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The DFS program is still looking for two more participants who are 21 years old or younger, and are in any of the following positions: (a) did not graduate from high school and need to get your GED, (b) graduated from high school but did not go to college, or (c) started to go to college but did not continue. You will receive two paid college courses of your choice and a paid work internship. If you are interested, please call (775) 636-4130 ASAP!! =] You DON'T have to be a DFS student already to be qualified to participate

THE FORGOTTEN SEMINOLES

By [Scott McCabe](#) Palm Beach Post Staff Writer Monday, August 20, 2001

Forty-five minutes west of Walt Disney's make-believe history, archaeologists dig for real artifacts. Hunched over a shallow, square excavation, they search for Peliklakaha, the largest Black Seminole village known to historians, a place where different cultures joined in a fight for freedom more than 200 years ago. Until now, say University of Florida archaeologists, Peliklakaha existed only in the writings of military leaders and a painting commissioned by the U.S. general who had burned it down. Archaeologists hope to unearth clues that documents can't provide, secrets about the life of a hidden people. They hope Peliklakaha will reveal whether the inhabitants developed a unique lifestyle with their new status as free people in Florida. "The story of the Black Seminoles is a tremendous story about a successful effort by slaves gaining their freedom before the Civil War," said Delray Beach archaeologist Bill Steele, who discovered the site in 1993. "That's why Peliklakaha is so significant." The dig could establish a new focus in archaeology on cultures that combine African and Native American influences, said Terry Weik, the UF graduate student heading the excavation. It could also bolster the Black Seminoles' lawsuit that seeks a share of the \$56 million the United States government paid the Seminoles for reparations. To win their suit against the U.S. government, the Black Seminoles must prove they owned land in Florida. The story of the Black Seminoles is complex and controversial. Often it's misunderstood. The Seminoles themselves were a distillation of as many as 36 tribes. Osceola,

the bold and dashing Seminole leader for whom the Florida State University mascot was named, was half Scottish and half Creek Indian, and married a Black Seminole.

2,500 registered blacks

Historian Kenneth W. Porter, the grandfather of the study of these people, designates as Black Seminoles those people of African origin who joined the tribe voluntarily or were bought as slaves. Today, there are two black bands and 2,500 registered black members in the Great Seminole Nation of Oklahoma. Seventy-five percent of the tribe, of both races, were moved there after the Second Seminole War in 1838. The black bands, known as Freedmen or Estulusti, have been part of the 14-band tribe since its formation. They are federally recognized as members of the Oklahoma tribe. The 19-year-old son of a Black Seminole leader is suing the United States for denying him federal benefits afforded all Indians and a part of the \$56 million that the government finally agreed in 1991 to pay the tribe for taking Florida. A federal appeals court has ruled the Black Seminoles can sue the federal government, which maintains they were slaves and did not own land. A new trial date has not been set in the case, which was filed in 1996. In Florida, the tribe has ignored its black brothers from Oklahoma until recently. Now, for \$24.99, the tribe's Web site will help trace Black Seminole roots. At the same time, historians are examining the Second Seminole War more closely. Although not as known as the Indian campaigns out West, the Second Seminole War has always been considered the bloodiest and most brutal of all U.S.-Indian wars. Now, some historians are also calling the seven-year struggle the largest slave rebellion in United States history. "You cannot understand the history of Florida without understanding Black Seminole and Red Seminole history. They are the core," said historian William Loren Katz, author of *Black Indians: A Hidden Heritage*.

