



Indian Country

THIS WEEK FROM

TODAY

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

A Letter from the Publisher

Shekóli. The warm weather of summer is a good occasion to reflect on the gifts of Mother Earth, and the impact we have on our environment. Given the often strident voices of the environmental movement and the forces of unfettered development and capitalism, it is sometimes easy to forget that there is another way to live and think about co-existing on this planet—a way that seems forgotten by many in the mainstream, but that we Indians continue to pass down from generation to generation. This traditional mindset does not mean we are stuck in the past, only that we mean to reap the good things we are blessed with in a way that our children and children's children will have the opportunities to do as well.

In this week's issue, we report on the achievements of the Forest County Potawatomi Community. Recently, the Environmental Protection Agency placed the Potawatomi on its list of Top 30 Local Governments and Top 100 Green Power Users in the federal Green Power Partnership. For years, the nation has made strong commitments to ensuring clean land, water and air for its neighbors and future generations. It fought a successful battle for more than 20 years to halt the development of a zinc and copper mine five miles from its territory, and installed an air quality monitoring program, housed in its own facility, to continue to protect the natural environment of the region. Today, the nation derives more than 55 million kilowatt



hours of energy from renewable resources, which translates into 105 percent of its needs. It has built a solar plant on its administration building and a bio-digester at its casino, and it purchases green energy on the open market. In doing so, it has drastically reduced its carbon emissions as it seeks more ways to produce the greenest forms of energy. "If you're in a woody environment you take a look at biomass, and if you're in an area with great sun you take a look at solar," says FCPC tribal member and attorney general Jeff Crawford regarding advice for other nations. "What works for one tribe will not work for them all. You need to take a look at what is available."

It is a simple but brilliant premise—one that has worked for eons. In world where there are people who are currently trying to grow lawns in the desert, it is an idea worth championing.

Na ki' wa,

Ray Halbritter

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Why Billy Frank Still Lives

Tributes to the late Billy Frank, Jr., the legendary Nisqually environmental activist and fishing rights advocate, continue to accrue. Steve Pavlik, who teaches Native American studies and Native environmental science at Northwest Indian College, offers one here:

Billy always greeted you like a long-lost brother with the warmest of handshakes or a massive bear hug accompanied with a loud “It’s good to see you!” that made you feel the center of the universe.

I remember sitting in the back of the room with Billy at an annual Vine Deloria, Jr. Indigenous Studies Symposium—

an event he never missed. We were in between speakers when one of my students, a tall young woman sporting a rather colorful and flamboyant Mohawk entered, walked across the room, and took a seat. Billy’s eyes focused on her immediately. He stared very intently for the longest time at her before nudging me and asking who she was. He finally burst out, “God damn it, I love her hair!” That was Billy, always looking at the person, seeing the beauty and promise in everyone.

Billy pushed me to leave my beloved Arizona and accept a faculty position

at Northwest Indian College. One of his selling points was, “Think of the hell we could raise!” Unfortunately, Billy and I never had the chance to raise much hell, but I did have the opportunity to work with him on a number of occasions. Billy was a friend to the college. He often volunteered to speak to my classes, especially my class on fishing rights.

Billy in a classroom—or anywhere for that matter—was a force of nature. He held nothing back when he spoke, always with fire and passion. He would bring to an end many of his talks by thrusting his index finger in front of him and reminding his audience to always “stay the course.” <http://bit.ly/1gpwTBq> ☞

The Purgatory of Disenrollment

David Wilkins, the McKnight Presidential Professor of American Indian Studies at the University of Minnesota, explains the tortuous legal background of the current wave of tribal disenrollments:

Federally recognized Native nations are generally not subject to constitutional constraints because of their preexistence as separate sovereigns. And with their own structures of governance, they are also mainly exempt from state jurisdictional authority. Several hundred treaties and accords have preserved these nations as bona fide sovereign governments with rights to hunt and fish, punish criminals, to inhabit and hold title to what little remains of their original homelands and,

like all other sovereigns, to set their own citizenship criteria.

Although Native individuals had U.S. citizenship thrust upon them, they retained citizenship in their own tribal nations. Interestingly, many states were long reluctant to act in kind. Only when Utah allowed the Native vote in 1962 were Indians finally considered citizens by every state. So, incredible as it may seem, Natives have only been recognized as having citizenship in all three polities—their tribal nation, state of residence, and the U.S.—for a mere 52 years.

One would think that these folks, armed with three layers of citizenship, were entitled to more benefits and pro-

tections than non-Native citizens. Not so. In *U.S. v. Nice* (1916) the Supreme Court held that while Indians had acquired American citizenship in accepting the terms of the Allotment Act of 1887, because of their tribal status they remained subject to extraordinary federal power over their rights and property. Thus, Natives were simultaneously “citizens” of and “subjects” to U.S. law.

This is the genesis of our current trouble over citizenship. Tribal nations, like the U.S., rightly have total authority to set and maintain citizenship requirements. But if those facing disenrollment are not provided adequate due process procedures, they find themselves in a purgatory where they are neither citizens nor subjects. <http://bit.ly/1vt3QkM> ☞

Tom Richards and Don Quixote

Laura Watterman Wittstock remembers the late Tom Richards, one of Alaska’s staunchest advocates:

The early 1970s were a turbulent time for just about everybody in Indian country. The FBI was busy listening in on presumed malfeasance. The tribal chairmen were trying to make sense of what was becoming a broader divide among their citizens who lived on and off reservation lands. Amidst it all, the growing American Indian Movement was recruiting thousands of ordinary off-reservation Indians into large-scale actions that would eventually put many of their lives at risk.

Tom Richards moved from Alaska to Washington, D.C. to do triple duty—with the U.S. Navy, as the new intern for Democratic Alaska Rep. Nick Begich, and as a news correspondent for the American Indian Press Association (AIPA). Following the enactment of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act in 1971, Tom became president of Alaskans on the Potomac, a lobby for Alaska Native organizations that monitored implementation of the Settlement Act.

