

The American Indian Reporter

JUNE 1, 2018



AMERICAN INDIAN TRIBAL NEWS * ERNIE C. SALGADO JR., PUBLISHER/EDITOR

AMERICAN INDIAN ACTIVIST CLYDE BELLECOURT STEPS DOWN AND SHARES HIS MEMORIES

Clyde Bellecourt has been one of the principal figures in the fight for the rights of the American Indian people for over 50-years. He was a co-founder of the American Indian Legal Rights Center and will be stepping down as a member of the board of directors after serving for over 48 years

He is also one of the founders of the American Indian Movement (AIM), which has had a big impact on how America views American Indians and on how they view themselves. The group has played a pivotal role in some of the most famous struggles of the era, including the occupation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs in Washington, D.C., in 1972; the occupation of Wounded Knee, S.D., in 1973, and the struggle against the use of Indian mascots on professional and school athletic teams.

Bellecourt was born and raised on the White Earth Indian Reservation in Minnesota and served time in Stillwater prison in the 1960s and found himself in solitary confinement and contemplating suicide. Another Indian prisoner, Edward Benton-Banai

asked him to form an Indian Folklore Group, and Bellecourt began to gain an appreciation for his own history and culture that eventually led him to join others in the formation of AIM in 1968. Bellecourt, 81, has also published

a book describing his memories written by Jon Lurie based on his interviews with Bellecourt, called **"The Thunder Before the Storm,"** which is his Indian name. The publisher is the Minnesota Historical Society Press.

It's a partisan account in which Bellecourt details the fights and feuds of the Indian struggle, which paralleled the rise of other social movements in the 1960s. *"Clyde is a very important person whose trajectory took him through this really crucial time in American history,"* said Ann Regan, editor-in-chief of Minnesota Historical Society Press. *"He found his voice in Stillwater."* said Regan. *"He learned how telling his story could change people's minds and hearts and he hasn't stopped speaking since."*

He also recounts conflicts over the years and acknowledges his own failings, in particular his abuse of alcohol and cocaine. That led him to addiction and to selling LSD to a couple of federal agents. He pleaded guilty in 1986 to the sale of drugs and sent to prison for two years. *"I've made mistakes in my life, and this was one of the worst,"* he wrote in the book.

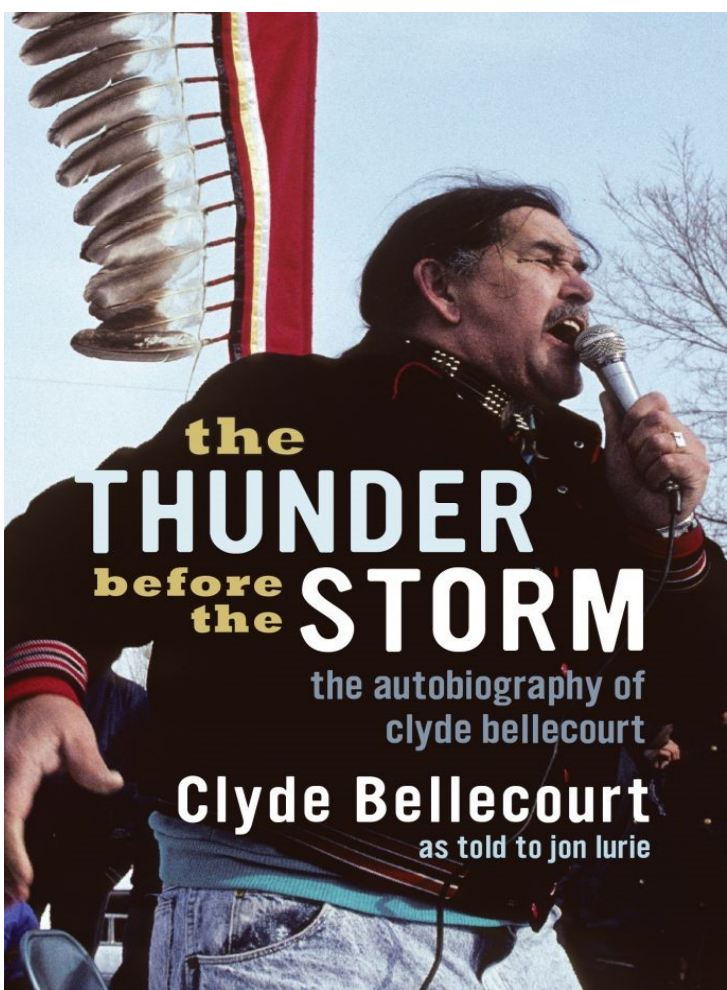
Bellecourt said he wanted to show his grandchildren that he tried to change things for the better and *"that Indian people can stand up and demand what is rightfully theirs."*

"I call it confrontation politics," he said. *"Go knock on the doors of the police department, city council, the mayor's office or the Bureau of Indian Affairs. If they don't hear, you knock a little louder, and if they still don't hear you, you got to push the damn door down."*

In his book, Bellecourt tells about others in the American Indian Movement: women activists including Pat Bellanger, Gladys Bissonette and his wife, Peggy; and other AIM leaders, such as Dennis Banks and his late brother, Vernon Bellecourt. He offers kind words for non-Indian allies, including Lutheran Church executive Paul Boa and federal Judge Michael Davis.

