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THE RACISM IN HISTORY TEXTBOOKS

Actor Danny Trejo discusses overcoming addiction and helping young people stay clean

Climate Stories: Environment, Colonial Legacies and Systemic Change

National Indian Justice Center December Trainings - Sovereignty, NAGPRA

Retrocession by Washington State of Civil and Criminal Authority Over the Yakama Nation IRS

Advisory Committee Requests Tribal Government Feedback

Hay Bale Gardening: Effortless Food Production with No Weeds, No Fertilizer & Less Watering...

Senators, Let Us Read Your Letters

Warriors Grave at Pylos Greece Could Be a Gateway to Civilizations

DNA of Ancient Children Offers Clues on How People Settled the Americas

Emily Arthur Exhibit

Epiphany while living in a dumpster

Digitizing Natural History

La Ka Le Be Powow

Dictionary of the American Indian - "Going Geronimo" and Other Useful Slang



19 teachers from 16 countries learned about Native American life at the Pyramid Lake Paiute Museum and Ralph Burns last week. The international teachers were intrigued to learn about the history of US-tribal relations, Native spirituality, education and a range of other issues.

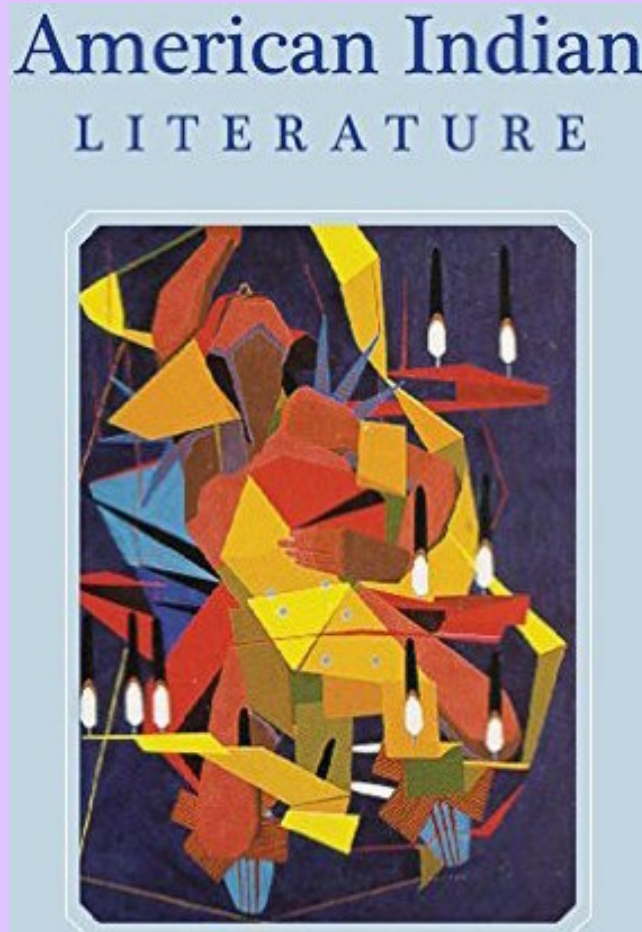
THE RACISM IN HISTORY TEXTBOOKS

BY LIVIA GERSHON

A look at how history textbooks reinforce racist narratives—and the history of the fight to change those books.

“America’s elected leaders and private sector must think past tomorrow to focus on this growing problem, and take action at home and abroad. This issue is critically important to the world’s most experienced security planners. The impacts are real, and the costs of inaction are unacceptable.”—A full-page advertisement in *The Wall Street Journal*, released by 48 U.S. foreign policy experts that include former secretaries of state and defense, that [identifies](#)

[climatechange as a security threat](#). (*Guardian*)



<http://oyate.org> Oyate is a Native organization working to see that our lives and histories are portrayed with honesty and integrity, and that all people know that our stories belong to us. For Indian children growing up in the 21st century, it is as important as ever for them to know who they are and learn about the histories that they come from. For all children, it is time to know and acknowledge the truths of history. Only then will they come to have the understanding and respect for each other that now, more than ever, will be necessary for life to continue.

