



# THIS WEEK FROM Indian Country TODAY

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

## A Letter from the Publisher

*Shekóli.* “Shoe-leather diplomacy” refers to when politicians get out from behind the desk and canvass their constituents for feedback and information. In our main feature story this week, “Tester’s Big Gamble,” readers will see that Jon Tester, chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, and his staff have been engaging in shoe-leather diplomacy for months in an effort to reform and improve the health, education and environment for Natives. As This Week From Indian Country Today has reported previously, education is Tester’s highest priority.

A one-time educator himself, Tester knows firsthand the need for comprehensive support for schools and districts in Indian country. His proposed legislation involves an all-inclusive approach, from providing assistance to secure funding, expansion of native language immersion programs, culturally sensitive curricula and proper teacher recruitment. Reform is desperately needed for a system that is chronically underfunded by Congress and understaffed.

“We saw some amazing teachers and students on this trip, but there are some things that need our immediate attention,” Tester tells ICT-MN correspondent Suzette Brewer in an exclusive interview. “We want to address the needs of Indian students from early childhood development to post secondary education, so it’s important that we get the tribes on board, because it will improve education in Indian Country in a positive way.”

Tester points to the need to streamline the funding process back



in D.C., which involves multiple revenue sources with redundant application requirements, to allow tribal nations to tailor programs that fit their specific needs. He also emphasizes the need for buttressing native language programs by citing a statistical win-win: Tribal cultures are proven to be better sustained by language fluency, and the test scores and achievements of their students are appreciably higher than those that lack it.

While education is the bedrock of Tester’s long-term approach, his tour has also included fact gathering at Indian Health Services facilities and the proposed iron-ore extraction mine near Bad River. “There was not one stop where we didn’t learn anything, not one stop that was a waste of time,” Tester says. “There is a lot to be done.” Yes,

there is a lot to be done, and much will be determined by Congressional funding of Tester’s reforms. Now is the time for leaders and tribal nations to support the best of these plans in concert, and make our plans known. Then, indeed, the senator’s trip will prove anything but wasteful.

*Na ki wa,*

Ray Halbritter

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### Why Washburn Gets the Nod

*On October 23, the Native American Law Students Association of Yale University held its first Alumni Achievement Awards Dinner. The honoree was Assistant Secretary-Indian Affairs, Kevin Washburn, Chickasaw, of the class of 1993.*

*Peter d'Errico, a consulting attorney on indigenous issues and a Yale Law graduate himself, commends the choice:*

Secretary Washburn well deserves the honor of receiving the Alumni Achievement Award. His long and distinguished record in academic and governmental aspects of federal Indian law attracted the attention of President Obama, who nominated him for the top position in Indian Affairs in the U.S. government.

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### Those Who Cannot Remember the Past

*The vast majority of Americans have a limited and often mistaken understanding of Native American history—with tragic consequences, says Kevin Gover, director of the National Museum of the American Indian:*

At best, Americans learn a few stories about Natives. Squanto and the Pilgrims, Pocahontas and Capt. John Smith, the Cherokee Trail of Tears, and the Battle of the Little Bighorn are standard fare. Little, however, is learned of King Philip's War, the Pueblo Revolt, the ethnic

Washburn demonstrated his commitment to do the right thing from his first week in office, when he rejected a proposed gaming compact between the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the Mashpee Wampanoag Nation. He resisted pressure from both parties to the proposal. They were the governor of Massachusetts (and a congressional delegation) on one side and the Mashpee Wampanoag leadership on the other.

Washburn's rejection ended up benefiting the Mashpee financially. The new compact—eventually approved—provides a better revenue-sharing arrangement between Massachusetts and the Mashpee, in keeping with Mr. Washburn's commitment to prevent overreaching by state parties to gaming

cleansing of the South and Midwest, or the genocide of California Indians, which are all more historically significant than the tales that we are taught.

In the nation's capital, the consequences of that lack of understanding are most damaging. Consider the laws on the books based on false notions of Native American history. In 1955, for example, Justice Stanley Reed, speaking for the Supreme Court, observed, "Every American schoolboy knows that the savage tribes of this continent were deprived of their ancestral ranges by force and that... it was not a sale, but the conqueror's will that deprived them of their land." Thus, the


mograms early enough, or on a regular basis. Those who have been diagnosed with breast cancer may not have sufficient access to the medical professionals, facilities, medicine, and treatment they need. My mother, who lives on the reservation, had to travel for hours to receive care.

All tribes need to make a concerted effort to bring more awareness to the importance of doing breast exams and having mammograms. Some Native women don't have mammograms because they simply are not aware of how important it is to have them, or do not realize they are at risk. Performing breast self-exams can be seen as taboo as well.


compacts.

The terms in which Secretary Washburn couched the rejection benefited the Mashpee in another way. The rejected compact included language apparently aimed at affirming Mashpee Wampanoag fishing rights. The rejection stated this issue may not be negotiated as part of a gaming compact.

Furthermore, the rejection stated that Mashpee Wampanoag fishing rights need no negotiation, because Massachusetts law already affirms those rights. This language strengthened the hand of the Mashpee Wampanoag in their effort to eliminate state and local interference with fishing rights. Here was an example of the assistant secretary's deft touch.

<http://bit.ly/1DBRI7L> 

high court ruled that land belonging to Indians in Alaska from time immemorial could be taken from them by the United States without compensation.

In a sense, Justice Reed was correct. Every American schoolboy did know those things. But every American schoolboy was wrong. Americans do not know enough about our shared history even to be properly offended at the lack of an inclusive narrative that illuminates the history of this continent in all of its complexity. If a true and inclusive American history is not taught in schools, how can anyone expect lawmakers to elevate contemporary law and policy? <http://bit.ly/1sEKDYh> 

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### Working To Destroy Native Breast Cancer

*Writer, biologist, activist and judge Ruth Hopkins (Sisseton Wahpeton & Mde-wakanton Dakota, Hunkpapa Lakota) urges Native action against breast cancer, seven years after her mother underwent a mastectomy:*

While breast cancer affects all Americans, Native women are especially vulnerable. In most cases, breast cancer isn't caught early enough. Poverty levels in Native communities are high, and adequate health care is a problem. As a result, Native women don't receive mam-

Traditionally, we are taught to love our bodies and take care of them. But because of assimilation, the concept of breast exams can seem foreign and even immoral. It is important that we teach women that breast exams are a matter of cancer prevention and good health.

Each of us can play a role in saving Native women from the scourge of breast cancer. As a woman, you can make sure that members of your family are aware of the symptoms, that they utilize preventative care, and have regular breast exams. You can encourage friends and community members to do the same. We can't afford to lose any more of our sisters.

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

## American Indian College Fund Celebrates 25th Anniversary in High Style

BY LEEANNE ROOT

The 25th anniversary gala for the American Indian College Fund at Pier 60 in New York City on October 20 was the largest event the organization has ever held, with almost 450 people in attendance—including 30 tribal college presidents.

