



# Indian Country

**TODAY** THIS WEEK FROM  
THE PREMIER E-NEWSLETTER SERVING THE NATIONS, CELEBRATING THE PEOPLE

## *A Letter from the Publisher*

*Shekóli.* One of the signature examples to support the effectiveness behind the concepts of self-determination and sovereignty has been the Native American Housing Assistance and Self Determination Act of 1996. NAHASDA, as it has come to be known, took the funds previously handled by the federal government for tribal housing and placed them in control of the tribal nations themselves. The positive effects were felt in an immediate and appreciable way: Gone were the days of the miserable “HUD houses” on reservations, replaced by block grants placed in the hands of the nations to be used in ways by tribal housing authorities that best met community needs. In the years since 1996, our nations have leveraged these monies to secure loans from private entities, boosting the production of new homes and mortgages where there previously had been little or no activity.



For 18 months, the National American Indian Housing Council conducted a listening tour focused on meetings with various Indian housing leaders in anticipation of the reauthorization of NAHASDA, which is currently wending its way through Congress. NAIHC’s efforts are the focus of a detailed analysis of by ICTMN in this week’s issue, as its recommended changes were introduced in the Senate and House on November 12. The new act includes measures that will surely please Native leaders and tribal citizens, such as calls for expediting plans and proposals at HUD; streamlining environmental impact evaluations to reduce redundant assessment

submissions; blending funds for housing and sanitation; expediting housing for more Native American veterans.

The National American Indian Housing Council warrants a good deal of praise in representing the key interests of Native housing groups who are on the leading edge of producing real change. The group’s method of securing information and presenting it in a forceful way cannot be underestimated. Recently, it has called on Indian country to lobby for the reauthorization of NAHASDA. Introduced by REP. Steve Pearce (R-New Mexico), the bill is seen by many pundits as having its best opportunity to be approved for legislation during the current “lame duck” session of Congress. It is a tribal, bipartisan act and represents the best of Democratic and Republican principles: improving the welfare of the many people while cutting

back on federal bureaucracy. The passage of the reauthorization of this hallmark piece of legislation is of concern to us all.

*Na kîr wa,*

Ray Halbritter

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### The Forgotten People of the Other America

*As most of the country prepares to celebrate Thanksgiving, freelance journalist Jessica Carro—who received a degree in investigative journalism from Universidad del Salvador in Buenos Aires, Argentina—is mindful of the holiday's many omissions of memory as they relate to the often misused term "Americans":*

If you are an American reading this article, you were most likely told the same Thanksgiving fairy tale when you were growing up. And you most likely went

through a rude awakening later in life. You were retaught that the Natives of this land endured dreadful circumstances after being colonized by the ever so "giving" Pilgrims—who either butchered or took them as slaves if they weren't already exterminated by the diseases that the Europeans had brought with them.

When asked where I was from, while traveling through South America, I was repeatedly reminded that these people, too, were "American." I tried to explain that we use the word in our country's name, and not only in relation to the continent. But it was hard for South Americans to understand the use of the

term "United States," leaving out the "of America" part. Having South American parents has helped me see their point of view in many circumstances—especially since I consider myself more Latina than anything else.

This has helped me conclude that it is not our selfish use of the name "Americans" that bothers them as much as it is the lack of attention that they receive from us and the "Third World" perspective that we have of them. That is why it is no surprise that not much information is found regarding the South American Indigenous people. Not in English, anyway. <http://bit.ly/1qCxU9g> ☞

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### It Takes a Village to Maintain A Village

*In connection with a larger evaluation of his people's World Renewal Ceremonies, highlighted by the Sacred Jump Dance, Andre Cramblit—a Karuk tribal member from the Klamath and Salmon rivers in northern California and the operations director of the Northern California Indian Development Council—offers spiritual observations both specific and general:*

We were, and are, people of specialties. The health and wellbeing of the people as a whole have traditionally

relied upon the strengths of individuals. Some have been hunters, fishermen, basket makers, medicine people, community leaders, dance owners, regalia makers, gamblers and so on. The well-known concept "It takes a village to raise a child" might be more appropriately stated, "It takes a village to maintain a village." What we can do to help the development of our people is to find out what role we play in the health of our tribes.

Our future lies in two directions, forward and backward. Forward lies an embrace of technology, education and the development that will assist our people.

Backward lies a renewal of our connection to our cultures, our ancestors our sacred geography, our traditions and rituals. So that the world will once again make sense, we have a responsibility to our families to make the world a better place, to forge the kind of future we want for our children.

As you pass through each day, give thanks to your ancestors for their courage and perseverance. Remember that you are on Indian land of some Tribe, and that you are a role model. Seek the knowledge and values of your own Tribe to become the Leaders upon whom we rely to enter the future. <http://bit.ly/1tGGNhK> ☞

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### Long Island's Thriving Native Communities

*Contrary to popular belief, says Mark Rogers, a citizen of the Montaukett and Matinecock Nations, the Native peoples of Long Island are flourishing:*

Our Indian ancestors here on Long Island were faced with laws that forbade the practice of ceremonies, the use of their language and even an Indian appearance. The effects of those laws are still felt today. It was that atmosphere that created Brotherton, and later Brothertown, as many fled their ancestral home.

Those who stayed held onto their culture and blended into New York's melting pot. Ceremony and culture became private to the point of secrecy. The culture and bits of the language were also preserved through customs and values that are generally unseen unless you are in the family, so to speak. This has proved to be a good strategy for our people, as it has enabled the Native presence to survive on Long Island in spite of the Dutch, the English, and a fledgling America's attempts to remove all Indians from the island.

The downside of that strategy is that very few people really understand who

we are. I grew up in an environment where I did not feel safe expressing my cultural awareness. It seemed that anytime the subject would come up, I first had to prove my "Indian-ness" by sifting through people's preconceived notions about Natives. If my proof met their approval, I then had to speak for all Indian people and field a barrage of often tasteless and rude questions. Most people just smirk and say, "Yeah, right" at the idea of Indians on Long Island.

It is long past time to change that attitude. The Native communities of Long Island are very much alive and well. <http://bit.ly/1tZncNE> ☞

## Natives Honored by Washington State Infrastructure Group

BY RICHARD WALKER

The Chehalis Tribe, the Skokomish Tribe and a Yakama elder were honored in October for their cultural, environmental and historical preservation efforts by the Infrastructure Assistance Coordinating Council, a Washington State-based non-profit organization.

