



THIS WEEK FROM Indian Country TODAY

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

A Letter from the Publisher

Shekóli. The last time Indian Country Today Media Network sat down for an extensive chat with Sen. Jon Tester (D-Mon), he was nearing the end of a re-election campaign in which he made it clear that the Indian vote in his home state was key to his winning the election. “I visit every reservation in Montana every year,” he said as he outlined his commitment to Native constituents. To be sure, he had already positioned himself as one of the finest advocates for Native Americans in the U.S. government—his work on resolving crucial water disputes and pushing the Tribal Law and Order Act were but a few hallmarks of his tenure.



dian Affairs, and promised to be a proactive chair. Now comes news of just how quick he is to prove his point—this week’s newsletter carries the story of his proposal for what is known as a clean Carciери fix. As he introduced his bill on the Senate floor, he justified his approach. “The Carciери decision has spawned harmful litigation,” Tester declared, “including *Salazar v. Patchak*, where the Supreme Court ruled that individuals have six years to challenge a tribe’s trust land acquisition, and *Big Lagoon Rancheria v. California*, where the Ninth Circuit essentially ruled that there is no time limit on challenging a tribe’s status or its trust land acquisitions.”

Tester’s advocacy since the 2012 campaign, not surprisingly, has kept pace with his prior emphasis on Indian issues nationwide. In the past few months, we’ve brought news of several of Tester’s initiatives, such as backing bipartisan legislation to secure funding for Indian Health Services one year ahead of time, or, along with Senators Tim Johnson (D-South Dakota), Mark Begich (D-Alaska), and Brian Schatz (D-Hawaii), introducing the Native Language Immersion Student Achievement Act. The legislation is designed to preserve Native languages and help strengthen Indian culture and education by establishing grant-supported programs throughout Indian country. It was widely applauded by Indian advocates, who threw their support behind efforts to pass the act.

Thanks to his active outreach and belief in consultation, this type of frank talk is familiar to many leaders of tribal nations with whom he has conversed. It is safe to say that Sen. Tester understands the good of what can come from collaborative efforts and partnerships in Indian country—and it would be good for all if more senators thought like he did.

Na ki’ wa,

Ray Halbritter

Recently Tester took the reins of the Senate Committee on In-

Table of Contents



2	COMMENTARY	11	WEEK IN PHOTOS
3	NEWS	12	TRADEWINDS CLASSIFIEDS
7	MOVING FOR A CURE	13	WEB, EVENTS, LETTERS
9	A CLEAN CARCIERI FIX	14	CARTOON, NEWS ALERTS
10	INTERNET TRIBAL GAMING GROUP TESTS WATERS	15	UPCOMING POW WOVES
		16	THE BIG PICTURE

Debunking the Debunkers

Dave Lundgren, a federal Indian law attorney, offers a remedy to combat groups like the Citizens Equal Rights Alliance (CERA) which deliberately misinterpret the Constitution as a defense of their racist motives:

The problems faced by Tribes with CERA types in positions of authority are more common than people realize. In my career I've seen it with fire districts, sewer districts, utility districts, law enforcement agencies, local and state governments, newspapers and radio stations, and even federal agencies staffed through the revolving-door process by those they are supposed to regulate.

The difficulty of litigating claims of such institutionalized racism in places of power has been made even more difficult by recent decisions of the Supreme Court, beginning with its 2001 decision in *Alexander v. Sandoval*. It used to be that victims of discrimination could prove their claim by establishing discriminatory impacts. Not anymore. Victims now must prove the actors had a discriminatory intent, a seemingly insurmountable task. How do you prove what people are thinking?

But there is a way to overcome this new judicial obstacle. Disregard the disguise of the opponents' flimsy legal arguments, and expose their true motives by docu-

menting and publicizing details of the discriminatory effects of their actions. Document and make a public record of how people are harmed by concerted actions fueled by hate. That puts them on notice in a public way that their actions are discriminatory. If their conduct continues, their disregard for the effects of their actions is proof of discriminatory intent.

Public education is often the best defense in the face of hatred disguised by fabricated legal arguments. Not only will it expose the true motives behind puffed up accusations, but it also educates the uninformed on the caustic harms caused by discrimination. <http://bit.ly/QIWpqe> ☞

It's Time to Retire 'Indians'

The upcoming centennial of the adoption of "Indians" as the name of Cleveland's Major League Baseball franchise is cause for reflection and regret, says SUNY-Plattsburgh Assistant Professor of Sociology Michelle Jacobs:

In 1924, almost 10 years after the "Indians" name was adopted, American Indians were granted citizenship rights. Forty years later, legal racial segregation was banished with the passage of the Civil Rights Act. The way we think about and talk about race has changed dramatically in the last 100 years. Myriad words that once were commonly used are no longer acceptable.

The "Indians" team name was adopted because it evoked particular meanings

for sports enthusiasts—aggression, bravery, dedication, and pride. Such images of American Indians seem honorable when American history is ignored. The fact is that references to Indian "aggression" were used to justify the genocide and colonization of U.S. indigenous peoples. That reference now puts a different spin on the use of "Indians" as an athletic team name—one that exists alongside aggressive animals, like Lions, Tigers, and Bears.

Calling Cleveland's professional baseball team the "Indians" not only equates American Indian people with ferocious animals in the symbolic realm. It affects the everyday lives of American Indians because stereotypical ideas about Indians, embedded in the culture for hun-

dreds of years, have replaced genuine concerns for the identities, communities, and cultures of American Indian people.

The treatment of American Indian protesters outside the Cleveland baseball stadium illustrates this point. Protesters witness firsthand how the purportedly "harmless" team name causes baseball fans to callously disregard the history and humanity of American Indian people. They angrily yell insults like "Go back to where you came from!" and "We won, so get lost!" Fans supporting their much-adored "Tribe" simultaneously snub their noses at actual Indians struggling to convey a simple message: We are people, not mascots. <http://bit.ly/1pulrVD> ☞

Spring Is Time To Clear Our Minds

Dr. Beau Washington, Eastern Band of Cherokee, reminds us how "coyote thoughts" or "trickster thoughts"—which often persuade us to think the worst—relate to spring fever:

Over 20 years ago, I was going through a hard time. I was having Trickster Thoughts like, "This will never end," "I will never find a job," "I am a loser" and worse. I didn't know about those types of thoughts, so I let them control me and my feelings. They almost took me all the way down. I was depressed 24 hours a day for months. It was tremendously painful. Just a five-minute break

from the stress would be welcome.

So I asked the Creator for a five-minute vacation from my depression. When a person feels that bad, it is very difficult to see the good things in life. I asked several times again and then my five-minute vacation came in the form of a yellow finch that was checking out my yard. The lousy feeling lifted while I was thinking about and enjoying the finch, wondering where it might have wintered. Not a bad thought was in my head during those five minutes. It flew away and I felt bad again. Since the Creator provided first my five-minute

vacation from my depression, I decided to ask for a 20-minute vacation. It also came. I was feeling better, at least for a little while. So I kept asking for more and more vacation time. The vacations kept coming.

