1	BEFORE THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERI	OR
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3 4	In Re the Matter of:) THE FEDERAL INDIAN BOARDING)	
5	SCHOOL INITIATIVE:)	
6	THE ROAD TO HEALING GATHERING))	
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11	CERTIFIED	
12	TRANSCRIPT	
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15	TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS	
	TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS (Public Comment)	
16	(Public Comment)	
16 17		
16	(Public Comment) Laveen Village, Arizona	
16 17	(Public Comment) Laveen Village, Arizona Friday, January 20, 2023	
16 17 18	(Public Comment) Laveen Village, Arizona Friday, January 20, 2023	
16 17 18 19	(Public Comment) Laveen Village, Arizona Friday, January 20, 2023	
16 17 18 19 20	(Public Comment) Laveen Village, Arizona Friday, January 20, 2023	
16 17 18 19 20 21	(Public Comment) Laveen Village, Arizona Friday, January 20, 2023	
16 17 18 19 20 21 22	(Public Comment) Laveen Village, Arizona Friday, January 20, 2023 10:29 a.m. MELISSA GONSALVES, RMR, CRR	
16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	(Public Comment) Laveen Village, Arizona Friday, January 20, 2023 10:29 a.m.	



1	DIGNATARIES AND REPRESENTATIVES PRESENT:
2	Debra Haaland, Secretary of the Interior
3	Bryan Newland, Assistant Secretary, Indian Affairs
4	Jack Ganzel, Senate Committee of Indian Affairs
5	January Contreras, Assistant Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services
6	Roselyn Tso, Director, Indian Health Service
7	Tony Dearman, Director, Bureau of Indian Education
8 9	Ruben Gallego, U.S. Representative (D-AZ, 3rd District)
10	Carlos Ramos, for Kyrsten Sinema, Senator, (Independent)
11	Daron Carreiro, White House Representative
12	Katie Hobbs, Governor, State of Arizona
13	Stephen Roe Lewis, Governor, Gila River Indian Community
14	Monica Antone, Lt. Governor, Gila River Indian Community
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1	Laveen Village, Arizona;
2	Friday, January 20, 2023; 10:29 a.m.
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5	PROCEEDINGS
6	(The colors were presented.)
7	(A blessing was offered in native language.)
8	GOVERNOR LEWIS: I'm Governor Stephen Lewis of
9	the Gila River Community.
10	On behalf of myself, Lt. Governor Monica
11	Antone, our community, and the entire Gila River Indian
12	Community, I would like to welcome you to the Community
13	today for the Department of the Interior's Boarding School
14	Initiative: The Road to Healing Gathering.
15	Now, today's gathering is a solemn one
16	because we will be focusing on a very shameful history, a
17	period of federal Indian policy, the boarding school era.
18	Many of our children were forcibly removed
19	from our tribal communities, from our families, for one
20	singular purpose: to transform our children by taking
21	their culture, their language, their hair, their community
22	and their sense of belonging. Tens of thousands of native
23	children were removed to federal boarding schools. Those
24	children were forever forever changed by their
25	experiences, and many of those who were fortunate enough



to make it home still bear the scars of that period. 1 2 Those children were our great-grandparents, our 3 grandparents, our parents, and our Elders here today. 4 For many who were forcibly removed, the 5 trauma they experienced remains a daily part of their 6 life, trauma that has remained buried too long, because many could not speak of that time. But today, we will speak of it. Each of you 8 here today are survivors, families of survivors. 9 10 advocates are here to share your story, to listen, to show support because we don't need to be silent anymore. And 11 12 through our collective voices, we will raise awareness, 13 and we will make change. And we must -- we must -- speak 14 of it, because we have to continue to do everything, 15 everything we can, to heal prior generations and to 16 protect our children and our communities from ongoing 17 policies that even today threaten our beautiful, precious, native children, like efforts to overturn the Indian Child 18 19 Welfare Act by those that are still trying to remove our 20 children from our families and from our tribal 21 communities. 22 I'm so proud to see this convening take 23 place in our beautiful Gila Crossing Community School. 24 As you can see, it visibly demonstrates the 25 distance we have come since the era of forced boarding

1 schools.

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2 As you arrived here today at our beautiful 3 school, and as you look around this gym, you can't help 4 but notice the Community's culture is everywhere. It's on 5 the walls and in the walls themselves and appears 6 throughout our curriculum. This is a school built by the Community specifically for our students, but it is a Bureau of Indian Education school built in partnership 8 with the Department of the Interior: a modern, 9 10 state-of-the-art, federal Indian school.

This school is a far cry from a boarding school. It's a school where our children feel safe. They feel protected and embraced, not only by our Community but by our sacred Estrella Mountains. This is the federal school of today. This is the relationship between tribes and the Department of Interior today, working with a sovereign tribal nation, the Gila Indian River Community.

And that brings me to how we came to be here today, all of us. This gathering is made possible for one reason, and one reason only: The Secretary of the Interior, Deb Haaland, our Secretary, prioritized shining a light on this failed federal policy, instead of burying it, burying this painful period and the residual effects as history.

This is what it means to have a native



Secretary of the Interior. This is what it means to have 1 the first native to ever serve in a presidential cabinet, who can make federal policy from a place of experience, a 4 place of insight, and with a heart for the people. 5 Secretary Haaland knows that through sharing, by supporting each other, by acknowledging this 6 part of our past and present, that the healing can begin. And by creating a path for those who didn't come home to 8 9 finally find their way home, healing can begin as well. 10 Before I turn the program over to Secretary Haaland for the day, I want to acknowledge our new 11 12 Governor, Katie Hobbs. 13 (Applause.) GOVERNOR LEWIS: A friend of the Community 14 also, Congressman Gallego. 15 16 And also Daron Carreiro representing the 17 White House, Mr. Carlos Ramos representing Senator Kyrsten 18 Sinema, Jack Ganzel from the Committee on Indian Affairs, 19 Juan Canojos, who is part of the White House as well --20 oh, excuse me -- from Mayor Kit Gallegos' office. 21 And the Community, all of us here, we 22 appreciate you, truly. We appreciate you, truly. We 23 appreciate you taking the time to learn about this part of 24 our history, to lend support and to work in true 25 partnership with us to strengthen tribal sovereignty and

1	our self-determination.
2	Now, it's my honor to welcome and introduce,
3	our Secretary, Deb Haaland, Secretary of Interior.
4	(Applause.)
5	SECRETARY HAALAND: Good morning, everyone.
6	Thank you so much for being here.
7	And, again, thank you so much, my dear
8	friend and former colleague, Ruben Gallego. So happy to
9	see you.
10	And Governor Hobbs, thank you. I think
11	you're the first governor to attend one of our hearings,
12	so we appreciate your dedication.
13	(Applause.)
14	SECRETARY HAALAND: Greetings and good morning,
15	everyone.
16	Thank you for that beautiful blessing.
17	And thank you, Governor, for your wise
18	words.
19	It's such an honor to be here, to join you
20	all on the ancestral homelands of the O'odham and Piipaash
21	people. And thank you to the Gila Indian River Community
22	for graciously hosting us today.
23	And I smell something in the air, this
24	really delicious food cooking, so I hope that will help us
25	focus on this until lunch.



1 I will speak briefly, because I'm here to 2 listen to you. You're not here to listen to me. I'm here 3 to listen to you. Your voices are important to me. And I 4 thank you for your willingness to speak through the pain and share your stories with us. 5 6 Federal Indian boarding school policies touched every single indigenous person I know. Some are 7 8 survivors, some are descendants, but we all carry the 9 trauma in our hearts. 10 I visited Phoenix Indian School yesterday. Those walls, they also have stories; right? The women who 11 12 gave us the tour, they talked about their time there. 13 It's deeply ingrained in so many of us: the trauma that 14 the Governor spoke of, the policies in these places that 15 were inflicted on so many people. 16 My ancestors and many of yours endured the 17 horrors of the Indian Boarding School assimilation 18 policies carried out by the same department that I now This is the first time in history that a United 19 20 States cabinet secretary comes to the table with a shared 21 That is not lost on me. And I'm determined to trauma. 22 use my position for the good of our people. 23 I launched the Federal Indian Boarding 24 School Initiative in 2021 to undertake a comprehensive 25 effort to recognize the legacy of boarding school policies



- with the goal of addressing their intergenerational acts 1 and to shed light on the trauma of the past. To do that, we need to tell our stories. Today is part of that 4 journey. 5 Through The Road to Healing, our goal is to 6 create opportunities for people to share their stories, but also to help connect communities with trauma and form 8 support and to facilitate the collection of a permanent 9 oral history. 10 Phoenix is our fourth stop on The Road to Healing, which is a year-long tour across the country to 11 12 provide indigenous survivors of the Federal Indian 13 Boarding School system and their descendants an 14 opportunity to make known their experiences. 15 I want you all to know that I'm here with you on this journey. I will listen. I will grieve with 16 17 I will weep alongside you. And I will feel the pain you.
 - As we mourn what we have lost, please know that we still have so much to gain, and this school right here is an example of that. The healing that can help our communities will not be done overnight, but I know that it can be done.
- This is one step among many that we will take to strengthen and rebuild bonds within native



that you feel.

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Τ	communities that the Federal Indian Boarding School policy
2	set out to break. Those steps have the potential to alter
3	the course of our future.
4	I'm grateful to each of you for stepping
5	forward to share your stories. I know it's not easy.
6	Now, I'm very honored to turn the floor over
7	to my dear colleague and friend, Assistant Secretary
8	Newland. And I just want you all to know that he has a
9	tremendous team, and the people on his team who worked
10	very hard to get out the first boarding school report,
11	they, too, are descendants of Indian boarding schools, and
12	it was difficult for them to do that work. And I just
13	want you all to know that it comes from all of our hearts,
14	and I'm so proud to serve alongside Assistant Secretary
15	Newland and his team.
16	So over to you.
17	ASSISTANT SECRETARY NEWLAND: Thank you, Madam
18	Secretary.
19	(Comments in native language.)
20	My name is Bryan Newland. I am Ojibwe
21	Nishnaabe from the Bay Mills Indian Community.
22	I have the honor and privilege of serving
23	under Secretary Haaland's leadership as the Assistant
24	Secretary for Indian affairs.
25	And I'm really grateful to be with everybody



here this morning here at the Gila River Indian Community 1 in this beautiful setting. 3 I think this is the first one where we've 4 had sunlight or sunshine blessing us during this Road to 5 Healing, which we know is important. It brings that healing power of the sun into this conversation. 6 The Secretary mentioned that she and I have 7 both had the opportunity to visit the Phoenix Indian 8 9 School recently. I was here last week with members of our 10 team touring the school and learning about it's century-long history as part of the Federal Indian 11 12 Boarding School system where thousands of kids were taken 13 away from their families and sent there, often to do hard 14 physical labor that had little educational value, and as 15 part of the larger legacy of the federal government's and the Department of the Interior's operation and funding of 16 17 these boarding schools. 18 As of now, the Department of the Interior has determined that 47 of the federal government's Indian 19 20 Boarding Schools were located here in Arizona. And that 21 includes the Pima Boarding School, which is just over the 22 way.



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Federal Indian Boarding School Initiative and our

investigation and learning about your experiences at

And as we keep continuing our work with this

specific schools, we know that our federal records and documents can only tell us so much of the story, and that your words and your experiences are crucial to telling the whole story, not just to us in the federal government, but to the American people. And so we want to make sure that in addition to doing that investigative work, that we're painting that full picture.

We're going to continue our investigation, and our next steps include identifying marked and unmarked burial sites and determining how much money and how much investment the federal government made in operating the system for a century and a half.

We also want to encourage you to raise other considerations that you think we should include in our investigation as we move forward.

I want to acknowledge, again, a number of folks who are here in the room on behalf of the federal government, as well as the state.

First, I want to acknowledge IHS, Indian Health Service Director Roselyn Tso, and the IHS team, which has been with us the entire way, helping to make sure that we're providing that mental health support to people as we have these conversations.

I also want to acknowledge my friend,
Assistant Secretary January Contreras, from the Department



of Health and Human Services, who has been a great partner on this initiative, and also in the administration's work to protect and defend the Indian Child Welfare Act.

We have Tony Dearman, who is the Director of the Bureau of Indian Education. As you heard the Governor reference, the Bureau of Indian Education is different now than it used to be in the way we operate these schools, and Tony and his team at the BIA have been great partners in this work.

Of course, I want to make sure I also acknowledge my friend, Governor Lewis, and the Gila River Indian Community for hosting this conversation. We know a lot of logistics and effort goes into these events.

And while she's been acknowledged several times already, I want to give my own shout out to Governor Hobbs for being here. We all know in Indian Country about the tough relationship in the past between the United States and Indian Country, but we also know that the relationship between state governments and tribes can be challenging. And I think it speaks volumes that Governor Hobbs has taken time to join us today to listen. And so I want to thank you, Governor, for being here.

And also I want to acknowledge Congressman Gallego for being here as well. Again, the trust and responsibility is shared by the entire United States



- federal government, all three branches. So it's important to have you here, Congressman, and I want to thank you for being here.
 - I want to thank all of you tribal leaders and the survivors and those of you who are here to speak on behalf of your ancestors and your relatives for coming here today.
- Now, just a few housekeeping notes before we set our mics down and open our ears.
 - First, I know people are very eager to take photos and selfies with Secretary Haaland. We're going to do a photo line, so we ask that you not rush up here as we break and get photos. We'll make space to do that, so just respectfully asking that.
 - Also, I want to make sure that we're being clear that these events are intended for boarding school survivors and their families. I know we've got tribal government representatives and academic researchers and others who have thoughts and perspectives on the Federal Indian Boarding School system, and we certainly welcome you sharing those with us. But we ask that you leave today for the boarding school survivors and their families. You can email us statements that we will include in our work in this initiative. We've got an email address on the sheet that I think many of you have

that was passed out here today.

To make a comment today, we have some mic runners here. Can you raise your hands? And so I've got pretty good eyesight, but this is a big room going all the way in the back, so I'm going to rely on the mic runners to help us identify speakers.

When you do get the opportunity to speak, we ask that you state your name, your tribal affiliation, and the name or the names of the boarding schools that you wish to speak about because this conversation is also informing our work and our investigation.

Also, I want to note that because part of this work involves sharing this history with the American people, we've invited members of the press who have very important role to play and important jobs in our constitutional democracy to join us for the first hour of the event. But I know many people are uncomfortable sharing your stories on the news and in the media, so what we will do is after our first hour, we'll take a break. Members will go off the record with the press, and they will be asked to leave, and then we'll continue the session.

We will have a court reporter taking the transcript of the entire session today. Again, that helps with our investigation, and at some point in the future,



someone may request that information and there are federal laws that apply to that, so please note that information may be made available in the future to the public.

Our plan is to stay with you well into the afternoon. Secretary Haaland and I are people too. These are very difficult conversations. We're here to listen and to share the burden with you. And we're going to stay as long as we can to hear from as many people as we can.

We want to make sure that you know that we do have trauma-informed mental health care support available here. We've got attendants. Can you please raise your hand? Here we are over here near the door. So if this is triggering or becomes too much, we welcome you to talk with our licensed therapists and counselors who are here. We're going to work also to make sure we're providing follow-up care from that.

These are hard conversations, and we know that by us coming here that we're resurfacing a lot of pain in your communities and your families, and we really want all of us here to take care of ourselves. We want you to take care of yourself. Please feel free to step out at any point if you need it; get some water.

And those of you who are coming today to speak, I just want to express my gratitude to you, not only on behalf of the federal government, but personally



as a descendent from great-grandparents and others who 1 were forced into these boarding schools. There's not an Indian person in this country whose life hasn't been 4 shaped somehow by these boarding schools. And so you 5 coming here to share your story today is meaningful for me and for us and our team as the Secretary noted on a 6 personal basis as well, so thank you. So we're here today to listen, to support. 8 9 You've heard enough from me, and enough housekeeping, so 10 what we're going to do is open the floor up, ask that when you speak -- we don't have a time limit, but please be 11 mindful that we've got a lot of folks who want to speak 12 13 We'll give you the time you need to share your today. 14 story. At some point I may interject. We welcome you 15 here to share your story, and we'll now turn it over to 16 you. 17 We've got someone right there. 18 MS. CHERRY: Good morning. My name is Nora Cherry. I'm here to speak 19 20 on behalf of my mother, Ena Dodd, who attended the Phoenix Indian Boarding School from 1930 to 1935. 21 22 I was fortunate enough to get her school 23 records as far as I could. She also attended the Sherman

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We're Luiseño, San Luis Rey Band Mission

Indian School in Southern California.

Indians, but many of them were shipped -- sent from 1 Sherman, from Southern California, to here in Phoenix. 3 She told me many stories, which I won't go 4 into today, but -- and I -- I see that park and that 5 ground as sacred ground. I return to it on a regular basis because she was one of the ones who survived and 6 made a successful life as an educator, was mentored by a family, which is also, I think, part of the investigation, 8 9 is that outing program. She was fortunate to be outed to a professor's family, and they tutored her. She was able 10 to go to Tempe Teacher's College, which is now ASU. 11 12 But my concern for today is really as an 13 adult going back over -- wondering why my family is so 14 disjointed and so weird. We just didn't have the 15 relationships that I saw in other families, you know, why we're so spread out and so disconnected. 16 17 And through my research, it's really come down to that separation as a child, of families just being 18 19 torn apart and not learning from their Elders, from their 20 maternal side about how to parent. My male relatives, 21 about how to be the man in a household. The alcoholism, 2.2 the drug abuse that permeated so many of my relatives. 23 And I see it, you know, in my own parenting, 24 which, you know, I see in my daughter how things that I 25 didn't do, that my mother didn't know to do because she



1	never had a mother. It was the boarding school. She was
2	there from age 12. And at Sherman, she was there probably
3	from age 7 or 8.
4	So it's really, really impressed upon me and
5	many of my native colleagues how, again, to this day, our
6	lives have been just continually affected.
7	And then the last thing I would like to take
8	note of is, I'd like to know where the cemetery was at the
9	Phoenix Boarding School. As one of the largest native
10	schools in the country, there had to be a cemetery, and
11	that's a huge concern to me is what happened to all of
12	those children that didn't go home, that were never heard
13	from again.
14	And then also in my research looking for her
15	records, I have looked upon ledger after ledger after
16	ledger of names of children and their ages and their
17	tribes. It's just heartbreaking when you see the
18	thousands of names that, you know, until now have been
19	forgotten.
20	Thank you.
21	(Applause.)
22	MS. IGNACIO: I'm really nervous. I didn't think
23	I was going to be.
24	Madam Secretary and Assistant Newland:
25	(Comments in native language.)



