



# Indian Country THIS WEEK FROM

**TODAY** THE PREMIER E-NEWSLETTER SERVING THE NATIONS, CELEBRATING THE PEOPLE

## *A Letter from the Publisher*

*Shekóli.* The tsunami that wreaked so much devastation in Japan has had a far-ranging environmental impact, sometimes in extremely unpredictable ways. Such is the case on the east coast of Maine, where some say the destruction of large aquaculture facilities in Japan during the tsunami has resulted in an exceptional stress on an otherwise mundane fishery. From time immemorial, the Passamaquody Tribe, who live on Turtle Island's easternmost point and whose name means "The People Who Spear Pollock," have lived off the abundant offerings of the Atlantic Ocean and the rivers that feed into it along the coast. In the spring, they have also harvested elvers—baby eels—and brought them to market. Given that the unemployment rate for the Passamaquody can sometimes reach 75 percent, the money from elvers had been a welcome source of income for many individuals.



vest on their territories—encounter shortsighted and ill-informed elected state officials who seek political compromise and support from constituencies with no regard for sovereignty or, in many cases, the environment. As detailed in this week's feature, a misguided attorney general has attempted to undermine a rather sensible agreement negotiated by the Nations and state agencies. In years prior, the state focused on the number of licenses issued by the Passamaquody, which maintains its right to issue licenses. For generations the tribe has managed its sustainable fisheries, and had an eye on the number of total pounds of elvers caught each season, while the state sought to control the catch by limiting licenses.

Then came the tsunami, and the demand for the elvers skyrocketed. Elvers were sought by fish farmers in Asia who then raise them to adulthood to satisfy massive consumption of eels in Japan. Whereas in the past a pound of elvers would fetch a price of under \$200, in 2012 the price per pound jumped to \$2000, and the number of people in Maine seeking to cash in increased dramatically. What arose next were conflicts between the state and the sovereign Indian nations on the coast on the issuance of licenses.

Now, several years into the boom in price, all have agreed to monitor the total catch in pounds, barring any more interference from the attorney general. It's a welcome acknowledgment that perhaps the people who have lived there longest, and for whom sense of place is indistinguishable from sense of identity, may very well have a few good ideas of how to manage the gifts of Mother Earth.

The points of difference in this conflict will be familiar to readers of *This Week From Indian Country Today* as a classic example of when treaty rights—particularly the right of Natives to fish, hunt and har-

*Na ki' wa,*

Ray Halbritter

## Table of *Contents*



2	COMMENTARY	15	TRADEWINDS CLASSIFIEDS
4	NEWS	16	WEB, EVENTS, LETTERS
10	THE ELVER WAR	18	CARTOON, NEWS ALERTS
12	TAX-EXEMPT RACISM?	19	UPCOMING POW WOWS
13	MINE BATTLE GOES ON	20	THE BIG PICTURE
14	WEEK IN PHOTOS		

### A Delicate National Balance

*ICTMN contributor Duane Champagne notes how indigenous peoples can maintain their traditional organization amid the demands of modern nationalism:*

Many indigenous people want to participate in the nation as citizens, but at the same time retain loyalties to their ancient cultural and political communities. Gaining nation-state recognition of the political rights and powers of indigenous governments has been extremely difficult.


Still, the Mexican *mestizo* nation, for example, consists of individuals who participate in national government and the market economy. About 10 percent of the Mexican population live as indigenous people within their own communities, often declining to

speak Spanish. Many Mexican Indigenous communities are willing to work within the Mexican constitution, and accordingly have organized their communities as municipal governments.

In Canada, the original political forms of First Nations were subordinated to electoral systems by parliamentary legislation without First Nation consent. Yet in recent years about 20 Canadian bands sought greater autonomy from the band form of government, composed of a chief and elected council, in favor of First Nation control over band government administration and constitutional matters. The Akwesasne Mohawk have negotiated release from the controlling sections of the Indian Act in all but two clauses.

And in the United States, the self-de-

termination policy fostered greater tribal control over government programs. Tribal governments actively seek economic sustainability that will support cultural expression, political autonomy, and preserve territorial rights.

While indigenous and nation-states share some common ground, history, and concerns with inclusive political participation, each indigenous nation retains unique cultural and political heritage, and ways of managing government. As indigenous nations regain greater self-determination, they will challenge nation-states to rethink the concepts of liberal democracy in order to accommodate culturally diverse indigenous democratic governments and perspectives. <http://bit.ly/1eIyISn> 

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### Speaking Volumes With Just a Hashtag

*During the Super Bowl, some 18,000 tweets hashtagged #NotYourMascot protested the continued use of the Washington Redskins name. Jacqueline Keeler, Navajo and Yankton Sioux, who spearheaded the effort, discusses her motivation:*

When we told Fans For a New Tradition (D.C. fans who support a name change) we were tweeting during the Super Bowl they asked, “Why? The Redsk\*ns, aren’t playing.” Part of it was simply to keep the pressure on owner Daniel Snyder. But I also was inspired by the images showing up in my social media feed of Native people en-

thusiastically supporting their teams and sharing culture as an expression of support on their own terms. There were images of my Pacific Northwest friends and family decked out in green, blue and white Seahawks gear. There was the woodcarver who made a dancing Seahawk inspired by his Quinault and Chinook heritage. This sharing of their culture contrasted deeply with the taking of culture as done by Redsk\*ns fans.

We went back and forth on hashtags like #changethemascot and #banRword, but I kept coming back to #NotYourMascot. I liked the way it made it clear that the issue was not just the name itself, but the whole

practice of Native mascotry. As a Dakota, I am particularly offended by the wearing of chicken feather versions of our eagle feather headdresses. My ancestor Owl Man had worn his headdress, given to him as a mark of honor by his own people, when he came to the White House in 1867. My family still tells the stories of how he worked to preserve the Dakota people through those terrible times.

Our Dakota people did not fight to survive so drunken football fans could honor us by wearing our headdresses to their sporting events and hold up “scalp ‘em” signs as FSU Seminoles fans did at the Rose Bowl. <http://bit.ly/1jqz5J7> 

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### The Larger Lesson of Freezing to Death


*The death of Debbie Dogskin, who recently froze in her trailer home on the Standing Rock Sioux Reservation, is being blamed on a local propane shortage. Taté Walker, Cheyenne River Sioux, invokes this tragedy as a call for tribal energy independence:*

How many more Debbie Dogskins need to die before tribes realize they must act now to make their communities sustainable and energy independent? Tribes and tribal citizens must step up and take control over their energy sovereignty. The immediate installation costs often deter community leaders and homeowners from building or remodeling their properties into more energy efficient abodes.

But energy independence is possible, especially with a push from tribal leaders. Cobell settlement checks aren’t going to be around to borrow against every winter. And declaring a state of emergency on your reservation doesn’t prevent people like Debbie Dogskin from tragically dying inside their own frozen homes.

Small but powerful movements are under way to reduce dependence on oil and build sustainable communities on tribal land. On Cheyenne River, near the town of Swift Bird, a friend of mine and her family are building the Tatanka Wakpala Model Sustainable Community. They’ve built a wildly successful organic garden and their eco-dome is nearly complete. The eco-dome will be powered by renew-

able energy, like wind and solar power, and wood-burning stoves. With the Oglala Sioux Tribe, Henry Red Cloud and his Lakota Solar Enterprises are doing amazing things with green energy, including manufacturing solar air collectors and heating systems while providing tribal members green job training at the Red Cloud Renewable Energy Center. Red Cloud said his company just received funding to install 10 heating systems on Cheyenne River next week.