Timothy Egan, writing for *The New York Times* on January 11, 1993 recalled a December in 1991 when the *Tundra*

Times, Alaska’s premier newspaper aimed at the state’s 80,000 Natives, sank to the point of closure. “When I heard that news it put me in a state of shock, as if a part of me had died,” said Thomas Richards Jr., a former editor of the paper. “The first thing I did was hop on my snow machine and spend a couple of days chasing ptarmigan across the tundra.”

That quote captured the 1970s sense of Tom we all had in the AIPA newsroom and across the way at the *Legislative Review*, where I was editor. He was part serious newsman and part Don Quixote. Tom returned to Alaska in 1974 and spent the rest of his career there. He died on March 31, 2014. <http://bit.ly/1p6dk18> ☞

New York State Lawmakers Unanimously Denounce 'Redskins' Name

The New York State Assembly has unanimously resolved that professional sports organizations should end their use of racial slurs as team names, specifically citing the example of the Washington, D.C. National Football League franchise.

The May 19 resolution was prompted by students in Cooperstown, New York, who voted to stop using the term "Redskins" as the name of their school's mascot. It was formally introduced by Assemblymen Keith Wright and Karim Camara on May 6 when a bipartisan group of lawmakers held a press conference denouncing the word.

"We shouldn't have to put forth this resolution," Democratic Assemblyman Keith Wright told the Associated Press earlier this month. "The word is absolutely offensive to the Native American community and beyond."

In a statement on May 19, Camara, who chairs the black, Puerto Rican, Hispanic, and Asian Legislative Caucus, condemned the promotion and marketing of racial slurs. He also called on the media to refrain from using the "R-word" in its media reports.

"Until the NFL decides that the use of a term that is a dictionary defined racial slur should be stopped, the media, especially in New York, should stop using it," Camara said. "New York is a place where all people should feel welcome and not be subjected to racial slurs while reading their morning newspaper. Editors and producers already have guidelines in place to not use certain language, including racial slurs. The time has come for the term 'redsk*n' to join the other racial slurs and words used to denigrate different ethnic groups and cultures no longer used by media outlets in New York." <http://bit.ly/1gPr80m> 📱

Ojibwe Child Will Not Be Taken From Parents Or Forced to Resume Chemotherapy

Authorities will not seize 11-year-old Makayla Sault from her parents in Mississaugas of the New Credit First Nation, Ontario, because of their decision to allow her to abandon chemotherapy in favor of traditional medicine.

Makayla, Ojibwe, who suffers from acute lymphoblastic leukemia, asked her parents to stop her chemotherapy after 11 weeks of treatment left her exhausted and nauseated. She is now receiving Six Nations traditional medicine known as "Ongwehowe Onohgwatri:yo:" via a Six Nations healer. On May 7, Makayla released a video of herself reading a letter to her Band Council requesting their support for her decision to discontinue chemotherapy and rely solely on traditional medicine to treat her cancer.

Andrew Koster, the executive director of the Children's Aid Society (CAS) of Brant, had previously called the family's decision "a very tragic situation" and added, "We have to decide as an agency how we wish to handle this." The possibility had ex-

isted that authorities would take Makayla from her parents and force her back on chemotherapy. But on May 20, Koster said the agency is stopping its investigation of the matter, reported the *Two Row Times*.

"We do not have any intention of interfering with the family or apprehending Makayla or any of her other siblings. We respect Makayla's choice," said Koster. "This is a unanimous decision from the Children's Aid Society. We have no intention of taking this thing any further."

Sally Rivers, the director of aboriginal services for the Brant CAS, said the agency "acknowledges and respects [indigenous] medicine," adding that she and the organization "acknowledge and honor Makayla's choice."

Mississaugas of the New Credit First Nation Chief Bryan LaForme thanked Makayla's many supporters for respecting the Nation's decision to stand by the Saults. At a community meeting announcing the decision, Rivers presented the Sault family with a blanket and a braid of sweetgrass, and offered words of reconciliation on behalf of the Native Services Branch of the CAS. <http://bit.ly/1k5PaUq> 📱

Natives Call Upon Oklahoma Governor to 'Recognize Racism'

A group of Native American parents protested outside of the Oklahoma State Capitol building on May 19 to criticize what they called Gov. Mary Fallin's insensitivity toward the Native community, presenting her office with a petition of more than 8,000 signatures in an attempt to spur Fallin to "recognize the racism [against Natives] in Oklahoma and do something about it."

The protesting group, Eradicating Offensive Native Mascotry (EONM), criticized Fallin on several counts. The first concerned the "Baby Veronica"

case, wherein the child Veronica Brown was taken from her birth father, Dusten Brown, an enrolled member of the Cherokee Nation, against whom Fallin had signed an extradition order. The group also wished to call attention to the 2013 death of 18-year-old Mah-hi-vist Goodblanket, Cheyenne and Arapaho, of Custer County, under what many are calling questionable circumstances.

Finally the protesters were upset by the behavior of the governor's daughter, Christina, who wore a Native headdress and performed a fake war dance at a performance of her band in April.

"Mary Fallin and her staff are more worried about the way they are per-

ceived by the dominant society of our world at large," said EONM member Jennie Stockle, CherokeeMuskogee Creek. "By her actions, and those of Christina Fallin, I think that Mary Fallin and her family are clearly apathetic about Native Americans."

The EONM petition called for a "return to a less extreme environment politically and to help repair the lines of communication and the relationship between the Oklahoma government and its Indigenous people." It said that such a goal "begins with holding Fallin accountable for the damage that she has allowed and perpetrated." <http://bit.ly/1jth4sJ> 📱

Mohegan Tribe Signs Franchise Deal To Open 15 Restaurant Locations

The Mohegan Tribe will open 15 locations of an award-winning grill and sports bar throughout New England over the next five years.

Arooga's Grille House & Sports Bar debuted its first restaurant in July 2008 in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and currently counts eight locations in central Pennsylvania. The tribe will launch the first location, in partnership with Arooga's, on the Norwich-New London Turnpike, adjacent to Mohegan Sun, in Uncasville, Connecticut.

