



# Red Rocks Reporter

DECEMBER 2014

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## Pueblo of Jemez vs. United States: 10<sup>th</sup> CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS HEARS ORAL ARGUMENTS

The Federal 10<sup>th</sup> Circuit Court of Appeals held oral arguments in the case of Pueblo of Jemez vs. United States, the Jemez Pueblo's claim of continuing Indian title to the Valles Caldera National Preserve, on Thursday, Nov. 13, at the University of New Mexico School of Law. The Pueblo seeks to recover control of the Valles Caldera, including its most important sacred sites

The Pueblo filed a quiet title action against the United States in Federal District Court for New Mexico in July of 2012. The lawsuit asserts that the Pueblo's aboriginal Indian title, established by use and occupancy of the Valles Caldera beginning long before the arrival of the Spanish and Americans in the area, remains unextinguished and enforceable under federal Indian law.

The Federal District Court dismissed the case in September 2013, asserting lack of jurisdiction based on the 1946 Indian Claims Commission Act. The Pueblo appealed, seeking a remand for trial on the issue of continuing Indian title.

"The Valles Caldera is our spiritual mother. It is as important for us as the Vatican is for Catholics, or the famous Blue Lake for Taos Pueblo," says Governor Joshua Madalena. "We have continuously used, occupied and maintained a spiritual relationship with the Caldera since time immemorial. We make periodic religious pilgrimages to *Wavema* (Redondo Peak.) The Caldera and surrounding mountains contain thousands of Jemez cultural sites and more

*Continued on page 2.*

Tribal leaders, staff and community members attended the hearing at the University of New Mexico Law School on Nov. 13 to show support for the Pueblo's lawsuit to reclaim the lands at the Valles Caldera. *Photo by Lynn Toledo.*





**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

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José Pecos

David M. Toledo

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Michael Toledo, Jr.

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Vincent A. Toya, Sr.

**TRIBAL**

**ADMINISTRATOR**

Vincent A. Toya, Sr.

**Red Rocks Reporter  
December 2014 Edition**

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**FROM THE GOVERNORS**

**PUEBLO TO PURCHASE HANDMAID'S PROPERTY  
IN JEMEZ SPRINGS**

The Pueblo of Jemez has arranged to purchase the property owned by the Handmaids of the Precious Blood just north of Jemez Springs. Tribal Council has approved the purchase of the 19-acre property with water rights, adjacent to the Jemez Historic Site. The religious order is relocating to Tennessee. With funding arranged through Jemez Health and Human Services, the site will be used to offer various physical and/or behavioral health care services.

"This ancestral land is a real treasure," says Governor Joshua Madalena. "It is an excellent place for healing and recovery."

"We are exploring a number of different use options," explains Maria Clark, JHHS Director. "Any use will be focused on providing health care services. The options include alcohol and substance abuse treatment, a transitional living center for people returning to the community from inpatient treatment, or a satellite clinic."

"Making a connection to our ancestral lands is an essential aspect of the healing process," Gov. Madalena adds.

An Open House for community members is being planned to show the new property.



**Circuit Court of Appeals Hearing, *Continued***

than 60 of our villages, including some of the largest archaeological sites in the United States. The 10 Southern Pueblos Council, the All Pueblo Council of Governors and the National Congress of American Indians have all adopted resolutions supporting our recovery of the Valles Caldera."

The current Jemez Reservation consists of 89,000 acres of tribal trust lands out of the Pueblo's original Indian title area of about one million acres in the Jemez Mountains.

Karl Johnson, of the law firm of Johnson Barnhouse & Keegan, argued for Jemez Pueblo. Robert Stockman, an attorney with the United States Justice Department's General Litigation Division, argued for the Government.

"I thought the hearing went very well," attorney Johnson said. "The three judges on the panel were very well prepared and had read all of the material submitted. They seemed to understand the issues involved and asked excellent questions. We are very hopeful for a positive outcome."

Two *amicus* (Friend of the Court) briefs were filed on behalf of the Pueblo's claim, one from the National Congress of American Indians and the Association on Indian Affairs, the second from a coalition that includes Americans for Indian Opportunity, the Indian Land Tenure Foundation and Native Land Institute.

No time frame has been set for a decision, Mr. Johnson noted. The 10<sup>th</sup> Circuit Court of Appeals' home base is in Denver.

## FROM THE GOVERNORS

# The Year in Review: Significant Projects of 2014

This Summary of Significant Project provides a highlight of projects in 2014. A complete, formal document is forthcoming.

**Valles Caldera:** The Pueblo of Jemez is continuing efforts to reclaim the lands the Pueblo of Jemez has never sold nor extinguished. (See page 1.) The following entities have endorsed the Pueblo of Jemez in support of our land claim: National Congress of American Indians, representing tribal nations in the United States; All Pueblo Council of Governors (formerly the AIPC of 20 Pueblo Governors); Southern Pueblos Council of Governors (10 Pueblo Governors.)

Four Community Spiritual Gatherings in the four cardinal directions this year demonstrated that we are still connected to and using the Caldera, traditionally and culturally.

**Tribal Council:** At press time, 44 resolutions had been passed this year. All resolutions passed and supported by the Council meet high priority needs in the Pueblo. These viable multi-million dollar economic development ventures will provide employment opportunities:

- Approved exploring for a possible 40 megawatt photovoltaic project on a 600 acre property on the western portion of reservation.
- Approved natural gas exploration on the western boundaries of tribal land.
- Mobile Oil Feasibility Information Exploration under FOIA.
- Approved possible granting/compacting of BIE school.
- Approved the second phase of the geothermal project: testing of well temperature and exploring viable economic and sustainable development.

**Water Rights Activities:** The Water Rights case of the Jemez River Basin (*US vs. Abouseman et al*) case is currently in litigation. The Pueblos and United States have completed legal arguments and await a decision from US District Court on Pueblo of Jemez water rights under Spanish/Mexican Law. In FY 2014, the Pueblo of Jemez received \$60,000 under the Water Rights (344) Program to continue pursuit of water rights quantification through negotiation.

**Las Conchas Fire Damages Claim:** The Pueblo of Jemez has filed a lawsuit against Jemez Mountains Electric Cooperative and Tri-State Generation and Transmission Association to recover losses from the Las Conchas Fire in 2011. The Pueblo is confident that we will recover some of the damages.

**Self-Governance Compact:** The Pueblo of Jemez was approved as a self-governance tribe under the Department of Interior in October 2013. In July 2014, we finalized the compact and successfully completed one year as a Title IV Self-Governance tribe. The Pueblo is also a Title V Self-Governance tribe under the Department of Health and Human Services; Jemez Health and Human Services has successfully operated its self-governance authority. The FY 2015 budget has been renegotiated.

**United States Forest Service (USFS):** A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was executed between the Pueblo and

the USFS to continue to collaborate on POJ priorities. Per the MOU, the Pueblo of Jemez has continued its religious practices under the Freedom of Religion Act. Another MOU meeting is scheduled this month to negotiate Pueblo management of a site stewardship program, roads department, and picnic and camping areas within the USFS. Other initiatives include partnering with USFS to provide law enforcement.

**Bureau of Land Management (BLM):** An MOU meeting has been scheduled to negotiate the management of 10,000 acres of the Pueblo of Jemez ancestral domain in the LaVentana area for cultural use, grazing and harvesting fire wood, and the possibility of a conservation officer.

**Tribal Historic Preservation Office:** In August 2014, the Pueblo of Jemez received Tribal Historic Preservation Office designation from the National Park Service. This designation allows the Pueblo to act in its own capacity to preserve and protect cultural sites and properties, no longer depending on the State of New Mexico to act for us. This is a big step for the Pueblo toward sovereignty.

**Indian Community Development Block Grant:** In 2014, the Pueblo was awarded \$400,000 for a project to mitigate mold and its harmful effects in residences in the Pueblo.

**Jemez Springs Property:** The Pueblo of Jemez is pursuing the purchase of the 19-acre property owned by the Handmaids of the Precious Blood. These lands are aboriginal to the Jemez Culture; unfortunately we have to buy these lands back. Under the Quiet Title Act, it may take years to retrieve these lands. The Pueblo is finalizing the financial package to purchase the property. An Open House is being scheduled so tribal members can come visit this treasure. (See page 2.)

**National Museum of American Indian (NMAI) Exhibit:** We negotiated with NMAI Director Kevin Gover on an exhibit showcasing the Pueblo of Jemez' history and our connection to the Valles Caldera and the Jemez Mountains. The exhibit will be completed in 2015.

