

## Fall 2004 Newsletter Vol. XII No.3



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### The Campaigns of Navajo Nation Leader Peterson Zah

Since the last presidential debate will take place at Gammage Auditorium in Tempe this October, we thought it a good idea to show how Navajo leaders campaign – very often on horseback!



*Peterson Zah  
LAB MSS 154 Box 64 Folder 2/1*

Peterson Zah, now Assistant to ASU President, Michael Crow on American Indian Affairs, donated his collection of papers and memorabilia to the Labriola Center in 1999. Much of the material on display covers his administration of the Navajo Tribal Council between 1983 and 1987. A later campaign took place in 1990, when he ran successfully and became the first President of the Navajo Nation. He served in that office until 1994.

The exhibit, researched and mounted by Library Specialist Senior, Joyce Martin, features campaign memorabilia, buttons, ballots, photographs of the candidates, and official returns.

The exhibit will remain in place until November 2004.

### Native Students at ASU

The Office of Institutional Advancement reports enrollment of 1,276 American Indian students representing some 75 tribes through fall 2003. Of this number, 216 are in graduate programs.

### Indian Programs Welcome New Faculty

Dr. David Bealuieu (Minnesota Chippewaw) is the Director of The Center for Indian Education. A former Director of the U.S. Office of Education, he comes to ASU from the University of Wisconsin,



where he was Electa Quinney Professor of American Indian Education. The University of Minnesota granted his Master's and Ph.D. in Education Administration.

Beaulieu's expertise in policy development is expected to increase and enhance educational opportunities for American Indians.

The Center for Indian Education is an interdisciplinary research and service organization housed in the College of Education at Arizona State University. The purpose of the Center is to serve as a major resource center in the field of American Indian education and related fields at the local, state, and national levels.

The Center publishes *The Journal of American Indian Education*, a refereed journal that includes papers directly related to the education of American Indians/Alaska Natives. The Journal also invites scholarship on educational issues pertaining to Native peoples of the world, including First Nations (aboriginal people of Canada), Native Hawaiians, Maori, and Latin America.



Eddie F. Brown (Pascua Yaqui), is the new Director of American Indian Studies at ASU. He earned his Ph.D. in Social Work from the University of Utah, in 1975.

This Arizona native, formerly Assistant Secretary, of Indian Affairs at the U.S. Department of the Interior, is not new to ASU, having served as associate professor in the graduate school of social work, 1975 - 1979. Dr. Brown comes to ASU from the Kathryn M. Buder Center for American Indian Studies, George Warton Brown School of Social Work at Washington University, St. Louis.

Dr. Brown plans to insure the continued development of the Bachelor's program in American Indian Studies; address a set of proposed faculty recommendations dealing with coordination of Indian projects; and create a plan for the next era of the AIS institutional development. President George W. Bush appointed him to the Board of Advisors on Tribal Colleges and Universities in July 2002.

The American Indian Studies Program, within the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, is an academic program committed to broadening the knowledge of students interested in history, language, culture, art, and contemporary situations of American Indian Nations and People.

It is home to *Wicazo Sa Review* one of the major titles in American Indian studies. The journal is an outlet for Indian populations in North America to define the cultural, religious, legal, and historical parameters of scholarship and creativity, essential for survival in the modern world.

Donald L. Fixico (Shawnee, Sauk/Fox, Creek, Seminole),  
Distinguished Foundation Professor, Department of History, ASU.  
Dr. Fixico's graduate degrees are from the University of  
Oklahoma, where he focused on Federal Indian policy.



He comes to ASU from the University of Kansas, where he was Thomas Bowles Distinguished Professor of American Indian History and Director of the Center for Indigenous Studies.

Fixico is a former Newberry Fellow and Ford Fellow; has served on the Advisory Council for the National Endowment for the Humanities; has been a visiting professor at the University of Nottingham, England; Freie University, Berlin; and recently, John Rhodes Visiting Professor in the Barrett Honors College at ASU.

He has numerous publications to his credit, including: *The American Indian Mind in a Linear World: American Indian Studies and Traditional Knowledge*, 2003; *The Urban Indian Experience in America*, 2000; and *American Indian Capitalism in the Twentieth Century: American Capitalism and Tribal Natural Resources*, 1998.

### Gift From Parks Canada



David Neufeld, Yukon & Western Arctic Historian for Parks Canada in Whitehorse, one of our readers, has donated three books, doubling the material the University Libraries has on the Tr'ondëk Hhwëch'in, one of the three main groups of the Han. These First Nations people occupy the western part of Yukon Territory and east-central Alaska in the Upper Yukon River drainage.

*Han fish camp*

The Center is delighted to add the following to its collection: *Hammerstones: A History of the Tr'ondëk Hhwëch'in; Tr'ondëk, the story of a tribe displaced by the Klondyke Gold Rush, and adjustments they had to make; Hhwëch'in: Interpretive Manual; and Tr'ochëk: The Archaeology of a Hän Fish Camp*.

These are well illustrated with historic black and white photographs.