"We are thrilled to bring this incredible sports bar concept to the New England area," said Kevin Brown, chairman of the Mohegan Tribe. "Arooga's reputation for being the next great restaurant franchise is well-earned and we are privileged and pleased to have them as an important part of our organization."

Arooga's at Mohegan Sun will span 9,000 square feet, offering a large outdoor deck for dining and fire pits for social gatherings. The sports bar's 100 big screen televisions and 40 domestic and craft beers on draft are expected to draw crowds.

Arooga's was selected as America's Next Top Restaurant Franchise, beating more than 250 entrants from 36 states in a program co-sponsored by Sysco Foods and The Franchise Edge in a nationwide search to find an independent restaurant to become the next great franchise.

"Even from our humble beginnings, we knew we were building a world-class sports bar and restaurant that would thrill guests everywhere," said Gary Huether, Jr., president and co-founder of Arooga's. "We can't wait to bring the Arooga's brand to the greater New England area." <http://bit.ly/1jhkv5M> 📱

Columbia Basin Tribes Applaud New Cooperation With Army Corps

The Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission (CRITFC) has come out in favor of a bipartisan congressional conference report on pending legislation that would enable direct cooperation between the Army Corps of Engineers and tribes.

"The Columbia Basin tribes and the Corps have long mutually agreed that acquisition of such authority would substantially advance project expertise and efficiency and allow the Corps to meet its statutory obligations by accessing tribal expertise," the CRITFC said. The group added that the language in the relevant section, 1031, was "short and simple but will remedy prior inefficiency in projects such as cultural resources protection, water quality monitoring and lamprey passage research."

Lamprey passage has been an issue for the tribes in the northwestern United States, to whom they are a cultural icon. Dam construction has impeded the fish's ability to spawn.

Section 1031 "authorizes the Corps

of Engineers to carry out water-related planning activities and construct water resource development projects that are located primarily within Indian country or impacts tribal resources," the conference report stated. "Previous Water Resources Development Acts have authorized individual Tribes to carry out these activities. This section is intended to provide this authority generically so that all Tribes may benefit."

The commission also gave a hat tip to Sen. Jeff Merkley (D-Oregon), calling him "instrumental" in getting the Cooperative Agreement Authority language included in the bill that passed the Senate in 2013. The tribal organization further noted the contributions of House Transportation and Infrastructure Chairman Bill Shuster (R-Pennsylvania) and Ranking Member Nick Rahall (D-West Virginia), who "were integral to affirming House commitment to the policy improvements."

A final vote on the bill is pending. <http://bit.ly/1vtq1aG> 📱

Quapaw Tribe Hails DOI Progress in American Indian Land Buyback Program

Citing its 12-year struggle in settling a long running dispute with Interior Department over mismanagement of Indian trust land, the Quapaw Tribe hailed the department's announcement that it is entering a new phase with its recent \$1.9 billion land consolidation program that affects 21 tribes.

"This is heartening, and we thank both the Department of Interior and Congressman Don Young of Alaska for their tremendous effort in moving this important matter forward," said Chairman John L. Berrey of the Quapaw Tribe. "It has been a long time coming, and it has been high on our priority list for about 12 years now."

The land buyback program is part of the *Cobell* settlement—a \$3.4 billion settlement of a class-action lawsuit that was settled in 2010. The buyback program aims to purchase fractionated land parcels across the nation currently

owned by thousands of individual tribal members and transfer them to the tribes. Authority for the buyback program ends in 2022.

In addition to the Quapaw, the 21 tribes affected by the program are the Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes; the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe; the Coeur D'Alene Tribe; the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes; the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation; the Crow Tribe; the Fort Belknap Indian Community; the Gila River Indian Community; the Lummi Tribe; the Makah Indian Tribe; the Navajo Nation; the Northern Cheyenne Tribe; the Oglala Sioux Tribe; the Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation; the Quinault Tribe; the Rosebud Sioux Tribe; the Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate; the Squaxin Island Tribe; the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe; and the Swinomish Indians. <http://bit.ly/1n9ymip> 📱

Federal Recognition Reform Advances

Proposals for new regulations

Washington has proposed regulations to reform the cumbersome, opaque and sluggish formal federal recognition process of Indian nations. Their publication last week in the *Federal Register* kicks off a 60-day comment period that will ultimately lead to final regulations being put in place. The proposed regulations follow up on a draft proposal issued by Interior Department Assistant Secretary-Indian Affairs Kevin K. Washburn last June that was widely applauded as a corrective to what has been widely characterized in Indian Country as a dysfunctional system. "We're real happy," Washburn told ICTMN. "It's taken us longer than we thought, but these things are always difficult and we're using a lot of process and that always takes a lot of time." <http://bit.ly/1jHcmsL>

'Out of the Furnace' Suit Is Rejected

Judge rules against Ramapough Lunaape

A federal judge has ruled against 17 Ramapough Lunaape who filed a \$50 million defamation lawsuit against filmmakers of *Out of the Furnace*, stating that any negative images it conveys cannot be proven to be "of and concerning" the Ramapough. "Plaintiffs plead only that some of them share the same surname, but not first name, as two of the characters in the movie," Judge William Walls wrote in the May 14 opinion. "They also contend that they are Ramapoughs, as are the characters in the movie, and that

many of them live in the same region as the Ramapoughs. These allegations do not suffice to show that the alleged defamatory statements are 'of and concerning' these Plaintiffs." <http://bit.ly/1k5wkNh>

Amid Protests, Tlingit Hat Auctioned

Crowdfunding effort comes up short

A Tlingit clan hat was auctioned at Sotheby's for \$365,000 on May 21 despite objections from Alaska Native leaders and a GoFundMe effort that raised over \$26,000. The donors had hoped to buy Lot 88 in the auction of Arts of the American West, "Rare Northwest Coast Polychromed Wood Clan Hat, Tsimshian or Tlingit." Their intention was to return it to Kiks.ádi of Wrangell, Alaska. "This isn't the end of the story," said Mike Aak'wtaatseen Hoyt, organizer of the GoFundMe campaign. The activists, he said, would "keep exploring absolutely every means of bringing the hat home that we can." <http://bit.ly/1hcO58u>

