



Indian Country

THIS WEEK FROM

TODAY

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

A Letter from the Publisher

Shekóli. From Navajoland, Maine and Washington, D.C., the latest news contained in this issue of This Week From Indian Country Today is dramatic and intense. Two stories from the Southwest dominated headlines: The senseless killings of two Navajo in Albuquerque—men who were homeless and looking for work—galvanized citizens of the Navajo Nation to call for heightened awareness of destitute Indians who find the overall treatment and stereotypes of Indians in the city to be negative and callous. There have been negotiations between Navajo leaders and Albuquerque officials, and even a request to bring in the FBI so that proper policy and procedures are followed during the investigation. The article within will bring readers up to date with community reactions and calls to action.

Other news from the Navajo Nation details how an attempt to revive uranium mining without proper consent has been stopped in its tracks. It is an equally intriguing story, the latest in a long legacy of mining events not readily ignored.

The Passamaquoddy and Peneboscot, as previously discussed in these pages, have spent months defending their sovereign right to fish in the salt waters off the coast of Maine, as they always have done. At times, the challenge to their jurisdiction and handling of fishing licenses has seemingly involved more than politics or misguided principles. Now the Maine Indian Tribal State Commission has issued a report, presented in a fascinating feature this week



that found, in addition to a lack of understanding of the sovereignty of the nations, several documented examples of racism on the part of Maine officials. It is described in the report as “unacceptable and disrespectful language in public hearings and work sessions.” What will surely prove beyond dispute is that regardless of the intent or language of the opposition, Native rights will prevail.

In yet another call for improvement, the last of our four features presents Sen. Jon Tester’s letter to the Indian Health Service, admonishing it for failing to fill four of its 12 regional posts in a timely manner. As many of us know, the proper functioning of the IHS is vital to our physical health and to the sense of

a healthy working relationship with the federal government. The IHS’s performance is a symbol of the commitment and honorable fulfillment of treaty obligations, and this perennial stepchild of Congress and the government cannot be overlooked.

Na kír wa,

Ray Halbritter

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Drought and Government Clashes

*The Morongo people of Southern California are being unfairly “demonized” over water usage issues, says **Travis Armstrong**, an enrolled member of the Leech Lake Reservation Band:*

Southern California’s Morongo people, like the other bands of the Cahuilla near Palm Springs, have had much of their ancestral land taken from them. They were left with land that at the time was remote and unwanted.

Now these tribal people are now being made into bogeymen. California and

its various water agencies over the past decade have done little to cut usage, increase conservation and reduce waste in agricultural operations. Still, the Morongo band, which is bottling water for people to drink, is being demonized.

Further complicating this matter is the misunderstanding that tribes are governmental entities with their own set of laws, regulations and rules. Federal environmental protections also apply. Headlines that rail about “little oversight,” as recently ran in the *Desert Sun*, do a disservice.

Suggestions that the Morongo spring is “surrounded” by Morongo land are similarly distorted. The Indians are not

holding something captive. Their spring is on the reservation. The tribal government’s regulations and rules apply, as do any that the federal government might want to impose.

Water is a huge concern in California. The Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla in Palm Springs has filed lawsuits against the local water agencies for a history of overdrafting our groundwater and harming water quality. But slamming tribal governments won’t solve any of the problems that we are facing here in the desert with the drought. More well-rounded perspectives might. <http://bit.ly/1xcabPM> ☞

The Case Against Ted Nugent and For Symbolic Action

*The Coeur d’Alene Casino Resort Hotel in Worley, Idaho recently canceled Ted Nugent’s August 4 concert over the issue of the rocker’s “history of racist and hate-filled remarks,” including having famously called President Obama a “subhuman mongrel” and a “chimpanzee.” The Emerald Queen Casino in Tacoma, Washington, followed suit, canceling Nugent concerts scheduled for August 2 and 3. **Gyasi Ross** (Blackfeet Nation/Suquamish Territories) applauds the decisions:*

Ted Nugent has an absolute legal right

to say hateful, ugly and/or racist things. But tribes do not have to be complicit in it. Both the Coeur d’Alene and the Puyallup Tribes have flexed their displeasure with their pocketbooks. At first glance, these steps might not appear huge. Yet these are steps that tribes would not have had the ability to make 20 years ago. This is a huge deal. A thousand-mile journey starts with one step.

Symbols matter. The ability and fortitude to disallow hate is a big deal.

As tribes build economic resources and engage in the electoral process, no matter how imperfect, they have the ability to weigh in on discussions to which they

were not previously were. Reasonable people can differ on Ted Nugent specifically. I personally am not convinced he’s a racist. But I do think he’s a pretty nasty human being who has a penchant for saying really ugly things.

The Puyallups and the Coeur d’Alene were both willing to take action and pass on a very likely highly profitable concert on principle. Choosing principle over profit is a rare and beautiful thing. Let’s hope that other tribes follow suit—not just with Ted Nugent, but with anyone who creates an environment of hate or who does not help Native people. <http://bit.ly/UxYYwy> ☞

The Inextinguishable Legacy of Native Veterans

*For over 200 years, Native Americans have had the highest record of service in the U.S. military per capita when compared with other ethnic groups. The acclaimed writer, cultural educator and motivational speaker **Larry Spotted Crow Mann**, a citizen of the Nipmuc Tribe of Massachusetts, writes not only of this dedication but how his own family embodies it:*

Natives have served in every war, battle and conflict in support of the United States of America. Some may ask how

Native tribes came from such a ferocious resistance to the government to being the most numerous ethnic group to serve the armed forces in history. It would be naive of me to think I had the answer. But I would surmise it is as varied and as complex as are the hundreds of tribal nations across Turtle Island.

My Nipmuc ancestors are among those who “took up the hatchet against the English” during King Philip’s War. After that they served diligently in the Revolution. My great-great grandfather and his two brothers and their father, along with other cousins, served the Union in

the Civil War. My two brothers and I are veterans. Now comes my 18-year-old son Mattawamp Nantai Mann. He has just graduated from high school with honors and has joined the U.S. Army Reserve.

When Indian people get together for events such as a Powwow, paying honor to veterans is one of the most solemn occasions. When you think about this land the way Native Americans do, it reveals a connection that goes beyond any political, social or monetary gain. It’s an inextricable bond to Mother Earth that is not only germane to our life but also to our spirituality. <http://bit.ly/1kbWfoE> ☞

EPA Awards \$5 Million for Research on Climate Change And Tribal Health

A number of universities, institutions and tribes will receive approximately \$5 million to study the health effects of climate change on tribes, the Environmental Protection Agency has announced.

Grants for studying air quality will go to the University of Tulsa in Oklahoma and the University of Massachusetts-Amherst. The University of Tulsa will work to improve indoor air quality and reduce environmental factors that trigger asthma in tribal homes and schools. The University of Massachusetts will measure air quality in tents to assess wood smoke exposures and identify potential health risks in remote communities.

In addition, the Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium in Anchorage will use its allocation to study threats to food sustainability in remote Native villages. In La Conner, Washington, the Swinomish Indian Tribal Community will examine coastal climate impacts to traditional foods, cultural sites, and tribal community health and well being. In California, the Yurok tribe will address food security and tribal health. The Crow Reservation will benefit from research into climate change adaptation and the prevention of waterborne diseases that will be facilitated by a grant to Little Big Horn College, Crow Agency, Montana.

Finally, the University of Tulsa will study air quality from various environments, and their interplay, to gauge the effect on children. The project will analyze air samples from the Cherokee Nation, the Nez Perce Reservation and areas around it in west-central Idaho, as well as the Navajo Nation in the Shiprock, New Mexico region. The information will help researchers study the health impacts of climate change and indoor air pollution on tribal communities.