The evening began with cocktails and a silent auction that included Native pottery, birch-bark items, jewelry, Pendleton blankets, artwork and ledgerwork. Once everyone moved into the dining area, master of ceremonies David Ushery, co-anchor for NBC 4's weekend edition of *News 4 New York* introduced videos created for the evening. Videos featured student success stories and the story of how and why the Fund came to be.

Tribal college presidents created the Fund in 1989 to raise private sector funds for tribal colleges and scholarships for Native students. As emeritus trustee Gail Bruce said in one of the featured videos, "Without education, you can't improve your station in life."

One of the guests, Cholena Smith, Shinnecock Indian Nation, who recently graduated from Stony Brook University in New York with a degree in anthropology and a minor in environmental science, urged people to donate to the Fund. She hopes to someday become the tribal historic preservation officer for her tribe. "Scholarships from the American Indian College Fund helped me in my journey," she told the crowd. She said, it is now "my responsibility to help those who come after me."

To close the evening, gala attendees were treated to a performance by Tony Award-winning Broadway star Idina Menzel. During her last number, she invited youngsters in the crowd to join her for a performance of the famous number "Let it Go" from the Walt Disney movie *Frozen*. <http://bit.ly/1wJYy3G> 🌟

## Methane 'Hot Spot' Seen From Space Hovers Over Four Corners

BY ANNE MINARD

Space-based measurements have revealed a previously unknown cloud of methane hovering over a coal production region on and near the Navajo Nation. The cloud, which scientists are calling a "hot spot," covers 2,500 square miles, about half the size of Connecticut, near the Four Corners intersection of Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico and Utah.

The phenomenon was reported in a study released on October 9 in the journal *Geophysical Research Letters*. The sources include heavy production of a fuel called coalbed methane, which exists as a gas in the pores and cracks of coal deposits, as well as emissions from two power plants well known for their pollution. The plants responsible are the on-reservation Four Corners Power Plant and the neighboring San Juan Power Plant.

The researchers who reported the findings used observations by the European Space Agency's Scanning Imaging Absorption Spectrometer for Atmospheric Chartography. A ground station located at Los Alamos provided independent validation. In each of the seven years cited from 2003 to 2009, the Four Corners area released about 650,000 tons of methane into the atmosphere.

The Four Corners methane plume is by far the largest visible from space over the continental United States. It accounts for 10 percent of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)'s estimate of the country's methane emissions from natural gas.

Regulators have known for some time that the 2,040-megawatt Four Corners Power Plant a significant polluter. The plant's primary owner, Arizona Public Service, recently decided to shut down three of its five units, rather than install expensive pollution controls to meet new EPA air quality rules. <http://bit.ly/1tQ0l9x> 🌟

## New Mexico Minority Groups Form Alliance to Address Concerns

BY HARLAN MCKOSATO

In response to a mandate by the New Mexico Human Services Department that there should be more job and training requirements for food-stamp recipients in the state, members of the Native American, African American, Latino and Jewish communities have created a new group called the New Mexico People's Solidarity Alliance.

Alliance spokesperson Kathy Gorospe, Laguna Pueblo, president of the New Mexico Indian Bar Association, said that the alliance is determined

to elect New Mexico leaders of character, integrity, ability and vision who are committed to all residents.

"As we look around us, and look at state government, we are quite troubled by the fact that people of color are always left out and continue to be the ones that are never included," said Alliance member Reverend Darnell Smith, president of the Fellowship of African American Ministers in New Mexico. "So we come together with great excitement and anticipation."

A press conference held recently at the Indian Pueblo Cultural Center in Albuquerque was highlighted by the signing of a "Declaration of Unity" by the members of the Alliance. Among

other principles, the declaration states that economic security must be accessible to all families; that hunger and poverty are unacceptable; that time should be allocated to invest in a world-class public education system; that teachers are worthy of support; and that New Mexico's natural resources must be preserved.

"We have an increase in the number of people living in poverty, and we know that poverty has a greater impact on minority communities than other communities," said New Mexico Democratic gubernatorial candidate Gary King. "If people band together, if they work together they can take their communities back." <http://bit.ly/10DBOZh> 🌟

## \$19 Million NIH Grant Aims to Draw Natives Into Biomedical Research

Concerned about the lack of underrepresented minorities in the biomedical research field, the National Institutes of Health (NIH) has awarded \$19 million to a team from the Centers for American Indian and Alaska Native Health, a part of the Colorado School of Public Health.

The National Research Mentoring Network grant will help the center's Diverse Biomedical Workforce initiative foster "long-term, culturally responsive interactions among mentees and mentors," the Colorado School of Public Health said.

The grant was assigned to a research team that will spend the next month implementing a plan that addresses the lack of minorities, including American Indians and Alaska Natives, in the field. Their effort is one of 11 recommendations made in a June 2012 report issued by a panel that is studying diversity in the biomedical research field.

"The National Institutes of Health (NIH) has long recognized that achieving diversity in the biomedical and behavioral research workforce is critical toward ensuring that the best and brightest minds have the opportunity to contribute to realizing our national research goals," the report found. "Yet, despite longstanding efforts from the NIH and other entities across the biomedical and behavioral research landscape to increase the number of scientists from underrepresented groups, diversity in biomedicine still falls far short of mirroring that of the U.S. population."

The lack of diversity in the field is becoming a major issue, as "historically underrepresented groups are now the most rapidly growing segment of the U.S. population," the NIH report said.

As part of the grant, a mentoring network will be instituted across the country among more than 30 professional scientific societies, joined by colleges and universities and a consortium of institutions that supports tribal colleges. <http://bit.ly/1rMMP8> 📍

## EPA Tribal 'ecoAmbassadors' Will Research Environment and Health in Indian Country

From the four directions come this year's four selections for the 2015 Tribal ecoAmbassadors program, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), announced on October 27.

The ecoAmbassadors is a funding mechanism that enables tribal colleges and universities to conduct research and enact environmental improvements in schools and neighborhoods. Four tribal college and university professors will "work in partnership with EPA scientists to improve environmental conditions and public health in tribal communities," the environmental agency said.

Dr. Courtney Kowalczak of Fond Du Lac College in Cloquet, Minnesota, will study the use of dragonfly larvae to monitor mercury bioaccumulation in tribal waters. Dr. Annie McDonnell, from the Institute of American Indian Arts in Santa Fe, New Mexico, will work to create a "living, GIS [geographic information system] map of sustainability projects on campus and educate the community on major environmental issues, including climate adaptation and climate mitigation," the EPA said.

In the state of Washington, Ane Berrett, from Northwest Indian College, will partner with AmeriCorps to conduct projects that include model garden and landscaping plan creation, to help build a model of food sovereignty for the Northwest Indian College and Lummi communities. And Dr. Robert Kenning of Salish Kootenai College in Pablo, Montana, will "enhance the effectiveness of local camas restoration efforts on the Flathead Indian reservation by enhancing knowledge of soil moisture and competition from invasive species."

