



Indian Country

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

A Letter from the Publisher

Shekóli. All eyes turn to Lakota country this week in the wake of a class-action lawsuit victory won by the Oglala and Rosebud Sioux nations and three Native mothers. *Oglala vs. Van Hunnik* has been the focus of several ICTMN features by correspondent Suzette Brewer, who has detailed the hardships experienced by Indian parents at the hands of authorities in the state of South Dakota.

Now, federal judge Jeffrey Viken has handed down a partial summary judgment ruling stating that officials systematically denied Indians due process and violated various provisions of the Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA). The lawsuit documented how Native parents were subjected to short, opaque “emergency removal” hearings that often lasted mere minutes. They alleged they had no ability to speak in their defense or present evidence as their children were sent into foster care, sometimes for months on end, to devastating effect.

In this week’s issue, ICTMN’s Brewer presents the findings of Judge Viken, who concluded, “Indian parents and their children deserve better.” Viken also ruled that the “defendants created the appearance of regularity in a highly irregular process” and declared, “judicial and prosecutorial immunity do not extend to the plaintiff’s claim for injunctive and declaratory relief.”



Significantly, Judge Viken referred more than a dozen times to new ICWA guidelines issued last month by Assistant Secretary-Indian Affairs Kevin Washburn of the Interior Department. The guidelines were written and presented as explicit instructions to state administrators to further eliminate any pretense of gray areas in the law.

“This is such a great triumph for our Indian children,” Rosebud Sioux President Cyril Scott tells us. “My mother was one of the authors of this legislation back in the 70s and it was drafted at our kitchen table. So we couldn’t be more thrilled.” It all goes to show that nothing is stronger than an Indian mother—except, perhaps, three mothers banding together with the strength and support of two Nations amplifying the call for change.

Na ki’ wa,

Ray Halbritter

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The Fight To Overcome

Patricia Paul (*Inupiaq*), an appellate judge for the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde, refused to give up after her mother abandoned her and her siblings:

I learned through family conversations that I was related to Alaska State Sen. Willie Hensley. I wrote to his official Juneau address and we eventually met and confirmed our family connections. At last I had my mother's name and her current location.

Years later Willie would mentor me through one of the greatest challenges of my life, law school. I studied hard for the

LSAT and was recruited by law schools around the country. But I chose one close to home—the University Of Puget Sound School Of Law (which became Seattle University Law School.) It was located 100 miles away from our family residence in the Swinomish Indian Tribal Community, and that was a challenge. That feeling of abandonment I had experienced as a young toddler caused me endless worries for my children. But my husband raised our children during my law school years and we spent our weekends together as a family, one weekend at Swinomish and the next in Tacoma.

After graduating in 1998, I began re-

sponding to requests to speak at universities and community groups, often to audiences of women. From the lands of my birth mother in Alaska to the foothills of Guatemala, I have always shared the personal side of my life along with my professional accomplishments. In 2014, I was selected as a deliberator at the International Prehearing of Permanent People's Tribunal in Seattle, listening to human rights violations.

As an individual who has experienced a tremendous loss in my life, I find that I can absorb the tragic stories of loss in the lives of others. <http://bit.ly/1EDC0ck> ☞

Where Are The Women?

Mary Grayson (*Cherokee*) bemoans that there are no female candidates in this year's race for Chief of the Cherokee Nation:

Cherokees, along with many other tribes, were matrilineal, and women were involved in governance and making leadership decisions. But as we grow, adapt and learn to function as a tribe in dominant culture, we become more ingrained into the overriding system, silencing a crucial voice needed to help us gain our full potential—the voice of women.

Great things happen when we include

women, not only in political structures but business and leadership roles. Women in the workplace and business are changing archaic outdated leadership models, going from autocratic to inclusive. The National Women's Business Council stated in 2004 that one in 11 Native women operated her own business, making it the highest rate of entrepreneurship among all U.S. women. One of the greatest female leaders in American history was a Cherokee. Women are not less capable of leadership; they are simply less likely to get the chance.

Anyone can speculate on the reasons why we now have only male candidate

options. My intent here is to single out the pandemic of lack of female leadership, and more importantly, its public acceptance. We all have a vested interest and obligation to help our tribe flourish and empower all of its members.

So please think about what the average voting ballot looks like, across our country. Because on reservations throughout Indian Country, there is a young girl wishing to serve her community one day, in an official capacity, and to be given the authority and respect that decision making and leadership require. Let us give her a fighting chance. <http://bit.ly/1BNffff> ☞

The Power of the Image

Jacqueline Keeler, a founder of *Eradicating Offensive Native Mascotry*, considers how negative media depictions of Natives can hurt—and she recommends appropriate countermeasures:

Studies done by Dr. Stephanie Fryberg and resolutions by the American Psychology Association make clear that the negative effects on Native people of mascots and stereotypes are measurable and real. Fryberg found that even Native people who claimed to be okay with Native mascots experienced measurably lower self-esteem and spoke less posi-

tively about their future goals after being exposed to Native mascots. Meanwhile, those who appropriate our image experience the exact opposite effect.

Stereotypes of Native people in film, like the Indian Princess Tiger Lily, the Chief and the Warrior in *Peter Pan*, also do this.

If we are not those things, then what are we? The drunk, the Disappearing Indian, the squaw? When members of *Eradicating Offensive Native Mascotry* challenge Redskins fans online, the fans immediately resort to attacking us with these very same negative stereotypes, saying, "You're a drunk and on welfare,

you should be grateful we are honoring you." There is no middle ground in their minds.

What is the antidote to these stereotypes? It is hearing and seeing Native people in the media and social media as we are today. We must not only challenge these images but also fill the void left once we get rid of them. I also think that each time we remind our allies and reach out to journalists who forget about us in their coverage, things will get better there, too.

We really can talk to our allies and to the media. They will listen. But we have to speak up. <http://bit.ly/1q1VLjy> ☞

Jury Rules Against Traversie In Hospital Case

BY HEATHER STEINBERGER

The U.S. District Court of South Dakota on March 27 ruled unanimously against Vern R. Traversie, a Lakota elder from the Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation who brought suit over civil rights violations, battery and emotional distress that he said he suffered while undergoing heart surgery.

Traversie, 72, who is legally blind, underwent double-bypass surgery at Rapid City Regional Hospital on August 26, 2011 and was discharged on September 8. While in the hospital, he said, he suffered abuse at the hands of a male nurse who, when he asked for additional medication, assaulted him and shouted racial slurs. He also said he believes someone carved deep wounds into his abdomen that appear to be the letters "KKK."

Traversie brought suit in 2012; the trial began on March 23 and jury deliberations began on March 26. The 11-member jury reached its verdict before 2 p.m. on March 27, according to the *Rapid City Journal*.

Traversie thanked the jurors and the court for giving him the opportunity to tell his story.

