we look at all absences, we are often surprised at how many students are missing 10 percent or more of the school year.

Jemez Valley High School is currently looking at new initiatives to help with excessive absenteeism. Our first step is to build awareness in the larger school community about the need to address chronic absences. This includes media outreach as well as working with parents and communities to spread the word about why this issue matters. It also includes explaining how excused absences can hurt academic performance.

The school community can help by making attendance a community priority. We can begin talking about the importance of school attendance and work to discover barriers to good attendance. JVHS anticipates a partnership with families and community groups to develop and address attendance challenges affecting large numbers of students.

EDUCATION

WALATOWA HEAD START

Submitted by Lana Toya, Early Childhood Education Program Manager

On Monday, March 10, 2014, Governor Joshua Madalena and Tribal Councilman Dr. Raymond Loretto attended the Office of Head Start (OHS) Tribal Consultations at the Albuquerque Marriott, where they presented program concerns and accomplishments to OHS Acting Director Anne Linehan and American Indian and Alaskan Native Director Captain Robert Bialas. Governor Madalena gave the opening prayer prior to the event, which was attended by tribal leaders and tribal Head Start directors from throughout New Mexico and Arizona. I want to thank both of them for taking time to represent our Walatowa Head Start program and children! Our Walatowa Head Start children also gave a great performance at the opening session of the Native American Child and Family Conference on Tuesday, March 11. An honorarium of \$100 was given by the Southwest Consortium Board of Directors to the Walatowa Head Start Program. Thank you to the children and parents for participating at this event. The honorarium will benefit all the children at WHS!

Classroom Changes

Due to the resignation of a teacher aide in January, some changes to the classroom teaching assignments have been made. We advertised for a teacher position with an AA degree in Early Childhood so we could maintain compliance with federal regulations and provide quality services to our children and families. It is with great honor that we welcome back Shirley Chinana to the Early Childhood Program! After a brief hiatus, she has returned to give back to her community, especially to the young children of Walatowa Head Start. She work with Pauline Tafoya-Armijo in the Corn Maiden Room. Also, Jacqueline Magdalena and Rachel Loretto work with the children in the Kiva Room. Andrea Chinana and Danielle Sando will work together in the Adobe Room. The Towa Room will continue with Gloria Tsosie and Bertha Gachupin as teachers. Announcements of these changes were made during the Parent Center Committee (PCC) meeting on March 19.

Events and Activities

Our end of the school year fieldtrip is scheduled for Thursday, April 3. Children and staff will visit the Rio Grande Botanical Gardens in the morning and the Rio Grande Zoo in the afternoon. Lunch will be provided at Golden Corral on Coors Blvd. Thank you to the parents who attended the PCC meeting in February and provided ideas for the field trip. We look forward to a great learning environment and day. The \$100 honorarium from the NACF conference will go toward this excursion.

During Joint Professional Development Day on March 7, all staff worked on planning activities for April and May. The Jemez Language and Culture. Management Team joined the teaching staff with brainstorming and providing input as part of Language Immersion planning. We will be asking community members and tribal programs to get involved with daily activities during the last two months of school. Also, don't be surprised if you see WHS children on daily nature walks throughout our community as we observe the changes of spring!

Walatowa Head Start graduation will be Friday, May 23 at the Youth Center at 1 p.m. We look forward to a packed audience as the three year-olds perform traditional songs and dances. This is a public event and we hope to see you there!

If you have questions or concerns about any WHS event, please contact the program at (575) 834-7366. Thank you for your support of the WHS program!

NATURAL RESOURCES

Geothermal Project Funding

The US Department of Energy (DOE) Division of Energy and Mineral Development (DEMD) authorized funding for the Natural Resources Department Energy and Mineral Development (EMDP) grant for geothermal evaluation of Jemez Well GT-01. The award includes funding for logging, project supervision, well testing, data analysis, fluid logging, temperature reports, and reservoir assessments.

"We have been working toward developing geothermal resources for the Pueblo of Jemez for some time," says NRD Director Greg Kauffman. "We are very hopeful that further testing will prove that these resources can be developed for economic development projects."

Pueblo of Jemez leadership will determine how best to develop the resource. Some prospective projects under discussion include electricity generation, home heating options, greenhouse and agricultural projects, and developing a spa and recreation area, or combinations of these options.

JEMEZ HISTORIC SITE

Jemez Origins, Part 2: Largo-Gallina Culture

By Matthew J. Barbour, Manager, Jemez Historic Site

In the November 2013 edition of the *Red Rocks Reporter*, I offered an article on Rosa-Piedra Culture and the archaeological origins of the Jemez people. This month I revisit that article with a second piece in the series that explores the Jemez after their departure from the Four Corners area and before their settlement in the Jemez Mountains. This period is often referred to as the Largo-Gallina or Gallina Phase, which occurred between the years AD 1050 and 1300.