"Through the Tribal ecoAmbassadors program, we are strengthening an important partnership between EPA and tribal communities in addition to supporting research to combat climate change and improve public health," said EPA Administrator Gina McCarthy. <http://bit.ly/1tEgZsO> 📍

## Jim Thorpe's Family May Appeal Ruling on His Remains

BY TISH LEIZENS

Although a Philadelphia court has ruled against moving the remains of Olympic gold medalist Jim Thorpe (Sac and Fox Nation) from Pennsylvania to Oklahoma, the long legal battle may not yet be over.

On October 23, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit overturned an earlier court ruling and determined that Thorpe's remains could continue to repose in his namesake Pennsylvan-

ia borough. The decision has met with resistance from Thorpe's people and his heirs alike. "The Sac and Fox Nation, along with the Thorpe Family, will ceaselessly pursue this issue until Jim is finally returned to us—his family," said the tribe. The athlete's son, Bill Thorpe, told the Associated Press he was considering an appeal to the Supreme Court.

The legal battle began in 2010 over the rights of the Borough of Jim Thorpe, where the athlete's third wife Patsy buried him in 1953, and Thorpe's Oklahoma family members and the tribe, who argue that their rights to bury their son in their homeland should be respected.

William and Richard Thorpe, sons from the athlete's second marriage, want him reburied in Oklahoma. Grandsons from Thorpe's first marriage, Michael Koehler, 75, and John Thorpe, 56, want him to stay in the borough.

Daniel Wheeler, the lawyer who represents Koehler and John Thorpe, said, "They believe that the man has rested there for a long time. The borough has acted as a good steward and treated their grandfather well." He added, "Enough time has passed. No matter what the original reason was—that is where the widow buried him." <http://bit.ly/1wFUJOO> 📍

The top section features the AISES National Conference 2014 logo on the left, which includes a stylized 'A' with a bird and a feather, and the text 'TRANSCEND'. To the right of the logo is the text '2014 AISES National Conference Orlando, Florida'. Below the logo is the website 'www.aises.org/conference' and the hashtag '#AISESNC'. On the right side of this section is a large, stylized graphic of a hand holding a feather, with a collage of text listing various conference activities such as 'Price Real-Time Awards', 'Community Talking Circles', 'Cultures Campus Tours', 'Traditional Banquet Inspiration', 'Marketplace', 'Real-Time Social Events', 'Employment', 'Deeper Discovery', 'Travel Scholarships', 'Developmental and Informative Sessions', 'Welcoming Atmosphere', and 'Career Fair'.

**Tribes Receive Funds For School Control**

*Federal money to also help develop curricula*

Six federally recognized tribes have been awarded \$1.2 million in Sovereignty in Indian Education enhancement funds to promote tribal control and operation of schools funded by the Bureau of Indian Education on their reservations. They are the Gila River Indian Community of Sacaton, Arizona; the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of Fort Yates, North Dakota; the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa of Belcourt, North Dakota; the Tohono O’Odham Nation of Sells, Arizona; the Navajo Nation of Window Rock, Arizona; and the Oglala Sioux Tribe, Pine Ridge, South Dakota. The funding “provides greater tribal discretion in determining what American Indian chil-

dren should learn,” said Secretary of the Interior Sally Jewell. <http://bit.ly/1w9b0M1> ☞

**Award to Attorney Walter Echo-Hawk**

*Honored for human rights work*

The attorney Walter Echo-Hawk, Pawnee, has received the President’s Award of the International Association of Official Human Rights Agencies. Echo-Hawk is a member of the Indian Law 7 Gaming practice group at the firm of Crowe & Dunlevy, which represents tribes in Oklahoma. Echo-Hawk had previously spent most of his career with the Native American Rights Fund, starting in 1973; at Crowe & Dunlevy he has concerned himself with such issues as culture, self-determination, religious freedom, land, and natural resources.

Echo-Hawk accepted the President’s Award in San Diego, California, at the International Association’s 64th conference. <http://bit.ly/1wvqE3f> ☞

**In Alaska, Native Languages Recognized**

*Twenty are given statewide status*

Alaska Gov. Sean Parnell last week designated 20 Native languages as official languages of his state by signing House Bill 216, amid cheering Alaska Natives who were gathered for the occasion of the Alaska Federation of Natives Convention. “It’s a recognition of the languages that compose a rich cultural landscape of this great state,” said Parnell. “It gives dignity and honor to those languages that exist, and they should have had that honor so much sooner.” “This

is a historic moment for Alaska Native People,” said Alaska Native Heritage Center President and CEO Annette Evans Smith. “It is a victory for us and all of our relations. It is for the 10,000 years of ancestors who came before and the 10,000 years that will follow us.” <http://bit.ly/1oN4dXE> ☞

**Education Listening Tour Is Under Way**

*Attention given to Native concerns*

The White House Initiative on American Indian and Alaska Native Education and the U.S. Department of Education’s Office for Civil Rights have launched the first-ever school environment listening tour. “The listening sessions will focus on school environment—bullying, student discipline and offensive imagery and symbolism,” said the Depart-

ment of Education. The tour has already completed two stops, one in Franklin, Wisconsin on October 10 and in La-crosse, Wisconsin, on October 26. Subsequent sessions will be held on November 5 in Troy, New York; November 7 in Se-attle, Washington; November 13 in Los Angeles, California; November 18 in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; and Novem-ber 19 in Lansing, Michigan. <http://bit.ly/1rw0jge> ☞

**National Geographic Honors Gwaii Haanas**

*Commended as major cultural tourism site*

Gwaii Haanas National Park, situated off British Columbia, has been selected as one of three finalists for a National Geographic Traveler World Legacy Award in the “Sense of Place category.” The awards

are a new initiative of the Na-tional Geographic Society in partnership with ITB Berlin, the world’s largest travel trade show. National Geographic and ITB Berlin are honoring Gwaii Haanas in the cate-gories of “Enhancing, Protecting and Supporting Cultural Heritage;” “Educating Guests on the Importance of Cultural Traditions;” and “Most Suc-cessfully Providing a Sense of Place.” The awards will be given at ITB Berlin in March. <http://bit.ly/1wG5RJE> ☞

**Oneida Raise Funds To Combat Disease**

*Over \$7,000 to fight muscular dystrophy*

Through its annual “Make a Muscle” campaign, the Oneida Indian Nation’s SävOn stores recently raised \$7,367 for the Muscular Dystrophy Associa-

tion (MDA) of Central New York. “The Oneida Nation has a responsibility in our com-munity to support organiza-tions like the MDA,” said Wolf Clan member of the Oneida Nation Council and Chairman of the Oneida Nation Foundation Chuck Fougner. “We are happy to give back to the com-munity—especially to those who need it most.” Since 2005, SävOn Stores have helped raise more than \$185,000 for the MDA, with over \$45,000 raised in the past two years. <http://bit.ly/1rY3Nt0> ☞