The council honored the Skokomish for Outstanding Achievement in Community Infrastructure. The Skokomish worked for 16 years to bring a wastewater treatment facility to its reservation to help clean up the marine environment and, with limited resources and staff, raised \$9.3 million for the design and construction of the facility. Also, in an effort to encourage off-reservation landowners to participate, they offered hook-ups to the system free of charge.

The Chehalis Tribe received the Cemetery Preservation Achievement Award from the Washington State Historic Preservation Office for an effort that began in

the 1980s to bring Chehalis youth together with elders to maintain their four tribal cemeteries. "The elders use the time not only to improve the sacred grounds, but the activities serve as a teaching tool for the youth to learn about their heritage, [customs] and ancestry," the preservation office reported.

Johnson Meninick, cultural resource program manager for the Yakama Nation for many years, was honored for "Outstanding Career Achievement in Historic Preservation," also by the state Historic Preservation Office. Meninick is the great-grandson of Chief Meninick, one of the 14 signers of the Yakama Treaty of 1855. He has served as Yakama Nation's chairman and vice chairman and as an associate judge, among other positions.

The coordinating council helps tribal governments and communities identify and obtain resources they need to develop, improve, and maintain infrastructure. Coordinating council members include staff from state, federal and tribal agencies, local government associations, and non-profit technical assistance organizations.

<http://bit.ly/1uakV20> 📱

## American Indian College Fund Raises More Than \$1 Million

The American Indian College Fund kicked off its 25th anniversary celebration and fundraising efforts with a black-tie gala on October 20 that raised more \$1 million to benefit Native American education. The gala, held at Pier Sixty in New York City, raised funds that will provide up to 700 scholarships to American Indian and Alaska Native students.

Dr. Cheryl Crazy Bull, president and CEO of the Fund, announced that it had set a goal to increase current graduation rates to 60 percent by 2025 at the 34 tribal colleges and universities across the country.

It was also announced that a revamping of the scholarship opportunities process is in development,

and that a goal had been set to serve 200,000 students by the year 2020. The effort would double the number of students served by the Fund in its first 25 years. Efforts are also under way to encourage the pursuit of STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering & Math) careers to increase earning opportunities.

The event drew nearly 500 supporters for American Indian scholarships and tribal colleges and universities. Guests were treated to a special performance by Tony Award-winning Broadway vocalist Idina Menzel.

The Fund has awarded more than 100,000 scholarships. Last year, the College Fund distributed nearly \$6 million in scholarship and program support to help more than 4,000 students. <http://bit.ly/1xOiC5f> 📱



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## BY RICK KEARNS

Brazil's Health Ministry published a "Map of Violence" in October that included statistics on suicide throughout the nation. According to the study, the suicide rate for the country in general is 5.3 suicides per 100,000 people, but the rate for the municipalities with indigenous populations is 30 per 100,000.

The studies used for creating the Violence Map showed significant increases in suicide rates in northern indigenous communities. There were 390 suicides in that region in 2002; in 2012, the number jumped to 693. "Usually, what we see is that the locales with the highest rate of suicide are those that have the least amount of assistance or services, with high unemployment rates, use of alcohol and a lot of conflict," D'Oliveira said.

Suicide has been a serious problem in Brazil for many years and can be connected to policies involving territory, said anthropologist Spensy Pimentel, who has studied Guarani-Kaiowa communities, “Individually, suicide has many motivations, but in the majority of times, the small family conflicts that lead to a young person’s decision to take his life is related to the lack of land,” Pimentel said. <http://bit.ly/1xWQoW5> 🌐

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# Indian Country TODAY

THIS WEEK FROM

## A Letter from the Publisher

Sheldé, This issue, by interesting happenstance and unforeseen rhythms of the media cycle, carries news of four independent women whose stories have strong bearing on contemporary Indian country. All are leaders, and who they are and what they are involved in speaks to some of the central concerns in contemporary Native life and politics.

First comes news from Washington, D.C. in our Politics department of the confirmation of Sally Jewell as the next Secretary of the Interior. Jewell was most recently chief executive officer of Recreational Equipment, Inc., a sporting goods company, and can boast tenures as a commercial banker, oil company engineer and conservationist on her résumé. As a member of President Obama's second-term Cabinet, her position will include oversight of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. "I'm fully committed to upholding the sacred trust responsibilities that we have to Indian tribes and Indian nations and strengthening the nation-to-nation relationship that we have with tribes."

The late Wilma Mankiller, the first female chief of the Cherokee nation, knew something about national politics and relationships. As seen in the new film, *The Cherokee Widow for Water*, Mankiller's talent for leadership became apparent when she began an outreach program to assist a community that had no indoor plumbing. Her diligence led to a cooperative effort that resulted in a 16-mile waterline and was a shining example of self-determination. An examination of the film in Arts & Entertainment quotes Mankiller: "The people can do anything they want to do if they set their mind to it."

The same can be said for individuals. Robin Poor Bear was the subject of a PBS documentary that aired in April—a difficult, soul-baring experience. Remarkably, Poor travels for three years on and around the Spirit Lake Reservation. Remarkably, Poor travels for three years on and around the Spirit Lake Reservation. Remarkably, Poor travels for three years on and around the Spirit Lake Reservation.

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Ray Halbritter

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## Makah Nation's New Dock to Bolster Fishing Industry and Assist in Emergency Rescues

BY RICHARD WALKER

The Makah Nation has built a new \$13.8 million Pacific Northwest commercial fishing dock. Designed to withstand a 9.0 earthquake and a 15-foot tsunami wave, it will facilitate both fish operations and maritime rescue.

"It is estimated [that] more than 50 percent of the Makah Nation relies on income from fishing in some way and the dock construction has meant not only some jobs during construction, but a lasting improvement to the community that will pay for itself rapidly," the Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission reported.

The Makah Nation celebrated the opening with a blessing and ribbon cutting on October 10. The old dock had become unstable, and the Nation expedited its replacement by obtaining permits, demolishing the old dock and completing the new dock in less than a year. The Makah contributed \$10.5 million toward the project.

A \$1.1 million Department of Transportation grant will assist with the second phase of the project: an oil spill prevention and response dock that will extend beyond the current structure. Emergency response is critical in this area, where the Strait of Juan de Fuca meets the Pacific Ocean.