Eagle Feathers Banned For Seminole Grads

But seniors vow to wear them

School officials in Seminole County, Oklahoma, barred Native American seniors at Seminole High School from wearing eagle feathers on their mortarboards for their graduation ceremony because they said that the feathers would violate graduation guidelines. But 25 Native seniors vowed to wear the feathers anyway. "This is a way of expressing who we are," Kaden Tiger told

KFOR news. "I'm still going to wear it. I can't take it off. Can't make me." Tiger was given the eagle feather for being an outstanding citizen of the Seminole Nation and has already tied it to his cap, along with tribal beads. "I wasn't going to go by the rules anyway because it's my right," he said. <http://bit.ly/1gmnLx7>

Loan Assists In Land Acquisition

\$750,000 will help Indian development

A \$750,000, five-year loan from Cleveland-based KeyBank will allow Indian Land Capital Company (ILCCC) to assist more tribes throughout Indian country in acquiring lands for business development, housing and community-based infrastructure projects. Indian Land Capital Company (ILCC) is a Native-owned and -managed American Indian Community Development Financial Institution, certified by the CDFI Fund of the Treasury Department and specializing in providing flexible loan options to Indian nations for tribal land acquisition. "With this loan, KeyBank continues its commitment to Indian country and belief in the ability of Indian people to manage resources to determine their own futures," said ILCC President Gerald Sherman. <http://bit.ly/1i8hwZo>

\$100,000 For Food Security

Four communities receive grants

The First Nations Development Institute has awarded four grants to American Indian communities to address hunger, nutrition and food

insecurity for elders. The grants come as part of First Nations' Native American Food Security project, which is supported by the AARP Foundation. These 2014 grants expand work that began in 2012 when the foundation first partnered with First Nations. The four organizations receiving \$25,000 grants for 2014 are the Painted Desert Demonstration Project / The STAR School, Flagstaff, Arizona; the Pueblo of Tesuque, Santa Fe, New Mexico; the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe, Fort Yates, North Dakota; and the College of the Menominee Nation, Keshena, Wisconsin. <http://bit.ly/1i8AAqx>

Protest Against Coal Terminals

Yakama join Lummi, Quinault and others

The Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation have joined the chorus of opposition to coal-rail terminals in the Northwest, adding their voice to those of the Lummi, Quinault and other tribes in a protest against the proposal on May 20. A coal terminal proposed in Boardman, Oregon, by Ambre Energy, would be too close to the Yakama Nation's historic treaty fishing sites on the Columbia River, the Yakama said, and would constitute "both a violation of treaty rights and an assault on the health of tribal members, Columbia River Basin residents and aquatic habitat." The Yakama were joined by Lummi Nation members in taking to the river waters, fishing and scattering wild rose to ceremonially affirm their commitment to protecting future generations. <http://bit.ly/1gTVE9A>

Possible Hearing For 'The Fairbanks Four'

But 'likely inadmissible evidence' is cited **BY RICHARD WALKER**



'The Fairbanks Four' (l. to r.): George Frese, Marvin Roberts, Eugene Vent, Kevin Pease

Bottom Line: A new trial in the case of one of Alaska's most notorious murders may be in the offing—but there are many hurdles to overcome.

The special prosecutor in the "Fairbanks Four" case does not oppose an evidentiary hearing in the matter, saying it will be "the defendants' burden to demonstrate by clear and convincing evidence that they are factually innocent"

of the 1997 murder of John Hartman, a Fairbanks, Alaska, teenager.

But in a 23-page review of the case submitted on May 15, Adrienne Bachman stated that the defendants' claims of innocence "are based on likely inadmissible evidence." She said that a prison inmate's sworn statement that his friend inflicted the fatal injuries is based on hearsay; that a potentially corroborating statement is from a witness who is

not credible; and that proposed updated testimony from two expert witnesses that testified in the 1998 trial "does not qualify as newly discovered evidence" under the law.

Last fall, the Alaska Superior Court directed Bachman, an assistant state attorney general, to review the cases of George Frese, Kevin Pease, Marvin Roberts and Eugene Vent. The directive was issued after the Alaska Innocence Proj-

ect obtained a sworn statement from William Holmes, a former Fairbanks man serving life in a California prison for murdering two drug-ring rivals in 2002. The statement provided new details about the assault that led to Hartman's death.

In his three-page sworn statement, Holmes wrote that on the evening of October 11, 1997, he and four high school friends—not the Fairbanks Four—were driving around town looking for “drunk Natives” to harass when they “saw a white boy walking alone.” According to Holmes, he stopped the car, the four friends got out and knocked the boy to the ground. As one of the friends went through the boy's pockets, another friend, Jason Wallace, repeatedly stomped the boy, Holmes wrote.

When Holmes and Wallace later read news accounts that the boy, John Hartman, had died in the hospital, Holmes told all four friends “to tell no one about that night ... act like that night never happened.” Bill Oberly of the Alaska Innocence Project said Holmes decided to finally talk about Hartman's death because he is now a Christian and a corrections officer in whom he had confided urged him to come forward.

Holmes' statement is dated August 12, 2012. The Alaska Innocence Project spent nearly a year corroborating Holmes' confession before asking the Superior Court to consider a new trial. That request, for what is called “post-conviction relief,” was filed on September 25, 2013.

Wallace is in prison for a murder connected to Holmes' drug-ring murders. The Alaska Innocence Project believes Wallace told his public defender about Hartman's death while preparing for his own trial, and has asked the court to open a related file. The court has appointed Wallace a lawyer, who opposes the Innocence Project's request on the grounds that any statement made by Wallace to his public defender is protected under attorney-client privilege.

Supporters of the Fairbanks Four have long contended the Native men were wrongfully convicted. They cited a lack of DNA evidence tying them to the crime; alibi witnesses who placed the four at

different locations that night; faulty testimony from a key witness for the prosecution; and confessions, later recanted, that were obtained using an interrogation technique described by one court as “guilt-presumptive, confrontational [and] psychologically manipulative.”