<http://bit.ly/1ph7Pej> 🌐

Glendale Casino Decision Prompts Praise and Dispute

BY ALYSA LANDRY

The Interior Department has given Arizona's Tohono O'odham tribe final permission to convert an island of land that it owns in the city of Glendale into reservation land. The decision does not mean the tribe can operate a metropolitan casino. But it does open the door for future gaming, opening a door that other Phoenix-area tribes hoped would remain closed.

On July 3, Kevin Washburn, Assistant Secretary-Indian Affairs, said his agency had approved the tribe's request to take 54 acres into trust. Tohono O'odham Chairman Ned Norris Jr. applauded the ruling because it allows the tribe to finally replace lands destroyed decades ago by a federal dam project. The ruling also paves the way for the tribe to build a \$600 million hotel and casino near the Arizona Cardinals stadium. However, it may take an act of Congress to approve gaming on the land.

Other gaming tribes in the Phoenix metro area are not happy with the Interior Department's ruling or the inevitable competition that they now face. Diane Enos, president of the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community, has protested the ruling before the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs. She urged that the Senate pass a House bill that would delay construction of the casino until 2027, when the gaming compact is up for renewal.

According to an economic impact statement released by Spectrum Gaming, the tribe's proposed 150,000-square-foot gaming facility would include 50 table games, 25 poker tables, more than 1,000 slot machines and a 1,000-seat bingo hall. The combined casino and resort are projected to generate 1.2 million visits annually and nearly \$300 million in revenue in their third year of operation. <http://bit.ly/1nZUm9i> 🌐

Health Consortium Reaches \$53 Million Settlement With Washington

A settlement of approximately \$53 million has been reached between the SouthEast Alaska Regional Health Consortium (SEARHC) and the Indian Health Service (IHS) for outstanding federal claims for unpaid contract support costs. Under the agreement, the IHS will pay the consortium \$39.5 million, plus interest, to settle the organization's contract support cost claims for 1999 through 2013.

SEARHC's contract support costs consist of those reasonable program expenses, as well as other administrative and overhead costs, associated with carrying out the healthcare services that the consortium provides. The organization itself is a tribal health group that is contracted to carry out the federal government's obligation to provide healthcare services to the Alaska Native and

American Indian people of Southeast Alaska. Its authority derives from the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act

Contract support costs must be paid in full under the terms of that act, as well as from SEARHC's compact with the IHS and recent Supreme Court decisions. The consortium's contract support cost claims arose because the IHS failed to pay those costs in full. The consortium was therefore forced to divert program funds that were allocated for direct health care services to its patients.

"This is a very good settlement and has concluded several years of legal wrangling and political advocacy," said SEARHC President and Chief Executive Officer Charles Clement. "I could not be more pleased to have these issues come to resolution and look forward to focusing our efforts in a more constructive direction."

<http://bit.ly/1rjuyc9> 🌐

ICTMN Contributor to Lead Historic Trauma Study

Longtime Indian Country Today Media Network contributor Mary Annette Pember (Red Cliff Ojibwe) has been awarded two national fellowships to study, describe and identify the best ways of using the theory of historical trauma to deal with mental health challenges in Indian country. Pember received a Rosalynn Carter Fellowship for Mental Health Journalism and a California Endowment Health Journalism Fellowship AT USC Annenberg.

The Carter Center, in partnership with Emory University, is committed to human rights and alleviation of suffering. Co-founder Rosalynn Carter is a longstanding champion of rights for people with mental illness and works to promote awareness about mental health issues.

The Annenberg program mission is to expand access to affordable, quality health care for underserved individual and communities and to promote fundamental improvements in health status. Pember has written extensively about the impact of trauma in her and her family's lives as well as examining the roots of historical trauma and its impact on the Native community.

The term "historical trauma" was developed in the early 1980s in part by Dr. Maria Yellow Horse Braveheart of the Lakota Tribe. Working with colleagues and traditional healers, she formalized the theory of historical intergenerational trauma as the root of the stubborn ethnic pain that plagues Native peoples.

During the next year, Pember will discuss the theory and its effectiveness with mental health professionals, grass-roots healers and others who are working to address mental health challenges in their communities. She will write a series of articles telling the stories of those who struggle and the healers who seek to help them. <http://bit.ly/UDpUKZ> ☞

Satellite Voting Proposed for Red Lake Nation

BY STEPHANIE WOODARD

A no-excuse absentee-voting office has been proposed for Red Lake Nation in Minnesota. At a meeting held on July 15, officials of Beltrami County, which overlaps Red Lake's reservation and administers federal elections for four of its five precincts, encouraged the county auditor to establish such an office in the tribal capital in Red Lake.

More access will drive registration and turnout on Red Lake, which already has high election participation, said County Commissioner Tim Sumner. "The final decision is up to the auditor, but it's great to have the commission on board for this."

Tribal Legal Advisor Michelle Pacquin-Johnson, a tribal member and co-chair of the Red Lake Political Education Committee, which provides voter registration, information on issues and re-

lated services, will meet with the county to decide about location, staffing and similar issues.

"Tribal members have been election judges for years, and we hope some can be hired," she said. "We do know we'll have a dedicated computer line that communicates with Minnesota's voting system, so once someone has cast a ballot, this is recorded with the state." If all goes according to plan, the office will allow voters to late register and cast a ballot, starting 45 days ahead of federal primary and general elections.

The Minnesota legislature approved no-excuse absentee voting in 2013. However, Red Lake residents cannot readily access the service. To do so, some have to travel as long as 150 miles, round-trip, to and from Bemidji, the Beltrami county seat. In contrast, many already travel to the tribal capital to do business and pick up mail. <http://bit.ly/1ojcTCc> ☞

National Park Service Awards Over \$1 Million to Preserve Battlefields

The National Park Service has awarded 21 preservation grants totaling more than \$1.3 million to help preserve, protect, document and interpret America's significant battlefield lands. The funding from the National Park Service's American Battlefield Protection Program will support 27 projects at more than 75 battlefields nationwide.

"These grants help safeguard and preserve significant American battlefields," said National Park Service Director Jonathan B. Jarvis. "Preserving these sites for future generations and

providing a means for research and interpretation is a fitting way to honor our nation's military heritage and the courage and service of our armed forces."

This year's grants provide funding for projects at endangered battlefields from King Philip's War, the Second Seminole War, the Indian Wars, the American Revolution, the War of 1812, and the Civil War. Awards went to 14 states for projects entailing archaeology, mapping, cultural resource survey work, documentation, planning, education and interpretation.

Winning projects include an archaeological survey of Fort Mercer at the site of the American Revolution Battle of

Red Bank in New Jersey; an archaeological analysis to locate and evaluate the nature and size of the Battles of Camp Izard and the Withlacoochee during the Second Seminole War in Florida; and a Phase I archaeological investigation at the Battle of Wood Lake site in the U.S.-Dakota War in Minnesota.