It is important to pay attention to our thoughts because thoughts can be so powerful that they can prevent us from enjoying the simple moments. It is spring and time to clean your house and mind of the pesky Trickster Thoughts. So I invite you to do some spring cleaning. As you are getting your garden ready, clean out your mind as well. <http://bit.ly/1hfP1Hw> ☞

United Nations Warns of Famine, Floods, If Climate Change Not Addressed

“The effects of climate change are already occurring on all continents and across the oceans,” said the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in *Climate Change 2014: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability*, the organization’s much heralded latest report, released on March 31.

“The nature of the risks of climate change is increasingly clear, though climate change will also continue to produce surprises,” the IPCC said. “The report identifies vulnerable people, industries, and ecosystems around the world. It finds that risk from a changing climate comes from vulnerability (lack of preparedness) and exposure (people or assets in harm’s way) overlapping with hazards (triggering climate events or trends). Each of these three components can be a target for smart actions to decrease risk.”

“We live in an era of man-made climate change,” said Vicente Barros, co-chair of Working Group II, which released the report. “In many cases, we are not prepared for the climate-related risks that we already face. Investments in better preparation can pay dividends both for the present and for the future.”

The new report frames climate change in terms of risk, which could speak to those in a position to fund and promote policies to help Earth’s denizens to adapt to changes as they occur—or, better yet, mitigate their effects.

“Understanding that climate change is a challenge in managing risk opens a wide range of opportunities for integrating adaptation with economic and social development and with initiatives to limit future warming,” said Chris Field, another co-chair of Working Group II. “We definitely face challenges, but understanding those challenges and tackling them creatively can make climate-change adaptation an important way to help build a more vibrant world in the near-term and beyond.” <http://bit.ly/1h341yk> 🌐



Why Should American Indians and Alaska Natives Care about Health Insurance?

Health insurance can provide you and your family more options. Coverage means you can go to any doctor or hospital that accepts your plan, including IHS, tribal, and Urban Indian clinics.

Buying an insurance plan can also provide you access to care that may not be offered at your tribal health care facility or urban clinic. Peace of mind comes with more health care options for you and your loved ones for unexpected health costs.

“First Nations (our Urban Indian health clinic) provided help, and the Medicaid program in New Mexico gave us choices for the delivery of our son.

We are students at the University of New Mexico, accruing loans, and could not have had our child without the help.”

—Student, Albuquerque, NM

To learn more, contact your Indian health program, visit www.healthcare.gov/tribal, or call 1-800-318-2596 anytime (TTY: 1-855-889-4325).



Kenneth Maryboy Announces Run for Navajo President

BY ALYSA LANDRY

Kenneth Maryboy, the only Navajo Nation Council delegate representing the Utah portion of the reservation, has filed to run for tribal president. Maryboy, 52, served two and a half terms on the council before Navajo citizens voted to reduce the council from 88 members to 24. He was re-elected during the 2010 midterm election and has continued to serve since then.

Maryboy, a Democrat, also serves as one of three San Juan County, Utah, commissioners. If elected as president, he would be the first person from the

Utah portion of the reservation to serve as the tribe’s top executive. He is the only current Council delegate so far to file his papers and officially announce his candidacy.

“I’m really looking forward to representing Utah,” he said during a phone interview. “But if I am elected, if this happens, I plan to serve the whole Navajo Nation, not just the Utah part.”

Maryboy completed his paperwork and paid his filing fee on March 21. “I want to cut through the red tape and put youth to work, put entrepreneurs to work,” he said. “I’m looking at every

means possible to develop jobs.” Maryboy also wants to create a presidential road commission to coordinate road improvement projects among the three states, individual counties and the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Maryboy faces competition from political newcomer Myron McLaughlin and Joe Shirley Jr., who served as the tribe’s only two-term president from 2003 to 2011. McLaughlin and Shirley both are from Chinle, Arizona. Several other people, including current president Ben Shelly and Donald Benally, a career politician from Shiprock, New Mexico, have picked up candidacy filing packets from election offices. <http://bit.ly/1hAZr9c> 🌐

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Tauli-Corpuz Named U.N. Special Rapporteur, Replacing James Anaya

BY TERRI HANSEN

A Filipino indigenous leader and activist has been named the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

The appointment of Victoria Tauli-Corpuz, a member of the Kankana-ey Igorot people from the Cordilera region of the northern Philippines, was formally announced on March 28, the last day of the 25th session of the Human Rights Council in Geneva. She succeeds James Anaya, professor of human rights law and policy at the University of Arizona's James E. Rogers College of Law.

As Special Rapporteur, Tauli-Corpuz will conduct thematic research on issues relevant to the human rights and fundamental freedoms of Indigenous Peoples; visit countries to observe and hear about the challenges faced by Indigenous Peoples; and communicate with governments when human rights violations are alleged.

Tauli-Corpuz has served in many capacities at the United Nations, including as Chairperson of its Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues from 2005-2009. Looking ahead to her new role, she said she intends "to embark on cutting-edge studies to surface Indigenous Peoples' issues."

As an indigenous leader and activist, Tauli-Corpuz was among those who lobbied for more than 20 years before the U.N. General Assembly finally adopted the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) on September 13, 2007. Tauli-Corpuz founded Tebtebba, a nongovernmental organization, in 1996; she is also the convenor of the Asian Indigenous Women's Network. <http://bit.ly/1lCxWPO>

Indian Education Study Group Seeking Comments

The Department of the Interior, in conjunction with the Department of Education, will conduct a series of consultation sessions with tribes to review and provide feedback on the draft actionable recommendations prepared by the American Indian Education Study Group.

The study group was convened by the Secretaries of the Interior and Education to determine how to effectively fulfill President Barack Obama's vision for Indian education. The group previously engaged with tribal leaders and Indian educators in six listening sessions on improving Indian education for BIE to develop draft actionable recommendations.

Based on input from these listening sessions, the study group has identified a framework for reform with a goal of high-achieving tribally controlled schools. This goal would allow the schools to deliver methods and practices for every BIE student to meet and exceed high expectations and be well prepared for college, careers, and tribal and global citizenship. The study group urges the Obama administration, Congress and tribes to focus on four pillars of reform:

1) Help tribes identify, recruit, retain and empower diverse, highly effective teachers and principals to maximize student achievement in all tribally controlled schools; 2) Build a responsive organization with appropriate authority, resources, and services to tribes so they can help their students attain high levels of achievement; 3) Develop a budget that is aligned to and supports BIE's new mission of tribal capacity building and scaling up best practices; 4) Foster and cultivate family, community and organizational partnerships to provide the social and emotional supports BIE students need in order to be ready to learn.