Every year oil tankers, fuel barges and large commercial cargo, fish-processing and passenger vessels make about 3,000 transits into the strait, bound for Washington State ports. Having a specific structure for the oil spill response vessels, including the emergency tug, will allow all the response vessels to be located in one place and will expedite their deployment, NWIFC reported. A crane on the completed dock is already allocated for industrial lifting to assist in oil spill equipment deployment. <http://bit.ly/1pR16yt> 🌐

## Carlisle Farmhouse May Become Heritage Center

BY RICK KEARNS

A coalition of descendants and friends of the infamous Carlisle Indian Industrial School in Pennsylvania wants to turn its primary remaining structure—a farmhouse—into what they hope will be the Carlisle Indian Industrial School Heritage Center. The center will, proponents say, be dedicated to "healing, research, public understanding, education and interpretation."

In late September the coalition released a Draft Interpretive Plan for converting the farmhouse. The success of their plan depends on returning the lease to the U.S. Army—whose interest in the property dates to the 39 years when it was a military barracks—and then applying for and receiving official landmark and historic registration designation. Coalition members are reaching out to the nationwide community of descendants and supporters. "In order to reach consensus on the significance of the farmhouse, additional input from a variety of constituents, tribal representatives and descendants must be sought," the plan states. "As a starting point, we hope to include not only fact-based definitions of significance, but also the symbolic and spiritual importance of the farmhouse, the school and the descendants' stories."

The coalition plan includes consideration of the farmhouse as a sacred place for commemoration of their stories—their struggles and accomplishments—along with celebrating its historic, cultural and iconic significance as well as its legacy and impact.

The plan is also divided into a series of interpretive themes, each with a variety of topics. They are "Preservation of the Farmhouse;" "Far From Home;" "Resistance;" "Changing Philosophies;" "Grief;" and "Celebration." <http://bit.ly/1AXlP8q> 🌐

## Suzan Shown Harjo to Receive Presidential Medal of Freedom

Suzan Shown Harjo, Cheyenne and Hodulgee Muscogee, will receive the Presidential Medal of Freedom at a White House ceremony on November 24. The medal is the highest civilian award presented by the United States.

Harjo—a veteran writer, curator and activist for Native causes—is perhaps best known for her work on the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act; she is currently the president of the Morning Star Institute. During the administration of President Jimmy Carter, she was a congressional

liaison for Indian affairs and was instrumental in the passage of the American Indian Religious Act. More recently, she has won praise for opposing the continued use of "Redskins" as the team name of the National Football League franchise in Washington, D.C.

"I am humbled by this high honor and by being in this excellent company," Harjo told Indian Country Today Media Network following the announcement, which was made on November 10.

President Obama named 19 medal recipients, all of whom "have made especially meritorious contributions to the security or national interests of the United States, to world peace, or to cultural

or other significant public or private endeavors," the White House said. Among them are the choreographer Alvin Ailey, the author Isabel Allende, the journalist Tom Brokaw, the composer Stephen Sondheim, the actresses Meryl Streep and Marlo Thomas, the musician Stevie Wonder, and Rep. John Dingell (D-Michigan), the longest serving member of the House of Representatives.

The medal will also be presented posthumously to the civil rights activists James Chaney, Andrew Goodman and Michael Schwerner, who were murdered by members of the Ku Klux Klan during "Freedom Summer" in Mississippi 50 years ago. <http://bit.ly/1xfQAmn> 🌐

## Controversial Musical Is Canceled At Stanford

*Bloody Bloody Andrew Jackson will not go on*

Following protests lodged by the American Indian Organization of Stanford University, a planned campus production of the Tony Award-nominated Broadway musical *Bloody Bloody Andrew Jackson* will not proceed as scheduled. The show, which has drawn criticism for its depiction of Native Americans, was to have been performed by the student group At the Fountain Theatricals. Kelly Gregg, director of the group, said that "this potentially divisive situation" has now become "a learning experience" and that her organization has joined with other campus groups to launch "a series of programming exploring representation of minority groups and political correctness in theater and the media." <http://bit.ly/1qDIhtc> 📱

## Cherokee Citizen Wins Gold Athletic Medal

*Wade Blevins triumphs in China*

Cherokee Nation citizen Wade Blevins, 41, has struck athletic gold in China, winning the World Traditional Wushu Championships in the barehanded division and beating out some 3,000 top martial artists competing from around the globe. Blevins was one of 30 to make the U.S. Wushu-Kung-fu Federation team in February. Wushu, an ancient martial art created for self-defense and physical conditioning, is thought to be the

only Native American competitor at the international tournament. "To win the gold medal feels absolutely incredible," said Bevens. "It's one of the achievements I'm most proud of in my life." <http://bit.ly/1tCNrpt> 📱

## Police Officer Demoted For Targeting Natives

*Veteran cop guilty of singling out shoplifters*

Just shy of 20 years of service, Sgt. Sue Freeman of the Chandler, Arizona Police Department has lost her rank following an internal affairs investigation that found her guilty of singling out American Indian shoplifting suspects to be jailed. Freeman almost lost her job when she ordered her subordinates to jail Natives rather than ticket and release them, reported [azcentral.com](http://azcentral.com). According to Chandler police spokesman Joe Favazzo, Freeman's fellow officers refused her orders and informed a lieutenant who pursued the internal investigation. "When allegations of misconduct are presented to us, we look at them very seriously and we act on them quickly," Favazzo said. <http://bit.ly/1xqS5fa> 📱

## FireKeepers Donates Turkeys For Holidays

*Tribal tradition continues to provide seasonal food*

Continuing a five-year tradition, FireKeepers Casino Hotel in Battle Creek, Michigan will donate 1,000 turkeys to area food banks prior to the start of the holiday season. The casino hotel is owned and operated

by the Nottawaseppi Huron Band of the Potawatomi. Two hundred turkeys apiece will be distributed to four Michigan communities—in Battle Creek, Ann Arbor, Comstock Park, Flint—as well as in Fort Wayne, Indiana. "The food banks continue to put forth a tremendous effort year-round providing meals to those in need," said FireKeepers CEO R. Bruce McKee, "and this extra assistance from FireKeepers during the holiday season will benefit many families in these communities." <http://bit.ly/1wUo5t5> 📱

## Inspiration For Seahawks Logo Goes on Display

*Iconic mask was created by Kwakwaka'wakw community*

The mask created by an artist or artists of the Kwakwaka'wakw community, which inspired the logo of the Seattle Seahawks football team, will be on display on November 22 at the Burke Museum in Seattle. The mask, more than a century old, is two feet long and about three feet wide when opened. In preparation for its arrival in Seattle last month, Bruce Alfred, Namgis Band of the Kwakwaka'wakw Nations provided information to the museum to be used in its display. "It's very old, and a beautiful piece," Alfred told *The Seattle Times*. <http://bit.ly/11opZXn> 📱