See Also: <http://americanindiansinchildrensliterature.blogspot.com>

Established in 2006, American Indians in Children's Literature (AICL) provides critical perspectives and analysis of indigenous peoples in children's and young adult books, the school curriculum, popular culture, and society. Scroll down for links to book reviews, Native media, and more.

Edmund James and Myron Dewey shared AARP's video. 3:16/3:1

<https://www.facebook.com/AARP/videos/10153519295098960/?fref=nf>

Actor Danny Trejo discusses overcoming addiction and helping young people stay clean.

Climate Stories: Environment, Colonial Legacies and Systemic Change

Anna Lau, openDemocracy: The continuance of colonial narratives hinders action on climate change. Meet the people working with diverse communities to build a movement, who highlight avenues of hope and offer the perspectives, processes and innovations making it possible to imagine the weaving of a different kind of collective story. [Read the Article](#)

NIJC 2015 Training Schedule DECEMBER TRAINING SESSIONS:

FEDERAL INDIAN LAW *December 9-11, 2015 Las Vegas, Nevada*

Presented By:

Joseph Myers, Executive Director, National Indian Justice Center

Hon. William Johnson, Chief Judge of the Umatilla Tribal Court

PROTECTING TRIBAL SOVEREIGNTY

The National Indian Justice Center (NIJC) will conduct this training on December 9-11, 2015. The session will benefit the stewards of tribal sovereignty including tribal government officials, tribal councils, tribal court personnel and tribal police officers. This training offers practical advice on protecting tribal sovereignty in light of recent negative opinions by the U.S. Supreme Court. It examines the status of sovereign immunity, tribal civil and criminal jurisdiction, adjudicatory v. regulatory jurisdiction and Indian gaming issues.

This session is essential for new tribal council members and others vested with the duty to administer tribal government programs. Each participant will receive a comprehensive training manual and a certificate of achievement.

THIS TRAINING SESSION WILL EXAMINE:

- Overview of American Indian Law & Policy
- Indian Land Tenure
- Federal - Tribal Trust Doctrine
- Tribal Law & Order Act of 2010
- Tribal Criminal Jurisdiction (update)
- Tribal Civil Jurisdiction (update)
- Indian Civil Rights Act of 1968

[CLICK HERE FOR LOGISTICS AND REGISTRATION FORM](#)

and

SACRED SITES, MONITORING & NAGPRA *December 9-11, 2015 Las Vegas, NV*

TOOLS TO PROTECT SACRED LANDS & MONITOR CULTURAL RESOURCES

This session examines legislative and policy tools created to meet the challenges that Native Americans face in seeking to protect a spiritual site and other culturally relevant resources. Additionally, training provides an introduction to monitoring at road construction, energy development and other public projects to ensure that mitigation measures are implemented and cultural resources are protected. Case examples will be discussed. Participants will receive a comprehensive reference manual and certificate of achievement upon completion of the course.

THIS TRAINING SESSION WILL EXAMINE:

- The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA)
- The National Historic Preservation Act
- Archaeological Resources Protection Act
- California Environmental Policy Act
- American Indian Religious Freedom Act

ADDED FEATURES

- The latest developments, emerging issues, and opportunities regarding NAGPRA
- How to coordinate and integrate compliance with Section 106 of NHPA and Section 3 of NAGPRA
- Roles and Responsibilities of Cultural Resource Monitors and Agencies
- Collaboration between Native Americans and Archaeologists

CLICK HERE FOR LOGISTICS AND REGISTRATION FORM

Please note that all dates and training topics are subject to change. Please check our website at <http://www.nijc.org> or call us at (707) 579-5507 to verify dates and topics.

