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14st annual Pahrump Powwow

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The **14st annual Pahrump Powwow** is one of the Southern Nevada town's largest cultural events.

You're all invited to visit our booth at the Pahrump Pow-Wow, taking place this weekend (November 16th to 18th) at the Petrack Park, Hwy 160, Pharump.

The thee-day gathering draws Native American dancers, drummers, musicians, artists and craftsmen from tribal groups all over the West.

Our booth will be displaying again some of the finest art pieces we have, along with many other hand-crafted items.

Please visit <http://nativeamericanevents.com/event/pahrump-powwow/2012-11-16/> for more information.

See you there!!! Yours, Michaela, IndianSoulArt - Native American Art Gallery -
424 E. Sahara Ave., Las Vegas, NV 89104 Phone (702) 641 4800
contact@indiansoulart.com www.indiansoulart.com

**Alaska Native Voters Defend the Constitutionality of the Voting Rights Act Cite
Continuing Need for Act's Protections FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE November 14, 2012**

CONTACT: Natalie Landreth, Native American Rights Fund, (907) 257-0501 and (c) (907)
360-34231 Jeffrey Mittman, ACLU of Alaska, (907) 263-2002 / (c) (907) 230-0665

**ALL INQUIRIES ARE TO BE DIRECTED TO ONE OF THE ABOVE PEOPLE, AND
NOT DIRECTLY TO THE TRIBES OR INDIVIDUALS MENTIONED HEREIN**

ANCHORAGE — On Tuesday, November 6, four Alaska Natives and four tribal governments represented by the Native American Rights Fund (NARF) and the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) requested that a federal court in Washington, D.C. allow them to join Eric Holder, Attorney General of the United States, in defending the constitutionality of provisions of the Voting Rights Act challenged by the State of Alaska. The case is Alaska v. Holder.

Since 1975, Alaska has been one of just three states covered in its entirety by Section 4(f)(4) of the Voting Rights Act. That provision applies to Alaska because on the coverage date, more than five percent of its voting-age citizens were Alaska Natives, the State conducted English-only elections, and less than 50 percent of eligible citizens either were not registered to vote or did not vote. Because of its coverage under Section 4(f)(4), Alaska is required to provide all voting information statewide in Alaska Native languages at every stage of the voting process from registration through casting a ballot. Alaska also is required to comply with Section 5 of the Act, which requires the State to show that any change in its voting policies or procedures does not have either the purpose or the effect of discriminating against minority voters.

In 2006, Congress reauthorized Sections 4(f)(4) and 5 of the Voting Rights Act for an additional 25 years. Congress extended those provisions under its broad enforcement powers to protect the right to vote under the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution. In exercising its broad authority, Congress held nearly two dozen hearings with nearly 100 witnesses in 2005 and 2006. Three of the attorneys representing the Alaska Native voters and tribes, Natalie Landreth, Laughlin McDonald, and Dr. James Thomas Tucker, were among the witnesses who presented evidence of the continuing need among voters, including Alaska Natives, for the Act's protection from discrimination in voting and other areas including education that impact the right to vote.

During the reauthorization debate, then-Lieutenant Governor Loren Lemman opposed the continued coverage of Alaska, claiming that the State was in full compliance with the Voting Rights Act.

However, a federal court disagreed. On July 31, 2008, United States District Judge Timothy Burgess issued a landmark injunction finding that Alaska's Division of Elections had done little to provide Yup'ik-speaking voters in the Bethel region with equal opportunities to participate in the voting process through their failure to provide voting information in Yup'ik and denying election-day help from the person of the voter's choice. In 2009, the Attorney General of the United States relied upon Judge Burgess's findings and evidence of ongoing voting discrimination in violation of the federal Constitution to certify the Bethel Region for federal observers. Those federal observers help identify and document the State's violations of federal law.

Among the four individual Alaska Native voters, Anna Nick was the lead plaintiff in *Nick et al. v. Bethel et al.* and established the State's violations of the language and voter assistance provisions of the Voting Rights Act. Willie Kasayulie was the lead plaintiff in *Kasayulie v. State of Alaska*, and established that Alaska's history and practice of unequal funding for schools in Alaska Native villages violated federal and state law; the State settled the case last year after it agreed to provide \$146 million for five rural school construction projects. Mike Williams is a registered voter and member of the Tribal Council of the Akiak Native Community. Vicki Otte is a registered voter who lives in Anchorage, former redistricting board member and long-time advocate of protecting the Native vote.

