Juesday • September 2, 1997

JATION 11

Doctor barred from practice

Chavis denies allegations of negligence, cites 'incomplete records'

LYNWOOD, Calif. (AP) — Long fore California banned racial prefences, there was Patrick Chavis, a ack medical student swept up in mofthe earliest court cases over afnative action

Chavis, who grew up in South tral Los Angeles, not only surived the Bakke case, which went all eway to the Supreme Court in the have Full and Part 970s, but was hailed as the embodses. Flexible sched nent of affirmative action as it was 5, 700-Univ. Dr. E Corral). 691-8682 reant to be when he opened an of-Cash & Go Freel win a poor Los Angeles neighborhiring campus reps podinstead of a well-to-do suburb. D Jamaica, Mexico a Today, however, the 45-year-old

stetrician-gynecologist is temservice. Partine arrely barred from practicing be-m.-4p.m., Tues.fn also of alleged negligence in the eath of a liposuction patient, and Il-time. Aggressive, itics are using him as a weapon to

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mack affirmative action. wait staff and cooks "A cautionary tale about the danpost fliers. Eam free arsof preferential treatment," Mark swell, contributing editor at Almigan Club. 822. remagazine, wrote in a Wall Street

Journal opinion piece Wednesday. Civil rights groups that once touted Chavis said his problems should not be used to argue against affirmative action.

It's never wise to rely solely on anecdotal information to justify public policy," said Oren Sellstrom of the San Francisco-based Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights. "A single example does not constitute data."

Whatever the larger social implications, Chavis is in very deep trouble.

Court files show he has been sued at least 21 times for alleged malpractice. He has settled some of the cases without admitting wrongdoing. He declared bankruptcy in March. Before that, he failed to pay child support. He has been through two bitter divorces, with an alimony trial pending.

Worst of all, he could permanently lose his medical license and even face criminal charges in the death of

Tammaria Cotton, a 43-year-old tocks and thighs. court clerk

In a recent interview, Chavis denied all the allegations against him. He said his accusers at the state Medical Board relied on incomplete records from a hospital he has clashed with numerous times, and on selective interviews with his enemies, including his ex-wives.

All of the Medical Board investigators who have questioned him are white, as are the administrators at the hospital where he once worked, he said.

"That's racism, I don't care what you say," Chavis said. "They wouldn't do that to a white guy.'

In October, Chavis will face administrative hearings on whether he should lose his license over Cotton's death.

Cotton suffered severe blood loss and died of cardiac arrest in June 1996, hours after Chavis removed fat from her abdomen, but-

Investigators allege Chavis was incompetent and negligent. Among other things, he allegedly failed to monitor Cotton's blood pressure or hospitalize her when it dropped.

Deputy Attorney General Richard Avila said at a hearing this summer that Chavis "abandoned patients at critical points in their recovery."

Chavis blames the woman's death on her husband, Jimmy, who he says propped her up after surgery against his orders, causing a fatal plunge in blood pressure. State medical reports confirm Jimmy Cotton moved his wife into a wheelchair after the liposuction.

Chavis acknowledges that he had left his office for his home, where another patient was recovering.

"There's a good possibility that if I had been there standing guard over them, this probably wouldn't have happened," he said. "But I left my competent nurse there.'

y- 6P.M. To Midnight 4-8447. Senate debates change in Indian tribal funding Tues.-Sat., 9a.n

WASHINGTON (AP) — By any measure, the ed for Study Breaks le Lacs Band of Chippewa in Minnesota is ne of the most successful tribes in America. inos trimmed unemployment and welfare white, 1-blue eye, 1- alls and helped build new schools and a clinic. Yet the tribal government still gets \$1.4 milmayear from the Bureau of Indian Affairs – ughly \$1,000 for every tribal member. Books & Collectibles dishes, decorations,

Meanwhile, a few hundred miles west, some he poorest Americans, South Dakota's Oglala DETERGENT !! Just nd Rosebud Sioux, get about \$200 per member om the BIA.

An AP analysis of the Indian agency's arcane nding systems shows wide disparities, with the an, 696-1248 (Action ded up to 52,000 processing the best nded, up to \$2,000 per member, while some bes get less than \$100.

i GS700. Runs and 200. 822-2675, work. And the gap between tribes grows as annual nding increases are made at the same rate for erv reservation.

