



Indian Country

THIS WEEK FROM

TODAY

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

A Letter from the Publisher

Shekóli. Followers of federal Indian policy have long taken into account the exceptions applied to Alaska Natives any time there have been notable transformations or shifts in the government's application of its laws and directives. Most recently, the renewal of the Violence Against Women Act cast into light the different provisions held for native communities in the 49th state—a situation that has existed for decades. Ever since the Alaska Natives Claims Settlement Act in 1971, the federal government has opposed taking land into trust on behalf of the 228 tribes in Alaska. But, as you will read in this week's newsletter, all that appears to be about to change.



a policy contributing to an erosion of sovereignty were amplified in recent years, as complicating factors inhibited laws built to address critical needs, security and safety chiefly among them. The Indian Law and Order Commission recommended that land-in-trust was necessary to reduce crime and allow self-policing, and the Secretarial Commission on Indian Trust Administration and Reform followed suit by outlining other negative outcomes that resulted from the prohibition.

Julie Kitka, president of the Alaska Federation of Natives, says her organization looks favorably on the latest turn of events. "We will vigorously participate," she told ICTMN's Washington Bureau Chief Rob Capriccioso, "but first we need to ensure our community understands and has a chance to discuss internally."

On April 30, Assistant Secretary of Indian Affairs Kevin Washburn announced a shift in the decades-long, bipartisan position of the federal government by outlining major steps that will be taken to allow the Secretary of the Interior to consider petitions from Alaska Native tribes for trust land. Needless to say, the announcement signals a major reversal of policy. "Acquiring land in trust is one of the most important functions that the Department of the Interior undertakes on behalf of tribes," Washburn wrote. "Restoring tribal lands to trust status is essential to ensure cultural preservation, self-determination and self-governance and to advance the social and economic development of tribal communities."

This new chapter in government-to-government relationships looks to be mutually beneficial, as more native nations in Alaska assert leverage. The past, the future, the health of our people and development of our cultures—everything comes back to the land.

NA ki' wa,

Ray Halbritter

Many Alaska Natives hailed the policy shift as a long-sought-after victory. The 1971 law that enabled the creation of Alaska Native Corporations also put limitations on tribal trust lands, and many acres of pre-existing tribal land came out of trust. The calls to halt

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The Indians Are Coming!

*In 1907 Indians were part of the establishment as **Steve Russell** points out in his latest piece, something that is ancient history today since everyone is colorblind now - right? Oklahoma has a complicated history that even many Indians do not understand. It became a state in 1907, cobbled together from Indian Territory (consisting of the Five Tribes plus the Osage) and Oklahoma Territory, which contained the reservations of numerous other tribes, including virtually all of the surviving Indians from the Republic of Texas, which had been the state of Texas since 1845. Texas has another colorful and little known history, having been part of other US states (New Mexico, Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado, and Wyoming) and Mexican states (Chihuahua, Coahuila, Nuevo León, and Tamaulipas).*

For a Cherokee, even outside of Okla-

homa, the Trail Where They Cried is part of our blood memory. Those who did not walk it still lived through the upheaval, the disruption of the clans, the frantic efforts to protect the sacred fire. I did not know as a child that all of the Five Tribes (and many others) walked their own trails of tears with greater or lesser degrees of coercion.

The major compensation for the Trail of Tears was ironclad assurance in the removal treaties that land forcibly “traded” to the Five Tribes would never become part of a US state without the consent of those tribes. Relying on that ironclad assurance, the Five Tribes all functioned as republics defined by geography. Anybody who committed a federal crime on Indian land was shipped off to Ft. Smith, Arkansas, to answer in federal court. Indian law governed Indian land, and the forms were quite similar to US states.

When statehood was in the air, the leaders of the Five Tribes called a constitutional convention, and drafted the Constitution of the State of Sequoyah, a map of which appears on the cover of my first book, *Sequoyah Rising*. It would have been almost all of Indian Territory—the Five Tribes lands but not the Osage lands.

The politics of Sequoyah were not doable, and only part of the reason was racism. When the Oklahoma constitutional convention was held, there was substantial overlap with the delegates to the Sequoyah convention, and the resulting document was pretty similar. The point of this short history lesson is that the men (in those days, always men) who led the Five Tribes led the proposed state of Sequoyah and led the eastern half of what became the actual state of Oklahoma.

<http://bit.ly/1n27g8v> ☞

The Declaration of Independence-Except for ‘Indian Savages’

*The Declaration of Independence is a hypocritical document as **Adrian Jawort** points out. The most sacred document wherein the U.S. celebrates its Fourth of July holiday, the Declaration of Independence, is known for having some of the most revolutionary words in history in regards to the equality of men who at the time had been forever accustomed to having caste-like systems whether it be Empires, noblemen and serfs, or a monarchy rule the American colonialists lived under.*

After a brief introduction, the DOI states in the eloquent prose of the Thomas

Jefferson, “We hold these Truths to be self-evident, that all Men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness.”

Powerful words, indeed, and ones we should hold dear no matter where we are from or live. But if one reads through the document completely – as it’s done annually and publicly in countless U.S. locations – it lists “repeated injuries and usurpations” and “tyranny” acts against the colonialists on behalf of King George III of Great Britain. The second paragraph concludes, “To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world,” before a list of

27 sentences listing various transgressions from tax complaints to forced military conscription.

The last of these complaints, however, is one that reads: He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare, is undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

Pause right there. Does the most famous document in American history really state “all Men are created equal,” then hypocritically proclaim right afterward its first inhabitants are “merciless Indian savages”? <http://bit.ly/1jzZL4E> ☞

Toward a Future of Colonial Freedom

*In his latest column, **Steven Newcomb** addresses the state speak that is having the right to ‘aspire’ for certain rights. When people these days discuss the United Nations (UN) Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, they have no idea that 70 years ago, just before the end of World War II, such a document was already being envisioned. What was being focused on back then, however, was the “colonial problem,” which was a subject of discussion for the U.S. government and*

for the United Nations at that time. One scholar envisioned a “Charter of Colonial Freedom” as a proposed solution regarding “colonial” or “indigenous” peoples.

In 1943, the Institute of Pacific Relations in New York published Dr. Laura Thompson’s “Steps Toward Colonial Freedom: Some Long-Range Planning Principles for a Peaceful World Order.” Dr. Thompson was a psychologist based at the University of Chicago, and she wrote the essay while working for the U.S. Navy.