Combine Tatanka Wakpala and Lakota Solar Enterprises with activist movements like Idle No More and groups protesting the Keystone XL pipeline, and there is great potential for a tribal energy revolution. <http://bit.ly/1eSbvSd> 

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## Updated List of Federally Recognized Tribes Published

BY GALE COUREY TOENSING

The most recent list of federally recognized tribes, issued annually in accordance with the terms of the Federally Recognized Indian Tribe List Act of 1994, has just been published, the Bureau of Indian Affairs has announced. This year's list, which is maintained, updated and published by the BIA's Office of Indian Services, Division of Tribal Government Services, has come out months ahead of schedule. The last list was published in May 2013 but the official announcement of this year's version was made by the BIA in the January 29 issue of the *Federal Register*.

The list includes the 566 American Indian and Alaska Native tribal entities—nations, tribes, bands, communities, Pueblos, and villages—that are acknowledged to have the immunities and privileges available to federally recognized tribes by virtue of their government-to-government relationship with the United States; the responsibilities, powers, limitations and obligations of such tribes; and are recognized and eligible for funding and services from the BIA by virtue of their status as Indian tribes.

The tribal entities list is organized in two sections: those in the 48 contiguous states and those in Alaska. Alaska Native tribal entities are listed separately solely for the purpose of facilitating their identification given the large number of complex names. All of the entities are listed in alphabetical order within each section.

If a tribe has changed its name, the former name is shown in parenthesis after the correct current name. Changes to this list are included after the BIA has verified such changes with the Indian entity. <http://bit.ly/NuImD2> 

## Quapaw Tribe Discovers Slave Cemetery on Newly Acquired Ancestral Land

After purchasing a parcel of land in Little Rock, Arkansas, the Quapaw Tribe was surprised at what they subsequently discovered there—an unmarked slave cemetery.

The 160-acre parcel was part of the tribe's original reservation, reported KARK Channel 4. "It's a very important piece of land to us," the tribe's business chairman, John Berrey, told the station. "It's a significant piece because there were a lot of Quapaws who lived in that area." The tribe lived on this land in the 1800s before being forcibly relocated to Oklahoma.

After purchasing the plot, which is located near the Little Rock Port Authority, the tribe commissioned an archaeological

survey, according to Channel 4. It was at that point that the slave cemetery was discovered. Its exact location is being kept secret, tribal officials said, to protect the graves that are there. In addition, the Quapaw want to preserve the history of the acreage.

"We want to find someone in Little Rock that would like to work with us in understanding how we should treat it, whether there is a community group that is interested in slave cemeteries or someone else, we would like to find them," Berrey told KARK.

During the archaeological survey, pottery pieces that have been deemed to be of historical value to the tribe were also discovered.

<http://bit.ly/1jmPEFS> 

## No Recognition for Tolowa Nation

BY GALE COUREY TOENSING


The Tolowa Nation's three-decade-long bid for federal recognition has been denied. Interior Department Assistant Secretary-Indian Affairs Kevin Washburn issued the final determination on January 24.

The Nation, which is located in Fort Dick, California, filed its letter of intent to petition for federal acknowledgment in 1983. However, the Office of Federal Acknowledgment (OFA) found that the Tolowa had failed to meet at least one of seven criteria that are required to be federally acknowledged as an American Indian tribe—in this case, that a pre-

dominant part of the group has existed as a distinct community from historical times until the present.

The Interior Department issued a proposed finding recommending against acknowledgment of the Tolowa Nation in November 2010 because they had not provided evidence to that effect. The final determination followed a review of comments made by both the Nation and the public regarding the proposed finding. This final determination will become effective 90 days following its publication as a notice in the *Federal Register* on January 24 unless the petitioner or any interested party requests reconsideration with the Interior Board of Indian Appeals within that period.

The Tolowa are descendants of the XUS ("HUSS"), according to the Nation's website. Hailing from the rocky Pacific coastline northwest of California and southwest of Oregon, they live in the watersheds of the Smith, Winchuck, Rogue and Chetco rivers. Their ancestors lived, traveled and traded up and down the coast, taking part in the Chinook's international trade on the Columbia River. They made early contact with the Spanish, Russian, Chinese and Hudson Bay Company traders prior to the western Gold Rush of 1849.

The Tolowa Nation does not have a reservation or rancheria; its members live on their own land mostly in Del Norte and Curry counties. <http://bit.ly/1bOJmg> 



40<sup>th</sup> Annual

# Denver March Powwow

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in Honor of Angel Young Dog**  
Prizes: TBA  
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### 40<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Honoring of Previous Denver March Powwow Royalty

### NativeVet Debuts E-Commerce Site

NativeVet, a small, Native-owned company that provides facility and medical products and supplies to tribal enterprises and federal agencies that serve Native communities, recently announced its entry into e-commerce with the launch of [www.nativevet.com](http://www.nativevet.com).

The website offers over one million products and supplies that can be ordered from NativeVet. Through this new portal, federal agencies have access to a small diverse business along with the product breadth and depth of Grainger, the leading broad line supplier of maintenance, repair and operating (MRO) products serving businesses and institutions.

The NativeVet website serves as a portal to the broad range of industrial supplies, maintenance, repair and operations equipment, tools and materials. Federal agencies, tribal enterprises and tribal governments can utilize Native-to-Native purchasing, meet minority small business procurement requirements and goals, and participate in the Buy Indian Act with orders placed through NativeVet.

"We are pleased to offer industry an efficient and easy purchasing tool through our e-commerce website," said Timothy Chavez, president of NativeVet. "It is especially exciting to offer Indian Country a 24/7 online ordering solution to their MRO product needs as a Native American-owned company."

Chavez, who is from the Pueblo of Acoma, started the company in 2012 with the mission to sustain the life, health, infrastructure, natural resources and environment of Indian Country through the delivery of quality products. In addition to online ordering, NativeVet can also help agencies meet their goals and objectives through inventory management, product technical assistance, reporting, and emergency response and recovery. <http://bit.ly/1g0alij> 📍

### Northern Lights Casino to Offer Simulcast Wagering On Horse Races

The Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe can now offer simulcast wagering on domestic and international horse races from its Northern Lights Casino Hotel and Events Center in Walker, Minnesota, thanks to a new management agreement with Canterbury Park Holding Corporation. The Minnesota Horsemen's Benevolent And Protective Association, the Minnesota Quarter Horse Racing Association and the Leech Lake Band also signed a purse fund contribution agreement that will use simulcast wagering revenue from Northern Lights to increase live racing purses at Canterbury Park.

"There is significant interest in live horse racing in Northern Minnesota, so we see a great opportunity to meet customer demand and continue to support our mission of community development," said Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe Chairwoman Carri Jones. "We are thrilled to create these agreements."

The agreements are the first of their kind in Minnesota. Legislation passed

in 2012 established the framework that enables Leech Lake Band and other sovereign nations currently authorized to conduct gaming under a tribal-state compact to receive telecasts of horse races for simulcast wagering purposes from Canterbury Park and other tracks around the world.

"This agreement will bring the excitement of live horse racing to Northern Minnesota, which has a long history of supporting breeding, farming and other industries that make the Minnesota horse industry thrive," said Canterbury Park Holding Corp. President Randy Sampson. "Providing simulcast management services to the Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe will increase exposure to racing and increase Minnesota's live racing purses."

This agreement is only the first step required for simulcast wagering to be offered at Northern Lights Casino. It requires the approval of the National Indian Gaming Commission and the Minnesota Racing Commission. Regulatory discussions are expected to begin soon. <http://bit.ly/1olapm8> 📍

### Code Talker and Legislator Arthur J. Hubbard Sr., 102, Walks On

Arizona tribes were saddened to learn that Arthur J. Hubbard Sr., a Navajo Code Talker and the first American Indian elected to the Arizona State Senate, walked on February 7 at the age of 102. "The Navajo Nation mourns the loss of a living treasure, an American hero and a role model for young kids across the Nation," read a Navajo Nation statement.