Slaves escaped to Florida Blacks were in Florida before the Seminoles. In the late 1600s, African slaves who escaped Carolina plantations and dodged slave hunters through dangerous Indian country gained freedom by crossing the St. Mary's River, an international border that divided Spanish and British colonial territory. This was the first underground railroad. So many fled here that, in 1693, the Spanish settlement at St. Augustine began freeing the runaway slaves if they agreed to convert to Catholicism and protect the northern border from the British, according to Jane Landers, author of *Black Society in Spanish Florida*. By 1738, these former slaves formed the first free black community in North America - Gracia Real de Santo Teresa de Mose - better known as Fort Mose. Soon, the Indians followed. They were the remnants of the most resistant tribes, the Creek, Hitichi, Yamasee and Miccosukee, Indians who had been fighting the Europeans for centuries. Together they became known as the Seminoles. The term first appears in the mid-1700s and is believed to come from the Spanish word meaning "runaway" or "secede." Like the Spanish, the Seminoles harbored runaway slaves. Although most blacks were technically governed by Seminole chiefs, they were free in every other way. They were armed. Most lived in their own villages and, as a kind of tax, gave corn to the tribe. They taught the Indians to build homes, tend livestock and speak English and Spanish. "I don't think some modern U.S. audiences can get that neither the Spaniards nor the Seminoles nor the blacks themselves considered them slaves - only the Americans did," Landers said. They became farmers, ranchers, cowboys, interpreters, hunters, traders and warriors. Some lived short, brutish lives as outlaws, raiding plantations, recruiting blacks, and trading in contraband. Others farmed and traded, building peaceful relations with Indians, slaves, and former masters. Intermarriages were common.

All Indians ordered out

Up the Apalachicola River, 25 miles north of the Gulf of Mexico, more than 300 blacks and Indians manned a fort that the British built for them in the War of 1812. It was called Negro Fort. When the war ended, the black and Indian militia stayed. From bastions 15 feet high and 18 feet thick, they'd fire at what few ships came down the river. That all ended right before the Seminole War in 1816. A single shot from an American ship hit the fort's ammunition dump, killing 270 of the 320 inside. Later, the United States bought Florida from Spain. President Andrew Jackson ordered all American Indians to move west of the Mississippi River. Although the North-South debate over slavery was in full swing at the outset of the Second Seminole War, the public at first was oblivious to the connection between the slavery of blacks and the removal of Indians from Florida. The military were well aware of the connection. The Seminoles struck first on Dec. 28, 1835. Less than 10 miles due east of Peliklakaha, 180 warriors surprised a troop of 108 U.S. soldiers in what is known as The Dade Massacre. The soldiers hastily built a triangular barricade and held off the aggressors for nearly six hours until they were startled by the sound of pounding hooves. Fifty black warriors on horseback swarmed the barricade, stabbing and axing the wounded, taunting them with cries of "What do you got to sell?" - a question soldiers often asked of blacks when they visited military posts. Only three whites survived. At first the Seminoles were appalled by their black allies and their European, to-the-death style of battle, said Steele, the archaeologist. For years, he wondered where these black warriors came from. It was only after discovering Peliklakaha, and its proximity to the battle, that Steele came up with this theory: The black horsemen must have heard the battle in the distance and came riding in. "Black history is covered in layers," he said. "You have to think your way through." Peliklakaha, sometimes called Abraham's Old Town, is named for a full-black former slave, once owned by a Pensacola doctor. British soldiers recruited him to the Negro Fort, where he survived the explosion. In the first Seminole War, Abraham fought against then-Gen. Andrew Jackson's troops. Afterward he recruited blacks into the tribe, became an interpreter and attained the status of "sense bearer," or lawyer, for Chief Micanopy on his trip to Washington in 1826. Abraham stood tall and slender. He had a courtly manner and a clear, fluent, genteel speech. His face was distinguished by a badly crossed right eye. He governed Peliklakaha and married the widow of Chief Bowlegs. Three months after the Dade Massacre, with U.S. forces moving in, Abraham abandoned Peliklakaha. Brig. General Abraham Eustis torched the town and commissioned a drawing of the burning homes. It shows dense smoke billowing above sturdy structures. In the distance, cattle graze near yellow crops.