Those who believe the Fairbanks Four were wrongfully convicted—among them the Tanana Chiefs Conference, in addition to the Alaska Innocence Project—want Alaska to reexamine the case in light of certain circumstances that have given them cause for concern.

They point out, for example, that the law sets a 45-day deadline for review, but the court granted Bachman a six-month extension. Further, on January 17, the Fairbanks Daily News-Miner reported that Superior Court Judge Paul Lyle cited potential impacts on reputations as a reason for careful handling of the request to make Wallace's statements to his public defender part of the record.

Moreover, on February 27 the Alaska Innocence Project learned that six months before it obtained Holmes' sworn confession, the corrections officer in whom he had confided passed information about their conversation on to the Fairbanks Police Department. But Fairbanks police did not follow up on the corrections officer's memo. Police Chief Laren Zager, who did not hold that position during the Fairbanks Four arrests and trials, told reporters in Fairbanks that the information was not regarded as cause for a new investigation.

The Innocence Project investigated details regarding the corrections officer's memo and on May 7 asked the court to add it to the record.

Fairbanks Mayor John Eberhart told ICTMN that he met with the police chief after reading a newspaper report about the memo and reviewed internal e-mails related to the department's handling of the information. He said the memo was passed onto a police officer who made one attempt to contact the corrections officer.

“The investigator wasn't able to talk to him [that day], and that's where it stayed,” Eberhart said.

The mayor said he asked the police

chief if the department has any written policy or procedure regarding how the information should have been handled and learned “there are no written policies.”

Eberhart said the information was not followed up on because of “human error.” He said the department requires a policy or procedure to ensure that new information in cases is investigated. “I know they're busy, but there should be a way to prioritize,” the mayor said.

Eberhart, who became mayor in October, served as a council member from 2003 to 2013. He said he did not recall any public discussion in that time between the council and mayor regarding the Fairbanks Four case.

Eberhart is also a lawyer and represented two Alaska Native organizations while on the council, and said he would have avoided council discussion of the case. But if it were up to him, he said, he would have asked the U.S. Justice Department's Civil Rights Division to become involved to bolster public confidence that the case was being handled fairly.

The next step in the case is the discovery phase, wherein the state and the innocence project will obtain information by requesting documents from each other and interviewing potential witnesses. This process can take three or four months, Oberly said. There will then follow an evidentiary hearing, at which the state and the Innocence Project will introduce evidence and call witnesses. After this hearing, the court will make a decision whether to order a new trial. If the judge orders a new trial, all four will be able to ask for bail.

“I am expecting that William Holmes will testify at the hearing,” Oberly said. “Holmes and Wallace will testify like any other witnesses, if Wallace doesn't invoke his 5th Amendment rights, and will be judged by the trier of fact whether they are believable or not like any other witness.”

April Monroe-Frick, who manages the advocacy site TheFairbanksFour.com, said she recently talked to the four defendants, who are confident that their innocence will be proven. “They believe in their families and friends,” she said.

<http://bit.ly/1jw5ApH> 

Green Power in Wisconsin

Band earns Environmental Protection Agency recognition **BY TANYA H. LEE**

Bottom Line: *The environmental conscientiousness of the Forest County Potawatomi Renewables Program offers an example for other tribes to follow.*

They squelched a mine, established air-quality monitoring and built a solar plant. Where does a tribe go from there?

For the Forest County Potawatomi Community (FCPC), it meant going deeper. The tribe has translated traditional values into a program that uses cutting-edge technologies and sophisticated environmental principles to preserve clean land, water and air for future generations. The Forest Potawatomi derives more than 55 million kilowatt-hours of power annually from renewables, supplying 105 percent of its energy needs.

In so doing, they have caught the eye of the federal government. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) recently listed the Potawatomi among its "Top 30 Local Governments and Top 100 Green Power" users in the federal Green Power Partnership.

The tribe has a longstanding commitment to environmental protection both for its own members and the world. In 2003, the Forest County Potawatomi and Sokaogan Chippewa communities ended a 20-year battle to keep Exxon's proposed copper/zinc mine proposed five miles southwest of the reservation from opening by purchasing the Crandon Mine site. In 1999, the tribe established an air-quality monitoring program to convince the EPA to redesignate the air over the 17,000-acre reservation from Class II to Class I as part of the effort to stop the mine. The monitoring program, now housed in its own building, continues to

protect the natural environment of the reservation and the region.

Once they had halted the mine and initiated the air quality program, the Potawatomi started examining what else was possible.

"The tribe turned to ourselves and asked what more could we do," said FCPC Attorney and tribal member General Jeff Crawford. "We listened to the elders. If there was some negative impact on the

Once they had halted the mine and initiated the air quality program, the Potawatomi started examining what else was possible.

environment we had to look to our own environmental practices and our own energy uses." As a result, Crawford added, "the tribe has institutionalized a tradition of beliefs and we are focusing on energy reduction and carbon reduction."

Efforts included both power generation and energy efficiency programs, said Tansie Smith, Paiute Shoshone/Navajo, the sustainability coordinator for the tribe. The tribe has cut more than 14,400 tons of carbon dioxide emissions annually since 2007, she said.

The Forest County Potawatomi Community currently boasts a two-megawatt biodigester at one of its casinos and solar panels on an administration building, but the tribe reaches its goal of getting all of its power from green sources primarily by buying renewable energy credits on the open market.

"Our goal is to offset all of our electricity use," said Crawford. "The tribe has a

long-term plan to get off the grid. It's not technically possible yet to produce all of our own power, so we buy it."

The tribe is reviewing its energy projects carefully before deciding what to do next.

"Even though we have some solar we're looking at adding additional solar and we're looking at biomass and taking another look at wind," Crawford said. "We looked at solar four or five years ago, and we're looking at it again because we want to make sure we have accurate information for today's market because solar panel prices have gone down so much."

Crawford said that other tribes could do what the Potawatomi have done by looking hard at their own governmental operations, and by taking stock of precisely how much energy they use and what impact it has on the environment. That establishes a benchmark against which future success can be measured.