Hubbard was born in Topawa, on the Nation, in January 1912. He was raised a Christian with Navajo and O'odham traditions, making him uniquely suited to bridge the Native and Non-Native communities. A decorated Marine veteran, he served in World War II from 1939 to 1945, training over 200 men in the famed Code Talker unit that played a critical role in the Allied victory. In 2000,

Hubbard received the Navajo Code Talker Congressional Silver Medal.

Returning to Arizona following his military duty, Hubbard was subsequently appointed as Director of Indian Development District of Arizona by then Gov. Jack Williams. Then, in 1972, he made history by becoming the first American Indian elected to the Arizona State Senate, where he served 12 years. He continued his call to service throughout his life by remaining active in veterans' issues and served as an adviser and board member for both the Navajo and O'odham late into his life.

"The Navajo Code Talkers are living treasures of the Navajo Nation," said Navajo Nation President Ben Shelly by way of tribute. "With the passing of Arthur Hubbard, Sr., we have lost a true American hero. The Nation offers our heartfelt condolences to the family during this time." <http://bit.ly/1iPzUZn> 📍

## Mount Taylor Now Protected

*Case sets sacred sites precedent*

Mount Taylor, an 11,300-foot, snow-capped extinct volcano in central New Mexico, will be protected as a traditional cultural property following the state Supreme Court's ruling February 6 that upheld the mountain's designation as a sacred site. Mount Taylor is considered sacred by the Navajo, Hopi, Zuni, Acoma and Laguna people and is an important pilgrimage site for as many as 30 tribes. The ruling is expected to set a precedent for similar cases that involve sites sacred to indigenous people. "At the end of the day, it's not just a piece of property," said James Zion, an attorney practicing law on the Navajo Nation. "There's a human rights component here." <http://bit.ly/1iPPCDJ>

## Propane Crisis Yields Donations

*Relief is offered in Minnesota*

Following the freezing to death of Standing Rock Sioux Tribal member Debbie Dogskin amid the Midwest's propane shortage, the Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community (SMSC) of Minnesota has donated \$870,000 to help the tribe and others manage the crisis. Nearly 90 percent of residents of the Standing Rock Sioux Reservation, which straddles North Dakota and South Dakota, rely on propane for heat. The SMSC has donated \$500,000 to Standing Rock Sioux members and has also given the Yankton Sioux Tribe of South Dakota \$300,000 and the Santee Sioux Tribe of Nebraska, \$70,000. "The thought of people struggling during such

a harsh winter is unbearable," said SMSC Chairman Charlie Vig. <http://bit.ly/1m4Lch4>

## Muscogee College Gets Federal Funds

*Washburn makes announcement*

The College of Muscogee Nation in Okmulgee, Oklahoma will receive operational funding beginning in July from the Bureau of Indian Education (BIE), announced Assistant Secretary-Indian Affairs Kevin K. Washburn. The college, founded in 2004 to meet the Muscogee (Creek) Nation citizens' need for quality higher education as well as tribal culture, language and history, awards associate's degrees in Gaming, Native American Studies, Police Science and Tribal Services. It also offers two certificate programs in Gaming and

Mvskoke Language Studies. The college is currently working toward becoming an independent institution, and is in candidacy status with the Higher Learning Commission's North Central region. The number of BIE-funded tribal colleges and universities is now 27. <http://bit.ly/MguJGx>

## Shelly Vetoes Junk-Food Tax

*Cites vagueness on enforcement*

Navajo Nation President Ben Shelly on February 12 vetoed the Navajo Nation Council's recent 12-7 vote to approve a 2 percent increase in sales tax for processed foods high in fat, sugar and salt, as well as for sweetened drinks, sold on the 27,000-square-mile reservation. The additional revenue would have gone



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to a special fund to develop wellness centers, parks, basketball courts, trails, swimming pools, picnic grounds and health education classes. According to Shelly advisor Deswood Tome, the Navajo president supports the concept but thinks the legislation is vague about how the tax would be enforced and regulated. The Tribal Council requires a two-thirds vote of its 24 members to override the veto. <http://bit.ly/1or6e88> 📧

## Heitkamp Seizes On Violence Report

*Senate committee offers platform*

Sen. Heidi Heitkamp (D-North Dakota) used the February 13 meeting of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs to air issues raised by the recently released Indian Law and Order Commission Report. Among other findings, the report disclosed that Native youth experience violent crime at rates up to 10 times the national average and that one-third of Native girls will be raped in their lifetime. “We can’t allow Native youth to constantly battle high rates of violence and domestic abuse, and face fewer opportunities,” said Heitkamp. “A key way to change this course is to enable local and tribal governments to better work together while also giving tribal governments more flexibility to do their jobs.” <http://bit.ly/1dLNqYE> 📧

## Navajo Tech Gets Flood Relief

*Medical center donates supplies*

After being forced out of its nursing building and los-

ing several thousands of dollars of equipment following flash floods last fall, Navajo Technical University (NTU)’s School of Nursing has received a large donation of medical supplies from Lovelace Medical Center. The supplies will be used for classroom training purposes for both NTU’s registered nursing and pre-nursing programs, which have since both relocated to their classrooms to start the second semester of NTU’s academic year. Items donated by Lovelace included various solution and injection sets; soap bars and sterile water; adhesive and plastic bandages; gauze sponges and antibiotic ointment; gloves and surgical masks; and IV and dressing supplies. <http://bit.ly/1eUmlab> 📧

## Small Provision For Hemp Growth

*Farm bill permits research*

A small provision in the new five-year, \$480 billion Farm Bill authorizes some states to grow hemp for research purposes. Ten states—California, Colorado, Kentucky, Maine, Montana, North Dakota, Oregon, Vermont, Washington and West Virginia—can immediately take advantage of Section 7606, which establishes a pilot program for colleges and state agencies to grow industrial hemp for research purposes, as these states have already passed industrial hemp farming laws allowing its production. For decades, the U.S. has remained the only industrialized country to prohibit growing even the drug-free form of hemp, because of concerns that it would encourage marijuana use. <http://bit.ly/1gAXzud> 📧



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*Elvers—young, translucent eels that are born in the Sargasso Sea and swim to freshwater lakes and ponds where they grow to adulthood—are at the center of a contentious dispute between the Passamaquoddy Tribe and the state of Maine.*

# The Elver War

A case of conservation vs. tradition **BY GALE COUREY TOENSING**

**Bottom Line:** *If the state of Maine has its way, critics say, the fishing rights of the Passamaquoddy Tribe will be at risk.*

The state of Maine and the Passamaquoddy Tribe are clashing over fishing rights to elvers, the tiny, translucent baby eels that are a source of considerable revenue and an important source of tribal heritage.

The flashpoint is an accusation by Maine Indian Tribal-State Commission Chairwoman Jamie Bissonette Lewey that State Attorney General Janet Mills has raised a questionable “constitutional concern” that could undermine an agreement between the Passamaquoddy

and the state over elver fishing—or even threaten to shut down the lucrative fishing trade altogether.

The tribe is working with various state authorities on a proposed memorandum of agreement to resolve how to issue elver fishing licenses and address a conservation order from the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission (ASMFC) to reduce the elver catch for the 2014 fishing season. The commission has threatened to shut down the fishery if conservation measures are not taken.

On January 29, Mills argued that the proposed memorandum of agreement would create an equal protection problem for non-Indians by making Indians

a “special class” of people who would be dealt with differently, should legal conflict arise.

“This is startling given that federal Indian law, the law that governs this state’s ‘special relationship’ with four sovereign nations, explicitly states that equal protection concerns apply differently to Indian tribes,” Bissonette Lewey wrote in the *Bangor Daily News*. “The attorney general knows this yet chooses to advance an empty legal argument that will only serve to deepen enmity.”