The sessions will take place from April 28 to May 5 at schools in South Dakota, Oklahoma, Washington and Arizona. <http://bit.ly/1e5j4le> 

Colville Tribes Plan First Hotel With Casino

BY JACK MCNEEL


The Confederated Colville Tribes own three small casinos but no hotels. But now, preparation and some excavation for their Omak Casino Resort in Washington State is about to begin. Groundbreaking is expected for early May and the anticipated opening is about 12 months later.

"It's a \$43 million project," said Randy Williams, Director of Corporate Gaming for the tribes. "It includes a 57,000-square-foot casino and an 80-room hotel. The hotel will be between a three- and four-star hotel, so it's upscale and will be nice. We'll have 500 machines in this casino plus table games, two lounges and two restaurants. It will create about 200 jobs in both the casino and hotel."

The casino/hotel will be located on reservation property south of Omak, about 45 miles from the Canadian border. "We're expecting to get a large pool from Canada, as we do now," said Mike Finley, chair-

man of the Colville Business Council. "We expect some will stay longer and spend more of their disposable income as we'll have a hotel." Omak Casino Resort will also be the first destination resort in Okanogan County and is expected to be an economic boon to the region as it will attract conferences.

The casino portion will be twice the size of the tribes' Mill Bay Casino located on a trust parcel near Lake Chelan. It will also replace the tribes' Okanogan Bingo Casino. The new casino is expected to largely employ tribal members, Finley said.

Taylor-Woodstone Construction will oversee development; the Bloomington, Minnesota-based company has worked with a number of tribes on other casino projects, plus the huge Palazzo Casino Resort in Las Vegas, among others. The Colville Tribal Federal Corporation is fully financing the project. <http://bit.ly/1hVyc5D> 

Snoqualmie Indian Tribe Donates \$275,000 to Landslide Relief


The Snoqualmie Indian Tribe has donated \$275,000 to landslide relief efforts in Washington State, giving \$50,000 each to the local Darrington, Arlington and Oso fire departments, as well as to the Red Cross, Cascade Valley Relief Foundation and \$25,000 to K-9 relief.

Snoqualmie officials were inspired to donate after tribal members helping in the search efforts spoke of

how wrenching the work was, the tribe's vice-chair, Bob DeLosAngeles, told King5 News. The announcement of the donation was made at a press briefing on March 28. The Snoqualmie are among several tribes that have donated money to assist in the crisis; among the other tribes that have assisted are the Stillaguamish, the Sauk-Suiattle and the Tulalip.

The Snoqualmie donation was announced, and some of the money disseminated, at a press briefing on

March 28, six days after the devastating landslide on March 22 killed at least 17 people and left 90 unaccounted for. Rescuers have all but given up hope at finding survivors.

"I know that every Washingtonian holds in their heart the people of the Stillaguamish Valley and we all wish we could ease their pain," Governor Jay Inslee said in a statement. He added, "We can all join together and silently send our thoughts and prayers to the families of Oso." <http://bit.ly/1j6BLS> 

A 'Disaster' In Washington

Obama issues official statement

President Obama has declared a major disaster for the region of Washington State that was devastated by the March 22 landslide, which at last count had killed 29 people, with 19 still missing. Twenty-six of the deceased had been identified by April 2. The disaster declaration will do little to mitigate the grief but could help with recovery efforts in the landslide that caused an estimated \$10 million in damage, according to state estimates. The declaration makes federal aid available to "supplement state, tribal, and local recovery efforts in the area affected by flooding and mudslides beginning on March 22, 2014, and continuing," the White House said. <http://bit.ly/1dVeEmh> 📍

Mourning For Jimmy Newton Jr.

Southern Ute chairman walks on

Southern Ute Tribal Chairman Jimmy Newton Jr., 37, walked on March 31. Newton was one of the youngest tribal members to ever successfully run for a seat on the Southern Ute Tribal Council; he became tribal chairman in December 2011. "Colorado and the Southern Ute Tribe have lost a strong advocate and leader in Chairman Jimmy Newton," Sen. Michael Bennet (D-Colorado) said. "As one of the youngest people to ever serve on the tribal council, he was an effective and dedicated leader for a new generation, and he will be greatly missed." Newton

leaves behind his wife, Flora Murphy, and a daughter, Maylon Kaye Newton. <http://bit.ly/1fOZJFq> 📍

Aftershocks Continue In Chile

But devastation is minimal

As Chile continued to be rocked by dozens of aftershocks from the 8.2-magnitude earthquake that struck early on April 1—one of them measuring as high as 7.6 on the Richter Scale—experts credited a mixture of preparedness and adherence to strict building codes with minimizing damage. The 7.6 quake took place a few miles south of Iquique, the port city in the midst of Chile's main copper-mining region that was near the epicenter of the first one as well, the Associated Press reported. Initially recorded as a 7.8-magnitude quake, the aftershock was later downgraded, according to Accuweather.com. It came just 45 minutes after an aftershock measuring magnitude 6.5 hit the same region, near the border with Peru. <http://bit.ly/QJfeJP> 📍

Cultural Artifacts Are Seized

No arrests, but a vast collection

A collection of American Indian, Peruvian, Haitian, Australian, New Guinean and other cultural artifacts that took 91-year-old Don Miller of Indiana eight decades to amass was seized by the FBI on April 2. Robert A. Jones, special agent in charge of the Indianapolis FBI office, told the *Indy Star* it would take more than "weeks or months" to

catalog everything found. "Frankly, overwhelmed," is how Larry Zimmerman, professor of anthropology and museum studies at Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis described his reaction to the seizure. "I have never seen a collection like this in my life except in some of the largest museums." Miller has been neither charged nor arrested in the case. <http://bit.ly/1fPbf3K> 📍

Nolan Becomes Sabres Coach

'A special place for hockey'

Ted Nolan, Ojibwe, was named head coach of the Buffalo Sabres after serving as the club's interim head coach since mid-November. He signed a three-year contract extension, a source told the Associated Press. "I said back in November that it was a dream to be able to come back and coach the Sabres and that's still true today," he said. "Hockey is my life and Buffalo is a special place for hockey." Nolan coached the Sabres for two seasons in 1995-1997, compiling a 73-72-19 record. He later served as head coach of the New York Islanders for two seasons. He also coached Team Latvia in the Olympic games, where they upset Switzerland, 3-1. <http://bit.ly/1ial26i> 📍

Cherokee Donate To Boys & Girls Clubs

Nearly \$200,000 given to youth

The Cherokee Nation donated nearly \$200,000 to eight Boys & Girls Clubs within the Nation's jurisdiction, including more than \$80,000

to the Cherokee County Boys & Girls Club, at a recent presentation in the Cherokee Nation Tribal Complex. Currently, the programs serve 11,000 students. The funds help the afterschool programs continue character and leadership development among both Cherokee youth and non-Native students. To date, the Cherokee Nation has donated \$480,331.09 to the Cherokee County Boys & Girls Club. The tribe has contributed nearly \$1.7 million total to help the eight organizations with salaries, operation costs and materials since 2008. <http://bit.ly/1i2fXM4> 📍