They also include the identification of surviving underwater resources from both the British and American landings on Mackinac Island, Michigan, during the War of 1812; and the identification of the likely location of the Great Falls Battlefield in King Philip's War in Massachusetts. <http://bit.ly/1nETtJ1> ☞

\$28 Billion In Gaming Revenue

Figures from National Indian Gaming Commission

Tribal casinos netted \$28 billion in revenues in 2013, the National Indian Gaming Commission [NIGC] has reported. "In 2013, the Indian gaming industry saw the growth of its gross gaming revenues for the fourth consecutive year," said NIGC Vice Chairman Jonodev Chaudhuri. "This stable, positive trajectory underscores the ongoing significance of Indian gaming to larger tribal nation building and self-determination efforts." The 2013 Gross Gaming Revenue (GGR) figure is calculated on the 449 independently audited financial statements submitted by 235 gaming tribes. The 2013 GGR of \$28 billion represents a 0.5 percent growth in revenue, as opposed to the 2012 reported GGR of \$27.9 billion. <http://bit.ly/1res9iX>

Macarro Returned As Pechanga Chairman

Wins election for tenth term

Mark Macarro was re-elected to his tenth consecutive two-year term as chairman of the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians on July 19. "It is a privilege and honor to have the faith of the Pechanga people in being elected to serve another term," said Macarro, 50. "The protection of and advocacy for Pechanga's sovereignty and homeland is a responsibility entrusted to every tribal council member by the Pechanga people." Also re-elected to the Tribal Council were Andrew Masiel Sr.; Robert "RJ" Munoa; Russell "Butch" Murphy; Catalina

R. Chacon; and Corrina Garbani-Sanchez. Former councilman Marc Luker was also elected to the council. <http://bit.ly/1nxIFuz>

Cherokee Nation Dedicates New Road

\$2.8 million in improvements

The Cherokee Nation, joined by commissioners of Adair and Sequoyah counties in Oklahoma, dedicated a \$2.8 million road improvement project on July 22. The project repaired a bridge and repaved 4.2 miles of roadway stretching from southern Adair County to northern Sequoyah County. The Cherokee Nation drew the funds from its Tribal Transportation Program. The Nicut road and bridge improvement project will provide safer travel for citizens in the region of the Rock Fence and Belfonte communities. "The Cherokee Nation makes investments in important infrastructure like this because it improves the lives of all citizens residing and traveling in our jurisdiction," said Cherokee Nation Principal Chief Bill John Baker. <http://bit.ly/1k2mgq8>

Major Articles About Passamaquoddy Tribe

Maine newspaper runs 29 stories

A 29-part series about the triumphs and tragedies of the Passamaquoddy people concluded in the *Portland Press Herald* and *Maine Sunday Telegram* on July 27. Spanning 50 years, the series—titled "Unsettled"—detailed shocking injustices. Among them were an apparent state-sponsored conspiracy to stop the Passamaquoddy's all-too

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Use the Special Enrollment Period to Get Insurance for Your Family

Members of federally recognized tribes and Alaska Native shareholders can sign up for health insurance through the Marketplace at any time of year. Even if your spouse or children aren't enrolled tribal members, they can still sign up.

If your state uses the Federal Marketplace and **if** one family member on the application is eligible for the Special Enrollment Period (SEP), **all family members** who apply on the same Marketplace application are eligible. This is true even if different family members are eligible for different Marketplace plans.

Important: If your state runs its own Marketplace, visit your state's website to apply for a SEP. Your state may handle SEP for American Indians and Alaska Natives in a different way.

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



Family Success Story

Bob is an enrolled member of the Crow Tribe. His wife Betty is non-Indian, and their children are enrolled members of the Crow Tribe. When they applied for coverage through the Federal Marketplace on a single application, all 5 family members were able to sign up for insurance. Don't wait for the November 15 Open Enrollment Period to get coverage for your family.

effective attorney and current rule-of-law problems within the tribe. Overall, the series related how a tiny, exploited people successfully challenged and overturned centuries-old tenets of overnmentl Indian law and achieve federal recognition. In the process, however, they were forced to make difficult compromises that have undermined the sovereignty and self-determination of Maine tribes. The *Columbia Journalism Review* has already called "Unsettled" a "masterclass in serialization." <http://bit.ly/UGoXlr> 📱

Mixed Emotions On Indian Icon

Many are offended but some are not

The borough of Franklin Lakes, New Jersey, has raised hackles by now incorporating

a depiction of a Leni-Lenape tribal person in its official town logo. Although many members of the area's Ramapough Lenape Nation say that the image is derogatory, some do not. In an online survey, 74 percent of respondents said they preferred an alternative logo without the tribal member. But certain Ramapough Nation members have no objection to the logo. "There is a vast difference between using a dignified image that represents the native people and using a logo that shows a caricature of the American Indian," Dwaine Perry, a Ramapough chief, told the local newspaper *The Record*. <http://bit.ly/1l5dra6> 📱

New Chickasaw Community Center

Facility is 15,000 square feet

Joined by local officials, tribal representatives and dozens of area residents, Chickasaw Nation Governor Bill Anoatubby on July 23 opened the tribe's new service center in Ardmore, Oklahoma. The 15,000-square-foot center is equipped with a catering kitchen for large events and a family-style kitchen for smaller gatherings. A large banquet room with an elevated stage, dressing room and sound booth is designed to serve as a venue for a variety of events. "The Chickasaw Nation knows—the people know—the importance of family and fellowship and how each of these can enrich the lives of our citizens," said Anoatubby. "Now, this community center is one more way to underscore that focus on family and community." <http://bit.ly/1pSHtk5> 📱

Another Code Talker Walks On

Edward Anderson was 89 years old

Yet another of the legendary Navajo Nation Code Talkers, whose encrypted messages that were based on their language helped baffle Axis forces during World War II, has passed away. Edward B. Anderson, Jr., 89, was born to the Todich'iinii (Bitter Water) Clan; he served in the Marine Corps from 1942 to 1945. A member of the 1st Marine Division, Anderson saw combat at Guadalcanal, New Guinea and New Britain. A recipient of the Purple Heart, South Pacific ribbons and the Congressional Silver Medal, he was a lifelong resident of Arizona. He and his wife, Ione Hillis Anderson, had five children, six grandchildren and eight great-grandchildren. <http://bit.ly/1qhi7N7> 📱

Brutal Murder Of Navajos

New lives in Albuquerque end in death **BY ALYSA LANDRY**

Bottom Line: *The Navajo Nation is calling for action after two of its members were brutally killed late last month.*

Navajo Nation members Kee Thompson and Allison Gorman were beaten to death with cinder blocks while they slept on a mattress in an open field in Albuquerque, New Mexico on July 19. Both men had left the Nation in search of better lives.

Instead, they found themselves living on the streets of New Mexico's largest city—and ended up the victims of targeted violence.

Thompson and Gorman were beaten so brutally with a cinder block and other objects that they were unrecognizable, authorities said. Three teenagers—Alex Rios, Nathaniel Carrillo and Gilbert Tafoya—are being charged with murder, robbery, tampering with evidence, and aggravated battery with a deadly weapon.

Navajo Nation President Shelly has requested a meeting with Albuquerque Mayor Richard Berry to discuss ways of assisting the city's homeless population. "Innocent men do not deserve to be murdered in their sleep," Shelly said. "It's beyond senseless that these teens would attack homeless people in this manner."

The Albuquerque Police Department, which is under federal Justice Department scrutiny because of its high number of officer-related shootings—including a March incident during which an officer shot and killed a homeless Native man—was appalled by the recent attack.

"My stomach turns when I think about it," said Albuquerque police spokesman Simon Drobik. "When all you know is that two people are dead and juveniles are in custody, it's hard to wrap your brain around it. It was such a heinous crime."

The assailants told police that they went out after a party looking for "someone to

beat up," according to the criminal complaint. They reportedly tied black T-shirts around their faces in an attempt to conceal their identities. They then walked to a field near two of their homes. There they found three people sleeping on mattresses.

One of them managed to run away. But according to the police, the assailants beat the other two with their hands and feet, as well as with cinder blocks, wooden sticks and a metal fence post.



Bedding, clothing and broken glass litter a homeless encampment in Albuquerque, where three teenagers are accused of killing two Navajo men.

Tafoya told police that he and his two companions "took turns picking cinder blocks over their heads and smashing them into the male subjects' faces." Tafoya said he used the cinder block as a weapon more than 10 times.

Police spokesman Drobik called the case "specifically brutal" because it involved two vulnerable populations—teenagers and the homeless. "Kids are killing transients," he said. "My initial response was: who failed these kids? How did they get to this point in life where they thought this was an acceptable thing to do?"

In the wake of the murders, tribal officials reflected on what the violence meant for Navajo Nation members who are trying to improve their lives.