The state’s four federally recognized sovereign Wabanaki nations are the Passamaquoddy, Penobscot Indian Nation, the Houlton Band of Maliseets and the

Aroostook Band of Micmacs.

“Fishermen know that cutting bait is necessary preparation. And every fisherman knows there is a time when they must cut the line,” Bissonette Lewey wrote. “The tribe, the department and the joint committee have worked hard to prepare a solution. Let’s hope that the actions of the attorney general do not force the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission to ‘cut the line’ on Maine’s elver fishery.”

The attorney general’s office did not respond to an e-mail seeking a response to Bissonette Lewey’s charges.

The controversy over Maine’s elvers began last year when the state legislature passed LD (Legislative Document) 451, which criminalized the violation of state laws limiting the taking of elvers. The ASMFC restricted Maine to issuing 744 elver fishing licenses last year. The Passamaquoddy Tribe issued 575 licenses to tribal members, putting the tribe out of compliance with the 200-license limit that the state had imposed on the tribe.

The Passamaquoddy maintained that the state had no jurisdiction over the tribe’s inherent sustenance fishing rights or the number of licenses it issued. More than 60 tribal members were cited for having licenses above the limit, but the charges were later dismissed in court.

The state has become interested in elvers only during the last few years, as their price has shot up astronomically. According to Maine’s Department of Marine Resources, the elver harvest in 2010 was just over 3,000 pounds and worth \$584,851 with a per-pound price of \$185.20. In 2011, the total catch shot up to 8,585 pounds and was worth \$7.6 million with a per pound price of \$891.48.

By 2012, more than 20,000 pounds of elvers were landed, earning \$38.7 million with a per-pound price of more than \$1,800. With the reduced catch last year, ASMFC officials recently estimated the value of Maine’s 2013 elver harvest at nearly \$33 million, the *Bangor Daily News* reported.

While the tribe issued more licenses last year than the state permitted, it placed a limit on the total number of pounds that tribal members could catch, which is the basis of the tribe’s conservation plan. This year the state has caught up to the Passamaquoddy’s traditional knowledge and practice of conservation.

Spurred by an order from the ASMFC to reduce the state’s total catch by up to 40 percent, the Department of Marine Resources has agreed to a 35 percent cut to the 2013 total of 18,000 pounds, bringing the 2014 allowable catch to 11,750 pounds, according to testimony heard at

conservation, and we’ve carried that torch for a long time and are prepared to continue to do so,” Hinton said.

For the Passamaquoddy, as for all indigenous nations, place is inseparable from identity. The Passamaquoddy community is on the continent’s easternmost point on the Atlantic coast, and its name means “the People who Spear Pollock.”


“Last year we had elders who received a license, and they pinned it to their chest because they were proud of it,” Hinton said. “We have pregnant women and single mothers and literally generations of families who go out on the banks of the river and try to make a little bit of money whenever they can. And for them, it’s not a profession, it’s a way of life that we have held onto so, so closely for so long.”

The proposed memorandum of agreement, if finalized, would go a long way toward protecting both the state and the tribe’s interests, according to Hinton.

“We do feel strongly that the MOA [memorandum of agreement] is the proper way to cooperatively manage the resource and to resolve this issue with the state,” Hinton said. “If what we’re truly interested in is protection of the American eel, what [the

memo] symbolizes and what it means is that these two governments will be committed to undertaking robust management mechanisms that ensure the protection of that resource.”

Regarding Mills’ assertion that the memo creates an equal protection issue, Hinton said the agreement is consistent with similar agreements that have been court-issued or court-mandated or otherwise voluntarily entered into between tribes and states and sometimes even the federal government.

“So this is something that’s happened around the country. But recognizing that this is an ongoing negotiation, we are prepared to address the concerns and work through them,” he said. “We don’t feel that this is the type of issue that should otherwise trump what is excellent policy that serves a couple of different policy objectives for both the tribes and the state.” <http://bit.ly/1bNmhop> 

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*‘It’s not a profession,’  
said the Passamaquoddy  
attorney, ‘it’s a way of life  
that we have held onto so,  
so closely for so long.’*

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a Marine Resources Committee work session on the proposed agreement on January 26. The state will limit the number of pounds caught by individual non-tribal license holders.

The Passamaquoddy has agreed to cap the total amount caught by its members at 1,650 pounds, with no limits placed on individual catches. The tribe agreed to prohibit the use of fyke nets—large, funnel-shaped nets placed in the water that elvers swim into—but can issue an unlimited number of dip nets. Both tribal members and non-tribal members will be required to use swipe cards when they sell their catch.

The 1,650-pound cap is a compromise for the Passamaquoddy, said Corey Hinton, a Passamaquoddy citizen and an attorney representing the tribe in the ongoing negotiations with the state. “Obviously we wanted a larger cap, but this is a piece of responsible stewardship and con-

# Tax-Exempt Racism?

Two members of Congress invoke federal regulations against 'Redskins'

**Bottom Line:** *Many arguments have been advanced to discontinue the Washington Redskins team name. Now, a senator and a congressman are citing legal prohibitions.*

Two members of Congress have told National Football League Commissioner Roger Goodell that the continued use of the team name "Redskins" for the Washington, D.C. NFL franchise is not only a "racial slur" but a violation of federal regulations prohibiting the use of such names by organizations with tax-exempt status.

Calling the moniker an "insult to Native Americans," Rep. Tom Cole (R-Oklahoma) and Sen. Maria Cantwell (D-Washington) in a February 10 letter to Goodell said, "We are calling on you and the National Football League to take a formal position in support of a name change."

The letter followed a pre-Super Bowl press conference during which Goodell defended the name as an "honor" to Native Americans. Asked by a reporter if "Redskins" was an appropriate term to apply to Native Americans, Goodell responded, "This is the name of a football team."

But Cantwell, who has served on the Senate Indian Affairs Committee since 2001, and Cole, an enrolled member of the Chickasaw Nation and one of the only Native Americans currently serving in the House of Representatives, were not mollified.

In recent months, critics of the "Redskins" name have invoked its use as a violation of Patent and Trademark Office (PTO) regulations. By the terms of the Trademark Act of 1946, the PTO may not register any trademark that "[c]onsists of or comprises . . . matter which may disparage . . . persons, living or dead...or bring them into contempt, or disrepute." The PTO has previously rejected applications submitted by the Washington franchise for trademarks that proposed to use

the term "Redskins"—three times in 1996 and once in 2002.

The Cole-Cantwell letter is a forceful reminder of those rejections.

"The Patent and Trademark Office refused to register the Washington football team's trademark because the agency found the term disparaged Indian people," Cole and Cantwell wrote. "The Patent and Trademark Office is soon to act on a new case directly tied to the team's trademark, brought by several young Indian people.

"The National Football League can no longer ignore this and perpetuate the

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*'The National Football League is on the wrong side of history.' And perhaps the wrong side of federal regulations.*

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use of this name as anything but what it is: a racial slur," they continued. "It is clear that you haven't heard the leading voices of this country—and not just Indian Country. Virtually every major civil rights organization in America has spoken out in opposition to this name including the NAACP, the Anti-Defamation League, the Rainbow Coalition and the League of United Latin American Citizens."

They concluded, "The National Football League is on the wrong side of history. It is not appropriate for this multibillion dollar 501(c)(6) tax-exempt organization to perpetuate and profit from the continued degradation of tribes and Indian people. It is time for the National Football League to formally support and push for a name change for the Washing-

ton football team."


John Banzhaf, a law professor at George Washington University who is helping to prepare legal challenges against the NFL, said that the letter provides "ammunition" to the growing name-change movement.

"What other 'nonprofit' could afford to pay a commissioner like a Roger Goodell a whopping \$29.5 million dollars a year?" he asked. "How about a league that generates \$10 billion annually in profits at the same time it receives one billion annually in government assistance?"