As a sense bearer for the Seminole nation, Abraham influenced both sides of the war. He always kept his people's freedom in mind. Blacks had more to lose. A U.S. victory would move the Indians to Oklahoma, but probably send blacks into slavery no matter how much Indian blood they had. As the war intensified, blacks rapidly rose through the ranks, wielding political clout within the tribe. Their military prowess impressed both white opponents and Seminole leaders. Many warriors had come from the fiercest tribes of Africa: the Ibo, Egba, Senegal and Ashanti. "Throughout my operations, I found the Negroes the most active and determined warriors; and during my conference with Indian chiefs I ascertained that they exercised an almost controlling influence over them," wrote Maj. Gen. Thomas Sidney Jesup, who assumed command in Florida in 1836. "This, you may be assured, is a Negro and not an Indian War." His statement that this was a Negro war was an exaggeration; it was both, according to Katz. But Jesup's point was that

the Seminoles would not move west unless the blacks were allowed to go with them. "Although the U.S. government tried to disrupt this interracial alliance, Indian loyalty to black Seminoles remained unshaken as Seminole warriors, including chiefs, continued to marry black women and rely on black advisors," Richard Procyk wrote in *Guns Across the Loxahatchee*. "This steadfastness may well have contributed to the ultimate downfall of the Seminole nation."

Early version of Vietnam

Historians often compare the Second Seminole War to the Vietnam War. Many Americans called the Seminole war unwinnable and immoral. Newspapers of the day questioned why American boys were dying in a worthless piece of Florida swamp. The Seminole struggle grew into the longest and costliest of all American Indian wars. It was also the deadliest, with more than 1,500 regular soldiers and sailors lost. The beginning of the end came at the Battle of Okeechobee, which President Lincoln noted as "one of the most desperate struggles known to the annals of Indian Warfare," and the Battle of Loxahatchee on the Loxahatchee River in northern Palm Beach County. With the assurance that his people would not be sold back into slavery, Abraham helped negotiate peace, ending his 20-year fight. From 1838 to 1843, the U.S. moved more than 500 Black Seminoles west. More were stolen by slave runners.

Today, 30 minutes off the northern end of Florida's Turnpike, about 5 miles west of Bushnell, Peliklakaha rests quietly. It's difficult to stand there and not imagine what it used to be. Giant live oaks hang with gray Spanish moss like strands of an old woman's hair. From the shade, sunny, green savannas roll away into blue pools. Brown and white cattle still graze, just as they did 170 years ago. Weik, the UF grad student, has been making the 1 1/2-hour trek from Gainesville for three years now. A cursory search has turned up 1,000 artifacts, but most are in pieces: green, clear and blue glass beads, iron stone China pottery, spirits bottles and rusted nail fragments. Seminole influence shows in the Chattahoochee-brushed pottery, white metal earbobs, and the primitive pink fire-stoned tools that might have been used to scrape hides, Weik said. One pottery rim has a triangular print that could be unique to Peliklakaha. Glass shards were used to do things like remove splinters. The most promising find was discovered last month. When Weik squirted the earth with mists of water, three gray, chalky spots appeared. Weik believes they could be the posts that held a corner of one of the homes that burned down. The artifacts help tell an untold story. "These people weren't simply runaway, plantation slaves or Native Americans," Weik said. "They were distinct groups that created new cultures under stressful conditions."

As a follow up to last year's California Indian Conference held at California State University Chico, we are hosting a one-day conference:

Sustaining the Circle of Knowledge: California Indian Voices in Education and Film

*Friday, September 28th, 2012 9:00 am – 5:00 pm
California State University, Chico – Bell memorial Union*

Please join us for this event. The morning session will focus on Youth and Education and will include a Youth Panel and demonstration of new methods in language revitalization. The goal is to have audience participation in discussions. Lunch will be provided for those attending the morning

session.

The afternoon session will include screenings of the films:

- *California Indian Voices* (interviews from last year's Indian Conference)
- *Bound to Tradition*
- *A Man Called Ishi*

(all films produced through the CSU, Chico Department of Anthropology)

Please RSVP if you plan to attend and join us for lunch. We look forward to your participation in this event.