"They leave the reservation for better opportunities," said Mary Garcia, executive

director of the Albuquerque Indian Center. "But once they get here [to Albuquerque], the opportunities aren't here because of lack of training or lack of transportation. Then the bad things start happening."

Following the murders, details about the men trickled in. Both Thompson and Gorman had sought services at the Indian Center, which offers hot meals, counseling, phone and computer services and referrals.

Gorman, of Shiprock, New Mexico, moved to Albuquerque earlier this year looking for work. When he could not find a place to live, he ended up on the streets, said his sister, Alberta. "We are all in shock and we just can't make sense of all this that has happened," she told KOB-TV.

Thompson, whose age has been reported as both 45 and 46, left his home in Church Rock, New Mexico, in 2005. His family said he moved to Albuquerque after his 19-year-old nephew died of a heart condition. His aunt,

Louise Yazzie, told reporters she raised him after his mother died.

"He's the only son I have," she said. "I told him, 'I want you to stay here with us.'" Thompson returned home periodically, Yazzie told KOB-TV.

The Albuquerque Indian Center organized a peaceful march following the homicides to memorialize the two men and to call on city and state officials to take action. About 200 people participated in the protest.

"I always like to make the point that because the people are homeless, that doesn't mean they have to be treated with less respect," said Mary Garcia. "What happened to these men is beyond comprehension and no one should have to go through that." <http://bit.ly/1rGzx6J> and <http://bit.ly/1zxkWiK> 📱

‘Racism Is Central . . . In Maine’

Report sheds light on state conflict with tribe **BY GALE COUREY TOENSING**

Bottom Line: *There is more to the fight between Maine and the Passamaquoddy Tribe than a recent clash over fishing rights.*

When the Maine legislature passed a law this spring that limited the Passamaquoddy Tribe’s jurisdiction over the fishing of young eels known as elvers, they did not merely violate Native rights. A new report says that the lawmakers demonstrated that “racism and its impact on tribal-state relations is central” to that conflict and related ones as well.

The 41-page report, “Assessment of the Intergovernmental Saltwater Fisheries Conflict Between Passamaquoddy and the State of Maine”, was presented by the Maine Indian Tribal-State Commission (MITSC). It determined that the legislature violated the Maine Indian Claims Settlement Act (MICA) by circumventing its amendment process.

The legislature violated the law, the report says, by altering the Maine Indian Claims Settlement Act without the consent of the Passamaquoddy Tribe in 1998, 2013 and 2014. The amendment process requires tribal approval for any amendments that relate to “the enforcement or application of civil, criminal or regulatory laws” that affect the tribe.

The report says that the conflict arose as early as 1984. It cites a 1997 report by a task force on tribal-state relations, “At Loggerheads: The State of Maine and the Wabanaki”, which found racism to be at the core of the troubled tribal-state relationship. “Racism is experienced by the Wabanaki, but generally is not recognized by the majority society”, the earlier report noted.

“Throughout 2013 and 2014, the MITSC received reports of unaccept-

able and disrespectful language in public hearings and work sessions on the saltwater fisheries conflict,” the new report says. “Over the course of the legislative hearings, five MITSC commissioners, the executive director, and the chair reported several incidents in which prejudice was expressed in a public forum.”

After a particularly charged public work session on February 19, the MITSC discussed the need to address racism, unacceptable language, the disrespect of Wabanaki leaders, and the impact of these factors on tribal-state relations. The commission expressed its concerns to selected legislators.

The underlying problem, the report states, stems in part from ignorance of the status of sovereign tribal nations: “A significant lack of knowledge about the governmental status of federally recognized tribes as sovereign nations and confusion about the State of Maine’s responsibilities in implementing the negotiated agreement reflected in the Settlement Acts persists.”

More work needs to be done to correct the problem, the new report says: “While the issue of racism and its impact on tribal-state relations is central to resolving long-standing conflicts, it is too complex to address in this report and requires a separate and complete inquiry. A deeper understanding of the Settlement Acts, the issues that the tribes confront, and the importance of treating each other with respect and dignity will increase the prospects for resolving long standing issues between the tribes and the state.”

As part of many efforts to resolve the saltwater fishing conflict, Legislative Document (LD) 2145, “An Act Concerning the Taking of Marine Resource-

es by Members of the Passamaquoddy Tribe”, was introduced in the Maine legislature during its 1996-1998 session. The original bill included a licensing agreement between the tribe and the state governing the taking of marine resources, the commission noted. The initial version acknowledged that enacting legislation related to saltwater fishing would constitute an amendment to the Maine Implementing Act.

But the provision requiring Passamaquoddy approval of any laws proposed in the contested area of jurisdiction over the saltwater fishery later was stripped from the bill. This was done so through the creation of a “blow-up”, or severability clause, offered by the office of the state attorney general. The clause allowed the Maine legislature to unilaterally decide matters of contested jurisdictional issues involving saltwater fishing.

The Passamaquoddy Tribe maintains that it never abandoned its aboriginal rights to fish within its traditional territory beyond reservation boundaries without interference from the state. These rights have never been abrogated since they are not mentioned in the extinguishment provisions in the MICA, the tribe maintains.

Maine insists that it has the authority to continue to regulate the Passamaquoddy saltwater fishery and to prosecute tribal fishers who fish according to Passamaquoddy law rather than state law.

The MITSC report makes 17 recommendations for improving tribal-state relations and resolving the saltwater fishing conflict. State Attorney General Janet Mills did not respond to a request for comment. <http://bit.ly/1p1cdkh> ☞

Tester Hits Indian Health

Not enough being done to fill positions, senator says **BY ROB CAPRICCIOSO**

Bottom Line: *The chairman of the Senate's Indian Affairs Committee is 'disturbed' by unmet personnel needs of the Indian Health Service—and has complained to the Cabinet.*

Sen. Jon Tester (D-Montana) wants to know why the leadership of the Indian Health Service (IHS) has failed to hire permanent directors in one-third of its regional offices.

Tester, chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, conveyed his dissatisfaction in a July 24 letter to Department of Health and Human Services Secretary Sylvia Burwell.

"I write to express my concerns about the unmet needs of the Indian Health Service regarding staffing shortages at all levels of the Agency," Tester wrote. "In particular, I am disturbed by the number of Area Director positions that are now filled with 'acting' Directors. It is difficult to understand how the Agency will affect change if it does not have these key leadership positions filled with permanent staff."

Tester noted that of the 12 IHS regions nationwide, four currently have acting—as opposed to permanent—area directors. Among the regions are Billings, Montana; Phoenix, Arizona; and Tucson, Arizona.

"These three regions alone represent a significant amount of the IHS service population," Tester wrote. "The ability of these Regions to deliver quality health care to this population is impacted by the kind of leadership they have, and it would appear to me that the Agency is satisfied with temporary leadership. I can assure you that I am not satisfied."

Tester asked for prompt action to address the situation. "I urge you to take all necessary measures to fill the vacant Area Director positions," he wrote Burwell. "I also request that you provide a written response detailing what specific actions the

Indian Health Service and the Department of Health and Human Services plan to take to remedy the chronic inequitable staffing levels that exist throughout the agency.

"If there are legislative proposals that you believe would allow you to fill these positions more quickly, please feel free to share those as well," he added.

IHS spokeswoman Dianne Dawson said that the agency is aware of Tester's concerns and would respond directly to him. She confirmed that four of the 12 IHS area director positions have received acting status, "with active advertisements or interviews in progress on two of them."

*The Indian Health Service
admitted that staffing
has lagged, but that
"active advertisements or
interviews" were
in progress.*

The third position has been accorded an "acting" designation based on recommendations from tribes in the area to keep the current individual in place, she said. The fourth, Dawson said, received an "acting" classification because of a temporary assignment of one of the agency's area directors to one of the vacancies.