The possible revocation of the NFL's tax-exempt status has been in the news recently. Bloomberg reported that almost three-fourths of Americans surveyed want the NFL's tax-exempt status revoked.

"[It's] a figure which is likely to grow even higher as more and more taxpayers become aware that Congress has awarded the league tax-exempt status," Banzhaf said. "Equally serious is a challenge the 'Redskins' team and the NFL may soon face if the FCC [Federal Communications Commission], as expected, takes action on requests by a former FCC chairman, several former FCC commissioners, and a wide variety of public interest broadcast law experts."

Ray Halbritter, CEO and Representative of the Oneida Indian Nation, praised Cole and Cantwell's "immediate action to prevent the league from using any more public resources to promote hatred against Native Americans."

"While the Washington team somehow claims that Congress has better things to do than intervene in a serious issue that involves taxpayer dollars, it is the exact opposite: Congress has a responsibility to the American people to put an end to this kind of taxpayer-subsidized bigotry," Halbritter said. "We are thrilled to have these congressional leaders from both parties speaking out on behalf of the 'Change the Mascot' campaign." <http://bit.ly/1h5ztwB> 

# Mine Battle Goes On

Company disputes potential threat to Bad River Ojibwe **BY MARY ANNETTE PEMBER**

**Bottom Line:** *The war of words over building a huge open pit iron ore mine in the Penokee Hills is heating up.*

For some time now, Florida-based Gogebic Taconite (GTAC) has been locking horns with tribes and other opponents in its attempt to build an open-pit mine next to the Bad River Ojibwe reservation in northern Wisconsin. Critics say that pollution from the mine would have a devastating environmental impact on the huge Bad River watershed that runs through the region and drains into Lake Superior and traditional wild rice sloughs.

That conflict is now even more intense, with GTAC engaging in a fiery public dispute with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) over how much authority the agency can wield in the permit process.

GTAC lobbyists helped draft new state mining legislation that passed in early 2013 allowing greater leeway in environmental restrictions and making iron ore mining easier. But despite the support of the state's Republican-led legislature, GTAC is publicly complaining that the WDNR is overstepping its authority and asking for unnecessary testing and details about the mineral content of the site and other effects of mining on the local environment.

"All of the tests and modeling we've done cost money. [Some studies cost] tens of thousands of dollars a crack," GTAC spokesman Bob Seitz told the Associated Press on January 20. "So this should be about what's necessary and not what's wanted to satisfy curiosity."

Adding to GTAC's ire, in January an internal WDNR report was leaked without authorization to the press. Entitled "Taconite Iron Mining in Wisconsin: A Review," the report indicates that iron mining does indeed threaten human health and water, according to an article in the *Wisconsin State Journal*.

The report, a review of research regarding iron mining, is not a specific assess-

ment of the proposed mine. But it does include information drawing attention to the dry stacking method of storing potentially hazardous waste rock that GTAC intends to use. The report also points up research regarding the danger of runoff from such waste rock.

"It just gives a laundry list of the kinds of stuff you hear from protestors," Seitz told the *State Journal*. "There are some good people over there [at the DNR] but this demonstrates that there are some people who also have a bias against mining."

Although Seitz said he had not read the

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*An argument not only about environmental impact, but about state regulatory oversight.*

---

entire report, he criticized it for including information from a researcher who disagrees with GTAC's findings of the mineral content of rocks at the mining site.

The report was published on the conservative news website Media Trackers, which describes it as flawed and a hypothesized doomsday scenario lacking credibility. Media Trackers is especially critical of one of the report's authors, Tom Fitz, professor of geosciences at Northland College in Ashland. Fitz has stated publicly that he found grunerite, a form of asbestos, in four places within a third of a mile from the proposed mining site.


Although his findings were confirmed by a lab at the University of Wisconsin Geology Department, Media Trackers cited conflicting results from a lab at the University of Minnesota Duluth in which grunerite was not found.

WDNR sciences bureau chief Jack Sullivan pointed out that the report included research from dozens of scientists and does not take sides. He described it as objective.

GTAC officials sent a strongly worded six-page letter on January 8 to the WDNR in response to the agency's request for additional clarification regarding the company's bulk sampling activity. In the letter, GTAC officials accuse the agency of overstepping its authority. Seitz has complained that the WDNR has delayed the sampling process with its repeated requests for additional information.

Wisconsin Senator Bob Jauch, a mining opponent who represents the district where the mine would be located, told the *State Journal* that GTAC is using bullying tactics. He further noted that GTAC's tough tone may backfire if the WDNR's request for data isn't met within new timelines. In the end, the agency may be forced to deny a final mining permit to GTAC.

An additional stumbling block for the proposed mine emerged late last year when the Army Corps of Engineers officially declined to work with the WDNR in creating a joint federal/state environmental impact statement for the GTAC site.

According to a December 23 letter responding to the WDNR's request to create a joint environmental impact statement, the Corps declines to work with the WDNR "due to differences between the state and federal environmental requirements that would likely apply to the proposed project." A report from Wisconsin Public Radio called the Corps' refusal a major setback for both GTAC and the WDNR. <http://bit.ly/LaFmJP> 



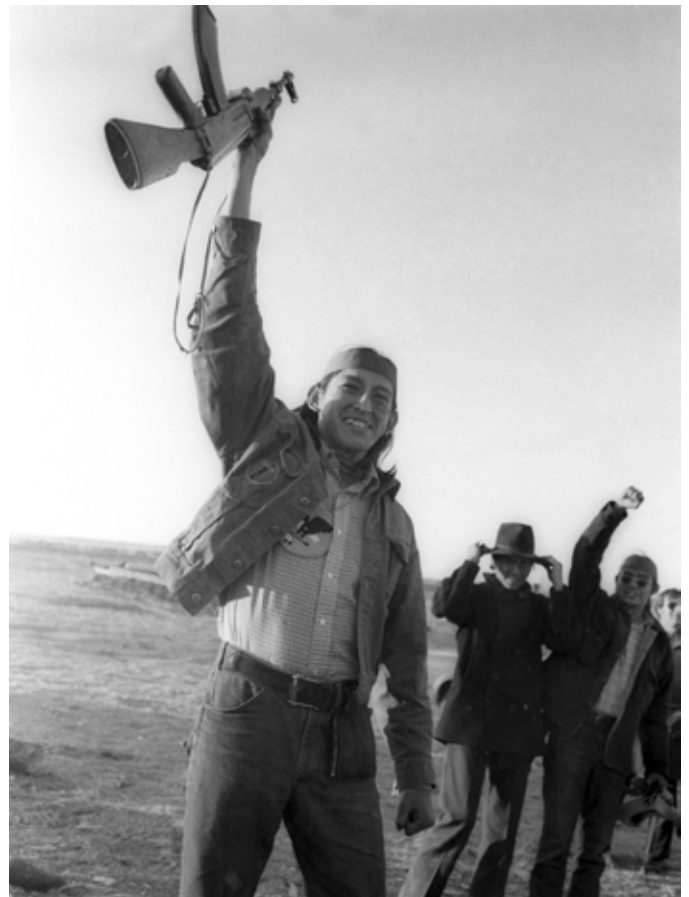
The Puyallup and other Tribes celebrated the 40th anniversary of the landmark fishing rights treaty U.S. v. Washington on February 5.



Bronson Koenig (left) is making his Ho Chunk Nation proud with his freshman performance with the University of Wisconsin Badgers.



The Maya/Nahuatl muralist Votan with his latest work, a rendering of Crow Chief Plenty Coups, on "Indian Alley" in Los Angeles.



Robert Onco, a celebrated veteran of the Wounded Knee occupation in 1973, walked on January 31 at age 63 after battling lung cancer.