New Native Face At Galanda Broadman

Penn-Roco brings considerable experience

Amber Penn-Roco, an enrolled member of the Chehalis Tribe, has joined the team of the Washington State-based law firm of Galanda Broadman. Penn-Roco brings a solid background and knowledge of complex land and environmental issues and multi-party litigation involving tribal sovereignty, torts and hazardous materials. She also provides experience in transactional matters, including entity formation, environmental compliance and permitting. Before joining K+L Gates, she worked in the Native American Unit of the Northwest Justice Project, providing affordable access to justice for low-income tribal populations. She is also a past Governing Council Member of the Northwest Indian Bar Association. Penn-Roco is a graduate of the University of Washington Law School. <http://bit.ly/1h3iGcM> 📍

Moving For A Cure

Cannabis oil may save a Meskwaki/Ho Chunk child **BY MARY ANNETTE PEMBER**

Bottom Line: *To secure the medical marijuana needed to stop their baby son's seizures, the Grittmann family has pulled up roots—but not lost hope.*

Quincy Grittmann has faith. “I have put my child’s life in the Creator’s hands and I know that no matter what happens it is going to be okay,” she says.

Grittmann, of the Meskwaki and Ho Chunk tribes, is confident that her Native family and community will sustain her as she embarks on the uncertain odyssey of a lifetime. On April 1, she and her husband Brandon moved from Tama, Iowa to Colorado Springs, Colorado with their 3-year-old son, Braedy, so that Braedy can receive medical marijuana for the grand mal seizures he has had since he was three months old.

The decision to move from their close-knit community on the Meskwaki Settlement has not been made lightly. But after extensive research into the benefits of medical marijuana, coupled with months in the hospital and watching her son suffer from the side effects and limited success of powerful drugs, Grittmann decided this was her only option. Like many other families, desperate for relief for ill relatives, they are moving to a state where medical marijuana is legal. The drug is illegal in Iowa.

The Colorado-based nonprofit organization Realm of Caring famously champions use of a strain of marijuana called Charlotte’s Web to control seizures. It is given in the form of oil and is not smoked. The drug is named after a 5-year-old girl with intractable epilepsy, Charlotte Figi, whose seizures were controlled by use of the oil. The Charlotte’s Web strain is high in cannabinoids or CBDs, and low in THC, which produces

the “high” associated with recreational use of marijuana. CBD is thought to have anti-inflammatory, neuro-protective and anti-seizure benefits.

Braedy’s story is similar to that of Charlotte, who also inexplicably began having numerous uncontrollable grand mal seizures at three months of age. Like the Grittmanns, the Figis soon ran out of options.

After years of powerful medications and multiple hospitalizations, doctors told Charlotte’s parents there was noth-

CBD into oil and having it safety tested at a lab, she gave it to Charlotte. The results were stunning. Charlotte’s seizures stopped for seven days.

The family was eventually able to convince the Stanley brothers, one of Colorado’s largest growers of medical marijuana, to allow Charlotte to use a similar strain that they had bred. Although initially very reluctant, the brothers finally agreed to provide Charlotte with cannabis oil.

“The biggest misconception about treating a child like little Charlotte is most people think that we’re getting her high,” Josh Stanley says. “Charlotte is the most precious little girl in the world to me. I will do anything for her.”

After witnessing Charlotte’s remarkable recovery, the brothers created the Realm of Caring Foundation and are being called the Robin Hoods of marijuana, according to CNN. Charlotte, now 7, gets a dose of cannabis oil twice daily in her food and is thriving; her seizures have been reduced to two to three times per month and mostly happen in her sleep.

After learning about the Figi family and others who have benefited from using the cannabis oil, Quincy was

encouraged to do more research. For the Grittmanns, it all began on March 19, 2010. Quincy was lying in bed with 3-month-old Braedy when he suddenly started having seizures that wouldn’t stop. After calling 911, she and Braedy were life-flighted to a hospital where the boy remained for three months as doctors struggled to get the grand mal seizures under control.

“His entire body will convulse and shake,” Quincy says. “Sometimes he stops breathing and turns blue and we have to give him oxygen. Even now, we never

The Grittmanns had always lived on or near the Meskwaki Settlement, sheltered by extended family. Now they face a new life in a new state as they pursue a controversial medical treatment.

ing more that could be done. The little girl was having 300 grand mal seizures per week and in the hospital most of the time; the Figis signed a do-not-resuscitate order for their 5-year-old child and said their goodbyes. Doctors even suggested putting her in a medically induced coma to give her little body a rest.

In desperation, Charlotte’s parents began learning about the benefits of medical marijuana, especially CBD. Her mother Paige finally found a small amount of a strain with low THC and high CBD for \$800. After getting a friend to extract the

know if any given seizure will be the one that kills him.”

Doctors’ initial prognosis for Braedy indicated he might die within six months. Although he has reached the age of 3, the prognosis is essentially the same. “When your child has an expiration date, things change,” Quincy says. “Life has been a roller coaster ride. Today he might have zero seizures, tomorrow he might have 10.”

Today Braedy is hypotonic, lacking muscle tone, and must use a wheelchair. He only recently began to eat baby food after months on a feeding tube to his stomach. Although Braedy can’t speak, he has begun to smile and hold his head up. All his advancements, however, typically get swept away when the seizures begin. “When the seizures come, he gets knocked back to square one. He regresses and has to learn to smile all over again,” Quincy says. When the smiles do come, however, they are “magical.”

Quincy thought she had faith when Braedy first entered the hospital. “I soon found out how strong my faith wasn’t,” she recalls. Watching her baby literally deteriorate before her eyes nearly drove her to suicide. “I had always thought I had a strong mind, but I sank into a deep depression. I didn’t want to be here anymore and watch his little body get pummeled by the seizures. In a way, he was already gone for me, and I didn’t want to be here for his last breath; I wanted to leave.”

But her family, community and tribal elders came to her rescue. “They reminded me that the Creator doesn’t do things in order to hurt you. Maybe this is supposed to happen, and if it’s time for Braedy to go, I have to trust that the Creator knows what’s right.”

She owes much of her strength to the Meskwaki community. “The community support has been incredible; I swear I couldn’t do this without them,” she notes.

Members of the community have organized fundraisers for the family and visit often when Braedy is in the hospital.

Quincy had to quit work and now stays home with Braedy full-time. “When we are out with Braedy in the community, nobody walks by without saying hello to him and talking to him. Although he is in a wheel chair and non-verbal, people talk with him as though he is speaking to them,” she says.