1 So real quick, that was a loose introduction 2 of my immediate family, the lands my family comes from. 3 They call me April Ignacio, and I am 4 providing testimony on behalf of my family. I am a 5 citizen of the Tohono O'odham nation, and my family in particular has five generations of boarding school 6 attendees and survivors. Thank you for providing this opportunity to go on record. As we all know, not everyone 8 9 has the same experiences. 10 My family begins in Cedagi Wheia and Mamsk. These two villages are in present-day Mexico. And as we 11 12 know, this is all O'odham Jewed. But in order for you to 13 understand how my family has been impacted by the boarding 14 school system here in the United States, we have to go 15 back to those villages where, as it was told, N-wi'kol, which is understand in English as my maternal 16 17 great-grandfather, was orphaned at a young age and was raised as a ranch hand in the village of Mamsk. 18 19 These family origin stories, that we have 20 been told over generations, talk about the late 1800s the 21 United States "boots" would come in wagons as far south as 22 Mamsk and round up O'odham children. N-Wi'kol was sent to Carlisle Boarding School and his name was changed to José 23 24 Ignacio.



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There are debates in our own family on how

he made it back to Mamsk, but what we do know is he would 1 write letters. He would write letters to the man he 3 worked for, and that rancher would take those letters to 4 the village of Cedagi Wheia to a young woman who could 5 read and write in English. 6 When he finally returned to stay, he traveled to Cedagi Waheia, and met the young woman he 7 corresponded with during his time at Carlisle, and as they 8 9 say, they fell in love, got married and had many children. 10 Our family is hazy about the dates, but we think it was around the 1920s when José and Placita agreed 11 12 that things were changing around them, and they wanted 13 their children to have some opportunities. So they agreed 14 that having a western education would be beneficial 15 because the mi'milgans (Americans) were not going to stop 16 coming. So they migrated to the village of Komkcud 17 'e-wa'sodisk, which name was changed to Sells after the 18 BIA set up their agency. It's a familiar story for most 19 migrants who want to ensure their children have a better 20 or brighter future. But when they arrived and settled in

23 employees, so their only option was to send their children

white children of the BIA agency and Indian Health

24 | away.

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Although I understand that this tour is



Sells, they learned that the agency school was set up for

specific to the federal boarding school system, I think it 1 is important to state that the federal government was funding mission churches and giving Christian religious 4 groups jurisdiction over tribes in the late 1800s to the 5 So this part of our family story is about José and Placita's children who were sent to Tucson Indian School, 6 which is known to us as Escuela. N-hu'ul (my grandmother) Susie Ignacio Enos, 8 and si:s (Elizabeth Ignacio Antone), which translates to 9 10 my grandmother's younger sister -- which for the purpose of this testimony, I will refer to her as "younger 11 12 grandmother" -- they processed the trauma of Escuela very 13 differently. The abuse they suffered during their time at 14 Escuela continues to impact our familia in ways I'm still peeling back and processing. 15 16 When my younger grandmother's dementia began 17 to worsen, she told the same stories. One of those 18 stories that I can recite was about how they split her 19 tongue for speaking O'odham. You see, Escuela housed 20 Akimel and Tohono children. They were sent to Escuela, 21 and for some of them, it was the first time away from 22 their families. The loneliness was sometimes 23 overwhelming, and my younger grandma was a good storyteller. She was funny. She was beautiful, and she 24

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liked to make people laugh. In fact, I can still see her

smile when I close my eyes.

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So as she told it, she was caught speaking O'odham and trying to comfort these children, trying to make them laugh so they could forget about being sad. The missionaries heard her and took out clothes pins to teach her a lesson. And these are not the clothes pins that you are familiar with today that have the clasp. These are the ones that were split. She talked about how that made everything worse, and she sat in the desk for hours with blood and some saliva overflowing across her hands and her The trauma of that experience for my younger grandmother ended with not wanting those same experiences for her own children. In turn, my aunts and my uncles do not speak O'odham. And maybe those stories that she retold were her consciousness of guilt, or maybe it was the painful memory of Escuela. N-Hu'ul Susie Ignacio Enos, my grandmother, also attended Escuela, but processed abuse differently and became one of the first language linguists for our tribe under Dean and Lucille Saxton. So two sisters who both attended the same boarding school during the same time processed and dealt with the trauma of not being allowed to speak the language in two completely different ways. When my mother was alive, she would talk



about understanding the concept of being poor at a young

- She was sent to Southwest Indian School, which is in 1 Peoria, north Phoenix, here in Arizona. She talked about being forced to babysit the missionary's children, and 4 sometimes they would pay her. 5 Her little sister, Marilyn, my aunt, who is here in the audience with me, was a really good 6 seamstress, and my mom would always brag on her little 7 Marilyn was one of the first O'odham 8 9 fashionistas. My mom once recalled, before they learned 10 how to make their own clothes, that she saw her little sister in the mess hall, and her feet were sticking out of 11 12 her shoes. 13 My mom had been saving money to buy herself some new saddle shoes. (This was back in the '50s.) My 14 aunt Marilyn was around 7 or 8, but the guilt for my mom 15 was overwhelming, so she asked one of the missionaries to 16 17 buy her sister shoes. When my mom died, she had over 50
 - In my own experience attending Santa Fe
 Indian School and being kicked out for being naughty, I
 didn't have those trauma-induced experiences. I was
 treated well. I learned how to clean like a professional
 and take care of myself. They had a great arts program
 which I still kick myself for not taking part in that.

pairs of shoes. I'm still trying to understand that

trauma.

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1 My oldest son Micah is a junior and attends 2 Sherman Indian High School in Riverside, California. loves it there. But when I go there, it makes me sad. 4 The campus is old. It's outdated, and the grounds are never maintained. 5 6 This is my testimony. 7 Thank you again for providing this 8 opportunity. 9 Our experience with the boarding school 10 system is unique, and oftentimes as Indians, we offer up humor and laughter as a means to cope. I realize that 11 12 within our own family, we scratched the surface level of 13 this complicated relationship we have with organized 14 religion, western education, and tend to focus on the 15 positive aspects of those experiences. 16 There are multiple layers, but these are 17 just a few I hope paints a picture of resilience. N-Wi'kol José Ignacio ended up serving as 18 19 the first Chairman of the Tohono O'odham Nation known as 20 the Papago Tribe of Arizona. He and his family migrated across to ensure his children will receive a western 21 22 education. His daughter Susie became a linguist. Her 23 daughter, my mother, was an educator for the BIA -- now 24 known as the BIE -- for over 30 years. And for myself, I 25 own the co-founder of a grass-roots organization called



1	Indivisible O'odham. We focus on federal and state
2	legislation that impacts the Tohono O'odham Nation. We
3	organized as much as we could to ensure there was some
4	representation of Tohono O'odham here at this hearing.
5	We are grateful and appreciate this well
6	meaningful body of work. We are recognizing this effort
7	as historical, and we know how much it means to our
8	hemajkam as we are all affected.
9	Ta hegad thom nei.
10	Safe travels.
11	(Applause.)
12	SECRETARY HAALAND: April, since you have that
13	written down, if you would like us to take a copy of that,
14	we would be more than happy to.
15	MS. IGNACIO: I do have a copy.
16	SECRETARY HAALAND: Thank you very much.
17	MS. IGNACIO: Thank you.
18	MS. AZUL: Good morning.
19	Good morning.
20	My name is Dolores Sophie Azul (phonetic).
21	I'm from (inaudible) village, and I'm Tohono
22	O'odham.
23	My father is Tohono O'odham. My mother is
24	San Carlos.
25	Both of my parents went to St. John's just



down the road. As a result, we went on a relocation 1 program, another federally funded program. 3 We were in California, and we were living in 4 California, going to school in California. And when my 5 sister reached high school age, they decided to send us I was 12 years old when I was sent to school. 6 I -- aside from summers, I didn't return home till I was about 22, so I grew up in a boarding school -- they grew 8 9 up in a boarding school -- though it was a Catholic 10 school. At that time they weren't allowed to speak in their native language, but we could, and we would when we 11 12 could. 13 And so there were a lot of experiences there, and my husband sitting here next to me, he went to 14 Sherman. He has different stories. 15 16 But the one thing that kind of -- as far as 17 the boarding school -- because we talk about being 18 survivors, and being the wife to a survivor of a federally 19 funded boarding school -- I felt those, and I still do to 20 this day, feel the effects of being in the boarding 21 school, and myself being also in a boarding school. 22 But the thing that really sticks out is the 23 roles, like someone -- the lady was mentioning about roles 24 of people in the family: the parents, the mother, the 25 father, their roles. And so being away in a boarding



school, you don't learn those roles. Or maybe you do pick 1 up on it just a little bit, at least when you're going 2 3 through your teenage years, and so a lot of those things 4 were not taught. How do you learn those roles? 5 I think the biggest thing as an adult that struck my mother was when we were watching a show, and she 6 7 says, Gosh, was I that bad as a mother? You know, when 8 you were a teenager? I didn't say anything. But it -- I guess 9 10 the look on my face must have said it. And then she said, Oh, I quess not because I 11 12 wasn't there. 13 So it really struck me, and I think it 14 really struck her in how much she missed out on that mothering role when I was growing up, and how much she 15 missed out on hers, learning from her mother, because she 16 17 was young when she was sent away to school. 18 So that really -- that really struck me, and 19 that's the one thing that I know with my husband and 20 with -- I noticed this because I worked at -- I worked at 21 Santa Rosa, and at the time it was a boarding school, 22 federally funded boarding school, so I dealt with a lot of 23 parents who were products of the federally funded boarding 24 school.

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And when their kids would get into trouble

and the looks on their faces of, like, What did I do? 1 How did this come about that my children are getting into trouble? So I noticed a lot of the roles as parents, people lost out on that. And I see that with, you know, 4 5 with my husband. He went to Sherman, and so some of that was missing. 6 We have four sons together. It was a 7 struggle in the beginning when we first got married. I 8 9 did everything I could. Luckily, my parents were together 10 to -- during those summers that I got that sense of family. 11 12 So I did what I could, and I sacrificed, and 13 I worked really hard to keep our family together. I made 14 sure that our sons stayed with us, that they didn't go anywhere. And we did everything we could to get them to 15 school and make sure that they went to school. We talked 16 17 about it, and we did -- I did everything to keep 18 everything together to bring them in to say, This is 19 family; this is how things are as family; this is what we 20 do. 21 And our sons, they are in their 30s, and it is still there: that thing of we're family, this is how 2.2 23 we're supposed to be, togetherness, being together. 24 I have my phone, and I will text. And I can

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be texting, and we have our group texts, the family texts.

So I'm constantly talking, and it's always having to pull 1 him into -- okay, this is what's going on. This is like -- I wonder what they're doing today? 4 Well, he'll be asking me, Where are they at? 5 What are they doing? You think this, or you think that? 6 And so I'm like, Well, I don't know, maybe. He will be asking me about the family, so I 7 know that -- I know that it was kind of hard for him just 8 because he has his stories about how his family was. 9 10 So it was just this whole sacrifice, giving everything I could to keep that family together because 11 12 it's important. 13 We managed our four sons. We have three 14 graduated from college. One is working on his second 15 master's, and one still needs to finish, so it was just that push, push, push, kind of tying it together. 16 17 That's the biggest thing is the family, the 18 togetherness: how is this supposed to be? This is what it's supposed to like, or at least that's what I think. 19 20 Or maybe sometimes that's what you see on TV. 21 But I think that's one thing that was really missing from people's lives is that togetherness of 2.2 23 family. And I think a lot of us experienced that and are 24 still experiencing that togetherness, giving what you can 25 to each other no matter what.

1	(Applause.)
2	ASSISTANT SECRETARY NEWLAND: There is a woman in
3	the back there.
4	MS. JACKSON: Good morning.
5	Thank you for being here.
6	My name is Desha (phonetic) Jackson.
7	My family, I learned, my maternal, is here
8	somewhere in 6.
9	My grandfather was named Paul (inaudible).
10	He took the name from the outfit that was that had
11	built the bridge over the Gila and district (inaudible).
12	And my my maternal is from (inaudible)
13	District 1, here in Gila River.
14	Before that, my family would spend time in
15	the Komquak (phonetic). My great-grandmother from there
16	married grandfather here.
17	And then there was family stories of
18	from earlier times, earlier times where there was two
19	brothers who lived here on this side of Gila. And the
20	land the land was chosen out in sovereign way, so they
21	(inaudible) like how it is today.
22	The memory I have here and the understanding
23	of what's become, what's happened, and how they came to us
24	as a people, as a family, is much like the earlier stories
25	of family unification. Our family was torn apart, ravaged



by all of these -- all of these -- not just the schools, 1 the arrangements. And I'm a product, a person who is in my 60s. 4 Now, I know my grandmother taught us -- I 5 learned all of the language. When they named us Pima, we're -- we were and still are the Akimel O'odham, people 6 by the river, (inaudible) the Salt River people. And we're practically old people. 8 9 So my grandmother, she taught me about the 10 language as a youngster. You know, I had no idea, you know, after my 11 12 education and all. And I thought -- I remember the times 13 she asked me to something on the table. 14 And I just had so much honor for the 15 creator. There was so many things around me that, you know, I'm glad -- you know, this is what they had. This 16 17 is what we had. 18 And at the time, you know, I didn't -- I was talking the language. 19 20 (Inaudible comments.) 21 And the schools, my grandmother (inaudible). And we lost my grandmother. She -- I didn't even know she 2.2 23 couldn't speak any English, but at a time when she needed 24 to communicate, she would. It was mainly the O'odham 25 language all the time.

1 Where she got that schooling, her history, I 2 am in the dark about. I was told to go to the agency, the Pima agency. I'm told to go there. There are apparently 4 records there to get that genealogical record. I hope 5 somebody will some day open that door to us. I would really like to know that history. 6 My grandparents are from (inaudible) here in 7 District 5, Gila River. Their school, Escuela, they 8 9 were -- my dad ran away from there several times to go 10 back home. You know, a family, the men, boys, the young 11 12 men of that family are the ones who helped their parents 13 and their aging parents. Some ways -- not now -- not 14 being respected, not being taught, not being heard. 15 And another point here is that -- what happened to the little -- my children, hugs, words, deeds, 16 17 things you do for them to show love. When my children, they are now in their 18 early 40s, late 30s. We would come down to visit. We 19 20 were -- and I would tell them, Show your grandpa some love; go give grandpa some love. And they would run over 21 and hug him. And he would just look at them. He would 2.2 23 just -- it was -- and there's a -- there was much turmoil 24 in this life, much, much upset, as well as being a 25 serviceman.



1	Actually, I he was corps with the
2	Corps of Engineers in the Army. He raised us the best he
3	can.
4	Okay. So down to here. It's hard
5	to (inaudible). I'm pretty sure that I know that we
6	can we can we need to pull our children out of those
7	hindrances: alcohol and drugs. We need to teach them and
8	show them a new way.
9	And I just encourage everyone, Native
10	American people, all of us throughout the states and
11	beyond. Keep your prayers up. Keep your prayers up.
12	Thank you so much for listening.
13	(Applause.)
14	ASSISTANT SECRETARY NEWLAND: It's 11:30. We're
15	going to go another 15 or 20 minutes and then take a
16	break. I think there's we have some refreshments
17	available.
18	So maybe one or two more speakers. And then
19	we'll come back from the break.
20	There's a gentleman here.
21	Can you raise your hand again?
22	MR. BLACKWATER: My name is Roland Blackwater Jr.
23	I'm not too familiar with boarding schools,
24	but I know my Uncle Kenneth I can just remember him
25	talking about I think he went to Escuela.



My grandmother went to Escuela, Tucson. 1 2 She (inaudible) keystone. 3 Kenneth was older. I remember him talking 4 about boarding school. My sister Janice Blackwater, she passed last 5 year. She attended boarding school. 6 But I know there is still a lot of things I 7 know they didn't want to talk about. We sat around the 8 9 table in the evening. I just remember those -- I mean, my 10 Uncle Ken and my grandma was talking about that. And the only good part about it, the 11 12 boarding school, is that, you know, my dad moved us from 13 Phoenix back to Sacaton in '73 or '72. So my family was 14 Blackwater, my brothers, they're still around. 15 I'm the oldest of them. I'm 64 years old. And I married in '78 and moved back to Phoenix. We're all 16 17 familiar with Indian School, and I was right around 15th 18 and Indian School, that's where we lived, and it was all 19 native around there. 20 So we always tried to go to the Indian School to play on Saturday morning, basketball, and that's 21 when they had their practices. We were invited to 22 23 practice -- to scrimmage the varsity team, so that was 24 good for us. A lot of the kids, they were Indian anyway, 25 so we ran. We ran Rez ball, and that's what they liked.

So I was able to run with the varsity team. And we 1 scrimmaged with them, two, three times in the morning. We 2 3 were asked to stay at the junior varsity team. So that was our -- we were all Rez-balling: Navajo, Apache. 4 But 5 they liked to run. And that was my thing about the Indian I lived right there in that neighborhood most of 6 7 my life, so I was familiar with the school. I remember a lot of people saying when they 8 had to go to church and stuff, they had to jump the fence 9 10 because the church was right across the street. remember that's where they had to go. And I was out -- a 11 12 lot of people I talked to said they would jump the fence 13 and help them there at the church. That was like their 14 little refuge place. That was always a refuge place for 15 everybody. That's about the only report I can remember. 16 I remember the old hospital being on the I remember my first Powwow there, you know, 17 grounds. 18 things like that. I do remember all of the roads that were there. I remember when we first moved back to 19 20 Phoenix. I remember playing softball on the field way in 21 the back up near the high school now. There was old 22 baseball field there, and that's what I remember of that. 23 Those were good. 24 I just remember it was totally different 25 because around there, there was a lot of hog farms, a lot

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of chicken farms, a lot of -- what do you call it? --
 1
   grapes? There was just a lot of farms in the area. I was
 2
   pretty familiar with that, and a lot of people I talked
    to, they did get a lot of the jobs there and amenities.
 4
 5
    So it was productive at that time.
 6
                  But there was times you just don't want to
    listen to it because it gets you mad, you know. You
 7
   wonder why. But, unfortunately, you know, they are human
 8
 9
    just like we are. And, you know, this human race is
10
   unfortunate at times. You know, we get aggressive and
   mean, and that's not right.
11
12
                  But that's the only time we talked about the
13
   boarding schools. I remember my parents, my grandparents
14
    and stuff talking about it, and my sister; I remember
15
    that. She did leave a daughter. She's 40 now. And that
   was one of my little sisters, you know.
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17
                  There's just -- I was just sitting here, and
    I couldn't remember a lot of those things.
18
19
    remember -- I just remember here and there, what my
20
   grandmother -- what they used to talk about.
21
                  Thank you.
2.2
                  (Applause.)
23
             TRIBAL MEMBER: Thank you.
24
                  I can't stand very long, so I'm going to
25
   sit.
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1	I'm not from this community, but I'm
2	grateful to be able to be here. I live in Laveen, but I
3	live on the other side, so.
4	And he just he just when he spoke, I
5	could just see some of my friends here shaking their head
6	because we all remember Reverend Miller across the street
7	from the boarding school. We would go off to his church.
8	I want to speak mainly about my experience
9	in the boarding school. I did attend Phoenix Indian
LO	Boarding School. And my dad also attended Phoenix Indian
L1	Boarding School.
L2	I, first of all, want to acknowledge my
L3	people. I am Hopi. I'm from the village of Walpi.
L4	But I want to acknowledge the Hopi man that
L5	aren't always mentioned about the endeavor they took to
L6	protect their children and were actually imprisoned on
L7	Alcatraz because they would not allow their children to be
L8	taken from their homes, and they hid them in the rocks.
L9	And I want to honor all of the parents of
20	the children that were taken away. If you can just
21	imagine watching your child be yanked from your arms, not
22	knowing if you'll ever see them again.
23	I want to acknowledge those parents having
24	to deal with: I wonder what my child is doing? And a lot
25	of them weren't very educated, so they couldn't write



2.2

1 letters or communicate with their children. I think about
2 those parents.