RICHARD WALKER, AP IMAGES (2); FACEBOOK/VOTAN/STEPHEN ZEIGLER;

**Staff Attorney** to provide advice and representation to various departments and entities of the Swinomish Indian Tribal Community regarding a wide range of issues. Qualified applicants must be licensed, or have the ability to become licensed, to practice in Washington and must have experience or demonstrated expertise in one or more of the following fields: drafting and negotiating contracts; drafting statutes, policies and procedures; litigation, preferably in Federal Court; real estate transactions and foreclosure, preferably involving trust land; health care law; insurance/risk management or employment benefits; taxation; Indian law. We are seeking an energetic attorney with excellent written, oral and research skills, strong interpersonal communication and negotiation skills, an ability to function collaboratively and effectively with interdisciplinary staff in a cross-cultural setting and a fast-paced work environment, and with a demonstrated commitment to working with Native or other minority communities. Compensation DOE. For application and complete job description please provide your contact information to Wendy Otto, 11404 Moorage Way, LaConner, WA 98257; (fax) 360/466-5309; [email wotto@swinomish.nsn.us](mailto:wotto@swinomish.nsn.us).

### CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER

**Closes: March 14, 2014**

The **Colville Confederated Tribes** is recruiting for a Chief Information Officer within the Information Technology Department.

- Master's Degree in Computer Information Technology, Management Information Systems, Computer Science or related Information Technology/Telecommunication field; AND thirty-six (3 yrs) work experience in applied network management (client-server, Microsoft, Exchange Server, and IBM OS, CISCO), telecommunications management (Nortel, Meridian, BISC), PC Services Management (Help Desk Call Center), or proof of certification in Project Management Institute (PM) many substitute for 24 months of work experience; OR
- Bachelor's Degree in Computer Information Technology, Management Information Systems, Computer Science or related Information Technology/Telecommunication field; AND sixty months (6 yrs) work experience in applied network management (client-server, Microsoft, Exchange Server, and IBM OS, CISCO), telecommunications management (Nortel, Meridian, BISC), PC Services Management (Help Desk Call Center), or proof of certification in Project Management Institute (PM) many substitute for 24 months of work experience
- Previous work experience with an Indian Tribe, Indian Gaming, Tribal Economics Development Project, Tribal Grant Funded programs, Tribal Consortium, Organization or entity preferred

**To apply or to get a complete list of requirements, please go to:**

<http://www.colvilletribes.com/jobs.php>



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**The Nez Perce Tribe Police Department** is recruiting for: LATERAL POLICE OFFICER (Two positions). This is an important position in the Police Department which requires current certification in law enforcement officer training. This position patrols assigned area of responsibility, answers complaint calls and assists in investigating crimes and disturbances interviews witnesses, gathers evidence, interrogates suspects and makes arrests, among other duties. (Please see Lateral Police Officer Class Description, which may be obtained from the Nez Perce Tribal Police Department, for a full description of duties). Requires, in addition to completed Peace Officers Standards and Training (POST), or Federal Law Enforcement Center (FLETC), or Indian Police Academy (IPA) training and certification, at least two (2) years of continuous law enforcement service as an active member of a federal, state, Tribal, county, municipal or local law enforcement agency or department or jail/corrections facility. Requires valid Idaho driver's license upon hire and ability to be insured under Tribal policy. Must successfully complete an honesty interview and polygraph, drug urinalysis, psychological and medical evaluation, and a complete background investigation Applicants must include provide proof of required certifications and detailed descriptions of prior law enforcement experience with applications, which also must include a cover letter, resume and completed Nez Perce Tribal Police Department application form. Police Department application forms are available at the receptionist's area in Nez Perce Tribal Police Department, or may be requested by email. Send email request to [mariea@nezperce.org](mailto:mariea@nezperce.org). Submit application packet to: Nez Perce Tribal Chief of Police, Tribal Police Department. P.O. Box 365, Lapwai, ID 83540, Application packets may also be submitted electronically to [mariea@nezperce.org](mailto:mariea@nezperce.org). Include on the envelope or email message line "Lateral Police Officer Application" Indian preference applies. INCOMPLETE APPLICATION PACKETS WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED.

# Headlines from the Web

## YUOK TRIBE TOSSES CAP IN TRADE RING

<http://bit.ly/1gr1bjZ0>

## TRIBAL POLICE POISED TO TAKE OVER AT REGION'S TWO CASINOS

<http://bit.ly/1gElx8o>

## TRIBE: 'FINAL PHASE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW PROCESS IS NOW UNDERWAY'

<http://bit.ly/1jycCtT>

## FEDERAL APPEALS COURT TO REHEAR CASE ON INDIAN STATUS

<http://bit.ly/1jydaQq>

## EX-MASHANTUCKET TREASURER FACES THEFT SENTENCING

<http://bit.ly/1gr2fnM>

## NEW LAW OFFERS PROTECTION TO ABUSED NATIVE AMERICAN WOMEN

<http://wapo.st/1iPF73k>

## Upcoming Events

### ADMINISTRATION FOR NATIVE AMERICANS PRE-APPLICATION TRAINING FEBRUARY 20-21

The ANA's pre-application trainings are designed to provide prospective applicants with "nuts and bolts" information on the federal application process and ANA Funding Opportunity Announcements for Social and Economic Development Strategies (SEDS), Native Language Preservation and Maintenance, and Environmental Regulatory Enhancement. In the free sessions, participants will learn how to register and apply on grants.gov; understand the ANA Funding Opportunity Announcement Evaluation Criteria; and format, package, structure and submit an application for ANA funding consideration.

**Location:** Mystic Lake Hotel and Casino, Mystic Lake, Minnesota

### ARIZONA AMERICAN INDIAN BEHAVIORAL HEALTH FORUM III FEBRUARY 20-21

"Change is Occurring! What is our Vision for the Future?" is sponsored in part by the Arizona Department of Health Services, the Intertribal Council of Arizona, the Arizona Advisory Council on Indian Health Care, the Division of Behavioral Health Services, and the Arizona Regional Behavioral Health Authority.

**Location:** Blue Water Resort & Casino, Colorado River Indian Tribes, Parker, Arizona

### NATIONAL AMERICAN INDIAN HOUSING COUNCIL LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE FEBRUARY 25-27

This NAIHC conference will offer advocacy training with a comprehensive review of advocacy on Capitol Hill, complete with key timelines and essential strategies on message delivery; a legislative committee meeting that will serve as a forum for tribal leaders and housing professionals to provide input and recommendations on legislative issues; and a major address

on "Inside the Beltway" by NAIHC Chairwoman Cheryl A. Causley. Meetings will also be encouraged among tribal leaders, tribal housing professionals and their respective congressional delegations.

**Location:** The Mayflower Renaissance, Washington, D.C.

### NATIONAL NATIVE AMERICAN LAW STUDENTS ASSOCIATION MOOT COURT COMPETITION FEBRUARY 28-MARCH 1

The 22nd annual NNALSA Moot Court Competition will feature an escalating series of oratorical matches culminating in an awards banquet following the proceedings. The event will be held in conjunction with the annual American Indian Symposium hosted by the University of Oklahoma American Indian Law Review and the University's Native American Studies Department, which will be devoted to exploring the issue of international indigenous rights and high-profile speakers from around the world.

**Location:** University of Oklahoma College of Law, Norman, Oklahoma

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The recent statement by Oakland County Executive L. Brooks Patterson that Detroit should be an "Indian reservation where we herd all the Indians into the city, build a fence around it, and then throw in the blankets and corn" (January 28) is insulting and harmful.

Detroit, and all of Michigan, is sacred Anishnaabe land. All of us who live here today, no matter our racial or

ethnic background, owe a debt to the ancestors of this land, as well as to the many African-American and immigrant communities who have lived and worked here. Surely, the wealth enjoyed by Oakland County would not exist without Detroit. The city may be currently struggling economically, but it is rich in the wisdom, culture, ingenuity, and diversity of its people.