## Changes on Lummi Nation Council

*New leadership in wake of elections*

Cheryl Kinley-Sanders is the new vice chairwoman of

the Lummi Nation following the tribe's elections of November 1. Kinley-Sanders, elected to the council in 2013, is vice chairwoman of the American Indian Health Commission for Washington State. Rita Jefferson and Celina Phair were elected to the Lummi Indian Business Council, the governing body of the Lummi Nation; they succeed Darrell Hillaire, who chose not to seek reelection, and Bernie Thomas. Tim Ballew II and Jay Julius were reelected to their positions. Other continuing council members are Cliff Cultee, Henry Cagey, Johnny Felix, Julie Finkbonner, Shasta Cano-Martin, Cheryl Sanders and Steven Toby. <http://bit.ly/1x1hqNT> 📱

## Bison Return To Fort Peck

*More than 100 animals sent to reservation*

The Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes last week welcomed 139 Yellowstone bison to the Fort Peck Indian Reservation in Montana. The animals had been quarantined on the ranch of Ted Turner, the founder of CNN, while they were tested to be free of the cattle disease brucellosis. The relocation effort was an outgrowth of a plan released by the Interior Department in June to restore the bison population to a semblance of its former importance. "In our culture, we treat the buffalo as a people, and we're the two-legged nation," said Tom Escarcega, a tribal leader who accompanied the bison on their return. "They deserve respect." <http://bit.ly/116Dbiq> 📱

# A Tribal Housing Grand Slam?

*A landmark bill comes up for reauthorization—with many changes* **BY MARK FOGARTY**

**Bottom Line:** *When Congress approved the Native American Housing Assistance and Self Determination Act in 1996, it was a home run for American Indian housing sovereignty. As reauthorization looms, a vote authorizing dozens of changes would be a grand slam.*

The National American Indian Housing Council (NAIHC) is urging tribes to lobby their congressional representatives to reauthorize the Native American Housing Assistance and Self Determination Act (NAHASDA), which expired last year. The House will consider the reauthorization bill, HR 4329, introduced by Rep. Steve Pearce (R-New Mexico), during its current lame-duck session.

David Sanborn, Penobscot, executive director of the NAIHC, urged quick action, given the return of the Senate to Republicans. “We don’t know what’s going to happen next year,” he said.

“It is vital for NAHASDA to be reauthorized during the remaining days of this Congress,” said Jacqueline Pata, Tlingit, executive director of the National Congress of American Indians and a former director of NAIHC. “The housing need in Indian country continues to lag far behind non-Native communities. Without adequate housing, tribes cannot recruit essential employees such as teachers, doctors and law enforcement officials that are vital to ensuring the health, safety and education of their members.”

Sanborn is “confident” the House bill will be voted on and will pass this year. The Senate version is currently being held in the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs.

The housing council has conducted an 18-month, eight-stop listening tour of Indian housing leaders to solicit views on this latest NAHASDA reauthorization (there have been several since 1996). The bill as introduced contains many of their sug-

gestions, arrived at by consensus. Sanborn said the meetings reached agreement on 30 potential provisions for a reauthorized NAHASDA and that “almost all” are included in the House bill.


The provisions include expediting approvals on Indian Housing Plans and petitions to the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), which administers NAHASDA; streamlining environmental requirements so multiple assessments need not be done on housing projects; being allowed to blend funds for construction and sanitation facilities; and expediting more housing for Native American veterans.

NAHASDA, which focuses on low-income families, is regarded as the most important Indian housing bill ever passed. Among its achievements:

- It has given tribes and their housing entities effective control over their housing assistance, wiping out decades-old HUD efforts like the Mutual Help program, best known for the creation of the despised “HUD houses” on reservations. Instead, housing money is now distributed to tribes in annual block grants determined by a formula, for tribes or their housing entities to use as they think best. It dictated a sovereignty-friendly consultation relationship between HUD and tribes, which remains in effect today.
- It has authorized the first substantial federal housing assistance of any kind to Native Hawaiians. Title VIII of NAHASDA, added in 2000 after the original bill, sparked housing assistance to the Department of Hawaiian Homelands for Natives living on their homelands and a mortgage guarantee program, the 184-A, for Native Hawaiians.
- It has directed tribes to leverage their housing assistance with money from private lenders for mortgages for Indians and money for construction and infrastructure development. This has resulted in the development of tens of thousands of homes in Indian country, besting by far the amount of annual production done under Mutual Help and other 1937 Housing Act programs.
- It has boosted the firepower of HUD’s existing section 184 Indian mortgage loan by allowing tribes themselves to receive HUD 184s as well as individual Indians. The HUD 184 program this past year passed the \$4 billion mark in Native mortgage finance. Though most loans have been made off-reservation rather than on, HUD claims most of the off-reservation loans are on lands adjacent to reservations.

NAHASDA has not revolutionized the amount of money tribes receive from the federal government. Rather, it has radically changed the way that money can be used. Though substantially higher than yearly housing appropriations prior to NAHASDA, this year’s funding level of \$650 million has remained essentially flat for many years, with fluctuations up and down as determined by financial or political considerations.

For Pata, the prospect of NAHASDA reauthorization has brought back memories of its original passage. “The memory I remember best was when tribal leaders said they wanted a program that recognized the sovereignty and self-determination of tribes and encouraged opportunity. Tribes wanted a say in their housing programs just like other governments did,” she said.

“This is a good program,” said Sanborn. “And it’s worked since 1996. It has helped Indian country, and it has helped low-income families.” <http://bit.ly/1u1VCAW> 

# Victories and Setbacks

## In Atlanta, the NCAI assesses tribal governance **BY GALE COUREY TOENSING**

**Bottom Line:** *Despite some impressive Native American legislation on Capitol Hill, the National Congress of American Indians is concerned about what remains to be accomplished—especially eliminating a nagging federal bureaucracy.*

Disclosures about a funding system that routes money through a bureaucratic maze with more than a dozen checkpoints before it arrives at its destination—tribal governments—dominated the annual meeting of the National Congress of American Indians (NCAI).