Given the title of the paper, one realizes that the elite at that time did not en-

vision ending colonialism. Instead, they foresaw the need for certain approved “principles” under colonialism, or a version of “freedom” that Thompson termed “Colonial Freedom.” Comparably, today the U.S. government is fond of saying that the text of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples is just “a set of principles” which are aspirations. That’s state-speak for: “The Declaration recognizes you as having the right to ‘aspire’ to someday achieve certain rights for yourselves, in the future.” <http://bit.ly/1lvQxYR> ☞



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USDA Official, Doug O'Brien Talks Tribal Outreach

BY ROB CAPRICCIOSO

From rural incentives to infrastructure support to increased opportunities under the most recent farm bill, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) has plenty of reasons for strong tribal connections. But recent history has been complex between the federal agency and tribes and American Indian citizens, due in part to the Keepseagle lawsuit involving past discrimination. In a recent interview with Indian Country Today Media Network, USDA Rural Development Under Secretary Doug O'Brien shared ways the agency is trying to do better by tribes.

Please talk about new opportunities for tribes and Indians under the Renewable Energy for America Program (REAP).

The program is authorized and funds

are included in the recently signed farm bill. There are over \$12 million in grants available and about \$58 million in guaranteed loans for small businesses and farms across rural America – including Indian country – that want to install renewable energy systems or energy efficient systems. The bottom line is that this helps the bottom line of farms and small businesses by decreasing energy costs. We certainly are interested in having farmers, ranchers and small businesses in Indian country know about this program. They are eligible for it. And we have offices throughout the United States to work with them. We hope also they will check us out on USDA.gov.

REAP has supported more than 8,200 renewable energy and energy efficient projects nationwide under the Obama administration to date. Have many of those been Indian-focused?

We do have some, but it's a real focus

of ours in this round in 2014 to increase Indian participation. We are really pushing this year to make sure that it's getting into communities that maybe haven't picked up on the program as much. We want to improve the numbers.

There have been historic tensions between the USDA and Indian communities—are those tensions difficult to overcome?

That is certainly part of the context here. I just recently had the opportunity to visit and spend time with the Choctaw Nation and with the Cherokee Nation and Muscogee leadership. We continue at USDA to try to cultivate the very important trust relationship we have with tribal communities. We certainly will continue to reach out and value that relationship. <http://bit.ly/QMPbjS>

This interview has been edited and condensed for clarity.

ATVs in Recapture Canyon

BY CHRISTINA ROSE


An All Terrain Vehicle rally brought 60 ATV riders out on Saturday, May 10 to challenge the Bureau of Land Management's decision to protect Recapture Canyon in San Juan County, Utah. The BLM closed the path to motorized vehicles in 2007 in an emergency action after ATV riders attempted to widen the road and caused significant damage to 31 archaeological sites. The area is ancestral to the Hopi, Navajo, Utes, and other local tribes.

There are 2,800 miles of ATV trails in the area surrounding Recapture Canyon, which is the distance from New York to Los Angeles. Of that, only 1,870 acres of that land are closed off to ATVs by the BLM. Yet that small amount of land is being fought for by ATV riders who refuse to recognize the sacredness of the area, and are instead putting their fight for state's right ahead of the respect for the history and remains of the area's people.

"There are burial grounds, human remains of the ancestors of people living and thriving there today. It is as much about preserving resources as it is about respect, and we have to respect that the canyon is a place of human remains," Megan Crandall, BLM Utah spokesperson, said, citing that Recapture Canyon holds an extraordinary amount of archaeological evidence.

Frank White, a member of the popular ATV groups Tread Lightly and Blue Ribbon Coalition, said both organizations were opposed to the ride. "I feel bad for what went on. To me they were down there to cause trouble, they wanted an incident."

The basis of the rally, organized by San Juan County Commissioner Phil Lyman, was to reopen the trails that the BLM closed in 2007 to ATV traffic.

If Saturday's rally damaged the area, Crandall said it could delay the environmental assessment the BLM is working on—hindering what Lyman was trying to move forward. <http://bit.ly/RGq4A3> 

Obama's Climate Change Report Lays Out Dire Scenario

Increasing forest fires, dwindling water supply, melting Arctic ice that makes hunting and other traditional activities dangerous, and forced relocation are just some of the effects of climate change on indigenous communities that are outlined in President Barack Obama's Third U.S. National Climate Assessment, released on May 6.


"The consequences of observed and projected climate change have and will undermine indigenous ways of life that have persisted for thousands of years," said the report in introducing Chapter 12, which deals exclusively with the effects of climate change on indigenous communities. "Key vulnerabilities include the loss of traditional knowledge in the face of rapidly changing ecological conditions, increased food insecurity due to reduced availability of traditional foods, changing water availability, Arctic sea ice loss, permafrost thaw, and relocation from historic homelands."

This is not news to those in the thick of things, but it is yet one more acknowledgment by the Obama administration

that Indigenous Peoples are among those bearing the brunt of the changes that are already under way.

The report, one of the cornerstones of the Climate Action Plan that Obama put forth last June, painted a stark picture of the changes taking place across the United States and how they are having a detrimental effect not only on health but also on the economy.

"This report confirms that climate change is affecting Americans in every region of the U.S. and key sectors of the national economy," the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) said in a statement commenting on the report's release. "These findings underscore the need for urgent action to combat the threats from climate change, protect American citizens and communities today, and build a healthy, sustainable future for our children and grandchildren."

The full chapter is available online at Indigenous Peoples, Lands, and Resources, as is the entire report. <http://bit.ly/1g8MvCc> 

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Waxman Calls for 'Redskins' Hearings

Rep. Henry Waxman (D-CA), a ranking member of the House Energy and Commerce Committee has called for a congressional hearing on the NFL team name "Redskins."

In a letter to Fred Upton (R-Michigan), the committee's chairman, Waxman said that the word was "derogatory" and referenced Los Angeles Clippers owner Donald Sterling saying that his private comments have "raised public awareness of racism in sports."

Waxman explained how quickly Adam Silver, the NBA's commissioner, took action to condemn the racist statements by fining Sterling \$2.5 million dollars and banning him from the NBA for life. But he argued that the NFL has taken no action against Daniel Snyder, who owns the Washington NFL team.

"In the case of the Washington football team, the offensive conduct is public, not private. But it is being condoned and defended by the National Football League," Waxman wrote. "Unlike NBA Commissioner Silver, the Commissioner of the National Football League, Roger Goodell, has publicly defended the owner. In fact, he stated in a letter that 'the name is a unifying force that stands for strength, courage, pride and respect.'"