It is this intrinsic partnership between

the city and its suburbs that requires all of us in southeast Michigan, no matter our zip code, to rise above hateful politics and unite for the common good of revitalizing our communities. We are interconnected, interdependent, and we need to uplift one another with love and hope, not bash each other with fear and disdain.

— Joe Reilly  
Ann Arbor, Michigan

Let us know what you think. To have your letter to the editor considered for publication, please email us at [editor@ictmn.com](mailto:editor@ictmn.com)





**PUEBLO OF SANDIA  
LANDS DIRECTOR**

The Pueblo of Sandia is seeking a candidate to manage all Tribal lands and general real estate matters including land leases, deeds and easements in coordination with federal agencies and legal counsel. This position works closely with respective departments relative to the development of maps, land status records, historical data, environmental and cultural projects. Manages and monitors housing renovations and new construction projects within reservation boundaries to ensure compliance with tribal, local, state and federal building codes. The Director is responsible for developing land, realty, housing policies and procedures for all Tribal property. Bachelor's Degree preferably in Business Administration, Public Administration or related field with four years experience in a position involving land acquisition and administration, natural resource management. Supervisory experience is required. Responsible experience may substitute, year for year, for required degree.

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**Request for Proposals**

The Southern Ute Indian Housing Authority in Ignacio, CO is accepting proposals for the Fiscal Years 2014/2015 Financial Audit. The audit will include an audit of accounts and records of the Southern Ute Indian Housing Authority (SUIHA) for two 12 month periods ending September 30, 2015, in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and the auditing and reporting provisions of the applicable Housing and Urban Development Audit Guide for the Lower Income Housing Programs for use by Independent Public Accountants, the Single Audit Act of 1984 and the Single Audit Act Amendments of 1996 and the provisions of OMB Circular A-133. Onsite visit must take place on or before November 10th of current audit year. The Final Audit must be completed and issued by November 24th of the current audit year.

SUIHA currently uses Aliba and HDS software. SUIHA has 109 Low Rental Units and 48 Mutual Help Units. The SUIHA receives an annual Indian Housing Block Grant of approximately 1.1 million.

Qualified firms shall be experienced in Public Housing Agency Audits, particularly in Indian Housing. We would like to negotiate a 2 year contract. Preference will be given to Indian Owned Business. Proposals must be submitted to the Housing Authority by February 28, 2014 at 3:00p.m.

**For additional information, please contact:**

Eric Spady, Executive Director  
Southern Ute Indian Housing Authority  
P.O. Box 447  
Ignacio, CO 81137  
E-Mail: espady@suiha.org

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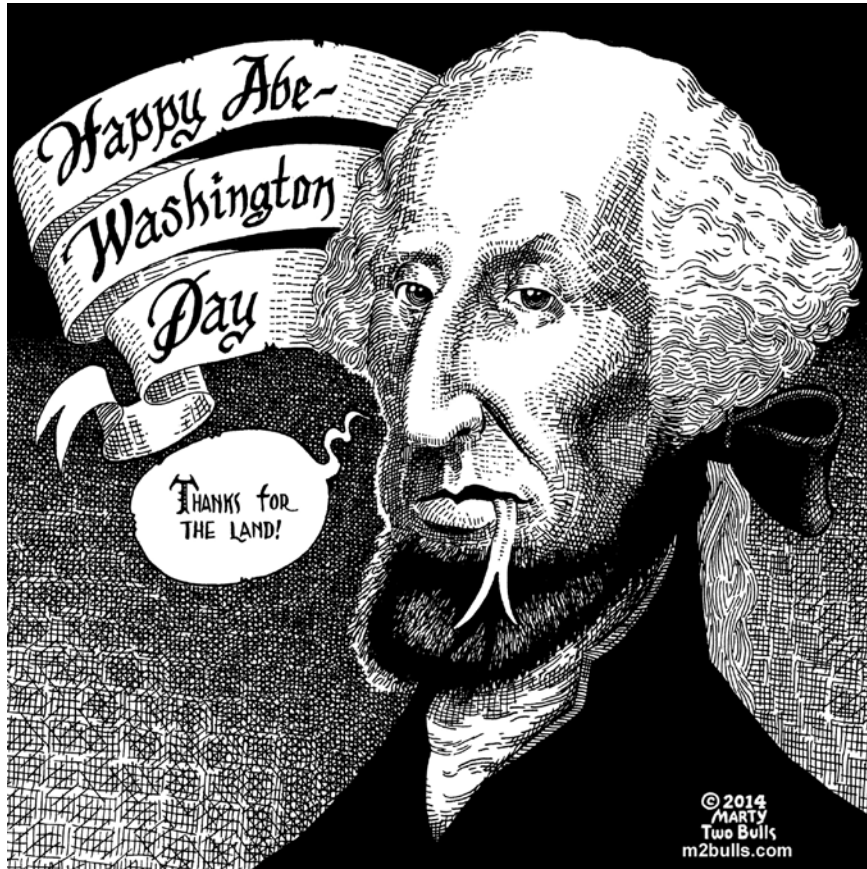
Beginning on February 13, 2014

An 81 unit building including 4 units designated for the disabled, located at 122 South Broadway, Yonkers, NY, is available for renting to those with limited income. Qualifications will be based on income guidelines.

Interested persons may obtain an application by telephoning the Griffin House at (914) 376-1400, picking it up in person, sending an email to mburke@hmgmt.com or writing to us at 122 South Broadway, Yonkers, NY 10701.

Completed applications sent by regular mail, not registered or certified mail must be received by March 12, 2014. All applications received after this deadline date will not be processed until all applications received by the deadline are processed.





## TOP NEWS ALERTS

From [IndianCountryTodayMediaNetwork.com](http://IndianCountryTodayMediaNetwork.com)

### YELLOWSTONE BISON SLAUGHTER PLANNED

Officials at Yellowstone National Park are preparing to slaughter 300 to 600 bison and distribute the meat, hides and heads to various tribes. By agreement with the state of Montana, Yellowstone must keep its bison population at 3,000 to 3,500, but the number was recently estimated at 4,600 and few of them have lately been migrating out of the park. "If we had no other management action," said Al Nash, Yellowstone's chief of public affairs, "we could have 6,000 bison by the end of the winter 2016."

### WARREN IS NEW POKAGON CHAIRMAN

John Warren was sworn in as tribal council chairman of the

Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians on February 8, two weeks after being named in a special election. Previously a member-at-large of the council, he had also been treasurer since 2011. With his election, Warren now also becomes chairman and CEO of the Pokagon Gaming Authority Board, which oversees the casino properties Four Winds New Buffalo, Four Winds Hartford and Four Winds Dowagiac.

### PASSAMAQUODDY SEEK WATER PERMIT

The Passamaquoddy Tribe is seeking a permit from the state of Maine that would allow it to provide a new source of water to its reservation and the city of Eastport. The tribe has for some time had to contend with

both the poor quality of its water and its expensive treatment process. Norman Laberge, the tribe's staff engineer, estimated that developing a new water source could take up to five years and cost \$4-5 million, to be financed by the Environmental Protection Agency.

### FUEL SPILL ON MCDOWELL RESERVATION

Contrary to earlier reports, a fuel-truck spill that released 2,300 gallons of gasoline onto the Fort McDowell Reservation last November did contaminate sacred land, tribal authorities say. In a January 28 letter to Robert Moore, vice president of risk management for United Petroleum Transports, Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation President Ruben Balderas

said the tribe had determined that the spill had reached about 90 feet onto its land, the *Arizona Republic* reported. The spill, Balderas said, "is of great concern for the nation."