"I call it confrontation politics," he said. *"Go knock on the doors of the police department, city council, the mayor's office or the Bureau of Indian Affairs. If they don't hear, you knock a little louder, and if they still don't hear you, you got to push the damn door down."*

A publication celebration is planned Nov. 4 at 7 p.m. at the American Indian Center, 1530 E. Franklin Av., Minneapolis.



SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA AMERICAN INDIAN TRIBES

- ♦ Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
- ♦ Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians
- ♦ Barona Band of Mission Indians
- ♦ Cabazon Band of Mission Indians
- ♦ Cahuilla Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians
- ♦ Campo Band of Kumeyaay Indians
- ♦ Chemehuevi Indian Tribe
- ♦ Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
- ♦ Iipay Kumeyaay Nation of Santa Ysabel
- ♦ Inaja-Cosmit Band of Kumeyaay Indians
- ♦ Jamul Indian Village
- ♦ La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians
- ♦ La Posta Band of Kumeyaay Indians
- ♦ Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla Indians
- ♦ Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Indians
- ♦ Mesa Grande Band of Mission Indians
- ♦ Morongo Band of Mission Indians
- ♦ Pala Band of Mission Indians
- ♦ Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians
- ♦ Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians
- ♦ Ramona Band of Cahuilla
- ♦ Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians
- ♦ San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
- ♦ San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians
- ♦ Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians
- ♦ Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians
- ♦ Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
- ♦ Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
- ♦ Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians
- ♦ Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Indians of California
- ♦ Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians

Pala Band of Mission Indians

The American Indian Reporter offers it most humble and sincere apology to the Pala Band of Mission Indians and to its tribal members for the error in not listing them in the Southern California Indian Tribal directory.

Currently 31-Tribes are located within the Southern California area as defined by the Bureau of Indian Affairs which also includes the Pala Band of Mission Indians.

Please accept our apology and forgive our blooper.

Respectfully,

Ernie C. Salgado Jr., Publisher/Editor



SAN DIEGO INDIAN HEALTH CENTER EXPANDS

The San Diego American Indian Health Center's nine member board of directors has recently approved the purchase of the facilities where the health center is currently housed at 2639 1st. Ave., San Diego CA 92193.

Paula Brim (Choctaw), the Board President said, *"Ten years ago the health center was on the brink of bankruptcy and here we are today buying and expanding."* With the help of local tribes the Board of Directors was able to set aside enough funds for a substantial down payment of the 1.2 million dollars purchase price." she added, with a proud smile.



Brim is a savvy real estate broker and businesswoman in the San Diego area.

Randy Edmonds, (Kiowa-Caddo) serves the health center as a Community Advisor. He's the retired Executive Director of the San Diego Resource Center, Inc., that successfully provided educational and job training services for the American Indian

Community in San Diego County for over twenty years.

Randy also serves as an Advisor for the Southern California American Indian Resource Center, Inc. (SCAIR).

Edmonds said, *"The key to the success of the health center is the collaborative partnerships with community organiza-*



tions such as SCAIR which was recognized as one of the top training centers in the Nation last year by the U.S. Department of Labor."

Brim told the American Indian Reporter, *"We now need to raise the funds for the renovation of the Health Center."* *"And that's going to be a lot more than the initial cost of the facilities."* She added.

Brim also expressed her dissatisfaction with the distribution of health care funds by Indian Health Service. *"We serve a lot of tribal people and get one percent of the HIS funding."*



DISCLAIMER: By Ernie C. Salgado Jr.: The *American Indian Reporter* is based strictly on my humble opinion of the numerous tribal matters and issues. It is not intended to represent the views or positions of any American Indian Tribe, American Indian organization, community organization or private sector sponsor of the *American Indian Reporter*.

The primary purpose of the *American Indian Reporter* is to provide information to the American Indian tribal community and general public on American Indian affairs at the local, state and national levels. Currently we have applied for a 501(c)(3) non-profit status for the *American Indian Reporter*. Any reproduction or posting of any data herein in any form is strictly prohibited by law unless authorized and any violation will be subject to legal action.

We deserve to live.

Source: Center for Native American Youth at the Aspen Institute

In 2013, the rate of death among American Indian infants was the second-lowest among racial/ethnic groups, at 401 per 100,000. However, American Indians had the second-highest death rate for children ages one to four and 15 to 19. (*childtrends.org*).