"For me, this is a victory in itself," he said. "I shared my story about what happened to me while I was a patient at Rapid City Regional Hospital for one reason: to make sure that no other American Indian is treated in an uncaring way. I believe because I stood up for justice, powerful institutions in Rapid City have learned that American Indians have a voice, and we are not afraid to call for justice." <http://bit.ly/1DfEkVn> 📱

Associated Press Mulls Future of 'Redskins' In Stylebook

BY SHEENA LOUISE ROETMAN

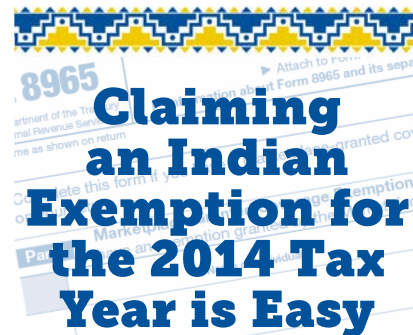
The Associated Press is reviewing how and if it will address the use of the term "Redskins," as it applies to sports teams, in its 2015 stylebook. The matter was broached last month at the annual convention of the American Copy Editors Society in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Mary Hudetz, president of the Native American Journalists Association, tweeted the news on March 27.

More than 20 mainstream news organizations and journalists already oppose and refuse to use the term, based on historical context and its offensiveness to Native Americans, and that number is rapidly growing.

A ruling from the AP against usage would amount to a huge step forward in removing the term from colloquial language. The AP has approximately 1,400 U.S. daily newspaper members and thousands of television and radio broadcast members. In addition, nearly every English-language news organization in the world adheres closely to its standards of style and usage.

David Minthorn, co-editor of the *AP Stylebook*, said the word "Redskins," particularly as used by the Washington, D.C. National Football League franchise, is an "active topic" of interest to the committee. He also said that changes could come next month. The AP's stylebook committee meets weekly between October and March to discuss annual updates.

AP still permits the use of the term, but organizations and individual journalists are free to stray from that guideline at their discretion. The Native American Journalists Association has repeatedly urged that the term be disallowed. <http://bit.ly/1CFkySz> 📱



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U.N. Committee Focuses On Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women

A report by a United Nations committee has urged the government of Canada to examine the disproportionate rate of violence against the country's aboriginal women.


Last month, the U.N. Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) said the lack of a national inquiry into the high incidence of murdered and missing indigenous women constitutes a "grave violation of human rights."

"Aboriginal women and girls are more likely to be victims of violence than men or non-Aboriginal women, and they are more likely to die as a result," said Niklas Bruun and Barbara Bailey, the authors of the report, which was issued on March 6. "Yet, despite the seriousness of the situation, the Canadian State has not sufficiently implemented measures to ensure that cases of missing and murdered Aboriginal women are effectively investigated and prosecuted."

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police has determined that 16 percent of murdered women and girls in Canada are indigenous, as are 11 percent of those who went missing between 1980 and 2012, the *National Post* reported. However, they make up just four percent of the population.

CEDAW made 38 recommendations to counter the trend. In addition to a national inquiry, the group suggested developing a national plan to address violence against indigenous women in all its forms.

However, Ottawa has consistently refused calls for a national inquiry, stating that enough studies have already been conducted. On March 30, Status of Women Minister Kellie Leitch affirmed that position and recommended countermeasures rather than additional studies.

Among the organizations that have supported CEDAW's findings and recommendations are the Union of B.C. Indian Chiefs, the Native Women's Association of Canada and the Assembly of First Nations. <http://bit.ly/1MuAEVR> 

EDITOR'S NOTE

Last week's opinion column "How Disease Sickens in Other Ways," about the book *Darkness in El Dorado* by Patrick Tierney, gave the impression that the volume is a new release. This is incorrect. Tierney's book was actually published in 2000. Moreover, its major theme—that researchers exacerbated and did nothing to halt a measles outbreak among the Yanomami people of South America—has effectively been discredited. Therefore, we have temporarily removed this column from our website with the consent of the author. When it is reposted, we will indicate the sections that have been revised and the facts that have been corrected. We apologize for these lapses.

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U.S. Attorneys Assume New Roles

Will work with Attorney General on Indian issues

Two U.S. Attorneys were recently named to leadership positions of the Native American Issues Subcommittee (NAIS) of the Attorney General's Advisory Committee of U.S. Attorneys (AGAC) by Attorney General Eric Holder. Michael Cotter (District of Montana) and Damon Martinez (District of New Mexico) were named chair and vice-chair, respectively, of NAIS. The NAIS comprises U.S. Attorneys from states containing Indian country and focuses exclusively on its issues, both criminal and civil, and makes new policy initiatives for the Attorney General. The AGAC serves as a voice of U.S. Attorneys in an advisory role to the Attorney General on policy, management, and operational issues. <http://bit.ly/1CPF0Ae> 📱

Alexie Cancels Indiana Dates

'Repeal the hate law'

Prolific author Sherman Alexie (Spokane/Coeur d'Alene) has canceled two public appearances in the state of Indiana, joining a rising tide of groups and individuals who are boycotting the state to protest its Religious Freedom Restoration Act, which Gov. Mike Pence signed into law last month. The events were to take place at the University of Notre Dame, in South Bend, this month and at the Kurt Vonnegut Library in Indianapolis in September. Alexie tells *The Stranger* that he "won't be doing any gigs in Indiana until they repeal the hate law they just passed." Critics say the law could lead businesses to discriminate against gays and lesbians. <http://bit.ly/1akelRF> 📱

Feds Join Crow On Dam Project

A sharing of responsibilities

The Interior Department and the Crow Tribe will enter into an agreement for hydropower development on the Yellowtail Afterbay Dam, downstream of

Yellowtail Dam and power plant, on the Bighorn River near Fort Smith, Montana. The agreement is part of the Crow Tribe Water Rights Settlement Act of 2010. Under the settlement, the Tribe holds the exclusive right to develop and market power generation on the Yellowtail Afterbay Dam. The Tribe will handle overall management of the hydropower project and for coordination associated activities. The Bureau of Reclamation will provide technical assistance in reviewing designs and ensuring safety. <http://bit.ly/19FNH4S> 📱

New Health Official For Chickasaws

A veteran Nation official is named

Chickasaw Nation Governor Bill Anoatubby appointed has appointed Chris Tharp as the Executive Officer of Tribal and Commercial Health. Tharp will now direct leadership and planning at all locations of Sovereign Medical Solutions; he will also manage the clinical operations of Sovereign Medical Solutions, assist with the evaluation of new business opportunities, and develop growth strategies for tribal and corporate business initiatives. "My heart is with the Chickasaw Nation," said Tharp, who was born in Ada, Oklahoma and has worked for the Nation for 18 years. "I am so appreciative and am so blessed to be here." <http://bit.ly/1CPEDd3> 📱

Nutrition Initiative Is Announced

'Committed to making a major contribution'

The Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community (SMSC) has joined with three partners on a \$5 million campaign to improve the nutrition of Native Americans. The Seeds of Native Health campaign aims to improve awareness of Native nutrition problems, promote the wider application of proven best practices, and encourage additional work related to food access, education and research. "Nutrition is very poor among many of our fellow Native Americans,"



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A Clash Over Adoptions

New federal Native guidelines inflame a lawyers' organization BY SUZETTE BREWER

Bottom line: *Some attorneys are protesting changes to the Indian Child Welfare Act. Does their outrage have any merit?*

For more than a year, the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) publicly worked on gathering input on possible changes to the Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA). The bureau held five well attended public listening sessions across the country. It received hundreds of written comments from interested parties. Nearly all of them yielded requests to strengthen and update the language in the guidelines.