The theme of this year's NCAI meeting was "Tribal Governance for the Next Generation." Brian Cladoosby, NCAI president and chair of the Swinomish Indian Tribal Community, encouraged NCAI member tribes "to remember the guidance of the generations that came before us while we move forward to continue to build a strong future to the generations to come."

There was much to celebrate at the 71st annual Convention & Marketplace, which took place at the Hyatt Regency in Atlanta, Georgia on October 26-31. There was also much to regret—especially the byzantine process of the allocation of federal funds to tribes.

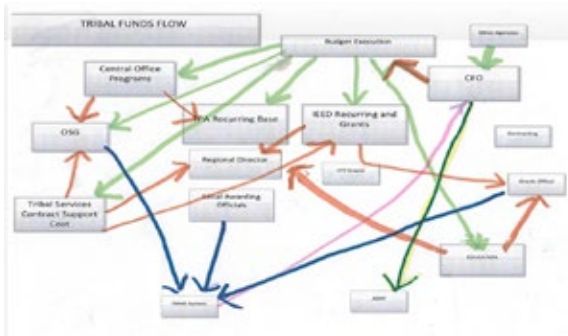
“Rube Goldberg himself couldn’t have come out with a more complicated system!” said Assistant Secretary-Indian Affairs Kevin K. Washburn. He showed an amused and packed audience an arrow-marked illustration of how the funds flow.

Washburn was among dozens of dignitaries—tribal leaders and federal government officials, including Interior Department Secretary Sally Jewell—who spoke. The convention's theme prompted Washburn to review what has been done so far under the Obama administration to advance tribal governance, as well as what remains to be done.

“We’re coming up on the fourth quarter,” Washburn said, referring to the last two years of the Obama administration. “And it hasn’t been all victories, we’ve had some setbacks.” The top setback has been the failure so far to fix the Supreme Court’s devastating ruling in *Carcieri v Salazar*, which has hampered efforts to take land into trust for tribes.

“But what I’d like to do in the fourth quarter is really run up the score,” Washburn said. “We have to join together and work together to do that and NCAI is our best partner in doing that because it’s our best way of getting to tribes.”

Among recent victories, Washburn cited the Violence Against Women Act, the Tribal Law and Order Act and the Helping Expedite and Advance Responsible Tribal Home Ownership (HEARTH) Act of 2012. Other achievements include a vastly improved consultation policy, \$13 million in technical assistance grants to 75 different tribes to move forward with energy projects, and the settlement of over 80 lawsuits—in addition to the landmark *Cobell* settlement and several water rights



*Tracking the flow of federal Indian funds is a challenge.*

cases.

There have also been victories in the form of the growing masses of land the BIA has taken into trust for tribes, despite the *Carcieri* ruling, Washburn said: “We’re restoring thousands of acres and literally

hundreds of square miles to Indian country and that's an important foundation for tribal governments for the next generation because land ... is where a tribe's sovereignty is the strongest."


All of these advances have helped reduce the BIA's workforce from around 17,000 in 1981 to approximately 7,500 today.

Where did the jobs go? “They went to Indian Country,” said Washburn. “These jobs are being done better by tribal governments than they were by the federal government. They’re being done in Indian country and the people doing them are accountable to tribal governments.”

But in terms of moving tribal self-governance forward for the next generation, Washburn acknowledged, “We’ve got a lot of challenges.” Many of those challenges have to do with how programs are funded. Several laws enacted over the years to encourage and improve tribal self-governance—for example, the 1975 Indian Self Determination and Education Assistance Act, the 1988 Tribal Schools Act, the Self-Government Demonstration Project Act, and the Indian Employment, Training and Related Services Demonstration Act of 1992—have different funding requirements.

And, of course, there is the money flow. "What we have to some degree is disjointed programs and a lack of coordination between agencies sometimes," Washburn said. "We must improve this."

Washburn took ownership of the problem. "This is all on me," he said. He informed the NCAI assembly that he is working with Deputy Assistant Secretary for Management Tommy Thompson to fix the matter. "We have got to get the money out to tribes quickly so that tribes can use that money when it's needed."

The audience gave him a standing ovation. <http://bit.ly/115VRPC> 



# Mapping The Market For Sex

New report details Minneapolis trade in Native flesh **BY MARY ANNETTE PEMBER**

**Bottom Line:** *The traffic in young Native women is flourishing in Minnesota's largest city, and a study finds some surprising insights.*

Seventy-five percent of juvenile sex trafficking cases in Minneapolis, Minnesota in 2013 involved Native American victims even though Native people make up just two percent of the city's population, a new study has found.

The study, "Mapping the Market for Sex with Trafficked Minor Girls in Minneapolis: Structures, Functions and Patterns," dissects the multi-level criminal enterprise that targets primarily young, vulnerable girls of color from poor neighborhoods. The study was recently spotlighted by Minnesota Public Radio (MPR).

The report's two lead researchers, Lauren Martin and Sandi Pierce, chose not to focus on statistics. Rather, they emphasized the patterns and contours of sex trafficking.

Martin and Pierce examined court and police data from 2008 to 2013 and gathered anecdotal information from adult sources working directly with prostituted and trafficked youth. Researchers from the University of Minnesota's Urban Research Outreach-Engagement Center and Othayonih Research worked in cooperation with the Women's Foundation of Minnesota to create the report.

Among the findings were these:

- Higher income white men represent only a slightly higher percentage of johns. Buyers cut across all ethnic and income levels.
- Facilitators (pimps) are mostly African American, Native American and multi-racial males. They often share similar backgrounds of their victims. There is evidence they may also have been victims of abuse.
- Native American facilitators and buyers tend to be much closer in age to their victims than African-

American and Latino men.

- Facilitators are often peer girls who are rewarded by their pimps for bringing in fresh recruits.
- The community sometimes views facilitators as resources. For instance, gangs often force sex trafficking victims to shoplift cheap luxury items, the items then being sold at "booster sales" in low-income neighborhoods. Community members may come to depend on such sales and turn a blind eye to the gangs' other criminal activities.

Martin told MPR that the sex trafficking market is driven by the preferences of

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*"Exotic females,"  
especially Native  
American girls,  
are especially  
desirable."*

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sex buyers. Pierce noted that sex buyers' preference for "exotic" females make Native American girls especially desirable. "Light-skinned Native girls are the most versatile and can be marketed as several different ethnicities by pimps," she said.