Assistant Secretary Washburn Announces Final Rule on Secretarial Elections for Federally Recognized Tribes

Also Protects Urban Indian Voting Rights

[CLICK HERE FOR NEWS RELEASE](#)

WASHINGTON, D.C. – Assistant Secretary – Indian Affairs Kevin K. Washburn today announced that the Department of the Interior has finalized updates to Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) regulations on Secretarial elections for tribal governments that will, among other things, protect the rights of tribal members living away from their communities to vote in these elections. A Secretarial election is a federal election conducted by the Secretary of the Interior for federally recognized tribes under a federal statute or tribal governing document (25 C.F.R. Part 81).

“Though many federal responsibilities concern the lands we hold in trust for tribes and Indian people, more than 55 million acres nationwide, the United States has a moral obligation to preserve connections between Indian people and their tribes that it once sought to destroy,” Washburn said. “For the future of Native nations and the health of Indian Country, American Indians in urban areas must work

harder to maintain connections with their tribes. One important aspect of that relationship is participation in the civic and political life of their tribal governments. For that reason, our Secretarial election amendments seek to prevent tribal members living in urban areas from being inadvertently disenfranchised in Secretarial elections.”

Through the mid-20th century the BIA operated a program to relocate American Indians from their reservations to large urban centers in an attempt to assimilate them and terminate the federal relationship with the tribes. As a result of this program, and broader demographic trends in the United States, roughly three-quarters of American Indians now live in urban areas away from their home reservations.

The BIA conducts Secretarial elections for tribes required to have them if one of the following applies:

- A federal law requires a Secretarial election to take an action;
- The tribe’s governing document requires a Secretarial election to take an action;
- A federal corporate charter requires a Secretarial approval; or
- The tribe is adopting or amending a federal charter of incorporation, and certain circumstances apply.

Updates to the rule better account for the fact that many tribal members may live far from their reservations or tribal communities by providing that Secretarial elections generally be conducted by mail-out ballots.

The rule addresses the BIA’s Part 81 regulations, which govern how the Bureau conducts Secretarial elections, as well as 25 C.F.R. Part 82, which govern how tribal members can petition for a Secretarial election. The rule combines the provisions into one at 25 C.F.R. Part 81, and makes other updates to reflect changes in statutory law. The updates also incorporate deadlines, triggered by a tribe’s request for a Secretarial election, within which the BIA must call and hold an election.

The updated rule also clarifies how tribes may remove the requirement to hold a Secretarial election, and encourages tribes to do so in support of tribal self-determination and self-governance.

The rule has been in development for many years. The Department held three consultation sessions with tribal leaders on this proposed rule and provided an extended public comment period which ended on January 16, 2015.

The Assistant Secretary – Indian Affairs oversees the BIA, which is headed by a director who is responsible for managing day-to-day operations through four offices – Indian Services, Justice Services, Trust Services and Field Operations. These offices directly administer or fund tribally based infrastructure, law enforcement, social services, tribal governance, natural and energy resources, and trust management programs for the nation’s federally recognized American Indian and

Alaska Native tribes and villages through 12 regional offices and 81 agencies.

Visit <http://www.bia.gov/WhoWeAre/AS-IA/ORM/SecElections/index.htm> to view a copy of the final rule.

Assistant Secretary Washburn Accepts Washington State's Retrocession of its Civil and Criminal Authority Over the Yakama Nation

[CLICK HERE FOR NEWS RELEASE](#)

WASHINGTON, D.C. – Assistant Secretary – Indian Affairs Kevin K. Washburn today announced that the Department of the Interior has accepted from the State of Washington the partial civil and criminal jurisdiction it held over the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation. The state has held this authority over the Yakama Nation, a federally recognized tribe located in the southwestern portion of Washington, for more than half a century.

"While tribal self-governance has long been the Federal Government's guiding principle for Federal Indian policy, it has been slow in coming in the area of criminal justice," Washburn said in a letter conveying the decision to the Yakama Nation. "We believe that this step will advance tribal self-governance and tribal sovereignty for the Nation. More importantly, we believe that it will produce improved public safety for the Nation and its people."

