

Journal #3090

from sdc

4.14.14

Ripples of Nevada range showdown spreading in West

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT AT LBJ PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARY CIVIL RIGHTS SUMMIT

NV State Matching Grants Make College Savings Easier

Nevada Youth Legislature

In California, Saving a Language That Predates Spanish and English

Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe Current Position Openings

Ripples of Nevada range showdown spreading in West

By KEN RITTER, AP

LAS VEGAS (AP) -- Images of a forced cattle roundup on a rural Nevada range sent ripples through the West on Friday, prompting elected officials in several states to weigh in, militia members to mobilize and federal land managers to reshape elements of the operation.

Bureau of Land Management officials dismantled designated protest areas Thursday and Nevada's governor urged calm as the fight over rancher Cliven Bundy's cattle widened into a debate about states' rights and federal land-use policy.

The dispute that triggered the roundup dates to 1993, when the BLM cited concern for the federally protected tortoise. The agency later revoked Bundy's grazing rights.

Bundy **claims ancestral rights** to graze his cattle on lands his Mormon family settled in the 19th century. He stopped paying grazing fees and disregarded several court orders to remove his animals.

BLM officials say Bundy now owes more than \$1.1 million in unpaid grazing fees.

"I'm seeing a lot of passionate Americans willing to stand up for important rights," said Nevada state Assemblywoman Michele Fiore.

Fiore, a Republican, said Friday she has been making the 80-mile drive from Las Vegas to a growing tent city of militia members, advocates and protesters in dusty but scenic rangeland near Bundy's ranch, just east of the Virgin River. She said she was horrified that BLM police used stun guns on one of Bundy's adult sons during a Wednesday confrontation on a state highway near the Bundy melon farm in the Gold Butte area.

Video of that confrontation has spread on the Internet, along with blog commentary claiming excessive government force and calls to arms from self-described militia leaders. Some have invoked references to deadly confrontations with federal authorities, including a siege of a ranch home in Ruby Ridge, Idaho, in 1992, and the fiery destruction of a religious compound near Waco, Texas, that killed 76 people in 1993.

In Arizona, a congressman said he and several state Republican lawmakers may travel to Bunkerville to protest what they perceive as government heavy-handedness.

U.S. Rep. Bob Thorpe of Flagstaff said he and state legislators weren't arguing whether Bundy broke laws or violated grazing agreements. Thorpe said the Arizona lawmakers were upset the BLM initially restricted protesters to so-called "free speech zones."

U.S. Sen. Dean Heller and Gov. Brian Sandoval, both Republicans, have also said they were upset with the way the BLM was conducting the roundup.

After the areas were removed Thursday, Sandoval issued a new statement.

"Although tensions remain high, escalation of current events could have negative, long lasting consequences that can be avoided," it said.

Amy Lueders, BLM state director in Nevada, told reporters the agency made changes to respond to the governor's concerns. She said protesters would be allowed to congregate on public land as long as they don't disrupt the gathering operation.

The roundup started last Saturday, after the BLM and National Park Service shut down an area half the size of Delaware to let cowhands using helicopters and vehicles gather about 900 cattle that officials say are trespassing.

BLM officials reported 352 cows were collected by Wednesday. The roundup has continued, but no further updates have been provided.