BIA officials say it's politically impossible for em to redistribute the money. And distrustful bes — rich and poor — don't want any change. The Senate, nevertheless, will debate legislaion this month that could lead to relatively althy tribes getting less of the BIA money flow. "All tribes have needs but the tribes with the greatest needs and poorest situations should be, ores & Trivia, Dev. atheleast, given some level of preference," said Just be 18yrs, Sand & Slade Gorton, R-Wash.

Gorton inserted a provision in the Interior Deatment's 1998 appropriations bill that would ire tribes to begin reporting their income to Dogs. Many pue BIA. It's a first step toward requiring the fedalagency to fund tribes according to need. Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt has said he

home within cycling huld recommended and a stays in. auld recommend a veto of the appropriations Opponents such as Ron Allen, president of

National Congress of American Indians, exined: "You can't come in and fix a problem like sovernight in such a blatant and callous way.

It's fundamentally wrong."

Tribal leaders argue that the federal government is obligated to care for Indians in perpetuity and that basing funding on need would discourage tribes from trying to improve themselves. 'I don't think they could guarantee us we

"All tribes have needs but the tribes with the greatest needs and poorest situations should be, at least, given some level of preference." **SLADE GORTON** UNITED STATES SENATOR

wouldn't be hurt by this," said William Kindle, president of the Rosebud Sioux, whose barren reservation has one of the nation's highest poverty rates. "They've never kept their word with us."

More than 200 Indian leaders are coming to Washington this week to lobby against Gorton's provision and a second, equally unpopular, measure that seeks to strip tribes of their immunity

against lawsuits. The BIA funds almost every function of tribal government on reservations, including social services, law enforcement, land management and road maintenance. This year the bureau distributed \$681 million to 554 tribes.

When the BIA started funding tribes in the 1930s the money was apportioned according to population, but that changed in the 1960s and 1970s

Tribes with influential representatives in Congress, such as former Sen. Warren Magnuson of Washington, longtime chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, got more money. So did tribes that took over management of BIA services or won rights to water and

other natural resources and needed federal money to enforce them. That extra money subsequently was built into

the tribes' annual funding base regardless of whether the tribes' needs changed.

The result: tribes that have been the most successful in developing natural resources, starting casinos, resorts and other businesses, or in lobbying Congress are also among the best funded by the BIA. Often that means tribes rich in timber or those located near major cities

Tribes in the Pacific Northwest receive nearly twice the amount per capita that tribes in the Dakotas get on average and nearly eight times the share for the Cherokee and other tribes in eastern Oklahoma

In Oregon, the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs, which has one of the lowest unemployment rates in Indian country, an estimated 12 percent, received \$3.6 million in BIA funding this year. That's more than \$1,230 for each of the 2,900 tribal members living on or near the reservation.

New Mexico's Mescalero Apache tribe, which operates a popular mountain resort and has virtually no unemployment, got \$941 per tribal member.

The small Mille Lacs tribe, located on one of Minnesota's premier fishing lakes less than two hours north of Minneapolis, operates casinos that draw 130,000 gamblers a week.

"It was hard to control and keep the per-capita allocation system going," said Michael Anderson, the Interior Department's deputy assistant secretary for Indian affairs. "To right that in the 1990s and to try to achieve equity ... is going to be very difficult.

Even when Congress has tried to address the funding disparity it hasn't always hit the mark. BIA was given \$2 million this year to distribute to tribes deemed "small and needy." All the tribes that shared the money were small — under 1,500 members - but not all were needy.



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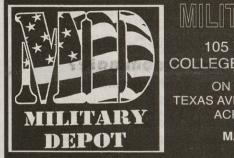
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TEXAS A&M FOOTBALL 12TH MAN / WALK-ON Organizational Meeting

DATE: Wednesday, September 3, 1997 TIME: 4:30 PM WHERE: Kyle Field --- Football Locker Room

* INCOMING FRESHMEN ONLY

MUST BE ENROLLED IN A MINIMUM OF 12 HRS. * ATTENDANCE IS MANDATORY



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