The Yakama Nation resides on a reservation comprised of over 1.1 million acres, which was established in 1855 by a treaty signed by Washington Territory Governor Isaac Stevens and tribal representatives. The Yakama Reservation is located on the east side of the Cascade Mountains in Yakima and Klickitat counties.

In 2012, the Washington State legislature enacted legislation providing a path for the state and tribal nations to follow in addressing retrocession. In July 2012, the Yakama Nation filed a petition for retrocession with the governor that was followed by government-to-government consultations with the state. In 2013, the Nation entered into a memorandum of understanding with Yakima County regarding the procedures to serve state court arrest warrants on tribal members on trust land within the reservation.

After following the procedures set forth in the state's bill, which included a six-month extension by the state, the governor in January 2014 submitted her proclamation on retrocession to the Secretary of the Interior for approval. Since that time, the Bureau of Indian Affairs' Office of Justice Services (OJS) has been engaged with the Yakama Nation Tribal Police Department and Corrections to determine the capacity of the Nation's law enforcement services. In preparation for retrocession, the Nation committed additional resources to its law enforcement services, nearly doubling the size of its police department by funding 10 new officer positions.

In September 2014, OJS finalized an assessment of the police department which found that it would be prepared to handle increased responsibilities as a result of

retrocession.

In addition, OJS began an assessment of the Yakama Nation Tribal Court in December 2014, which provided recommendations for improving tribal court operational activities and assisted in developing a strategic three- to five-year plan for it. In May 2015, OJS issued the assessment and strategic plan, which included findings and recommendations, resulting in one-time federal funding to improve the court that will help the Nation further the pursuit of justice and ensure that the rights of individuals are protected.

Washington is one of 16 states authorized by Congress under Public Law 280 (67 Stat. 588), enacted in 1953 during the period in federal Indian policy known as the Termination Era, to assume criminal jurisdiction over American Indians on federal Indian reservations and to allow civil litigation that had come under tribal or federal court jurisdiction to be handled by state courts.

Among other purposes, Public Law 280 altered criminal jurisdiction on federal Indian lands by transferring it from the federal government to certain states. The law has been widely criticized by tribes and states as creating more harm than good, such as gaps in jurisdiction. Today's decision attempts to remedy some of the jurisdictional problems Public Law 280 created on the Yakama Reservation.

The states required by Public Law 280 to assume civil and criminal jurisdiction over federal Indian lands were Alaska (except the Metlakatla Indian Community of the Annette Island Reserve, which maintains criminal jurisdiction), California, Minnesota (except the Red Lake Reservation), Nebraska, Oregon (except the Warm Springs Reservation), and Wisconsin. In addition, the federal government gave up all special criminal jurisdiction in these states over Indian offenders and victims. The states that elected to assume full or partial jurisdiction include Arizona (1967), Florida (1961), Idaho (1963, subject to tribal consent), Iowa (1967), Montana (1963), Nevada (1955), North Dakota (1963, subject to tribal consent), South Dakota (1957-1961), Utah (1971) and Washington (1957-1963).

In 1968, a legislative shift occurred when Congress authorized certain of these states to retrocede their civil and criminal jurisdiction back to the United States via the Secretary of the Interior.

The Secretary is authorized to accept retroceded authority from a state after consultation with the U.S. Attorney General, and the federal government has done so for 31 tribes since 1968. The most recent retrocession prior to today's announcement occurred when the State of Nebraska retroceded its civil and criminal authority over the Santee Sioux Nation in 2006.

While there are misconceptions about what "retrocession" actually entails, it does not change the boundaries of a tribe's reservation nor expand or contract a tribe's formal legal authority or jurisdiction. The tribe's jurisdiction will simply no longer be concurrent with the state's; instead, tribal jurisdiction will be exclusive for certain purposes. Retrocession is accepted by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with terms set forth in a proclamation by the governor of the state

retroceding its jurisdiction.