The four federally recognized tribal governments represent hundreds of registered Alaska Native voters throughout Alaska who have benefited from the Act's protection of their fundamental right

to vote. Kasigluk Traditional Council is in the Bethel region of Alaska and was a plaintiff in the Nick litigation. Emmonak Tribal Council is located in the Wade Hampton region and is one of the Alaska Native villages impacted by the Kasayulie litigation. Togiak Traditional Council is located in the Dillingham region. Levelock Village Council is in the Lake and Peninsula Borough.

“The four Alaska Natives and four tribal governments represent a cross-section of voters who continue to face barriers to voting as a result of the State’s neglect, unequal treatment, and violations of the law,” said NARF attorney Natalie Landreth, who is lead co-counsel for the voters seeking to intervene in the federal lawsuit. “State officials have shown they will not comply with the law until a court orders them to do so, or they face the threat of a lawsuit,” Landreth noted. “For example, they failed to implement Section 203 of the VRA for more than 35 years before the Nick case.” Landreth continued, “The Nick lawsuit, which established voting rights violations, was settled in 2010 with continuing oversight through this year. The Kasayulie lawsuit was only just settled last year. Discrimination in Alaska is not a thing of the past, and federal oversight of Alaska’s elections is no accident.”

Jeffrey Mittman, Executive Director of the ACLU of Alaska, agreed. “Voting is a fundamental right and central to the proper functioning of our democracy. We cannot allow to stand efforts by any State official to weaken voting protections.” Mittman explained, “Alaska Natives have had to bring costly lawsuits that have lasted many years to get the State to comply with federal and state law in areas such as voting and education. Their hard-fought victories have resulted in progress; but that progress is fragile and will quickly be undone without the full protections of the Voting Rights Act.” According to Mittman, “Congress had extensive evidence, which has been confirmed by successful litigation since 2006, that shows its decision to continue to apply Sections 4(f)(4) and 5 to Alaska was a reasonable exercise of its broad authority under the federal Constitution.” Laughlin McDonald, of the ACLU Voting Rights Project in Atlanta added, “The VRA is the crown jewel among civil rights laws. Without it, there would be a significant decline in minority political participation.”

One of the would-be intervenors, Mike Williams of Akiak, said “we decided to join this lawsuit because if you don’t raise your voices, they will not be heard. This court in Washington, DC needs to hear directly from us, the voters, about how important the Voting Rights Act is to us. If the State of Alaska thought we were going to sit this one out, they were sorely mistaken.”

Attorneys for the Alaska Natives are Landreth and Erin Dougherty of NARF, Thomas Stenson of the ACLU of Alaska, Laughlin McDonald of the national ACLU Voting Rights Project, and Dr. James Thomas Tucker, of Lewis Brisbois Bisgaard and Smith LLP.

More information about the ACLU’s work on voting rights is available at: www.votingrights.org

Historian: Seceding illegal under Nevada law

By Ed Vogel LAS VEGAS REVIEW-JOURNAL CAPITAL BUREAU Nov. 14, 2012

CARSON CITY - Nevada's constitution blocks people from trying to secede from the United States and the more than 8,000 people who have signed a petition to secede could be guilty of "sedition," a longtime Nevada historian said Wednesday.

Guy Rocha, the former state archivist, said that when Nevada became a state during the Civil War, a "paramount allegiance" clause was added to its constitution under which the state and its residents gave up any right to secede from the union.

"It was a prerequisite for statehood and the federal government may employ force to require obedience," he said.

Rocha said a move by the We The People organization and residents such as Las Vegas Stan Vaughan to have people sign petitions to secede from Nevada could be interpreted as sedition if "we take what they are doing seriously."

As of 10 a.m. Wednesday, 8,662 people had signed the Nevada secession petition that can be found on the White House website. Now 45 states have similar petitions. The petitions went up on the White House website the day after President Barack Obama was re-elected.

Gov. Brian Sandoval, a former federal judge, was traveling Wednesday and not immediately available for comment on the Nevada secession petition. Texas Gov. Rick Perry, who Sandoval endorsed for president, said Tuesday he opposes Texas' secession petition.

Vaughan, who was an Independent American Party candidate for Congress, said Wednesday he is well aware of the paramount allegiance clause in the Nevada constitution but considers it "totally unconstitutional (contrary to the U.S. Constitution)."

"All states have to have the same rights of the original 13 states," he said. "This was one of the conditions they put in for Nevada to become a state. Only two states, Nevada and Mississippi, have it. You cannot say one state has the right to secede and another doesn't."