Pierce, the president of Othayonih Research and a longtime researcher on sex trafficking—especially of Native women and girls—cited one of the report's sub-jects: "Native girls are targeted by the johns, the gangs and the facilitators because they are exotic, they are 'cool.' Since the colonial era they have been portrayed as sexually loose, wild and free and easy. The attitude is that there's no harm because they are built for this [prostitution]."

The researchers say they felt the need


to drive successful efforts aimed at the intervention and prevention of the sexual exploitation of youth through empirical information. They determined that understanding the sex trade as an industry that operates on market principals of demand and supply, as well as a process through which the supply (in the form of girls) is developed, managed and delivered, would be the best way to tease out data.

The report identifies and describes the "who," "where" and "how" of domestic minor sex trafficking. The "who" comprises three broad categories: market facilitators (pimps), juvenile victims, and sex buyers (johns). The "where" provides information about the location of the trafficking, including maps where juveniles are recruited and solicited, the whereabouts of sex transactions, and the residential coordinates of sex buyers, facilitators and victims. The "how" examines the structure and function of the trafficking operations, including how youth are recruited or captured and marketed.

Martin and Pierce used the language of market terminology to reflect facilitators' and sex buyers' attitudes and treatment of vulnerable youth as objects for sexual gratification and profit, rather than as human beings.

The researchers identified different business models for marketing the girls. These included escort services, brothels (usually temporary locations), street prostitution and closed buyers clubs. The clubs provide the greatest protection for buyers and are structured much like other special interest group clubs.

Although researchers found evidence of such clubs across all economic and ethnic groups, they are the preferred venue for white wealthy men. One interviewee told the researchers, "They (johns) pay for sex like they pay for golf. Sex is what they do with their free time."

<http://bit.ly/1x3JbGG> 

# Closing Ranks

Following a massacre, the Tulalip Tribes come together **BY RICHARD WALKER**

**Bottom Line:** *The Tulalip Tribes have known tragedy, most recently last month when a school shooting claimed five young lives. As always, they have responded with unity and love.*

The tribal people of Tulalip, Washington, have been through trauma before. There were times of extreme hunger, as when they were not allowed to visit old fishing, clamming and hunting grounds.

There were times of pandemic, as when foreign diseases like measles, pneumonia, smallpox and tuberculosis took the lives of many loved ones.

There were times of cataclysm, as when a large portion of the southern tip of the Camano Island slid into the sea, sweeping away the village of WHESH-ud and causing a tidal wave that killed family members on another island.

But the people emerged from these experiences with a strong sense of empathy and the knowledge that they would endure by sticking together. In April, Tulalip responded with more than \$100,000 in support—as well as healing gatherings and prayers—after a landslide on the Stillaguamish River killed 41 people and wiped a neighborhood off the map.

And now, following the October 24 massacre at Marysville Pilchuck High School, the people have come together again, issuing messages of love and forgiveness.

Nate Hatch, 14, the sole survivor of the shootings, has returned to his Tulalip Bay neighborhood and to reminders of growing up there with his cousin, Jaylen Ray Fryberg, who shot him and

four others in the school cafeteria before killing himself. As he recovered in Harborview Medical Center from a bullet wound to his jaw, Nate tweeted a message of forgiveness for Jaylen.

“We express our thanks for the amazing support from the community, as well as from everyone around the world that have been praying for us all through this tragic event,” wrote the family of Andrew Fryberg, 15, the fourth victim to

berg grow up, about a visit from Jaylen’s mother after the shootings, and about the healing power of forgiveness.

“In order for me to heal from this, I have to forgive because I cannot waste my life hating or being angry,” Michelle Galasso, mother of Zoe Galasso, told KING 5 News. “I’ll never know why he did it and he took away one of the best things that I ever brought into this world, but he’s a child too.” Of Jaylen’s

mother, she said, “She’s hurting. She’s grieving. She lost her child as well.”

The two mothers have visited and embraced. Galasso told Mrs. Fryberg, “I love you.”

Sheriff’s investigators have pieced together the days and moments before the shootings, from Jaylen’s tweets alluding to conflicts in his life to the text message inviting his friends to lunch in the school cafeteria that fateful morning. Investigators continue to work to determine what would have driven a teenage boy—who was named Homecoming Prince by his fellow freshmen

only days earlier—to commit such a horrific act.

The answer could be a long time coming, said the sheriff’s department. “You read about this happening in other cities, but you never think it’s going to happen to [you],” said Mel Sheldon, a former Tulalip chairman. Healing from the tragedy of October 24, he said, will take “a lot of prayers in the days ahead.”

“We live in a tight-knit community, and when tragedy occurs we come together to offer whatever talent, whatever abilities we have to help,” said Natosha Gobin, Tulalip, at the time of the landslide. <http://bit.ly/1zN89eG> 🍀



*A place of hurting and a time of healing*

die from injuries sustained in the shootings, in a statement released on November 7. “Our family is overwhelmed with the love and care.”

“The Tulalip Tribes and Marysville [are] forever changed as a result of the senseless and tragic incident,” stated an official tribal website message that day, “and know that healing will not happen overnight. We remain committed to taking this journey together, step by step, holding up the families most impacted and helping our communities heal.”

On November 10, the mother of one of the victims told KING 5 News in Seattle, regarding watching Jaylen Fry-



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<http://www.stlabre.org>



## Fremont County School District #14 Wyoming Indian Schools Ethete, Wyoming

Is accepting applications for the  
following position:

### SUPERINTENDENT

For application information please log  
onto the district website at  
[www.fremont14.k12.wy.us](http://www.fremont14.k12.wy.us)

Applications are due into the  
administration office no later than  
December 12, 2014 to be considered for  
an interview. Please do not contact  
individual board members.

If you need more information concerning  
this position, please contact:

Michelle Hoffman, Interim  
Superintendent  
638 Blue Sky Highway  
Ethete, Wyoming 82520  
michelle.hoffman@wyo4life.net  
307-332-3904

## National Council of Urban Indian Health

**POSITION:** Executive Director

**REPORTS TO:** Board of Directors

**STATUS:** Salaried, Exempt

### Position Description:

Under the guidance and direction of the Board of Directors, the Executive Director is a full time position with the responsibility of overseeing the day-to-day operations of the organization, implementing policies and procedures approved by the Board of Directors, executing NCUH's strategic plan and operating strategies, representing NCUH and its membership at meetings, and developing, nurturing and expanding critical partnerships with national and regional partners. The Executive Director advocates on behalf of its membership, comprised of the urban Indian Health Programs located across the nation. The Executive Director is the internal and external voice of NCUH and its membership in relation to media, Congress, and Indian Country. This position is also responsible for the management of its grants and contracts and for ensuring the reporting requirements by funding agencies such as the Department of Health and Human Services /Indian Health Service (DHHS/IHS) are met. This position is required to build the necessary partnerships with national Indian organizations, federal agencies, state governments, Indian communities, tribal leadership, and congressional representatives to address the needs of its membership and to expand and enhance NCUH's services.