But what I wanted to share about was my experience in the boarding school, which was -- I'm not really sure if it's traumatizing, but it just reminded me of what things happened in a boarding school that maybe people aren't aware of that happened there.

We, of course, were treated like a military school. We had detention. We had details. We had to line up to go eat and come back. For those of you that were at Phoenix Indian School, I got the privilege to work at Wohonda (phonetic). It was our little bookstore -- I mean, our little store.

But there was a thing that they did in the Indian School, and they would send the kids out to do outings, and what these outings were was the kids could go out and earn money, spending money. And so they would -- you would volunteer to go out in an outing. And these people would just come and pick you up. People didn't really know who they were sending these kids out with. They'd just come and get them and use them as labor for the day to do -- to do whatever they could in their homes.

I had the opportunity to go out in an outing, and I was at the Indian School when I was in 7th grade. I wasn't in high school. I was there in as a 7th



grader. And so I went.

2.2

I wanted to go on an outing. And so a family came and picked me up and took me to their home.

And the task that they wanted me to do was pick up dog poo in their house. I guess they let this dog run through their house, and it would go to the bathroom behind the couch and all this stuff. And they said that that's the outing that they wanted me to do.

And I refused to do it. I was, like, I'm not going to pick up dog crap.

And so they told me that I needed to go back to the school. So they sent me back to the school.

And at the school, I got severely punished for not doing what that family had asked me to do. And I was never allowed to go out on another outing because I refused to do it because I just felt that there's no reason that I should be doing that.

And then I started to wonder, I wonder what happened to some of these kids that went out in these outings that nobody ever followed up on them. Could things have happened to them that they didn't speak about? Could they have been paid for things that they -- duties they had to perform? And because, you know, we're taught at the Indian School that you just follow direction. You do what you're told. And I just started thinking about



those experiences, you know. 1 2 Nowadays we're very protective of our 3 children: making sure that whoever takes our children, we 4 know where they're going, when they're going to be back. 5 Have you been fingerprinted? What's your intention? And I think -- I wondered if those kids --6 some of the kids that were in Indian schools were the 7 first to be sexually molested or to be treated in a way 8 that was inappropriate for children. You know, we're 9 10 just -- we were just young kids trying to earn money so that we can buy something. 11 12 Some of us didn't get the chance to always 13 be with our parents. But my experience at the boarding 14 school was, other than that, was basically -- it wasn't as severe as what I would say my father's experience was. 15 16 I don't speak my language. I don't know my

I don't speak my language. I don't know my culture as well as I would like to, and that was the result of the boarding school era because my dad chose not to teach us because he was afraid that we would be beaten for it.

And I remember one thing he used to say all the time is: I'm just a dumb Indian. And I always wondered why he said that. And he said that's how they referred to them at the school: that they were dumb Indians. And I think about that, you know, because when



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you look at the educational level of the boarding schools, 1 it wasn't -- it was enough to get you to a trade school, 3 enough to get you to a point where you could maintain, but you couldn't really go much further than that. 4 5 So the education requirements were very, very low, the standards, and I don't like it when they 6 lower the standards for native people, never. You should always increase the standard because we're better than 8 9 that, and we can achieve, and I never liked that. just brush you aside, Oh, let's make this easier for you. 10 No, make it harder for us because we can achieve. 11 12 And so I just remember my first night when I 13 was -- my first night at the boarding school. I always 14 thought there was only two tribes in the world: the Navajos and the Hopis. (Laughter.) Because I was from 15 the Hopi reservation, and we were surrounded by the 16 17 Navajos. But when I went to the boarding school, I 18 19 got a Supai roommate, an Apache roommate, and an O'odham 20 roommate. I had no idea how to communicate with these 21 people. And it was -- it was a very interesting evening 22 dealing with ladies, young girls, and how different we 23 were, but how alike we were. 24 And I think the thing that bonded us was

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that we were all scared. We didn't know each other.

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didn't know anything about our tribes. A couple of us got 1 to get along, but we were really afraid of the Apache 2 roommate. (Laughter.) So it was just -- we didn't know. 4 We didn't know. 5 And one thing I have to say about the boarding schools, it did -- it did broaden the horizons of 6 intertribal marriages. I know a lot of us are products of mixed marriages because of boarding schools. So I guess 8 9 that could be a good thing. 10 But, anyway, it wasn't -- you know, it was -- it was devastating, I know, for my parents. And I 11 12 know that there is some things that I still think about 13 when I think about my time in a boarding school. I didn't 14 stay there very long, but in that short time, I -- I guess 15 I can almost say I'm grateful for the experience because it made me realize the importance of being a mother, and 16 17 the importance of knowing that when you take a child away 18 from a mother or a father, it can be devastating. 19 Thank you. 20 (Applause.) 21 ASSISTANT SECRETARY NEWLAND: I think we can hear 2.2 from one more person before we take a break, and after our 23 break, we'll hear from those of you who want to speak and 24 haven't had an opportunity.



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We'll go to this gentleman.

1 MR. HAARSTAD: My wife is shy.
2 (Reading:) Hello. My name is Cheri
3 Haarstad, and I am an Alaska native. My family and I have
4 been successfully erased by a native boarding school in

Alaska. My grandmother Olga Berestov was sent to the

6 | Baptist Orphanage at Woody Island, Alaska, back in 1911 at

7 age 2. I believe she was released in 1928, but my

8 grandmother Olga never spoke of her time at the boarding

9 | school or that she was from Seldovia, Alaska.

I started researching my ancestry about five years ago. It took several years and help from people who were willing to help me. I was excited to find out that I was a great-great-granddaughter of Chief Feodor Berestov of the Seldovia tribe. As far as I could find out, he was the only chief or Toion of the tribe. Chief Berestov was born in 1850 when Alaska belonged to Russia. He passed in 1900.

I contacted the tribe, and they told me they had no idea there were any living descendants of Chief Berestov. I applied for enrollment but was shocked that I was denied membership because no direct descendent was originally enrolled during the 1971 ANCSA settlement. It was impossible for my family to be enrolled because of the native boarding school erasure of my family. My mother never knew of her connection to the Seldovia Tribe, and my

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1	mother was never enrolled in any tribe. I am 60 years
2	old, and I have never had a BIA card until 2008. And it
3	has my blood quantum incorrect. I am one-quarter Aleut,
4	but my card states I am one-eighth. I cannot correct it
5	because in 2008, I did not know that I was one-quarter
6	Aleut.
7	My family has more history and heritage than
8	any enrolled member, but I am not enrolled in the Seldovia
9	Tribe. The ANCSA settlement did not consider that Alaska
LO	Natives that were erased by the native boarding schools
L1	would interfere with enrollment within proper tribes.
L2	This needs to be discussed and changes made to this
L3	oversight.
L4	So far the boarding school has been
L5	successful erasing me, kill the Indian and save the man is
L6	what happened to my family. I am a native Alaskan that is
L7	a part of the genocide.
L8	I am the great-great-granddaughter of the
L9	one and only chief of the Seldovia Tribe. It is beyond my
20	understanding that I could be told that I am not one of
21	them.
22	Thank you.
23	(Applause.)
24	ASSISTANT SECRETARY NEWLAND: So what we will do
25	now, we're at the one-hour mark. We'll take a break.

We've got food for folks. We're going to take a break, 1 and we'll come back up after for photos. 3 11:47 a.m. - 1:21 p.m.) (Recessed: 4 ASSISTANT SECRETARY NEWLAND: I'll ask everyone to take their sheets. 5 6 Thank you everybody for bearing with us for the break. 7 First, can we give a special shout out for 8 9 our friends from Gila River here who helped prepare that 10 wonderful lunch and the food for us. 11 (Applause.) 12 ASSISTANT SECRETARY NEWLAND: Thank you. 13 So our reporter friends have left us. Wе 14 still have a court reporter here to make a record. We're 15 simply going to open the floor back up. 16 We're going to try to go for about 60 to 90 17 minutes, depending on how this goes, and then take another The breaks will not be as long as the lunch when 18 19 we do take them. 20 And when we're getting close to the end, Secretary Haaland or myself will give, you know, an hour 21 notice to make sure that if there's somebody left who 22 23 really wants to speak, that you are here to do that. 24 So with that, Madam Secretary, I don't know 25 if you have anything.



We'll just turn it back over to you 1 Okay. 2 and hear from folks. 3 So, mic runners, will you please raise your 4 hands, where you're at? Okay. 5 If you wish to speak, please raise your 6 hands and we will find you. 7 MR. McGILL: Good afternoon. I'm sorry, but I'm going to have to stay seated. I'm using a walker and get 8 9 tired of standing up. 10 Anyway, my name is George McGill. I'm Tohono O'odham from Sells. 11 12 I just wanted to share a story with you 13 about my grandfather. He told me that he was captured and 14 hogtied probably about early 1890s, I'm quessing, because they shipped him off to Chilocco, a school in Oklahoma, 15 and he said he arrived there about 13 years old. And so 16 17 Chilocco was kind of a well-known school in our family. My brother went to school there, and so then I wanted to 18 19 go to school there. I'm kind of an adventurous type of 20 guy and wanted to see the world. 21 So my mom tried to enroll me in a public 22 school in Tucson, but I just didn't like it, and I 23 probably would have dropped out. But I decided I'm going 24 to go ahead to Oklahoma and stay with my grandfather 25 because Sells at that time, there was no high schools.

Everybody went off to Indian school past 8th grade. You 1 gotta go past 8th grade. So they were talking about 2 sending me to Sherman, but I'd rather go to Oklahoma to 4 Chilocco. 5 So my mom just sent me to Oklahoma, and I felt my grandfather was still working there, but he had 6 retired, and he was living in a little town across the state line called Ark City. He had a little farm. 8 9 So I got there, and about two weeks after I 10 got there -- well, in fact, when I got there, I was looking for him, and nobody knew who he was. 11 12 And so they asked me what I wanted to do, 13 and I said I wanted to go to school at Chilocco. 14 enrolled me, and so about two weeks later, I finally found 15 my grandfather. He was living in Ark City, Kansas, which was right across the state line. 16 17 And he would come out on weekends, and we'd 18 go out for a drive, but he forgot the language because, 19 you know, he never returned home when they shipped him off 20 to Oklahoma. And my mom -- he kept in touch with my mom, 21 and my mom would tell him: Why don't you come home? You 2.2 still got people here. 23 And he says: No, I just don't feel like I 24 It seemed like I grow up in Oklahoma.



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And that's where he stayed. He went to the

Army, served overseas, came back. He ended up marrying 1 his teacher from Chilocco. And so when he came back from the service, he married his teacher, and they both worked 4 there at the Chilocco at the school. And so they both retired, and his wife died 5 first, and they are both buried Chilocco -- excuse me --6 Ark City. I kept saying I wanted to write a book about 8 him, but it was hard to find information because when they 9 10 closed the school down, they shipped, I quess, all the records to, I believe, Fort Worth. 11 12 I spent one week in Fort Worth trying to get 13 information, but there's so much information there, I 14 couldn't stay any longer. 15 So at that time, I told my classmates, my colleagues, my alumni people that I knew, to keep their 16 17 eye open because I wanted to get any material I can on my 18 grandfather. I wanted to write a book. 19 I started to and worked with this author. 20 She wrote a book on Chilocco, and my story is in there, in 21 her book. And so she helped -- she wanted to help me, and so we said, well, we'll start it out like a children's 22

finish it up.

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book, and so we did the storyboard, and that's as far as

I've gotten. I will hopefully get enough material to

But he just lost his culture and he 1 2 just never wanted to come home. 3 And yet, us, to me, the O'odham way -- I 4 think most of the Indians are tied to their land, wherever 5 you grow up -- whenever you're ready to retire -- or you want to get married, you usually want to go back home. 6 But he did try to come, and I wasn't there, when he did come, so he just went back to Oklahoma, went back to 8 9 Kansas, rather. 10 And so I always think about us being tied to the land. When I went to school in Chilocco, I had mostly 11 12 positive experiences. 13 The only thing that I probably missed out on 14 is some of the customs. Like, I'm a fluent speaker; I 15 speak my language. I speak it fluently, but I can't sing. I can't sing a song. People have tried to teach me how to 16 17 sing our traditional songs, and it bugs me. I just can't do it. I don't know why. I quess it wasn't meant for me 18 19 or what. 20 My grandfather told us that you're a really rounded person when you can sing the traditional songs, so 21 22 I wanted to learn them, but I never did -- I couldn't pick 23 up on that. 24 And another thing, when I first went to 25 Oklahoma, like around here, we've got mountains, and

you're used to the mountains. And you can tell your 1 directions, which way is north, south, east, west. 3 And when I got to Oklahoma, it's all flat, and so I got disoriented. So I talked to the guys, and 4 5 I'd tell them: east? 6 And they'd laugh at me. No, that's not east, that's a different direction. 7 So it took me about two weeks to finally get 8 oriented to where I know where north and south and east 9 10 and west are. But all in all, it was a good experience for 11 12 Like I said, I got to meet people, and I got to see a 13 lot of the native culture back there. 14 I used to go stay with my friends at 15 holidays. I hardly ever came home. I'd come home for a week or two and go back to Chilocco. 16 17 But I finished in 1960. We have our alumni 18 association there that is still going strong, but all of 19 us are getting old now. So for four years, I was the 20 president of the alumni association. 21 And we do have a cemetery of some of the kids that died there. And most of them are known, but 22 23 there's a few there that are not known, so we do have a 24 cemetery there at the school, and it was our 25 responsibility, the alumni association, to take care of

the cemetery, and the tribes, the surrounding neighborhood 1 tribes, are helping us with money and equipment. 2 every year, when we have our reunion, we take care of the cemetery to remember those that are forgotten and are 4 5 buried there. So we remember, try to keep alive the history, or remember what happened back in the old days. 6 So we respect all of the ones that have come and gone. 8 But my main story was to let you know when 9 my grandfather lived -- when they picked him up, he was 10 probably 13 years old, and he grew up out there and just never came home. And he's buried out there in Kansas 11 12 right now. 13 And so I just wanted to share that story 14 with you: that he lost the desire to come back home. He lost the culture. 15 16 And that's it. 17 Thank you. 18 (Applause.) 19 TRIBAL MEMBER: Good afternoon. 20 Hello, again. I spoke earlier, and I just wanted to share a little more, you know. 21 22 You know, there's a lot that is -- that will 23 not come out. We can only speculate as to what went on, 24 but I just wanted to relay that, you know, when my dad had 25 to chastise this disruptive son of his, my younger

brother, you know, I wonder what he went through, what my 1 dad went through, that caused him to run away from that school in Tucson. 4 But when he made the decision to spank his 5 son, after doing so, he walked away, and my mother said he There's -- it's just, you know, it was really deep 6 for them. And in that sense, you know, we need to 8 9 unify, make the world a better place. I don't know where 10 this is going, you know. Yeah, we need to heal. really need to heal. 11 12 Creator, bless your way forward. 13 Ms. Haaland, thank you for everything you 14 are doing and have done. Thank you, Lord. 15 Bless your way forward: people, schools, departments, seniors. We need to get up, and let's blaze 16 17 a trail forward. You know, we did, we have, but we need 18 to take a stronger stance for those that are not here yet. 19 Let's pull together and move forward. 20 Thank you. 21 (Applause.) 2.2 TRIBAL MEMBER: Good afternoon. 23 My name is Pamela. I'm from the Morago 24 family in District 3 of Gila River Indian Community in 25 Sacaton.



I don't have boarding school stories of my 1 2 own because I didn't go to boarding school, but my parents 3 did. And it took me years to figure out why we were 4 raised the way that we were. And I never thought that it 5 had anything to do with boarding school because they weren't actually at boarding school that long, but they 6 were there long enough for it to make an impact on how 7 they raised us. 8 9 And I remember one day I was making some 10 candy to make some popcorn balls, and I had bowl, a Pyrex bowl, that's from way back when. Pyrex bowls you put in 11 12 the oven to bake casseroles. And I had a bowl, and I was 13 trying to put it on the stove to make this candy, and my 14 mom said, No, don't do that because it's gonna break. It's not for the stove; it's for the oven. And I insisted 15 that it wouldn't break. So she went ahead and let me do 16 17 it, and of course, it broke. 18 And then she told me this story about her 19 time at Escuela. It's a Presbyterian boarding school in 20 Tucson, and she said that when they were on kitchen duty, 21 if they ever broke a dish, washing it or just accidentally, any kind of dish, cup, saucer, bowl, 22 23 anything, that they would take a piece of that broken dish 24 and cut them with it. And so that's, you know, abusive. 25 In that sense, I don't know how many kids got cut and how



many dishes were broken, but I'm sure they were very careful not to break anything knowing that would happen.

And she also took piano lessons there, and that was a good thing that she learned how to play the piano because she got to be a really good pianist. But in learning how to play the piano, if she made a mistake, they hit her with a ruler on her hand. And I know now when you teach children how to play an instrument, piano, anything, you don't hit them if they make a mistake. So that kind of stuck with her.

And it was also a Presbyterian school, so their education was also spiritual. So she did believe the Bible. But as she got older, she realized that those that were teaching her were not living that spiritual life that the Bible actually taught. They were not living the life that they should have been living by the way they were treating the students there. They were not -- they were misrepresenting God is what they were doing. And I saw that in all of the boarding schools that were Catholic or Presbyterian or some kind of Christian school, that they were all misrepresenting God.

And with my dad, he was also at Escuela at the same time that my mom was there. And it was him and his older brother and his younger brother. And my dad never really shared stories with us about what happened to

2.2

them there, but apparently they treated the boys worse than they did the girls.

And it got bad enough that the three brothers ran away from that school. And Tucson is about 70 miles from Sacaton, so they ran away, and they carried the younger brother on their back. They took turns carrying him. And they made it back to Sacaton.

And at that time, I-10 was not there, and I don't know what was there, if was just a two-lane highway or what was there, but they came back to Sacaton. It just so happened that there was a man from Sacaton that was coming from Tucson back home. He picked them up, and he brought them all the way home. But at that time, they were probably -- they were in elementary school, so the younger brother was young enough to be carried by the older ones. So they got back to Sacaton.

And my grandmother, their mother, she's from the Crow Agency. She's enrolled at the Crow Agency. She met my grandfather at boarding school. And she came back to Sacaton, and that's where she raised her family.