Bundy, 67, and his large family cast their resistance to the roundup as a constitutional stand. He says he doesn't recognize federal authority over state land. (Obviously has not read the Nevada Constitution, nor its Organic Act. sdc)



~~~~~

*The double standard imposed by BLM is absolutely sickening. As I said, if we had shown up with guns and militia to defend our Aunts Mary and Carrie Dan and Clifford,..there would have been yet another "justified slaughter." - "The white supremacist militia movement set up camp with Cliven, and together they made the government blink. I sympathize with the BLM and calling off the round up likely kept guns from going off, but once again let's look to recent Nevada history for the double standard. Twenty years ago, the Dann Sisters asserted their rights under the Treaty of Ruby Valley to graze their cows on their ancestral homelands. Carrie and her brother Clifford were tackled by agents, and Clifford spent time in Lompoc federal prison on trumped-up charges of assaulting a federal officer (he was attempting immolation as he was tackled by the BLM.) " **Bob Fulkerson***

**Bucky Harjo shared Blood-Kainai Tribe Politics & News's photo.**

*When Native Vet's and Warrior's come to defend the people from having their homelands, homes, livestock, vehicles, sacred places, even though we are on our own land and not breaking any laws but defending our sovereignty, we are still arrested, beaten and fighting every law enforcement there is. Just isn't right, that's Nevada for you!*

\*\*\*\*\*

*THE WHITE HOUSE                      Office of the Press Secretary    April 10, 2014*

**REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT AT LBJ PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARY CIVIL RIGHTS SUMMIT  
Lyndon B. Johnson Presidential Library Austin, Texas**

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you. Thank you very much. (Applause.) Thank you so much. Please, please, have a seat. Thank you.

What a singular honor it is for me to be here today. I want to thank, first and foremost, the Johnson family for giving us this opportunity and the graciousness with which Michelle and I have been received.

We came down a little bit late because we were upstairs looking at some of the exhibits and some of the private offices that were used by President Johnson and Mrs. Johnson. And Michelle was in particular interested to -- of a recording in which Lady Bird is critiquing President Johnson's performance. (Laughter.) And she said, come, come, you need to listen to this. (Laughter.) And she pressed the button and nodded her head. Some things do not change -- (laughter) -- even 50 years later.

To all the members of Congress, the warriors for justice, the elected officials and community leaders who are here today -- I want to thank you.

Four days into his sudden presidency -- and the night before he would address a joint session of the Congress in which he once served -- Lyndon Johnson sat around a table with his closest advisors, preparing his remarks to a shattered and grieving nation.

He wanted to call on senators and representatives to pass a civil rights bill -- the most sweeping since Reconstruction. And most of his staff counseled him against it. They said it was

hopeless; that it would anger powerful Southern Democrats and committee chairmen; that it risked derailing the rest of his domestic agenda. And one particularly bold aide said he did not believe a President should spend his time and power on lost causes, however worthy they might be. To which, it is said, President Johnson replied, “Well, what the hell’s the presidency for?” (Laughter and applause.) What the hell’s the presidency for if not to fight for causes you believe in?

Today, as we commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Civil Rights Act, we honor the men and women who made it possible. Some of them are here today. We celebrate giants like John Lewis and Andrew Young and Julian Bond. We recall the countless unheralded Americans, black and white, students and scholars, preachers and housekeepers -- whose names are etched not on monuments, but in the hearts of their loved ones, and in the fabric of the country they helped to change.

But we also gather here, deep in the heart of the state that shaped him, to recall one giant man’s remarkable efforts to make real the promise of our founding: “We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal.”

Those of us who have had the singular privilege to hold the office of the Presidency know well that progress in this country can be hard and it can be slow, frustrating and sometimes you’re stymied. The office humbles you. You’re reminded daily that in this great democracy, you are but a relay swimmer in the currents of history, bound by decisions made by those who came before, reliant on the efforts of those who will follow to fully vindicate your vision.

But the presidency also affords a unique opportunity to bend those currents -- by shaping our laws and by shaping our debates; by working within the confines of the world as it is, but also by reimagining the world as it should be.

This was President Johnson’s genius. As a master of politics and the legislative process, he grasped like few others the power of government to bring about change.