**New First Nations Agricultural Initiative**

*Institute will award six scholarships*

First Nations Development Institute recently launched its First Nations Native Agricul-ture and Food Systems Schol-

arship Program to encourage more Native American college students to enter the agricul-tural sector in Native commu-nities. The organization will award six \$1,000 scholarships annually to Native American college students majoring in agriculture and related fields, including but not limited to agribusiness management, agriscience technologies, agronomy, animal husbandry, aquaponics, fisheries and wild-life, food production and safety, food-related policy and legisla-tion, horticulture, irrigation science, plant-based nutrition, and sustainable agriculture or food systems. Applicants must complete an online application and provide tribal documenta-tion, college enrollment ver-ification, transcripts, a letter of recommendation from a faculty member, and a short essay. <http://bit.ly/1sNGeBT> ☞

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# Key Thoughts From KeyBank

An opportunity for fiduciary and educational success **BY MIKE LETTIG**

**Bottom Line:** *The first progress report is in, and the results for KeyBank's Expanding Financial Literacy Efforts in Native Communities Program are even better than anticipated.*

KeyBank, a leader in meeting the financial needs of Indian country, recently launched the four-year financial literacy program with First Nations Oweesta Corporation as coordinator. Oweesta is a wholly held subsidiary of First Nations Development Institute and the first certified national Native Community Development Financial Institution (CDFI) intermediary.

Made possible by a \$250,000 grant from KeyBank and KeyBank Foundation, the program teaches Native Americans how to manage their money, save toward financial goals, take advantage of financial resources and avoid predatory lenders.

Oweesta uses a unique train-the-trainer approach to teach local Native CDFIs how to conduct financial literacy programs for their tribes. Through June 2014, Oweesta's educational events resulted in the certification of 131 trainers—almost 10 percent better than the goal—who will provide financial education in 82 different Native communities.

"Oweesta is also working with communities that have asked for on-site technical assistance and are participating in a project to evaluate the program's impact," said Chrystel Cornelius, Executive Director for Oweesta. "The results have been nothing short of extraordinary. For example, based on pre- and post-surveying

at our sites, participants in the financial literacy classes reported a 100 percent increase in their willingness to review their credit reports annually and a 45 percent increase in their determination to save money as a routine habit."



*Lettig: 'Success begins with a strong financial foundation.'*

The financial literacy initiative has produced some unexpected bonuses. Based on input from trainers, the help desk was able to create a standardized toolkit that provides comprehensive educational and marketing resources for start-up financial education programs. In addition, certified trainers throughout the country

are now able to network with their peers to share best practices and ideas.

"Financial education in Indian country fosters financial stability for individuals, families and entire communities," said Mike Lettig, director of Native American Financial Services for KeyBank. "KeyBank is a leader in creating teams focused exclusively on serving Native Americans. We understand the importance of each Nation's laws, culture and governance, and we make sure our recommendations are aligned with tribal traditions and values. We are delighted with the achievements in Oweesta's financial literacy program and look forward to even more success in the future."

Your Nation's success begins with a strong financial foundation.

At KeyBank, we understand that every tribe is unique, not only culturally, but also when it comes to priorities and objectives. That is why we take the time to listen first to understand your needs, and then we tailor solutions just for you. From managing cash flow and accessing capital, to crafting a plan to safeguard your liquid assets, we can help. We're proud to say, that's what we've done for Indian country for the past 50 years.

To learn how we can help your Nation succeed, visit [key.com/nativeamerican](http://key.com/nativeamerican).

*Banking products and services are offered by KeyBank National Association. All credit, loan and leasing products subject to credit approval. Key.com is a federally registered service mark of KeyCorp. KeyBank is Member FDIC. <http://bit.ly/1tJa7uD>*

# Jon Tester Has An Agenda

*He has logged many miles, seen many problems and has just begun to fight* BY SUZETTE BREWER



JULIA MITCHELL

*Tester: 'The tribes are very concerned and rightfully so.'*

**Bottom Line:** As chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, Jon Tester has taken to the road to address issues that none of his predecessors have in recent memory.

Recently, Sen. Jon Tester (D-Montana) logged many miles visiting Indian communities across the country. He wanted to see for himself the needs and concern of tribes whose school and health care

systems are over capacity and understaffed. He is concerned with some of the most pressing environmental problems facing indigenous people since the 1960s.

At the top of this former teacher's upcoming legislative agenda is the improvement of Indian education.

Tester's coordinated swing through four states entailed about 30 stops. He was in Washington and Alaska from October 13-16 and, after returning to

Montana for two days, went to Minnesota and Wisconsin from October 19-22. He visited schools, Indian Health Service (IHS) facilities and sites of environmental concern. The purpose of this extensive effort was to see where potholes exist and where initiatives are working.

Following his extensive excursion, Tester outlined his plans for introducing new and comprehensive legislation that would confront a variety of problems and gaps



in Native school districts. He intends to present his legislative plan later this month.

“We saw some amazing teachers and students on this trip, but there are some things that need our immediate attention,” Tester said in an exclusive interview with ICTMN. “We want to address the needs of Indian students from early childhood development to post secondary education, so it’s important that we get the tribes on board, because it will improve education in Indian Country in a positive way.”

Tester’s new bill features an improved process for tribes who are applying for grants and funding; more resources for native language immersion programs; and qualified teacher recruitment and retention procedures for poor and remote school districts that often struggle with high turnover rates.

“Right now there are approximately half a dozen streams of funding with very complicated and often redundant application requirements,” the senator said. “Our goal is to reduce this to a single-source application to make it a smoother process so the tribes can more easily apply for and obtain funding to put to the best use for students in their own communities.”

Tester acknowledged studies that show how Native language immersion learners score higher on achievement tests than their single-language counterparts. “Not only does language immersion help maintain the integrity of the tribes,” he said, “but integrating it into their educational curricula from early childhood education on will bolster their achievement scores, which is a win-win for the tribes in terms of both cultural and educational outcomes.”

Finally, one of the primary objectives of his legislation will be to improve efforts to recruit and retain qualified teachers for remote and low-income school districts in Indian Country, where turnover rates can be as high as 70 percent.

“It’s hard to keep qualified teachers in towns where they can’t find a place to live,” Tester said. “Lack of decent housing is a big problem in a lot of Native communities, but we have to address the infrastructural issues in terms of retention.

We need more housing and food-secure environments to improve the retention rates of our teachers. These communities need help in being able to draw the best teachers to some of the more remote areas.”

David Bean, a tribal council member of the Puyallup Tribe of Indians in Washington States, welcomed Tester’s recent visit to his tribe’s reservation. The Puyallup Tribe operates the Chief Leschi Schools, one of the largest Bureau of Indian Education schools in the country, and the school serves almost 900 students from pre-kindergarten through 12th grade from over 60 tribes across the nation.