There was a another school there. I heard another lady talk about a BIA school that they built for the children in Sells. Well, they did the same thing in Sacaton. And if you are from the Sacaton, everybody knows the pink school. That was that school. It was for the

BIA white children to go. Everybody else went somewhere else.

Well, when my dad and his brothers got back to Sacaton, my grandmother went down there and demanded that they be enrolled in that pink school. And they were the first native kids to be enrolled in that pink school. So after that, you know, other kids began to go to school there. Now it's the Ira Hayes library in Sacaton, but those were a couple of stories that I heard from them.

And what it did was -- and what I see, it has the same effect on a lot of families that -- all across Indian country. And Gila River, I think, is probably our fourth generation of young people struggling with the language. They don't know it. And I think it's a result of that because they were not allowed to speak the language there.

And then my dad would not allow us to ever even think about going to a boarding school, even though a lot of my cousins went to boarding schools.

And the town that I lived in was Ajo. We were born and raised in Ajo. Me and my brother were the last two. We were born and raised in Ajo, and the rest of the other five children went to school and all graduated from Ajo. And there was a lot of natives in Ajo, but all of them went to boarding schools. So we ended up being

like one of three families that had their children in the public school in Ajo because my dad would not allow us to go to boarding school. Because he knew the effects that it would have on us, and what he went through, and he didn't want us to go through that.

But as a result of them punishing him for speaking his language, he didn't teach the language to us because he thought it was going to be a handicap to us being in a public school and being around non-Natives, that he thought that we needed to learn English. And because he didn't get the proper education that he should have gotten, education was very important to him. So he made sure that all of us went to school and went to college.

I see that trade-off. You know, he did not know how to live in both worlds at the same time, whereas now, you know, I see that happening: People are practicing their culture; they are practicing their songs, their dances, their ceremonies. But at the same time, they are getting educated because they know that that's how they are going to advance. But he didn't know how to live in both worlds at the same time. So that was the trade-off: The result was us not knowing our culture, us not knowing our language to be able to teach it to the next generation.

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So they say that, you know, the seventh generation was going to bring that back, and that would have been my daughter's generation, which that's happening My daughter is into the culture way more than me, into the language, into the dances, and so are her children. So it's coming back. But that was a result of the boarding schools' impact that it had on my family and that I see everywhere else. But it never clicked until I started 10 reading about boarding schools. And even though the things that happened to 11 -- my parents were not as bad as some of the boarding 12 13 And even children dying, you know, that's schools. horrible, you know. You know, no child -- that should not happen to any child, and then to hide it is even worse. 16 But I see the impact that it's had on my friends, my family, you know, our community, and I'm thankful that it's coming out into the open because that's 19 the only way that people are going to heal from it. 20 Natives, generally, they have a trust issue because of all of the atrocities from the federal 22 government, not just from boarding school, but from other 23 relationships with the federal government. And Natives 24 just basically have -- don't trust people because of that, 25 and it's time for healing.



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And I'm thankful to you, Secretary, that you
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   have opened this up and that you have come here and allow
    us to speak.
 4
                  Thank you.
 5
                  (Applause.)
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             TRIBAL MEMBER: I have to stand up.
                  You know, I want to say first thing: I'm not
 7
    as bad as my wife made me out to be.
 8
 9
                  (Laughter.)
10
                  Really, you know, like the saying goes, you
    don't judge the book by the cover. You never know what's
11
12
    inside.
13
                  Well, anyway, I'm also -- I don't know if
14
    I'm a survivor or a product of the boarding schools.
15
                  But, yeah -- excuse me -- (indiscernible).
16
                  I went to Sherman High School in Riverside,
17
    California, and that's -- you know, when I look at it,
18
    when I look back on it, you know, I -- that's one part of
19
    my life experiences, you know.
20
                  I've heard and I've read, you know, all the
    horror stories about boarding schools way back, you know.
21
    Even my family, my uncles, were always talking about the
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23
    boarding school or the school in Tucson, Escuela, where
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    they went, but they just kind of talked about it here and
25
    there. But they never really talked about their
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experiences there. 1 2 But, you know, I quess, you know people 3 that have gone to boarding schools all have had different 4 experiences, you know, some bad, some good, you know. 5 Mine I guess, you know, were both bad and good. Some of the bad were my own making, you know, in 6 the school, so. But I think that the negative part of my 8 9 experiences was, you know, being away from my family. I 10 think it's changed now, but back then you couldn't come home, you know. We just stayed there, you know, like my 11 12 wife had said. I think nowadays, students come home for the holidays. Back then, you know, they didn't. 13 14 couldn't. 15 But I remember, you know, I remember when I first got there, I kind of -- I was -- I was lonely in 16 17 Iowa, you know, and I didn't like it. 18 You know, somebody was saying the schools 19 were like, you know, military, you know. You know, you do 20 certain things at certain times, and, you know, you've got to obey them. And, you know, I went there, but, you know, 21 I didn't want to stay there. But, you know, I was hanging 2.2 23 around with some of the other guys from South (inaudible). 24 I pretty much grew up --25 ASSISTANT SECRETARY NEWLAND: Can you hold the



microphone closer to your mouth? 1 2 TRIBAL MEMBER: Oh, okay. 3 I pretty much grew up outside the 4 reservation. I went to one of the grade schools, 5 elementary schools, one of the public elementary schools. 6 But when my family, when my mom went back to the reservation, I stayed behind for about a year, and 7 then I finally went back -- I mean, went there, and then I 8 9 went to school -- a day school there on the reservation, 10 but I -- within six months, I left for the boarding school. 11 12 The thing about it is that, you know, I've 13 heard about, you know, I heard about other tribes. I 14 never really met one or saw one, but when I got there, I 15 was kind of surprised to see all of these other tribes there. And, you know, I was kind of amazed, you know, the 16 17 way they were talking. Some tribes sounded like Chinese. But, you know, that's the deal, you know. I would say 18 19 that was one part of it, you know, that was good for me 20 was that, you know, meeting the other tribes. Some were, you know, I got real good friends with them, and I got to 21 2.2 know, you know, a lot of them. But, like I said, you know, the home 23 24 sickness, you know, kind of gradually went away, but I 25 think most of it was because, you know, we stuck together.



Like, I know that the O'odham on that side and the O'odham 1 here, you know, they were pretty close. It was like that, I think, in most boarding schools. And that's how we, you know, I think that's a big part of our survival or, you 4 5 know, our sense of our health and our mentality, you know, has been because of being together, you know. 6 7 Then, again, you know, I met some real good, you know, some real good friends, close friends. 8 some close friends from this side. And it's sad to say 9 10 that, you know, now, it's sad to say that a lot of people that we know from these, you know, from these schools are 11 12 now pretty much -- most of them are pretty much -- they're 13 all gone except for a few, you know, diehards, I guess, 14 like me. 15 But, like I said, you know, there were good and bad experiences for me. I learned -- you know, I 16 17 learned some stuff that I probably would have never 18 considered, like joining the orchestra, the band. 19 thought about it, even though I come from a long line of 20 family musicians and all that. There was some good 21 experiences, bad experiences. 22 Again, like I said, those were one part of 23 my life experiences. And I have learned, you know, some 24 experiences from there and some, you know, that I still --25 but there was some good memories that I still, you know,

think about, you know, with all the different tribes that 1 I'd make friends with and with all those pretty girls that I met. 4 I just want to tell you this: That was my 5 experiences, you know, with the boarding schools and all But anyway, that's what I want to say with my 6 experiences about boarding schools. 8 ASSISTANT SECRETARY NEWLAND: Thank you. 9 This gentleman in the blue. 10 And I know we've had a few folks up here in the front, so let's get this gentleman in the blue who 11 12 just stood up. 13 And then also just a housekeeping note. With the microphone, it's -- they are very sensitive, but 14 15 it's important to hold it close to your mouth so we can hear. We're having a difficult time with some of the 16 17 speakers. Go ahead, sir. 18 19 MR. PORTER: Good afternoon, everyone. 20 Am I good? 21 Okay. My name is Beralt Porter. I'm from 22 District 4. 23 I went to boarding school in 1963, '64. We 24 all met in Sacaton, the Pima bus, and there was maybe 9 or 25 10 of us that got in our little, yellow bus with our



suitcases, and we were driven to Phoenix Indian High 1 I went to Phoenix Indian High School under the 2 premise that if I didn't like it, I could walk home. 4 But we got there, and like the lady said 5 this morning, you know, she was amazed at what she saw. Ι was -- I'm speaking for myself -- because when we got 6 7 there, and we were looking around the school, we were all curious. And here comes this huge -- Greyhound buses full 8 9 of students. Most of them were Navajos. They had the 10 Cadillac of buses. They came in, three or four buses at a time, opened up the bottom, and they brought out all of 11 12 their nice suitcases and everything. And we had no idea 13 that other tribes were there. We didn't know. 14 So, as time went on, the school itself was 15 not anything close to being what you would call a military-style school. I would -- later on in my years, I 16 17 would look at it as an honor system. You were woken up at 18 a certain time. You got ready. You went to breakfast. And the school bell would ring, and you come out of your 19 20 dorm and you would go to class. That was all up to you. You weren't put in a line to go to lunch -- breakfast, 21 22 lunch or dinner. We were not that -- it was -- I look at 23 it nowadays as it was kind of an honor system for us to 24 get ourselves going and be ready to go when it was time 25 for you to do something.



1 I have to say that I graduated from there in 2 1968/'69, a long time ago. And at that time, our -- the school, the Phoenix Indian School at that time was what 4 was considered a class A school. We had over five hundred students. Our class alone, I think, was like maybe two, 5 three hundred people, our graduating class. We had one of 6 the biggest graduating classes there. 8 Our sports was -- everybody participated. 9 We couldn't play football worth a darn -- I'll tell you 10 that -- we got beat all the time by all the schools around here. But don't try to run against the Indians. 11 We beat 12 everybody when it came to cross country track and all 13 that. Basketball, we were good at, but football, we were 14 terrible. 15 So I just want to add that -- I just want to say that those four years, to me, were the best years of 16 17 my life. And I've got maybe four other people in the 18 audience who could probably say the same thing. 19 And we still -- up to now, there are maybe 20 15, 20 of us that still get together on a quarterly basis 21 and call ourselves the Phoenix Indian alumni. We go out 22 to eat, you know, and talk about the old times. It's all 23 good stuff. It's nothing bad. 24 So, that's just -- I wanted to add that to 25 everything that we have heard so far today. It was

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positive note for me, and I would say for everybody else
 1
    that was there.
 3
                  So, thank you.
 4
                  (Applause.)
 5
             MS. TREMAINE: (Comments in native language.)
 6
                  Good afternoon.
                  I'm Jennifer Tremaine (phonetic).
 7
                  I live in Chandler, Arizona.
 8
 9
                  My family is White Earth Chippewa.
10
                  My grandfather attended St. Benedict's
    campus in Minnesota.
11
12
                  I was his caregiver for the last three years
13
    of his life.
                  He never talked much about his experience,
14
    except for describing it as a military school.
                  In the last couple years of his life, he
15
    would have PTSD attacks and night terrors where he would
16
17
    speak Ojibwemowin in his night terrors and then
18
    immediately follow it with the Rosary.
19
                  After he passed away, I found maps online,
20
    and you guys were a brand-new organization with just an
2.1
    executive director and an admin assistant. And I found
    St. Benedict's on the list of campuses that you knew
22
23
    about. And I called, and the executive director spoke
2.4
    with me for two hours about that campus. And said, Yes,
25
    it is so common for Elders to have referred to this as a
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1 | military school.

About a month after he passed away, we received an apology letter from the Catholic Diocese of Minnesota. And that is much more than many families have ever received.

So thank you for being here. Thank you for listening.

I implore you to also look into the ties between the boarding schools in the 1950s and 1960s -- or 1950s, 1940s and 1930s, and their tie-in with the Indian Relocation Act of '56, because that is how my family left our native lands.

The first chance he got, he took the money, went to California and hid his own children in plain sight so that his children did not have to follow and go to those schools.

And so many of us who grow up in the urban Indian communities have the same story: We were taught to hide in plain sight, and we were taught to blend in. And we were taught to not talk about our native ancestors and our native history.

And I would like to also thank the Minnesota Housing Coalition for running online Ojibwemowin classes because it's allowed myself and my daughter to learn our language, the language that was beaten out of my



1	grandfather.
2	So thank you. Thank you for being here.
3	Thank you for sharing stories.
4	(Applause.)
5	MS. WHITEHAIR: Good afternoon.
6	My name is Marlena Whitehair.
7	I'd like to apologize to the Elders for
8	speaking before you, but I felt so moved by your bravery
9	and by your courage to speak up today.
10	I know that I'm not alone, that we had
11	that I'm not alone, that I had grandmothers, grandfathers,
12	great-grandmothers and great-grandfathers who had boarding
13	school experiences and how it affected them.
14	Growing up, I never knew nor was I taught in
15	school about the boarding schools and what happened to
16	them, and the abuse that they went through and the trauma
17	that came with it.
18	I have two grandmothers who are very strong
19	matriarchs in our family, and I always looked up to them.
20	It wasn't until later when I grew up that I learned they
21	had to be strong because of what they went through.
22	And that I know that it's my
23	responsibility to learn what the history is of our people,
24	and learn about what they went through and why.
25	And I'm grateful that I had the family and



- the community with me to, like, teach me about the history and about the culture.
- And I'd like to thank leadership for coming
 here on our community and on our land and spending the
 time and giving the effort of listening to us and our
 Elders. It means so much to us.
- I would like to hear about the tangible

 change that will come out of this. I know that you have

 given us the opportunity to speak, but I would like to

 know, like, what would happen. I'm grateful for the first

 step: the acknowledgment of what happened. It's not only

 the Tribe, but to also everyone else.
 - And I would also like to thank and to acknowledge that we do have other programs, such as ICWA, the Indian Child Welfare Act, that protects the children of indigenous families to prevent separation.
 - I know that for our Tribe, Gila River, we do have a strong community of people who are passionate about protecting the children.
 - And I would like to thank every one of the Elders, and our aunties and uncles, that came here today to spend the time with us, appealing, of learning, and listening.
- I would like to thank the volunteers who are here with us, too.



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1	(Comments in Piipaash language.)
2	So, thank you.
3	(Applause.)
4	TRIBAL MEMBER: Good afternoon.
5	(Comments in native language.)
6	My name is Myrna, and I say my name to you
7	in Navajo and in Pima. And instead of saying O'odham or
8	Diné, I just say Navajo/Pima because when I was growing
9	up, and I'm 70 right now, my mother didn't really say the
10	traditional name and neither did my father. I think that
11	came a little bit later.
12	So I don't really have a boarding school
13	story for myself. But I know that my father went to
14	boarding school in New Mexico. And my mother went to
15	Phoenix Indian High School, and she graduated from there.
16	And in her older years, I asked her one
17	time: When you went to boarding school, did anything ever
18	happen to you for speaking your language?
19	She said no. She seemed to have had a good,
20	positive high school experience, but she did say that when
21	she went to the day school and I'm not sure if that
22	would be here or in Sacaton that when they spoke the
23	language, that the teacher would get a ruler and hit her
24	hand. And I don't know if it was this way or this way
25	(demonstrating). But she would the teacher would slap



their hand with the ruler for speaking the language.

Now, my parents were two different tribes, and so they only spoke English to us. My father taught as much as he could to us. My mother, when I came down here to Gila River about 15 years ago, when she was aging, I only knew about 3 words. And then through the efforts of the Head Start program, revitalization of the language, and through the language programs that were offered in the community, I was able to learn much more.

Now, with the Navajo part, that's my more -- I'm more familiar with that. And I've taken classes, and I know Navajo people, and I've learned Navajo a little bit more than I did when I was younger, but much more than I knew the Pima language.

And also here in the community, I'm very appreciative of the people who have been working with the language revitalization for the tribe here, through the museum, and Joyce Hughes, Ernestine Nelson, and Barbara Parson, and there's a few others that I can't think of. And also Anthony Gray and James Sanchez, through the Head Start program, are very vital links to learning the language.

But I think the effects of the boarding school comes down to me because of my parents not teaching us the language. And I know that they would more or less

say you need to stick with English because you'll get 1 further in life, and you need to go to school. 2 was something that through our efforts, my sisters and I, we -- two of us were teachers, and one -- my sister was a 4 5 nurse, and my children are continuing that endeavor. I have five daughters, and they all have either a bachelor's 6 and/or an associate's degree. So I think that when we look back, we have 8 9 lost a lot. Because when you -- through the boarding 10 school experience and having to go to school off reservation, you lose your tribal identities, and you get 11 12 far away from it. And then when you marry another tribe, 13 then it becomes a little bit less and less and less. 14 I have children that are Navajo, Hopi, Pima, 15 and then my grandchildren are Navajo, Hopi, Pima, Tohono O'odham and Apache. And I have a great-granddaughter who 16 17 is also Mexican, and she's 3-1/2. And bless her heart, 18 she has a native culture behind her, but she's learning Spanish, and she's 3-1/2. And she -- you know, I think 19 20 that's wonderful. 21 But I really would like to see, so that we 2.2 can reconnect with our past, the schools teach much, much 23 more than they are. Like here, Gila River, we need to be 24 teaching the language from preschool, not when you get to

kindergarten.

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1 Because when you have a child, the first 2 thing that you're going to do is communicate with your 3 child, and you don't communicate with your child when they 4 are 5 years old and going to kindergarten. It starts at 5 birth. And so, therefore, we need to have programs at 6 that age. That's always been my interest, and I push 7 it, even at my age now. I'm looking forward to the museum 8 offering the Pima language classes again in March. 9 10 continue to study the Navajo language. And my husband is Hopi, and he -- his 11 12 parents went to boarding school. And I think they also were -- it was ingrained, you know: Speak English; speak 13 14 English. So even though his parents were fluent in Hopi, he didn't learn as much as he would have liked to. 15 16 And that also has an influence because of 17 the influence of the Church, and the Church kind of 18 separates family from their traditions and culture also. Not all of them, but in his case, it did. But my parents, 19 20 the Church was not a factor in us being where we are 21 today. 22 So I thank you all for sharing your stories. 23 I'm glad that I don't have any horror stories to tell you. 24 But I hear about them and read about them. And when I go 25 to the Heard Museum, I do go to the boarding school



exhibit, and it just -- my blood boils. I go out of 1 2 there, and I am very angry about what happened to the 3 children. 4 Like someone said, children died in boarding 5 schools, but where are they? You know, where were they put to rest? And I agree with somebody who mentioned 6 that. They had to have been buried somewhere. But somehow, you know, they got pushed under the rug. And 8 it's sad. It's sad. And when I watch certain 9 10 documentaries, my blood boils again. I can't read books about it because it upsets me so much. And I can't even 11 12 imagine what our grandparents went through. 13 My grandmother, my mother's mother, that I 14 know of, I never heard her speak English. She only spoke 15 Pima. 16 My grandfather on my father's side, he spoke 17 some English, but not very much. And I think that's admirable. 18 19 And what's sad to me is that today, we don't 20 have that anymore. Most of the grandparents, they speak 21 English. Or maybe they are bilingual, and our children are growing up without the traditions, the teachings, the 2.2 23 language, the culture, the music, the dance. You know, 24 some of it's coming back, but it will never be where it

was in the past.