For Quincy, it’s as if they share her mother’s heartbreak for Braedy. “They hold me up when I fall. I don’t know what I’ll do when we move to Colorado. I’ll walk into a store and I won’t know a single person,” she says.

The Grittmanns had always lived on or near the little settlement, sheltered by

gone,” she says.

Quincy marvels at the well of support she has received from family and the community. Her cousin Syreeta Savage moved to Colorado Springs last month with her family in order to be there for the Grittmanns. The Grittmanns will stay with the Savage family until Brandon gets a job, and then they will find a place of their own. Quincy hopes to find a community of Native people in her new home. “My husband is non-Native, but I find my strength and comfort from being among other Native people,” she says. In the meantime, prayer and ceremony from both her Meskwaki and Ho-Chunk relatives sustain her.


Although the use of marijuana is mostly taboo in Native culture, Quincy stresses the medical use of the plant. “The cannabis oil is naturally sourced and I’ve not read that it has harmed any of the patients who have tried it to control seizures,” says Quincy. She reports that her Ho-Chunk grandma supports using marijuana for Braedy, comparing it to other plant medicines used by Native peoples for centuries.

“I told her that other elders have told me that this was one of our sacred medicines,” says Betty GreenCrow.

Although she doesn’t know specifics about each

tribe’s traditional use of marijuana, GreenCrow notes that it is literally one of thousands of plants that tribes may use for medicinal purposes. Unfortunately, she reflects, some like marijuana or peyote are cast in only the negative light, associated with their abuse by mainstream society. “This is why we seldom discuss these things.”

GreenCrow describes her granddaughter as a hero whose journey may have a purpose far greater than the needs of her son.

“She is bringing so much awareness and education to the world about the uses of medical marijuana. That information is important for us and for lawmakers,” GreenCrow says. <http://bit.ly/Pbarz1> 

Watching her baby literally deteriorate before her eyes nearly drove Quincy to suicide. ‘I didn’t want to be here anymore and watch his little body get pummeled by the seizures.’

family, extended family and the many aunts and uncles who typically inhabit the Native sense of community. Quincy wonders how she will be able to leave her home and especially worries about leaving her aging grandparents, who raised her. Lois and Curtis (Buddy) Davenport are in their 90s and currently live a few miles from her home.

“I’ve always gone to see them, sat with them, laughing and talking. When I cry now, it’s mostly about losing them,” she says.

Unlike the rest of her family, Lois and Buddy won’t be able to make the 12-hour drive to visit them in Colorado Springs. “I’m scared I’ll get that fateful call while we’re in Colorado Springs that they’ve

A Clean *Carcieri* Fix

Tester introduces Senate legislation **BY ROB CAPRICCIOSO**

Bottom Line: *The latest attempt to frame a legislative “fix” for the Supreme Court’s controversial Carcieri decision is said to have wide-ranging tribal support.*

A pro-tribal legislative solution to the controversial 2009 Supreme Court *Carcieri v. Salazar* decision, which limited the government’s ability to take land into trust for tribes not under federal jurisdiction in 1934, has been submitted to the Senate.

The legislation was introduced on April 1 by Jon Tester (D-Montana), chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs. Tester’s bill reaffirms the Secretary of the Interior’s authority to take land into trust for all tribes, regardless of when the federal government recognized them. His legislation does not exclude any tribes on issues like off-reservation gaming or location, as past unsuccessful *Carcieri* legislation considered in the Senate has done.

Tester sought to introduce a clean fix soon after he began his chairmanship of the Indian Affairs committee in February, Senate aides said, because he believes this is an issue that is causing economic uncertainty and costly litigation for many tribes, as well as for the federal government.

“This decision has had a significant impact on tribes in every part of this country, whether it is the Poarch Band of Creek Indians, which is facing spurious litigation over its status as a tribe; the Samish Tribe of Washington, which has been waiting four years for a *Carcieri* determination; or the Little Shell Tribe of my home State of Montana, who could be affected by this ruling if they are granted federal recognition, as they should be,” Tester said. “Moreover, the *Carcieri* decision has spawned more harmful litigation, including *Salazar v. Patchak*, where the Supreme Court ruled that individuals have six years to challenge a tribe’s trust land acquisition, and *Big Lagoon Rancheria v. California*, where the Ninth Circuit

essentially ruled that there is no time limit on challenging a tribe’s status or its trust land acquisitions.”

Tester noted at a March 12 gathering of the National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) in Washington, D.C that problems for tribes stemming from *Carcieri* have been ongoing for five years.

“While I believe a clean fix is a solution, many of my colleagues in the Senate don’t agree,” Tester cautioned at the NCAI meeting. “Even Indian country is divided on the issue. I can tell you that I plan to introduce a clean fix, but it must come with the support and pledge of In-

The new bill offers quite a difference from the one introduced by Sen. Maria Cantwell last year.

dian country to come together on this issue and engage in meaningful dialogue.

“At the end of the day, we need the votes to pass the legislation,” Tester added. “When we look at the map of the nation, we need to know where we stand on the issue. And when we look at the Senate, we need to know how we reach sixty votes. So let’s be realistic. We will not receive the full support of my Democratic colleagues, so the question becomes how we bargain with Republican leaders to make meaningful inroads to solve this issue.”

Randy Noka, a councilman and ambassador with the Narragansett Indian Tribe, told Tester at the NCAI meeting that while Indian country may not be 100 percent supportive of a clean fix, he believes there is overwhelming tribal support for one. He noted at the time that over 30 Native organizations that represent hundreds of Indian tribes had signed letters of support for a clean fix.

“Maybe not 566 federally acknowledged tribes, but overwhelmingly, senator, we support a clean *Carcieri* fix,” Noka told Tester.

Sens. Jerry Moran (R-Kansas), Mark Begich (D-Arkansas), Tom Udall (D-New Mexico), Heidi Heitkamp (D-North Dakota), Patty Murray (D-Washington), Martin Heinrich (D-New Mexico) and John Walsh (D-Montana) have signed on as co-sponsors to Tester’s bill.

Tester’s legislation stands in contrast to draft legislation floated by Sen. Maria Cantwell (D-Washington) late last year before she exited the chairmanship of the Indian Affairs committee. Her legislation called for a fix that would exclude the Narragansett Tribe of Rhode Island, and it made modifications to federal rules that would make gaming impossible or more difficult for some tribes. Many tribes and Indian organizations have argued that land-into-trust policy should not be tied to gaming policy, as they are distinct issues.

Cantwell’s legislation was not drafted with wide consultation from tribal leaders, as opposed to Tester’s, which is said to have wide-ranging tribal support.

Retired Sen. Daniel Akaka (D-Hawaii) pushed for passage of a clean *Carcieri* fix when he led the Indian Affairs committee before Cantwell. But that effort was stalled by legislators including Sen. Dianne Feinstein (D-California) who would only support a legislative compromise that tied limits on off-reservation gaming for some tribes to *Carcieri* legislation. Some tribal lobbyists who want to limit casino competition for their clients have worked with Feinstein to develop *Carcieri* compromises that in effect create two classes of tribes.