"Once you have the benchmark established and you want to produce your own green energy you have to take a look at the environment around you," Crawford said. By way of example, he said, "If you're in a woody environment you take a look at biomass, and if you're in an area with great sun you take a look at solar. What works for one tribe will not work for them all. You need to take a look at what is available."

Key to any such effort, Crawford said, is the support of those who will be directly affected by any changes. "It's important to have the buy-in of the people who work in the areas where the program will be implemented," he said.

<http://bit.ly/1o6mm0x> 

Crimes Against Women

Aboriginals are 'overrepresented' in violent crimes

Bottom Line: *It has long been known that Canada's indigenous female population has been disproportionately targeted for violence and murder. But until this month, no one could have suspected just how bad the problem was.*

Aboriginal women are "overrepresented" among totals of murdered and missing women in Canada, accounting for 16 percent of female homicide victims while constituting just 4.3 percent of the female population in the country, an official police tally has revealed.

Missing and Murdered Aboriginal Women: A National Operational Overview, released on May 16 by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP), determined that aboriginal women account for 11.3 percent of missing-women cases. The report's preliminary results had been released earlier this month. But the RCMP said that the numbers were even greater than had been thought.

"This report concludes that the total number of murdered and missing Aboriginal females exceeds previous public estimates," the RCMP said. "This total significantly contributes to the RCMP's understanding of this challenge, but it represents only a first step."

In total, the RCMP tallied 1,181 incidents of indigenous female homicides and unresolved missing women cases, 164 of them disappeared and 1,017 murdered. At least 225 cases are still unsolved, including 105 women missing for more than 30 days as of November 4, 2013, with their cause of disappearance characterized as unknown or of suspected foul play.

Also unsolved are 120 homicides, the

RCMP said. The report covered the period from 1980 through 2012.

"The total indicates that Aboriginal women are over-represented among Canada's murdered and missing women," the RCMP said. "There are similarities across all female homicides. Most homicides were committed by men and most of the perpetrators knew their victims—

out answers. Ending violence against Indigenous women is an urgent priority for First Nations across the country and today's report should compel all Canadians and the federal government to support immediate action. The AFN continues the call for a coordinated National Action Plan, including a National Public Commission of Inquiry, as well as immediate


direct investments in shelters and preventative support measures to keep the most vulnerable of our citizens safe and secure."

Just a few days before, United Nations Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples James Anaya had

released his final report on Canada's treatment of its aboriginal population and found it to be wanting. He, too, called for a national inquiry into the numbers of missing and murdered women. The Canadian government has consistently refused to convene such an inquiry.

The AFN called for a well laid out national public action plan that would include increasing investment into shelters and other support both on and off the reserve; focusing on prevention among youth stretching from urban centers to remote communities; and allocating adequate resources following the recommendations for policing services given by First Nations.

Authorities have vowed to get to the bottom of the matter.

"Some 40 studies have already been completed over the years dealing with the issue of missing and murdered aboriginal women," said Minister of Justice Peter MacKay. "We must continue to take concrete action now, not just continue to study the issue." <http://bit.ly/1jNjg5g> 

In total, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police tallied 1,181 incidents of indigenous female homicides and unresolved missing women cases, 164 of them disappeared and 1,017 murdered.

whether as an acquaintance or a spouse."

However, approximately 90 percent of both aboriginal and non-aboriginal victims' cases have been solved, the RCMP said.

The report was greeted with strong reaction, with renewed calls for a national investigation into the issue.

"Today's RCMP report reaffirms the magnitude of the crisis of missing and murdered Indigenous women in Canada and clearly indicates the urgent need for action by many different players, including First Nations, governments, police services and others," said Assembly of First Nations (AFN) Regional Chief for Alberta Cameron Alexis, who leads the organization's work in justice and policing.

"A national shame and a national tragedy, Indigenous women are vastly over-represented in the numbers of missing and murdered women and girls," Alexis continued. "We are demanding immediate action based on these concrete facts and numbers so that not one more woman or girl is victimized and that no family member has to spend another day with-



This fallen comrade memorial display in the Steele Auditorium at the Heard Museum in Phoenix, Arizona, honored veterans on Memorial Day Weekend, including the 42,000 who served in Vietnam.



Neal McCaleb, left, Chickasaw Nation Ambassador At-Large to the United States, attended the unveiling of his portrait in a ceremony honoring him by the Putnam City Public Schools Foundation. Joining the ambassador on stage was the foundation's chairman, Charles Lundeen.



Seneca great-grandmother Nancy Napierala, 78, received her Ph.D. in American studies last week from the Department of Transnational Studies at the University of Buffalo in New York.



These biodigesters, operated by the Forest County Potawatomi, recently helped the tribe achieve federal recognition for environmental awareness from the EPA.

CHIPPEWA/CREE TRIBE VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENTS

LOCATION: Chippewa/Cree Tribe, Rocky Boy Indian Reservation, Montana

POSITION: CHIEF JUDGE

JURIS DOCTORATE REQUIRED for Chief Judge

CLOSES: Open Until Filled

POSITION: ASSOCIATE JUDGE

(LAY PERSON)

Knowledge of Chippewa Cree Tribe Law & Order Code. Chippewa Cree and Federal Rules of Procedure and Evidence, Federal Acts and Statutes addressing Indian Law (FOR COPIES OF THE COMPLETE VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENTS TELEPHONE 406.395.5705/4478/4282, EXT 239 for Sue or EXT 249 for Lance.

CONTACT: Susie LaMere or Lance LaMere, Human Resources Department, Chippewa Cree Tribe, 31 Agency Square, Box Elder, MT 59521, telephone (406) 395-5705. Email information to lamere.sue14@gmail.com

HEYSON GARDENS

Applications are now being accepted on a rolling basis for 1, and 2 bedroom apartments at 14-03 - 14-21 Heyson Road, Far Rockaway, N.Y. Qualifications will be based on Section 8 Federal Guidelines and the Low-Income Rental Marketplace Program (LAMP) of the NYC Housing Development Corporation - Income and occupancy restrictions apply.