Amy Huberland, Assistant Coordinator, Northeast Information Center 530-898-5438
123 West 6th Street, Suite 100 Chico, California 95928 ahuberland@csuchico.edu

for those who want to get their feet wet.....

Now hiring for the most exciting campaign of 2012

The Stein campaign seeks applicants who are energetic, savvy, skilled, and self-directed for eleven full time campaign positions beginning now and running through November 15, 2012. Specifically, the campaign is opening hiring immediately in the areas of Scheduler and Merchandise, Phonebank Operations, Online and Direct Mail Fundraising, African American Organizing, Labor Organizing, Latino and Spanish Language Organizing, Student and Campus Organizing, Fair Debates and Superrallies, as well as personal assistants to the presidential and the vice-presidential candidates.

Applications will be evaluated on a rolling basis. The final deadline for all applications is midnight Eastern time, August 24, 2012, though hires will be completed earlier should the campaign so decide. NOTE: Hiring for these positions is contingent on reception of federal matching funds; final approval of these funds is expected immediately. [Read more →](#)

Pacific Institute Maps Social Vulnerability to Climate Change in California

OAKLAND, Calif. Aug. 13, 2012 - New research shows that addressing social vulnerability – the susceptibility of a given community to harm from a hazard – in climate change policies and response strategies is critical to California's future. With some degree of climate change unavoidable, communities must begin developing and implementing adaptation plans, and integrating social vulnerability into their strategies is key.

The state of California faces a range of impacts from global climate change, including increases in extreme heat, wildfires, and coastal flooding and erosion. Changes are also likely to occur in air quality, water availability, and the spread of infectious diseases. Social and economic factors – like age, race, income, lack of access to a vehicle or other means of transportation – directly affect a community's ability to prepare for, respond to, and recover from climate impacts.

The Pacific Institute report Social Vulnerability to Climate Change in California identifies geographic areas within the state with heightened risk to projected climate impacts. The research

– carried out with input from community leaders and advocates of the Oakland Climate Action Coalition and with representatives from federal, state, and regional agencies and community organizations – highlights why understanding vulnerability factors and the populations that exhibit these factors is critical for crafting effective climate change policies and response strategies.

"Climate risk is a function of exposure and vulnerability," said Heather Cooley, co-director of the Pacific Institute Water Program and lead author of the report. "Many social and economic factors interact – such as access to transportation, legal residency, income, and language abilities – and it is these factors that determine vulnerability to a climate impact or other hazard."

In the new report, maps show where social vulnerability to climate change in California is greatest, and, most significant for planning purposes, where social vulnerability intersects with the most severe projected climate change impacts. For example, the number of extreme heat days is projected to at least double and in some areas increase by 500% by the end of the century. But while warmer temperatures will affect all Californians, it will be especially problematic for those with heightened vulnerabilities, many of whom are concentrated in Los Angeles, Orange, San Diego, and San Bernardino counties.

Sea-level-rise-induced coastal flooding is largely centered on the San Francisco Bay Area and the Los Angeles region, especially Orange County. Social vulnerability, however, is generally low in the Los Angeles region, with the exception of Ventura County, where more than half of those impacted exhibit a high social vulnerability. The San Francisco Bay Area, however, has large numbers of highly vulnerable populations, with more than half of the population at risk of inundation in Contra Costa, San Francisco, and Monterey Counties scoring in the top 30% for social vulnerability.

The most significant risk from climate change occurs where there are large groups of people exposed to a climate-related hazard and where there is high social vulnerability. To compare overall social vulnerability to climate change across the state, the Pacific Institute developed a new "climate vulnerability index" that combines data from 19 different social and economic factors – such as air conditioner ownership, percentage of tree cover, workers in outdoor occupations, and more – for each of the 7,049 census tracts in the state. Areas were ranked as high, medium, and low vulnerability based on their index scores.

The vulnerability index was then overlaid with maps of projected exposure to extreme heat, particulate matter, coastal flooding, and wildfire to identify areas with high social vulnerability and high projected exposure to climate change disturbances. The areas of overlap indicate those areas with heightened risk of being impacted by these climate changes as a result of exposure and social vulnerability.