In March, the Interior Department issued a legal opinion that has allowed it to continue taking lands into trust for tribes irrespective of their dates of federal acknowledgment. But the opinion could be ignored by future presidential administrations. <http://bit.ly/PgiwDa> ☞

Internet Tribal Gaming Group Tests Waters

A novel consortium and a modest approach **BY ROB CAPRICCOSO**

Bottom Line: *The Tribal Internet Gaming Alliance is the latest in a series of innovative gaming organizations that is raising expectations and eyebrows.*

A new tribal Internet gaming consortium is steadily taking shape as part of a growing movement of such efforts that is sure to capture the attention of federal regulators and, probably, the courts.

The effort, called the Tribal Internet Gaming Alliance (TIGA), is pursuing what organizers say is the most conservative approach of a recent batch of tribal online gaming pioneers. These pioneers include the Inter-Tribal Online Gaming Alliance (ITOGA), founded by several successful California, Michigan and Oklahoma gaming tribes, and Great Luck LLC, championed by the Alturas Indian Rancheria Tribe of northern California.

Rather than making an immediate large cash profit, TIGA organizers want to establish a coalition of tribes pursuing the common interest of shaping federal Internet gaming policy. With signals coming frequently from legislators in Congress indicating they want to tinker in this field, TIGA organizers think the right approach is to have a foot in the water, while not making waves.

Small tribes that have not been able to establish major gaming enterprises to date may be especially interested in joining TIGA, said Jeffrey Nelson, a lawyer with the Indian affairs firm Kanji & Katzen, who has played a major role in organizing the TIGA endeavor over the past year. He cited the relatively safe leverage it provides in getting involved in this field without much legal risk, at zero cost to join.

As opposed to ITOGA and Great Luck, TIGA does not plan or even want

to take wagers from places that are not in its reservation-based network. That network currently includes two tribes, the Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Tribe and the Bad River Band Chippewa Tribe. Six council representatives from the two tribes have elected Duane Chapman from Lac du Flambeau as the TIGA Interim Chairman. His is an interim title because the group does not yet have the three tribes necessary in TIGA's treaty to make its business committee formally operational.

"Geofencing technology is robust enough to allow TIGA to take real-money bets only from the collective gaming eligible Indian lands of its member tribes," Nelson said.

Geofencing refers to different types of technology where platform operators can verify the physical location of the customer. It does not matter whether the person is sitting at a desktop or on a mobile device. Some examples are GPS, cell phone signal triangulation and ISP identification.

"With that comes the ability to fence certain areas where you either will not take bets, or conversely where you will only take bets," Nelson said. "So TIGA can have a database of gaming eligible Indian lands of its collective member tribes, and [it can] take bets only from customers who are physically present within those areas."


Like TIGA, ITOGA and Great Luck organizers believe they are operating within the parameters of the law. Yet they are admittedly taking more chances than TIGA. Lee Helper, an organizer with Great Luck, said that the Class II games his venture offers are available to "anyone anywhere" and "do not have to be on Indian lands."

Great Luck organizers think they are legally sound in offering this service because their online gaming servers are located on sovereign Indian lands, and the games they offer are all web browser accessed and electronically enabled.

ITOGA, meanwhile, has built itself up based largely on the four tribal safe harbor provisions of the 2006 Unlawful Internet Gambling Enforcement Act (UIGA). Like Great Luck, ITOGA depends on Internet servers based on Indian reservations, and for a while it intended to it go farther by accepting wagers as loan transactions through tribal-owned payday lending operations. But as scrutiny of the tribal payday lending field has increased, ITOGA decided to shelve that plan, according to a November article in *The Washington Post*.

Rob Rosette, a lawyer for ITOGA, has argued that since the federal government has not explicitly said that tribes cannot operate Class II gaming over the Internet—and the UIGA provides a path for doing so—it is worth being aggressive in this area.

Still, some members of Congress appear unhappy with the early Internet gaming efforts of both tribes and commercial entities. Sen. Lindsey Graham (R-South Carolina) and Rep. Jason Chaffetz (R-Utah) recently introduced bipartisan legislation that would reestablish the 2006-11 federal interpretation of the 1961 Wire Act.

Under that interpretation, licensed online gambling in states including New Jersey, Nevada, and Delaware would become illegal. Joe Valandra, CEO of Great Luck, stated that tribal jurisdiction over Class II games could be "severely compromised" as well if the bill were passed. <http://bit.ly/1eetTsd> 



Quincy (Meskwaki/Ho-Chunk) and Brandon Grittmann are seeking medical marijuana to treat their son Braedy's grand mal seizures.



Veteran hockey figure Ted Nolan, Ojibwe, is now the head coach of the Buffalo Sabres.



Yurok tribal member Abby Abinanti has seen much in her 40-year career as a tribal judge.



Chehalis Tribe member Amber Penn Roco has joined the Native law firm of Galanda Broadman.

COURTESY GRITTMANN FAMILY; AP IMAGES; COURTESY ABBY ABINANTI; COURTESY GALANDA BROADMAN

REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS

Closes: April 18, 2014

The **Colville Confederated Tribes** Human Resources Department is issuing a RFP for revisions to the existing Employee Policy Manual (EMP).

- Minimum of 10 years' experience practicing HR consulting.
- Knowledge of Indian Employment Law.
- Three references from clients that demonstrate a favorable reputation.

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

http://www.colvilletribes.com/rfp_rfb.php



Position: General Counsel
Program: Office of General Counsel
Salary: \$185,000 /year
OPEN UNTIL FILLED

The General Counsel is the principle legal counsel of the Hopi Tribe and provides professional legal counsel and representation to the Hopi Tribal government as specified by the Tribal Council. The General Counsel manages the work of the Tribe's Office of General Counsel, and assists the Tribal Council in managing the work of the Tribe's outside legal counsel.

Additional details contact:

Hopi Tribe
 Human Resources
 PO Box 123
 Kykotsmovi, AZ 86039
 Ph #: (928)734-3212
 Fax #: (928)734-6611
 E-mail: EEdd@hopi.nsn.us

ATTENTION SENIORS HOUSING OPPORTUNITY

Low income senior apartment complex in San Diego is taking applications for waiting list. Applicants must be 62 years of age or older and meet HUD low income limits. To receive an application packet, contact San Diego Square, 1055 9th Avenue, San Diego, CA 92101, (619) 239-2073.

All applications must be completed in full to be eligible for placement on the waiting list. Placement on the waiting list will be based on the date and time the fully-completed application is received.