Then, in February, Assistant Secretary-Indian Affairs Kevin Washburn announced new guidelines to ensure that state and federal courts would comply with the statutes set forth in the ICWA.

Now, a nonprofit adoption group of approximately 340 adoption attorneys is firing back.

On March 12, the American Academy of Adoption Attorneys (AAAA) expressed outrage that the Bureau had published the guidelines without input from its membership. AAAA president Laurie Goldheim accused the Bureau of “a purposeful effort to bypass” its membership.

“The federal government’s unwillingness to hear from those groups who have been in the field for many years working directly with those families and children who will be negatively impacted by these guidelines is alarming,” said Goldheim. “As a nonprofit organization comprised of child welfare experts, we are committed to the ethical practice of adoption law. It is our mission to support and advocate for the rights of families and to consider the interest of all parties, especially children. Sadly, there are entire sections of the newly published BIA guidelines that completely disregard the best interest of children.

“We are shocked by the process by which these guidelines were promulgated and published,” she continued, “and the blatant failure to provide legal protections for children, especially children who are in the foster care system.”

Many Indian child welfare advocates across the country, however, say the organization’s emotionally charged response is ill considered, given that the BIA sought input at meetings that were promoted and open to the public.

“President Goldheim’s claim that these guidelines are a ‘blatant failure to provide legal protections for children’ is without merit,” the Lakota People’s Law Project (LPLP) Chief Counsel Daniel Sheehan told ICTMN. “The AAAA claims to be ‘shocked’ that the guidelines fail to provide protections for children, even though they make it clear in ten different places that im-

‘The adoption attorneys are not going to save our kids—they’re too busy selling them.’

minent harm to a child is grounds for removal and not protected under ICWA. The AAAA is not on the side of Indian children or Native American tribes.

“They [the AAAA] represent the interests of well-heeled clients that seek to adopt these children, oftentimes under scurrilous circumstances,” she added.

Stephen Pevar, senior counsel for the American Civil Liberties Union, and the lead attorney in the historic South Dakota class action suit *Oglala Sioux Tribe v. Luann Van Hunnik*, said most industry professionals knew that revisions to the guidelines were under way well before they were published in the *Federal Register* in February.

“It’s surprising to hear that the AAAA was unaware that the BIA was in the process of issuing new guidelines,” he said. “The BIA had been working on them for

a long time and had solicited comments. It was common knowledge to anyone interested in the field.”

The AAAA statement also disturbed members of the Native adult adoptee community. “This misguided press release is about their fear of losing money versus our resolve to save our babies and therefore our culture,” said Karl Minzenmayer, a pre-ICWA adult adoptee advocate.

Minzenmayer, who was adopted out of the Fond du Lac Tribe of Minnesota in the 1960s, invoked the contentious example of the “Baby Veronica” case. “These new guidelines are a direct result of what happened to Dusten Brown and hundreds of other parents and children across the country,” he said. “So now the AAAA is looking 15, 20 years ahead and they see a drydock—but we’re confronted with struggle for survival.

“If we do nothing, our people will be nothing. The adoption attorneys are not going to save our kids—they’re too busy selling them.”

Minzenmayer and fellow adult adoptees have begun coalescing and organizing politically across the country to prevent a return to the days before the passage of the Indian Child Welfare Act, when Indian parents lost their children at alarming rates because of the accepted presumption among social workers that they were unfit parents.

Less than a week after the AAAA announcement, Washburn underscored the department’s resolve. He announced not only that the BIA had published the new ICWA guidelines but would also seek tribal consultations and public comment for the proposed regulations.

“The Bureau of Indian Affairs’ proposed rule clarifies and strengthens implementation of the Act’s requirements in Indian child custody proceedings to ensure that Indian families and tribal communities do not face the unwarranted removal of their youngest and most vulnerable members,” Washburn said. <http://bit.ly/1xQQ6Fo> ☞

Two Tribes Win Landmark Child Welfare Case

A key federal statute and civil rights were violated

BY SUZETTE BREWER



Stephen Pevar of the American Civil Liberties Union speaks for the plaintiffs in the case of Oglala Sioux Tribe v. Luann Van Hunnik

Bottom Line: Tribes and legal experts were cheered by a judge's decision to reaffirm the Indian Child Welfare Act in a major way.

A federal judge on March 30 delivered a landmark decision affirming that officials in South Dakota violated numerous provisions in the Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA) and denied Indian parents their rights under the due process clause of the

U.S. Constitution.

Referencing widespread and systemic failure to protect the integrity of Indian families, Judge Jeffrey Viken issued a partial summary judgment in favor of the plaintiffs in *Oglala Sioux Tribe v. Luann Van Hunnik* on seven issues. The issues related to emergency removal hearings, also known as "48-hour hearings," in Pennington County, South Dakota.

The class action suit was filed by three Indian mothers and two tribes—the Oglala and Rosebud Sioux Tribes—in March 2013 to address what they claimed were ongoing violations in that state, where approximately 750 Indian children a year are swept into foster care, sometimes for months on end.

The suit charged a lack of proper procedural or judicial oversight. It documented how, for years, Indian parents have been

denied the right to speak in their own defense, have court-appointed counsel, cross-examine witnesses or present evidence at the hearings, many of which lasted for only a few minutes.

Moreover, the plaintiffs provided documentation and testimony that parents were denied their right to review the secret petitions against them, documents that are routinely undisclosed and available only to the judge.

Represented by Stephen Pevar, senior staff counsel for the American Civil Liberties Union, and Rapid City attorney Dana Hanna, the plaintiffs filed suit in the U.S. District Court for the District of South Dakota in Rapid City. They sought declaratory and injunctive relief for any future cases, as well as for Indian parents “similarly situated” across the country.

The outcome was immediately heralded as a welcome shift in upholding the Indian Child Welfare Act, which was enacted 37 years ago to protect the tribes from further dissolution by state agencies and court systems who routinely placed Indian children into non-Indian foster and adoptive homes from which they never returned.