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1	So I thank you all for sharing. And, you
2	know, like I said, I'm just bringing a small part of it to
3	you from my experience.
4	Thank you.
5	(Applause.)
6	MS. SCHURS: Good afternoon.
7	My name is Carol Schurs (phonetic), Akimel
8	O'odham from Harshanth Cook, District 2.
9	Thank you for providing this opportunity for
10	those of us that survived boarding school. I have many
11	classmates in the room. We attended St. John's Indian
12	School down the road.
13	And I think for the most part it was a great
14	experience for us. We had fun. We played sports. Some
15	of my sports people are sitting right here, and we
16	excelled. We did what we did. I was a majorette in high
17	school, believe it or not. That's an accomplishment for
18	me, because I was chubby.
19	But growing up in the arena of the Church,
20	very structured church everyday, prayer. But the fun part
21	was participating in the many sports that we were able to.
22	We had our jobs, obviously, to build
23	structure and foundation for us as we grow. I think most
24	of us started school there in the 9th grade. We all
25	successfully graduated and moved on to college. And for



the most part, I think we're all successful. 1 2 The thing that sticks out for me is I was 3 told I would never be successful in life. And I don't 4 remember what I did to have that told to me. I was amazed 5 because that came from a priest. I was raised in the 6 Church. My grandmother was traditional, but a very 7 devout Catholic. My mother as well. Not my father; he 8 9 was renegade. He didn't go to church. 10 But growing up in that environment and to be told that really struck me, and it stayed with me so that 11 12 I have been successful in my life. I graduated college. 13 I was a council representative for 9 years for my 14 community. I worked in the Indian Health Care. I was 15 professional. And thank you to Indian Health, they also provided my education and lived in different places based 16 17 on my husband's career. So, you know, listening to the stories, some 18 19 of it for me was not good in the sense that I was told

that statement. But maybe it helped me grow to be the person that I am today. I'm not sure.

But I'm thankful for the time that I went to school at St. John's because, for the most part, we had a lot of fun. And dancing, you know, you had to be careful. We couldn't dance a certain way in the era of the Twist.



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We had to hide and dance. My favorite group, the Beatles, 1 well, we had to put our radios under the pillows to listen to our music that we wanted to listen to, not the music 4 that the sisters wanted us to listen to. But overall, 5 there were good experiences. 6 And thank you, Secretary of the Interior, for providing this opportunity. We just thank you so 7 8 much. 9 Thank you to Governor Lewis for inviting us 10 today, and it was a good session. 11 Thank you. 12 (Applause.) 13 MS. CHARETTE-KLEIN: Good afternoon. 14 My name is Ramona Charette-Klein. I'm from 15 the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa, up in North Dakota, about 7 miles from the Canadian border. 16 17 I winter in Arizona, so thank you for your 18 hospitality today. I spend October to May here. I do a little bit of contact work with NABS, 19 20 and I asked their office to let me know if and when they were going to be in Arizona, so I could be here to support 21 22 the cause. 23 In May, I was very fortunate and honored to speak on behalf of all of us who are survivors of the 24 25 boarding school era because I spoke to Congress in hopes



1 of passing some bills.

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I don't know if I'm a survivor or if I conquered. But I attended the boarding school in Fort Totten, North Dakota, from 1954 to 1958. I've got gray hair, and I don't care.

But I want to share with you today just a little bit. As I listen to your stories, I try to reflect and think: How does that impact me and my experience?

So I will share with you my personal experience of abuse. There was physical abuse. And I really want to know if there were manuals on how matrons and teachers were taught how to treat us. Because as I listen to stories, and I listen to people talking about their experience, I swear there had to be training on how to treat children who were taken from their families, for no other reason than we are native.

And to beat us. When I shared about a board of education, people knew what I was talking about. And it wasn't a governing board. It was a paddle. I had bruises on my back, from here to my buttocks, to my upper thighs, from being beaten. I know what it's like to kneel an a broom handle or a mop handle and get beaten with that because I was a child. Because there were no -- there weren't any -- there weren't any toys or anything to engage us in, so we played during the night.

The matron would come in and get me out of 1 2 the bed. And she would say to me, Ramona Charette, you get over here. So I could get over there. And I would --7 years old. And as you can probably tell, I'm a little 4 5 under tall, and I was little as a child. So I would kneel on that board -- on that broom handle with my arms 6 outstretched as she would beat me. 7 One night she said to me, Ramona Charette, 8 9 you get out of -- face the wall, after I got back in bed. 10 And, you know, when I was kneeling on that handle, I distinctly remember -- I distinctly remember 11 12 saying to myself: You are not going to get the best of me. 13 You're not going to take from me. That has helped me 14 through the rest of my life. 15 But at that moment, I thought, You're not going to get the best of me. And she beat me. Then I got 16 17 in bed, and I sleep like this (demonstrating), still do, and I was looking at -- I was looking at the wall, giving 18 19 her the staredown. You ever give anyone the staredown? 20 You know what I'm talking about. So I would give her the 21 staredown. 22 And she said to me, Ramona Charette, you 23 face the wall. And I said, Ms. Gaddess (phonetic), there 24 are four walls in here. I am facing the wall. Guess 25 what? I got to get out of bed again and get hit again.



1 After those experiences, I did not cry for 2 65 years ago, January 12th, my father died decades. while I was in boarding school. I did not cry because 3 4 they were not going to get the best of me. 5 So what impact did that have on me? That impact, that experience, impacted my entire life. I'm 6 75-1/2 years old. It's difficult to trust. It's 7 difficult to trust emotionally. It's difficult to trust 8 9 just even sometimes in a conversation. 10 Or whether somebody's going to show up. I experience feelings of abandonment because I think of my 11 12 mother standing on that sidewalk as we were loaded into 13 the green bus to be taken to a boarding school. 14 And I can see it -- still have the image of 15 my mom burned in my brain and in my heart where she was crying. What does a mother think? She was helpless. You 16 17 either starved and froze -- we were in North Dakota. Ιt was cold. "Was there a choice?" someone asked me. 18 19 "Didn't your parents have a choice?" Those of us who 20 lived it, we said, "No, there was no choice. That isn't a 21 choice." So trusting and feelings of abandonment. 22 Lack of confidence: How many times have I 23 been told that I'm a dumb Indian or that you can't learn 24 over the years of going to -- attending those kinds of 25 schools.



1 The feelings of loneliness when you hear 2 other kids crying at night. I still sometimes, when I think about it, can hear the other girls crying. 4 Someone said they went to the Heard Museum. The school I went to is there. The exhibit that I went to 5 6 school at is there. When I visited the Heard Museum, I thought, is that the brown bunk bed that I slept in? Because it's there. 8 But that feeling of loneliness, and it could 9 10 happen at any time. The feeling of hunger: My husband is sitting 11 12 right here, and sometimes he chuckles at me when I go 13 grocery shopping because I like food. I like to have my pantry stocked because of hunger -- because of the hunger. 14 15 And I don't let anybody go hungry. 16 There's a distance between my siblings and 17 myself. I have -- there were four brothers, four full 18 brothers, who are now deceased. But we didn't see each 19 other. 20 Someone asked me: Do you like to visit your I said, you know, I like the idea of a sister. I 21 sister? have no idea, really, what that relationship is like. I 22 23 envy people who say they have this relationship with their siblings. That, I think, was stolen from me. 24 25 I hear people talking about their positive



And when I think about my experience, I also 1 experience. have some positive experiences. And from a 1st grade 2 teacher -- I was in 1st grade when I went there -- but she was not my teacher. Her name was Ms. Thelma Daggs 4 5 (phonetic). I believe at the time she was the only black person in North Dakota. That woman took me under her 6 wing, and she taught me lessons that I use today. 8 She taught me the word errands. Go and do 9 an errand for her. And when I would do that errand, she 10 would pay me. So the lesson I learned was that if I work, 11 I get paid. 12 The lesson she also taught me would be 13 rewarded. She would have saltine crackers on the radiator 14 with peanut butter. After I was finished doing chores, I 15 would get a snack. So when I have saltine crackers and peanut better, I think of Ms. Daggs. 16 17 She bought me the first toy that I ever 18 remember having, because we didn't have toys at the 19 She bought me 20 jacks, two sets of jacks, 20 20 jacks and two balls, so I could participate in some of the 21 tournaments. 22 But Ms. Daggs left a positive impact on me. 23 She taught me that if I worked, I got money. She taught 24 me the difference between -- that it was okay to make a

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mistake, because there is a difference between Oreo

cookies and -- the other one -- there is one milk 1 chocolate and one dark chocolate -- Hydrox cookies. But I learned those things from her. And she has left that 4 impact on me. But that boarding school, somebody said: Did 5 6 the boarding school experience change you? 7 I have no idea because that's the only experience I have. I really don't know what I would have 8 9 been like had I not attended that school. I don't know. 10 I know what it feels like to be abandoned. I know what it feels like to be lonely. I know what it 11 12 feels like to have a man's hands rub over a little girl's 13 body in the middle of the night. I know what it's like 14 when I hear that man walking down the hallway and you can see the lights from around the halo from around the 15 flashlight looking for someone to touch. Those are 16 17 the -- that was the kind of experience I had at that boarding school. 18 19 Has it impacted my life? Absolutely. 20 Absolutely. It took me decades and decades to trust. 21 I am an educator. And I hope I took that 22 experience to make a difference with the students I 23 taught. 24 Do I have flashbacks? Absolutely. 25 Absolutely. I have flashbacks. And it changes all of the

time. 1 2 Thank you for sharing your stories today. 3 Thank you for connecting. Thank you for your hospitality. 4 I appreciate you being here and to help this 5 cause. 6 Thank you. (Applause.) 7 MS. STEVENS: Good afternoon. 8 9 My name is Yolanda Hart Stevens. 10 I'm very grateful to be here and very grateful that you have come to our community out here on 11 12 the West End. Some of us here are Piipaash and have had 13 the same experience but in a slightly different way. 14 My mother went to Phoenix Indian School. My 15 father from Fort Yuma, he didn't go to Indian School. My grandparents were at Phoenix Indian School. Not a good 16 17 experience. And most of my Elders shared a lot of the 18 things that they went through. 19 And I went there in '70/'71, Phoenix Indian 20 School. And you know, I was there. I was in town. Ι mean, it was crazy. I didn't know how to be. I didn't 21 2.2 have anything. And somehow, you know, I was in the Dezba 23 24 Dorm. There was a north side and south side. But there 25 was also a good girls' side and a bad girls' side.



1 on the bad girls' side.

Because when, you know, we got -- we were told to do things, you know, I was rebellious, and I would swing back. So I ended up on the bad girls' side. Stayed there for a year. I was 12 years old.

So in my mind, I was always a bad girl, you know. Always not much to expect to me. Not much to -- no high hopes for me. And so 12 years old. You know, I look at 12-year-olds today, and I think my god, you know, the things I was told and the way that I was treated, the things that happened with that mentality, the talk, the words, just the mentality in and of itself, I think, you know, no wonder.

But, you know, being there I met a lady,
Mary Louise Frenchman. She was Sioux; right? Sioux. And
I just recently got reacquainted with her. And I didn't
get along with her. She was one of the teachers, English
reading teachers.

Then one day she told me she was Native, too, and I never -- I was shocked. 12 years old, bad girl, not worth much. How does a Native person get educated and become a teacher? How could she be my teacher? You know, and from that time forward, '70/'71, you know, I always thought of her. She never left my mind. And like I said, she came to see me last year, and

we got reacquainted after all of these years. 1 2 She was a light. You know, she was it from 3 that time. I met a lot of people. I look around here 4 today, and I was looking for some of my classmates there. 5 And I don't -- maybe I don't recognize anybody, but I don't see many. I don't see anybody. 6 7 But, you know, the other side, too, was that sitting here, I can relate to what people -- the stories 8 9 that people were telling. 10 And my daughter was here with me earlier. She's a young lady. I mean, she's 40 years old, but she's 11 12 my daughter. 13 And her father and the 10 brothers and 14 sisters, they all went over here to St. John's. And they 15 had their own experience. 16 But she's always heard us refer to boarding 17 school one way or another. And somebody was telling a 18 story earlier about shoes. And she kind of laughed, you know, looked at me. And she said, Is that kind of why you 19 20 have a shoe hang-up? And I'm like, Yes. And she kind of laughed, and she started crying. And she sat here and she 21 22 just cried listening to the stories. Is that what you 23 guys really went through? I mean, she's not a kid, but 24 she is -- it's not that she didn't believe, but all of the

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stories that you guys have shared today have really

- 1 brought it to light for her. And she left. I was just
- 2 | talking to her, you know. And she's still having a hard
- 3 | time. You know, knowing that this was the life that we
- 4 lived, myself, my mom, my grandfather, you know. All of
- 5 the stories he told, same thing, same thing, you know.
- 6 Again, you know, we are Piipaash, from here.
- 7 | My father is Kwatsáan from Fort Yuma where I came from. I
- 8 was born there and then came this way.
- 9 But because of that, because of boarding
- 10 | school, my mom enrolled me when I was 12. And years later
- 11 | when I got in my late 20s, early 30s, because I was dually
- 12 enrolled and didn't know it, 'cause I was born over there,
- 13 | I got disenrolled from both tribes.
- And I got mad. And I'm like, I don't need
- 15 | guys, tribal people, you know. I don't need nothing from
- 16 you. I had my three children; I have a son and two girls,
- 17 and I went three years without tribal status. And I
- 18 | didn't care, you know.
- 19 I still showed, you know, Santa Fe and
- 20 | Heard, you know. I know who I am. I know where I come
- 21 | from. But I still had to have that tribal ID, and I was
- 22 | really mad at tribal government, period, anybody, that
- 23 they can do that to us. They can look at me one day and
- 24 | say, Okay, scratch you off the list; you're not an Indian
- 25 anymore. I won't repeat what I said to a few people. But



unfortunately, I had to get back to have a tribal status, 1 not for myself, but for my kids. Because it came to the 2 point where if anything happened or something, you know, 4 they lose their tribal status. That came from the Indian School. That's kind of a weird situation. 5 6 But, you know, so anyway, she's hearing all of these stories, and she's sitting here. And like I 7 8 said, she said, You guys made it really real, whoever 9 spoke, and whoever spoke to her, you really brought it to 10 life. The whole idea that this is a healing 11 12 session, this is healing; it's good that she has an 13 understanding. It's good that she doesn't have to always 14 believe Mommy. She's hearing it from everybody else, that 15 that's the reality, the harsh reality. 16 And maybe I am a bad girl. Maybe I'll be a 17 bad girl all of my life, you know, because that's what 18 they told me. I don't care, you know. I know who I am. I know where I come from. And we are pipa kivay 19 20 (phonetic) from here. You're on the West End. So when you guys go back that way, don't just say "Gila River." 21 You say, "West End." That's where you're at. 2.2 23 (Laughter.) 24 One more thing very quickly, you know, 25 again, back to the healing -- that's right, Governor, West

End -- you know, one thing about the healing is that, I 1 would like to acknowledge, I would like for you to 2 acknowledge, you know, there are, for instance, Idyllwild 4 Indian School, in Idyllwild, California, in Mountain 5 Kuwaya (phonetic) territory. Those guys are doing amazing 6 things. My friend Wendy took me up there in '95. 7 I've been going up every year. My girls went to summer 8 9 school there. They offer a lot. It's a different kind of 10 boarding school, so to speak. But I think that needs to be acknowledged. I think what you're doing -- this 11 12 healing is all about our expression of the things that 13 happened that weren't good, but on the other hand, 14 Shaliyah Ben is doing things in Idyllwild, California, for 15 the Mountain Kuwaya in many of us. 16 So there is some light. It can be taken a 17 different direction. There are positive things that are 18 coming from this whole situation, and, yes, that's going 19 to be a part of the healing because in the Indian way, you 20 don't have all dark, you've got to have the light, too, to 21 have the balance. And I think that's the light. 22 I continue to go back there. 23 granddaughter is 13. She's going to be starting high 24 school over there at the boarding school, and yet we talk 25 about this. That's Summer's daughter. And she went home,

1 and she was telling her about what it was like; what she 2 heard.

So these are just some things I would like to acknowledge, you know: that there are some positive situations that are coming from it because of this. It's not going to, you know, fix things, but, you know, a part of the healing is going in a different direction. And, you know, you've touched on everything that I've experienced.

And I have to say about the language, I mean, no disrespect to anybody, but, you know, I was growing up and being a bad girl, you know, and being in town, you know, my mom would say to me, learn how to talk like the white people. Go do this and talk for us because you know how to talk like white people, and that was the mentality. No accent. Talk like a white woman. And I didn't know, but my mother told me that, and that's what I did.

And today, I guess I'm presenting myself as Native, Indigenous, here in Indigenous Country but speaking like a white woman. And that's okay, because I get that, too, from people: Oh, you look all Native, but you sound like a white woman. I get that. But you've got to laugh, all of these little weirdo things that happen along the way.

1 And I believe to be attached to that 2 mentality, that upbringing, and especially, just the total, total, desecration of our people, my Elders, my family -- but we're going to survive it just like we 4 5 always do. We have to find a good way, keep a good attitude. 6 And, again, I really ask you to try to 7 incorporate something with Shaliya Ben in Idyllwild School 8 9 of Arts. It's really developing. If you're not familiar 10 with it, I'll make sure you get the information. 11 Thank you. 12 (Applause.) 13 ASSISTANT SECRETARY NEWLAND: Here first and then 14 here. 15 MS. JACKSON: Good afternoon. 16 My name is Laverne Jackson. I live here in 17 District 6. My family comes from District 3. 18 My mother is the late Shirley Ann Evans 19 She grew up in Blackwater, District 1, and 20 that's where she's laid to rest. 21 My father is the late Verton Jackson, Sr. He's from Snake Town, and that is where he is laid to 2.2 23 rest. 24 And in the mid-'70s, my mother -- we moved 25 here. It was a housing issue. It was a problem back



1 then, just as it is today.

She moved us here across the street to the HUD housing. We came from Sacaton, and where we lived, we had an outhouse, no running water, no electricity, and we lived in my Grandpa Henry Shurz's home. It was a little shack, and we called it the sugar shack. It didn't look like much from the outside, patched up with ply board and cardboard, and his home is where the last recognized chief Antonio Azul, where his home was. That's where we lived.

So when we moved here, to 205 Redbird Circle, we thought we were rich. We had running water. We had an inside toilet. We could flip the switch and the lights could come on. Little did we know we were living in HUD housing, but we thought we were rich.

So we grew up here. I believe I was 4th,
5th grade. We lived here, and my mother became associated
with all of the women here from the parish: the late Sally
Pablo, Ruth Giff, Marcella Giff, Phyllis Giff. They just
kind of took her under their wing, and she got involved
with the Catholic church here.