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PUBLIC NOTICE

Request for information about the – Pine Ridge Gunnery Range

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has completed the initial application of the Munitions Response Site Prioritization Protocol (MRSP) at the former **Pine Ridge Gunnery Range**, also known as the Badlands Bombing Range, located in Shannon and Jackson Counties, South Dakota.

The former **Pine Ridge Gunnery Range** was established in 1942 for use as an aerial gunnery range. During the period of DoD control, the property was in support of the Rapid City Air Base, currently known as Ellsworth Air Force Base. The property was disposed of by 1977. Most of the land formerly used by DoD is currently used for cattle grazing with a portion comprising part of the Badlands National Park. The **Pine Ridge Gunnery Range** was determined to be eligible under the Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS) program in 1993.

The former **Pine Ridge Gunnery Range** is one of many former military installations throughout the United States reviewed under the Department of Defense's Munitions Response Site Prioritization Protocol. This protocol was used to assess sites that may have unexploded ordnance, discarded military munitions or munitions constituents, and assign priorities for any additional investigation or munitions removal.

For more information or if you have information about past

Kirk Engelbart
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 1616 Capitol Avenue
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 402-995-2726
kirk.d.engelbart@usace.army.mil

Public Affairs Office
 Omaha District
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dli-cenwo-pao@usace.army.mil

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

DEMONSTRATORS TO TARGET CHIEF WAHOO AT CLEVELAND INDIANS HOME OPENER

<http://bit.ly/1ouZB7t>

FOR NATIVE AMERICANS, LOSING TRIBAL MEMBERSHIP TESTS IDENTITY

<http://n.pr/1mNiDuv>

HARRY REID PREDICTS REDSKINS NAME CHANGES WITHIN THREE YEARS

<http://wapo.st/1i4OHMR>

CHUMASH WANT MORE GAMBLERS AND GUESTS

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

FAMILY CHALLENGES POARCH BAND'S IMMUNITY IN APPEAL TO ALABAMA SUPREME COURT

<http://on.mgmadv.com/1grafCd>

Upcoming Events

FEDERAL BAR ASSOCIATION INDIAN LAW CONFERENCE APRIL 10-11

Panels at the 39th annual conference will be devoted to such topics as “The Ethics of Interfacing Tribal Sovereignty”, “Indigenous Issues on an International Grid”, “Reservation Infrastructure as an Economic Driver”, “Sovereign Energy: Powering the Digital Age”, “Report from the Indian Law and Order Commission: A Roadmap for Making Native America Safer”, and “Baby Veronica: Texting Paternity Away and Bringing ICWA Into the 21st Century”.

Location: Hilton Buffalo Thunder, Santa Fe, New Mexico

NATIVE AMERICAN FATHERHOOD AND FAMILIES ASSOCIATION REGIONAL SEMINAR APRIL 10-11

“Fathers: Keep Families Together” is the latest in a series of four regional seminars designed to encourage and promote fatherhood and the strengthening of families. Sessions and presentations will include “Addressing Family Violence”, “Strengthening Family Relationships”, “Fatherhood is Sacred”, “Grandparents Raising Grandchildren” and “Anti-Bullying and Internet Safety”.

Location: Crowne Plaza, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

PROTECTING OUR CHILDREN NATIONAL AMERICAN INDIAN CONFERENCE ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT APRIL 13-16

The goals of this 32nd conference include highlighting successful strategies for developing effective services; revealing the latest and most innovative child welfare and children’s mental health service delivery practices; spotlighting tactics and strategies for financing and sustaining services that impact children; showcasing strategies for involving youth and families in developing services and policies that lead to systems change; and sharing the latest research on the well being of American Indian and Alaska Native children and effective child welfare and children’s mental health services, practices and policies. A highlight of the conference will be a listening session devoted to recent developments that have heightened and confirmed the importance of the 1978 Indian Child Welfare Act.

Location: Hyatt Regency Pier 66, Fort Lauderdale, Florida

NATIVE AMERICAN FINANCE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION ANNUAL

CONFERENCE APRIL 14-15

The 32nd annual installment of one of Indian Country’s leading economic and financial gatherings will offer four distinct learning pathways—investments, policy, economic development, and accounting and auditing—with a total of 28 education sessions and two general sessions that will provide best practices for tribal debt management, updates on tax reform affecting tribes, new trends in priority based budgeting, and insight into new access to capital programs.

Location: Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans, Louisiana

FOOD SOVEREIGNTY SUMMIT APRIL 14-17

“Collaboration for Sustainability: Providing the Future for Our People” is a forum for sharing and collaboration to build healthy food systems within communities, offers tracks in applied agriculture, outreach strategies, and common heritage. Sponsored by the Oneida Nation, the First Nations Development Institute, the Intertribal Agriculture Council and Northeast Wisconsin Technical College.

Location: Radisson Hotel, Green Bay, Wisconsin

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Re your article “Travel Boycott Due to Indigenous Abuse Slow to Have an Effect” (April 1), about calls to boycott travel to the country of Botswana because of rights abuses of the indigenous San people:

At least the proposed boycott has got people talking about the issue and

whether or not it is appropriate to travel to Botswana. The “government spokesperson” quoted in your article, Jeff Ramsay, says that “public perception is in our favor” and that the travel boycott is taken seriously because “we have to protect the reputation of our country.” He also says, “Africa’s position is that

we don’t recognize some indigenous people as more indigenous than others. We don’t.”

Ramsay appears to think he can speak for all Africa. Very well. But he does not actually have to talk about this openly.

— Dara Geoghegan
London, England

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



TOP NEWS ALERTS

From IndianCountryTodayMediaNetwork.com

COMMITTEE SAYS 'YES' TO TRIBES

The Senate Indian Affairs Committee voted unanimously on April 2 to approve two pieces of legislation that would grant federal recognition to seven separate tribes. Recognition was approved for the Little Shell Tribe of Chippewa Indians in Montana, along with the Chickahominy Indian Tribe, the Chickahominy Indian Tribe-Eastern Division, the Upper Mattaponi Tribe, the Rappahannock Tribe, the Monacan Indian Nation and the Nansemond Indian Tribe, all of Virginia.

EX-MASHANTUCKET PEQUOT CHAIRMAN APPEALS CONVICTION

Michael Thomas, former chairman of the Mashantucket Pequot, is asking that he be granted a new trial in his conviction

on federal theft charges of more than \$100,000 from his tribe, which owns the Foxwoods Casino. Thomas is currently serving a prison term of 18 months. But he says that U.S. District Judge Janet Bond Arterton procedurally erred by preventing him from stating that he intended to make restitution. Thomas made his appeal in the 2nd U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals on April 2.

INTERIOR TRANSFERS FUNDS FOR COBELL SCHOLARSHIPS

The Department of the Interior has made its first transfer, of nearly \$580,000, to the scholarship fund that was established by the settlement of the *Cobell* case. "The Scholarship Fund is an important tool to help students across Indian Country pursue higher educa-

tion opportunities imperative to their success in the workplace and to the creation of the next generation of Indian leaders," said Interior Solicitor Hillary Tompkins. The Department will continue to make quarterly transfers to the fund.