**Repatriation:** The Pueblo of Jemez has continued to work with various institutions throughout the nation to repatriate objects of cultural patrimony and the remains of our ancestors and their associated funerary objects. In 2014, we successfully repatriated and reburied ancestors who had been stored at the Maxwell Museum at the University of New Mexico campus in Albuquerque. This concluded the second half of the 400 Jemez human remains, including the Jemez Infant, that were taken from Guisewa, Ungshagi, Nonishagi, Jemez Cave and other Jemez ancestral pueblos. The first half were repatriated and reburied in 2012.

We also successfully collaborated with the University of Colorado at Boulder, Museum of Natural History; Logan

*Continued on page 4*

## FROM THE GOVERNORS

### The Year in Review, *Continued*

Museum of Anthropology in Beloit, WI; Heard Museum in Phoenix, AZ; and the School of American Research, Santa Fe.

**Highway 4 Bypass:** The Pueblo of Jemez was not successful in its proposal for the TIGER Discretionary Grant in 2014 to build the Highway 4 Bypass. Under tribal leadership, the Pueblo continues to aggressively pursue funds to build the bypass.

**Regional Coalition of LANL Communities:** The Regional Coalition of LANL Communities proactively addresses issues of the cities, counties and pueblos directly affected by LANL site activities. (See below.) Working together, our governments can better define the public interest and work with DOE, NNSA, contractors and Congress to ensure that state and federal policies protect and promote local interests. This coalition can address the need for high-speed Internet service for the region.

**Jemez Historic Site:** The Pueblo successfully bid \$44,000 to repair and maintain the Jemez ancestral site of Guisewa. Four tribal members worked at the site this summer. We successfully collaborated with the NM Office of Cultural Affairs, specifically Richard Sims and Veronica Gonzales. The Pueblo currently has a request for a Deed of the Historic Site property with NM Cultural Affairs Department Secretary Veronica Gonzales.

**Pecos National Historical Park:** The Pueblo successfully began the year meeting with PNHP and celebrated the Annual Pecos Feast Day on August 3, 2014. The Pueblo is proposing to compact (take over) the PHNP; a feasibility study will be done.

**Geothermal Well Testing:** Following drilling of the 5,657 feet deep geothermal well in November 2013, in 2014 the Pueblo of Jemez was awarded a \$292,234 grant by the Department of Interior to test the well to determine its potential use. At the beginning of the testing, it was discovered that a clean out/work over operation was needed before continuing. The DOI

expressed interest in providing an additional \$464,000 to clean out the well. The Pueblo is awaiting a decision on the timing of that funding.

**Geothermal Economic Development:** The Pueblo has a known geothermal resource in the Indian Springs area and recently completed a deep drilling program. Both locations are now well investigated and it is confirmed that both resources are suited for geothermal direct use development like greenhouses, fish farming, agriculture and other options. With the potential seeding contract with the USFS or state, this direct use development can now be initiated. Once deep well testing is complete, we will better understand if the well can be used only for direct use development or for power production as well. Either way, the water quality will be analyzed for potential groundwater use of the deep well, which could solve the Pueblo's 40-year water supply needs.

**VCNP Transit Program:** Tribal transit weekend service started Sept. 6, 2014. During September, 188 trips were made, primarily between the Pueblo and Bernalillo (Wal-Mart and the Rail Runner station.) During October, 260 trips were made, again most were between the Pueblo and Bernalillo. This is a feeder route to the main routes, which are operated by All Aboard America, LLC.

**South Baseball Field Complex:** Groundbreaking was held April 22, 2014, with the Tribal Council, Walatowa Head Start students, and community members in attendance. The current ball fields are being moved to the southern end of the reservation to make way for the development of Pueblo Place Housing complex. Dirt work has been completed. Because it is more cost effective, the existing road will remain in place. The project is to be completed by the end of the year.



## PUEBLO JOINS REGIONAL COALITION OF LANL COMMUNITIES

The Regional Coalition of LANL Communities welcomed the Pueblo of Jemez, voted in at the Oct. 17, 2014 meeting. Governor Joshua Madalena is the designated member of the Board of Directors.

“The Pueblo of Jemez is proud to lend its sovereignty and experience to help advance the mission of the Regional Coalition of LANL Communities,” said Governor Joshua Madalena. “Our communities will work together proactively, nationally and locally, to address environmental remediation, regional economic development and regional employment linked to the Laboratory.”

“It is a great milestone for the Pueblo of Jemez to join the Coalition,” said Espanola Mayor Alice Lucero, Coalition Chair. “We look forward to working with Gov. Madalena to advance the Coalition's mission. We are honored to have two pueblos in the Coalition; we hope the participation of these sovereign

nations will aid our local governments and tribal communities.”

The Regional Coalition is comprised of eight cities, counties and pueblos surrounding the Department of Energy's Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL.) Founded in 2011, the Regional Coalition works to ensure that national decisions incorporate local needs and concerns. The Board of Directors includes Chair Alice Lucero, mayor of Espanola; Vice-Chair Andrew Gonzales, Town of Taos Council; Secretary/Treasurer Javier Gonzales, mayor of Santa Fe; Fran Berting, Los Alamos County Council; Alfredo Montoya, Rio Arriba County Commissioner; Tom Blankenhorn, Taos County Commissioner; Ron Lovato, Pueblo of Ohkay Owingeh; and Joshua Madalena, Pueblo of Jemez.

“The Regional Coalition of LANL Communities is proud to count the Pueblo of Jemez as one of its members,” added Darien Cabral, Executive Director.

## FROM THE GOVERNORS

## Congressman Ben Ray Lujan Meets With Tribal Leaders

US Congressman Ben Ray Lujan (D) visited the Pueblo of Jemez on Wednesday, Nov. 25 to discuss various vital issues with tribal leadership. Representative Lujan and Governor Madalena have enjoyed a close working relationship for a number of years. Governor Madalena opened the meeting with a traditional invocation.

"It is an honor to be here," Congressman Lujan said. "I am here to listen and learn. We are family and must treat other with care and respect."

### Valles Caldera Land Claim

"We're not going to quit," said Governor Madalena opening discussion about the recent District Court hearing. (See page 1.) Attorneys David Yepa and Tom Luebben joined the meeting by telephone and reviewed the hearing. Gov. Madalena added that the pueblo has a management plan that will maintain programs for the public while incorporating cultural information and explanations. They noted that there is currently a window of opportunity while the area is in transition from the previous Trust relationship into either US Park Service

or US Forest Service jurisdiction.

"This is an historic opportunity," Gov. Madalena said. "A partnership model between the Australian government and Aboriginal peoples to manage Aboriginal lands has been successful," he added.

With regard to recent concerns over taking an eagle, Rep. Lujan promised to support religious rights and help avoid similar issues in the future.

### Highway 4 By-Pass

Governor Madalena reminded Rep. Lujan that the pueblo has submitted numerous grant applications without successfully obtaining funding for the long over-due project. "This is a 60 year-old issue," Gov. Madalena said. "If the Park Service takes over the Valles Caldera,

we could see a 30% increase in visitors. That's a huge safety issue."

Representative Lujan noted that individual earmarks have been eliminated at the national level, with funding moving to the states. "You need to be at the top of the list for New Mexico," he said. "You've waited long enough."

### Veterans Affairs

Michael Chinana, Veterans Affairs Coordinator, and several representatives from the Walatowa Veterans Association joined the meeting to present their concerns.

"Without earmarks, we all must go through the grant process to get funding," Rep. Lujan said, promising that his staff would be available to assist in seeking and applying for grants.



## JEMEZ HISTORIC SITE

### A FOND FAREWELL

By Matthew J. Barbour, Manager, Jemez Historic Site

On Nov. 7, New Mexico Historic Site said farewell to Brenda Tafoya, who left her post as cashier/receptionist after 20 years of service. Since 1994, Brenda was the public face of Jemez Historic Site. She greeted visitors and answered phone calls. But her contribution to the site went well beyond the public purview. She handled much of the financial reporting and coordinated with vendors for special events.

Ms. Tafoya also spearheaded Jemez Historic Site's art purchasing initiative. The program's goal is to buy artworks from every Jemez Pueblo artist to be displayed, preserved and housed as part of the rotating exhibit. They will serve as a testament to the diversity and ingenuity of the Jemez people at the turn of the 21st century for future generations to see. Already many of the pieces are on temporary display inside the visitor center.

Brenda recently received accreditation in the medical field and moves on to take a position in that industry. She leaves an impressive legacy of customer service and dedication to the history of her people. The staff wish her luck in her future endeavors. She will be missed.

## FROM THE GOVERNORS

# National Congress of American Indians Convention

Governor Joshua Madalena, First Lt. Governor Kevin Shendo and a delegation including Vincent Toya, Sr., Tribal Administrator; Lynn Toledo, Executive Assistant; Jaime Loretto, Executive Assistant, and tribal attorney Thomas Luebben attended the National Congress of American Indians' (NCAI) 71st Annual Convention and Marketplace, "Tribal Governance for the Next Generation," at the Hyatt Regency Hotel in Atlanta, GA, from Oct. 26 through 31, 2014. The Pueblo submitted a resolution to garner support at the national level for the return of the Valles Caldera National Preserve titled *ATL-14-009: A Resolution Supporting Return of the Valles Caldera to the Pueblo of Jemez*.