In a recent interview with ICTMN, Tester discussed ongoing concerns over the tenure of current IHS Director Yvette Roubideaux. He has asked Burwell to investigate Roubideaux's leadership.

"I think there are some communication issues that need to be worked out, and I've told [Roubideaux] exactly that," Tester told

ICTMN. "There needs to be a lot better communication between tribes and her." He added, "[T]he Indian Health Service is in tough shape, and there needs to be the leadership there that pushes the envelope and listens to the people on the ground."

Roubideaux has held her job since 2009, but her Senate reconfirmation to the position has been pending since April 2013.


Sen. Mark Begich (D-Alaska) has been among Roubideaux's most vocal critics on the Indian Affairs Committee. "I will continue to push against moving her forward because I want to see some more results here," he told ICTMN in February. He said he hoped that Roubideaux would resolve

more contract support settlements with tribes and be a more effective advocate on budgetary matters.

Some Indian Affairs Committee staff members have questioned why the White House continues to support Roubideaux even though many Democrats and tribal leaders have problems with her leadership.

"It is time for a breath of fresh air at IHS," said one staff member who requested anonymity. "Dr. Roubideaux has had her opportunity to serve, and she can be proud of her accomplishments. But she needs to see the writing on the wall. It's time to move on."

Tester told Burwell that at a committee field hearing he held earlier this year in Billings, Montana, he heard testimony that "revealed the challenges associated with lack of leadership at the top levels of the agency, including ineffective communication, lack of a strategic vision, uncertainty of purpose, and low employee morale."

"[T]hese problems directly affect the quality of care that American Indians and Alaska Natives receive and more work must be done to resolve these issues," Tester wrote. "The federal government must do more to ensure that we are living up to our treaty and trust responsibilities to our first Americans." <http://bit.ly/UI85Lb> 

'No' To Uranium Deal

Navajo Nation will not permit mining on reservation **BY ANNE MINARD**

Bottom Line: *Uranium interests seem poised for a comeback. But the Navajo Nation is not interested.*

The Navajo Nation has blocked a backdoor deal that would have allowed uranium mining to restart on the reservation, despite lingering waste from past mining and a reservation-wide ban that has been in place since 2005.

But opponents of the thwarted deal say they plan to stay vigilant, to make sure that the uranium industry does not gain a foothold on the land.

In late July, the Navajo Nation Council voted 18-3 to rescind legislation passed in December that would have allowed Colorado-based Uranium Resources Incorporated (URI) to mine on private lands near Church Rock. Under the legislation, the uranium would then have been transported across Navajo trust lands. Church Rock is located at the eastern edge of the Navajo Nation in New Mexico.

The uranium industry saw its first successes in the Four Corners region during World War II. During the Cold War, the industry flourished. But the work left mining areas in ruins. By one estimate, Colorado has spent \$1 billion to clean up mill sites, and 1,300 abandoned sites remain across the state. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) razed an entire mining town, Uravan, near the San Miguel River in west-central Colorado because it was so contaminated.

Past uranium mining has also contaminated homes, land and soil at 520 sites or more across the Navajo Nation. Drinking water from at least 22 wells is unfit for consumption by people or livestock. Researchers at regional universities have documented numerous cancers and other ailments among Navajo people that are attributable to radiation. Recognizing the contamination, the Navajo Nation has worked with the EPA to clean up waste sites and train tribal members to

complete the work.

Despite the damage, the uranium industry appears poised to return. Energy Fuels, Inc. of Ontario, for instance, owns a uranium mill in southeast Utah and rights to numerous mining sites across the Utah-Colorado border. URI claims more than 200,000 acres of uranium holdings in New Mexico.

URI also holds a Nuclear Regulatory Commission license to produce up to 3 million pounds of uranium a year and "two licensed plants on standby, ready to produce when there is a sustained improvement in the uranium market," according to promotional materials.

The uranium market has been volatile and generally in decline following a 2007 spike. Since then, uranium companies with interests in the Four Corners area have been waiting for market conditions to improve before they make earnest efforts to dig into the region's vast supplies.

"This is their money in the ground," said Leona Morgan, an activist with the public-interest group Diné NO NUKES. "They haven't pulled it out yet, but they're banking on all the uranium that's underneath us."

URI began working with members of the Navajo Nation Council's Resources and Development Committee late last year on its proposal. Leonard Tsosie, a council delegate representing eight eastern Navajo chapters, sponsored legislation that provided for a right-of-way to allow URI access to its uranium mining sites on private land. The sites are in an area where state, private and tribal trust tracts form a checkerboard of ownership.

"If Uranium Resources were allowed unlimited access over Trust Land in Church Rock, that would have potentially opened up new mining on URI's other properties in northwestern New Mexico," noted Jonathan Perry, president of Eastern Navajo Diné Against


Uranium Mining. "Because these kinds of companies target areas adjacent to the Nation, but not on Navajo Indian country, our own laws prohibiting new uranium mining cannot protect people in the checkerboard lands."

A majority of council members objected to the resolution on several counts. To begin with, they said it contradicted two Navajo anti-uranium laws. These are the 2005 Diné Natural Resources Protection Act—which imposed a moratorium on uranium mining and processing on the Navajo Nation—and the 2012 Radioactive Materials Transportation Act, which regulates transportation of uranium and other radioactive materials across reservation.

Further, council members have argued fiercely since December that the legislation should have been brought before the full council.

Finally, in July 2012, URI entered into a Temporary Access Agreement with the Navajo Nation that allows URI limited access to its Church Rock property with certain stipulations. These include the cleanup of existing uranium contamination in the area. The now-defunct December legislation would have allowed URI to skirt that requirement.

Morgan feels it is important to continue to educate Navajos about existing and potential hazards from uranium mining across the reservation. Tribal members shoulder no blame for the past mining contamination, she said. But she believes that the next Navajo generation has a responsibility to insist on cleanup, as well as future protections.

"If we mess up our land within the Four Sacred Mountains, that's our own fault," she said. "Right now, we'd be stupid to let our leaders make those decisions for our future." <http://bit.ly/UFUCDu> 

ST. OLAF COLLEGE

Recognized as one of the nation's leading liberal arts colleges, St. Olaf College is located in Northfield, Minnesota, approximately 45 minutes south of the Minneapolis/St. Paul metropolitan area. It is a co-educational, residential institution enrolling about 3,000 students from 47 states and 44 countries. A liberal arts college affiliated with the Lutheran Church (ELCA), St. Olaf College is an equal opportunity employer and actively seeks diversity in its students, faculty, and staff. We are especially interested in candidates who will support and further the mission of our diverse community.

TENURE-TRACK OPENINGS

St. Olaf College (<http://www.stolaf.edu>) invites applications for the following full-time, tenure-track positions for the 2015-16 academic year. All positions require a commitment to liberal arts education, a strong interest in undergraduate teaching, a willingness to engage in interdisciplinary efforts, and promise of continuing high quality scholarly or creative activity. The college is especially interested in qualified candidates who can contribute to the diversity of our community through their teaching, research, and/or service. Depending on qualifications, appointments will be made at the Instructor, Assistant Professor, or Associate Professor rank. An appropriate terminal degree is normally required for appointment at the Assistant Professor or higher rank.

For more complete position descriptions and information about application procedures, please go to
<http://wp.stolaf.edu/hr/jobs/>

Art and Art History (New Media)

The Department of Art and Art History invites applications for a position in New Media. The New Media faculty member will be an integral part of the studio art foundations program. A full-time teaching load includes three foundation courses and three upper-level courses that might include, but not be limited to, video, web-based and interactive art, 3D modeling, animation, and physical computing. In addition to teaching, responsibilities will include ongoing professional development, advising of students, service on department and college committees, and curriculum development. A successful candidate will also provide leadership in the development of New Media at St. Olaf College. Application review begins September 15, 2014.