But the U.S. Supreme Court ruled in 1868 that Texas and other states could not secede from the union. They found that secession can be accompanied only through a revolution or by an agreement among the states, such as a constitutional amendment supported by three-fourths of the states' legislatures.

Rocha acknowledged that before the Civil War, states were not required to have paramount allegiance clauses in their constitutions. When Nevada, the Battle Born State, entered the union during the Civil War, the United States was at war with the Southern states that seceded and wanted to prevent any additional secession moves by other states, he noted.

"This all sounds wacky," said Rocha about the new secession movement. "But it is a serious challenge to our constitution. We fought a Civil War over this. Fundamentally they are doing the same thing that the Southern states did when they seceded from the union."

But Vaughan noted that the U.S. Constitution gives citizens of Nevada and other states "all the privileges and immunities of citizens" in all the other states. It is unconstitutional for Nevada to

have a paramount allegiance clause forbidding secession when other states do not have similar clauses, he added.

Contact Capital Bureau Chief Ed Vogel at evogel@reviewjournal.com or 775-687-3901.

From: Las Vegas Business Press

Date sent 11/14/2012 03:11:59 pm

Subject: Business Press Extra: UNLV & Republic Services Compete in Game Day Challenge

Know someone who would like to get a copy of this newsletter? [Forward this to a friend!](#)

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America Recycles Day, a program of Keep America Beautiful, is a nationally recognized day dedicated to promoting and celebrating recycling in the United States. Every year on or around November 15 (America Recycles Day) event organizers like you, educate neighbors, friends and colleagues through thousands of events. Keep America Beautiful created these “Go-to-Guides” to make it easy to organize your local event. Included in these turnkey materials are customizable templates including posters, media materials and proclamations and activities you can use to promote recycling awareness, commitment and action in your communi

For more information: <http://americarecyclesday.org/toolkit>

- **WMR America Recycles Day**
Location: Western Metals Recycling, 1325 Hymer Ave, Sparks, NV 89431
Date: Nov. 15, 2012 - Nov. 15, 2012
Time: 11 a.m. - 1 p.m.
Event Description: BBQ and shirt give away
Contact:
[Sue Balderas](#)
Western Metals Recycling
- **Incline Village/Crystal Bay Nevada HHW and E-Waste Roundup!**
Location: IVGID Public Works , 1220 Sweetwater Road, Incline Village , NV 89450
Date: Nov. 17, 2012 - Nov. 17, 2012
Time: 10 a.m. - 2 p.m.
Event Description: Free Household Hazardous waste and Electronic Waste Drop-Off event for Incline Village GID residents ONLY. Accepting all items in current drop-off program at no charge.
Website: <http://www.ivgid.org/>
Contact:
[Madonna Dunbar](#)
Incline Village Waste Not

- **WNC Celebrates America Recycles Day**

Location: Western Nevada College, 2201 W College Parkway, Carson City, NV 89703

Date: Nov. 15, 2012

Time: 8 a.m. - 8 p.m.

Event Description: Stop by the Sustainability Committee's informational booth on campus on November 15th to learn about the impacts of recycling on and off campus. There will also be a 1-hour vermicomposting workshop in the evening. Learn to compost with worms! We will be making bins, learning how to maintain them, and then sending them home with participants. Participants must RSVP to Valerie Andersen at 775-445-3222 or valerie.andersen@wnc.edu.

Business Press Extra: UNLV & Republic Services Compete in Game Day Challenge

The Fall 2012 Issue of *Nevada in the West* contains an article by Sally Zanjani and Carrie Porter about Helen Stewart's Collection of 550 Indian baskets, the provenance of which died with her.

Calendar:

November 17

Traditional Skills Workshops California State Indian Museum, 2618 K Street
Sacramento www.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=486

November 17

Night Out at the Museum featuring Malcom Margolin Maidu Museum 6:30-8:30 pm

November 17-18

Weaving a Pomo-Style Coiled Willow and Sedge Basket
Indian Village at Point Reyes National Seashore www.mapom.org

November 22

Sunrise Ceremony, Alcatraz Island Info: morningstar@treatycouncil.org

November 23-24

Indian Arts and Crafts Holiday Fair California State Indian Museum 2618 K Strett,
Sacramento'

November 23-25

Indio Powwow, Indio Springs Dr., Indio 760.238.5770

November 24

CSUN Powwow California State University
181111 Nordhoff St. Northridge, CA Info: scott.andres@csun.edu

November 27-29

20th Annual Region 9 EPA Conference: Listen to the Rock

InterContinental Hotel, 8888 Howard St. San Francisco

An important opportunity for collaboration between tribes, the Environmental Protection Agency, and other federal, state, and local agencies. This conference has provided tribes with training, networking opportunities and resource-sharing.