The Pueblo's resolution was assigned to the Litigation and Governance Committee, Jurisdiction and Tribal Government Subcommittee, chaired by attorney John EchoHawk, Executive Director of the Native American Rights Fund. With supporting resolutions from the Ten Southern Pueblos Council and the All Indian Pueblo Council of Governors, the resolution was first addressed in the Jurisdiction and Tribal Government Subcommittee on Tuesday, Oct. 28 with Governor Madalena with tribal attorney Thomas Luebben presenting to the group. The subcommittee supported the tribe's resolution with no objections, clearing the first hurdle. On Thursday, Oct. 30, the resolution went to the full Litigation and Governance Committee, where Committee Chairman EchoHawk presented it; it was supported unanimously by the full Committee.

On the final day of the Convention, all resolutions considered by the Committees seeking support for issues affecting Indian Country were presented to the full assembly, including the Pueblo's resolution. All were accepted and passed, thus bringing the tribe one step closer to its ultimate goal of retrieving our "spiritual home," the Valles Caldera.

The Convention was attended by more than 2,500 regis-

trants, representing federal, state and local governments and tribal representatives as well as individuals who champion critical issues affecting Native communities throughout the country. NCAI is the advocacy arm for all 566 federally-recognized Native American tribes and Alaska Natives.

Dignitaries who addressed the assembly included Jodi Gillette, Native American Affairs, The White House; Julian Castro, Secretary, USD Housing and Urban Development; Gina McCarthy, Administrator, US Environmental Protection Agency; Kevin Washburn, Assist. Secretary, Bureau of Indian Affairs; Yvette Roubideaux, Acting Director, IHS; and Robert McDonald, Secretary, Department of Veterans Affairs.

"This was a worthy trip for the Pueblo, as we are making strides in our endeavors for the return of our ancestral homelands," says Governor Madalena. "The support we received during this convention from NCAI, along with other tribal leaders and representatives, was tremendous. The resolution is an important policy tool as we continue to address our unrelinquished aboriginal title to the Valles Caldera with our Congressional delegation, federal, state and local governments and the general public.

"We ask that you continue to pray and educate our young ones on the importance of our endeavors; this will ultimately benefit our younger generation."

Founded in 1944, the National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) is the oldest, largest and most representative American Indian and Alaska Native organization serving the interests of tribal governments and communities. NCAI, a non-profit organization, advocates for a bright future for generations to come by taking the lead to gain consensus on a constructive and promising vision for Indian Country.

If you have questions, please contact the Governor's office at (575) 834-7359.

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## 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 that Tribal Council approved.

### November 17, 2014

Authorized a financing application for the purchase of property owned by the Handmaids of the Precious Blood in Jemez Springs. Approved a mediation demand against Jemez Mountains Electric Cooperative for damages caused by the Los Conchas Fire, including fire and erosion damage to trees, vegetation, fencing and roads.

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## FROM THE GOVERNORS

## World Summit on Indigenous Philanthropy

Submitted by First Lt. Governor Kevin Shendo

The International Funders for Indigenous Philanthropy (IFIP) hosted a three-day summit following the UN Conference on Indigenous Peoples in Brooklyn, NY, from Sept. 24 to 26. The Summit was the product of deep analysis of the opportunity presented by the conference for indigenous philanthropy. A new path was presented by a uniquely holistic paradigm of giving that incorporates different program area threads, from human rights to climate change to food security. The challenges and opportunities formed the basis of what was discussed at the UN Congress and then was taken a step further as donors strategized how they can create the deepest impact through their investments in indigenous communities.

This is a pivotal time for indigenous philanthropy. Three tracks were developed to frame the sessions that combined many proposals to meet the various interests and demands of cutting-edge work and initiatives pursued by indigenous peoples and communities. The first track, "Alternative Models for Social and Environmental Change," explored holistic ways to work with Indigenous communities and promote alternative, culturally-appropriate funding models. The second track, "Using a Rights-based Approach to Promote Self-Determination, Land Rights, and the Rights of Indigenous Peoples," looked at the evolution of an integrated approach to rights' defense and the creation of new tactics and strategies that donors could support and strengthen. The third track, "Intergenerational Relations and Culture," encompassed the many ripples of change resulting from increasing contact between the industrial and indigenous worlds. With the unavoidable penetration of the modern world into the most remote communities, Indigenous peoples are suffering demographic modifications and changes in family and community structures. This track focused on specific challenges and how philanthropy supports creative models of cultural survival on an international level.

This Summit presented tremendous resources and opportunities for Jemez. The summit brought together indigenous communities with funders and investors who have the means and finances to support their initiatives and efforts. It was amazing to learn of the efforts now being supported internationally and the kinds of investments that could be possible within our own community to support our efforts. It was also great to learn about what has worked and what has not worked in different communities, and to receive sound advice from both indigenous and non-indigenous experts.

The greatest outcome from this summit for Jemez were the contacts made and networks formed to support our local financial, political and strategic efforts. The follow-up and real work have just begun, but we look forward to what can be realized and the resources and funds that can be brought in from those who believe in and support our many causes and priorities.

## PLANNING &amp; DEVELOPMENT

## Jemez Pueblo Community Food Source Survey

The Pueblo of Jemez thanks the Notah Begay III (NB3) Foundation for funding the Pueblo's Community Food Source Survey and Strategic Action Plan to Address Health Disparities project. The NB3 Foundation awarded funds to complete a community survey and develop a strategic action plan to address youth Type II diabetes and obesity. The project was unique in attempting to combine both community members and government programs to address the issue.

Cota Holdings submitted a summary of one of the exercises completed at the first community meeting held on June 18, 2014. The following issues were raised during the discussion of the history of foods and Jemez community:

- Historic Fact: Western society considers "Native" and traditional foods as "starvation" foods. Frybread is a starvation food.
- Prayers for growing, gathering and hunting food used to be offered. We don't pray when we go to Albertson's grocery store.
- Elk hunting = exercise. Elk is one of the sources of protein that has no added hormones, and is not lot grain-fed.
- Meals were social and economic family teaching time.
- Reasons for eating have changed:  
Today: Stress, comfort foods, so we seek more or unhealthy foods.  
Past: Family and community bonding.
- Grow and harvest our own food: deer, dried venison, stored in flour bags in a cool dry place; canned fruit in mason jars in a cool dark place; dried green chile stored to last to next year, or for winter use.
- Walked to fields when we were young, now our youth and the older generation drive cars, trucks and ATVs.
- Blue corn meal or wheat was grown, harvested and ground for storage.
- The mill is active but the skill is not taught to carry on.
- Grinding corn to make tamales and other foods.
- Access to motor-driven farm equipment, tractor tillers, weed-whackers; no more hand tools, hoes, shovels, hand sickles.
- Special foods: foods with corn.
- *Past:* eat until you were full.  
*Now:* Eat until you clean your plate.
- Physically worked for our food, expended energy to produce food.
- Dried and preserved food for fall/winter storage.  
For more information about the data collected for this project, call Planning and Development at (575) 834-0094.