Waxman also brought up the team's storied history, comparing the current situation to former team owner George Preston Marshall's decision not to racially integrate the team more than 50 years ago. The team was the last to integrate until the federal government—with guidance from Stewart Udall the Interior Secretary—forced him to change the name. Waxman said that "a congressional hearing could be a similar catalyst for action today." <http://bit.ly/1gvNb6s> 



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Fallout Continues From Atleo Resignation

As words of both appreciation and censure poured in upon the resignation of Shawn A-in-chut Atleo as National Chief of the Assembly of First Nations, the fate of the First Nations Education Act remained uncertain.

The representative body of First Nations in Canada appointed AFN Regional Chief for Quebec-Labrador Ghislain Picard as the interim spokesperson "until a National Chief is elected or until such time the Executive determines otherwise," the AFN said in a statement.

"The AFN Executive stands together in acknowledging the tireless efforts of Shawn A-in-chut Atleo to achieve the change required for First Nations and all of Canada, including advancing First Nation education," the AFN

said on May 7. "His commitment and dedication to fulfilling the vision of healthy, thriving Nations where every child has the opportunity to achieve their dreams has been unwavering throughout his career, and particularly as National Chief."

The other regional chiefs will continue to hold their respective positions and areas of expertise in the leadership and running of the organization, which is the national organization representing First Nations citizens in Canada—the counterpart to the National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) in the U.S.

Atleo's sudden resignation on Friday, May 2 brought nationwide reaction and at least one call for the exit of Minister of Aboriginal Affairs and North-

ern Development Bernard Valcourt.

Much of the controversy centered around the First Nations Education Act, which was touted as an overhaul that put First Nations in charge, but was received as anything but. On May 5 Valcourt put the act "on hold until the AFN clarifies its position," the Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development told the Aboriginal Peoples Television Network and other media outlets in an e-mailed statement.

The legislation has been contentious since its inception, dating back to when the panel formed three years ago to study the best way to provide education for First Nations in Canada. The result was considered paternalistic and underfunded by most chiefs. Atleo continued to support it, until he felt he was getting in the way. <http://bit.ly/1nOLKwz> 

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Aboriginal Cuisine's Time Has Come

As a contestant on Top Chef Canada, Rich Francis wore his Aboriginal heritage on his sleeve – literally. While all the kitchen hopefuls wore a Canadian flag patch at the left shoulder of their cooking attire, Francis added the flag of the Haudenosaunee or Iroquois Confederacy, which is based on the Hiawatha Wampum Belt.

Francis made the final three, but did not win the competition, which broadcast its finale on May 12. Nonetheless, having traditional cooking demonstrated – and well received – on the national stage in Canada was a unique achievement. Francis shared his thoughts on what he does with ICTMN.

What challenges do you face in the mission you have given yourself – cooking with a Native influence and principles in modern times?

The biggest problem I came across was the lingering question I had inside myself “are they ready for Modern Indigenous Cuisine, are they ready for something they don’t have a reference for, how will it be perceived, how can I do this successfully?” Not realizing that those questions were self serving, I silenced my mind and began to cook not thinking. I truly believe the time is here and now. This is the result.

Do you feel the judges were open-minded about your Modern Aboriginal Cuisine concept?

I feel that I had to start someplace in putting forth my concept, it just happened to be Top Chef Canada. Anytime you bring something new to the table, it’s up for criticism, which I thrive on to make me grow and evolve. I think I timed it perfectly -- doesn’t necessarily mean they’re ready for it, but it’s here now and that’s what’s important to me. My cuisine now has a voice. And now I expand from here.

Do you feel that through this show or your real-life restaurant business you are an ambassador for Aboriginal cuisine?

Everything I do as a chef is to contribute or benefit First Nation Cuisine as a whole. If that makes me an ambassador, then so be it. I just feel it’s a really exciting time for our food. My presence on Top Chef Canada was to promote my concept and prove that our food belongs up there with the other global cuisines.

To keep track of the further adventures of Rich Francis, visit the Facebook page for Aboriginal Culinary Concepts. <http://bit.ly/1sS2wWC>

Gearing Up

BY SAM LASKARIS

The 3rd annual Jim Thorpe Native American Games will be staged June 8-14 in Shawnee, Oklahoma.

The Games were first staged in 2012, in honor of the 100-year anniversary of Thorpe's medal-winning performances at the 1912 Summer Olympics in Sweden. Thorpe captured gold medals in both the pentathlon and decathlon events in Sweden. He later played pro baseball and football. About 1,500 athletes from across the country took part in the inaugural Jim Thorpe Native American Games.

A total of 12 sports will be contested at this year's Games. Stickball is a new addition. It had been an exhibition (demonstration) sport during the first two years of the games, but is now a full-medal sport. Lacrosse is an exhibition sport this time around. The other sports being offered are basketball, beach volleyball, cross-country running, football, golf, martial arts, softball, tennis, track and field and wrestling. <http://bit.ly/1v9H8y8>

Interesting View on Oil Spills

An oil conglomerate seeking to expand its pipeline through pristine First Nations territory in British Columbia has taken the notion of looking on the bright side to a new level. In its 15,000-page application to the National Energy Board, Kinder Morgan Canada suggests that accidents actually carry within them the seeds for economic advancement.

"Pipeline spills can have both positive and negative effects on local and regional economies, both in the short- and long-term," the company, a subsidiary of Houston-based

Kinder Morgan, stated in its NEB application. "Spill response and cleanup creates business and employment opportunities for affected communities, regions, and cleanup service providers."

That, as the environmental news site Grist noted, "is a bit like claiming cancer caused by nuclear accidents can be great because it provides work for oncologists." <http://bit.ly/1j3YsiS>

Taking the Oath

Sherry Abbott Todd was recently appointed as Special Judge of the District Court of the Chickasaw Nation, where she will work towards the fulfilling the Chickasaw way: to nurture, support and lift up families.

"It is the Chickasaw way to treat the family unit. I honor this position, I honor this Nation and honor the families that make up our great Nation," she said. "The job is also one where you can illustrate to people that bad choices make for bad consequences. To change those consequences, other choices must be made," Todd said just prior to taking the oath of office for another 3-year term.

She was appointed by justices of the Chickasaw Nation Supreme Court. <http://bit.ly/1iXUZm0>

Introducing a Native Languages Bill

Senators Tim Johnson (D-SD) and Lisa Murkowski (R-AK) introduced the Native American Languages Reauthorization Act of 2014. This bill reauthorizes the Native American languages grant program, administered by the Health and Human Services Administration for Native Americans, through fiscal year 2019.