And the thing that comes to mind, after sitting here listening to everybody: We went out to forage; we went out to Santa Cruz with all of these women to pick spinach. And they gave us knives to cut the spinach. And we stayed out there all afternoon. And all

they were doing was speaking O'odham, and they were 1 laughing. And I didn't have a clue what they were saying, 2 but all that morning, and into the afternoon, we finally 4 came home. We went back to Sally's house and made -- they 5 processed the spinach. 6 So we finally went back home to 205, and I told my -- I asked my mother, What were you guys talking 7 about? I said, It sounded so beautiful to hear you guys 8 9 speak the language. And she goes, Oh, just this and that. And, 10 you know, They were just talking crazy. 11 12 And so I asked her, and I had never asked 13 her this question before, I said, Why didn't you teach us? 14 Teach me? Teach us how to speak Pima? 15 And she got emotional -- sorry if I do. 16 I was sitting here telling my friend here. 17 He is a teacher here in the agriculture department. I 18 said, I want to speak, but look at my hands; they are just shaking. And he said, I'll ask for the mic for you. 19 20 So my mother's response was, she started sharing the story with me of what happened to her when she 21 22 went to Escuela. She said, We used to get punished for 23 speaking O'odham. 24 And she said, One time, I was caught and my 25 teacher reprimanded me. She said that she was put in

- trouble, kind of like what people call time-out now. But she wasn't allowed to leave the room that they were staying in, and she couldn't go eat.
- She said her and her friend tried to -- they thought they could just walk back to Sacaton to Blackwater where she was from. So they tried to walk away, but they caught them, and they took them back. So she was in trouble.
 - So to avoid the punishment she said she hid in a trunk that she kept her clothes in. And I don't know if you remember those big trunks that you could pack your stuff in; she said she hid in there. And then her friend would bring her food to eat.
 - And she cried about it. She said, That's why I never taught you because we always -- before here, we always went to the public school. She says, I didn't teach you because I didn't want you to be beaten. I didn't want you to be deprived of anything for speaking your language. That's why I never taught you, just because of the things that I went through. And she went to Escuela.
 - My grandmother, her name is Edith Azul, a direct descendent of our last recognized chief, Chief Antonio Azul. She also went to Escuela. And my cousin Roland was here, and he spoke about it.



1	I never asked her questions about anything
2	she went through. But, you know, just hearing that from
3	my mother, it was sad to hear. She never spoke about it.
4	She never spoke about it, other than that time, that
5	story.
6	She told me that she and her brother, George
7	Evans she said, I don't even know how old we were, but
8	we were small. Somebody took us in the back of a Model T
9	Ford, and we had to sit in the rumble seat all the way to
LO	Tucson. She said, It was hot, and we had to stop and put
L1	water in that little truck, whatever it was. And we got
L2	there
L3	And I said, Well, when did you come home?
L4	She said, I don't ever remember coming home.
L5	I said, Well did your mom go visit you?
L6	She said, No, because she didn't have the
L7	money to come.
L8	So I don't know how much years they went
L9	without being able to visit.
20	So those are just a couple of things that I
21	wanted to share.
22	I have a photo album that belonged to my
23	grandmother that I'd like to try to get archived. I
24	wanted to bring it here today to see just to show, and
25	it looks very militarized.



1 I forgot. I wanted to share: I asked my 2 mother what her punishment was. One of the punishments that she got was she had to pick the lice out of other little girls' hair as punishment. 4 5 Another thing I wanted to share, and it's hard for me to share this part because I've shared it with 6 very few people. As a child, I was abused sexually, and it was by -- not an immediate family member, but an 8 9 extended family member. And this person told me that if I 10 ever told anybody that he would kill my mother and cut her up and bury her in different places where she could never 11 12 be found. 13 So after that, I never spoke. I was afraid 14 to speak because I was afraid that that would slip out and I would share it with somebody. So all my life, I've been 15 kind of a quiet person. I don't say much, but when I do, 16 17 I try to speak my mind. I wouldn't talk as a child. So we went to 18 Monroe School in Phoenix. I believe I was maybe in 19 20 kindergarten, 1st grade. And I wouldn't speak because I 21 was afraid that I would tell someone what was going on. 22 So my teacher thought I was deaf. So they 23 did all kinds of hearing tests, and they found out, No, 24 she can hear. 25 So then she thought that I was Mexican, and



I didn't know how to speak English. So they put me in the 1 bilingual class, and I just sat there. I didn't know what 2 was going on. I just sat there day after day. And one day I really had to use the 4 5 restroom, so I raised my hand. And the teacher called on me, and I said, May I go to the restroom? 6 And she said, You speak! You speak! You 7 speak English! And they were all amazed. 8 9 I got to go to the restroom, and they sent 10 me back to my regular classroom. So this abuse went on, but as I -- it was 11 12 something I had to deal with, you know, growing up. 13 And as I became an adult, we went back to 14 Sacaton for a funeral or something. And I came face-to-face with the person who abused me as a child. 15 And all of those feelings came back over me: the terror, 16 17 the pain, the embarrassment, the guilt. Because I always 18 thought it was my fault. 19 And when everything was over, we were 20 getting ready to leave to go back to Phoenix. And I must have been about 18; I'm not too sure. And I thought, I'm 21 22 going to confront this person. And he was old by then. I 23 was scared. I was terrified, but I made myself go. 24 And he had this look on his face because he 25 knew; he knew what he did to me.

And I just said, Hello, how are you doing? 1 2 I said, I'd just like to talk to you. 3 And he seemed terrified. I said, I just want to ask you a question. 4 He said, What's that? 5 6 I said, Why did you do that to me? I was powerless as a child. Why did you do that to me? 7 8 So we just started talking. And he started talking about his boarding school experience. He said, I 9 quess that's where I learned it. He said, When I was a 10 small boy, that's what they did to me. And I think that's 11 12 where I learned it. Because after coming home, that was a 13 sickness that I had. 14 So I just wanted to share that. 15 A lot of people came home -- and like the Elder over here said -- as products. So this man, in his 16 17 old age, I was finally able to confront him. 18 I'm sorry. I'm shaking again. 19 He came back. He was a product of the 20 boarding school. 21 But I had to forgive him so that I can be okay, and I told him that. I said, I forgive you. 22 23 lived with it. I became an alcoholic dealing with that 24 trauma. And that's a direct product of this boarding 25 school system. He was a product. My mother was a

And I feel that the system robbed me. It robbed 1 product. me of my language, and it robbed me of my childhood. 3 But I know that after getting sober and 4 obtaining sobriety, that I had to forgive all of the 5 people who hurt me. And I've learned that the addictions that people face come from a place of pain. And I see it 6 when I go down to 51st and Baseline. I see all of those 7 8 young kids out there hooked on Fentanyl. 9 And I just think, God, I wonder what they 10 went through. I wonder what it is that's driving them to that. And I know that Fentanyl is a whole other monster. 11 12 But it's intergenerational trauma where they 13 are lost. They don't know who they are because our 14 culture was taken from us through that school system. Our 15 language was taken from us through that school system. 16 But I want to thank all of the language 17 teachers that are here, and Governor Rhodes for 18 making education and culture one of his big initiatives. And he's pushed it ever since he's been in office. And 19 20 I'm very thankful for that. Because I'm able to take the 21 classes and learn, learn how to speak our beautiful 22 language that I heard as a child. It's like hearing someone talk -- read poetry. That's how I see it and how 23 24 I hear it. 25 I just wanted to share those couple of



1	stories. There's more. You know, everybody has the
2	trauma stories, and we do have some good stories, too.
3	My mother met a lot of sisters at that
4	school, people that were from her community that went, and
5	they all became close, and they were close until her dying
6	day.
7	But I feel that the boarding school robbed
8	me. And I'm 60, and I'm barely able to publicly speak
9	that. I feel robbed.
10	But I want to thank everybody for being here
11	and sharing and giving me the courage to share.
12	And this is a monumental day I don't know
13	if we all realize it to have these dignitaries here.
14	This has never happened before in our Indian country.
15	But when you go to the other end I want
16	to kind of piggyback off of what Mrs. Hart said it's
17	the West End. But I always call it when I go to the other
18	end, I call it the Best End.
19	Are you going home, now?
20	Yeah, I'm going back to the Best End. So
21	that's how I refer to it.
22	But thank you.
23	(Applause.)
24	ASSISTANT SECRETARY NEWLAND: We'll come over
25	here to this speaker, then we will take a short, you know,



10-minute break for water and refreshments. And then 1 we'll, I think, reconvene after that. 3 MS. SUN: Good afternoon. 4 My name is Janice Sun. I'm an Elder. 5 come from Piipaash Chumish (phonetic), the People's Nation, Maricopa colony. I'm also an Elder. I reside in 6 District 7. And I want to speak about my grandparents. 8 9 They spoke the language fluent. They were fluent. 10 My mother -- they were also whipped when they were in school. They were told to speak English. 11 12 These stories were told to us when we were small. 13 I attended St. John's mission school. I was also told put your hands out, and I was whipped with a 14 15 ruler. 16 I felt it firsthand. I'm not fluent, but I 17 did have the opportunity to go to U of A and work with the 18 language. Our family hosts our songs. And we were raised 19 traditionally. 20 So I just want to come before you today and 21 thank you for coming out to hear this. And to try to make 2.2 change for the future generations to come. 23 I come to you today to state for the record 24 that the intergenerational grief from historical trauma 25 experienced by my family members, meaning my grandparents

and my mother, others in the Indian Nation First Country. 1 2 I just want to say that it is passed from 3 generation to generation due to forced relocation, land 4 dispositions, loss of spiritual practices, languages. 5 Language and culture and our livelihood and 6 spiritual ways are not the same as -- our spiritual ways are not the same as the Akimel O'odham. We have no voice. 8 We have no cultural representation. The current tribal reservation officer does 9 10 not know our traditional ways or beliefs, sacred sites and burial grounds. Culture and identity is combined with our 11 12 history, health and our land since time immemorial. 13 We are a minority in a genocide in 2023 with 14 the mentioned issues. And I call upon you today for 15 Then, again, we are a second minority within the tribe of Gila River, amongst the Akimel O'odham, which is 16 17 the dominant tribe that outnumbers our people by 20,000. 18 Boundary between cultural-defined groups, that structure, ethnic interactions, relevant to the cultural differences. 19 20 I'd like to ask about -- I'd like to call on change. 21 And, one, I'd like to ask about renaming the 22 Indian School Road to Ira Hayes Boulevard. Two, I'd like 23 to ask about granting all tribal nations first rights at 24 purchasing back public and private land at three tribal



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passports, so we can travel for -- a pathway for a

separate and equal tribal government. We have two tribes 1 2 here and one government. 3 I'd like to say November 3rd, 2020, a lot of 4 lands were put on a ballot vote and given to District 6 to 5 create policy without landowner consent. 6 Now, current today, they're having a meeting in our district. Those individuals that reside there were 7 given 90 days to move over here to 6 and get their 8 9 services. A lot of them are Piipaash. They don't want to 10 come here. This is not their way. They want to stay within District 7. It's a hot topic in our district. 11 12 We have the highest poverty, suicide, 13 addiction, unemployment rates. We have the lowest 14 education and life expectancy. We face water crisis, 15 language, MMIW. 16 And I see the failure to protect sacred 17 sites in the environment, locations like Skunk Camp. 18 Sacred and religious sites must be protected. 19 Our district wrote a letter in opposition to 20 HR2509, HR4880 and S409. Our belief is that our -- is 21 that traditionally Tempe Butte, Four Peaks, Yavapai County, San Francisco Peaks, and Beekwamay (phonetic) 22 23 where we came off the mountain in Needles, California, 24 hold our cures, and those places are being desecrated or 25 they are running the bad water off of some of the

And I feel those sites need to be protected. 1 mountains. 2 I'd like to ask to end the lease of CAP 3 water to Rio Tinto in the 50- and 100-year leases in the 4 surrounding municipalities, especially Chandler and Mesa. 5 And for us to give them clean water and us to be -- the effluent water to be pushed back on us. I feel it's not 6 7 right. 8 And I'd like to ask how an exemption could be granted to a foreign corporation. And with George 9 10 Ogilvie, the CEO of Arizona Sonoran Copper Company, entering into a partnership with Rio Tinto, joins B & M 11 12 Bloomberg to discuss the Cactus Project saying copper is a 13 safe bet for the green energy transition, as tier 2 water 14 restrictions went into effect for Arizona, January 1st, 15 2023. Rio Tinto is getting ready to drain and poison another underground aguifer 45 miles south of Phoenix 16 17 without any federal restrictions or permitting. 18 And I'd just like to say, you know, help with these issues for our people, for the generations to 19 20 come. And make change, you know. 21 I'm thankful that you all came out to hear 2.2 this. 23 Thank you. 24 (Applause.) 25 ASSISTANT SECRETARY NEWLAND: Thank you very



much. 1 2 We're going to take a short break now. It's 3 3:10. And we're going to aim to be back in here at 3:20, 4 so 10 minutes to get some refreshments and get some fresh 5 air, stretch your legs. And we'll get back in. 6 Thank you. 7 (Recess: 3:10 p.m. - 3:30 p.m.) 8 ASSISTANT SECRETARY NEWLAND: We'll go through 9 another hour and see where we are at that time. 10 So our mic runners, can I see where you're 11 at? Okay. 12 It might be helpful if we posted two closer 13 to the front and two closer to the back. 14 All right. At this time, if anybody wishes 15 to share your experiences or your family's experiences at federal Indian boarding schools, I'd like to give you an 16 17 opportunity to speak. 18 I just -- before we get to that, I just want 19 to note that I know that there are so many issues across 20 Indian country that we have to work on. We want to make 21 sure that this space is available, though, for those families and those people that went to those boarding 22 23 schools to share their experience, and we've got a big 24 team here from across the department in the federal 25 government. We'll be happy to get information if there



1	are other issues that you want to raise with us.
2	We'll start with this gentleman in the blue.
3	MR. TORRES: Hello everyone.
4	My name is Rudy Torres.
5	I'm (indiscernible) and I'm here from West
6	End.
7	My mother and both my grandmothers were
8	products of boarding schools. They went to St. John's
9	right here down the road and also to Sherman in Riverside.
10	First and foremost, I want to thank all of
11	the Elders for sharing your stories of your traumas today.
12	I appreciate it.
13	First off, growing up, my grandmother had a
14	burn on her hand, top of her hand, and she always told us
15	it was from making fry bread. You know, we believed it.
16	It wasn't until I got older that I later learned that
17	while she was at boarding school, they weren't allowed to
18	speak their language, and they tried to communicate
19	between each other.
20	Sorry about that guys. I didn't know the
21	mic was that low.
22	So they were trying to communicate with hand
23	language, and they were caught. One day she was caught
24	while going to the restroom or going to the showers, and
25	they used to have to carry kerosene lamps, and while she



- was doing so, as part of her punishment, the Sister took 1 the kerosene lamp and poured the oil on her hands for 2 trying to communicate without speaking English, so she had third-degree burns all over her hand, and they never told 4 5 us why. 6 My other grandmother, when she passed away, we found tons of food stored around her house in the most 7 odd places. Thankfully we have our community that does 8 9 the elderly meals, and they bring our elderly daily meals. 10 So some days she didn't eat those meals fully, or she would store them. So when she passed away, we found in 11 12 her deep freezer and all throughout her house different 13 meals hidden around her house. And we found out later on, 14 it was because she was starved at these boarding schools 15 as part of her punishment. 16 She would go days without being fed, and her friends were not allowed to feed her. If the kids were 17 18 caught feeding her, they would receive some type of disciplinary action as well. 19 20
 - So she was traumatized from this and started hoarding food around her house. And that was just one of the products from these boarding schools. I'm not trying to be long-winded or anything.
- I'm going to go past all that and just want to talk about -- a little bit more about statistics.



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According to BIA's 2021 statistics, only 29 percent of 1 Native American students graduate high school. percent graduate college. And those numbers aren't where 4 they should be, and I think we could all agree. 5 So my question is: We see this history of boarding schools and what they've done to our communities; 6 what they've done to our people. Why do we keep putting into them? Why do we keep trusting them? Why do we keep 8 9 going along with them? 10 Why don't we give back to our community or bring these kids home, back to our community, and work on 11 12 our reservation, and put education here on our 13 reservation? Why don't we have a high school here? I 14 don't understand that. 15 I know we had one before and it failed, and it was due to, I quess, disciplinary, educators giving up 16 17 on it, and they couldn't fill those positions. 18 So why don't we turn to another outlet? Why 19 didn't we try another education system? 20 We have Montessori schools that we could 21 have tried. We could have tried some different type of 22 education, but we didn't. We shut it down and we relied 23 on these boarding schools again, sending our children back 24 across the states off of our reservation and just 25 colonizing even more. And I don't understand it.

1	So, with that being said, I just I want
2	to know why we're building a fourth casino and not a high
3	school here on our reservation.
4	So thank you.
5	(Applause.)
6	MS. RHODES: (Comments in native language.)
7	Good day. My name is Eliana Rhodes. I'm
8	the current Junior Miss Gila River.
9	First of all, I want to salute our elderly
10	for their bravery for telling their stories.
11	I'm trying not to get emotional.
12	We talk a lot about intergenerational
13	trauma, and I think when us youth hear this, in a way, we
14	feel it as well.
15	My great-great-grandfather was Walter
16	Rhodes. He attended Phoenix Indian School at 3 years old.
17	He was forcibly taken. And his parents, obviously, like
18	many others, had no choice as well. He was so young, they
19	gave him the name Walter Rhodes. That's how we got our
20	last name. He doesn't remember his name, nor did he
21	remember when he was born. So we never knew his actual
22	age when he passed. I know our family says he thinks he
23	was born sometime in the fall, so they automatically just
24	gave him a random birthday just sometime in the fall.
25	I'd also like to talk about my grandmother



1	who, unfortunately, couldn't make it today. She also went
2	to St. Johns, like many of our Elders here in District 6.
3	Hearing everybody's stories really makes you
4	realize everybody really did have a different experience
5	in these schools. Some were worse than others, and some
6	had better experiences.
7	My grandmother, fortunately, she had a
8	not-so-bad experience. But she witnessed a lot of things
9	that she still remembers and still tells me to this day.
LO	She always talks about how sometimes she
L1	used to get smacked with a ruler and how there were a
L2	couple times some girls would joke around in the O'odham
L3	language to one another. When they were caught, they
L4	would get soap in their mouth or slapped around, or their
L5	hair pulled, or even just smacked with the ruler once
L6	again.
L7	It's kind of hard to talk about, and being
L8	an indigenous youth is hard. Sorry.
L9	The lady in the back here, she repeatedly
20	said multiple times how she felt robbed. She repeatedly
21	said how she felt robbed, and not only do our elderly feel
22	that way, but us as indigenous youth feel that way every
23	single day.
24	Not only am I Akimel O'odham, I'm also
25	Tohono O'odham, Cheyenne, Lakota, Pawnee and Choctaw. I'm



a very proud indigenous woman. But, unfortunately, I 1 don't really know where I come from, especially being 2. adopted and taken in by the woman I now call my 4 grandmother and the person I now call my father. day it seems like an identity crisis just because I'm 5 trying not to forget my way in life. 6 Growing up, I watched my family fall to 7 alcoholism, and physical abuse ran in my family, 8 9 especially to me. I tell my people all the time, I'm very 10 vocal, because I am an ambassador for our tribe, and I'm not ashamed of what they went through. And physical abuse 11 12 and alcoholism, I now realize, comes from the boarding school error. Before then, alcoholism wasn't involved in 13 14 our communities and neither was physical abuse. 15 Our people loved one another, and they took 16 care of one another. They didn't ever want to 17 hurt -- they didn't ever want to hurt each other, especially not their own children or their own 18 19 grandchildren. 20 So as an Indigenous youth, I'm pretty sure I 21 can speak for many youth in here as well, we are trying to 22 make change, and we are so glad that you guys are here 23 today listening to not only the Elders, but listening to 2.4 us as well.