VOTING RIGHTS OFFICE

# Election Results

CANDIDATE	VOTES	PERCENT	CANDIDATE	VOTES	PERCENT	CANDIDATE	VOTES	PERCENT		
<b>US SENATE</b>			<b>ATTORNEY GENERAL</b>			<b>CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT 1</b>				
Tom Udall (D)	280,074	55 %	Susan M. Riedel (R)	211,303	41.73%	For	212,693	57.58%		
Allen Weh (R)	225,706	45 %	Hector Balderas (D)	295,008	58.27%	Against	156,682	42.42%		
			Total Votes	506,311		Total Votes	369,375			
<b>US HOUSE DISTRICT 1</b>			<b>COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC LANDS</b>			<b>CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT 2</b>				
Michelle Lujan Grisham (D)	102,471	59 %	<b>*Recount at press time</b>			For	235,232	64.60%		
Michael Frese (R)	72,566	41 %	Aubrey Dunn (R)	250,185	50.07%	Against	128,901	35.40%		
			Ray Bennett Powell (D)	249,481	49.93%	Total Votes	364,133			
			Total Votes	499,666		<b>CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT 3</b>				
<b>US HOUSE DIST 2</b>			<b>JUDGE OF THE COURT OF APPEALS</b>			For	218,753	62.29%		
Steve Pearce (R)	94,607	65 %	J. Miles Hanisee (R)	246,845	50.90%	Against	132,430	37.71%		
Roxanne Lara (D)	51,976	35 %	Kerry C. Kiernan (D)	238,124	49.10%	Total Votes	351,183			
			Total Votes	484,969		<b>CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT 4</b>				
<b>US HOUSE DISTRICT 3</b>			<b>JUDICIAL RETENTION</b>			For	206,671	59.22%		
Ben Ray Lujan (D)	110,497	61 %	Edward L Chavez, Justice Of The Supreme Court			Against	142,336	40.78%		
Jefferson Byrd (R)			Yes	252,437	73.36%	Total Votes	349,007			
			No	91,650	26.64%	<b>CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT 5</b>				
			Total Votes	344,087		For	186,710	52.20%		
<b>GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR</b>			Linda M Vanzi, Judge of The Court of Appeals			Against	170,991	47.80%		
Susana Martinez/			Yes			241,453	72.85%	Total Votes	357,701	
John A Sanchez (R)			No			89,998	27.15%	<b>BOND QUESTION A</b>		
Gary K King/			Total Votes			331,451		For	246,726	
Debra A Haaland (D)								Against	131,338	
Total Votes								Total Votes	378,064	
512,805								<b>BOND QUESTION B</b>		
<b>SECRETARY OF STATE</b>			Jim Wechsler, Judge of The Court of Appeals			For	236,684	63.09%		
Dianna J. Duran (R)			Yes			245,793	74.89%	Against	138,446	
Maggie Toulouse Oliver (D)			No			82,417	25.11%	Total Votes	375,130	
Total Votes			Total Votes			321,323		<b>BOND QUESTION C</b>		
507,625								For	229,689	
<b>STATE AUDITOR</b>			Cynthia A Fry, Judge of The Court of Appeals			Yes	245,793	74.89%	Against	153,644
Robert J. Aragon (R)			Yes			235,002	73.14%	Total Votes	383,333	
Timothy M. Keller (D)			No			86,321	26.86%			
Total Votes			Total Votes			321,323				
498,405										
<b>STATE TREASURER</b>										
Rick J Lopez (R))			Yes			245,793	74.89%			
Tim Eichenberg (D)			No			82,417	25.11%			
Total Votes			Total Votes			328,210				
497,902										

## Jemez Valley Public Schools: School Board Elections: Feb. 3, 2015

**Position 1: Jemez Springs, La Cueva and Sierra Los Pinos**

**Position 2: San Ysidro, Canon and Ponderosa**

**Position 5: At Large.** Jemez Pueblo will vote for Position 5: At Large

A declaration of candidacy for a position on the Board to be filled at the election must be filed with the Sandoval County Clerk, on Thursday, Dec. 16, 2014 starting at 9 a.m. and ending at 5 p.m. Persons who want to be write in-candidates for a position on the Board must file a declaration of intent with the Sandoval County Clerk before 5 p.m. on Tuesday, Dec. 30, 2014 (the 35<sup>th</sup> day preceding the date of the election.)

Qualified voters must be US citizens, at least 18 years old, and residents of the district. Voters must be registered with the Sandoval County Clerk or any voter registration agent. **If you are not now registered, you must register to vote before 5 p.m. on Jan. 6, 2015.**

Absentee voting begins Jan. 9, 2015 and ends Jan. 30, 2015.

**Voting Locations: Precinct 15 at Walatowa Youth Center      Precinct 77 at Community Resource Center.**

If you have questions, please contact the NAVR Office at (505) 934-8826 or the Jemez Valley Public Schools at (575) 834-9391.

## HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

# About Health Care Funding: What You Need to Know

Submitted by Maria Clark, JHHS Director

As Native Americans, we are entitled to receive health care from the federal government. Sadly, history has shown that Congress has not fully funded the Indian Health Service (IHS), the federal agency responsible for providing that care. Over half of the nation's tribes, Jemez Pueblo included, have decided to take over the IHS programs, functions, services and activities to manage their own health care, on their own terms, with a few exceptions. These actions can provide more and become more than what IHS could ever do for tribal communities.

### Funding Our Services: JHHS Revenues Go Over \$3 Million This Fiscal Year

Some may wonder how JHHS fared with last year's sequestration (decrease in funding) and government shut-down. In fact, we did very well, considering that Congress reduced our IHS Compact funds by \$700,000 in 2013 and we saw no increase in 2014. Despite these national-level setbacks, JHHS was able save over \$1 million in its IHS Compact funds in 2012, 2013 and 2014 to use in future years. In fact, we collected over \$3.4 million in fiscal year 2014. These revenues come from Medicaid, Medicare and commercial health insurances.

**Why do Health Center staff always ask for your health insurance information?** Collecting revenues from health insurance companies is critical to our operations. This is especially necessary when Congress decides to not take action on budgets.

We use insurance revenues to help us through government decreases or delays in funding. However, the primary goal is to increase the number of services on site, like ultrasound, podiatry, audiology, psychiatry, physical therapy, etc. (See article at right.) Since 2012, JHHS has increased the number of on-site services, expanded clinic hours to Saturdays and evenings, and hired additional staff, all because we increased the amount of revenues. We can also purchase new equipment for the clinic or fitness center, construct wheelchair ramps, hire personal care givers, build new facilities, and renovate existing buildings that are related to our mission to raise the health status of the Native people we serve. Tribal community members are direct recipients of the services that JHHS provides. In addition, JHHS employs about 150 staff members; 90 percent are from the Jemez community.

We look forward to making more progress on behalf of the Jemez tribal community and to exploring the endless possibilities for economic development as a major competitor in the health care business in New Mexico. The Pueblo of Jemez is a major resource for rural healthcare and stands out in front as a pioneer.

# CLINIC OFFERS OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY SERVICES

On Nov. 24, the Purchased Referred Care department (formerly Contract Health Services [CHS]) was notified that occupational therapy services will now be offered to our patients at the Lovelace Therapy office located in the Jemez Senior Center. Occupational therapist Stephanie Singleton has been practicing for many years and is very excited to be coming to Jemez. She will be in Jemez on Tuesdays and Thursdays. Patients will need referrals from a JHHS provider.

Occupational therapists specialize in working with upper extremities (hands, shoulders, arms, fingers, wrist, neck, etc.) as well as diagnoses like strokes and traumatic brain injuries (TBIs.) They also help children with disabilities participate fully in school and social situations, help people recovering from injuries to regain skills, and support older adults who are experiencing physical and cognitive changes. They may assist clients who experience difficulties performing activities of all types, from using a computer to caring for daily needs such as dressing, cooking, eating and driving. They also offer adaptive equipment recommendations and training, and guidance for family members and caregivers. Ask your health care provider for more information.

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## Comments Needed

The Indian Health Service (IHS) is proposing a rule change that could save our Purchased Referred Care (PRC) program significant funds that could then be used to purchase more health care services for tribal members. PRC (formerly known as Contract Health Services [CHS]) pays for medical care from outside physicians, surgeons and hospitals that cannot be provided at JHHS, including after-hours and emergency care.

Hospitals now give us the "Medicare Like Rate" for all facility services they provide. If this new rule is passed, professional fees from doctors, surgeons, specialists and other medical providers would be subject to the same rules; these providers would have to accept the Medicare Like Rate for services to PRC patients. The change would mean a significant cost saving for PRC, making more funds available to pay for specialized care for tribal members.

### How You Can Help

Citizen comments are being accepted until Jan. 20, 2015. Tribal members are encouraged to write letters or send e-mails urging the passage of this rule change. When sending comments, refer to *Indian Health Service: 42 CFR Part 136, RIN 0917-AA12: Payment for Physician and Other Health Care Professional Services Purchased by Indian Health Programs and Medical Charges Associated With Non-Hospital-Based Care*. Send comments:

1. By e-mail to <http://regulations.gov>; follow "Submit a Comment" instructions.
2. By mail to Betty Gould, Regulations Officer, Indian Health Service, 801 Thompson Avenue, TMP STE 450, Rockville, MD 20852. Allow sufficient time for mailed comments to be received before the close of the comment period.

For more information contact Carl Harper, Director; Office of Resource Access and Partnerships, Indian Health Service; 801 Thompson Avenue; Rockville, MD 20852. Telephone: (301) 443-1553.

# JEMEZ COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

# SOCIAL SERVICES

## Child Care Openings

Walatowa Childcare currently has openings for infants 6 weeks to 3 years old. Stop by the Walatowa Childcare for an application or call (575) 834 7678 for more information.



## SHOP LOCAL!

From Now Until Christmas – Jewelry, Clothing, Pottery and More!

Come by the Walatowa Visitor and get your holiday items deducted from your pay check. Purchases over \$100 can be split into two payments.



## SANTA CLAUS 3-MILE AND 1-MILE FITT RUN/WALK

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20

Registration: 8:30 a.m. Start: 9 a.m. in the Plaza

Incentives while supplies last!