“We tell Congress year after year that the funding for our schools is inadequate and they never listen,” Bean said. “So it speaks volumes about [Tester’s] commitment to education. We appreciate his efforts to take the time to visit and see first-hand our schools and all of the wonderful things that we’re doing, but also the unmet needs that we have.”

During his tour, Tester visited a number of IHS facilities. Touring them, he spoke to hospital directors, doctors, administrators and staff to get a sense of the challenges many IHS facilities face on a day-to-day basis in providing treatment for millions of tribal members.

Tester was impressed with the facilities in Bemidji, Minnesota, as well as the Puyallup’s Tribal Health Authority urban Indian clinic in Tacoma, Washington. But, as is the case with most Indian clinics and hospitals, both tribes are confronted with ever-growing client lists and shrinking federal dollars.

“Although we did not see any facilities that were an embarrassment, what we did notice is that many were in dire need of more doctors and nurses,” Tester said. “In my home state of Montana, there are some pretty innovative facilities and we hope to take some of those models and utilize those across the country.”

The Puyallup, for example, have only 4,800 tribal members. But their clinic serves over 25,000 tribal members from all over the country. That is because Seattle was one of the major cities in which the Bureau of Indian Affairs launched its “Relocation” program in the 1950s and

’60s.

“We have a full-service clinic, but it’s still only a clinic. And we’re overloaded,” said Bean. “We have been providing tribal funding to cover the shortfall from the government, but this doesn’t relieve the government of its duties and obligations for which our grandparents and great-grandparents negotiated in giving up our lands. This is their trust responsibility and one of the most basic needs of our people.”

Tester is addressing health issues of another sort. Across the country, tribes are facing unprecedented environmental assaults on their lands. They affect not only their access to fresh water, but also pose numerous threats to the wildlife, crops and other natural resources upon which they depend for survival.

Tester and his staff visited numerous sites in Indian Country that are both endangered and thriving. Chief among his concerns is the proposed iron mine near the headwaters of the Bad River in northern Wisconsin, which is near the Bad River Band of Lake Superior Chippewa reservation.

“The tribes are very concerned about this mine and rightfully so,” said Tester. “Typically, the mining companies have come in and destroyed the land and the water and left the tribes to deal with the fallout.”

Tester wants to build a strong coalition among the tribes, the local communities and the federal government to improve water quality, hunting, fishing and the sustainable harvests. The crops include wild rice, which is critical to the tribe’s survival and way of life.

“I hope he will [build the coalition],” said the environmental activist and writer Winona LaDuke, a member of the White Earth Band of Ojibwe, whose rice crops are at risk because of mining activity in the region.

“There was not one stop where we didn’t learn something, not one stop that was a waste of time,” said Tester. “I get around to the tribes in Montana, but this was an opportunity to get among the northern tier states and shape an agenda for the next Congress and for the lame duck session. There is a lot to be done.”

<http://bit.ly/1FYWNWz> ☞

# Design For Living

Large projects on a small scale for Nunavut BY DOMINIQUE GOODRECHE

**Bottom Line:** *For the first time in the 14-year history of the International Venice Biennale of Architecture, the Nunavut flag flew at the entrance to the Canadian Pavilion. It marked the entrance to the award-winning landmark exhibition "Arctic Adaptations: Nunavut at 15."*

An exhibit at the Canadian Pavilion at the current Venice Biennale of Architecture describes the realities of Nunavut communities. It also introduces the future role of the First Nation's architecture.

"We hope that people will not settle for generic architecture, but instead celebrate contemporary traditional culture, through traditional contemporary buildings," said Mason White, who curated the exhibit with Lola Sheppard of the Toronto-based design firm Lateral Office. "This is what we wished to show, that it is possible to envision buildings that respond to the culture, geography and territory of Nunavut."

"It is time to understand that the North is not a white mass of nothing," said Kirt Ejesiak, president of Panaq Design, an Iqaluit-based consultant group that offers construction services in Nunavut. "The exhibition provides an introduction to our challenges in the Arctic, and hopefully incites people to visit us, see first-hand our challenges when building in the North."

With more than 300,000 visitors attending the Biennale, the Pavilion is a rare opportunity to showcase Nunavut and Inuit culture.

"We have been traveling throughout Canada's North for the past six years, and became quickly aware that there was no authentic northern vernacular that had emerged," said Sheppard. "Southern

models of architecture have historically been imported to the North, and largely proved to be a failure. Housing in Nunavut, in particular, has been problematic. There was, and continues to be, tremendous issues of overcrowding, because of lack of housing units. There are other challenges, such as permafrost."

"Arctic Adaptations" presents innovative architecture proposals rooted in Nunavut, related to climatic and cultural

plans to remedy.

"In our university we will include the best of Inuit artistry: clothing, carving and cosmology," he said. "Inuit's knowledge of stars and planets is remarkable, and you will never read about it. We will create a facility for elders, to learn their knowledge of sustainable harvesting, animal behavior."

Ceporah Means, an exhibit attendant from the Iqaluit Qaujigiartiit Health research center, concurred.

"Over the past 60 years, colonization established settlements, that Inuit moved into, and we have adapted to live in such communities," Means said. "But we are still hunting and fishing, so it is important to hear the Inuit voices, to create something innovative, representing the people. I am 28. Maintaining our culture and traditional lifestyle matters for my generation."

"Arctic Adaptations" has won the first "Special Award" honor for a Canadian Pavilion at the Bien-



*'It is time to understand that the North is not a white mass of nothing.'*

issues, reflecting the traditions of migration and seasonality. The exhibit allows the visitor to catch at one glimpse a global perspective of the major challenges in modern-day Nunavut, looking at his past, present, and future, including today's visions of the Inuit.

"We have always been very creative, and have to foster that today with the creation of a university in Iqaluit," said Ejesiak, a Harvard MPA.

Given the relocation of the Inuits, it was inevitable that trading posts, military infrastructures and research stations were built. Small settlements emerged as Arctic cities. But as Ejesiak described, this has left no meaningful institutions for the communities. It is an omission he

nale.

"Being at the Biennale, and sharing at the world stage, was important for Nunavut, as we are still unknown, or looked at like nomads, as in the past," Means said. "But today we are looking to the future, with a university in Nunavut, where we will train Inuit for the territory."

Ejesiak agreed: "This first time for Nunavut in Venice was an exciting opportunity for the young people, and a learning experience for all of us. By taking into consideration our lifestyle with new designs, this event will create more awareness, showing that Inuit can be part of a process. The small-box model is over!" <http://bit.ly/1yKupT5> 📍

# Opposing A Pipeline

In the Pacific Northwest, an energy giant comes under fire **BY TERRI HANSEN**

**Bottom Line:** *The Coast Salish peoples have long been united by many themes. Now they have another one: environmental activism.*

The Coast Salish peoples of the Pacific Northwest are the traditional canoe pullers. They are the cedar people, the salmon nation. Their nearly 60,000 people have lived along the coasts of Oregon and Washington State, and in British Columbia, Canada for more than 10,000 years. They are united by language, culture and the Salish Sea.