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We are trying to balance living in two

worlds: the white man's way, and our way of life that we 1 were brought up in, that we are supposed to be living in. 3 This is definitely a healing journey. It's 4 definitely not going to happen overnight. And this is 5 just the start of it. So, again, thank you both for listening. 6 Thank you. 7 8 (Applause.) 9 MS. MILTON: Good afternoon. 10 And thank you once again for coming to our 11 "Best Side." 12 There's a lot to be said about all these 13 children, all these parents, that felt these heartaches. 14 I went to high school, and I thought I was 15 gonna be safe there because of a trauma at home. 16 thought I would be safe because it was a Catholic school. 17 But quess what? It wasn't. 18 I went to school here at St. John's. But I 19 could only last two years because of the nuns. 20 I could not believe -- growing up, I was taught this and I was taught that about Christianity, the 21 2.2 Bible, Catholic. But, as I growed up, a lot of those 23 things, I find out are, like they say, are not -- nobody can be like Christ. Nobody can be like Jesus. Jesus has 24 25 us. Jesus knows us, but he knows that nobody can by like



Christ.

And I always used to think that the nuns and the priests would be because they made a promise, and they married the Lord.

But it turns out where a lot of them hurt me in grade school and in high school, so I left. I only took two years of it.

Some of the things that happened here at St. Johns, I don't want to mention. But I thought -- my mom and dad sent my younger brothers to Phoenix Indian.

11 | I'm a product of -- of -- stepchild.

When I was over here at St. Johns, my mom and dad didn't hardly come. I watched parents come bring their kids goodies, goodie boxes, goodie bags, plus sandwiches. They'd sit out and eat under the trees together. But that wasn't so for me.

But when my younger brothers went to Phoenix Indian, they were over there. So I thought since that's the way these nuns treated me here, that I wanted to switch. So I asked and begged my mom because my dad always said no, my stepdad.

And so I asked my mom. And she talked him into sending me over there, so I went over there. It seems like it was worse there than over here. Here I got hit by rulers, books. But over there, sexual abuse,

physical abuse, just because they didn't like you. 1 The dormitory leaders, they make you do this, make you do 3 that. 4 I tried to tell people that I felt would 5 listen. I tried to tell my parents. My stepdad just said 6 'cause I was naughty. I tried to be my best just so they could love me like my younger brothers. 'Cause the kids that came after me, that are younger than me, all belong 8 9 to this man, my stepfather. 10 Through my life, when these kids said, She did it, I got the broom, the belt, the hose, a rake, tree 11 12 limb, whatever they could get their hands on, table spoon. 13 And I thought, when I grow up, that's not going to go on 14 under my roof. 15 Anyway, the lady that was here talked about Phoenix Indian's outings. Well, at the time I went there, 16 17 they let us go out and work for other people and do housekeeping and stuff, you know. I thought to myself, 18 I'll sign up for it so I can get my own money to get my 19 20 own things. Little did I know that I would face those 21 things out there too. 2.2 I thought the white people would be nicer. One day I did some ironing for this lady. And she said I 23 24 didn't iron it right, and she told me how to do it. And

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the second time, I didn't crease it right, and she turned

around and got the iron and hit me upside the head. 1 2 Somebody said they called them what? Stupid 3 Indians. Exactly. That's what they always say. And I 4 hated those words. I told my kids: Don't ever call 5 anybody stupid. Don't ever let me hear you call anybody stupid. And they never knew why, but that is why. 6 The other incident: I went to clean this 7 couple's -- old couple's place. And I got done. By that 8 9 time, the lady had gone to the grocery store. And the man 10 was supposed to pay me. And he said, I wasn't gonna get paid till I do this. He told me to go lay on the bed. I 11 12 said no. He tried to pull me by the hair. And, see, all this stuff I forgot until the 13 14 lady spoke about the outings. Like I said, if I left 15 home, I thought I was gonna be safe. 16 Even our own Indian people didn't treat us so nice if they didn't like you. You got the wrong end of 17 18 any kind of stick. 19 On the upside, I did experience some 20 pleasant times at PI because of our principal. He took a liking to me and another girl, a Hualapai, and the other 21 22 one was an Apache boy. And sometimes he would give us 23 money to go to movies 'cause he says that the things we 24 do, we help people. We're nice; we do our work.



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though I wasn't good at math. I was a D on math. But he

always said that I had good grades. 1 2 And he sent us to Paul's Remodeling School. At first when they told us what to do and how to do it, I 4 thought I could never do that because I don't want -- I 5 didn't want to open up to no more people. 6 It's just like I wanted to grow up, get a job and get my own house, and I'd be safe in that house. 7 8 I went back home after high school. I did 9 what I could in the house, but it wasn't good enough for 10 He threw me out. He said I was drinking. I my stepdad. don't like drinking. I tried it, but I don't like 11 12 drinking. 13 But anyway, I went to -- a lady picked me 14 up, and I went to -- over there in Sacaton, the Career 15 Center is what they called it. I went to school there. Then when I got finished with schooling there, I went to 16 17 -- my instructor took me to Coolidge where I got a job 18 over there as a nurse assistant at the mentally retarded 19 village on the other side of Coolidge. That was good. 20 But I met a white man in Coolidge because I got an apartment out there. And it took me a year and a 21 22 half, a year and a half to be able to say yes to this man 23 that wanted to marry me. He says he fell in love with me



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at first sight, and I don't believe the first sight deal.

He would sit outside my porch, and I would sit on my couch

1 inside. And we would talk.

2 But guess what? This man gave me all the

3 love that a heart can give. I had two boys that weren't

4 his, and he treated them like they were his.

We had a good 23 years, and that last year before he passed way, all those years he always told me, Just stay home, take care of the kids and the home. And that last year he -- I don't know what possessed me to ask him if I could work. I said I wanted to work at the casino. That's when we started with the little one, the Smokey House.

Anyway, he was the only -- I think about the only white man that I really trusted and became -- we became one. I never knew what love could be from the whole heart. There are men out there that will tell you: I love you; I love you, but just a little bit or half, which is not enough.

And when I lost him, I was scared. Because, you see, when I was growing up, 5 years old, my stepfather molested me until I left home. So I know when I grew up, I was scared.

And then when my husband left, it was like an armor lifted off of me. And there I was again. I went back to work, over here at the Vee Quiva. I was walking down that walkway. There was a man that was walking



behind me. 1 2 My stomach started to shake. My legs started to shake. I couldn't really walk, so I ducked 4 into a bathroom. And I cried, and I cried, and I cried. 5 These boarding schools, like Torres said, why do we have to have them when we could have had our own 6 on our own reservations? Go to school and come back home like we did in grade school? 8 9 But these are some of the things that we 10 went through, and I guess the -- our elderly back then, and, yes, it angers me so much when I hear about these 11 12 kids that were done like this. 13 And some of these priests, they got away 14 with it. These nuns, they got away with things. And at the same time, the same question 15 begin to bug my mind. These kids were in these boarding 16 17 schools back then, and they came up missing. Who knows 18 where they are. Does anybody care? 19 I would ask my question -- that question 20 constantly. 21 My mom taught me to trust in the Lord, and when my husband left, I got so angry with the Lord. I 22 23 didn't want to pray; I didn't want to hear of Him. I 2.4 didn't want to talk about Him because my husband would



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cook with me, clean with me. We would do everything

You ask anybody. They know he was always at my 1 together. side. He was always with me and my boys. 3 But how can you imagine a mother going through having to yank the baby out of her arms, the kids? 4 5 It hurts me just as much as getting an iron hit on the side of my face. Luckily, nothing happened to me, nothing 6 broke. I got bruised and everything, but I guess I was 8 lucky at that. 9 But I'd like to say too, to the two of you 10 up there: Thank you so very much for giving us the opportunity to speak our minds. 11 12 I know -- well, I don't really know if my 13 story is a product of what happened back then for our 14 elderly, but I know a lot of the things I do are because 15 of what I experienced in the boarding school and at home. 16 All I ask is that you see to it that these 17 things are not happening in the boarding schools now because a lot of our kids are still going to boarding 18 19 school. What choice do they have? 20 Right now a lot of the parents are not sending their kids to boarding schools because of these 21 22 things. They're sending them out here into towns nearby, 23 which I don't know if it's good or bad. But everything



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I was crying for my grandma because when my

that I went through, I wish I never went through.

stepdad would spank me and send me to bed with no food, I 1 would take off. When they would fall asleep, I would take off. We lived way on that side of Rachel, that end of the village, and there is a ditch that's like a field away. 4 Ι 5 would run through the ditch, and run through the field through the ditch all the way down at midnight, just to 6 get away from him and seek the comfort of my grandma. 8 She always listened to me. always believed me. Next morning, we'd be marching down 9 10 Ira Hayes Boulevard, all the way to the other side. And she would have a fit with my parents. 11 12 I always remember back in the day when the 13 ladies used to put the Blue Bird sack on their head just 14 to cover their ears from the cold. She would put one on 15 me, and I didn't like it. 16 But she would grab my hand, and we would go 17 down to my mom's. But she always had -- she always had --18 it looked like a sleeping bag rolled up at the foot of her bed. And she would roll it out. It was just a bunch of 19 20 blankets. But she would roll it out right there where she She always said that she wanted to make sure I'm 21 lay. 22 right there. 23 Now, my mom -- my grandma on either side has 24 never really talked about their experience with school,



high school.

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1	But my grandfather on my mom's side, well,
2	both sides, my grandfather was well known for the
3	teachings of the Pima legends. And our language was
4	always spoken fluently in our house. And I tried to speak
5	it as much as I can to whoever knows what I'm saying.
6	And my grandfather on my dad my real
7	dad's side was known for his paintings, his art. He
8	painted the murals in Ak-Chin Flats, Blackwater,
9	St. Peter's. He painted Holy Family pictures, the
10	shepherd with his sheep. And some of them got ruined here
11	back by the storms and stuff. And they tried to ask I
12	was one of them that they tried to ask to do the
13	touch-ups. I do painting and artwork, but I could never
14	touch up what my grandfather had put on those walls.
15	But to say that all these things happened
16	with the kids at boarding schools, I wish there was a few
17	people that were appointed to check not by
18	not letting them know, but coming in by surprise and
19	checking on these people that are Indian people that are
20	sometimes working in the boarding schools, but some of
21	them are not good with the kids.
22	One time we had a Powwow at PI. My
23	boyfriend walked me back from the football field to the
24	dorm way back there. It was called Montezuma. My
25	boyfriend kissed me. And this lady that was at my

dormitory, came running out, pushed me, and I fell on the 1 steps. And my boyfriend stumbled this way. 3 I mean, it wasn't like a -- like a real long kiss or anything. I mean, he just gave me a kiss on 4 5 the -- yeah, it was on my lips, but she found that so dirty and nasty. She said some pretty nasty things. 6 And then when we went -- when I went in, I 7 went to my room. One of my roommates came out, came into 8 9 the room and said Mrs. So-and-So wants to see you. I went to the office. She closed the door. 10 And I said why are you closing the door? 11 12 And we have -- they have this big, old window. Almost 13 like this (indicating) behind her desk, and she had it 14 closed. 15 I said why are you closing the door? How come the curtains are closed? 'Cause I -- when she told 16 17 me that I should get in the dorm right away --18 And I forgot, I made a smart alec remark as 19 to me being a -- I'm not a vampire. I'm a human being, 20 and I stay up during the day. I sleep at night; I go to 21 my room. 22 I'm the kind of person that doesn't hardly 23 go to the room, only to go to bed or to get something out 24 of the room. I stayed out of my room. I don't know why 25 that is, but I stayed out of my room.

She said that I don't need to be talking 1 2 like that to her. And she slapped me two times on the face. 4 And I told her she's not supposed to do 5 that. You're not supposed to touch us like that. 6 And she said, Who gave me the authority to 7 tell her that. That I was not somebody bigger than her. 8 And I said, I'm a person. 9 But those are the things -- some of the 10 things that need to be -- I guess you would say surprise visit some of these places. Don't warn them because then 11 12 they'll get ready, and be all nice. I know that because 13 that's what happened at both high schools. 14 When I heard the lady talking about Phoenix 15 Indian this and that, my heart just pounded and pounded. And I'm always afraid to speak to a crowd too. Because I 16 17 have a -- I don't know -- emotional side of me that will 18 constantly fall apart. 19 But I learned -- there was a time after my 20 husband passed away, I learned I needed the Lord. And I 21 learned to start talking to Him. I don't say prayers like a Hail Mary, Our Father and the stuff like that. I talk 2.2 23 to Him from my mind and from my heart. And I asked Him to 24 give me the strength to stand on my own two feet.



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ASSISTANT SECRETARY NEWLAND: Ma'am, you've done

1	a great job sharing your story today.
2	Can you share your name with us?
3	MS. MILTON: Glendora Milton.
4	Kiatan (phonetic) was my maiden name.
5	ASSISTANT SECRETARY NEWLAND: Thank you,
6	Glendora.
7	MS. MILTON: Yes. And I'm thankful that all of
8	these other people stood up and told their stories. I'm
9	really thankful to them because more or less you guys are
10	the ones that encouraged me to stand up and tell what I
11	went through.
12	ASSISTANT SECRETARY NEWLAND: Thank you. Thank
13	you.
14	(Applause.)
15	ASSISTANT SECRETARY NEWLAND: So we've got
16	it's 4:15. We're going to try to hear from a few more
17	folks, at least this session.
18	So this young lady in the white here.
19	MS. DOSELA: (Comments in native language.)
20	So good afternoon.
21	Thank you all for coming and listening to
22	what everyone else had to say.
23	My name is Lahualoni (phonetic) Dosela. I
24	come from the Village of Kuap (phonetic) here on the Gila
25	River Indian Community.



1	I attend Mesa Community College where I
2	major in fire science.
3	My parents are Arvis Dosela and the late
4	Lorraine Dosela. My paternal grandparents are the late
5	Frank Dosela and the late Sally Dosela.
6	And my maternal grandparents are Roland
7	Golding and Carol Golding.
8	I'd like to share about my
9	great-grandmother. Her name is the late Myrtle Pete
10	Noble. She attended both St. Johns Indian School and
11	Phoenix Indian School. And there she met my
12	great-grandfather, who was Navajo. And he was actually in
13	World War II. He was one of the original 29 Navajo Code
14	Talkers. His name was Frank Danny Pete.
15	I never got to meet my great-grandfather, as
16	he passed before I was born. After my great-grandmother
17	great-grandmother's partner, McDonald Hughes, who was
18	Tohono O'odham, passed away, my great-grandmother became
19	withdrawn.
20	And I remember my mother had bought a book
21	for my grandma with prompts. And one night while I stayed
22	the night, I had her start filling it out. And it had
23	various questions in regard to her childhood and teenage
24	years. This sparked a conversation and stirred memories
25	for my great-grandmother about her boarding school days.

1	She spoke about how she was only taught
2	basic math and reading in her childhood, and once she
3	reached middle school age, she began to learn domestic
4	chores, such as ironing sheets, folding them, doing
5	laundry, and basically how to be a domestic servant.
6	She went on outings as well and served an
7	upper-class white family who treated her well.
8	When I tried asking more, she would go
9	silent and simply shake her head no.
LO	She only spoke O'odham growing up as a young
L1	girl, but when she started school, she wasn't allowed to
L2	speak it.
L3	When I tried to ask her more, she again
L4	shook her head no.
L5	This has impacted many of our generations to
L6	follow, including myself.
L7	My grandmother Carol Pete did not grow up
L8	learning her O'odham Himdag, and neither did my mother,
L9	the late Lorraine Dosela.
20	It wasn't until my older sister, Kristin
21	Dosela, went to my great-grandmother that we started
22	learning our culture. My Grandma Myrtle turned her away,
23	not wanting to teach her, but my sister persisted.
24	My sister went to her each day asking to
25	teach her our culture for a week And finally my



1	grandmother said yes and began teaching her our language
2	and our songs.
3	My older brother went to my
4	great-grandmother as well and asked her to teach him, and
5	she also turned him away, but he persisted and asked every
6	day until my grandmother said yes.
7	It was through my older siblings that opened
8	this door to my grandmother teaching us our Himdag that
9	allowed our younger siblings and I to learn our songs
10	openly and freely from my great-grandma. It is because of
11	my great-grandmother Myrtle Noble Pete, and her partner
12	McDonald Hughes, that I stand before you continually
13	learning. It is because of their strength to overcome the
14	boarding school trauma that I'm able to introduce myself
15	in O'odham. I'm so proud and grateful for my grandmother,
16	that she gifted us with this precious knowledge.
17	So with that, once again, thank you all for
18	sharing your guys' stories. The room is really heavy
19	right now, but I know that we can overcome this.
20	Thank you.
21	(Applause.)
22	MS. THOMAS: (Comments in native language.)
23	What I just said in the People's Language
24	is: Hello. It's so great to see you today.
25	My name is Cher Thomas, and I'm from down



the street, around the corner. That's where I'm from. 1 2 I'm godeeya (phonetic). I'm from here. 3 I am an activist and an artist. I've been 4 in indigenous activism now for 10 years. I remember the 5 conversations about hearings just like this. 6 This conversation began in the Trump administration, and this was an idea that carried over. 7 8 I recall this conversation regarding the 9 Every Child Matters movement. What I wish --10 I've heard some questions about Phoenix Indian School, and that's where my area of expertise 11 12 centers. 13 So in the late 1800s, early 1900s, there was tuberculosis, and there was a tuberculosis center down the 14 street from the Phoenix Indian School, and so a lot of the 15 bodies were processed through that tuberculosis center, 16 17 and it became the city morque or became one of the 18 epicenters for the city morque. 19 And so when we look at excavation at the 20 Phoenix Indian School, that's going to have to be dealt 21 with or understood or comprehended by the people 22 themselves. 23 What we have found is that -- the theory is 24 that building the Steele Indian School Park was actually 25 the government's way of covering up one of the most

atrocious crimes in American history. Building that park, 1 that man donated \$2.5 million to the City of Phoenix to have that park named after him. We need to remove that 4 man's name off of our children's graveyard. It is 5 disrespectful to have that philanthropist have his name on That's the site where our children died. 6 needs to be acknowledged, not just for the love for the children who have passed there, but also in recognition 8 9 that the Steele Indian School Park is a global space, as 10 Phoenix, Arizona, is now becoming a global space. about to host the Super Bowl. This is a global space. 11 12 We as indigenous people are also global 13 citizens. Our history and experiences should not be 14 ignored nor erased. Not just for the validity of our own lived experiences but also for the accommodation of our 15 visitors, and those with whom we share this land. It is 16 17 not good in some of the world's religions to have children 18 play where other children have died. We need to be 19 cognizant of the faith of all of Americans. We need to be 20 cognizant of the belief and pathways of all of those who 21 visit our land. This is the O'odham Jewed. Part of the 22 Himdag is that we are hospitable. A part of being 23 hospitable is being honest. A part of being honest is acknowledging the truth of that land. 24 25 The truth is, is that -- what you are



hearing today are war stories. Because the children who 1 were escorted by the government, who were taken to a place 2 3 of holding, that was a governmental act of war. It was 4 the government who turned our children into warriors. Our 5 children were not ready yet. And yet they were rounded up as if they were prisoners of war, taken away from their 6 family as if they were prisoners of war, withheld from 7 their people as if they were prisoners of war. 8 9 And, again, they died there, whether they 10

And, again, they died there, whether they died in their heart, in their spirit or actually in their blood and in their flesh, a piece of every child who went to those institutions died, and their death, whether it be fully in their hearts, or a piece of their spirit, needs to be acknowledged, not just for those who died, not for those of us who survived, but also for those of them who come to this land to give recognition to our experience and to hold truth that we are still here, and we refuse to be silent.