“Judge Viken’s powerful ruling is important, not just for tribal members in South Dakota but for Native people everywhere. The decision shines a light on [the] apparently rampant abuses of the emergency removal provision under the Indian Child Welfare Act,” said Barbara Atwood, the Mary Anne Richey Professor Emerita of Law and director of the Family and Juvenile Certificate Program at the University of Arizona School of Law.

“The ruling vindicates the fundamental right of Indian parents to a fair hearing when state officials remove their children—a right that was being systematically ignored by the defendants, including state court judges,” she added.

Specifically, Judge Viken affirmed the plaintiff’s claim that Seventh Circuit presiding Judge Jeff Davis routinely set the policies and procedures that were followed not only by his judicial colleagues, but also by the other defendants in the case. They include state’s attorney Mark Vargo, State Director of the Department of Social Services (DSS) Lynne Valenti, and Pennington County DSS employee Luann Van Hunnik.

In his official capacity, Davis was not ad-

judicating the law, but making rules, wrote Judge Viken in his decision.

“[B]y acquiescence in a longstanding practice of Judge Davis ‘which constitutes the standard operating procedure’ of the Seventh Circuit Court,” wrote Viken, “these defendants exposed themselves to liability. Defendants created the appearance of regularity in a highly irregular process.” Therefore, he said, “Judicial and prosecutorial immunity do not extend to plaintiffs’ claim for injunctive and declaratory relief.”

Further, the court ruled that Judge Davis’s decision to leave it up to DSS to decide when to return Indian children to their homes, without imposing any duty to do so, was an “abdication of judicial authority.” The court declared this was “contrary to the protections guaranteed Indian parents, children and tribes under ICWA.”

Also significant to the decision, Judge Viken referred to the new “Department of Interior Guidelines for State Courts Indian Child Custody Proceedings” (DOI Guidelines) no fewer than a dozen times, making it clear that they are “entitled to great weight” in their application in state court proceedings involving the custody of Indian children.

The DOI Guidelines, issued last month, were the result of an intense period of public hearings and written commentary, coordinated and directed by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

“A simple examination of these administrative materials should have convinced the defendants that their policies and procedures were not in conformity with ICWA... the DOI Guidelines or the Guidelines promulgated by the South Dakota Unified Judicial System,” wrote Viken. “Indian children and their parents deserve better.”

“This is a such a great triumph for our Indian children,” Rosebud Sioux President Cyril Scott told ICTMN. “I’m so proud, because now the state will be forced to abide by the rules in regards to ICWA. My mother was one of the authors of this legislation back in the 70s, and it was drafted at our kitchen table. So we couldn’t be more thrilled. It’s a great day.”

“All praise and honor should be given to those tribes and to the Lakota parents who have fought for the rights of all Indian people in this historic legal victory,” said Hanna, who has worked alongside Pevar

for four years to bring about justice for Indian families of South Dakota.

Both sides have until May 1 to submit “appropriate remedies” to the court, which will address the following issues in a separate injunction and declaratory ruling:


- Providing parents with adequate notice prior to emergency removal hearings.
- Allowing parents to testify at those hearings and present evidence.
- Appointing attorneys to assist parents in these removal proceedings.
- Permitting parents to cross-examine the state’s witnesses in the hearings.
- Requiring state courts to base their decisions on evidence presented during these hearings.

“Indian children are being removed from their homes without giving parents and tribes any valid chance to respond,” said Pevar. “These reckless practices have led to enormous suffering by Indian children and their parents, and the unnecessary breakup of Indian families. This important ruling should help keep this from happening in the future. We are very grateful that Judge Viken is putting an end to years of violations of basic rights.”

One issue that remains before the court, however, is the complaint by the plaintiffs regarding how long Indian children are kept in emergency foster care by the Department of Social Services. Many times, say Indian child welfare organizations, tribal children are kept in foster care by DSS workers long after the “emergency” that triggered the removal has been determined to have ended.

Indian parents have long complained that there is no valid legal or moral reason to retain a child in state custody for months on end once the emergency is over. Pevar said he hopes that the state will be willing to settle that particular portion of the suit now that the other issues have been adjudicated.

Whatever the outcome of that aspect of the case, it has already made legal history.

“The plaintiffs and their lawyers were courageous to challenge the very judges who have authority over their families,” said Atwood. “The ruling will surely benefit tribes and tribal members for years to come.” <http://bit.ly/1C9gfdj> 

A Water Rights Victory

Tribal control over an 'important natural resource' is affirmed **BY HEATHER STEINBERGER**

Bottom line: *Who holds sway over the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians' water supply? The tribe, says a judge.*

The Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians has a federally reserved right to groundwater on its southern California reservation, a federal judge ruled on March 20.

"The federal government intended to reserve water for the tribe's use" when it created the reservation, wrote U.S. District Judge Jesus G. Bernal. That intention applies not only to reserved groundwater, but to surface water as well, Bernal wrote.

He cited the 1908 Winters Doctrine, a judicial guarantee that provides water for the needs of Native Americans who reside on federally reserved lands.

"Rights to the groundwater underlying the reservation are appurtenant to the reservation itself," the judge ruled.

The decision came less than two weeks before California imposed mandatory water use reductions for the first time in its history. It is a major step in determining how water will be managed in the Coachella Valley going forward.

"This decision validates the tribe's diligent work to protect and preserve one of the valley's most important natural resources," Tribal Chairman Jeff L. Grubbe said.

Water is indeed an important natural resource in drought-stricken southern California. But for years, the rate of the water drawn from the Coachella Valley aquifer has depleted natural levels. This is known as overdrafting, and the natural replenishment cycle has not returned enough water to match historic water levels.

To reduce the overdraft, two agencies began importing untreated water from the Colorado River, putting it directly into the aquifer. The agencies are the Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD, the valley's largest water agency) and the Desert Water Agency (DWA, the water utility for the Palm Springs area). According to the tribe, their import of untreated water has significantly lowered the quality of the aquifer.

"These practices are not acceptable

for long-term health and viability of the Coachella Valley water supply," Grubbe said. "We called out this detrimental practice and brought it to the attention of the water districts over and over for years, simply to be ignored."

So in May 2013, the tribe filed for declaratory and injunctive relief against the CVWD and the DWA. In June 2014, the U.S. District Court of the Central District of California granted a federal motion

'The federal government intended to reserve water for the tribe's use,' declared a U.S. District judge.

to intervene as plaintiff in its capacity as trustee for the tribe's 32,000-acre reservation. The reservation spreads across Palm Springs, Cathedral City, Rancho Mirage, and into the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto mountains.

The federal government asked the court to declare that it holds, on behalf of the Agua Caliente band, federally reserved rights to groundwater in sufficient quantities "to foster, promote and fulfill the purposes for which the reservation was set aside."