### MASHPEE WAMPANOAG ELECTION FAVORS INCUMBENTS

Four incumbents of the Mashpee Wampanoag Tribal Council were returned to one-year terms in elections held on February 9. With 513 tribal members going to the polls, Carlton Hendricks Jr. received 246 votes, Cheryl Frye Cromwell received 225, Yvonne Avant received 215 and Winnie Johnson Graham won 213. According to the tribe, the turnout was a record in an election that did not include one of the four tribal council officer positions.

# UPCOMING POW WOWS

## **Chemawa's Birthday Pow Wow**

February 24  
Chemawa Indian School  
Salem, Oregon  
Contact: Karen Serna  
503-399-5721 x225  
[karen.serna@bie.edu](mailto:karen.serna@bie.edu)  
[chemawa.BIE.edu](http://chemawa.BIE.edu)

## **Red Mesa High School Class of 2014 Benefit-Contest Pow Wow**

February 28 - March 01  
Highway 160 Mile Post 448  
Red Mesa, Arizona  
Contact: Tina Warren-King  
928-656-4190  
[twking@rmusd.net](mailto:twking@rmusd.net)

## **21st Annual Indian Education Pow Wow**

March 15  
Siuslaw Middle School  
Florence, Oregon  
Contact: Lynn Anderson  
541-997-5458  
[landerson@siuslaw.k12.or.us](mailto:landerson@siuslaw.k12.or.us)

## **40th Annual Denver March Pow Wow**

March 21 - 23  
Denver Coliseum  
Denver, Colorado  
Contact: Grace B. Gillette  
303-934-8045  
[denvermarchpowwow@comcast.net](mailto:denvermarchpowwow@comcast.net)

## **DenverMarchPowWow.org**

4th Annual Ida'ina Gathering  
March 28 - 30  
Dena'ina Civic & Convention Center  
Anchorage, Alaska  
Contact: Emil McCord  
907-646-3115  
[emccord@tyonek.com](mailto:emccord@tyonek.com)  
[TebughnaFoundation.com](http://TebughnaFoundation.com)

## **Pow Wow at Rocky Top**

March 29  
University of Tennessee- Humanities Amphitheater  
Knoxville, Tennessee  
Contact: Savannah Hicks  
828-734-5727  
[shicks17@utk.edu](mailto:shicks17@utk.edu)

## **27th Annual Carolina Indian Circle Pow Wow**

March 29  
UNC Chapel Hill Campus  
Chapel Hill, North Carolina  
Contact: Jessica Oxendine  
919-843-4189  
[jloxendi@email.unc.edu](mailto:jloxendi@email.unc.edu)  
[americanindiancenter.UNC.edu/powwow](http://americanindiancenter.UNC.edu/powwow)

## **Red River Intertribal Club Benefit Pow Wow**

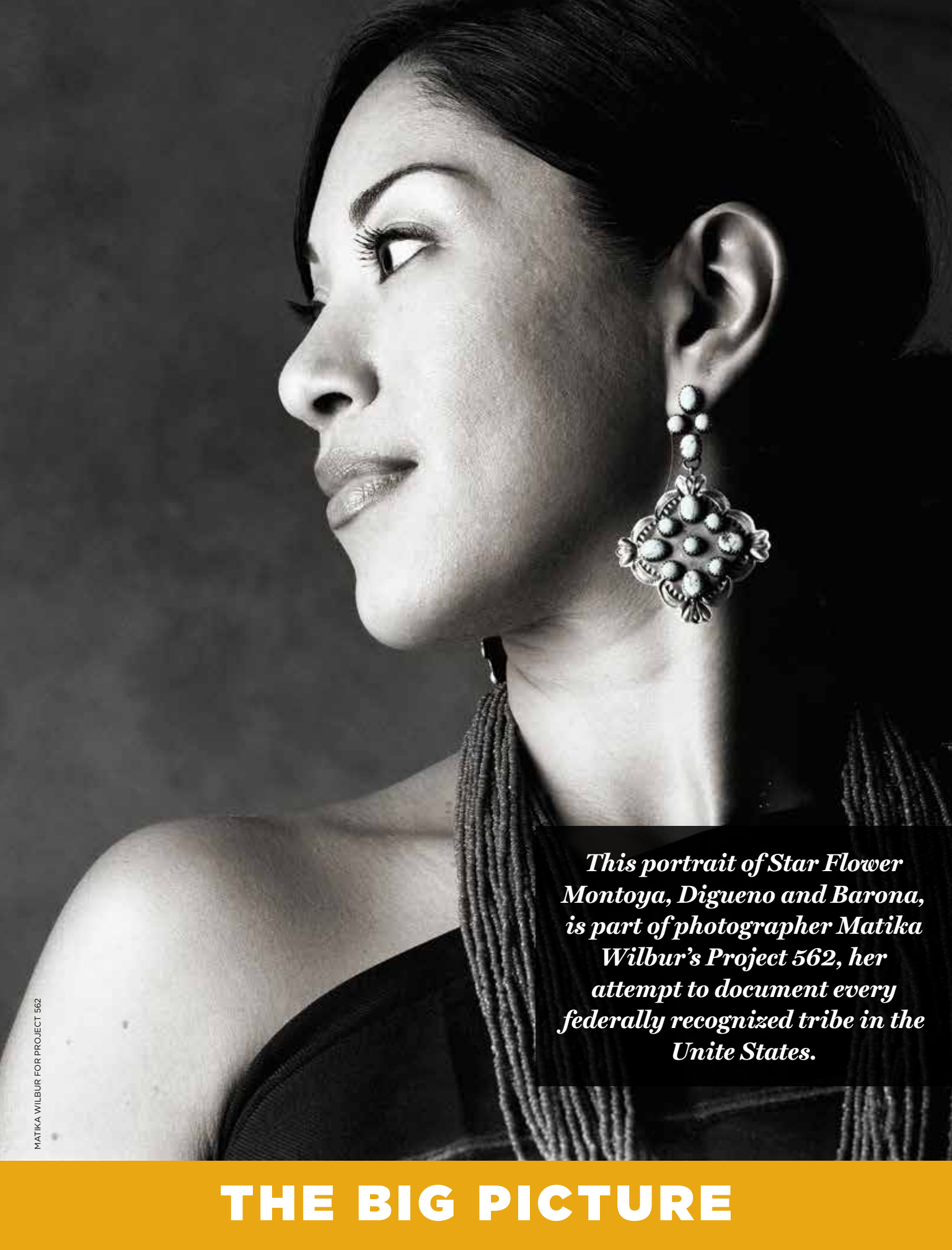
March 29  
National Guard Armory  
Wichita Falls, Texas  
Contact: Jim Moore  
950-782-7747  
[redriverintertribalclub@yahoo.com](mailto:redriverintertribalclub@yahoo.com)  
[RedRiverIntertribal.org](http://RedRiverIntertribal.org)

## **Miss, Junior Miss, and Little Miss Indian Oklahoma City Honor Dance**

March 29  
Shawnee Expo Center  
Shawnee, Oklahoma  
Contact: Shirley Wapskineh  
405-632-5227  
[swapskineh@sbcglobal.net](mailto:swapskineh@sbcglobal.net)  
[MissIndianOKC.org](http://MissIndianOKC.org)

## **University of Nevada Reno Social Pow Wow**

March 30  
Joe Crowley Student Union  
Reno, Nevada  
Contact: Saundra Mitrovich  
775-682-6499  
[smitrovich@unr.edu](mailto:smitrovich@unr.edu)  
[UNR.edu/cultural-diversity/events](http://UNR.edu/cultural-diversity/events)



*This portrait of Star Flower Montoya, Digueno and Barona, is part of photographer Matika Wilbur's Project 562, her attempt to document every federally recognized tribe in the United States.*

MATIKA WILBUR FOR PROJECT 562

**THE BIG PICTURE**