"Since first being signed into law, the Native Americans Languages Act has helped to preserve and revitalize Native languages and encourages both young children and adults to develop a fluency in their Native language," Johnson said. <http://bit.ly/QMZR29>

Just \$350 Million?

On May 12 a New York State gaming panel announced that competitors to open a commercial casino in Orange County, just an hour from New York City, would have to invest a minimum of \$350 million in capital, which industry experts have deemed a low down payment for a franchise that will cost upward of a billion dollars, reported The New York Times.

Lawmakers in Sullivan and Ulster Counties, as well as Catskills casino proponents, have said they wanted the state to set a minimum investment in Orange County as high as \$1 billion to discourage developers. The nearly dozen rivals for a gaming license in the Catskills region have voiced fears that an Orange County license could cripple their ability to get financing. Lawmakers have also argued that Gov. Andrew Cuomo's referendum to revive struggling upstate communities with seven casino licenses was originally targeted at counties with high unemployment and low median income. Orange County doesn't fit that criteria, some contend. The four new casinos the state legislature will permit this year were also supposed to be confined to three specific regions in upstate: around Albany, in the Catskills-Hudson Valley area, and in part of the Southern Tier, which borders Pennsylvania. <http://bit.ly/T70cPe>

Defying the Odds

Caine Ghost Bear spent hours every day with his great-grandmother while growing up on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation in South Dakota. When she walked on it nearly "ended his world" but her spirit inspired him to keep working.

All of that hard work and perseverance paid off. Caine, along with seniors Kristian Big Crow, Ryan Hussman, Genriel Ribitsch and Colton Sierra at Red Cloud High School, learned they would receive the Gates Millennium Scholarship—one of the most competitive scholarship programs in the country. <http://bit.ly/1iPyeMs>

Protect the Birds

The American Bird Conservancy (ABC) is suing the U.S. government to try to stop the killing of eagles in wind turbines.

"ABC has heard from thousands of citizens from across the country who are outraged that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service wants to let the wind industry legally kill our country's iconic Bald and Golden eagles," said Michael Hutchins, National Coordinator of ABC's Bird Smart Wind Energy Campaign, in a statement on April 30. "The rule lacks a firm foundation in scientific justification and was generated without the benefit of a full assessment of its impacts on eagle populations."

The Osage are among those who have already voiced objections, first last June when it raised the alarm about an application by Wind Energy Group to allow for the deaths of up to 120 eagles over the life of its 94-turbine wind project. <http://bit.ly/1iPylYo>

Making History

Diane Humetewa, Confirmed to Federal Bench **BY ROB CAPRICCIOSO**

Bottom Line: *The Senate voted unanimously May 14 to confirm Diane Humetewa to become a judge for the U.S. District Court for Arizona, making her the first Native American woman federal judge in U.S. history and the third Native American to ever hold such a position.*

The final vote was 96 – 0 in favor of Humetewa, a citizen of the Hopi Tribe who previously worked as a U.S. attorney for Arizona under the George W. Bush administration, as well as an appellate court judge for the Hopi Tribe and as a special counsel and professor at Arizona State University.

Humetewa was nominated by President Barack Obama to the position in 2013 after his administration forced her to step down from her U.S. attorney position in 2009.

Native Americans have long been pushing for increased representation on the federal bench, especially in regions of the country that see high numbers of tribal- and Indian-focused legal cases.

“Let’s hope Diane’s confirmation is just the start of a slew of Native American federal judges,” said Chris Stearns (Navajo), who previously served as a counsel to the House Natural Resources Committee. “There is still a massive lack of representation of Indian judges in the federal courts.”

Upon Humetewa’s confirmation, the National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) issued a statement saying that she is “impeccably qualified” for her new role.

“NCAI greatly appreciates the efforts of the president and Senate in achieving this historic confirmation,” the organization said. “There are many qualified, talented people like Diane Humetewa in Indian country who are able and willing to serve. We eagerly anticipate many more nominations of Native people to the federal

bench and other offices.”

Bert Brandenburg, executive director of the non-profit Justice at Stake organization, said in a statement that the interests of justice are best served when judges



reflect the broader society.

“With the confirmation of Judge Humetewa, the Senate has taken an important step toward broadening the makeup of the federal courts,” Brandenburg said. “Increasing representation of Native Americans on the federal bench is especially important because federal courts have an outsized authority in defining what’s known as federal Indian law. As a result, Native American people and tribal entities appear as parties in federal court proceedings at far higher rates than do non-Native Americans. Given this picture, the current lack of any active federal judges who are Native Americans is absolutely appalling.”

Sen. Jon Tester (D-Montana), chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, also applauded the confirmation.

“Diane Humetewa is an inspiration to Native people, especially Native women across Indian country,” Tester said in a statement. This is an important appointment and long overdue. I’m pleased that the Senate came together in a bipartisan way to get this done. As the only Native American in active service on the federal bench, Diane provides much-needed expertise on the complexities of federal law and Indian sovereignty.”

Sen. Heidi Heitkamp (D-N.D.) said that it is long overdue for Native Americans to be better represented on the federal bench.

“As the first Native American woman to serve as a federal judge, I have no doubt that she will hold the court to the highest standards, as she has done throughout her career,” Heitkamp said in a statement.

Two of Humetewa’s main champions have been Sens. John McCain and Jeff Flake, both Republicans from Arizona.

“Diane Humetewa has an impressive legal background, ranging from work as prosecutor and an appellate court judge to the Hopi Nation to service as U.S. Attorney for the District of Arizona,” McCain said in a Senate floor statement just before her confirmation. “Plus, hers is a truly historic nomination. If confirmed, she would be the first Native American woman to ever serve on the federal bench.”

Notably, McCain has led the opposition to another would-be historic nomination: that of Kilpatrick Stockton lawyer Keith Harper, a Cherokee Nation citizen, to become a U.N. human rights ambassador.

Harper’s nomination has been held up in the Senate due to controversies surrounding his work on the Cobell case and questions about his representation.

Tester urged in a recent floor statement that the Senate also moves to confirm Harper. <http://bit.ly/1hNZyv6> 📱

Federal Policy Shift

Key players favor Alaska tribal trust lands **BY ROB CAPRICCIOSO**

Bottom Line: *After decades of opposing Alaska Native tribal trust lands, the federal government is taking major steps to once again allow lands to be taken into trust for the 228 tribes in the 49th state.*

On April 30, Assistant Secretary – Indian Affairs Kevin K. Washburn announced the Department of the Interior’s reversal of long-standing policy that has been carried out under Democratic and Republican administrations since the early 1970s. In doing so, he proposed a rule that would allow the Secretary of the Interior to consider petitions from Alaska Native tribes that would allow Interior to take land into trust for them.