LBJ was nothing if not a realist. He was well aware that the law alone isn’t enough to change hearts and minds. A full century after Lincoln’s time, he said, “Until justice is blind to color, until education is unaware of race, until opportunity is unconcerned with the color of men’s skins, emancipation will be a proclamation but not a fact.”

He understood laws couldn’t accomplish everything. But he also knew that only the law could anchor change, and set hearts and minds on a different course. And a lot of Americans needed the law’s most basic protections at that time. As Dr. King said at the time, “It may be true that the law can’t make a man love me but it can keep him from lynching me, and I think that’s pretty important.” (Applause.)

And passing laws was what LBJ knew how to do. No one knew politics and no one loved legislating more than President Johnson. He was charming when he needed to be, ruthless when required. (Laughter.) He could wear you down with logic and argument. He could horse trade, and he could flatter. “You come with me on this bill,” he would reportedly tell a key

Republican leader from my home state during the fight for the Civil Rights Bill, “and 200 years from now, schoolchildren will know only two names: Abraham Lincoln and Everett Dirksen!” (Laughter.) And he knew that senators would believe things like that. (Laughter and applause.)

President Johnson liked power. He liked the feel of it, the wielding of it. But that hunger was harnessed and redeemed by a deeper understanding of the human condition; by a sympathy for the underdog, for the downtrodden, for the outcast. And it was a sympathy rooted in his own experience.

As a young boy growing up in the Texas Hill Country, Johnson knew what being poor felt like. “Poverty was so common,” he would later say, “we didn’t even know it had a name.” (Laughter.) The family home didn’t have electricity or indoor plumbing. Everybody worked hard, including the children. President Johnson had known the metallic taste of hunger; the feel of a mother’s calloused hands, rubbed raw from washing and cleaning and holding a household together. His cousin Ava remembered sweltering days spent on her hands and knees in the cotton fields, with Lyndon whispering beside her, “Boy, there’s got to be a better way to make a living than this. There’s got to be a better way.”

It wasn’t until years later when he was teaching at a so-called Mexican school in a tiny town in Texas that he came to understand how much worse the persistent pain of poverty could be for other races in a Jim Crow South. Oftentimes his students would show up to class hungry. And when he’d visit their homes, he’d meet fathers who were paid slave wages by the farmers they worked for. Those children were taught, he would later say, “that the end of life is in a beet row, a spinach field, or a cotton patch.”

Deprivation and discrimination -- these were not abstractions to Lyndon Baines Johnson. He knew that poverty and injustice are as inseparable as opportunity and justice are joined. So that was in him from an early age.

Now, like any of us, he was not a perfect man. His experiences in rural Texas may have stretched his moral imagination, but he was ambitious, very ambitious, a young man in a hurry to plot his own escape from poverty and to chart his own political career. And in the Jim Crow South, that meant not challenging convention. During his first 20 years in Congress, he opposed every civil rights bill that came up for a vote, once calling the push for federal legislation “a farce and a sham.” He was chosen as a vice presidential nominee in part because of his affinity with, and ability to deliver, that Southern white vote. And at the beginning of the Kennedy administration, he shared with President Kennedy a caution towards racial controversy.

But marchers kept marching. Four little girls were killed in a church. Bloody Sunday happened. The winds of change blew. And when the time came, when LBJ stood in the Oval Office -- I picture him standing there, taking up the entire doorframe, looking out over the South Lawn in a quiet moment -- and asked himself what the true purpose of his office was for, what was the endpoint of his ambitions, he would reach back in his own memory and he’d remember his own experience with want.

And he knew that he had a unique capacity, as the most powerful white politician from the South, to not merely challenge the convention that had crushed the dreams of so many, but to ultimately dismantle for good the structures of legal segregation. He's the only guy who could do it -- and he knew there would be a cost, famously saying the Democratic Party may "have lost the South for a generation."

That's what his presidency was for. That's where he meets his moment. And possessed with an iron will, possessed with those skills that he had honed so many years in Congress, pushed and supported by a movement of those willing to sacrifice everything for their own liberation, President Johnson fought for and argued and horse traded and bullied and persuaded until ultimately he signed the Civil Rights Act into law.

And he didn't stop there -- even though his advisors again told him to wait, again told him let the dust settle, let the country absorb this momentous decision. He shook them off. "The meat in the coconut," as President Johnson would put it, was the Voting Rights Act, so he fought for and passed that as well. Immigration reform came shortly after. And then, a Fair Housing Act. And then, a health care law that opponents described as "socialized medicine" that would curtail America's freedom, but ultimately freed millions of seniors from the fear that illness could rob them of dignity and security in their golden years, which we now know today as Medicare. (Applause.)