Minimum of a bachelors degree required. Advanced degree in management or public health preferred.

Minimum of five years of work experience in a non profit entity required and experience working in a member organization preferred. Policy advocacy, public relations, ability to partner with other organizations required. Experience and knowledge of the current national political issues impacting the health needs of urban Indian Health Programs is highly preferred especially with regards to the Affordable Care Act and the Indian Health Care Improvement Act. Experience and knowledge of Indian Health Services' mission and programs also preferred.

**Closing Date: November 30, 2014 at 5:00pm Mountain Standard Time**

All interested applicants should submit their resumes and cover letters and any inquiries to  
[ncuihed.search@fnch.org](mailto:ncuihed.search@fnch.org)



## Chief Information Officer

The Association of Village Council Presidents, a non profit organization in Bethel, AK is currently recruiting for a **Chief Information Officer**.

- Competitive Salary
- Excellent Benefits
- 12 Paid Holidays and 18 days personal leave in the first year
- Employer paid Health Care for you
- Retirement Plan with employer contribution after 90 days of service

**Summary:** The Chief Information Officer (CIO) is responsible for the technological direction of the corporation's non-profit and for-profit organizations. The CIO proposes and directs projects, and researches funding opportunities. The CIO additionally proposes and manages the entire Information Technology (IT) program budget, and is responsible for the purchasing and upgrades of equipment. The CIO is the senior level person in the IT Department and manages the computer specialists and other IT workers. The CIO for AVCP directs, plans, organizes, and controls all activities of the IT Department and ensures the effective, efficient, and secure operation of all automated data processing systems for AVCP. Works as an integral part of the Senior Management team in developing an integrated information system for all AVCP interests.

Contact AVCP's Human Resources Department at 800-478-3521 for an application, to submit your resume or more information. Review our job description at [www.avcp.org](http://www.avcp.org)

Per Public Law 93-638 (Indian Self Determination & Education Assistance Act) qualified Alaskan Natives/ American Indians are given preference but candidates from all backgrounds are welcome to apply.

## Yavapai-Apache Nation located in Camp Verde, Arizona is seeking an Associate Justice for the Court of Appeals

**Job Summary:** The Court System of the Yavapai-Apache Nation is a two-tiered court system consisting of trial and appellate courts. The government of the Nation is operated in accordance with a Constitution and Laws. The Associate Justice will be appointed to a two-year term of office and may be re-appointed upon re-application. Qualifications: Law school degree and/or prior judicial experience preferred but not required. Ability to analyze complex factual situations and apply applicable law. Ability to write appellate decisions. Must have a background in legal matters with experience as a Judge, Attorney, Court Advocate or the education and background that would qualify a person to hold a responsible position with the Yavapai-Apache Nation. Must never been convicted of a felony, and have not been convicted of any misdemeanor offense, except traffic offenses, for a period of five (5) years next preceding his appointment.

**Must have all the minimum qualifications and limitations of Judges of Tribal Courts in Section 111 of Title III in the Judicial Code.**

**Pay is \$500 per case.**

**Closing date is December 5, 2014**

**To apply:** Contact Yavapai-Apache Nation Human Resources at 928-567-1062 or email [crivera@yan-tribe.org](mailto:crivera@yan-tribe.org). Please submit a cover letter, resume and reference letters no later than 5:00 pm on the closing date listed above. Mailing address is: 2400 W. Datsi, Camp Verde, AZ 86322. Fax #: 928-567-1064

**Preference will be given to qualified applicants who are members of federally recognized Indian tribes. To be considered for Indian Preference, you must submit your Certificate of Indian Blood (CIB) with your application.**

**WILL BE REQUIRED TO PASS A PRE-EMPLOYMENT DRUG SCREEN AND COMPLETE A BACKGROUND CHECK WHICH WILL INCLUDE FINGERPRINTING**





*The historic farmhouse of the Carlisle Indian Industrial School in Pennsylvania has been proposed as a cultural center.*



*Native activist Suzan Shown Harjo will receive the Presidential Medal of Freedom in a White House ceremony on November 24.*



*James Pine and Zuya White Plume of Team One Spirit, a.k.a. "The Lakota Five," take a break at the New York City Marathon on November 2 while raising funds for the Pine Ridge Reservation.*



*The Blackfoot Confederacy is fighting to save the sacred origin site Badger-Two Medicine in Montana from oil and gas development.*



# Headlines from the Web

## COURT OVERTURNS ORDER HALTING BROKEN ARROW CASINO

<http://bit.ly/1v4qGS1>

## STATE MAY DIVERT TRIBAL TAX MONEY TO NATIVE CULTURAL CENTER

<http://bit.ly/1xJeR1a>

## PLAN FLOATED TO BRING CHUKCHANSI TRIBAL FACTIONS TOGETHER

<http://bit.ly/14dRjBS>

## GOP PULLS UPSET IN RESERVATION DISTRICT

<http://bit.ly/1u2aBsP>

## MOHEGAN SUN SWEETENS ITS BID FOR A CASINO IN THE CATSKILLS

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

## TRIBES BEGIN TWO-MONTH SWAN HUNTING SEASON— WITH RESTRICTIONS

<http://bit.ly/1u2b2TZ>

## Upcoming Events

### TRIBAL CONSULTATIONS: PROPOSED RULE CHANGE IN SECRETARIAL ELECTIONS NOVEMBER 20

This is the last in a series of consultations, conducted by the Department of the Interior and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, regarding the amendment of regulations governing Secretarial elections and procedures for tribal members to petition for them. A proposed rule reflects changes in the law and the requirement that regulations be written in plain language. The proposed rule also clarifies that the Secretary of the Interior will accept petitions for Secretarial elections only from federally recognized tribes. Comments may be submitted until December 17.