"Understanding vulnerability factors and the populations that exhibit these factors is critical for crafting effective climate change adaptation policies and response strategies. To achieve climate justice, no group of people should disproportionately bear the burden of climate impacts or the costs of mitigation and adaptation," said Eli Moore, report author and co-director of the Pacific Institute Community Strategies for Sustainability and Justice Program. "For example, a

vulnerability analysis that highlights geographic areas where targeted assistance is needed can be used to guide discussions about how to distribute climate adaptation funds."

To address the vulnerabilities identified in the study, communities need to begin developing and implementing adaptation plans, and these local planning processes need to involve communities most vulnerable to harm when developing appropriate preparation and adaptation strategies. Local governments or regional planning agencies should conduct detailed studies to better understand the potential impacts of climate change on their communities, including an evaluation of social vulnerability.

The Social Vulnerability to Climate Change in California report can be downloaded free of charge from the Pacific Institute website at: http://www.pacinst.org/reports/climate_vulnerability_ca/index.htm.

The Pacific Institute is one of the world's leading independent nonprofit research organizations working to create a healthier planet and sustainable communities. Based in Oakland, Calif., the Institute conducts interdisciplinary research and partners with stakeholders to produce solutions that advance environmental protection, economic development, and social equity – in California, nationally, and internationally.

www.pacinst.org

Interactive: In the The Footprints of Little Crow

Learn more and add your thoughts to the series by going to startribune.com/dakota

E-book: The entire series “In the The Footprints of Little Crow” can be downloaded at startribune.com/ebooks

Mapping the war: click on war sitesinteractive map

Tell us your 1862 story: were your ancestors in Minnesota in 1862? Tell your story and share photographs.

Reporter chat: Read an archived chat with reporter Curt Brown.

See videos: Hear Dakota and settler descendants read their ancestors’ words.

Resources: Books and links to previous coverage on controversies of the war.

twin city public television: in conjunction with this series, the station will broadcast two documentaries, “The Dakota Conflict”, about the war and its aftermath, narrated by Chief Floyd Westerman and Garrison Keillor and “Dakota Exile”, a history of scattered Dakota tribes forced from Minnesota after the war.

Tour and Exhibit: The Minnesota Historical Society has designed a tour of web sites for mobile devices Call 888-601-3010. usdakotawar.org/mobiletour

WASHINGTON – There are some sentimental reasons for American Indians to feel good about U.S. Rep. Paul Ryan, R-Wisconsin, as Mitt Romney’s [running mate for the White House](#), but those who have studied his economic plans say his unfettered budget-cutting desires could be harmful to federal Indian programs and tribes.

When Romney chose Ryan as his vice presidential pick on August 11, few details were immediately apparent about his views on Indian country, but some key indicators – on family, gaming, and policy realities – have since emerged.

In his home state, Ryan hasn’t done much work on specific Indian issues while serving in Congress since 1999, but he notably asked the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) during the George W. Bush administration to approve an off-reservation casino for the Menominee Nation. The administration ultimately rejected the plan in January 2009, but the situation showed that Ryan is perhaps a quiet ally of Indian gaming, especially when it comes to the interests of his constituents.

In recent sessions of Congress, he’s voted against the [Indian Health Care Improvement Act](#) as part of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act; against the [Tribal Law and Order Act](#) and the *Cobell* settlement as part of separate bills; and against some Indian water rights settlements that were part of a relief package for Chile and Haiti earthquake victims. In most cases, his votes against Indian legislation came in instances where such legislation was attached to larger bills that had little or nothing to do with Indian affairs—a growing concern among some tribal advocates who say that Indian issues deserve to be voted on their own merits as stand-alone bills, which would make it easier to understand where legislators truly stand on such issues. This year, he voted in favor of the [Helping Expedite and Advance Responsible Tribal Homeownership Act](#); in favor of the [Indian Tribal Trade and Investment Demonstration Project Act](#); and voted with his party in favor of a [Violence Against Women Act](#) reauthorization that failed to include Senate-passed tribal provisions that would increase tribal court jurisdiction authorities, but did allow for a battered Native woman – or a tribe on her behalf – to file in U.S. District Court for a protection order against her alleged abuser, whether Indian or not, who committed the abuse on Indian land.