For more information, please call Public Health Program at (575) 834-7207



## PARENTING SKILLS CLASS

Jemez Social Services Program will host a Parenting Skills Class starting in January, 2015. The 12-session class is free and open to the community. Classes will meet on Monday evenings from 6 to 8 p.m. at the Jemez Social Services building across from the police station. Child care will be available.

For more information, contact Joline Cruz-Madadena, Prevention Coordinator, at (575) 834-7117.

## Students Design Mugs for Conference

The Social Services Program held a mug design contest for WHCS students. The winning design was used for the Elder Abuse Awareness Conference on Dec. 3. Winners received gift cards for art supplies from Michael's provided by Gear-Up. Juanita Toledo spoke to the assembly and handed out the gift cards. Congratulations to: Keilani Gachupin: first place; Carlos Chavez: second place; Marley Perea: third place.



## VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

### JOB FAIR

Thursday December 18 10 a.m. – 2 p.m.

Our Lady of Sorrows Social Center, 301 S. Camino Del Pueblo, Bernalillo

OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

- Learn about local job openings
  - Pick up applications
  - Meet business people
  - Meet representatives from local colleges
- All in one convenient location!

#### HELPFUL TIPS

- Be prepared for an on-site interview.
- Bring your resume and cover letter.
- Dress professionally: shirts, ties, dresses or skirts; clothes pressed, shoes shined.
- Think of questions you want to ask a future employer.
- Turn off your cell phone while talking to business representatives.
- Leave your children at home.

For more information contact the Jemez Vocational Rehabilitation Program at (575) 834-0012.

### Employability Skills Training

Feb. 9 - 13, 2015 9 a.m. - 4 p.m.

The Jemez Vocational Rehabilitation Program (JVR) will host another employability skills training in February 2015. The free, five-day training will be held Feb. 9 - 13, 2015 at the CRC building from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

This is a great opportunity for anyone in the community who wants help improving their job-seeking skills.



## 2014 College Board Annual Forum

*Submitted by Kevin Shendo, First Lt. Governor*

The College Board hosted their Annual Forum Oct. 27 through 29 in Las Vegas, NV. The Pueblo of Jemez and Walatowa High Charter School (WHCS) were invited to participate, specifically in the sessions dedicated to “Raising Achievement for Native American Students Initiative.” First Lt. Governor Kevin Shendo and Ron Kruger, WHCS math and science instructor, represented our community.

Four Native schools and communities were targeted to participate in the event. Chinle High School in Chinle, AZ is the largest public high school in the nation serving Native students with an average enrollment of 1,200 Native students annually. Chinle also has a well-developed Advanced Placement (AP) program that sends high numbers of its students to college.

Red Cloud High School, a parochial school on Pine Ridge, SD, has one of the highest rates of Native students matriculating into college and graduating. They have developed a unique process to follow up and work with alumni and their families as they transition into college to ensure success.

The Pueblo of Jemez was recognized for its collaborative work with the schools serving predominantly Native students within the Jemez Valley School District. WHCS was noted as being possibly the only charter school located on a reservation that operates as an Early College Academy offering dual enrollment opportunities to its students through partnerships with higher education institutions, along with its high rates of graduation and students enrolling in post-secondary institutions.

Chickasaw High School, a BIE school that also has promising student academic results, was also invited to participate; they were unable to attend this meeting but are committed to attending future meetings and forums.

Forum discussions focused on what is working within Native schools and communities and identifying best practices. There were also opportunities to identify challenges and obstacles, and explore solutions. Tribal schools and representatives also met one-on-one with their College Board Regional representatives to discuss strategies and identify solutions to be pursued jointly.

This was just the beginning of many more discussions and forums; the goal is to bring in more schools serving Native students who have the interest and desire to positively impact the college readiness and post-secondary academic success of their students. A special appreciation to outgoing College Board Trustee Karen Francis-Begay (Navajo), Assistant Vice President for Tribal Relations at the University of Arizona, and incoming Trustee Pam Agoyo (Ohkay Owingeh), Director of American Indian Student Services and Special Assistant to the President for American Indian Affairs at the University of New Mexico, who were instrumental in gaining the support of the College Board for investing in Native American student success strategies and opportunities.

The College Board is a mission-driven, not-for-profit organization that connects students to college success and opportunities. Founded in 1900, the College Board was created to expand access to higher education. Today, the membership association is made up of more than 6,000 of the world’s leading educational institutions and is dedicated to promoting excellence and equity in education. Each year, the College Board helps more than seven million students prepare for successful transitions to college through programs and services in college readiness and college success, including the SAT and the Advanced Placement Program. The organization also serves the education community

through research and advocacy on behalf of students, educators and schools.

### Khan Academy Partnership

Sal Kahn, the founder of Khan Academy, was the keynote speaker at the opening plenary session. He shared his journey that began as a financial analyst trying to help a family member, and how it became a passion to help everyone he could using technology and the Internet. Khan Academy has sky-rocketed and is being used in many schools throughout the world, impacting and educating countless students and adults and truly fulfilling Kahn's mission of “providing a free education for all.”

One highlight was the announcement of the College Board's partnership with Khan Academy. The partnership's goal is to offer free test preparation materials and lessons via the Internet to provide college and career readiness skills, and ensure that students score well on college entrance exams.

Mr. Kruger and First Lt. Governor Shendo had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Kahn and extended an invitation to visit Jemez, our schools, students, teachers and leadership. He was very receptive to the idea and we will follow up to make sure his visit to Jemez becomes a reality.



*First Lt. Governor Shendo and WHCS teacher Ron Kruger with Sal Khan, founder of the Khan Academy, at the College Board Annual Forum in Las Vegas, NV.*

EDUCATION

**SDRCS News**



Winter is really here, and so is the excitement and anticipation that the holidays bring.

**Student Council News**

SDRCS announces its newly formed Student Council. The 2014-2015 Student Council Officers are:

- President: CiCi Samano
- Vice President: Kyann Loretto
- Treasurer: Paul Jacob Samano
- Eighth Grade Representative: Chenae Henderson
- Sixth Grade Representative: Montana Gachupin
- Fifth Grade Representative: Caleb Casiquito
- Fourth Grade Representative: Lauren Mora
- Third Grade Representative: Kateri Madalena
- Sponsor: Mrs. Sharon Krueger

The Student Council started by sponsoring a Thanksgiving food drive in November. In December, they did a "Polar

Express" activity for kindergarten through third grades. They also sponsored "Mustang Spirit Days," which included Traditional Dress Day and Pajama Day.

**Parent Night**

SDRCS hosted a Parent Information Night on Dec. 3. The meeting included dinner. The new math program and PARCC testing were discussed.

**Who Let The Dogs Out?**

The school is experiencing a serious dog problem. We are requesting that dogs be kept at home.

**School Play**

The Winter Holiday Program is scheduled for Dec. 16 at the Youth Center at 1 p.m. Plans are still in the works, so please contact the school for more information at (575) 834-7419 or (575) 834-9149.

*The SDRCS family wishes everyone the best as the 2014 comes to a close. Happy Holidays!*

**Day School Honors Veterans: "Honoring All Who Served"**

*Submitted by Cornell Magdalena*

Students at the Jemez Day School honored Veterans at a special assembly organized and hosted by Peter Carlton-McQueen's fifth grade class.

The event opened with a veterans' procession accompanied by the Little Eagle Singers, comprised of JDS fifth graders. Amari Loretto led the singing of the national anthem, followed by the Little Eagle Singers' Victory Song.

A moment of silence honored the passing of Napoleon Loretto, a World War II veteran. (See article on page 14.)

Teacher George Willink led the student body in a group of patriotic songs. After some closing remarks, the song "My Village of Jemez" provided the finale.

"I thought the whole special event honoring the veterans was just completely awesome," notes Cornell Magdalena. "Jemez Day School students and staff did an awesome job making this event a success."



The leader of the drum group is Malcolm Yepa, leader of the famous Black Eagle Drum. Photos by Cornell Magdalena.

## EDUCATION

## WALATOWA VETERANS ASSOCIATION

# Napoleon Loretto: A Jemez Hero\*

By Bradley Loretto, Walatowa High Charter School Senior

\*This article is printed as submitted prior to Mr. Loretto's passing written in the present tense.



When people think of Na fighting in WWII, they think of the Navajo code talkers. But 42,000 Natives fought in the war from every tribe, including all the 19 pueblos. Natives were split up in groups and fought in both the European and Pacific Theaters.

My grandfather, Napoleon Hoabe (Stick Racer) Loretto took part in this war. He and 60 other men from Jemez joined the service for our Pueblo and our country, including Felix Fragua, Juan Toledo,

Frank I. Sando, John D. Mora, Hilario Armijo, Alex Fragua, Joe Magdalena, Matthew Waquie, Guadalupe Chosa, Joe Colaque (Little Chicken) and Tony Toya.