Now, in addition, they are united in their opposition to oil giant Kinder Morgan's proposed \$5.4 billion expansion of its existing Trans Mountain tar sands oil pipeline, which links the Alberta oil sands fields to a shipping terminal in Burnaby, near Vancouver, B.C. The new pipeline would nearly triple the capacity of the existing pipeline from 300,000 barrels per day to 890,000. It would also increase by sevenfold the number of tankers carrying diluted tar sands bitumen through the Salish Sea in Washington and Canada.

Those figures have aroused considerable concern.

"It's not if, but when, one of these tankers runs aground somewhere," Brian Cladoosby, chairman of the Swinomish Tribal Community on Fidalgo Island in northern Puget Sound, told Canada's National Energy Board (NEB), the federal regulatory agency charged with reviewing the project.

A spill would likely lead to "irreparable damage to salmon and shellfish habitat, and destroy our way of life along with it," Cladoosby, who is also president of the National Congress of American Indians, told the NEB. "We can no longer allow the Salish Sea to be used as a dumping ground."

Tribal leaders from four Coast Salish

tribes in Washington, as well as elders, fishers and youth, joined Cladoosby in testifying before the NEB in Chilliwack, British Columbia on October 22. The Salish Sea is a network of waterways between the southwestern tip of British Columbia and the northwestern tip of Washington State, and includes the Strait of Juan de Fuca, Haro Strait, the Strait of Georgia and the Puget Sound.

"The Suquamish Tribe has a duty to stand up to further threats to our Salish

aboriginal groups and U.S. tribes to share traditional knowledge and experience. We respect this input that cannot always be put into the written word and value our relationships with aboriginal groups and U.S. tribes. We will continue to be committed to minimizing impact and protecting the marine environment."

At the proposed coal terminal at the Puget Sound's Cherry Point site, where herring populations have plummeted, local herring experts associated ship traffic and the threat of invasive species tagging along with the shipping vessels as risks to the fish, *Sightline Daily* reported last year.

Approving the pipeline would mean a massive increase in tanker loadings that would put tribal fishers at risk, "not to mention drastically increase the chance of a catastrophic oil spill," said Glen Gobin, a member of the Tulalip board of directors, to the NEB panel.

"My father, Bernie Gobin, fought side by side with leaders such as Billy Frank Jr. to ensure

that salmon, the very essence of who we are as Coast Salish peoples, live on from generation to generation," Gobin said.

Tribal leaders from the Coast Salish First Nations in Canada weighed in with staunch opposition before the NEB in mid-October. Those leaders represented the Shxw'owhámel First Nation, the Tsleil-Waututh Nation, the Kwantlen First Nation, the Musqueam Indian Band, Peters Band, the Katzie First Nation and the Hwlitsum First Nation.

"Like the sea, Coast Salish people acknowledge no boundaries. We are united to protect the Salish Sea," testified Chemainus First Nation member Ray Harris. "It's a danger to the environment, a violation of aboriginal fishing rights, and a threat to all people who call this unique place home." <http://bit.ly/ZTSieE> 🍷



*Protesting against 'irreparable harm to salmon and shellfish'*

Sea fishing grounds, which have sustained our people since time immemorial," said Leonard Forsman, chairman of the Suquamish Tribe, located at Port Madison, a deepwater bay on the west shore of the Puget Sound, to the panel.

Forsman also worries that the increased traffic through their waters would harm them in other ways, he told Indian Country Today Media Network. One example is that of the Pacific herring, which Chinook salmon, seabirds, marine mammals and other fish in the Puget Sound feed on and which are already in decline in some areas. Herring stock strength is directly linked to the health and status of these populations.

"We understand the many interests about the project," said a Kinder Morgan spokesman. "The aboriginal oral hearings are an essential part of the regulatory review process and provide a way for

**FORMER PINE RIDGE GUNNERY RANGE  
COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION  
DATES TO REMEMBER**

**November 5, 2014**  
Lakota Prairie Ranch Resort  
7958 Lakota Prairie Drive  
Kyle, SD 57752  
6:30 p.m.

The public meeting will be held at 6:30 pm on November 5, 2014 for discussion and public comments on the Proposed Plan for the Battleship Bomb Target MRS (XU Hill Demolition Bomb Target, Battle Ship Bomb Target, and Suspected Target in Sectors 2 and 10), FUDS Project Number: B08SD001806 at the Former Pine Ridge Gunnery Range.

The Army invites the public to become involved in the process of finalizing the proposed remedy for this site. Local community members and other interested parties are encouraged to review the Proposed Plan and submit comments. Public comments are considered before any action is selected and approved.

Copies of project work plans, reports, and the Proposed Plan are available for public review at the following information repositories:

- Badlands Bombing Range Department, Natural Resources Regulatory Agency, East Highway 18 Pine Ridge, SD 57772
- Oglala Lakota College Library, 3 Mile Creek Rd, Kyle, SD 57752
- Rapid City Public Library, Reference Section, 610 Quincy Street, Rapid City, SD 57701

**Public Comment Period:**

The Army will accept written comments on the Proposed Plan during the 30-day public comment period. Comment on the Proposed Plan at the public meeting or by mailing your comments to:

Kevin R. Quinn  
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha District  
1616 Capitol Avenue  
Omaha, Nebraska 68102-4901  
(888) 835-5971  
Kevin.R.Quinn@usace.army.mil

All comments must be postmarked by December 5, 2014

**Executive Director- Full-time Position**

The Kickapoo Tribe of Kansas Housing Authority has a position for an Executive Director. This position is responsible of supervising all subordinate staff positions, prescribe supportive position descriptions and job assignments.

**Applicant must meet the following qualifications:**

- 8 years of experience in Housing Management for programs funded through federal, state, tribal and private entities.
- 4 year degree in accounting or business or equivalent is preferred.
- Minimum of 4 years of supervisory experience in Housing Management is preferred.
- Prefer a candidate with extensive knowledge of the Native American Housing Assistance and Self Determination Act (NAHASDA) of 1996.
- Must be able to communicate effectively & have advanced computer knowledge.
- Must pass a drug test.
- Must possess a valid Kansas Driver's License.
- Must be willing to reside within 50 mile radius of the Kickapoo Tribe of Kansas Reservation.

In accordance with Indian Preference Act of 1934 (Title 25, USC, Section 472), Native American preference will apply.