Info: Owens Valley Indian Water Commission 760.873.3300 or ter@oviwc.com

December 7-9

Winter Gathering, 46-200 Harrison Pl, Coachella. Info: Earl Thomas at 760.775.3239 or ethomas@spotlight29.com

December 8

Highlights From the Southwest Museum of the American Indian Collection: A Behind-the-Scenes Tour The Autry 4700 Western Heritage Way, Los Angeles theautry.org

December 14

Ron Johns Lecture, Clarke Historical Museum 240 E. St. Eureka.

Talk on made-for-the-trade baskets. www.clarkemuseum.org

December 15

Holiday Kid's Craft Class Barona Cultural Center and Museum 1095 Barona Rd. Lakeside, CA www.baronamuseum.org

Thru January 19, 2013

Artistic Expression of Maidu Legends and History 1970 Johnson Ranch Road; Roseville, CA www.maidumuseum.com.

Traditional Maidu Primitive Arts, Maidu Museum www.maidumuseum.org

Through June 2013

Kastina in Hopi Life

4700 Western Heritage Way, Los Angeles www.theautry.org

The Autry in Griffith Park,

December 22

Indigenous Cultural Practices Indian Village at Point Reyes National Seashore www.mapom.com

To Be Announced

UC Riverside Extension 1200 University Ave, Riverside lmajado@ucr.ucr.edu or www.extension.ucr.edu (providing workshops on various aspects of southern California Indian history and culture).

Introduction to Indian Law and Government (online)

Native American Toys and Games

RESOURCES

Agua Caliente Cultural Museum, 219 S. Palm Canyon Dr. Palm Springs 760.323.0151

American Indian Airwave www.kpfk.org

American Indian Art and Gift Shop www.ncidc.org/gifthouse

Antelope Valley Indian Museum www.avim.parks.ca.gov

Augustan Society Library and Museum Daggett, CA 760.254.9223

Barona Cultural Center and Museum www.baronamuseum.org

Cabazon Cultural Museum 760.342.2593

California Museum www.californiamuseum.org

Center Arts Center museum.stanford.edu

Cham-Mix Poki (House of Our Culture) 23904 Soboba Rd. San Jancinto
951.654.2765 x233.

Chaw'se Indian Grinding Rock State Historic Park 209.296.7488
Basketweaving demonstrations second Saturday of the month

Clarke Historical Museum 240 E. St. Eureka
Exhibits of Yoruk, Karuk, Hupa, Tolowas and Wiyot basketry and regalia 707.443.1947

CN Gorman Museum www.gormanmuseum.ucdavis.edu

Gatekeeper's Museum and Marian Steinbach Indian Basket Museum
www.northtahoemuseums.org

Grace Hudson Museum 431 South Main St. Ukiah. Pomo basketry 707.467.2836

Haramonkgna American Indian Center, Red Box Fire Station and Visitor Center, Star
Route, La Canada.....Celebration of Native American culture and guest hosts. Sat
10-4pm 626.449.8975

Jesse Peter Native American Art Museum, Santa Rosa Junior College, Bussman Hall,
Santa Rosa 707.527.4479.

Kumeyaay-Ipai Interpretive Center 13104 Ipai Waaypuk Trail 858.668.1292

Kuruvunga Springs State Historic Indian Village Site Public Tour First Sat of month
310.397.0180

Maidu Nation Stateion and MTNP www.radiobirdstreet.com

Marin Museum of the American Indian www.marinindian.com

Mariposa Museum and History Center 209.966.2924

Metate Radio broadcast covering Native American public affairs www.kzyx.org

Mendocino County Museum Pomo baskets/basketweavers 707.459.2739

Northern California Flute Circle www.naflute.com

Best Inventions of the Year 2012

techland.time.com

[Robots, rovers and the rest of 2012's most important innovations, from the affordable to the extreme](#)

Kim Townsend shared Miss Indian World's photo.

An awesome tribute to all young ladies. Creator gave us the blessing of bringing in life to our people. It is our responsibility to share the knowledge and stand strong for our future!!