The Jemez people of the Rosa-Piedra culture began to migrate to the area just north of the Jemez Mountains during the Pueblo II Era (AD 950-1100.) During this time period, Chaco Canyon flourished. To this day, Chaco remains an enigma that archaeologists do not fully understand. However, the Jemez appear to have developed apart from this phenomenon, forming their own unique customs and material culture.

The term Largo-Gallina is used by archaeologists to refer to the Anasazi peoples living along the Rio Gallina and Largo Canyon during the Pueblo II and Pueblo III Eras. The epicenter of Jemez settlement during this period was striding the continental divide from the Cuba area north to the present day town of Chama.

During this period, Jemez farmers continued to rely heavily on rainfall agriculture, but also adapted to a much more forested and mountainous environment. To this end, hunting and gathering played an important role in all subsistence strategies. The Gallina, or early Jemez peoples, were primarily large game hunters, relying heavily on deer and elk to supplement their agrarian efforts. This was less true with other Pueblo peoples who focused more heavily on “garden hunting” of small game, such as rabbits.

They also did not build the large room block villages found elsewhere during this time. Instead, the Gallina relied on structures which bore a strong similarity to their Rosa-Piedra antecedents. Villages were quite small, ranging from about 3 to 20 dwellings. These dwellings were a combination of above-ground “unit houses” and below-ground “pit houses.” Often a tower was also built.

Unit houses were square (or rectangular) and built of stone. Features within each unit house were typically aligned in a north-south configuration, with storage bins in the southeast and southwest corners. Pit structures were similar, but could be round or square. Both structure types were believed to serve primarily as residences.

Archaeologists debate what purpose the tower served. Some argue that the tower was a storage area for corn. Others see them as beacons from which communication between villages was maintained. Other groups view them as defensive structures.

Gallina villages were often built on top of steep-sided hogbacks or hidden in narrow canyons. These settlement locations are strong indicators of conflict. In fact, the few villages that have been excavated all show signs of having been burned and many human remains show evidence of violent deaths. It is possible that the Gallina warred with neighboring ethnic groups, among themselves, or both.

During the Gallina Phase, these ancestral Jemez Peoples maintained a vibrant black-on-white pottery tradition similar to the pottery they had once produced in the Four Corners area. Utilizing a carbon-based paint, they constructed thick-lined feather and step-like design elements visually distinct from their neighbors. The Jemez also continued to rely heavily on basketry and leather work, based upon the abundance of remnant fibers and bone awls recovered from Gallina Phase archaeological sites.

It is also during this period that we have clear utilization of the Jemez Mountains by early Jemez people. Much of the stone artifacts recovered from Gallina archaeological sites are constructed of Jemez obsidian and pedernal chert, stone sources that derive from the Jemez Mountain area. It is likely that Gallina Phase farmers increasingly utilized the Jemez Mountains during this period in their pursuit of elk and deer.

A large drought hit the region in the late 1200s. It is believed that this drought served as a catalyst for the Jemez People to migrate from the Gallina area to the Jemez Mountains. Geothermic activity in these mountains provides a reliable source of water even in times of drought. During this move, the Gallina came to resettle along the Rio Jemez and Rio Vallecitos north of present day Walatowa. Here among the Jemez Mountains, the Gallina Culture eventually became the Jemez Culture we now know today.



Gallina Black-on-White Jar, courtesy of the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture



PUEBLO of JEMEZ

Pueblo of Jemez
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Jemez Pueblo, NM 87024

Presort Standard
US Postage Paid
Albuquerque NM
Permit No. 1741

Boxholder
Jemez Pueblo, NM 87024

VOTING RIGHTS OFFICE

2014 Primary Election Calendar

Absentee voting begins	May 6
Voter registration closes at 5 p.m.	May 6
Early in-person voting begins	May 17
Absentee, in-person and early voting ends	May 31
Primary Election Day (7 a.m. to 7 p.m.)	Tuesday, June 3

- ◆ **Early voting location will be held at the Jemez Civic Center.**
- ◆ **Precinct 15 will vote at the Jemez Youth Center on June 3, Primary Election Day.**
- ◆ **Precinct 77 will vote at the Community Resource Center (CRC) on June 3, Primary Election Day.**

Two Precincts for Pueblo of Jemez

The Pueblo of Jemez now has two voting precincts. South Arroyo divides Precinct 15 (north) and Precinct 77 (south). Community members living north of the South Arroyo will vote in Precinct 15; and voting will take place at the Walatowa Youth Center. Residents living south of the Arroyo will vote in Precinct 77; voting will take place at the Community Resource Center (CRC.) Voters will be notified about precinct locations. No voting will be done at the previous location at the Civic Center.

Shuttles will be available to transport community members to their designated voting sites. The Native American Rights Office is currently providing home visits to register voters or update voter information in our community.

If you are 18 years and older please register today! For more information please contact the Native American Voting Rights office at (505) 934-8826.

It counts to vote, for our community and our people!