For a full job description, please call or visit the office at:

Kickapoo Housing Authority  
888 112th Drive  
Horton, KS 66439

**Position open until filled.**

**Omaha Tribe of  
Nebraska**

**Chief Judge**

Open Until Filled  
Salary Negotiable  
Experience Required

**Prosecutor**

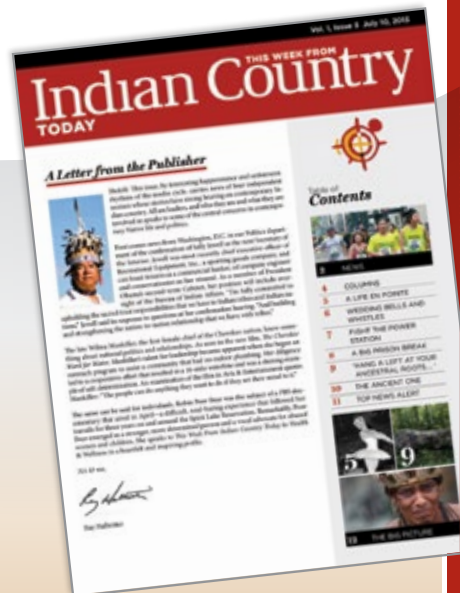
Open Until Filled  
Salary Negotiable  
Experience Required

Omaha Tribe of Nebraska  
PO Box 368  
Macy, NE 68039  
P:402-837-5391 F:402-837-4394  
clecount@omahatribe.com

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*Pawnee attorney Walter Echo-Hawk received the President's Award of the International Association of Official Human Rights Agencies.*



*The popular southern Ontario band the Ollivanders was nominated for a 2014 Native American Music Award for their album Two Suns.*



*David Ushery, co-anchor for NBC 4's weekend edition of News 4 New York, emceed the 25th anniversary American Indian College Fund gala.*



*Steadily advancing lava that erupted from Kilauea Volcano on the Big Island of Hawaii threatened the town of Pahoa last week.*

COURTESY CROWE & DUNLEVY; DARKOPHOTO.COM; AMERICAN INDIAN COLLEGE FUND; AP IMAGES/ U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

# Headlines from the Web

## INDIAN SCHOOLS FACE DECAYED BUILDINGS, POVERTY

<http://wapo.st/1wf4mVQ>

## EASTERN SHAWNEE MAY OPEN RESORT NEAR INDIAN LAKE

<http://bit.ly/10qBBZm>

## INDIAN CENTER MAKES ALCOHOL BAN PERMANENT

<http://bit.ly/1t98mWX>

## NAVAJO NATION COUNCIL STARTS FALL SESSION ON MONDAY

<http://bit.ly/1qXh3xj>

## ONEIDA PLANT FIGHT GOES TO STATE SUPREME COURT

<http://gbpg.net/1oxwXn2>

## SALMON SOON TO MAKE A SPLASH IN KITSAP WATERS

<http://bit.ly/ZLRloU>

## Upcoming Events

### TECHNOLOGY CONFERENCE FOR THE NATIVE AMERICAN INDUSTRY NOVEMBER 10-13

Discussions and lectures at the 15th annual conference will include “Guest Facing Mobile Strategies,” “Wireless Gaming Floor: Increasing Flexibility, Security and Cost Savings,” “Multiple Uses of Reminder Dialogs: Education and Training,” “IT Coordination for the Organization/Enterprise,” and “Transitioning the Traditional Data Center/Closet to the Cloud.” Among the scheduled speakers are Jeff Hansen, emergency manager of the Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma; Chief Technology Officer Kent Cunningham of Microsoft; and Clinical Informatics Coordinator Lisa Lyon of the Cherokee Nation. Sponsored by TribalNet, which is devoted to bringing technology and tribes together.

**Location:** The M Resort, Las Vegas, NV

### NATIVE AMERICAN HEALTH CARE CONFERENCE NOVEMBER 12-14

At the fifth annual conference, healthcare directors and tribal leaders can look for-

ward to the latest health care innovations and approaches, such as new treatment, equipment and opportunities. Representative sessions are “How the Affordable Care Act Has Affected Native America,” “Understanding the Basics of Specialty Pharmacy,” “Identifying the Issues and Building a Consensus for Wound Care in Indian Country,” “How Governments are Taking Care of Their People,” “The Benefits of Third Party Administration and Billing,” “Weighing the Differences Between Private Exchanges and Public Exchanges,” and “Understanding Mental Health Issues Before it’s Too Late.” The honorary co-chair is Leonard R. Sanders, director of the Diabetes Care Program at Gila River Healthcare.

**Location:** Morongo Casino Resort, Cabazon, California

### AMERICAN INDIAN SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING SOCIETY NATIONAL CONFERENCE NOVEMBER 13-15

Held annually since 1978, the AISES National Conference convenes high school juniors and seniors, college and graduate students, teachers, workforce professionals, and corporate partners. There will be pre-college and educator development tracks, as well as “Ignite Sessions” and “Concurrent Sessions” devoted to, among

other topics, “Developing and Sustaining Tribal Energy Programs,” “From STEM to Finance-Making,” and “Transcend Inequality.” Keynote speakers will include PGA legend and philanthropist Notah Begay III and Chickasaw astronaut John Herrington.

**Location:** Carlyle Royale Hotel, Orlando, Florida

### LAKE SUPERIOR OJIBWE FORUM PUBLIC MEETING NOVEMBER 14

Representatives of Lake Superior Anishinaabeg (Ojibwe) will share presentations and stories of how they are protecting and restoring natural ecosystems on their reservations and in ceded territories. Speakers from several tribes will talk about a variety of programs on which they are working; these include climate change responses, invasive species controls, managing fish hatcheries and creating sustainable fish populations, wild rice restorations, mining issues and similar initiatives. In addition to presentations, a dozen tribal and regional groups and agencies will offer displays about a variety of lake issues and programs.

**Location:** Legendary Waters Resort and Casino, Red Cliff, Wisconsin

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Re your article about the legal challenges to Tribes adopting Native children in Alaska (October 15):

If U.S. Senate candidate Dan Sullivan had had his way when he was Alaska’s Attorney General, I might never have been able to adopt my child. In 2010, he sought to reverse longstanding legal precedent that affirmed tribal authority to care for tribal children.