As required by Executive Order, the Interior Department consulted on the retrocession request with the U.S. Department of Justice, which recommended a six-month waiting period between the date of acceptance and the actual transfer of jurisdiction in order to allow for an orderly transfer of authority from the State of Washington to the federal government and to ensure no jurisdictional gaps develop as a result. Accordingly, Interior's decision is that retrocession will be fully implemented as of 12:01 a.m. PST on April 19, 2016.

The Assistant Secretary – Indian Affairs oversees the BIA, which is headed by a director who is responsible for managing day-to-day operations through four offices – Indian Services, Justice Services, Trust Services, and Field Operations. These offices directly administer or fund tribally based infrastructure, economic development, law enforcement and justice, social services (including child welfare), tribal governance, and trust land and natural and energy resources management programs for the nation's federally recognized American Indian and Alaska Native tribes through 12 regional offices and 81 agencies.

The BIA Office of Justice Services' mission is to enhance public safety and protect property in Indian Country by funding or providing law enforcement, corrections and tribal court services to the nation's federally recognized tribes. It also coordinates emergency preparedness support on federal Indian lands by working cooperatively with other federal, state, local and tribal law enforcement agencies throughout Indian Country. It also operates the Indian Police Academy in Artesia, N.M., which provides training and professional development to BIA and tribal law enforcement personnel. Visit <http://www.indianaffairs.gov/WhoWeAre/BIA/OJS/index.htm> for more information about OJS and its work.

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NAFOA POLICY ALERT: IRS Advisory Committee Requests Tribal Government Feedback

The Indian Tribal Government (ITG) representatives on the IRS Advisory Committee on Tax Exempt and Governmental Entities (ACT) is [requesting tribal government feedback](#) on tax administration matters. This is your opportunity to provide feedback on your tribe's interaction and communication with the IRS.

Some questions you may want to consider:

1. Is there sufficient information available on the General Welfare Exclusion Act or the Affordable Care Act as it relates to the Tribal Employer mandate and tax reporting?
2. Has your tribe been involved in an IRS audit, compliance check, or review in the past 5 years?
3. Has the IRS exhibited knowledge and recognition of tribal cultural traits?

4. How has your tribe interacted with the ITG ACT website? How can it be improved to provide better information as it relates to the IRS?

5. What should the ITG ACT committee address in future reports?

The survey will be available until November 6, 2015.

[ITG Website](#) [Find Your IRS ITG Specialist](#)

ITG ACT Advisory Committee Members:

Tino Batt	Shoshone-Bannock Tribes
Stefani A. Dalrymple	Yukon Accounting & Consulting
Marcelino Gomez	Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community

For questions or comments, please contact Jennifer Parisien at Jennifer@nafoa.org or (202) 558-8040.

[Hay Bale Gardening: Effortless Food Production with No Weeds, No Fertilizer & Less Watering...](#)

Plant directly into bales of straw, and as the season progresses, the straw is broken down into virgin soil that nourishes the plants from inside the bale.

endalldisease.com | By EndAllDisease.com

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[Senators, Let Us Read Your Letters](#)

By ALEXIS COE

The papers of members of Congress are part of history. We deserve the opportunity to see them.

<http://www.nytimes.com/>

[2015/10/27/science/a-warriors-grave-at-pylos-greece-could-be-a-gateway-to-civilizations.html?](http://www.nytimes.com/2015/10/27/science/a-warriors-grave-at-pylos-greece-could-be-a-gateway-to-civilizations.html?)

[action=click&contentCollection=Music&module=MostPopularFB&version=Full®ion=Marginalia&src=me&pgtype=article](http://www.nytimes.com/2015/10/27/science/a-warriors-grave-at-pylos-greece-could-be-a-gateway-to-civilizations.html?action=click&contentCollection=Music&module=MostPopularFB&version=Full®ion=Marginalia&src=me&pgtype=article)



[DNA of Ancient Children Offers Clues on How People Settled the Americas](#) By CARL ZIMMER

Using the skeletons of two children who lived in Alaska 11,500 years ago, researchers discovered the first DNA found in the region known as Beringia.