The age eligibility requirement is **62 years of age at the time of application for one person.**

Apartment Size	Household Size*	Maximum Income Range**
1 Bedroom	1	\$36,120
	2	\$41,280
2 Bedroom	1	\$41,280
	2	\$46,440
	3	\$51,540

* Subject to occupancy criteria

** Income guidelines subject to change

Interested persons may obtain an application by phoning or sending a self addressed envelope to:

Progressive Management of NY Corp.

P.O. BOX 940

FLORAL PARK, NY 11002

Attn: Heyson Gardens - WL

Phone: 516-277-9324

TTY: 711/800-662-1220

Voice: 711/800-421-1220

Completed applications must be sent to the address shown on the application form via **regular mail only, (no priority, certified, registered, express or overnight mail will be accepted).**

Completed applications must be postmarked by **July 31st, 2014.**

Applications postmarked after July 31st, 2014 will be placed on a waiting list for possible future consideration.

Applicants who submit more than one application will be disqualified. Qualified applicants will be required to meet income guidelines and additional selection criteria.

The Fair Housing Act Prohibits discrimination in the sale, rental, or financing of housing on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, handicap, familial status, or national origin. Federal law also prohibits discrimination on the basis of age. This apartment community does not discriminate on the basis of handicap/disability status. The management coordinates compliance with the non-discrimination requirements contained in HUD's Regulations implementing Section 504 (24 CFR part 8 dated June 2, 1988)



No Broker's Fee. No Application Fee

BILL de BLASIO, Mayor

MARC JAHR, PRESIDENT - NYCHDC

www.nyc.gov/housing



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.

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



Headlines from the Web

**CAYUGA COUNTY JUDGE
DISMISSES REMAINING LAWSUIT
IN CAYUGA NATION DISPUTE**
<http://bit.ly/1nhvMXA>

**BLACK FARMER SUES LAWYERS
REPRESENTING NATIVE AMERICANS**
<http://bit.ly/1lWKk9T>

**POWER STRUGGLE ERUPTS
AT PALA RESERVATION**
<http://bit.ly/1nvomMe>

**BATTLE OVER GOOZE WAGED
ON PRIVATE LAND WITHIN
RESERVATION**
<http://bit.ly/1gnldz6>

**JUDGE PLACES CADDO
NATION PROGRAMS UNDER
TRIBAL ADMINISTRATOR**
<http://bit.ly/1lGww1W>

**CLOVERDALE TRIBE FORGING
AHEAD WITH CASINO PLAN**
<http://bit.ly/1hVNIz5>

Upcoming Events

NATIONAL AMERICAN INDIAN HOUSING COUNCIL ANNUAL CONVENTION JUNE 3-5

The NAIHC's 40th annual trade show and convention will feature an abundance of training sessions and discussion groups, including "Financial Resources for Housing Development", "Protecting Tribal Housing Investments", "The Role of Tribal Housing Board Members", "Building a Community Using Housing Tax Credits", "Preparing Your Community for Homeownership", "Developing a Useful Tribal Sustainable Housing Tool" and "Supportive Housing for Veterans".
Location: Kansas City Marriott Downtown, Kansas City, Missouri

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN INDIANS MID YEAR CONFERENCE AND MARKETPLACE JUNE 8-11

At "Claiming Our Rights and Strengthening Our Governance", meetings will be held of the Education Subcommittee, the Energy & Mineral Policy Subcommittee, the Housing Subcommittee, the Human Resources Com-

mittee, the Indian Child & Family Welfare Subcommittee, the Transportation Subcommittee, and the Veterans Committee. In addition, there will also be pre-meetings of the Native Women's Caucus and the Task Force on Violence Against Women, as well as a side hearing on the task force on American Indian and Alaska Native Children Exposed to Violence.

Location: Dena'ina Civic & Convention Center, Anchorage, Alaska

MIDWEST PEACEMAKING CONFERENCE JUNE 11-13

"The Debwewin of Peacemaking", the third such conference in the current series, is devoted to bringing concepts and successes to new peacemaking programs and to further enhance working programs. Topics include "Involving Parents/Caregivers in Restorative Programming", "The Truth in Daily Life: The Path to Peace and Freedom", "Restorative Opportunities in School Settings" and "Peacemaking is Stirring of the Soul". Judge Tim Connors will deliver the keynote address, "Peacemaking in State Court Justice Systems: An Ancient Tradition Whose Time

Has Finally Come".

Location: Little River Casino Resort, Manistee, Michigan

AMERICAN INDIAN JUSTICE CONFERENCE JUNE 10-12

Goals of the seventh annual conference, established by building upon past conferences and responding to recommendations of grantees of the Bureau of Justice Assistance, include building strong and sustainable tribal justice systems by highlighting strategies; sharing details on tribal programs that have a positive impact in their community justice system; and providing relevant information to tribal justice system personnel. Special emphasis will be placed on the Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Program, the Tribal Court Assistance Program, and the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act Tulalip Tribe will host a pre-conference event featuring representatives of their tribal courts and law enforcement divisions to showcase successful court and legal projects that are enhancing multi-disciplinary approaches to collaboration.

Location: Seattle, Washington

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Re your article about tribal disenrollment ("Dismembering Natives: The Violence Done By Citizenship Fights", May 16):

Malcolm X wanted to take the plight of Afri(can)-Americans to the attention of the United Nations. For both Native Americans and African-Americans, there is one truth that will never be removed.

That power is the refusal of the United States to allow its sovereignty to be challenged or weakened. The U.S. will never

allow the sovereignty of a nation within this nation in any form other than that of limited land rights. What is sad is that powerful Nations who do not themselves speak up against dismemberment commit the very act of dismemberment themselves. How do you "dismember" someone who has associated with you, struggled with you, and loved with you, without hurting yourself?

If those who know this is wrong don't

speak up, how can anyone expect the United Nations to chime in? The U.S. is simply biding its time. It is waiting for destruction to occur from within. By the time the Nations realize what is happening, the 3 percent who constitute counted Native Americans on the census will not be a threat.

— Diana Mitchell

Mecklenburg County, North Carolina

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



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.