I, Jessa Rae Growing Thunder, vow to be the change in Indian Country. I vow that on Vday, February 14,2013- I will dance as a part of the One Billion Rising. By me taking this pledge I am telling the world that sexual/domestic violence within Indian Country is no longer a part of the future I see for our people. I will be a part of the change. Because enough is enough and we are too strong to not see this change. Who will rise with me? <http://www.facebook.com/Save.Wiyabi.Project>

Anne Louise Susan

I submitted a good write up under Senator Harry Reid's web page for Miss Indian Nevada's to ride through the Inaugural Parade, it was an awesome write up then I got a call from the Inaugural Parade Committee today, I just saw it this evening so will call back tomorrow.....get ready ladies, we may be going to Washington DC in January'13! Just saying...

AIAN Teacher in the Spotlight | White House Initiative on American Indian and Alaska Native Educatio

www.ed.gov

[Shaun Martin, 31, draws on his Native American heritage to inspire motivation and commitment from his students. He has taught and coached for eight years at Chinle High](#)

From: "Nora Coryell" <americassmokesignals@netzero.net>

Date: Wed, November 14, 2012 2:32 pm

To: smokesignals@volcano.net

The Charreada, considered Mexico's national sport, is the heart and soul of Mexican horse culture which gave birth to our

cowboy. It's roots are deep in the horse culture of Spain and reach all the way back to the Moors. Our most noble, graceful and beautiful animal friend is the co-star of the show and is the charro's other half.

My first experience of this spectacle, about thirty years ago, left me in awe of the horse and rider connection displayed in it, and especially the charro's seemingly effortless but complete control.

I'd been a horse lover all my life, a horse owner usually, and a rodeo fan. My mother was a mid-west farmer's daughter who was born in a sod house and grew up with horses as their only means of transportation, entertainment and livelihood. My uncles when young rode the rodeo circuit where they were known as the Campbell brothers, and had the scars to prove it. I like all horse shows, and so spent hundreds of happy hours at shows and races here, jump races in England and France, and especially watching practices at the Spanish Riding Academy in Vienna as well as seeing a number of these jaripeo events, though mostly in Mexico, especially Guadalajara and Aguascalientes.

If you go to a charreada here you'll no doubt see a wonderful display of horsemanship along with a lot of pageantry, starting with La Marcha, the parade and flag ceremony, a number of riding and other events. There should be music as there are generally some charrería songs and some dancing on a portable stage included. And hopefully there will be a troop of ladies, usually riding side saddle, performing an intricate drill called the escaramuza. Foolishly as it turned out, I tried riding side saddle. They make it look easy but my personal experience made me conclude that it's barely even possible. In fact there's still a Mexican side-saddle around here somewhere.

One thing that you won't see in the charreadas here in this country is something called "horse tripping". The "piales" event in my experience generally involved roping a horse's hind legs either from the ground or mounted, and slowly letting loose the rope until she comes to a complete stop. Actually, I've read that the technique was developed for catching wild horses, to reduce injuries to them not cause them. Steer tailing is another very old practice which evolved into our steer wrestling event.

But in the bull riding event of a charreada the vaquero stays on the bull until it stops, not just for 8 seconds. It's the same with bronc riding. By the way, the practice of branding animals

was brought over from Spain along with the Moorish style saddle which eventually became our western saddle.

The vaquero also taught the cowboy to lasso (from lazar in Spanish) and to twirl the lariat (la reata). His lingo comes mainly from Spanish, modified to English forms that are sometimes hard to recognize as having come from Spanish. Buckaroo is a bastardization of the Spanish word vaquero, as well as hoosegow which came from juzgar, to judge or juzgado, the place of judgment. Cavarengo somehow turned into wrangler.

The cowboys' chaps comes from chaparreras, designed to protect the legs from a thorny plant, the chaparros. Dar la vuelta meaning take a turn or dale morphed into dally. Mustang is from mesteno in Spanish and hackamore from jaquima, cavesson from cabezon, cinch from cincha, just to name a few. And of course bronco, hacienda, pinto, and even rodeo are Spanish words unchanged. Then there's machete, pistola, carabina, well, you probably get the idea.

If you like horses and wonderful cultural events, do yourself a favor and go to a charreada if you get the chance. The truth is that it's part of our cultural heritage here in the southwest.

Don't you think here locally that it's about time we started to appreciate our real and very rich legacy, and stopped pretending that foothill history started with the gold rush?

Thank you Tony de la Torre for setting the record straight and reminding me what the fabulosa charreada is really all about.