### Cherokee Phoenix Indian's Advocate

The Labriola Center has recently acquired the *Cherokee Phoenix and Indian's Advocate*, the first tribal newspaper and the first to publish the news in an American Indian language. It used the syllabary created by the Cherokee, Sequoyah, and was printed in both languages in parallel columns, and published out of New Echota, Cherokee Nation, Georgia. Its first editor was Elias Boudinot, who also raised the funds to purchase the necessary equipment. According to Daniel Littfield and James Parins, it was not an easy task to establish a press in Indian country, and they faced numerous obstacles, one being typesetting because of the language barrier (*American Indian and Alaska Native Newspapers and Periodicals, 1826-1924*, Greenwood Press, 1984).

The first issue was published on February 21, 1828. The mission was to publish the laws of the nation, provide information on Cherokee customs and other tribes, principal news of the day, and articles discussing religion, civilization, and religion among the Cherokees.

Apparently, the paper was not widely circulated among the Cherokee people, and did not reflect the way in which the mass of Cherokees lived. Thus it was said that the paper was a propaganda device aimed at white readers. There is good deal of material dealing with removal to lands west of the Mississippi.

*The Cherokee Phoenix* was published between 1838 and 1829, and as the *Cherokee Phoenix, Indians' Advocate*, between 1829 and 1834, "printed under the patronage, and for the benefit of the Cherokee Nation, and devoted to the cause of the Indians." There are three reels, FILM E99.C5.C56 Labriola.

A handy online index has been prepared by the American Native Press Archives, University of Arkansas, Little Rock at <http://anpa.ualr.edu>.

### All Nations Gather for Museum Opening September 21, 2004



A Procession of native nations featuring thousands from the tip of South America to the arctic circle, will gather on the National Mall in Washington, D.C., to form a "Native Nations Procession" prior to the grand opening of the **National Museum of the American Indian**.

Participants begin the march from the Smithsonian "castle" toward the U. S. Capitol, where the opening ceremony will begin at noon. The Hopi Honor Guard will present the colors followed with remarks by NMAI Director, Richard West, Jr., Smithsonian Institution Secretary, Lawrence M Small; Senator Ben Nighthorse Campbell (R-Colorado); and Senator Daniel Inouye (D-Hawaii). A cultural presentation will follow the speeches.



NMAI public opening is scheduled for 1 p.m., and from Tuesday, September 21 through Sunday, September 26. Five stages will dot the Mall grounds, where indigenous musicians, dancers, and storytellers from throughout the Western Hemisphere represent the breadth and depth of Native cultural arts.

A series of free programs will be presented in the museum's amphitheater featuring Iroquois social dance songs; Bolivian music and dance; gospel singers, Navajo song and dance, among others. The final day of the festival will feature a special program of Christian hymn singing in Native languages.

Inside the museum, is the Mitsitam Native Foods Café, named for a local native expression, "let's eat." Diners will sample native-inspired cuisine from five geographically and culturally diverse regions in the Western Hemisphere.

The Chesapeake and Roanoke stores offer native arts and crafts, games, books, and more.

### Colonial and American Indian Treaties: a Collection

ASU College of Law, Indian Legal Program, presents a collection of Colonial and American treaties with Indian Nations on CD-ROM. The collection contains 700 agreements, some dating to the early Seventeenth Century. The College of Law has compiled these searchable texts for use by students and teachers of American Indian history and Federal Indian Law as well as for practitioners of Federal Indian Law.

An introductory essay by the faculty of ASUs Legal Program discusses the history of treaty making with the Indian

nations and demonstrates the contemporary importance of these foundational documents.

The College notes that from the time of the first contact between Europeans and the indigenous peoples of North America, a system was needed to establish and maintain relations between colonizing nations and the indigenous nations. Once their foothold in North America was established, the European powers proposed, and the Indian nations agreed, that their relations would be conducted by treaty.

Net proceeds from the sale of this educational software (\$100) will be donated to the Indian Legal Scholarship Foundation. Please see [www.law.asu.edu/ILPTreatyCD](http://www.law.asu.edu/ILPTreatyCD)

### Canyon Records Collection gifted to ASUs Music Library

The Arizona Historical Foundation, located in Hayden Library on the ASU campus, has turned over a valuable collection of Native American recordings to the Music Library.

The generous donation of some 450 items was published by Canyon Records, in Phoenix, Arizona. Founded in 1951, by Ray and Mary Boley, the company was the first to market Native American music to the Indian people. When the couple retired in 1992, Canyon Records Productions was purchased by Robert Doyle, who continues to explore and record music of the American Indian People.

Brian Dougherty, Head, Music Library, said that “this amazingly complete collection provides an important collection of regional material that is unique to the music library” adding “that it is the only intact collection that I know of.” Dougherty remarked that it also represents a history of media technology, and fortunately, the library has the equipment needed on which to play the varied formats.

For example, there are sixteen 10" records at 78 rpm, which were manufactured through the 1960s. One example is Old Time Squaw Dance (Navajo), with Joe Lee of Lukachukai. Next, with 22 examples, is the 45 rpm (7") record, represented by Les Lacopa's Pueblo Corn Dance Song. Recorded on a 33-1/3 speed long play disc are the Pigeon Lake (Alberta) Singers presenting Cree Tribal Songs. There are 35 in the collection.

By far the largest group is recorded on audio cassette, some 324. One example is by Robert Tree Cody, Dreams from the Grandfather. Finally, on CD, are Aaron White, Kelvin Bizahaloni, and Michael Bannister with Burning Sky: Music for Native American Flute, Guitar, Percussion.

These will be kept as a discrete collection, and will not circulate, though all are welcome to listen to the various works.