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Two Bulls
m2bulls.com

TOP NEWS ALERTS

From IndianCountryTodayMediaNetwork.com

CRAZY HORSE MEMORIAL WIDOW WALKS ON

Ruth Ziolkowski, the widow of the sculptor who attempted to transform a portion of the Black Hills in South Dakota into a massive monument to the Oglala Lakota warrior Crazy Horse, passed away last week at the age of 87. Born Ruth Carolyn Ross, she came to South Dakota from Connecticut in 1948 to assist Korczak Ziolkowski in his project; they married two years later. Following her husband's death in 1982, Mrs. Ziolkowski became primary caretaker of his still uncompleted vision. "You can't just have the dream," she said in 2006. "You've got to work for that dream."

NAVAJO ROUTE 367 COLLAPSES

A portion of Navajo Route 367 cracked off and slid down a hill toward the San Juan River last

week. The thoroughfare was closed after a partial collapse that followed heavy rains in September. But residents say that authorities should have attended to underlying structural problems even before that time. Lenora Williams, vice president of Upper Fruitland, New Mexico, said she wrote several letters requesting repairs to various agencies, but that only the Bureau of Indian Affairs Road Department responded to her entreaties.

UTES TO DEVELOP POWER PLANT

The Ute Indian Tribe has announced that it expects to develop a 1,000-megawatt power plant on the Uintah and Ouray Reservation. The plant, which would draw on the Utah tribe's abundant reserves of natural gas, would not only promote

economic growth but reduce emissions and "replace outdated coal-fired power plants," said Ronald Wopsock, vice chairman of the Ute Tribal Business Committee. Specifics on the timing and location of the plant have yet to be determined.

SENECAS JOIN CASINO COMPETITION

The Seneca Indian Nation is joining the competition to operate a commercial casino in New York State, partnering with Traditions Resort & Casino to target Broome County, part of the Southern Tier/Finger Lakes Region. The Senecas are the fifth tribe applying to open a commercial casino in New York. The Mohegan Tribe, the Mashantucket Pequot Tribal Nation and the Stockbridge-Munsee Band of Mohican Indians are all vying for the Catskills-Hudson

Valley Region; Global Gaming Solutions, a commercial gaming business of the Chickasaw Nation of Oklahoma, aspires to manage the E23 ("Exit 23") facility in the Albany area.

MINNESOTA TRIBE SUES FOR HISTORIC LAND

Descendants of the loyal Mdewakanton Indians are suing the federal government to reclaim 12 square miles of land to which they say they are legally entitled. In the suit, filed in the U.S. District Court for the District of Minnesota on May 20, the loyal Mdewakanton invoked their defense of Minnesota settlers during the 1862 Sioux revolt and cited an act subsequently passed by the Secretary of the Interior that said that the land, in Redwood, Renville, and Sibley Counties, would be set aside for the tribe "forever."

BUREAU OF INDIAN EDUCATION CHEYENNE-EAGLE BUTTE SCHOOL

P.O. BOX 672
EAGLE BUTTE, SD 57625
(605) 964-8777 PHONE – (605) 964-8776 FAX

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENTS

The C-EB School has the following positions vacant for the 2014/2015 School Year:

Announcement #: 14-09-CEB – Open Until Filled
Principal (Superintendent) – Administration

Announcement #: 14-05-CEB – Open Until Filled
Assistant Principal (Principal) – High School

Announcement #: 12-01-CEB – Open Until Filled
Assistant Principal (Principal) – Primary School

Announcement #: 13-12-CEB – Open Until Filled
School Counselor – Primary School

Announcement #: 14-03-CEB – Open Until Filled
Teacher (Speech Pathologist) – Primary School

Announcement #: 14-02-CEB – Open Until Filled
Teacher (Special Education) – High School

Announcement #: 14-06-CEB – Open Until Filled
Cultural & Traditional Leader – Jr. High School

Announcement #: 14-07-CEB – Open Until Filled
Teacher (Physical Education) – High School

Announcement #: 14-08-CEB – Open Until Filled
Teacher (Math) – High School

Announcement #: 14-11-CEB – Open Until Filled
Teacher (Special Education) – Primary School

Announcement #: 14-12-CEB – Open Until Filled
2 Education Technicians (Special Education) – Primary School

Announcement #: 14-13-CEB – Open Until Filled
Teacher (Librarian) – High School

Announcement #: 14-04-CEB – Open Until Filled
School Kitchen Helper – School Cafeteria

For qualifications and applications please contact:
CEB School Administration Office
at (605) 964-8777

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UPCOMING POW WOWS

4th Annual Founder's Day Pow Wow

5/31/14 – 6/1/14

Place East Rock Summit

New Haven, CT

203-215-1521

jim@bartron.ws

CTNAITUC.org

Worcester Intertribal Indian Center Pow Wow

5/31/14 – 6/1/14

Treasure Valley Boy Scout Reservation

394 Pleasantdale Road

Rutland, MA

774-578-5385

Wiiccenter.com/powwow.html

Connecticut Native American Inter-tribal Urban Pow Wow

5/31/14 – 6/1/14

East Rock Park

New Haven, CT

203-215-1521

jim@bartron.ws

CNAITUC.org

8th Annual Miami Indian All Nations Gathering

5/31/14 – 6/1/14

Miami Indians of Indiana Land

11515 East US Highway 36

Rockville, IN

317-372-9457

roger@trahinmiller.com

MNIGathering.com

24th Sycamore Shoals Native American Festival

5/31/14 – 6/1/14

Sycamore Shoals State Historic Area

1651 West Elk Avenue

Elizabethtown, TN

423-543-5808

SycamoreShoalsTN.org

Drums Along the Hudson Native American Festival

6/1/14

Inwood Hill Park

218th Street & Indian Road

New York, NY

212-627-1076, ext 10

dah@lotusmusicanddance.org

DrumsAlongTheHudson.org



*Despite the efforts of tribal activists,
this sacred Tlingit hat was sold at
Sotheby's on May 21 for \$365,000.*

THE BIG PICTURE