In the early 1940s, Jemez was much smaller than it is now. The population was near 1,200. It was very remote, because few people had trucks. Many people went to Bernalillo in carts. When Napoleon was growing up, he had lots of work to do because he came from a busy family that was always on their feet working in the fields to irrigate. His parents were Manuel Ray Loretto and Lucy Fragua Loretto. His father was a working man who plowed, planted chili, corn, squash and watermelon. He had a ranch that had horses, cattle, goats and chickens. He grew up with five brothers and four sisters. Four other siblings died before Napoleon was born. The family lived in a 200-year-old adobe house which is around the corner from the Jemez plaza. They were a traditional family, always participating in the tribal customs. He began attending Santa Fe Indian High School when he was 14.

By the time Napoleon was 20, everyone on the pueblo was worried about World War II. The Axis powers wanted to take over the world and invaded many countries in Europe starting with Poland and France. Fascist dictators Adolf Hitler, Benito Mussolini, and later emperor Hirohito were the leaders of the Great Axis.

When Napoleon heard of Pearl Harbor being attacked by the Japanese on Dec. 7, 1941, he knew he had to join the service. He heard about the story from a newspaper and was ready to join because he felt sad that many people died in the attack. At least 213 men from all the pueblos went into the armed forces, 10 percent of the pueblo population.

Certain Native American nations felt that the draft requirement undermined their sovereignty granted under the Indian Reorganization Act. This still didn't affect the willingness of Native American men to enlist.

Napoleon's brothers, John, Edward, Andy and Moses also joined the service. Some of Napoleon's friends were sent out to train in places like Utah, Oklahoma, and California. All around the country, 42,000 native men from all the tribes joined to help our country and those who needed help in the war.

"In those days no one owned any vehicles and I did not have a ride to report for basic training. The mailman agreed to take me as far as Tony Montoya's store in San Ysidro. I rode with the mailman to the store and started hitch hiking until I got a ride by a logging truck. The truck driver stopped and asked me where I was going. I said, 'I am going to the military.' Without hesitation he said, 'Jump in.'"

My Grandfather enlisted in July 1943 and was sent to Camp Walters in Mineral Wells, Texas, near Abilene. He went into a 17-week basic training program in the 87<sup>th</sup> Division Infantry. His rank was Private First Class. "*I was always called Chief for being the only native at Camp Walters,*" my grandfather says. Four months later, he received his uniform. In November 1943, Napoleon caught a train to the shipbuilding port of Newport News, VA.

Meanwhile, the Allies began the Anglo-American invasion of Northwestern Africa, which was controlled by Germany and France, in a battle plan known as Operation Torch. The Allies were a team of United States, United Kingdom and French Resistance fighters. The allies planned a three-pronged amphibious landing to seize the key ports and airports of Morocco and Algeria, also targeting Casablanca, Oran and Algiers; 107,000 soldiers fought in this operation. There were a total of 1,199 casualties, with more than 479 dead and 720 wounded.

In January 1944, Napoleon left for Casablanca, a town by the Atlantic Ocean in Morocco. Casablanca had just been liberated from the Nazis and France in Operation Torch. My grandfather had mixed feelings because the Allies and Axis were already in action before he landed. "*I wanted to be there to take out the Axis but at the same time I didn't want to,*" he says. It was long and boring boat ride to North Africa. Natives in his division were all put in the last ship in the convoy. He later learned that this was because its hold was full of TNT.

The allies had taken North Africa, but Germany still occupied the Northern half of Italy, the Allies had the Southern half. After landing in Casablanca, my grandfather's unit was sent to Naples, Italy. From there soldiers were on their feet. My grandfather marched 50 miles north from the port of Naples to the village of Santa Maria Infante. Napoleon was in Santa Maria for a month while the Allies planned how to break the German 'Gustav Line.' This is where he met another man from Jemez. "*I had a long talk with him, we had supper together and had a few laughs,*" Napoleon said. "*Then after that, we split up and headed in different directions on our way towards Anzio and Nettuno.*"

In the last part of April, Napoleon headed for Anzio Beach

## EDUCATION

## A Jemez Hero, Continued

to fight in the Italian Campaign. He was transferred to the 7<sup>th</sup> Army, 45<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division, which had many Native men from Oklahoma, Colorado, Arizona and the New Mexico National Guards. This division was called the Thunderbirds, whose insignia was the Navajo four winds symbol on their arms. This was changed to a Thunderbird, because of the NAZI swastika. The nickname was made out of respect for all the Native Americans, such as Comanches, Apaches, Kiowa, Cherokees, and the pueblo and others who belonged to this unit. Even though he had fellow Native soldiers around him now, *"the soldiers from the 7<sup>th</sup> army still called me Chief."* The Thunderbirds fought long and hard at Anzio. General Patton said the Thunderbird Division was *"one of the best, if not the best division in the history of American Arms"*.

On Jan. 22, my grandfather and the Thunderbirds were thrust into Operation Shingle, an allied amphibious landing against the Nazi forces in the area of Anzio and Nettuno, Italy. Napoleon said, *"There were convoys landing and being fired at, German men hiding in the bunkers firing, throwing bombs, smoke of bombs rising and ships firing at each other."* The allies consisted of United States, United Kingdom, Canada and the Kingdom of Italy fighting against Germany and the Italian Social Republic. The allies had 36,000 soldiers and 2,300 vehicles.

After more than five months of fighting, Operation Shingle ended with an Allied victory on June 5, 1944 when the 45<sup>th</sup> Division defeated the Germans and went on to capture Rome. But the battle had taken its toll. There were 43,000 casualties: 7,000 killed, and 36,000 wounded or missing. Napoleon says, *"I always dream about when I was fighting and don't like to see the images of soldiers dying and the entire bloodbath that surrounds me."* When he hears about Jemez veterans dying, he tears up a lot and thinks back in time. The 45<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division is most famous for defeating the Germans at Anzio.

Napoleon and his shell-shocked war buddies didn't get much rest. The very next day, Operation Overlord began on the shores of Normandy, France, an event known as D-Day.

Germany also occupied southern France. By August, my grandfather sailed from Sicily, across the Mediterranean towards France. On the 15<sup>th</sup> he and the Thunderbirds made an amphibious landing at St. Maxime in southern France, as part of Operation Dragoon, an attack on the Nazis by the US army, United Kingdom, Canada and the French resistance.

Napoleon was in the second wave that landed at 6:30 a.m. on what military strategists called the 'Red Beach' on the south shore. Other divisions landed on 'Green Beach' on the north shore. The amphibious boats had landing boards and when they hit the beach, the landing boards would automatically open. *"Every time when those landing boards open, I would start running for my life and start fighting. It doesn't matter if you fall in water, you will have to make your way up before you get hit, even with the heavy equipment that tried to hold me down."* Napoleon says.

When the 7<sup>th</sup> Army landed in St. Maxime, Napoleon and

the other soldiers were told that the Germans were waiting for them on the front line, prepared to fight with heavy machine guns. When the 7<sup>th</sup> arrived, they were preparing themselves to fight against the Axis. But most of the German Forces had been sent North to Normandy by the time the US landed.

Napoleon's unit reached a German bunker. It was quiet, because the Nazi soldiers had left behind everything that was in the bunker, including heavy artillery guns such as two .80 calibers, four motor guns, and lots of ammunition. The group took all of the guns and ammo and headed their way up north.

My grandfather says, *"If the German's were there, I wouldn't be living right now! Thank God to the D-Day for calling Germans out to help"*.

The 45<sup>th</sup> Division landed in France and joined the 42<sup>nd</sup> Rainbow Division on the drive through France and Germany. By Sept. 12, the Seventh Army linked up with the Third US Army, advancing south from Normandy. They joined forces at Dijon. Then they fought their way through German defenses in the forests and passes of the Vosges Mountains.

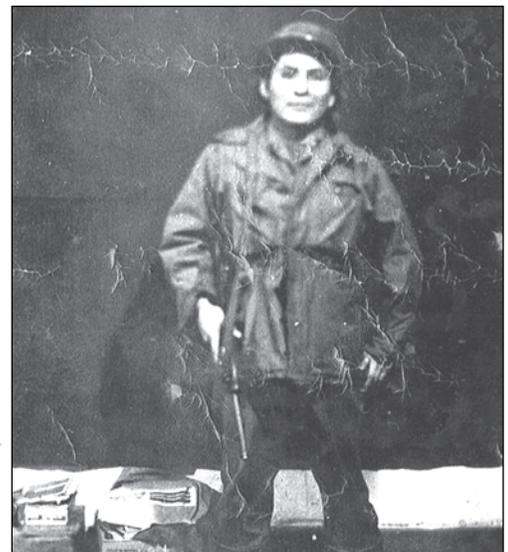
In Albon, France, the 45<sup>th</sup> Infantry found a nice-looking house and moved into it. While they were settling their packages, Napoleon was sent out to go get more supplies for the 7<sup>th</sup> Army. Five soldiers stood guard and patrolled the house, while the 45<sup>th</sup> went to go get the goods.