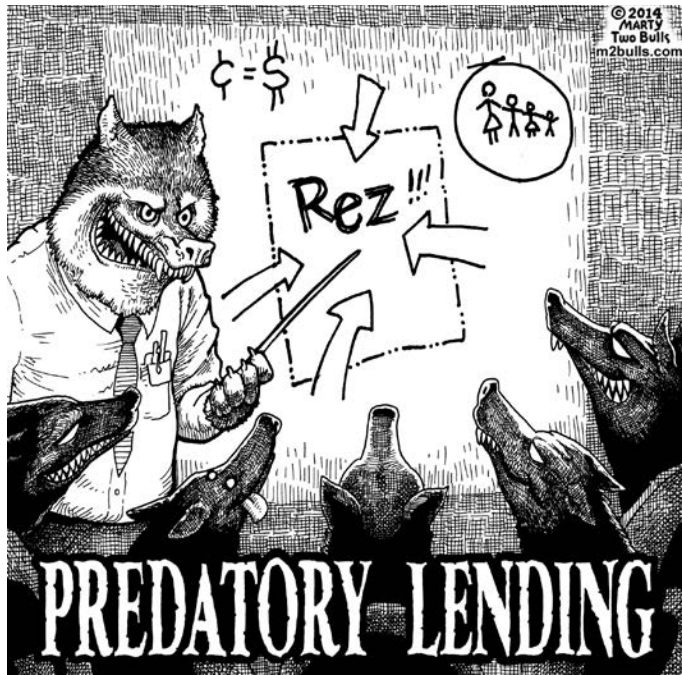
Ultimately, the Native American Rights Fund (NARF) sued the state for violating well-established federal law that recognized a Tribe’s ability to initiate child protection cases in its Tribal Court. A federal District Court in Anchorage ruled in the Tribe’s and family’s favor, rightly acting in the best interest of the child. Yet Alaska’s Department of Law didn’t give

up. So the state appealed the case to the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals. Again, the state lost and the rights of Tribal Courts were affirmed.

As the mother of an adopted child, I cannot imagine the pain of having the state tell me my son is not legally mine.

—Jessica McGinty  
Kaltag, Alaska

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



## TOP NEWS ALERTS

From IndianCountryTodayMediaNetwork.com

### MOAPA BAND FAILS IN SOLAR BID

The Moapa Band of Paiute Indians has failed in its attempt to build a solar facility on its reservation in Nevada. The tribe had joined with NV Energy to propose a \$438 million coal-fired installation, but the Nevada Public Utilities Commission rejected the plan as unnecessary and too expensive. "This solar project would have provided hundreds of good-paying jobs for Nevadans as well as economic and health benefits for the Moapa Band of Paiutes," countered Senate Majority Leader Harry Reid of Nevada. NV Energy will now seek bids for another facility.

### NEW SIOUX FALLS BRANCH MANAGER

1st Tribal Lending has named Juel C. Burnette III as branch manager of its office in Sioux Falls, South Dakota. Burnette,

a Rosebud Sioux member, has focused on providing banking products, mortgage loans and banking industry education to tribal communities for the past 15 years. He has also been a leading advocate of promoting the HUD Section 184 Indian Housing Loan Program, as a home mortgage sales supervisor with Wells Fargo. "Burnette's years of expertise make him the perfect leader to launch our new branch office," said 1st Tribal Lending.

### COUPLE CHARGED IN TRIBAL MEMBERSHIP FRAUD

The Justice Department has charged that a man and a woman in Brownsville, Texas sold membership in a tribe that the federal government does not recognize. In a 12-count indictment issued last week, Humberto Reveles and Maria Lerma were accused of selling the

memberships on behalf of the Yamasee Tribe. The ostensible memberships, Justice said, would have allowed illegal immigrants to legally work and live in this country to avoid deportation. Both Reveles and Lerma were accused of mail fraud; Reveles faces other counts, including charges relating to impersonating a diplomat.

### SPECIAL CHICKASAW LICENSE PLATES

The state of Oklahoma and the Chickasaw Nation have signed a compact that will allow the sale of specially designated license plates bearing Chickasaw tribal designations. Under the agreement, the tags will be sold exclusively at state-licensed tag agencies. Those tribal members who wish to purchase them will present their Chickasaw citizenship cards and pay the normal state fees and taxes;

following the sale, the Nation will issue a partial rebate. The agreement was reached in response to the requests of many tribal members.

### RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT VS. INDIGENOUS LEADERS

The Russian government prevented two indigenous leaders from attending the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples in September, it is alleged. Rodion Sulyandziga, a leader of the Udege people of Eastern Siberia, said that on September 18 he complied with the request of officials at Sheremetyevo International Airport by handing over his passport; when it was returned, he said, a page was missing, thereby preventing him from boarding his plane. Anna Naikanchina, a representative of Russian indigenous peoples, was similarly detained "following the same script," Sulyandziga said.

# UPCOMING POW WOWS

## 20TH ANNUAL VETERANS DAY POW WOW

11/7/14-11/8/14

Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians  
Pearl River Softball Field, Choctaw  
Reservation

101 Industrial Road

Choctaw, MS

601-663-7637

[Choctaw.org](http://Choctaw.org)

## 1ST ANNUAL TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY BENEFIT POW WOW

11/8/14

Sam Rayburn Student Center

1700 Highway 24

Commerce, TX

214-797-5167

[terryl.brategk@tamuc.edu](mailto:terryl.brategk@tamuc.edu)

## CHEMAWA'S VETERAN POW WOW

11/8/14

Chemawa Indian School

3700 Chemawa Road NE

Salem, OR

503-399-5721 x225

[karen.serna@bie.edu](mailto:karen.serna@bie.edu)

[Chemawa.BIE.edu](http://Chemawa.BIE.edu)

## 15TH ANNUAL CLEARFIELD VETERANS DAY POW WOW

11/8/14-11/9/14

Clearfield County Fairground Expo II  
Building

5615 Park Street

Clearfield, PA

814-594-2647

[pjcrow@hotmail.com](mailto:pjcrow@hotmail.com)

[Clearfieldvdpw.Homestead.com/clearfield.html](http://Clearfieldvdpw.Homestead.com/clearfield.html)

## AUSTIN POW WOW AND AMERICAN INDIAN HERITAGE FESTIVAL

11/8/14

Tony Burger Center

3200 Jones Road

Sunset Valley, TX

512-371-0628

[AustinPowWow@grandecom.net](http://AustinPowWow@grandecom.net)

[AustinPowWow.net/austin-powwow/](http://AustinPowWow.net/austin-powwow/)

## UNITED NATIVE AMERICAN CULTURAL CENTER'S 10TH ANNUAL FALL BEAR FEAST

11/9/14

United Native American Cultural Center

29 Antietam Street

Ayer, MA

978-772-1306

[inuitwoman@aol.com](mailto:inuitwoman@aol.com)

[UNACC.org](http://UNACC.org)

## 16TH ANNUAL VETERANS DAY GOURD DANCE AT PUEBLO GRANDE MUSEUM

11/11/14

Pueblo Grande Museum

4619 E. Washington St.

Phoenix, AZ

602-495-0901

[Laura.Andrew@phoenix.gov](mailto:Laura.Andrew@phoenix.gov)

[PuebloGrande.com](http://PuebloGrande.com)

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BONE NECKLACE  
COUNCIL CHIEF

HEYN PHOTO/LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

*This 1899 hand-colored photo of Council Chief Bone Necklace, Oglala Lakota, is one of many similar images depicted in the new film Moses on the Mesa.*

**THE BIG PICTURE**