On the family front, Ryan’s wife, Janna, is some part Chickasaw, according to press reports, although she’s not enrolled in the tribe due to lacking historical evidence, and more research is needed to back up these claims. In the age of Democratic Senate candidate [Elizabeth Warren](#)’s unsubstantiated claims of Cherokee ancestry – and her reliance on family folklore without any background of having reached out to tribes or Indians, while claiming Indian heritage at institutions of higher education – Janna Ryan’s path here is likely to be scrutinized much more in the days leading up to the November presidential election.

If Janna Ryan is indeed Native, the situation would seem reminiscent of GOP vice presidential candidate [Sarah Palin in 2008](#), whose husband, Todd is Yup’ik and whose children are Alaska Native Corporation shareholders. Evidence currently supports the notion that, like Palin, Ryan has paid attention to his spouse’s heritage, and it seems to inform at least a small part of his outlook.

What is known for sure is that Janna Ryan's family has deep roots in Oklahoma's Democratic and Indian-focused politics, with her first-cousin Rep. Dan Boren, D-Okla., set to become [president of corporate development with the Chickasaw Nation](#) at the end of his current term. While Boren is a Democrat, he has put out a statement supporting his cousin, as well as her husband, in the race against President Barack Obama: "Janna and I grew up together and I couldn't be more proud of my cousin. Like my late mother after whom she is named, Janna is a wonderful parent to their children and will be Paul's strongest supporter on the campaign trail. Paul has a firm moral compass and has always approached his job as a congressman with diligence and honesty. Having many friends on both sides of the aisle, he is an effective and talented leader. Although we belong in different political parties, I see Paul as a friend, a fellow hunter, and most importantly a family man."

Boren's office also shared that he, like his cousin, has family members who have Chickasaw ancestry. "Congressman Boren has a cousin, Judd Little, who has Chickasaw heritage from his mother who married into the family," Sloan Armstrong, a spokesman for Boren, said. "In addition, the Congressman's stepmother is Choctaw. Some family members have Native American heritage, but they are not card carrying members because they cannot trace their lineage back to the Dawes Rolls." To be an enrolled citizen of the tribe, familial lineage must be able to be traced back to these historical federal rolls.

Armstrong later clarified, "The congressman is not blood related and therefore does not have that Chickasaw lineage." So it remains to be seen if Janna Ryan is related by blood to any Chickasaw relatives.

Janna Ryan's ties back to Oklahoma have seen her and her husband visit the state many times, according to those familiar with the couple's travels.

The only current Native American serving in Congress, Rep. Tom Cole, R-Okla., says that both Ryans are familiar with Indian country issues, and Cole's office noted that Ryan recently voted in favor of the recent unsuccessful Indian Tribal Trade and Investment Demonstration Project Act that supported tribal self-determination through increased trade efforts, which was sponsored by Cole.

"[Paul Ryan] has been exposed to tribal issues and culture during his numerous visits to Oklahoma, so those are both positive signs," Jocelyn Rogers, a spokeswoman for Cole, said. "Rep. Cole is very pleased with his candidacy."

Rep. Don Young, R-Alaska, and current chair of the Subcommittee on Indian and Alaska Native Affairs, said one should never underestimate the importance of family relations when it comes to the interests and support of members of Congress.

"Over our long marriage, my wife, Lu, was not only the love of my life, but she was my closest advisor – especially when it came to Native issues," Young told [Indian Country Today Media Network](#). "As an Athabascan and someone who grew up in rural Alaska, Lu knew firsthand the issues that Native Alaskans faced on a daily basis. Lu's unique understanding of these issues was one of the, if not the biggest factors, in the successes we've had over the years in Congress fighting for Native Alaskans. Even though my wife is looking down on me from above, I am

truly blessed to have two Native Alaskan daughters who continue to make me proud day in and day out.”