They returned to find the whole house bombed and destroyed by the Germans. It was flattened. Five of my grandfather's buddies were killed. *"One of the men was laying there without his legs or arms. He split up in half, yet was still alive when the 45<sup>th</sup> was talking to him. The other four were slammed down with the heavy concrete. The soldier without the whole body died while being taken to the EMS."* Napoleon and his unit spent two months in Albon.

Hard-fought battles were waged against the German Operation Nordwind in bitter cold in the Alsace and Lorraine region during the long, cold winter of 1944-45. In late December, Napoleon was in the middle of France. His unit had been marching and fighting on and off for five months. He had been through Le Luc Le and other French towns.

Napoleon spent Christmas in France. He recalls, *"It was Christmas night when we were attacked by the Germans. They shelled one of our gas trucks that burst into flames. The*

*Continued on page 14*



## EDUCATION

### A Jemez Hero, Continued

*flames from the explosion were so bright it was like daylight, like having Christmas lights. We were near Paris and could not enter the city."*

In March 1945, Napoleon arrived on the German border with his infantry, and was among the first US soldiers to cross the Rhine River. He remembers that, *"The raging river flowed far below us as we stood watching from a cliff above."* There were two elders, over 60 years old, in Napoleon's unit, who had been in the First World War. The old soldiers found the initials they had carved in the rock under the bridge when they were young.

Napoleon later arrived in Frankfurt-am-Main, Germany, and was there for a day. Then his unit started to head down south to Munich. While in Munich, another soldier told Napoleon that there was a Jemez man in a nearby town called Saabruken. So Napoleon asked his Lieutenant to drive him out to Saabruken to meet Joe Colaque, whose Towa name is *Dae'lacoon* (Little Chicken.) They met and had a good conversation and dinner. After awhile, Joe was preparing to march, so Napoleon went back to his fort.

On April 29, the 7<sup>th</sup> Army, with Napoleon and 45<sup>th</sup> Division American forces, liberated the Dachau concentration camp, where thousands of Jews were exterminated in the Holocaust. The remaining prisoners were liberated and some SS soldiers were killed.

On the last day of April, Napoleon heard that Hitler died. He saw it in the papers and the word spread around and soldiers celebrated with his group. The day before, Hitler was suppose to be hanged, but committed suicide by shooting himself in the temple and biting on a cyanide pill before they could hang him. He died along with his wife.

In June, Grandpa Napoleon caught a glimpse of General George Patton, who had been his five-star general in Italy. Napoleon also got to shake hands with General Eisenhower, who would later become President of the United States.

That month, the Germans surrendered and the European Theater part of the ended. But on July 13, while Napoleon was still in Munich, the American soldiers were sent to the outskirts, so Allied aircraft could bomb the area. Airplanes from the United Kingdom, France, Russia and the United States dropped bombs, demolishing the central German city.

Napoleon still remembers it. *"One night while we were in Munich, we were told to kick in and get some rest. Lazily, we dug shallow foxholes in the hard ground, and slept in them that night. When we woke up early the next morning we were stunned by the hundreds of American planes flying above us in the clear sky. There were so many planes they looked like huge bundle clouds as they flew above us. We couldn't even see the sun... there were so many planes. Thousands of bombs were dropped on the city of Munich. As the planes passed overhead our radioman contacted the pilots and asked to return and drop more bombs. The heavy bombing that day helped end the war. It was the last time the Germans were hit hard with no resistance."*

The next day, Napoleon and his buddies combed the empty

city. *"In the homes we confiscated weapons, even toy guns. We piled the weapons very high. It took us about two weeks to confiscate all the weapons only to gas and burn them."*

Napoleon was still in Munich in November. He was riding in a jeep with other soldiers when the vehicle exploded after running over a mine. *"Our jeep drove over a mine and threw us all over the place, I woke up in a Munich hospital on November 12. I did not know what happened to the driver and my other partners. It was a terrible explosion, but I survived it,"* Napoleon said. *"I was told that the jeep was shattered to pieces."*

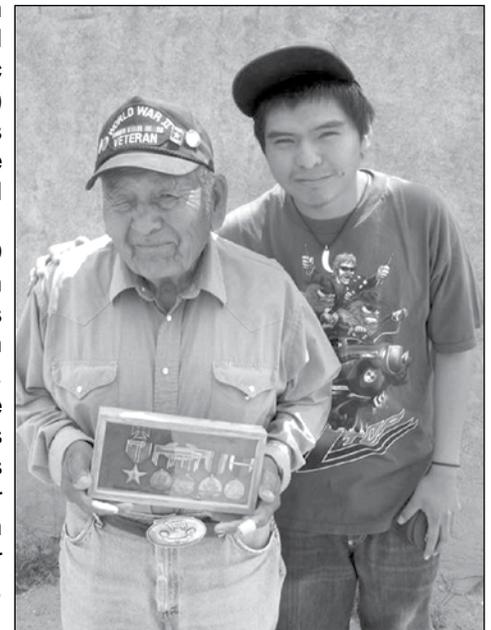
Napoleon headed for Berchtesgaden after the bombing at Munich. This was where Hitler's wartime hideaway, known as the Eagles Nest, was perched. Napoleon was up in the Bavarian Alps guarding the Eagles Nest for about a month. *"After the war was over, we were stationed at Hitler's place for guard duty. Each of two soldiers had a chance to guard the place. Both soldiers would get four-hour shifts. There were 75 steps up to the building, it was pretty long. I stood guard at the top, near the stair well."* Napoleon said about his sentry duty, *"Even if it was raining, windy, or cold, we still had to handle it."* Finally, in December 1945, my grandfather's tour of duty ended. *"We were informed that we would be coming back to stateside. We would be home for Christmas. We were all excited and happy we were coming home"*.

WWII was the most deadly conflict in the world history. More than 60,000,000 Allied soldiers died while serving their countries.

In telling these stories, sometimes my grandfather gets very emotional. He says he sometimes has dreams like it is still happening. In the article, *The Status and Influence of Native American Veterans in Post World War Two*, sociologist Jessica Mayo-Swimeley says, "many of the men who served in WWII suffered emotionally from the war. Nearly 45,000 Native American soldiers were afflicted by Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) and related issues after returning home from fighting for United States in World War II."

During WWII, PTSD wasn't recognized as an official disease but was an identified issue in wars throughout history. Understandably, the occurrence of this emotional illness is prevalent in war veterans at rates as high as 30 to 50 percent for certain minority groups.

*Continued on page 15*



## EDUCATION

## Acudetox Certification At WHCS

*Submitted by Arrow Wilkinson, Principal*

Traditional acupuncture is an ancient practice in which needles are inserted, painlessly or near-painlessly, into spots on the limbs and head. The practice takes as long as three years to learn. But acudetox is a more specific practice that can be taught in about a week, with trainees learning only ear points in which to place needles.

According to the National Acupuncture Detoxification Association, the prevalence and appropriateness of acupuncture for addictions is well-established. The federal government's Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, the United Nations, the State of New Mexico, as well as the US Department of Defense/Veteran's Affairs has each published best practice guidelines that address the value of acupuncture for chemical dependence.

Nityamo Lian, Certified Acudetox Therapist, taught acudetox, auricular acupuncture, and behavioral techniques to help addictions, at-risk behavior and mitigate stress to WHCS students. Students spent two clinical days at the Bodhi Zen Center in Jemez Springs and were required to practice this technique. Nathaniel Shije and Deseri Collateta completed the first round of training to be certified in acudetox therapy. Under the super-

vision of licensed acupuncturists, they can perform acudetox therapy for people who are withdrawing from cocaine, heroin and other drugs or who are under stress.

"I am so excited!" Nathaniel says. "I want to be a behavioral health therapist and this certification will help me get into a university."

"It is important that we enter into careers in health services which will help not only ourselves, but our community," adds Deseri.

According to New Mexico Workforce solutions, employment in healthcare practitioner and technical and healthcare support occupations is projected to grow significantly and at fast rates; growth in these occupational categories represents close to 14 percent of all growth, with employment in healthcare support occupations projected to grow the fastest of any occupational category.

"It is great that we can provide these kinds of educational opportunities not only for our students at Walatowa High, but for the community," says Eleni Fredlund, WHCS Adjunct Professor.