Biology

The Biology Department at St. Olaf College invites applications for a position in Biology with expertise in organismal biology. The applicant's teaching and research interests should focus on the structure, function, or behavior of organisms and may address questions related to broader areas such as neuroscience, evolutionary biology, or biomedical fields. Applicants should show potential for developing a productive research program amenable to the inclusion of undergraduate students. Teaching assignments will include Human Anatomy and Physiology and other courses that could include Immunology, Endocrinology, Animal Behavior, Neuroscience, and/or new or existing courses in the candidate's area of expertise. Postdoctoral research and teaching experience are highly desired. Candidates should have earned their Ph.D. by August 15, 2015. Application review begins October 3, 2014.

Chemistry

The Department of Chemistry seeks a tenure-track chemist with primary expertise in physical chemistry. Teaching expectations include physical chemistry courses with required lab for the major, as well as one or more sections of introductory general chemistry with lab and additional general-education courses or upper-level courses. Potential for teaching courses in conjunction with other departments and programs, such as Physics, Neuroscience, Mathematics, Environmental Studies, Computer Science, Biology, or Biomolecular Science is valued. Development of an engaging research program suitable for undergraduates is expected. Review of applications will begin mid-September 2014.

Economics

The Department of Economics seeks a macroeconomist with expertise in behavioral macroeconomics and behavioral finance. The ideal candidate will also have teaching interests in one or more of the following areas: statistics, econometrics, principles of economics, and intermediate macroeconomics. Other areas of potential interest are economic history or urban economics. Highest consideration will be given to applicants who show a potential for excellence in teaching, scholarship, and service. Review of applications will begin

November 1, 2014. Candidates whose applications are complete by December 1, 2014 will be considered for interviews at the ASSA meeting in January.

German

The German department invites applications for a full-time, tenure-track faculty member to teach German language courses at all levels, as well as German literature or area studies courses in German or in English translation. In addition, there will be occasional opportunities to teach a specialized course or in interdisciplinary programs. Native or near-native competence in German and English, superior teaching, leadership potential, and scholarly promise are required. Applicants are expected to have completed a Ph.D. in German by August 2015. Review of applications will begin on October 1, 2014.

Religion

The Religion Department seeks a Reformation historian with expertise in Luther and the Lutheran tradition and strong theological interests. Teaching responsibilities will include courses meeting general education requirements in biblical and theological studies, courses for majors, and participation in interdisciplinary programs. Various secondary specializations are welcome: for example, late medieval or early modern history, religion and the arts, religion and science, interfaith relations, or global Christianity. Completed Ph.D. by August 15, 2015 strongly preferred. Review of applications will begin October 15, 2014; those received by November 7, 2014 will receive full consideration for AAR/SBL interviews.

Sociology/Anthropology

The Sociology/Anthropology Department announces two tenure-track positions in sociology. One focuses on race and class in the contemporary United States, the other on immigration from Africa or Asia to the United States. Desirable secondary areas of expertise include issues of gender and sexuality. Primary teaching responsibilities include introduction to sociology, sociological theory, and quantitative research methods, as well as elective courses open to the interest of the successful candidates. Collaboration with off-campus study is encouraged, as well as the ability to do collaborative research with students. Applicants are expected to have a completed sociology doctorate in hand by August 15, 2015. Review of applications will begin August 1, 2014 and will continue until a candidate is appointed.

Social Work and Family Studies

The Department of Social Work and Family Studies invites applications for a tenure track position. We seek an outstanding teacher, scholar, and practitioner with passion for teaching in a liberal arts, undergraduate context. A successful candidate will have an MSW from a CSWE accredited institution, a minimum of 2 years post-Master's practice experience, and a doctorate in social work, family social science, or related field; advanced ABD considered. The applicant must be eligible for a Minnesota social work license. The search committee will begin reading applications on September 30, 2014.



Some Ramapough Lenape Nation members approve of this proposed logo of the township of Franklin Lakes, New Jersey but others do not.



Rookie hoopster star Shoni Schimmel, Umatilla, of the Atlanta Dream, displays the MVP trophy after the WNBA All-Star game on July 19.



Mark Antonio Daniels Jr., a member of the Forest County Potawatomi, dreams of being a professional boxer.



The Interior Department has permitted Arizona's Tohono O'odham Tribe to convert an island it owns into reservation land and build a casino.

CTFC BOARD MEMBER VACANCY

The Coleville Confederated Tribes is searching for a promising and talented individual to fill a two (2) year appointment.

For more information, please go to:

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

Deadline: **August 29, 2014**

Roslyn Plaza Housing

a 104-unit building including 10 units designed for the handicapped or disabled located at
100 Laurel Street, Roslyn Heights, NY 11577

is reopening its waiting list for 1 & 2 bedroom rental units to eligible families with limited income.

Qualifications will be based on Section 8 Federal guidelines.

Interested persons may obtain an application in person on
August 8, 2014 between 10 am & 3pm at
Roslyn Plaza Manager's Office located at
100 Laurel Street, Roslyn Heights, NY 11577

or request an application by writing to

Roslyn Plaza Housing

Att: Waiting List

277 Northern Boulevard, Great Neck, NY 11021

If you have a disability & need assistance with the application process, please contact Carmela Siragusa at 516-487-0050.

All requests must be postmarked no longer than August 15, 2014.



FORT PECK HOUSING AUTHORITY

Box 667 | Poplar, MT 59255

Posted: August 4, 2014

Location: Poplar, MT

Description:

The Board of Commissioners of the Fort Peck Housing Authority is seeking proposals from Indian and non Indian investment firms qualified to provide: Investment Management Services specifically according to 24 CFR 1000.58 and 1000.60 and the Fort Peck Housing Authority Investment Policy.

The RFPs will be issued on Monday, August 4, 2014. Submission of proposals will be due by 4:00 p.m. (MST) on or before Thursday, August 28, 2014.

All interested persons, firms or corporations are requested to submit their RFPs to Dr. Robin Bighorn, Executive Director, Fort Peck Housing Authority, Box 667, Poplar, MT 59255. RFP's may be mailed and submitted in an envelope marked RFP for investment proposal marked on the outside by the closing date and time. Proposals must be received by due date and time to be considered for evaluation.

All submissions must also meet the Fort Peck Housing Authority Investment Policy dated December 1998. Investment Policy will be sent upon request. Investments must be invested in accordance with the Fort Peck Housing Authority Investment Policy, 24 CFR 1000.58 and 60.

Proposals will be rated and ranked by factors listed below:

Proposals will be rated pursuant to the following evaluation factors:

Experience - 35

Indian Preference - 25

Geographic location - 15

Fee - 25



Re-Advertisement NOTICE INVITING BIDS

(Three year) Annual Audit for Fiscal Year 2014, FY 2015, and FY 2016. Sealed bids will be received from **July 11, 2014 through 3:00 PM July 31, 2014** at the office of the Nez Perce Tribe Gaming Commission, Clearwater River Casino, 17811 Nez Perce Rd., Lewiston, ID 83501 or P.O. Box 365, Lapwai, ID 83540 for:

1. Annual audit for the financial statements for two tribal gaming operations, a Tier A and Tier C by an independent Certified Public Accountant (CPA) on the Nez Perce Indian Reservation. The audits will be conducted in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, (GAAP) and must express an opinion on each set of financial statements. The audit report and management letters setting forth the results of each annual audit must be submitted to the Nez Perce Tribe Gaming Commission, hereinafter NPTGC, within ninety (90) days after the end of each fiscal year, ending September 30.
2. The external audit by a Certified Public Accountant (CPA) of the Tier A and Tier C gaming operations as required by the TICS. The selected auditor will perform procedures to verify implementation and substantial compliance with the Nez Perce Tribe Gaming Enterprise Internal Control Procedures, (ICPs) and the 1995 Nez Perce Tribe/State of Idaho Class III Gaming Compact, as amended. The firm must identify in its response how it will focus the audit on Title 31 BSA and gaming related contracts over \$25,000.00. Pursuant to Section 2710 of IGRA. The results of such audit must be submitted to the NIGC on or before, hundred and twenty (120) days after close of each Fiscal Year.