FEDEX SUED OVER INDIAN COUNTRY CIGARETTES

The New York State Attorney General's office has sued Federal Express for allegedly delivering vast quantities of untaxed cigarettes from several Indian Country smoke shops. The suit claims that FedEx cheated the Empire State out of \$10 million in taxes by illegally shipping more than 400,000 cartons of the cigarettes to residents between 2006 and 2012. The accused distributors are CigarettesDirect2U, based in Louisville, Kentucky; Native

Made Tobacco in Palm Springs, California; FOW Enterprises in Elizabethtown, Kentucky, and Shinnecock Smoke Shop on Long Island. \$70 million in compensation is being sought.

CUSTER-THEMED ITEMS RETURNED

A cache of artifacts, seized from the Custer Battlefield Museum in Billings, Montana, during a criminal investigation some years ago, has been returned. The items—which included war bonnets and medicine bundles—were confiscated in 2005 and 2008 during an investigation by the Interior Department into whether they were being sold illegally. But the probe was dropped in 2009 and no charges were filed. Federal officials delayed the return of some of the objects as they attempted to determine if they had been lawfully acquired.

UPCOMING POW WOWS

San Juan College Contest Pow Wow

4/11/14 – 4/12/14
San Juan County Fairgrounds
Farmington, NM
505-566-3321
nac@sanjuancollege.edu
SanJuanCollege.edu/pages/4162.asp

39th Annual Montana State University American Indian Council Pow Wow

4/11/14 – 4/12/14
Brick Breeden Fieldhouse 11th Ave. and Grant
Bozeman, MT
406-994-4880
scott.zander@montana.edu
Montana.edu/wwwnas/club/powwow.html

Northeastern State University Pow Wow

4/11/14 – 4/12/14
Northeastern State University
University Center Ballroom
Tahlequah, OK
918-444-4350
tribalstudies@nsuok.edu
cts.NSUOK.edu/NSUPowwow.aspx

Annual Celilo Wy-Am Salmon Feast and Pow Wow

4/11/14 – 4/13/14
206 Celilo-Wasco Highway
Celilo Falls, OR
541-980-8380
YakamaNation-NSN.gov/events.php

31st Annual Lakota Omniciye Wacipi

4/11/14 – 4/13/14
Black Hills State University
Young Center
1200 University St.
Spearfish, SD
605-642-6578
mary.mitchell@yellowjackets.bhsu.edu
BHSU.edu/Research/Centers/AmericanIndianStudies/Events/tabid/576/Default.aspx

First Nations at the University of Washington

Spring Pow Wow

4/11/14 – 4/13/14
HEC Edmundson Pavilion 3870
Montlake Blvd NE
Seattle, WA
208-818-6652
uwpowwow@gmail.com
huskylink.Washington.edu/organization/firstnations/calendar/details/340113

University of North Dakota Indian Association Wacipi

4/11/14 – 4/13/14
University of North Dakota
Hyslop Sports Center
Grand Forks, ND
701-777-4291
UND.edu/orgs/indian-association

Salt River Veterans Recognition Pow Wow

4/11/14 – 4/13/14
Salt River Ball Field McDowell and Longmore Road
Salt River, AZ
480-362-7740
announce-cro@srpmic-nsn.gov
SRPMIC-NSN.gov/community/2014/04/11/9045.asp

Chehaw Native American Cultural Festival

4/11/14 – 4/13/14
Chehaw Park
Albany, GA
229-430-5275
Chehaw.org/events-native-american-festival.html

Southwestern University Native Traditions Pow Wow

4/12/14
Southwestern University 1001 East University Ave.
Georgetown, TX
512-863-1342
stevensr@southwestern.edu

17th Annual University of Wisconsin-Green Bay Pow Wow

4/12/14
University of Wisconsin-Green Bay
Kress Events Center
2420 Nicolet Drive

Green Bay, WI
[Facebook.com/uwgbisc](https://www.facebook.com/uwgbisc)

21st Annual Saint Cloud State University Pow Wow

4/12/14
St. Cloud State University Hallenbeck Hall
1000 Fourth Ave. South
St. Cloud, MN
320-308-4706
aic@stcloudstate.edu
StCloudState.edu/aic/calendar.asp

Pow Wow at Rocky Top

4/12/14
University of Tennessee Humanities Amphitheater 1115 Volunteer Blvd.
Knoxville, TN
828-734-5727
shicks17@utk.edu

Native American Heritage Festival

4/12/14
Bisset Park
23 Berkley Williams Drive
Radford, VA
info@visitradford.com
VisitRadford.com/2014_Native_American_Heritage_Festival.aspx

100th Annual University of Oklahoma American Indian Student Association Spring Pow Wow

4/12/14
Lloyd Noble Center
2900 South Jenkins Ave.
Norman, OK
405-325-1468
j.guerrero@ou.edu
OU.edu/aisa

Native American Earth Festival

4/12/14
Reed Canal Park
2871 South Nova Road
South Daytona, FL
386-322-3075
ievens@southdaytona.org
SouthDaytona.org/eGov/apps/events/calendar.egov?view=detail;id=990

Duke University Pow Wow

4/12/14

Chapel Drive
Durham, NC

22nd Annual Southern Oregon University's Spring Pow Wow

4/12/14
McNeal Palivon
1250 Siskiyou Blvd.
Ashland, OR
530-925-9521
nasou1@gmail.com

16th Annual Chumash Day Pow Wow and Intertribal Gathering

4/12/14 – 4/13/14
Malibu Bluffs Park
24250 Pacific Coast Highway
Malibu, CA
310-456-2489
acrittenden@malibucity.org
MalibuCity.org

21st Anniversary University of Iowa Pow Wow

4/12/14 – 4/13/14
University of Iowa Recreation Building
930 Evashevski Drive
Iowa City, IA
319-335-8298
studorg-aisa@uiowa.edu
powwow.UIowa.edu

36th Annual First Nations University of Canada Spring Celebration

4/12/14 – 4/13/14
Brandt Center Evraz Place
Regina, Saskatchewan
306-790-5999
executive@fnuniv.ca
FNUniv.ca/pow-wow

22nd Annual Light the Lodge Pow Wow

4/13/14
University of Connecticut Ratcliffe Hicks Arena
1376 Storrs Road
Storrs, CT
uconnmacs@gmail.com

5 Tribes Treaty of Peace Pow Wow

4/13/14
District Seven Ball Park
8035 South 83rd Ave.
Laveen, AZ
520-430-4780



Chickasaw gorgets, like this one by artist Dustin Mater made of abalone shell, glass beads and turquoise, have seen a recent resurgence in popularity.

COURTESY CHICKASAW NATION

THE BIG PICTURE