**Location:** Whitney Oaks Golf Club, Rocklin, California

### MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY INDIGENOUS LAW CONFERENCE NOVEMBER 20-21

The theme of this year's conference is

"Dismantling Barriers in American Indian Education." Topics will include "Boarding School and Intergenerational Trauma," "Sovereignty and Education," "Youth Leadership and Outreach," and "Higher Education Native Student Services." Kevin Washburn, Assistant Secretary-Indian Affairs, will deliver the keynote address. The conference will take place one day after the School Environment Listening Tour for Native American Students, whereat the White House Initiative on American Indian and Alaska Native Education is gathering feedback to consider how it can inform future action to ensure that Native American students receive a high quality education.

**Location:** Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan

### NATIVE AMERICAN STEM COMPETITION AND TEACHER CONFERENCE NOVEMBER 24

This first-ever competition, designed to promote the entry of Native students into STEM (science, technology, engineering and math) fields, will pit school teams against each other in a variety of intellec-

tual, academic and physical challenges. During the competition, teachers will participate in a STEM-focused conference, with real-world topics relating to STEM for Oklahoma students as the focus. Teachers can earn one hour of graduate credit or professional development.

**Location:** University of Tulsa, Tulsa, Oklahoma

### NATIONAL INDIAN CHILD WELFARE ASSOCIATION TRAINING DECEMBER 1-3

This training provides participants with information about the basic legal requirements of the Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA) of 1978 and the practice issues involved with its implementation. Upon completion of this training institute, participants will recognize how ICWA considers the needs and rights of children, families and tribes; be able to follow its basic provisions; and know best practices for state, private and child welfare. Basic training will be provided for the first two days of the program, with advanced training available on the third.

**Location:** Hilton San Diego Mission Valley, San Diego, California

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

As a student of social work, I urge continuous vigilance to fight the epidemic of Native teen suicide. Native communities are especially vulnerable to the ripple effect of "cluster suicides" as the result of geography, tribal life, family, clan connections and the loss of cultural identity.

Extreme poverty, unemployment, alcoholism, bullying, depression, drug

abuse, domestic violence, peer pressure, and historical trauma are factors that contribute to the high suicide rates among Native teens.

Please help make prevention and crisis intervention programs throughout the Navajo Nation a priority that will save lives and money. All programs should be culturally sensitive. There is a need for mandated reporting of all

suicides, scientific gathering of reliable data and research on continuous bases that can be seen as an investment in the tribes' future.

Awareness, education, physician training, screening, treatment interventions and gatekeeper training can make a difference in Native teen suicide.

—Diana Tsoodle-Nelson  
Albuquerque, New Mexico



## TOP NEWS ALERTS

From IndianCountryTodayMediaNetwork.com

### **GOP WILL FIGHT FOR KEYSTONE**

The incoming Republican Congress has renewed its support of the construction of the controversial XL pipeline, which would carry petroleum from Canadian oil sands to Gulf Coast refineries. *The New York Times* reported last week that the GOP intends to use its new clout to enact legislation requiring President Obama to build the pipeline, whose potential environmental impact has made it a political flash-point. "I think there is probably a deal to be had on Keystone," said David Goldwyn, the former leader of the Bureau of Energy Resources, to the *Times*.

### **TRIBES ACCEPT PRESIDENTIAL CHALLENGE**

Fifteen tribes have signed onto the White House's My Brother's

Keeper Initiative. President Obama formulated the project to help low-income young men of color, including Native Americans, graduate from school and embark on productive futures. Since the initiative was launched in September, the Native communities that now support it include the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe, the Round Valley Indian Tribe, the Sault Ste. Marie Tribe, the Sisseton Wahpeton Oyate Tribe and the Cherokee Nation.

### **BUREAU OF INDIAN EDUCATION MISSPENDS**

The Bureau of Indian Education has misspent millions of dollars, the Government Accountability Office (GAO) said in a report last week. The report cited \$13.8 million in unallowable spending as of July among 24 of the

180 schools that the bureau oversees, with "minimal" follow-up by managers from the federal government. Moreover, "high staff turnovers and reductions in the number of education line of office administrators as well as their lack of expertise and training have left them struggling to adequately monitor school expenses," said the GAO.

### **NAVAJO LEADERSHIP ELECTION RESCHEDULED**

The Navajo Nation has rescheduled its presidential election for December 23. The election was postponed after candidate Chris Deschene was disqualified for his refusal to demonstrate his fluency in Navajo, which is a requirement for the presidency. The two leading candidates are now former president Joe

Shirley Jr. and Council Delegate Russell Begaye; their running mates are, respectively, Dineh Benally and Jonathan Nez, reported the *Daily Times Four Corners News*.

### **CHAUDHURI HAS CONFIRMATION HEARING**

Jonodev Chaudhuri, a member of the Muscogee Nation of Oklahoma, who has been nominated as chairman of the National Indian Gaming Commission (NIGC), had a brief confirmation hearing before the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs last week. The commission has been without a Senate-confirmed leader for more than a year. But Chaudhuri, the NIGC's current vice chairman, told the committee, "We've been able to perform our regulatory duties in a real time of transition."

# UPCOMING POW WOWS

## **PAHRUMP POW WOW**

11/22/14-11/23/14

Petrack Park

Corner Highway 160 and Basin

Pahrump, NV

775-209-3444

[pahrumpwow@yahoo.com](mailto:pahrumpwow@yahoo.com)

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

## **48TH ANNUAL LOUISIANA INDIAN HERITAGE ASSOCIATION'S POW**

11/22/14-11/23/14

Lamar-Dixon Expo Center

9039 Saint Landry Road

Gonzales, LA

985-796-5433

[jack@writtenheritage.com](mailto:jack@writtenheritage.com)

[liha.Webs.com](http://liha.Webs.com)

## **19TH ANNUAL AMERICAN INDIAN HERITAGE CELEBRATION**

11/22/14

North Carolina Museum of History

5 East Edenton Street

Raleigh, NC

919-807-7900

[NCDCCR.gov](http://NCDCCR.gov)

## **10TH ANNUAL NATIVE AMERICAN INDIAN/ALASKA NATIVE POW**

11/22/14

Samuel Riggs IV Alumni Center

College Park, MD

301-405-5618

[chicodh@umd.edu](mailto:chicodh@umd.edu)

[OMSE.UMD.edu](http://OMSE.UMD.edu)



*Teen fancy shawl dancers competed during the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians Annual Pow Wow.*

DIEGO JAMES ROBLES





*Ten-year-old Delsin Weaver, Mowa Band Choctaw, a Northern Traditional Dancer, performed at the 2014 Indian Festival and Pow Wow in Stone Mountain, Georgia.*

# THE BIG PICTURE