Bids will be opened in the President's office of the Nez Perce Tribe Gaming Commission, 17811 Nez Perce Road, Lewiston, ID on Tuesday, August 5, 2014. The NPTGC reserves the right to accept or reject any or all bids, to determine which bids are conforming and to waive minor defects and irregularities.

Sealed bids shall be marked **"CPA/AUDIT"**, addressed to **Elliott Moffett, Director, Nez Perce Tribe Gaming Commission, P.O. Box 365, Lapwai, ID 83540.**

Headlines from the Web

POTAWATOMI DROPS 'BINGO' FROM NAME AHEAD OF HOTEL OPENING

<http://bit.ly/1q0YDwr>

NAVAJO WOMAN WINS ROUND IN FIGHT TO BLOCK REDSKINS' TRADEMARK

<http://bit.ly/VjWnah>

WINDOLOWSKI A HERO TO THE KIOWA TRIBE

<http://wapo.st/1qUjK4M>

FORMER EASTERN PEQUOT CHAIRMAN TO BEGIN RESTITUTION PAYMENTS

<http://bit.ly/1s5lnwI>

SENECA NATION'S NEWEST GAMING FACILITY OPENING FRIDAY

<http://bit.ly/1q0ZXzs>

BEGICH SLAMS MCCASKILL IN FEUD OVER ALASKA NATIVE CORPORATIONS

<http://bit.ly/1mdf9ts>

Upcoming Events

TRIBAL CONSULTATION: CONTRACT SUPPORT COSTS AUGUST 6

The Assistant Secretary-Indian Affairs is seeking comments on the renewal of Office of Management and Budget approval for the collection of information for Federal Acknowledgment of Indian Tribes. The assistant secretary requests comments on the necessity of this information collection for the proper performance of the functions of the agency; the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; methods to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and means by which to minimize the burden of the collection of respondent information.

Location: Mystic Lake Casino Hotel, Prior Lake, Minnesota

TRIBAL CONSULTATION: RIGHTS OF-WAY ON INDIAN LAND AUGUST 6

The consultation will consider a proposed rule to comprehensively update and streamline the process for obtaining Bureau

of Indian Affairs (BIA) grants of rights-of-way on Indian land, while supporting tribal self-determination and self-governance. The proposal would also further implement the policy decisions and approaches established in the leasing regulations, which the BIA finalized in December 2012, by applying them to the rights-of-way context where applicable.

Location: Talking Stick Resort, Scottsdale, Arizona

SOVEREIGNTY, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY REDUCTION IN INDIAN COUNTRY AUGUST 7

The panel will discuss experiences of tribes that have developed successful economic diversification development strategies, the key legal issues that they have overcome in the process, and opportunities for the reduction of poverty and increasing human security in Native American communities. Panelists will include Ron Allen, chairman of the Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe; Tadd Johnson, University of Minnesota professor and former general counsel to the Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe; and Lynn Malerba, chief of the Mohegan Tribe of Connecticut.

Location: Holland & Knight, Boston, Massachusetts

TRIBAL CONSULTATION: PROCEDURES FOR REESTABLISHING A GOVERNMENT-TO-GOVERNMENT RELATIONSHIP WITH THE NATIVE HAWAIIAN COMMUNITY AUGUST 7

This latest in a series of public meetings and consultations is part of a series of steps that would more effectively implement the special political and trust relationship between the Federal government and the Native Hawaiian community. The Department of the Interior is soliciting comments and feedback through these forums both on the Hawaiian islands and the continental U.S.

Location: Mohegan Sun, Uncasville, Connecticut

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE DIRECTORS LISTENING SESSION AUGUST 11

This three-hour listening session for the Alaska area will provide tribes with a forum to review HIS progress on achieving agency priorities.

Location: Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium, Anchorage, Alaska

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

I was raised and educated in Oklahoma. My upbringing was not privileged, but I was instilled with strong personal values. Recently, I reconnected with my tribal Otoe-Missouria roots. Words cannot express my deep pride.

When I visited the Otoe-Missouria reservation, I was impressed with the ingenuity of its economic development as a means for self-sufficiency. I saw firsthand how Chairman John Shotton and

the council use the revenue generated by their tribal lending operations to help provide crucial social service programs.

As a fighter and an Otoe-Missourian, I identify with their struggles and the need to stand up for what is rightfully yours. Native Americans have had this struggle for centuries. Yet our fight for self-determination is strengthened by an overwhelming determination to maintain our honest work ethic, tribal loyalty and personal in-

tegrity as individuals and as a group.

I saw in the eyes of my tribal brothers and sisters the same burning desire to achieve and thrive as I had when I was younger. It is the goal of self-determination that allows the Otoe-Missouria people and all Native Americans to live with the dream of a successful life that is within reach.

Johnny Hendricks

MMA Welterweight Champion

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

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

The Executive Director is the Chief Executive Officer of Inter Tribal Council of Arizona, Inc. (ITCA), a 501 (c)(3) and reports to the Executive Board - at a 90percent FTE. The Executive Director is also the Chief Executive Officer of the Inter Tribal Association of Arizona (ITAA), a 501 (c)(4), a social welfare association, and reports to the Executive Committee, at a 10% FTE. Both the Executive Board and Executive Committee members are elected positions of the 21 member tribes. The Executive Director [at a 90percent FTE] is responsible for ITCA's consistent achievement of its mission and objectives through the management and operation of ITCA, protection of ITCA's financial assets and compliance with all applicable laws and funding requirements. The Executive Director [at a 10% FTE] is responsible for ITAA's consistent achievement of its mission and objectives through the management and operation of ITAA, protection of ITAA's financial assets and compliance with all applicable laws and funding requirements. Both position responsibilities require a person to be an independent worker that is able to develop and foster positive working relationships with tribal leaders, state leaders, federal leaders, funding agencies and ITCA employees, and consultants used by each organization. The ITCA position includes managing and hiring staff and facilitation of all organization programs and project activities. The ITAA position includes tracking and coordinating activities of social welfare intent and politically active events.

To obtain an application, please call (602) 258-4822 or email ITCA's Human Resources Department through the website at www.itcaonline.com

Ute Indian Tribally Designated Housing Entity (UITDHE) Notice of Indian Preference

for Rehabilitation Work for the Indian Community
Development Block Grant (ICDBG) Program and
Indian Housing Block Grant (IHBG)
construction/rehabilitation projects for the years
2014-2015

Anticipated Invitation for Bids (IFBs) announcements
are tentatively scheduled to commence during the
month of **August 2014**.

