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LABRIOLA NATIONAL AMERICAN INDIAN DATA CENTER



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Hopi-Tewa dancer, Pueblo Grande Market

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Trujillo Named Director

Octaviana Trujillo has been appointed Director of the Center for Indian Education in the College of Education at ASU.

The Center for Indian Education, the first of its kind in the United States, was established in 1959 as a research and service center and will be gearing up to celebrate its 40th anniversary during 1999.

The Center sponsors the Annual State Conference on American Indian Education and publishes the refereed *Journal of American Indian Education* three times a year. According to Trujillo, language and culture preservation is a major issue facing indigenous peoples today and the Center will study the issue as it continues to serve the needs of Arizona's tribal communities.

Trujillo, an assistant professor in the College of Education, received her doctorate from ASU in curriculum and instruction. Trujillo grew up in Guadalupe, Arizona. In 1992, she became the first woman to serve as vice chairwoman of the Pascua Yaqui tribe in Tucson. Her other accomplishments are impressive: she has spent time in India on a Fulbright scholarship; participated in the International Institute of Human Rights in Strasbourg, France; and was a delegate for indigenous women to the Beijing International Forum on Women.

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Native North American Firsts

In previous newsletters, we reported the progress of the above book, edited by Karen Gayton Swisher, Ed.D. and AnCita Benally. Swisher (Standing Rock Sioux) is former Director of the Center for Indian Education at ASU and is now chair of the Teacher Education Department at Haskell Indian Nations University in Lawrence, Kansas. AnCita Benally (Navajo) earned her M.A. in history from ASU where she is now a doctoral student in the Department of History.

Native North American Firsts is now available. It is published by Gale Research, 835 Penobscot Building, Detroit, Michigan, 48226-4094, 263 Pp. ISBN 0-7876-0518-2.

The Labriola Center staff got caught up in the project and in addition to providing research materials, members eagerly collected lists of "Firsts" found in obscure journals and miscellaneous sources, to help the editors.

Billy Mills (Lakota Sioux), provided the book's Foreword. He was the first and still only American ever to win the 10,000 meter run in the Olympic Games. After his 1964 win, his Lakota elders gave him his Indian name Makoce Teh'la (Loves-His-Country). There are hundreds of Native Americans so honored in this book representing: the arts; business; culture history; religious life, Indian Rights and Activism; the sciences; literature; media; government, law and the judiciary; and more. In addition to providing an impressive list of "firsts," the book makes a good read.

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Labriola Web Site Popular

<http://www.asu.edu/lib/archives/labriola.htm>

We are happy to report a steady increase in the number of individuals who visit our web site. Between November 2 and November 30, 1997, 889 people looked in on us.

In addition, people from all over the United States and Canada have asked to be added to our mailing list. And we have one correspondent from Belgium.

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Phoenix Indian School Park & Native American Cultural Center

In our fall 1997 newsletter, we announced the planned restoration of the Phoenix Indian School by the City of Phoenix Parks, Recreation, and Library Department.

In connection with this, we have learned that the Arizona American Indian Tourism Association (AAITA) is sponsoring the "Native American Cultural Center Buy a Brick Project." For more information on the project, please call or write at (520) 523-7320 or PO Box 22218, Flagstaff, Arizona 86002.

The Cultural Center will be housed in the Indian School's old dining hall and feature exhibits on the school and Arizona's Indian tribes. In addition, there will be educational programs, Native American traditional and contemporary entertainment, a gift shop, and Native American foods. General information and tour packages to visit Arizona Indian reservations will also be offered.

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Hopi Learning Center Opens at Scottsdale Hyatt

The Hyatt Regency Hotel in Scottsdale recently opened the Hopi Learning Center, which will be staffed by Hopi cultural interpreters to help visitors understand Hopi history, culture, and teachings.

Lance Polingyouma graciously gave Curator Etter a tour of the small museum and Learning Center, which is adjacent to the hotel lobby. Though small, it features some very fine exhibits which include photographs, woven mantas, Kachina dolls, silver jewelry, baskets, pottery, and more.

Polingyouma reported that future plans include addition of a library and interactive computer programs that teach something about Native cultures. In addition, there will be hands-on activities for youngsters. The Center also plans to invite various artists to talk about their work. The Learning Center will also arrange trips with guides/interpreters to the various reservations in Arizona.