The U.S. also sought to stop the water districts from overdrafting the groundwater in the Coachella Valley because it injures and infringes upon the "senior reserved rights of the tribe."

At a March 16 hearing, the court concluded that the tribe's federally reserved

water rights may include groundwater, although its aboriginal right of occupancy has been extinguished. Accordingly, the tribe and the United States are "entitled to partial summary judgment on the Phase I issue of whether the tribe's federally reserved water rights encompass groundwater underlying the reservation."

Phase II and III will involve ownership of "pore space" beneath the reservation; whether a right to quantity encompasses a right to quality; and, if necessary, quantifying the tribe's rights to groundwater and pore space and crafting appropriate injunctive relief.

This is consistent with settled federal law, according to court documents. It also affirms what the Agua Caliente band has sought for more than 20 years—recognition of its legitimate ownership interest in the Coachella Valley's groundwater, and its interest in responsible management of the aquifer's condition.

In court documents, the CVWD argued that Congress extinguished any aboriginal groundwater rights, and that Winters Doctrine rights do not extend to groundwater. Even if they do, the CVWD maintained, the reservation would not "entirely fail" without the reserved right to groundwater.

The DWA argued along similar lines, contending that the tribe has no federal reserved right in groundwater, and that its aboriginal water rights claim was extinguished by statute long ago.

CVWD President John Powell Jr. expressed disappointment at the outcome. "We will continue to argue that the water beneath the Coachella Valley belongs to everyone, including the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, not just special interests such as the tribe," he said.

Precisely how much groundwater the U.S. reserved for the Agua Caliente band will be addressed later in the case, possibly at trial. <http://bit.ly/1CBb2yN> ☞

LOWER EAST SIDE I ASSOCIATES LP

364, 368, 384, AND 355 EAST 10TH STREET AND 610 EAST 11TH STREET
NEW YORK, NY 10009

WE WILL BE ACCEPTING APPLICATIONS FOR TWO (2) BEDROOMS ONLY.
QUALIFICATIONS WILL BE BASED ON THE SECTION 8 GUIDELINES.
ALL WHO ARE INTERESTED WILL BE PLACED ON A WAITING LIST.
EXPECTED VACANCIES CAN OCCUR AT ANY TIME. INTERESTED PEOPLE
MAY OBTAIN AN APPLICATION BY:

WRITING TO:

LOWER EAST SIDE I
ASSOCIATES, LP
c/o CDC MANAGEMENT CORP.
1 GATEWAY PLAZA 2ND FLOOR
PORT CHESTER, NEW YORK 10573

OR

PICKING UP IN PERSON AT:

195 AVENUE B MONDAYS
BETWEEN 10AM – 12PM ONLY

PLEASE INCLUDE A SELF ADDRESSED STAMPED
LEGAL SIZE ENVELOPE WITH YOUR REQUEST. COMPLETED
APPLICATIONS MUST BE SENT BY REGULAR MAIL (NOT REGISTERED
OR CERTIFIED MAIL) TO THE POSTOFFICE BOX INDICATED ON THE
APPLICATION AND MUST BE RECEIVED BY MAY 8th, 2015. THE WAIT
LIST WILL BE OFFICIALLY CLOSED ON MAY 9th, 2015.



LOWER EAST SIDE II ASSOCIATES LP

374 EAST 10TH STREET, 195 AVENUE B, 199 AVENUE B
AND 621 EAST 9TH STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10009

WE WILL BE ACCEPTING APPLICATIONS FOR FOUR (4) BEDROOMS ONLY.
QUALIFICATIONS WILL BE BASED ON THE SECTION 8 GUIDELINES.
ALL WHO ARE INTERESTED WILL BE PLACED ON A WAITING LIST.
EXPECTED VACANCIES CAN OCCUR AT ANY TIME. INTERESTED PEOPLE
MAY OBTAIN AN APPLICATION BY:

WRITING TO:

LOWER EAST SIDE II
ASSOCIATES, LP
c/o CDC MANAGEMENT CORP.
1 GATEWAY PLAZA 2ND FLOOR
PORT CHESTER, NEW YORK 10573

OR

PICKING UP IN PERSON AT:

195 AVENUE B MONDAYS
BETWEEN 10AM – 12PM ONLY

PLEASE INCLUDE A SELF ADDRESSED STAMPED
LEGAL SIZE ENVELOPE WITH YOUR REQUEST. COMPLETED
APPLICATIONS MUST BE SENT BY REGULAR MAIL (NOT REGISTERED
OR CERTIFIED MAIL) TO THE POST OFFICE BOX INDICATED ON THE
APPLICATION AND MUST BE RECEIVED BY MAY 1ST, 2015. THE WAIT
LIST WILL BE OFFICIALLY CLOSED ON MAY 2ND, 2015.



Education and Resource Coordinator

LOCATION: TANF office Sacramento

POSITION SUMMARY:

Under the direct supervision of the TANF Director, the Education and Resource Coordinator provides counseling and referral services to participants in order to support individual evolving educational and career plans to all three counties, Placer, El Dorado and Sacramento Counties Service areas. One mission statement is to shift our community from a pattern of chronic unemployment and welfare dependency to one of self-reliance and sustainable prosperity by developing a comprehensive web of support services and activities that form a pathway that income eligible and at-risk individuals and families can take as they make their journey toward self-sufficiency through educational counseling, coaching and guiding by identifying educational opportunities.

MINIMUM QUALIFICATIONS:

1. Minimum educational requirement is a Bachelor's degree in Counseling and Guidance or related field.
2. Two years of relevant experience in managing projects.
3. Solid research skills and instructional savvy to create and present clear and effective instructional content.
4. Must have excellent writing, editing, and proofreading skills.
5. Intermediate knowledge of MS Word and PowerPoint.
6. Must possess a valid California Driver's License, a reliable automobile and auto insurance.
7. Must be able to travel between sites and to offsite events as needed, including some overnight travel, and working weekends.
8. Must pass a criminal background check from the Department of Justice.

SALARY INFORMATION: DOE (This position is full-time working 40 hours per week.)

Location: Shingle Springs Tribal TANF Program; Sacramento, CA

Application Deadline:

To apply, please forward a resume to:

APPLICATION DEADLINE:

To apply, please forward a resume to:

Human Resources Department

P.O. Box 1340, Shingle Springs, CA 95682

or email to: employment@ssband.org <<mailto:employment@ssband.org>>

Phone: (530) 387-4973 Fax: (530) 676-8033

Preference in hiring is given to qualified American Indians in accordance with the Indian Preference Act (Title 25 U.S. Code, Section 472 and 473). Applicants claiming Indian Preference must submit verification of Indian certified by tribe of affiliation or other acceptable documentation of Indian heritage.