What President Johnson understood was that equality required more than the absence of oppression. It required the presence of economic opportunity. He wouldn't be as eloquent as Dr. King would be in describing that linkage, as Dr. King moved into mobilizing sanitation workers and a poor people's movement, but he understood that connection because he had lived it. A decent job, decent wages, health care -- those, too, were civil rights worth fighting for. An economy where hard work is rewarded and success is shared, that was his goal. And he knew, as someone who had seen the New Deal transform the landscape of his Texas childhood, who had seen the difference electricity had made because of the Tennessee Valley Authority, the transformation concretely day in and day out in the life of his own family, he understood that government had a role to play in broadening prosperity to all those who would strive for it.

"We want to open the gates to opportunity," President Johnson said, "But we are also going to give all our people, black and white, the help they need to walk through those gates."

Now, if some of this sounds familiar, it's because today we remain locked in this same great debate about equality and opportunity, and the role of government in ensuring each. As was true 50 years ago, there are those who dismiss the Great Society as a failed experiment and an encroachment on liberty; who argue that government has become the true source of all that ails us, and that poverty is due to the moral failings of those who suffer from it. There are also those who argue, John, that nothing has changed; that racism is so embedded in our DNA that there is no use trying politics -- the game is rigged.

But such theories ignore history. Yes, it's true that, despite laws like the Civil Rights Act, and the Voting Rights Act and Medicare, our society is still racked with division and poverty. Yes, race still colors our political debates, and there have been government programs

that have fallen short. In a time when cynicism is too often passed off as wisdom, it's perhaps easy to conclude that there are limits to change; that we are trapped by our own history; and politics is a fool's errand, and we'd be better off if we roll back big chunks of LBJ's legacy, or at least if we don't put too much of our hope, invest too much of our hope in our government.

I reject such thinking. (Applause.) Not just because Medicare and Medicaid have lifted millions from suffering; not just because the poverty rate in this nation would be far worse without food stamps and Head Start and all the Great Society programs that survive to this day. I reject such cynicism because I have lived out the promise of LBJ's efforts. Because Michelle has lived out the legacy of those efforts. Because my daughters have lived out the legacy of those efforts. Because I and millions of my generation were in a position to take the baton that he handed to us. (Applause.)

Because of the Civil Rights movement, because of the laws President Johnson signed, new doors of opportunity and education swung open for everybody -- not all at once, but they swung open. Not just blacks and whites, but also women and Latinos; and Asians and Native Americans; and gay Americans and Americans with a disability. They swung open for you, and they swung open for me. And that's why I'm standing here today -- because of those efforts, because of that legacy. (Applause.)

And that means we've got a debt to pay. That means we can't afford to be cynical. Half a century later, the laws LBJ passed are now as fundamental to our conception of ourselves and our democracy as the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. They are foundational; an essential piece of the American character.

But we are here today because we know we cannot be complacent. For history travels not only forwards; history can travel backwards, history can travel sideways. And securing the gains this country has made requires the vigilance of its citizens. Our rights, our freedoms -- they are not given. They must be won. They must be nurtured through struggle and discipline, and persistence and faith.

And one concern I have sometimes during these moments, the celebration of the signing of the Civil Rights Act, the March on Washington -- from a distance, sometimes these commemorations seem inevitable, they seem easy. All the pain and difficulty and struggle and doubt -- all that is rubbed away. And we look at ourselves and we say, oh, things are just too different now; we couldn't possibly do what was done then -- these giants, what they accomplished. And yet, they were men and women, too. It wasn't easy then. It wasn't certain then.

Still, the story of America is a story of progress. However slow, however incomplete, however harshly challenged at each point on our journey, however flawed our leaders, however many times we have to take a quarter of a loaf or half a loaf -- the story of America is a story of progress. And that's true because of men like President Lyndon Baines Johnson. (Applause.)

In so many ways, he embodied America, with all our gifts and all our flaws, in all our restlessness and all our big dreams. This man -- born into poverty, weaned in a world full of