“Acquiring land in trust is one of the most important functions that the Department of the Interior undertakes on behalf of tribes,” Washburn said in a press release. “Restoring tribal lands to trust status is essential to ensure cultural preservation, self-determination and self-governance and to advance the social and economic development of tribal communities.”

The public, Washburn added, would have 60 days to comment, and a series of tribal consultations would take place before Interior would finalize its decision.

Tribal reactions have been widely supportive.

“Alaska Native tribes have been waiting for this for a long time,” says Heather Kendall-Miller, a lawyer with the Native American Rights Fund who for 19 years has battled in court Interior’s earlier decisions not to take lands into trust for Alaska tribes based on the department’s previous interpretations of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) of 1971.

“This is a pretty big shift in policy,” she adds. “The federal government is now recognizing and acknowledging that its trust responsibility to tribes in Alaska is identical to those in the lower 48.”

Before ANSCA, there were many tribal trust lands in Alaska, Kendall-Miller notes. But the reservations that previ-

tives. Second, in a legal case known as *Akiachak Native Community v. Salazar*, the U.S. District Court in Washington, D.C. in 2013 ruled that the Secretary of the Interior has statutory authority to take land into trust for Alaska tribes.

Julie Kitka, president of the Alaska Federation of Natives, says her organization is pleased by this long-awaited opportunity. “We will vigorously participate, but first we need to ensure our community understands and has a chance to discuss internally,” she says.

Edward Thomas, the recently retired president of the Tlingit Haida Central Council, considers it a victory that Interior plans to comply with the Akiachak ruling, but he is concerned about the 60-day comment period offered by Washburn. “I find it contradictory in principle to invite public comment [for Interior to take] an illegal rule off the books when they (Interior) did not allow public comments when they put that rule in place,” he says.

On the federal front, Sen. Mark Begich (D-Alaska) says he is strongly in favor of the new provision, and he will do what he can to speed up the process.

“We look at this as a positive step that does not impact our Alaska Native Corporations created under ANSCA,” Begich tells Indian Country Today Media Network. “This just gives tribes new opportunities to have their lands put into trust and to have more self-determination and opportunities for economic development, social justice, and public safety.”

It remains to be seen whether the two other members of Alaska’s congressional delegation, Sen. Lisa Murkowski and Rep. Don Young, both Republicans, will sign off on the plan. Both have said they



Kevin Washburn

ously existed there were forced to revoke their reservation status under a provision of the law. Some Alaska Natives followed provisions that allowed them to get their lands back, but many others did not, and since that time many have felt their sovereignty has been eroded.

Two recent developments encouraged Interior officials to change their interpretation, Kendall-Miller says. First, the Indian Law and Order Commission and the Secretarial Commission on Indian Trust Administration and Reform both recommended in the past year that the prohibition on trust lands in Alaska be removed in order to alleviate crime and other negative outcomes for Alaska Na-



Sen. Mark Begich D-Alaska

have questions and concerns about the proposal, and they do not want the Alaska Native Corporations created as part of ANSCA to be shortchanged as a result of the new policy.

The D.C. District Court has already ruled that there is nothing in ANSCA that should prevent Interior from taking lands into trust for Alaska tribes, but that decision is subject to an appeal that will likely be heard this coming winter. In cases of land disputes between tribes and corporations that could arise, there are already federal policies on the books to settle similar disputes involving tribes in the lower 48 states, according to multiple tribal legal experts.

Murkowski's view, in particular, is being watched closely, Kendall-Miller says, since she won her most recent complicated re-election with the strong support of Alaska Native voters. The senator has shown willingness in the recent past to stand up against state Republican opinions on federal tribal policy by strengthening the Violence Against Women Act to offer improved protections for Alaska Natives over the objections of some state lawmakers.

Matthew Felling, a spokesman for



Tlingit-Haida Central Council President (now retired) Ed Thomas speaks at Native Issues Forum in Juneau, 2013.

Murkowski, says that she and her staff are "still closely examining the DOI proposal" on trust lands.

Begich says he is hopeful that Murkowski and Young will ultimately be on board for the rule change. "I think once they read it as we have, they will not see a threat to the incredible piece of legislation that is ANSCA," he says. But he does expect the state of Alaska to fight the shift, because the current administration has expressed opposition toward many tribal issues to date.

Even if tribes in Alaska ultimately win the ability to have lands taken into trust, there will still be more waiting ahead, Kendall-Miller warns, as Interior tends to take plenty of time considering trust applications from tribes, and more lawsuits are always a possibility.

"There is not going to be an immediate cluster of tribal trust lands throughout Alaska in the immediate next one to five years," Kendall-Miller says. "But, in the end, Alaska Native tribes will not continue to be treated as the ugly stepchildren or odd men out here. They are federally recognized tribes, and they are entitled to be treated the same." <http://bit.ly/1qFMu4r>

[ly/1qFMu4r](http://bit.ly/1qFMu4r)

Honor the Treaties

Cherokee freedmen complicate Native rights mantra **BY JENNI MONET**

Bottom Line: *Indian country as a whole is watching the outcome of the Cherokee freedmen situation to see what message will be sent.*

It was Monday, May 5 when news began to spread that Indian country had lost one of its greatest treaty rights activists, Billy Frank Jr. The 83 year-old died that day along the Nisqually River where he had fought so tirelessly to defend the right to hunt and fish along its shores, four decades earlier. Today, Pacific Northwest tribes enjoy a stable economy buttressed from the salmon harvest—a payoff in large part due to Frank's devotion to uphold a promise the federal government made to the region's tribes in the mid-1850s. In a 2007 interview, Frank told me of his activism, "Treaties were what it was all about."

For those who know anything about Native Americans in this country, most are aware that the treaties they signed with the United States is what sets Native peoples apart from other ethnicities in the country. Yet, with so many of these historic pacts broken over time, it's no surprise then that a popular mantra among Native American rights groups has been to "Honor the Treaties."

And so it has been with great wonderment to witness the decades-long drama unfold about the Cherokee freedmen, a class of African-American citizenry in the Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma who risk losing their place in the tribe despite an 1866 treaty that promised their ancestors otherwise.