Beyond family, Ryan, while ever the budget hawk, has never been known to be an outspoken foe of federal Indian programs, especially in comparison to a legislator like Sen. Rand Paul, R-Kentucky, who put out a budget plan last year that would have completely gutted the BIA and Indian Health Service (IHS). In fact, Ryan’s running mate Romney has been known to have a much more contentious relationship with Indians, having to live with the aftermath of an attempted tribal shakedown while he served as governor of Massachusetts. In 2003, he tried to get gaming tribes in neighboring states to pay his state to try to reduce its budget shortfalls. “If they refuse to provide at least \$75 million to us, then we will engage in video lottery terminals of our own,” Romney was quoted as saying at the time—a plan he ultimately gave up on, after facing tough tribal opposition.

But Ryan’s budget proposals, while they do not outwardly attack Indian programs, do imply that their funding streams should be majorly curtailed—failing to take into account the special trust relationship the United States government has with tribes, as expressed in the U.S. Constitution and in numerous treaties.

Journalist Mark Trahan, who has closely followed the IHS in his reporting in recent years, noted that in the current daily grind of the presidential race, most of the debate has focused on Ryan’s desires to re-shape Medicare to lessen young Americans’ reliance on it in the future through a voucher plan. But the “real problem” with Ryan’s health-focused proposals would negatively impact the IHS through his plans on Medicaid, he said.

“Ryan, in all of his budgets, proposes to block grant that program to the states,” Trahan said, which would have huge negative implications for the part of IHS’s funding stream paid through Medicaid. As part of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act, the agency has the authority to bill for services provided to American Indians and Alaska Natives who are beneficiaries of Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. How Ryan’s plan would affect that reality is unclear, but it probably wouldn’t be good. The Romney-Ryan campaign has not responded to requests for clarification to date.

Trahan also noted that Ryan’s other proposed cuts to the federal budget would go far beyond what is currently in progress. “The January cuts coming should be 7.5 percent across-the-board under the Budget Control Act,” he said. “Ryan’s cuts would be north of 22 percent.”

Unless BIA and other domestic programs aiding Indians were singled out for protection, they would all face this major cut under Ryan’s vision—and many Indian programs are already currently underfunded.

David Bean, a councilmember with the Puyallup Tribe of Indians, cautioned, “We are always on the watch for anything that might negatively affect BIA or IHS funding to tribes.”

In all, Ryan’s vision could be a dangerous one for Indian country, said Holly Cook Macarro, a partner with Ietan Consulting, a tribal lobbying firm. “The Ryan budget doesn’t distinguish funding for tribal programs from the entitlement programs he is aiming for—this approach

ignores the federal trust responsibility and directly threatens the neediest in Indian country,” she said. “It has the potential to bore a gaping hole in the Indian budget.”

Read more:<http://indiancountrytodaymedianetwork.com/2012/08/16/republican-vp-candidate-paul-ryans-american-indian-outlook-129580> <http://indiancountrytodaymedianetwork.com/2012/08/16/republican-vp-candidate-paul-ryans-american-indian-outlook-129580#ixzz23mO3QZTN>

TRIBAL PROJECT OVERSEEN BY STATION CASINOS SECURES FINANCING

The tribe building a Las Vegas-style casino in Northern California has secured \$825 million needed to finance the project, according to Station Casinos LLC, which oversees development, construction and management of the multimillion-dollar casino.

<http://erj.reviewjournal.com/ct/uz3688753Biz14238245>

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[*Here's to Samson\)*](#)

[Why Rez Dogs Will Rule the World, Style](#)

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[Just like with any culture, to understand Natives, a person must understand those queer, quirky cultural institutions. In the past month, we've been doing the pow-wow/see-family thing really ...](#)