racial hatred -- somehow found within himself the ability to connect his experience with the brown child in a small Texas town; the white child in Appalachia; the black child in Watts. As powerful as he became in that Oval Office, he understood them. He understood what it meant to be on the outside. And he believed that their plight was his plight too; that his freedom ultimately was wrapped up in theirs; and that making their lives better was what the hell the presidency was for. (Applause.)

And those children were on his mind when he strode to the podium that night in the House Chamber, when he called for the vote on the Civil Rights law. "It never occurred to me," he said, "in my fondest dreams that I might have the chance to help the sons and daughters of those students" that he had taught so many years ago, "and to help people like them all over this country. But now I do have that chance. And I'll let you in on a secret -- I mean to use it. And I hope that you will use it with me." (Applause.)

That was LBJ's greatness. That's why we remember him. And if there is one thing that he and this year's anniversary should teach us, if there's one lesson I hope that Malia and Sasha and young people everywhere learn from this day, it's that with enough effort, and enough empathy, and enough perseverance, and enough courage, people who love their country can change it.

In his final year, President Johnson stood on this stage, racked with pain, battered by the controversies of Vietnam, looking far older than his 64 years, and he delivered what would be his final public speech.

"We have proved that great progress is possible," he said. "We know how much still remains to be done. And if our efforts continue, and if our will is strong, and if our hearts are right, and if courage remains our constant companion, then, my fellow Americans, I am confident, we shall overcome." (Applause.)

We shall overcome. We, the citizens of the United States. Like Dr. King, like Abraham Lincoln, like countless citizens who have driven this country inexorably forward, President Johnson knew that ours in the end is a story of optimism, a story of achievement and constant striving that is unique upon this Earth. He knew because he had lived that story. He believed that together we can build an America that is more fair, more equal, and more free than the one we inherited. He believed we make our own destiny. And in part because of him, we must believe it as well.

Thank you. God bless you. God bless the United States of America. (Applause.)  
\*\*\*\*\*

**NV State Matching Grants Make College Savings Easier**

Troy Wilde, Public News Service-NV

(04/09/14) CARSON CITY, Nev. - Nevada parents or grandparents who want to put some money away for a child's college education may be interested in a state program that offers matching funds.

Open enrollment for the "Silver State Matching Grant" program is under way and concludes on July 31, said Deputy State Treasurer Linda English. The program matches college savings account contributions



up to \$300 per year, she said, to a lifetime maximum of \$1,500.

"Every dollar you can save now is one you don't have to borrow and then pay back with interest later," she said. "Obviously, the earlier that you get started, the more time your money has to work for you and to grow."

English said the Silver State Matching Grant is a partnership between the state and Upromise Investments, which both funds and operates the program, so it's done at no cost to taxpayers.

English said the grants funded 236 accounts last year, and they hope to reach 300 this year. Saving for college also increases the likelihood that the child will pursue secondary education, she said.

"Studies have shown that children who have college savings plans in their own name are seven times more likely to actually attend college," she said. "So, these programs do a lot to get that conversation going in the family."

English said the program is for families with an annual household income under \$7,500. Also, the beneficiary must be age 13 or younger when the first matching grant account is established.



More information is online at [NevadaTreasurer.gov](http://NevadaTreasurer.gov).

\*\*\*\*\*

**Debbie Smith**

If you know a high school student who would be interested in applying for the **Nevada Youth Legislature**, the deadline is approaching. Great opportunity for a young person.<http://leg.state.nv.us/Senate/documents/NYL-Application-2014-2015.pdf>

\*\*\*\*\*

**In California, Saving a Language That Predates Spanish and English**

The Yurok Tribe's extensive campaign to revive the language serves as a model to the many other tribes that are undertaking similar efforts, experts say.

The New York Times|By Norimitsu Onishi

**PYRAMID LAKE PAIUTE TRIBE**



**Current Open Positions As of 04/11/14**

**PHYSICIAN JA 14-05**

Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribal Health Department-Nixon, NV

Serves as Physician of general practice and specialty clinics at the Pyramid Lake Ambulatory Care Health Clinic. Performs diagnostic, preventive and/or therapeutic services to patients using the clinic facility. Provides the full range of medical practice in treating patients with serious or prolonged illness and recognition of conditions, which require referral when patients require higher acuity of specialized care.