On the very day of Frank's passing, a senior federal district judge in Washington, D.C. heard what could be final arguments in the case, *Cherokee Nation vs. Nash, et al*, litigation that has cost the Cherokee Nation millions of dollars in a fight to keep the freedmen out of the tribe.

The case, is a culmination of 11 years of legal wrangling involving multiple lawsuits, argued in a variety of venues, now pared down into one single and significant lawsuit. It means *Vann vs. the Department of the Interior*, the first complaint filed in this dispute back in 2002, has been eliminated.

Historically, the Cherokee freedmen were former African slaves of wealthy Cherokee masters. They were held in bondage beginning in the early 19th century until the end of the Civil War. In that time, the tribe enacted and enforced a series of slave codes, and when it came to defend chattel slavery, it fought on the side of the Confederacy. Cherokee Brigadier General Stand Watie was the last in the field to accept defeat. As a result of losing this battle, the tribe begrudgingly signed the Treaty of 1866, freeing its slaves, and promising them and "their descendants, all the rights of Native Cherokees."

An esteemed cast of scholars deserves credit for unveiling much of this history in recent years. Until then, few people knew anything about slavery among the Indians, least of all, that upon their emancipation, these freed men and women were also seen as vibrant members of tribal society. In the Cherokee Nation, for instance, former slaves were elevated to positions of leadership, elected as tribal councilors, and actively exercised their right to vote. Political cartoons from the 1880s show how candidates courted the freedmen, seen then as a valued swing vote.

Today, the freedmen continue to be a

popular target for campaign fodder. In 2011, the group saw their Cherokee citizenship and voting rights revoked in the days leading up to the tribe's general election. Their status was restored only after then-Chairman of the House Financial Services Committee Barney Frank pressured the government to withhold \$33 million in tribal funding from the Cher-

Judge Hogan adjourned the days hearing, saying he will publish an opinion on the matter soon. A senior jurist appointed under the Regan administration, Hogan was the presiding judge that approved a \$3.4 billion settlement to Native American landowners involved in the Cobell class-action trust lawsuit. Today, that 2011 decision represents the largest settlement ever imposed on the United States.

Judge Hogan is now poised to make another landmark decision for Indian country—one that legal observers say will be much discussed for years to come. While it remains unclear which way his ruling will tilt, the weight of the issue boils down to treaty rights, and not just for the Cherokee or the freedmen, but in essence, for all of Indian country.

Jon Velie, attorney for the Cherokee freedmen, argues that a ruling in favor of expelling his clients from the Cherokee Nation would be a ruling in favor of invalidating

the Treaty of 1866. "It's really difficult to rule for [the tribe] because you're going to have to find that a treaty can easily be abrogated, and that's really dangerous for all tribes in the future," he said.

The fear is that an opinion favorable to the Cherokee Nation could send the wrong message; that tribes undervalue their treaty obligations much in the way the United States has woefully cast aside these agreements over time. In addition, there is concern that such a decision could set a risky precedent the next time someone like Billy Frank sets out to defend Indian treaties. The challenges Frank faced were great even back then, having faced arrest more than 50 times. Imagine the obstacles if Indian country had had the reputation of breaking its own treaties?

To date, there is no known record of treaty abrogation by a tribal nation.

<http://bit.ly/1nOfN2P> 📄



Waynetta Lawrie, left, of Tulsa, Okla., stands with others at the state Capitol in Oklahoma City, Tuesday, March 27, 2007, during a demonstration by several Cherokee Freedmen and their supporters.

okee until the Freedmen were reinstated in the tribe. In addition, the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Indian Affairs sent a letter. "Honor the treaty," urged Assistant Secretary Larry Echo Hawk, or else an election held without the freedmen would not be recognized by the United States.

The core question presented before U.S. District Judge Thomas Hogan is whether the Treaty of 1866 granted the Cherokee freedmen eternal and everlasting citizenship in the Cherokee Nation, a claim the tribe has repeatedly denied. As a sovereign Indian Nation, tribal leaders have argued that only it has the right to determine its own citizenry. Yet, in oral arguments May 5, legal counsel for the DOI, Amber Blaha, told Judge Hogan that tribal sovereignty—the right of tribes to govern their own affairs, including tribal citizenship—is "caveated" whenever treaty law is involved.



'Anytime you bring something new to the table, it's up for criticism, which I thrive on to make me grow and evolve,' says Francis.



This image of UND students happily wearing their "Siouxper Drunk" shirts was posted to Twitter.



Workers sop up some of the 50,000 gallons of oil that spewed from a pipeline through a Los Angeles neighborhood.



Ryan Bundy, son of the Nevada rancher Cliven Bundy, rides an ATV into Recapture Canyon north of Blanding, Utah on May 10, 2014.



Standing Rock Housing Authority

P.O. Box 769
Fort Yates, North Dakota 58538
Telephone 701-854-3891
Toll-Free 800-262-3891
Fax 701-854-3855

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

POSITION: SRHA Executive Housing Director
Full Time Permanent

LOCATION: STANDING ROCK HOUSING AUTHORITY
Fort Yates, North Dakota

OPENING DATE: May 2, 2014

CLOSING DATE: June 6, 2014 (Close of Business)

SALARY LEVEL: Negotiable-DOQ (Full Benefit Package)

SUPERVISION: Reports Directly to SRHA Board of
Commissioners

Job Summary:

Under the supervision of the Standing Rock Housing Authority Board of Commissioners, Executive Director is responsible for the day-to-day operation and management of the Standing Rock Housing Authority. The Authority manages over 900 rental, tax credit, and mutual homeownership properties, and also administers construction and rehabilitation programs for managed units and qualified private homes within the boundaries of the Standing Rock Housing Authority, Fort Yates, in North Dakota. The authority currently manages approximately 35 permanent full-time employees.

The Executive Director exercises control of the administrative and operational functions of the Authority. This high-level position involves a broad range of activities, including complex grant and budget management, grant application and resource development, personnel supervision and development, and over sight of construction, rehabilitation and maintenance. The Executive Director ensures that the Authority's activities conform to federal, tribal, and Board requirements.

The Executive Director is also designated as the Authority's Contracting Officer and executes all legal, financial and budgetary documents on its behalf. The ideal candidate will be a high caliber individual with experience in Indian housing regulation and operations, housing construction, budget development, fiscal management, planning and supervision of 35 or more employees for a minimum of four years in a responsible management position with a public agency or private organization. Familiarity with social and economic issues related to Indian housing as well as knowledge of community and public organizations is highly desirable.