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER: Within the scope of Indian Preference, all candidates will receive equal consideration without regard to race, color, age, gender, religion, sexual orientation, national origin, medical condition or conditions of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) and AIDS Related Complex (ARC) or other non-merit factors.

Age Discrimination in Employment Act (ADEA): The Shingle Springs Rancheria abides by the mandates of the ADEA (protecting individuals 40 years and older) and considers age a non-merit factor in all employment decisions and considerations.

Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA): The Shingle Springs Rancheria abides by the mandates of the ADA and considers disability a non-merit factor in all employment decisions and considerations. Furthermore, the Shingle Springs Rancheria will make any practical, feasible, and reasonable arrangements to accommodate qualified applicants and employees with disabilities.

Note to Applicants: Please be advised that you may be asked to get a Department of Justice Fingerprinting clearance and pre-employment drug test as a contingency for an offer of employment. Criminal clearances are obtained to protect the welfare and safety of clients receiving services at the Shingle Springs Rancheria Tribal TANF program.

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Northern traditional dancer Kenny Donaghey (Diné) performed at the second annual University of Redlands Pow Wow last month.



Construction is continuing on Red Lake Nation College, and an accompanying tribal center, in Minnesota.



Eighteen-year-old director Keanu Jones met President Obama when his film Giving Back The Navajo Way was screened at the White House.



Former Alaska senator Mark Begich has joined the law firm of Sonosky Chambers as a policy advisor on Native American affairs.

Headlines from the Web

PINE RIDGE HEMP FARM MAY SPROUT AGAIN

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

FORT PECK CASINO PROGRESS ROLLS SNAKE EYES, HALTED INDEFINITELY

<http://bit.ly/1OUUs8e>

LAWMAKERS URGE MORE STUDY OF U.S. TRIBAL RECOGNITION CHANGES

<http://wapo.st/19Z0AaV>

MÉTIS NATION OF SASKATCHEWAN SHUTS ITS DOORS IN SASKATOON

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

WITH FEDERAL GRANT, UA OUT TO GET MORE NATIVE AMERICANS INTO MEDICINE

<http://bit.ly/1NBw1V7>

TESTER URGES FEDS TO CANCEL OIL, GAS LEASES NEAR BLACKFEET RESERVATION

<http://bit.ly/1Hj0Mft>

Upcoming Events

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS CASINO MEETING APRIL 14

The BIA will hold a meeting to receive feedback on a draft environmental impact statement concerning a proposed plan by the Pokagon Band of Potawatomi to build a tribal village and casino in South Bend, Indiana. According to the draft study, the project would occupy 166 acres of land, create 2,000 permanent jobs and 1,400 construction jobs, and generate up to \$620.4 million in annual revenue.

Location: Century Center, South Bend, Indiana

INDIGENOUS EDUCATION CONFERENCE APRIL 14-16

"Building a Stronger Circle," conducted by the Michigan Tribal Education Directors, will focus on strengthening cultural and educational opportunities for Michigan students. Both Native and non-Native stakeholders are welcome to participate; attendees will include superintendents,

principals, teachers, counselors and social workers, tribal council members, tribal education directors, Native parents, Native student organizations and tribal college staff. Breakout sessions will be devoted to such subjects as effective methods for teaching Native students, historical trauma, and tribal sovereignty.

Location: Silver Creek Event Center, New Buffalo, Michigan

ANNUAL SYMPOSIUM ON THE AMERICAN INDIAN APRIL 14-18

The theme of the 43rd annual symposium is "Children: Seeds of Change." Events and panels will include "Indigenous Languages Documentation & Revitalization," "Field Methods in Ethnology," "Cherokee Language Scholars," "Teaching Indigenous Languages," "American Indian Education in Oklahoma" and "Envisioning the Well Being of Future Generations by Strengthening the Foundation Today Through Scholarly Research." The symposium is hosted by the Northeastern State University Center for Tribal Studies.

Location: Northeastern State University, Tahlequah, Oklahoma

ANNUAL INDIGENOUS AND AMERICAN STUDIES STORYTELLERS CONFERENCE APRIL 17-18

The 11th annual conference, "(Re)Writing Sovereignty: Visions of Change for the 21st Century" continues to embrace the interdisciplinary strengths of Native American Studies, Transnational Studies, and allied scholarship for contemplation of their varied meanings. By utilizing these decolonial strategies, the conference will continue its goal of empowering new narratives and reassessing sovereignty in order to restore balance in global realities.

Location: University at Buffalo, Buffalo, New York

THE YAMASEE INDIANS: FROM FLORIDA TO SOUTH CAROLINA APRIL 17-18

New and unpublished research about the Yamasee Indians will be featured. Papers to be discussed at the panels will include "The Archaeology of Yamasees in Northeast Florida," "The Yamasee Capitals of South Carolina" and "Ethnicity and the Yamasee Polity in Peace and War."

Location: Flagler College, St. Augustine, Florida

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Re Rinku Sin's commentary about Starbuck's aborted attempt to open a dialogue on race (March 19):

I agree with the idea. In this politically correct society, race is often thought of as a taboo subject. I feel exasperated by those who use it as a trump card. I also agree with the idea that we still have a problem in this country about race.

But I disagree with Ms. Sin's assertion

that the shooting of Michael Brown is part of that problem, at least based on the evidence that was presented. This, to me, is a good example of what is wrong with the race discussion. A black is shot by a white police officer, so let's leap to the conclusion that it was a race-based shooting, evidence be damned.

The same argument applies to the Trayvon Martin case.

If everyone waited until all the evidence was in to talk about a racially biased cop who did some bad thing, people would not pay as much attention as when the event first occurred and emotions were raw. But does that make it right to jump to conclusions? Not in my book.

—Steve Filkins
Pendleton, Oregon



TOP NEWS ALERTS

From IndianCountryTodayMediaNetwork.com

LUMMI NATION BLACKHAWKS MAKE HISTORY

The undefeated Lummi Nation Blackhawks were named Washington State's "Team of the Year" by Gov. Jay Inslee after becoming the first Native team to win the state basketball championship. On March 7, the Blackhawks defeated the Makah Tribe's Neah Bay Red Devils 54-33; it was the first time two Native American teams faced off for the title. In addition, Blackhawks coach Jerome Toby was named Coach of the Year in Class 1B, the first time the honor was given to a Native coach.

PAMUNKEY STATUS STILL IN LIMBO

The Pamunkey Indians, who hope to become the first Vir-

ginia tribe to receive federal recognition, will have to wait almost more four months beyond a March 31 deadline to learn of the decision. In light of opposition ranging from casino lobbyists to legislators who doubt the tribe's lineal legitimacy, Assistant Secretary-Indian Affairs Kevin Washburn said he would not render a decision until the end of July. "We met the English and John Smith," said Chief Kevin Brown. "Pocahontas was Pamunkey. It's crazy that we're not recognized."