And the thing that needs to be understood is that these were acts of war. This was an act of war. The American government was at war with our people. And this was a way of having war with us: prevent the future warriors from becoming warriors.

How do we do that? We round them up. We rid them of their rights. We brainwash them into thinking

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- that they, though they live in America, they are without 1 their American rights. That was the brainwashing that we 2 3 endured, and we still have ramifications of that brainwashing to this very day. 4 5 Much of our work is about dispelling, dispelling and demystifying, reminding of the truth that 6 all of this is brainwashing. All of this is about erasure. All of this is about the victor commanding his 8 9 story. 10 So as we move into the next era, we need to acknowledge that. We, as indigenous people have survived 11 12 many apocali (sic). We have been here before. We, as 13 indigenous people, have stood with rubble at our feet and 14 decided how to move forward again. This has happened to 15 us before. We have been here before. And the way through it is through truth-telling. 16 17 I appreciate this government for giving the 18 space for my people to share the depth of the pain. Thank you for giving us the opportunity to articulate the pain. 19 20 I need to admit on the part of the activist 21
 - I need to admit on the part of the activist what we wanted was for the Republicans to sit here because that was the point behind us. This conversation began in the Trump administration, and yet here you are. And we need to acknowledge that. You are a Pueblo woman listening to us. You know. You already know.

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1 I want to thank you for your grace in this 2 demonstration, in this experience. I want to give you 3 respect. Thank you so much. 4 And the other thing is that I would like for 5 you to remind your boss of something, and that is that I see him -- me personally; I'm only speaking for myself --6 I see him as a gentleman. Unlike his predecessor, he is a 7 gentleman. And a part of being a gentleman is waging war 8 9 like a gentleman. And the gentlemen of his ilk, several 10 millennia ago, made their own meetings, had their own decision-making processes, within which they created the 11 12 rules of engagement. 13 I wish to highlight one of the last rules of 14 those set of rules, which is: When the war is over, both sides may collect their dead. Both. When the war is 15 over, according to the gentleman, both sides may collect 16 17 their dead. Our dead have yet to be collected. 18 Want to know why? Because this war ain't 19 over. And until we get the bodies of our children back, 20 according to the rules of the gentlemanly men, this war 21 isn't over. 22 So as we move forward, let us progress with 23 that in mind. That what we are merely doing is asking the 24 gentlemen of this nation to behave as the gentlemen they



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claim themselves to be, the gentlemen I believe them to

be.

And may we end this war. May we acknowledge the war stories of our children. May we acknowledge the atrocities our people have been through. May we acknowledge the site as a place of death. Not only for the memories of our children, but also so we can tell all of those who visit our land the truth of this space: that this was once a war-torn country. It was once called the Wild West.

But the truth is, is that it was one oppressive regime after the other, and those who were here in the original still exist today.

We wish for peace. We wish for reconciliation. Thank you so much for your effort, for your energy, and I pray we propel this forward.

In the future, I would like to see excavations. However, it's not likely that the bodies will be there, at least at the Phoenix Indian Center. That's the truth. It's not likely.

When they built that park, the city asked all of these hobbyist men who would do metal detector work, Go look at the park. Go look. Go have fun. And they all went, and they said, This is where all the metal is, and that's where they dug. If you look at it, it's along Indian School Road. If you look at it, there's this

big hole in there, and there's like a weird water 1 fountain. It's almost like a swirl. That's where they That's where they mostly did their digging. 4 When we looked at it -- as the activists, we 5 looked at the meetings. Some of them made comments, talking about how their dogs do their business on top of 6 7 us. So my theory, my personal theory, is that 8 they had those hobbyists look for the metal when they 9 10 built the park, they excavated that area. They found the bodies, and they moved them to either -- they either 11 12 burned them, got rid of them, or they buried them in the 13 dog part. That's my best guess. 14 But I don't know anything. I just know the 15 research that I've made. 16 And what I want to say is that excavation 17 needs to be led by indigenous hands, by indigenous 18 governments. Because if the feds sat down and told us, 19 Hey, there's no bodies there, I wouldn't believe you all. 20 It needs to be us. It needs to be our cultural resources department. It needs to be our government. It needs to 21 2.2 be our people. That governor needs to open the gate for 23 us and allow us to find our own children, if they are 24 there. That is my request.



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And I'd like to thank you so much for your

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time and for your love and for your dedication to
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    resolving this issue.
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                  May suppa (phonetic).
 4
                  Thank you.
 5
                  (Applause.)
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             ASSISTANT SECRETARY NEWLAND: Okay. Thank you.
                  So we're at 4:30. I think what we'll do is
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    we'll hear from maybe two more people. And then I think
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 9
    the Secretary will make some observations and offer
10
    reflections, and then we'll wrap up today.
                  And I know that there may be more folks here
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12
    who wanted to share. We're doing our best to get to as
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    many communities as possibility and hear from people, but
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    that will be the order.
15
                  So we'll do two more speakers.
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             MS. MARTINEZ:
                            Thank you.
17
                  (Comments in native language.)
18
                  My name is Kelsey Anne Martinez.
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                  Thank you all for coming here today. You
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    know, this is a very, very sensitive topic that needs to
    be discussed, and I want to say thank you to all of you
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22
    that shared something -- or, you know, shared and took the
23
    floor and said something. You are in my prayers tonight.
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                  I want to make this very quick. When I
25
    asked my grandpa why is -- my Grandfather Lesley
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(phonetic), why is it that he spoke the old O'odham, but 1 he didn't teach us. It is because his parents told him, Don't teach your kids, don't teach your grandkids the 4 language because it is going to hold them back. They are 5 not going to be able to be successful in miligá:n world. And he believed that. 6 And up until about maybe 10 years before he 7 passed away, I was always -- I was very fortunate to 8 9 always be with my grandfather. And I started asking him 10 questions here and there, and I think that's what finally broke him. And he started telling me things about the 11 12 language. And I carry that to this very day. That is one 13 of the reasons why I decided to run for this title. 14 But I just want to say, thank you all for 15 sharing your stories. And it makes me -- of course, this room is very heavy, and my heart is very heavy for all of 16 17 you. But it makes me wonder: What can I do to help? What 18 can I do to raise awareness? 19 I just want to say thank you to everybody 20 here for creating this safe space. I'm sure that this may 21 be one of the first times for a lot of you to share your 22 stories. And I'm thankful to have this safe space created 23 for everybody here. 24 (Comments in native language.) 25 Creator be with you and take care of

1	yourselves.
2	Thank you.
3	(Applause.)
4	ASSISTANT SECRETARY NEWLAND: Terribly sorry.
5	We'll go to our last speaker today, if
6	anyone else has anything they wish to share.
7	TRIBAL MEMBER: Hello. I'm from right here.
8	And I hear everyone talk, and it's true. A
9	lot of the Elders that talked are from here.
10	My mom is from way West End, District 7 or
11	District 6. I lived here a lot of years.
12	And I went to boarding school. My mom went
13	to Tucson. She didn't say how it happened, but she's the
14	oldest.
15	I feel for all, whatever goes on. So I
16	wanted to say this to new people working for tribe:
17	When I went to boarding school, it was good.
18	It was Phoenix Indian. I did four years there. I didn't
19	finish my last year. But I went back. It was kind of a
20	sad time because one of my classmates passed away. But I
21	finished that same year at Carl Hayden High School. And
22	then another Indian girl, me and her, she's a Hualapai,
23	and we went to high school, junior college.
24	Whoever is doing the hiring, give them a lie
25	detector test. Recause if they're not doing right to the



people, a lie detector test will tell. Because people 1 that are hurt ain't gonna came out and say anything; they're already scared. 4 Boarding school was good for me. There was 5 sports, rodeo club, all that. Those are the good days. I made it from my freshman to the 10th grade. I wanted to 6 go to the honor dorms. I made it. And -- because they were gonna take those guys to Disneyland. So we got a 8 9 bus. We made it to Sherman. It was nice over there too. 10 Different tribes. I like all tribes. We're all together here in the United States. You never know whose a good or 11 12 bad person. It doesn't matter what color. There's bad 13 and good in everybody. 14 But the old people believed in the Good 15 Spirit. They farmed lands around here. Do their pottery a long time ago. You had to haul water too. Kerosene 16 17 lamps way back. They struggled, the older people. I didn't ask my grandma if she finished 18 19 She was already out there with the church people. 20 Nothing wrong with that. Of course, she believed in the 21 Good Spirit. 22 I mean, I didn't know what I wanted to be in 23 junior college. I don't know why they change it from 24 junior college to university. I could have still go back, 25 but I'm getting old.



1	So I took up cooking over there. I stayed
2	there a whole half year, but I jumped in there with
3	another girl from up northern Arizona.
4	She went out to a hangout place, and I
5	wasn't old enough. So there I was, out in the snow. Some
6	nice person took me to his house, and I started to hit the
7	road again. I made it to Navajo Country, and it was
8	getting dark. But these guys got a place, and well, they
9	were safe, and they pray for me, so you've got to believe
LO	in the Good Spirit.
L1	I think all Native Americans already know
L2	Jesus Christ, and go to church to pray. They're so
L3	thankful for the creations around us, that we're created,
L4	and the animals. And we're blessed, all of the
L5	reservations.
L6	We've got to protect that. Sometimes cars
L7	go too fast around here.
L8	New leaders, whatever happened all way back,
L9	I hope they're not still working. Get them lie detectors
20	to get them out of there.
21	Let them be happy in school. There's sports
22	in schools, and get better teachers that really want to
23	care for us. Otherwise, they're passing us and we're not
24	learning that much, you know. Make an effort.
25	T was happy in school



And I made it with the bad girls there too. 1 2 I wanted to see what they do. So I stayed out one night, and that's when they boot me out. But I came back when they graduated, crying 4 5 again over my friend that passed away. I like all 6 reservations. There's good in everybody, in the different minorities. Thank God for Gila Crossing school. they did for the community here. We all had Thanksgiving 8 9 or Christmas dinner. The Boys and Girls Club didn't do 10 it. I don't know. Gila Crossing did good, and 11 12 it's only up to grade school, you know. 13 I thank God for all of them. They try their 14 best. Some kids are -- no angels, some kids. Don't want 15 to listen, especially my granddaughter. I say, If you don't listen to me, I'll have the cops -- it's the law 16 17 that you have to go to school. Some got attitude. 18 I have to pray harder. I feel for everybody 19 here, their tears. God hears our tears. This is a Good 20 Spirit. That's why we look to the Higher Power. awful, awful, what I hear that happened to these Elders or 21 2.2 young people a long time ago. 23 I'm glad it didn't happen to me when I was 24 young, but I went there when I was a high school kid, and 25 it's a good thing. There was good people then.

1	I went to Sherman for a visit. We all had
2	to line up, us, everybody, rush to go eat, and hang out by
3	the door with the kids. And here these guys walked in
4	line to go eat at Sherman.
5	Our Rodeo Club went to Indian Mountain for a
6	rodeo there. It was good.
7	That's when you have big buildings, because
8	it's cold up there, snow or whatever. A lot of them go to
9	different boarding schools. Some can't get out.
10	I had uncles. There were seven of them.
11	Six of them went to Indian School. And at that time, they
12	a military school, more stricter.
13	And who's applying for our workers to
14	instruct us? Pray for a better future, for another
15	generation of workers, councilmen, all the ones that
16	represent all native tribes. Hear our prayers. And pray
17	for everybody to keep going. There is a lot of tears, but
18	we take it to God in blessing.
19	We thank you and thank everyone. It's very
20	hard and sad to see what happened, the old stories. It's
21	very awful to humanity, you know.
22	I don't hold a grudge. You never know who
23	is your brother or sister, like the Chinese. The white
24	people are worried about the Mexicans, the United States,
25	and the Mexicans work hard on the farms. Hard workers.



1	But I encourage my kids to learn the English
2	language, too. My mom learned English, too, but I guess
3	that's why I understand everybody because of education.
4	That's what I told my grandkids. Education is very
5	important.
6	I thank you. It's been quite a wild one,
7	but it's real worth it and very sad. Hear our tears. I
8	got no hate to the individual worker there, whoever is
9	doing something bad at school and didn't get caught about
10	it. It's not good. There was other good workers that do
11	want to help our Natives. That's where we've got to love
12	each other, but it's hard to tell if somebody just wants
13	to be crooked. It's not good.
14	I thank you.
15	(Applause.)
16	SECRETARY HAALAND: Thank you so much for
17	sharing. And I'd like to just ask my team to stand up
18	here. They are all kind of in this area Daron, Heidi,
19	Catherine, Wesey (phonetic), Tony, please stand up.
20	(Applause.)
21	Thank you all so much.
22	Yes. All right. They are the reason why
23	we're doing so much on this issue, and I appreciate
24	belonging to such an amazing team of dedicated public
25	servants



1 I also want to acknowledge Deborah Parker, 2 who is here with the Native American Boarding School Healing Coalition. When I was a member of Congress, she brought a group of advocates into my congressional office, 4 5 and we sat down. And she just said, Can we just sit here for a minute and appreciate the fact that we're in an 6 office where we don't have to explain things to someone, 8 somebody who understands what it means to say we're 9 survivors. We're, you know, we're suffering from 10 generational trauma. And so Heidi was in my office, and she 11 12 worked really hard to get a piece of legislation so that 13 we could pass it to create a commission that would pay 14 attention to these things. 15 One of the issues -- and somebody here in their story mentioned it, that they want records. We want 16 17 proof. We want the real history that's been written down 18 about what happened to our ancestors. And so that's what 19 we worked on. 20 And so, I mean, I know that for such a long time so many people have been talking about this and, you 21



all were doing that also.

too.

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I did all of that in New Mexico at the same time you

know, making your homemade signs and calling people and

writing letters and all those things. I did all of that

And I guess I feel -- I just felt like I got tired of never having a real voice in things, and that's why I decided to run for public office because I felt like I want to have a seat at the table. I want to -- I want to be able to talk about these things on a larger stage.

Because we deserve that.

And I really do acknowledge and honor and value everyone who spoke here today. I know it's not easy. I know it's really difficult.

And, you know, back when I was a student studying undergraduate -- in my undergraduate career at UNM, I have a degree in English, and so I was doing a lot of writing for my degree. And I would go out to Macita Village every weekend and sit at the kitchen table while my grandma ironed or cooked or sat with me.

And, you know, it's interesting how everyone handles trauma differently. And I could never get her to say anything bad about boarding school. She -- but she did say that she was 8 years old when they took her away to St. Catherine's in Santa Fe. I mean, it's an hour drive from Albuquerque, so it's probably less than a two-hour drive from Macita now, but back then, her dad only had a horse and a wagon, and it would take him three days. So he was only able to go see her twice in the five years that she was gone.

1 And she just said that the priest came to 2 the village and went around collecting children. 3 the word she used. He went around and collected the 4 children, and put us all on the train. And there she went 5 for five years. 6 And I can't imagine what happened to her. She did meet my grandfather there, so I'm very grateful 7 for that. And their house was full of love. And she 8 9 showed that with the things that she cooked for us; right? 10 But I will never understand, even though she was at this Catholic boarding school away from her family 11 12 for five years, she said her Rosary every single night 13 before she went to bed. She would go to church -- it was 14 right across the street -- go to church every Sunday. was a devout Catholic. 15 16 And I feel like at this point, maybe there's 17 just some things that I'll never understand. But I understand what all of you have said today. I appreciate 18 you feeling like coming here would not only help yourself, 19 20 but would help someone else. Because at the end of the day, we're all one community. We're all one people. And 21 22 we have an obligation to one another, even though this world in 2023 doesn't seem like that sometimes. It seems 23 24 like there's a lot of people who are just out for 25 themselves. But we're not like that. We are here for



1	each other. And so I just want you all to know how				
2	grateful I am.				
3	And some of you who didn't speak, and you				
4	sat here all day long listening to everyone else because				
5	you felt the need to support your community members, so				
6	thank you for that.				
7	Thank you all for having us here. It was a				
8	lovely, beautiful lunch, and we're so grateful for				
9	everyone who spent their time opening up the school,				
10	turning on the lights, getting the heat going, setting up				
11	the tables and chairs. Thank you all so much for that.				
12	We felt very welcome here. I am so grateful to have the				
13	opportunity.				
14	Governor Lewis, are you still here?				
15	Yes, there you are, sir.				
16	Thank you so much, Governor.				
17	(Applause.)				
18	This will not be my last trip to Gila River				
19	or to Arizona.				
20	Thank you, all.				
21	(Applause.)				
22	Please drive safely home.				
23	Thank you.				
24	Applause.				
25	(The public comment concluded at 4:49 p.m.)				



1					
2	CERTIFICATE				
3					
4	I, MELISSA GONSALVES, do hereby certify that				
5	the foregoing pages constitute a full, true, and accurate				
6	transcript of the public comment had in the foregoing				
7	matter, all done to the best of my skill and ability.				
8	WITNESS my hand this 6th day of February				
9	2023.				
LO					
L1	Melisoa Gonsalvee				
L2	MELISSA GONSALVES, RMR, CRR				
L3	Arizona Certified Reporter No. 50070				
L4					
L5					
L6					
L7					
L8					
L9					
20					
21					
22					
23					
24					
25					



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