**Interested Indian organizations & Indian-owned
enterprises may request more information by
calling the UITDHE office at 435-722-4656.**


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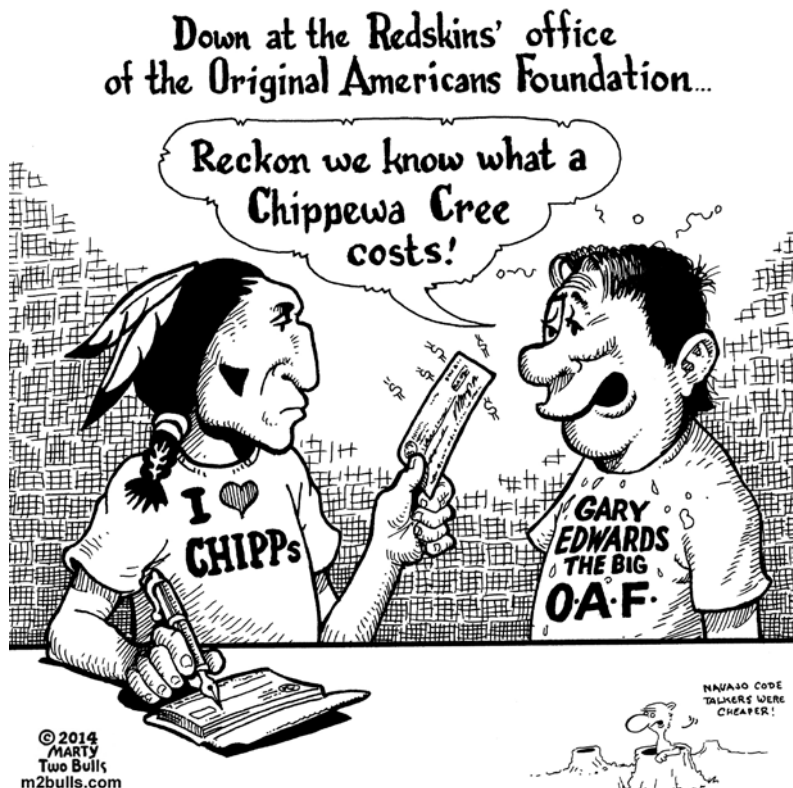
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NATIVE LANGUAGES BILL PRESSES ON

The Native American Languages Reauthorization Act (S. 2299) passed out of the Senate Indian Affairs Committee on July 30 and will now head to the Senate floor. The bill, strengthened primarily by Tim Johnson (D-South Dakota), includes changes that will increase the sustainability and flexibility of the nation's Native language grant program. "This bill will reauthorize one of the few federal funding opportunities available to tribes and tribal organizations to ensure that Native languages are not lost," Johnson said.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION GRANTS TO TRIBES

The National Park Service has awarded \$712,916 in historic preservation grants to 18 Native American and Alaskan Native

organizations. The competitive grants can also be used to fund projects such as nominations to the National Register of Historic Places, preservation education, architectural planning, historic structure reports, community preservation plans, and bricks-and-mortar repair to buildings. The grants range from the \$26,691 given to the Igiugig Village Council of Alaska, to the \$59,692 awarded to the Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma.

ST. REGIS MOHAWK POLICE CHIEF FIRED

Following an internal audit, the St. Regis Mohawk Tribal Police Commission terminated its chief of police, Andrew Thomas, on July 24. The audit arose following a community member's query about the department's policy of accepting only cash payments for towing and storage fees for impounded

vehicles. The charges against Thomas "included gross misconduct and disregard of tribal and regulatory policies, failure to abide by the St. Regis Mohawk Tribal Police Department policies and procedures, failure to reconcile receipts and funds per the procurement policy and personnel policy violation," said the *Watertown Daily Times*.

HILLARY SAYS 'NO' TO REDSKINS

Former Secretary of State Hillary Clinton has joined the growing chorus of politicians who have denounced "Redskins" as the name of the Washington, D.C. National Football League franchise. "I think it's insensitive," said Clinton on Fusion TV. "And I think that there's no reason for it to continue as the name of a team in our nation's capital. I would love to see the owners think hard about what

they could substitute." Others who oppose the name include President Obama, Attorney General Eric Holder, Senate Majority Leader Harry Reid and House Minority Leader Nancy Pelosi.

CHEROKEE CONGRESSMAN IS AMONG 'MOST BEAUTIFUL'

Rep. Markwayne Mullin (R-Oklahoma), Cherokee, has earned a place on the coveted annual "50 Most Beautiful" list compiled by the capital-focused website *The Hill*. "I never owned a suit until after the election," he told *The Hill*. "I got married in jeans and boots. My wife and I, when we went to prom, I was in a pair of jeans." The 37-year-old representative, a Pentecostal Christian who transformed his family business, Mullin Plumbing, into a thriving empire before going to Washington, is married with five children.

UPCOMING POW WOWS

93rd Annual Intertribal Indian Ceremonial

8/6/14 — 8/10/14
Gallup, NM
505-863-3896

Omak Stampede Indian Encampment

8/6/14 — 8/10/14
401 Omak Avenue
Omak, WA
stampede@northcascades.net
OmakStampede.org

100th Meskwaki Indian Pow Wow

8/6/14 — 8/10/14
Meskwaki Indian Settlement
Pow Wow Grounds
Tama, IA
641-484-4678
MeskwakiPowWow.com/

Little Shell Celebration

8/7/14 — 8/10/14
New Town, ND
701-421-6548
lbaker@mhanation.com

LittleShellPowWow.com

51th Annual Shoshone-Bannock Festival

8/7/14 — 8/10/14
Pow Wow Grounds
Exit 80
Fort Hall, ID
208-478-3967 or 208-380-3506
rstamp@sbth.nsn.us
SBTribes.com/festival/

Mihsikhinaahkwa Pow Wow

8/8/14 — 8/10/14
Morsches Park
State Road 205
Columbia City, IN
260-244-7702 or 260-609-7844
comanche72@centurylink.net
MiamiPowWow.org

38th Annual Mohican Veterans Powwow

8/8/14 — 8/10/14
Stockbridge-Munsee Community
Bowler, WI
715-787-2535
Robert.Little@mohican-nsn.gov

Ponca Tribe of Nebraska Annual Pow Wow

8/8/14 — 8/10/14
Pow Wow Arena
88915 521st Avenue
Niobrara, NE
402-857-3519
ghamilton@poncatribene.org
PoncaTribe-NE.org

Nesika Illahee Pow Wow

8/8/14 — 8/10/14
Pauline Ricks Memorial Pow Wow Grounds on Government Hill
402 Northeast Park Drive
Siletz, OR
541-444-8230 or 800-922-1399, ext. 1230
buddyl@ctsi.nsn.us
ctsi.NSN.us

Lower Brule Sioux Tribe Fair and Pow Wow

8/8/14 — 8/10/14
High Elk-Rencountre-Ziegler
Pow Wow Grounds
Lower Brule, SD

Grand Portage Rendezvous Days Celebration Pow Wow

8/8/14 — 8/10/14
Grand Portage National Monument
170 Mile Creek Road
Grand Portage, MN
218-475-0123
elizabeth_drost@nps.gov
NPS.gov/grpo/planyourvisit/special_events.htm

20th Annual Sacramento Contest Pow Wow

8/8/14 — 8/10/14
O'Neil Park
715 Broadway
Sacramento, CA
916-804-7326
wailaki10@comcast.net
SacPowWow.org

11th Annual Roanoke Island American Indian Cultural Festival and Pow Wow

8/9/14 — 8/10/14
410 Airport Road
Manteo, NC
757-477-3589
pacoeagle1@ncalgonquians.com
NCAlgonquians.com

Stillaguamish Festival of the River and Pow Wow

8/9/14 — 8/10/14
River Meadows County Park
20416 Jordan Road
Arlington, WA
tneuffer@stillaguamish.com
FestivaloftheRiver.com

Robert Canada Friendship Pow Wow

8/9/14 — 8/10/14
Furgeson Elementary School
22215 Elaine Street
Hawaiian Gardens, CA
562-420-2641
HGCity.org

Mother Earth's Creation Pow Wow

8/9/14 — 8/10/14
Pow Wow Grounds
2145 White Mountain Highway
Center Ossipee, NH
603-323-8181
spiriteagle@motherearthscreation.com
MotherEarthsCreation.com

23rd Annual Odawa Homecoming Pow Wow

8/9/14 — 8/10/14
LTBB Pow Wow Grounds
7500 Odawa Circle
Harbor Springs, MI
231-242-1427
avandecar@ltbbodawa-nsn.gov
OdawaHomecoming.com



MAVIS
DRIFT

*Murals devoted to Ojibwe culture now
adorn the the utilities building in
Virginia, Minnesota; seen here is elder
and traditional dancer Mavis Drift,
Bois Forte Ojibwe.*

IVY VAINO

THE BIG PICTURE