CHALLENGE TO ONEIDA LAND IS REJECTED

A federal judge has rejected a challenge to a 2008 federal decision to put more than 13,000 acres in upstate New York in trust for the

Oneida Indian Nation. Upstate Citizens for Equality filed the lawsuit, claiming the Oneidas were no longer a tribe by 1934, the year of the Indian Reorganization Act. "The federal court's dismissal of the challenges to Oneida Nation put the disputes behind us," said the tribe.

NAVAJO LEADERS RESIST ELECTION DATE

Navajo Nation President Ben Shelly and Speaker of the Navajo Nation Council LoRenzo Bates are challenging a Navajo Nation Supreme Court decision that has set April 21 as the date for a special presidential election. The two leaders jointly said that the court was not authorized to direct the tribe's acting controller to direct funds to pay for

the election. The election has been embroiled for months over a fluency requirement for presidential candidates.

WINNEBAGO TRIBAL CHAIRMAN RESIGNS

Winnebago tribal chairman John Blackhawk has resigned after nearly 20 years. His resignation follows a report by a tribal investigative committee that found that council members had given themselves substantial bonuses and raises, reported the *Lincoln Journal Star*. The council members also gave tens of thousands of dollars in loans and discretionary grants in recent years to tribal members, many of whom were likely voters, the *Journal Star* reported. Two other council members have resigned and a third remains suspended.

How Did I Miss That?

The unique phenomenon of Ted Cruz, quarterbacks who write mathematics papers and unshuffled casino cards

BY STEVE RUSSELL

DefenseNews reported that defense spending in the United Kingdom is on track to dip below the 2 percent of GDP that is recommended by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, hitting 1.6 percent by 2020. According to the World Bank, the U.S. spends 3.8 percent, down from the 4.2 percent before the sequester that nobody intended to kick in kicked in. Russia is still at our pre-sequester level.

Other countries of interest are Afghanistan at 6.4 percent, Iraq at 3.4 percent, Saudi Arabia at 9 percent and Israel at 5.6 percent (a caveat: these numbers do not include civil defense or veterans' benefits). Iran has not reported since 2012, when they spent 2.1 percent of GDP— exactly the same as China.

My cousin Ray Sixkiller was puzzled: "All of this spending on 'defense.' Who are they defending against?"

* * *

Yahoo Finance reported that 14 gamblers who were ordered to return \$1.5 million they won at the Golden Nugget in Atlantic City have asked the judge to change her mind. The casino bought decks of ostensibly pre-shuffled cards for use in mini-baccarat shoes. However, the cards had not in fact been shuffled.

Some players noticed the pattern and changed their betting from \$10 a hand to \$5,000. They won 41 straight hands before the casino caught on. The judge held that the gamblers must return the money because games with unshuffled cards are illegal under state regulations.

Clawing back the winnings gives

the Golden Nugget something of a black eye in public opinion, according to my informal poll. In this case, the marks found a pattern faster than the casino did. Neither the casino nor the gamblers was at fault in creating the pattern. But if you have to allocate risk to a professional or an amateur, what's fair?

This is not like the famous case of Kirk Erickson, who had to return a million-dollar slot jackpot to Caesar's Palace because he was 19 and the lawful gambling age is 21. If he could read, Erickson knew he was too young to be there, a baby by law no matter what he thought of himself.

My cousin Ray Sixkiller insisted that I give the name of the slot machine: "Million Dollar Baby."

* * *

BloombergBusiness reported that Baltimore Raven John Urschel, who is by profession part of the offensive line protecting quarterback Joe Flacco, has published a paper in *The Journal of Computational Mathematics*. Urschel was drafted out of Penn State, where he carried a 4.0 grade point average.

Neither Cousin Ray nor I have much to say, since neither one of us can understand the title: "A Cascadic Multigrid Algorithm for Computing the Fiedler Vector of Graph Laplacians."

* * *

The first hat just landed in the ring for the 2016 presidential election. Probably a very large hat size, since it belongs to the junior senator from Texas, Ted Cruz, a Cuban-American born in

Canada.

It's hilarious to notice how many Obama birthers have discovered that a foreign birth to an American mother means that the baby is a U.S. citizen, whether it's George Romney (Mexico), John McCain (Panama Canal Zone), Ted Cruz or Barack Obama (many birthers did not understand Hawaii is in the U.S.).

Cousin Ray didn't think I heard him, but he mumbled, "All hat and no cattle."

* * *

The Donald Trump, threatening again to enter the clown car, has plenty to say about the Ted Cruz candidacy. According to Bloomberg News, Trump is transferring his birther complaints from Obama to Cruz in spite of what the legal experts say.

He also complained that Cruz stole his line, "Make America great again." I thought his line was, "You're fired!"

After the Cruz speech and the Trump reaction, I approached Cousin Ray for comment but he was online ordering a big supply of popcorn.

* * *

Indianz.com reported that the Picayune Rancheria of the Chukcahsi Indians cut its rolls in half after opening the Chukchansi Gold Resort & Casino. So, the half that are still enrolled are choppin' tall cotton, right?

Wrong. The casino has been closed since October 2014 as a result of factional disputes among "leaders."

Cousin Ray observed that the news this week was full of geese, "and the one that laid the Chukchansi golden egg is on life support." <http://bit.ly/19a2VyL> ☞

UPCOMING POW WOWS

46TH ANNUAL MONTANA STATE UNIVERSITY BILLINGS POW WOW

4/10/15—4/11/15

Montana State University Billings, Alterowitz Gym
1500 University Drive
Billings, MT
406-657-2144

msubillingspowwow@msubillings.edu

MSUBillings.edu/americanindian/powwow.htm

CHEHAW NATIVE AMERICAN CULTURAL FESTIVAL

4/10/15—4/12/15

Chehaw Park
Albany, GA
229-430-5275

Chehaw.org/events-native-american-festival.html

SAN JUAN COLLEGE CONTEST POW WOW

4/10/15—4/12/15

McGee Park Coliseum
Farmington, NM
505-566-3321

nac@sanjuancollege.edu

FIVE TRIBES TREATY OF PEACE POW WOW

4/10/15—4/12/15

District Seven Ball Park
8035 South 83rd Avenue
Laveen, AZ
520-430-4780

44TH ANNUAL FIRST NATIONS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON SPRING POW WOW

4/10/15—4/12/15

HEC Edmundson Pavilion
3870 Montlake Boulevard Northeast
Seattle, WA
206-271-5385

uwpowwow@gmail.com

students.Washington.edu/fnuw/

43RD ANNUAL UC DAVIS INDIGENOUS ARTS MARKET AND NATIVE AMERICAN POW WOW

4/10/15—4/11/15

UC Davis
University of California Davis Outdoor Quad

1 Shields Avenue
Davis, CA

Crystal Marich

530-752-7032

cmarich@ucdavis.edu

ccc.UCDavis.edu/powwow.html

WISCONSIN INDIAN EDUCATION ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE POW WOW