[Emily Arthur](#) Nov. 4-Jan. 22, 2016 [Reception: 5 p.m. Nov. 4](#) **Sheppard Contemporary, Church Fine Arts**

Part of Native American Heritage Month, printmaker Emily Arthur's solo exhibition in Sheppard Contemporary further explores the ways in which Arthur sees nature as an interdependent living force rather than as the backdrop for human events. Arthur's concern for the environment, displacement, exile, and the return home from dislocation and separation characterizes her practice and is related to what she sees as an unbroken relationship between modern culture and ancient lands that uses tradition and story to make sense of the enduring quest to understand our changing experience of home. A current faculty member at the top ranked printmaking program at University of Wisconsin, Arthur will conduct studio visits with current BFA and MFA students while visiting Reno. The reception is 5 p.m. Nov. 4, while the short gallery talk is at 6 p.m. **Tickets:** Free



2015
LA KA LEL BE POW WOW
Oct 30th- Nov 1st, 2015
2900 S. Curry St, Carson City NV
Host Drum- WILD BEAR
MC- Carlos Calica
AD- Tyson Shay
HeadMan- TBA
HeadWoman- TBA

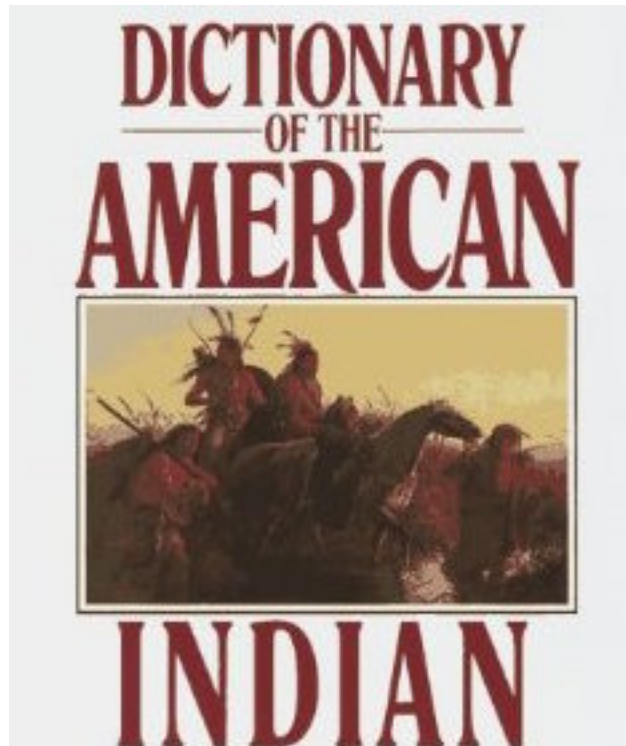
Grand Entry Times-
Friday 7pm, Sat 2pm & 7pm, Sun 12pm
Arts/Crafts \$150, Food Vendors \$250, Walking Vendor \$30

For more information lakalebepowwow@facebook.com
For Princess info call (775) 671-8759
For vendor info call (775) 450-9655
Horse Shoe info call (775) 350-7900

Potluck dinner on Sat during dinner break, all donations are greatly appreciated. Please make food donations available by 5pm on Sat. LaKaLeBe Committee is not responsible for short funded travelers, marriages, divorces or personal property.
This is a drug and alcohol free event!

Horse Shoe Tournament

- Bring your own partner
- \$20 per person buy in
- Sign up Sat. Oct 31st 12pm-130
- Tournament Starts at 2pm Sharp!



'Going Geronimo' and Other Useful Native Slang Terms, Part 2

Read more at <http://indiancountrytodaymedianetwork.com/2015/10/22/going-geronimo-and-other-useful-native-slang-terms-part-2>