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Thousands Attend Indian Market

Phoenicians eagerly look forward to the second weekend in December when 400 Native artists representing some 60 tribes gather in the foothills of South Mountain to display and sell original paintings, jewelry, pottery, baskets, clothing, weaving, sculpture, flutes and drums, Kachinas, and more.



Margaret Pooyouma (Hopi) and her wreaths

This was the 21st Pueblo Grande Indian Market, which is sponsored by the Pueblo Grande Museum Auxiliary and the City of Phoenix.



Pueblo Grande Indian Market site,
South Mountain Park, Phoenix, AZ

It never rains on market day--the sun is bright and a deep blue sky provides a spectacular backdrop for the craggy hills and the colorful booths. Of course, there is fry bread, roasted corn, chile, and other goodies to eat and drink.

The Hopi-Tewa Dancers and Fort McDowell Youth Crown Dancers performed along with Newton Lomahaftewa's breath-stopping hoop dance.

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Hot off the Press!

The University of New Mexico Press announces publication of *White Man's Medicine: The Navajo and Government Doctors, 1863-1955* by ASU professor of history, Robert A. Trennert.

According to the Press, Trennert writes how the Diné accepted some aspects of Western medicine, but during the nineteenth century most government physicians actively worked to destroy age-old healing practices. Only in the 1930s did doctors begin to work with--rather than oppose--traditional healers. Medicine men associated illness with the supernatural and the disruption of nature's harmony. Indian service doctors familiar with Navajo culture eventually accepted traditional medicine as a valuable complement to their health care.

From the University of Arizona Press comes *At the Desert's Green Edge: An Ethnobotany of the Gila River Pima*, by Amadeo M. Rea and featuring Sumi-e illustrations by Takashi Ijichi with a Foreword by Gary Paul Nabhan.

Ethnobiologist Amadeo M. Rea has written the first complete ethnobotany of the Gila River Pima from the perspective of the Pimas themselves. *At the Desert's Green Edge* weaves the Pima point of view of the plants found in their environment with memories of their own history and culture, creating a monumental testament to their traditions and way of life.

The book was introduced at an outdoor reception at the Gila River Indian Arts and Crafts Center and was hosted by Governor Mary V. Thomas of the Gila River Community on November 6, 1997. After a traditional blessing, tribal members who provided source material on the history, plant use, language, and traditional culture of the Akimel O'Odham were introduced.

Copies of the book were available and after Rea added his signature, the artist, Takashi Ijichi, created an original Sumi-e painting in each purchaser's book.

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This Year in History

1828 - Ely S. Parker, Seneca Tribal Leader is born.

1838 - Beginning of Cherokee Removal by General Winfield Scott, and remembered as the "Trail of Tears."

1848 - Gold discovery lures thousands to California thus marking the beginning of the end of many of that state's Indian tribes.

1858 - Mohawk steelworkers earn a reputation as proficient and daring steelworkers during construction of the Victoria Bridge across the St. Lawrence River.

1868 - The Navajo Indian Reservation, the largest in the United States, was created.

1878 - Métis, John Norquay, was elected premier of the province of Manitoba.

1888 - White Men and Indian Women Marriage Act passed prohibiting white men from marrying Indian women in order to obtain tribal rights such as land.

1898 - Curtis Act abolishes tribal courts and forbids the enforcement of tribal laws in federal court.

1908 - *Winters v. The United States*, one of the most important cases in twentieth-century Indian law, where the U. S. Supreme Court decides that American Indians on reservation lands retain the right to sufficient water for agricultural uses.

1918 - Tewa painter, Pablita Velarde is born in Santa Clara Pueblo, New Mexico.

1928 - Charles Curtis, a Kaw Indian from Kansas, is elected Vice President of the United States.

1938 - Republic pictures releases the serial, *The Lone Ranger*. A sequel, released in 1939, featured Chief Thundercloud (Cherokee). A later television series featured Jay Silverheels (Mohawk) as Tonto.

1948 - Crazy Horse Monument in South Dakota is dedicated.

1958 - Lumbee Indian people of North Carolina capture the admiration of Americans when they drive hooded Ku Klux Klansmen off their lands.

Taken from *Chronology of Native North American History* (Gale Research, 1994).

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New Titles in the Labriola Center

The following titles are among items recently received in the Labriola National American Indian Data Center.