4/10/15

Indian Community School
10405 West Saint Martins Road
Franklin, WI

joylogan@uwm.edu

WIEA.org

TALIHINA INDIAN FESTIVAL AND POW WOW

4/11/15

Talihina School Gymnasium
Talihina, OK

918-567-2539 or 918-567-2106

37TH ANNUAL FIRST NATIONS UNIVERSITY OF CANADA SPRING CELEBRATION

4/11/15—4/12/15

Brandt Center Evraz Place
1700 Elphinstone Street
S4S 7K2 Saskatchewan, Canada
United States Minor Outlying Islands

FNUniv.ca/powwow

SOUTHERN OREGON UNIVERSITY'S SPRING POW WOW

4/11/15—4/12/15

Southern Oregon University
Ashland, OR

22ND ANNUAL SAINT CLOUD STATE UNIVERSITY POW WOW

4/11/15 Saint Cloud State University, Halenbeck Hall

1000 Fourth Avenue South

Saint Cloud, MN

320-308-5447

jkolodzne@stcloudstate.edu

StCloudState.edu/aic/calendar.asp

21ST ANNIVERSARY UNIVERSITY OF IOWA POW WOW

4/11/15

University of Iowa Recreation Building
930 Evashevski Drive
Iowa City, IA

nasa@uiowa.edu

powwow.UIowa.edu

17TH ANNUAL CHUMASH DAY POW WOW AND INTERTRIBAL GATHERING

4/11/15—4/12/15

Malibu Bluffs Park
24250 Pacific Coast Highway
Malibu, CA

310-456-2489 ext. 350

kriesgo@malibucity.org

MalibuCity.org/chumashday

11TH ANNUAL CREIGHTON UNIVERSITY ALL NATIONS POW WOW

4/11/15

Creighton University Kiewit Fitness Center
2500 California Plaza
Omaha, NE

Office of Multicultural Affairs

402-280-2459

kerritr@gmail.com

Creighton.edu

15TH ANNUAL RED EAGLE LODGE INTERTRIBAL POW WOW

4/11/15—4/12/15

Fort Cooper State Park
3100 South Old Floral City Road
Inverness, FL
352-419-5382

redeaglelodge@tampabay.rr.com

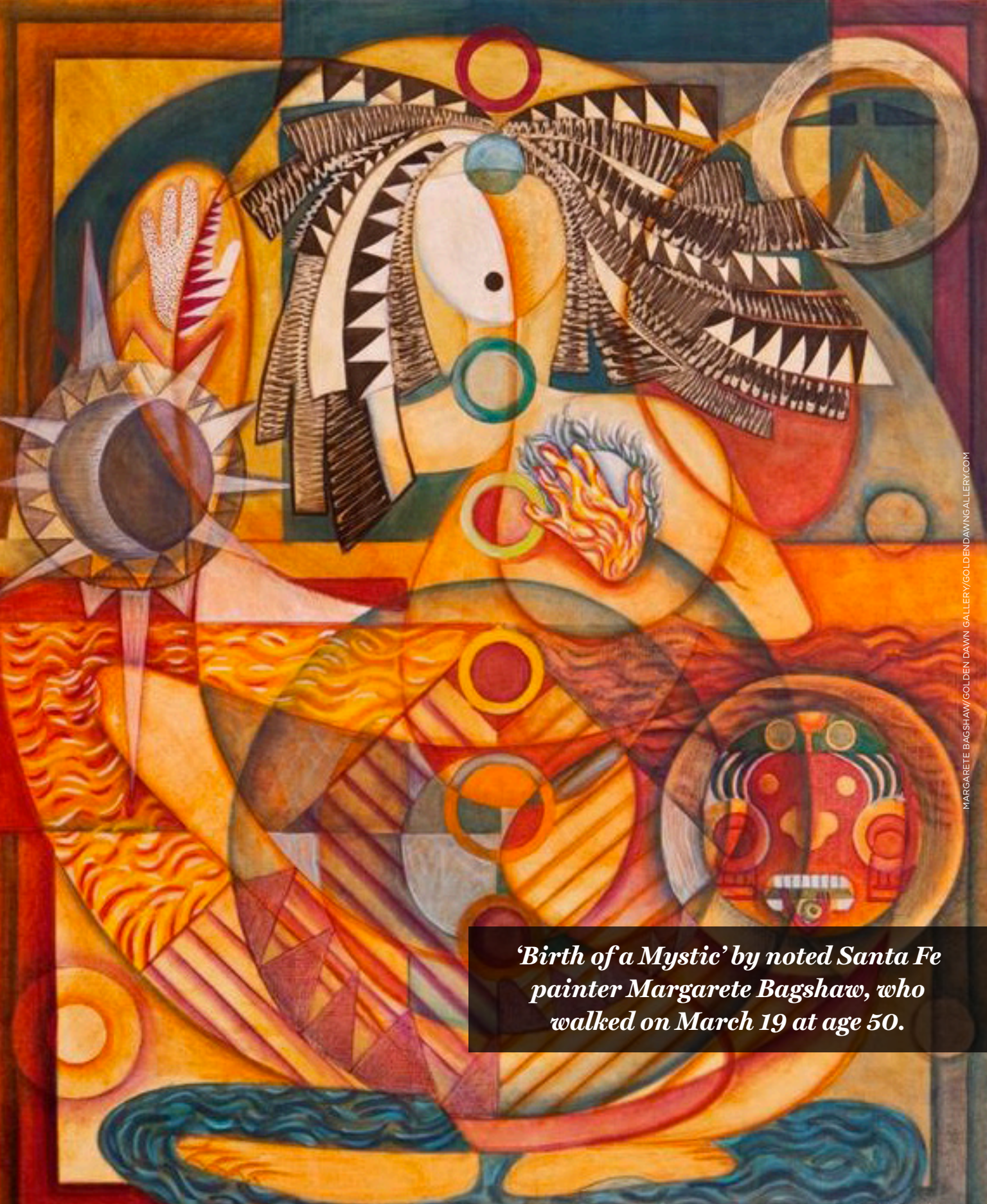
RedEagleLodge.org/?page_id=248

PAINTED FACES IN THE VALLEY SPRING POW WOW

4/11/15

118 Lamington Road
Branchburg, NJ
Emelie Jeffries
347-620-4775

raven@ravenswingproductions.com



MARGARETE BAGSHAW/GOLDEN DAWN GALLERY/GOLDENDAWNGALLERY.COM

'Birth of a Mystic' by noted Santa Fe painter Margarete Bagshaw, who walked on March 19 at age 50.

THE BIG PICTURE