Indian Preference:

The Standing Rock Housing Authority is an equal opportunity employer. However, in the event of equally qualified candidates, the law governing Indian preference shall be applied and Indian preference will be given accordance with P.L. 93-638.

Please submit SRHA application and resume to:
The Standing Rock Housing Authority (Elisabeth Hertel) at:
P.O. Box 769 Fort Yates, North Dakota 58538 ehertel@westriv.com.

Headlines from the Web

DNA OF GIRL FOUND IN MEXICO LINKED TO PRESENT-DAY NATIVE PEOPLE
<http://bit.ly/1nU56cl>

DISENROLLED MEMBERS OF BERRY CREEK RANCHERIA FIGHT INDICTMENT
<http://bit.ly/1iZhEOX>

DOJ SUPPORTS AGUA CALIENTE BAND IN LITIGATION OVER WATER RIGHTS
<http://bit.ly/1mZa9eA>

SOVEREIGN IMMUNITY DOESN'T PRECLUDE ACTION AGAINST TRIBAL PAYDAY LENDERS
<http://bit.ly/1nPFuzP>

POTAWATOMI BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT CORP. NAMES NEW CEO
<http://bit.ly/1nU5YOa>

LACK OF CHARGES IN SACRED SITE DAMAGE UPSETS SOME
<http://wapo.st/1hP0mA3>

Upcoming Events

AMERICAN INDIAN WORKSHOP MAY 21-25
 Founded in 1980, the American Indian Workshop has become the most important European scholarly platform for research concerned with topics related to the Indigenous Peoples of North America. The conference theme will be "Communication" and is designed to facilitate a discussion of Native American communication in a literal sense, in fields such as linguistics and media, as well as issues of communication of a broader scope.
<http://bit.ly/1mxjVSo>

INDIAN WATER 2014 MAY 28-29
 Tribal leaders will be in attendance at this forum responding to the challenge of ensuring sustainable water supplies

for tribal communities and protecting the primacy of tribal reserved water rights. Forum will take place at Harrah's Resort Southern California, 777 Harrah's Resort Southern California Way, Valley Center, California. <http://bit.ly/1k6fyNe>

6TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NATIVE AMERICAN & INDIGENOUS STUDIES ASSOCIATION MAY 29-31
 The NAISA meeting is hosted by the University of Texas at Austin and will encourage an active intellectual and community engagement with indigenous people and cultures. <http://bit.ly/1jk3JnX>

NATIONAL CONGRESS OF AMERICAN INDIANS MID-YEAR CONFERENCE JUNE 8-11

This year's mid-year conference theme is "Claiming Our Rights and Strengthening Our Governance." The event will be held in Anchorage, Alaska. <http://bit.ly/1oUKXD2>

RES, D.C. 2014 JUNE 24-26
 The National Center for American Indian Enterprise Development (NCAIED) will present this multifaceted event from The National Center which will feature unparalleled access to elected tribal leaders, members of Congress, federal agency representatives, state and local elected officials, and top CEO's, on a national platform. <http://bit.ly/1iZqc8u>

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Re: "Toward a Future of Colonial Freedom" (May 14)

Great article, showing this has been planned for decades and is a strategic operation as part of the ongoing war against us. No doubt the key points of all outcome documents from these event were constructed years in advance. I fully expect that the documents they produce

from this event to be waved around as "what the indigenous people told us they wanted and needed from us" in the exact same way Dawes claimed the Dawes Act breaking up and dismantling our remaining sovereign lands was inspired by what Indians told him we wanted and what we thought would be best for us. The upcoming false claims of indigenous

origin of these documents will be used to proclaim supposed moral authority of the whatever the documents call for, their alleged "helping" nature, and used to squelch any indigenous (not fake UN dominated definition, real definition) people who question the agenda of the documents.

— Jan Davis

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

Looking to make a difference?

The Native Village of Eyak is accepting resumes for an executive director who is dedicated, energetic and open to developing a variety of tribally relevant projects for the betterment of the Tribe and community. Successful applicants will recognize the challenges that face Tribes in Alaska, and work to enhance existing programs and create long term economic and cultural sustainability. NVE manages several multi-million dollar projects and many culturally significant programs including Indian Health Service/HRSA clinic, fisheries management research and capital projects.

NVE is family friendly and encourages a work/life balance that promotes longevity. Located on the Southeastern shores of Prince William Sound, Cordova, Alaska.

Competitive pay and benefits.

Send resumes to kerin@eyak-nsn.gov, mail to Native Village of Eyak, Human Resources P.O. Box 1388, Cordova, AK 99574 or fax to 907-424-7739. Full job descriptions and more information about

The Native Village of Eyak available at www.eyak-nsn.gov.

U.H.O. MANAGEMENT AS AGENT FOR 1712 & 1715 H.D.F.C., INC., 1690 LONGFELLOW AVE., BRONX, NY 10460, ANNOUNCES IT IS NOW ACCEPTING APPLICATIONS FOR A **WAIT LIST** FOR ONE (1), TWO (2) AND THREE (3) BEDROOM APARTMENTS. APPLICANTS WILL BE REQUIRED TO MEET INCOME AND ADDITIONAL SELECTION CRITERIA.

APPLICATIONS MUST BE REQUESTED **BY MAIL ONLY** FROM:

U.H.O. MANAGEMENT
GENERAL POST OFFICE
P.O. BOX 8177
NEW YORK, NY 10116

PLEASE INCLUDE A SELF-ADDRESSED STAMP ENVELOPE WITH YOUR REQUEST.

COMPLETED APPLICATIONS MUST BE RETURNED BY REGULAR MAIL ONLY TO A DIFFERENT POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER THAT WILL BE LISTED ON THE APPLICATION AND MUST BE POSTMARKED BY:

JUNE 06, 2014

SECTION 8 RENT BASED ON ANNUAL INCOME NOT TO EXCEED:

1 PERSON	\$47,000
2 PERSON	\$53,700
3 PERSON	\$60,400
4 PERSON	\$67,100
5 PERSON	\$72,500
6 PERSON	\$77,850
7 PERSON	\$83,250
8 PERSON	\$88,600

NO PHONE CALLS PLEASE



HUMAN RESOURCES DEPARTMENT

San Carlos Apache Tribe

P.O. Box 0

San Carlos, Arizona 85550

Tel: (928) 475-2361 ext. 244

Fax: (928) 475-2296

Chief Executive Officer

The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) under the direction of the Board of Directors, the Chief Executive Officer is responsible for developing, managing and providing overall administrative direction for all aspects of the Health Corporation of the San Carlos Apache Tribe. Develop and implement the overall goals and objectives through an operation plan. Requirements: Master's Degree in Health, Business or related. Fifteen years of specialized experience with five (5) years in an Executive Director level position. Salary Negotiable. OUF.