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## WHCS Students at Rio Grande Youth Art Show

*Submitted by Jaymes Dudding, Art Teacher*

*The Rio Grande Youth Art Show was held from Nov. 8 through 21 at the Sandoval County Administrative Building in Rio Rancho. Both Walatowa High Charter School and Jemez Valley High School were well represented by talented artists. WHCS senior Juwan Hererra won two awards for his wire sculpture, third place and an honorable mention.*




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## A Jemez Hero, Continued

Despite the high level of Native service, the New Mexico Napoleon returned to still didn't allow Native Americans to vote. This changed when another Pueblo serviceman Miguel Trujillo of Isleta, challenged the state in court.

Napoleon should have received a Purple Heart because he was wounded in Germany and had been hospitalized for at least two days. But he never got the medal. Despite his service, it took the Jemez hero over 60 years to receive any medals at all. The medals he finally received were: the Brown Star, Wounded In Action, a Good Conduct Ribbon, a Battle Star-European Campaign Ribbon, a Veteran Army of Germany Occupation, a France Veteran World War II, and a North Africa Campaign Ribbon.

Napoleon is very proud of his wartime service. He spent three years in war and came home safely in 1946. Napoleon began working when he came back home. He married Andrea Toya Loretto and had five children: Victor, Stanley, Rachel, Martin, and Rudy (deceased). Napoleon can speak five languages, Italian, German, Spanish, English and Towa. All his children and his 14 grandchildren are very proud, and love to hear the stories he tells about his heroic participation in WWII.

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*Mr. Loretto passed on Nov. 6, 2014 and was laid to rest in the Santa Fe National Cemetery with full military honors.*

## EDUCATION

## BOSTON COLLEGE: STUDENT REFLECTIONS

Submitted by First Lt. Governor Kevin Shendo

The Pueblo of Jemez Education Department sponsored a trip to Boston College for local high school seniors. The trip was part of an ongoing exchange program with the college. Boston College students mentored the group, who also attended classes, stayed in dormitories and experienced college life first hand. Following are reflections from the students on the trip:

**Keishaun Aspaas (Kirtland Central High School.)** The week's experience in Boston was a blast. College students took time out of their schedules to accommodate us. Every Boston College student was fun to hang out with and follow. I liked hanging out with Suraj, Brian, Mabel and Chrissy, and learning college studies from Portico to Calculus.

**Eliel Bookland (Del Norte High School.)** This week has been amazing. I had so much fun meeting new people and seeing new things. I liked experiencing college life of going to bed late and having to get up early. Going to college classes has really prepared me for next year when I do go to college.

**Kelsie Casiquito (Jemez Valley High School.)** My experience at Boston was very exciting. I got to go to six college classes: Literature, Finite Math, Economics, Political Science, Living Earth and Calculus; they were all great. I got to stay in a dorm with my mentor Katherine and her roommate Courtney. They were both fun to be around. I was fortunate to get picked to come here and experience college life.

**Billy Chinana (Walatowa High Charter School.)** My experience helped me learn a lot about what I want to do for college. I also learned about where I wanted to go. I liked the hospitality my mentor gave me and also the direction he gave me. The college classes were interesting. They gave me an idea of what kind of schooling I want. The experience has given me a new perspective on what life in college is like.



**Jonathon Fragua (Walatowa High Charter School.)** My experience helped me learn how the college lifestyle is and also how college classes go. I really liked my trip to Boston College. The students are really cool and fun. My mentor Ciaran Murphy is really funny and his roommates were fun as well. I'm going to miss them and the other BC students who were in this immersion program.

**Kegan Gachupin (Walatowa High Charter School.)** My experience at BC was very interesting. It felt like I actually went to school at BC. The classes were great, the people were great, and just the surroundings and environment were very good. This trip and experience has changed how I look at what I want to major in, and how I could take this experience to create a good base when I go to a college. I can take this great experience and use it for my goals.

**Elauteria Patino (Jemez Valley High School.)** My experience at Boston College was very amazing. I learned so much and am thinking about applying to BC for the fall 2015 class. My mentor, Patti, has inspired me to do what I want to accomplish in life. She showed me around campus and told me a lot about BC. Coming to this college immersion program showed me that I do want to go to college and accomplish my goals. I encourage other Jemez teenagers to apply for this program next year. It's an amazing program.

**Aiyana Sandia (Native American Community Academy.)** My experience at Boston College was very exciting and eventful. I went to seven classes: Literature, Calculus, Economics, Political Science, Latin America, Living Earth and Advanced Spanish. I was very fortunate to get to experience



(Above) Students performed traditional dances for the Boston College Community.

(At right) Students and hosts in Boston.

Photos by Kevin Shendo

## EDUCATION

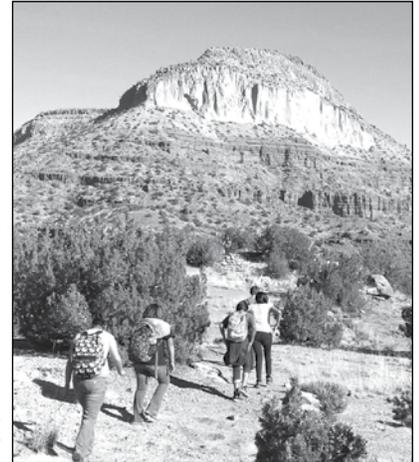
## Students Hike for History Lesson

Students in Amber Garland's history class at Jemez Valley Middle School are studying the period of the Spanish Re-conquest of this area after the Pueblo Revolt. Cultural Properties Manager Chris Toya visited the classroom to talk about the history of the Jemez People on that Mesa and why the mesa is was given that name by the Jemez people. The students then hiked to the area related to their social studies lesson.

"This was an excellent chance for all of us to see where that history took place," says teacher Ms. Amber Garland.

The hikers included Kyran Romero, Jeramyah Spurlock, Triston Tosa, Timothy Romero, Rianne Toya, Marissa Toya, Kiethan Shendo, Josh Loretto, Calayla Heath, Cole Gachupin, Diondre Armijo, Aaliyah Salazar, Isaiah Chinana, Jalen Armijo-Pino, J'Dynn Loretto, Jack Dozhier, Roy Shije, Edward Shije, Ethan Galvan, Sebastian Lucero, Antonia Lucero, Tanner Stacy, Juanita Gachupin, Kateri Pino, Fernando Saiz, Hannah Gracia, Natasha Garcia, Bethany Yepa, Aaliyah Gachupin, Samie Riley, Zachary Toya, Byron Sabaquie; Alexis Gomez is also part of the class.

"The students were wonderful on the trip," says Ms. Garland adds. "They were so considerate of all of us and of each other. It was a hard climb and everyone made it! Teacher Arthur Knox led us up and did a great job of ensuring the safety of everyone."




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## Reflections on Boston College Trip, *Continued*

college classes and their lifestyle. My mentor was Mary and she was an amazing person to live with. I look forward to seeing the Boston students in January.

**Keenan Toya (Cleveland High School.)** On the trip I experienced living on the campus and shadowing BC students. I loved seeing what Boston has to offer and the reality of the campus. The environment at BC was so peaceful; everyone treated each other like family and good vibes were spread everywhere. Although the climate was cold, it wasn't enough to stop me from learning. With all the classes, workshops and meetings, it made me reconsider BC and applying next winter.

**Felicity Waquie, (Bernalillo High School.)** At Boston College I learned how college life is. College is way different than high school; college is like being on your own, waking up on your own. Some college students have to stay up until three to do homework. At BC you have the opportunity to pick your own classes that you're interested in. Everybody was so kind, funny and respectful. I fell in love with Boston College and would apply; I really like it out here.

**Talia Waquie (Volcano Vista High School.)** Boston College was a great experience to get the feel of what college is like. I especially loved the art program and literature classes. I loved the food at the BC dining halls, it's better than my school lunches. I wish we could stay longer to see some of the events happening on campus and into the weekend.

**Mari Yepa (Sandia Preparatory School.)** My experience in Boston was great! I loved being able to attend classes and

spend time with college students. The discussions changed my perspective about college and the rest of my high school career. Being able to know how classes were will help me prepare for what to expect in college. Also it made me realize that it is important to manage your time. Overall, my experience was beyond perfect at BC.

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## Support Our Students: Volunteers Needed

Educational support volunteers are needed to work in the Jemez Valley Elementary School to provide students with what they need for building and strengthening grade level reading and math skills. The school needs volunteers who are ready to work with students from kindergarten through fifth grade on a weekly basis, from 8:15 to 9:15 a.m.

Volunteers will be provided with a training meeting, materials, and a lead teacher. Tutoring sessions will continue through the school year.

If you are available and would like to give back to the community by working with our children in the Valley, please call Sharon Palma, JVPS Elementary and Mid-School Counselor, at (575) 834-3314 or (575) 829-3185. Please note that the State of New Mexico Education Department requires that all volunteers and staff be finger-printed. For more information on this service, call Barbara Perry, administrative assistant, at (575) 834-3310.

**Our children are our future!**