*Salary Negotiable, Depending on Experience; Full-Time (40hrs), Exempt Class Code 609, Grade-Exempt* **Open Until Filled**

**ACCOUNTS PAYABLE TECHNICIAN JA 14-18**

Pyramid Lake Paiute Finance Department-Nixon, NV

Responsible for the preparation, maintenance and record keeping related to the accounts payable function for the Finance Department.

*\$15.07 – 15.84 per hour; DOE; Full-time(40 hrs per week)Non-Exempt Class Code 351, Grade 16, Step1-3* **CLOSES:04/21/2014**

**ACCOUNTS TECHNICIAN –TEMP JA 14-19**

Pyramid Lake Paiute Finance Department-Nixon, NV

Responsible for preparation, maintenance and record keeping of a variety of complex financial documents for accounting of all transactions within the Finance Department.

*\$13.02 – 13.68 per hour, Regular, Full-time*  
*Class Code 316, Grade 13 / Step 1- 3 DOE* **CLOSES: 04/21/2014**

**ACCOUNTING SUPERVISOR JA 14-16**

Pyramid Lake Paiute Finance Department-Nixon, NV

Under the direction of the department director, manages and directs the activities of the Finance Department, including finance budgets and accounting records. Responds to the public on customer service issues and collection of activities; recommends, coordinates, and implements revisions for services. Performs difficult, complex, and specialized duties requiring use of independent judgment in the daily operations of the Tribal Finance Department.

*\$45,353.20 per annum; Regular, Full-time; Exempt/Salaried, Class Code 516, Grade 19*  
**CLOSES: 04/21/2014**

**GRANTS ACCOUNTING SPECIALIST JA 14-17**

Pyramid Lake Finance Department-Nixon, NV

Provides technical accounting, budget and other administrative support for contract and grant programs of the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe, including monitoring, tracking, and maintaining current draw down of funds. Prepare/track required internal and external administrative and financial reports.

***\$15.07 – 15.84 per hour; Regular Full-time Class Code 350, Grade 16, Step 1-3 DOE***

**CLOSES: 04/21/2014**

**PUD SOLID WASTE OPERATOR                      JA 14-20**

Responsible for all phases of the Pyramid Lake Utility District (PLUD) Solid Waste Program, including: monitoring and maintaining community transfer stations, implementing a recycling program, monitoring all closed dumpsites, and providing a pick up curb service when the service is developed. Operates and maintains equipment utilized in the program. Performs other related duties as needed.

***\$11.81 – \$12.41 per hour; Regular, Full-time, Non-Exempt Class Code 150 , Grade 11, Step 1-3 DOE***

**CLOSES: 04/21/2014**

**WATER RESOURCES DIRECTOR                      Re-Posted JA 14-09**

**Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe-Nixon, NV**

Under the direction of the Tribal Chairman, the Director administers the Water Resources Department of the Pyramid Lake Reservation.

***\$39,998.40 – \$42,016.00 per Annum; Full-time, Exempt/Salaried Class Code 511, Grade 21, Step 1-3, DOE***

**CLOSES: 05/07/2014**

**GENERAL LEDGER ACCOUNTANT                      JA 14-21**

**Pyramid Lake Paiute Finance Department-Nixon, NV**

Performs accounting work related to the operation and maintenance of computerized and network financial accounting; reconciles general ledger accounts through multifaceted adjusted journal entries.

***\$41,995.20 - \$44,116.80 per annum; Regular, Full-Time, Exempt Class Code 425, Grade 22, Step 1-3 DOE***

**CLOSES: 04/24/2014**

**ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION TECHNICIAN                      JA 14-22**

Performs a variety of labor intensive duties within the Environmental Department to monitor and manage Tribal environmental resources for invasive weeds and pests. Assigned to work in different areas within the program, including rangelands, canyonlands, highlands, wetlands, and riparian areas within the Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation.

***\$11.81 – \$12.41 per hour; Seasonal, Temporary, Full Time (40 hrs. week) Class Code 148, Grade 11, Step 1-3 DOE***

**CLOSES: 04/25/2014**

**TO APPLY: Applications may be obtained on-line at**

**[www.plpt.nsn.us](http://www.plpt.nsn.us) or from the Human Resources Office at the Tribal Administration Building in Nixon, Nevada; by writing to the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe at P.O. Box 256, Nixon, NV 89424; or, by calling the Human Resources Office at (775) 574-1000/1001, extension 119/120 or [hrrassistant@plpt.nsn.us](mailto:hrrassistant@plpt.nsn.us)**

The Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe is a drug-free work place. Applicants will be required to undergo drug testing prior to employment and will be subject to further drug and alcohol testing throughout their period of employment. In addition, the Tribe implements a Background Investigation Program in which all employees are subject to a background investigation and favorable suitability determination as a condition of employment.

*Preference in filling vacancies is given to qualified Indian candidates in accordance with the Indian Preference Act (Title 25, U.S. Code, Section 472 and 473). However, the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe is an Equal Opportunity Employer and all qualified applicants will be considered in accordance with the provisions of Section 703 (1) of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, amended in 1991.*