SONGS IN MINTO LIFE --video recording--is the first documentary of the traditional music of Interior Alaska, where music is not entertainment but contributes to the survival of the community (Native American Public Broadcasting, 1985).

INDIANS, OUTLAWS AND ANGIE DEBO--video recording--outlines the life of historian, Angie Debo, and her research showing how the five civilized tribes of Oklahoma were victims of a complex swindle involving major political figures (Public Broadcasting, 1989).

GAMBLER WAY: INDIAN GAMING IN MYTHOLOGY, HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY IN NORTH AMERICA, by Kathryn Gabriel (Johnson Books, 1996). The author reveals that gambling was common to nearly all indigenous peoples of North America, and that games and stories were universally part of sacred lore and rituals of the tribes.

THE UTE INDIANS OF COLORADO IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY, by Richard K. Young (University of Oklahoma Press, 1997). White has written a comparative history of the Southern Ute and Ute Mountain peoples and has analyzed Ute economics, politics, and society since 1960.

THE STAR MAN AND OTHER TALES, by Basil H. Johnston, and Jonas George (Royal Ontario Museum, 1997). Ancient storytelling and picture-making traditions of the Ojibway (Anishinaubse) people are honored here.

THE CAMBRIDGE HISTORY OF THE NATIVE PEOPLES OF THE AMERICAS, by Bruce G. Trigger and Wilcomb Washburn (Cambridge University Press, 1996). The two volumes trace the history of indigenous peoples living north of the Rio Grande from their earliest appearance in the New World to the 1990s. It synthesizes the results of research by many generations of historians.

NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS: THE COMPLETE PORTFOLIO, by Edward Curtis (Taschen, 1997). Edward Sheriff Curtis devoted his life to recording and photographing traditional cultures of the American Indian over two decades. Over time, he published twenty portfolios of eighty tribes from Mexico to Alaska. These remarkable pictures are presented for the first time in a single volume.

RAIN, by Leslie Marmon Silko with Lee Marmon photographs (Whitney Museum of American Art, 1996). Each signed and numbered edition is hand bound in handmade paper and includes an original Lee Marmon photograph. Laser prints accompany Silko's three essays.

NATIVE AMERICAN RELIGIONS: WORLD RELIGIONS, by Paula R. Hartz (Facts on File, 1997). The book provides an overview of the spiritual traditions of native peoples of North America from ancient origins to the present.

THE NORTHWEST SALMON CRISIS: DOCUMENTARY HISTORY, edited by Joseph Cone and Sandy Ridlington (Oregon State University Press, 1996).

MENTAL HEALTH AMONG ELDERLY NATIVE AMERICANS, edited by Stuart Bruchey (University of Maine, 1994).

AMERICAN INDIANS IN WORLD WAR I, by Thomas A. Britten (University of New Mexico Press, 1997).

SHOSHONE GHOST DANCE RELIGION: POETRY AND SONGS AND GREAT BASIN CONTEXT, by Judith Vander (University of Illinois Press), 1997.

WEAVING NEW WORDS: SOUTHEASTERN CHEROKEE WOMEN AND THEIR BASKETRY , by Sara H. Hill (University of North Carolina Press, 1997).

MANY NATIONS: A LIBRARY OF CONGRESS RESOURCE GUIDE FOR THE STUDY OF INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE PEOPLES OF THE UNITED STATES (Library of Congress, 1996).

LANGUAGE CONTACT IN THE ARCTIC: NORTHERN PIDGINS AND CONTACT LANGUAGES, edited by Ernst h akon Jar and Ingvild Broch (Mouton de Gruyter, 1996).

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Students working in the Labriola Center

Students are invited to study in the Center, watch videos dealing with a variety of Native American topics, listen to language tapes, search for material on various Native American Web sites, or find information on the *American Indian Multi-media Encyclopedia* on CD-ROM.

The Labriola Center provides research materials and assistance to students from a variety of disciplines: History; Anthropology; Justice Studies; English; Architecture; Education; Social Studies, and more.

Our hours are from 1 to 5 p.m. Monday through Friday.

The Labriola Center, officially dedicated on April 1, 1993, was made possible by the vision and generosity of Frank and Mary Labriola, whose endowment gift supports its work. Additional funds have been provided by the Alcoa Foundation and the National Education Association. A core collection of books and film was provided by the Phoenix Indian School and the Center for Indian Education at Arizona State University.



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