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TOP NEWS ALERTS

From IndianCountryTodayMediaNetwork.com

PIPELINE SPEWS 50,000 GALLONS

It was Mayflower, Arkansas all over again on May 14 as 50,000 gallons of oil spewed in a 40-foot geyser from a pipeline in the middle of Los Angeles. The culprit was a malfunctioning pump station in the Atwater Village section of Los Angeles, Reuters reported, attributing the information to Plains Pipeline LP, the unit of Plains All American Pipeline, LP, which runs the Plains West Coast pipeline. The break occurred in a 20-inch above-ground pipeline at around 1 a.m., the Los Angeles Times reported. The oil covered half a mile, spreading over an open lot and the roof of a strip club next door, and the fumes made four people sick, Reuters said. Captain Jamie Moore of the Los Angeles Fire Department told the newswire that the pipeline is routed between the San Joaquin Valley in California to Long Beach. It was shut off remotely, while firefighters worked, though

oil continued to spew for a time.

FIRST CHEROKEE PROMISE SCHOLAR GRADUATES

A program started in 2011 by the Cherokee Nation to ensure more Cherokees attain college degrees graduated its first student at Northeastern State University on Saturday, May 10. Bethany Glenn, of Stilwell, Oklahoma, is the first student to ever complete the Cherokee Promise Scholarship program. Glenn, a Cherokee citizen, will graduate from NSU with a bachelor's degree in psychology. Glenn was one of two sophomores to originally start the scholarship program.

ANOTHER CODE TALKER WALKS ON

Another Navajo hero has passed. Navajo Nation President Ben Shelly ordered flags on the Navajo Nation to be flown at half-staff in honor of Navajo Code Talker Cpl. Tom Jones Jr. from sunrise on May 14, to

sunset on May 17, 2014.

"The Navajo Nation has lost another hero and role model to our people. We are saddened by the loss of Tom Jones Jr. and the Nation sends our condolences and prayers to his family," President Shelly said. Jones passed on May 12 at San Juan Regional Medical Center in Farmington, New Mexico after a battle with pneumonia and other medical conditions. He was 89 years old.

NABI PARTNERS UP

A Native American squad will now be included in a prestigious tournament organized by the Basketball Hall of Fame. Officials from the Massachusetts-based hall of fame have organized an invitational high school tournament on the east coast for a number of years. Organizers added a second event, for west coast clubs, last year. And now, the second edition of the Hoophall West Classic, which will begin during the Thanks-

giving weekend, will include a Native American team. Like last year's inaugural tourney, the event will be staged in Phoenix.

TRIBAL COUNCILMAN HONORED

Currently celebrating its 40th anniversary, the Arizona Association for Economic Development (AAED) announced that Councilman Marcelino Flores of the Pascua Yaqui Tribe as the recipient of its annual Economic Development Distinguished by Excellence (EDDE) award for New Member of the Year. The awards were presented during an evening awards dinner at the AAED Spring Conference in Tucson, Arizona. The prestigious EDDE awards honor individuals and companies who have made significant contributions to the advancement of the organization and also to the economic growth within the state of Arizona. Recipients are selected from a pool of nominations made by members of AAED.

UPCOMING POW WOWS

Southern Ute Bear Dance Pow Wow

5/23/14 – 5/25/14

Sky Ute Fairgrounds

200 East Highway 151

Ignacio, CO

970-563-0100 ext. 3624 or 970-779-8149

tvigil@southernute-nsn.gov or eredd@southernute-nsn.gov

SouthernUte-NSN.gov

Leech Lake Memorial Pow Wow

5/23/14 – 5/25/14

Leech Lake Veterans Grounds

Cass Lake, MN

218-308-3120 or 218-760-3127

Rod.Northbird@palacecasinohotel.com or leahgale@hotmail.com

LLOjibwe.com

6th Annual Spirit Of The Wolf Pow Wow and Annual Kiowa Gourd Dance

5/23/14 – 5/25/14

Enitachopco Ceremonial Grounds

Ashland, AL

40th Annual De-Un-Da-Ga Pow Wow

5/23/14 – 5/26/14

Custaloga Town Scout Reservation

7 Boy Scout Lane

Carlton, PA

412-327-0372

info@langundowi.org

[Facebook.com/groups/49877701793](https://www.facebook.com/groups/49877701793)

33rd Annual University of California, Riverside Pow Wow

5/23/14 – 5/24/14

University of California, Riverside Sports Complex

1000 West Blaine St

Riverside, CA

951-827-4143

joshuag@ucr.edu

nasp.UCR.edu/events/Pages/UCR%20Pow%20Wow.aspx

13th Semi Annual Cherokee's of Alabama Pow Wow

5/23/14 – 5/25/14

National Guard Armory

Highway 69 West

Arab, AL

256-590-8109

mbreedlove39@gmail.com

Spring Planting Moon Pow Wow

5/24/14 – 5/25/14

Marshfield Fairgrounds

140 Main Street

Marshfield, MA

617-642-1683

mcnaa@aol.com

MCNAA.org

Evergreen State College Spring Pow Wow

5/24/14

Longhouse

2700 Evergreen Parkway Northwest

Olympia, WA

360-867-5367

jesse_drescher@yahoo.com

<http://blogs.evergreen.edu/powwow/>

6th Annual Wolf Creek Habitat's Spring Native American Gathering

5/24/14 – 5/25/14

Wolf Creek Habitat

14099 Wolf Creek Road

Brookville, IN

513-312-9143

wolfcreekhabitat@msn.com or WolfCreekHabitat.org

5th Annual Native Woodland Gathering

5/24/14 – 5/25/14

Hall-Fawcett Park

4595 CR 153

Zanesfield< OH

937-441-1565 or 937-592-2412

loganhills.Homestead.com/gathering.html

27th Annual Upper Mattaponi Spring Festival and Pow Wow

5/24/14 – 5/25/14

Upper Mattaponi Tribal Grounds

13476 King William Road

King William, VA

804-370-5249 or 804-360-7410

uppermattaponipowwow@gmail.com

UpperMattaponi.com

Memorial Day Pow Wow

5/26/14

Mille Lacs Indian Museum

43411 Oodena Drive

Onamia, MN

320-532-3632

bradley.sam@mnhs.org

MNHS.org/millelacs

*Kachina carved by
Randy Dukepoo*