MARY ANN MARTIN ANDREAS: QUALITY TRIBAL LEADERSHIP

By *Ernie C. Salgado Jr.,*



Guided by her personal motto, *“There is always more to do – each day offers more opportunities to serve.”*

Mary Ann continues to build on her accomplishments and seek new opportunities to secure the future of Morongo tribal members.

Her efforts include all her fellow tribal members from other tribes in the areas of child welfare, housing, health care, vocational training, education and the environment.

She has spent many years working to curb alcohol and substance abuse in Indian Country.

Mary Ann began her tribal service career long before the official public announced date of the mid-1970's.

In reality Mary Ann began her tribal work with the Malki Museum in the late 60's with founders Jane “Pablo” Penn and Katherine “Siva” Saubel. Over 50-years have passed since and she is still front and center. She is dedicated to preserving the American Indian cultures and traditions.

Prior to her election as tribal chairwoman of the Morongo Band of Mission Indians she served as a tribal council member, a commissioner for the All Mission Indian Housing Authority Board; a tribal delegate for Riverside and San Bernardino County Indian Health, Inc. and as a board member of the Malki Museum. She served four terms as the tribal chairwoman. She is currently serving on the Tribal Council as the vice-chairwoman.

As the chairwoman for Morongo she helped lead the groundbreaking effort to secure the rights of all tribal governments to offer gaming on their lands, culminating in Morongo's 1987 U.S. Supreme Court victory affirming this right. This decision proved to be a watershed moment in the struggle for self-reliance for tribes across the nation.

With the Supreme Court of the United States of America decision secure, Andreas turned her attention to advancing tribal self-determination through gaming rights at the state level.

In recognition of her leadership, more

than 50 tribal officials from across California selected Andreas to lead the Council of tribal leaders in negotiating the landmark tribal gaming agreements with the State of California. These gaming compacts allowed tribes across California to shed over a century of extreme poverty to become economically self-reliant.

The results were the historic tribal-state gaming compacts and more than 50,000 jobs for California were created and the economic future of California tribes was assured.

The Morongo Tribe, which once lived in poverty, is now self-sufficient and one of the largest tribal employers in California with more than 1,500 employees in gaming and non-gaming enterprises.

Andreas has worked for the progress not only of her own tribe but also for all California Indians. She has served more than 40-years in tribal government and has worked closely with city, county, state and federal lawmakers and staff. Mary Ann earned an associate's degree in Business Management and was the first Morongo tribal member to attend Harvard University's John F. Kennedy School of Government.

She has been recognized frequently for her dedication and commitment to others, and she has received numerous prestigious honors including the California Lieutenant Governor's Woman of the Year Award, California Black Voice Foundation Woman of Achievement Award, honoree of the

United National Indian Youth, Inc., and the National Indian Gaming Association's Tribal Leader of the Year Award. Andreas was honored by the California State Assembly for her contributions toward promoting and preserving California Native American history and culture.

Women's International Center enthusiastically presents the Native American Living Legacy Award to Mary Ann Martin Andreas, a proud Indian woman who speaks for Native Americans everywhere.

Some of her other accomplishments include:

- ◆ 1998- Recipient, National Indian Gaming Association, Tribal Leader of the Year
- ◆ 2000-Served as a featured speaker at the Democratic National Convention 2000-Serving on the Colorado Regional Water Board
- ◆ 2000-First-time-ever recipient of the Lt. Governor's Woman of the Year for the State of California
- ◆ 2000-Recipient of the California Black Voice Foundation Woman of Achievement Award
- ◆ 2000-Honoree and keynote speaker for the United National Youth, Inc. annual conference

Although her work to combat alcoholism and substance abuse in Indian Country is legendary, she has received little or no recognition for her efforts. However, those of us who know her are well aware that she don't care about “Recognition” her goal is to get the job done for the betterment of her people. That is the real Mary Ann Martin Andreas.

Along the way she married John Andreas a member of the Agua Caliente tribe who was also active with the tribal rights. Together they raised three children.

“Although the tribes have made significant gains in securing the rights of the American Indian Tribes and the Indian people we must remain vigilant.” She told the American Indian Reporter.

SAN MANUAL'S JAMES RAMOS SEEKS CALIF. ASSEMBLY 40TH DISTRICT SEAT



James Ramos

James Ramos, is a Tribal member of the San Manuel Band of Mission Indian and a candidate for the 40th Assembly District of California.

When elected he will be the first American Indian to ever serve in The California State Legislature.

In 2012 Ramos became the first American Indian to be elected to the San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors and to the San Bernardino Community College Board of Trustees, on which he served from 2005-12.

He was unanimously elected by his colleagues in 2015 to serve as Chairman of the San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors.

Ramos has worked for both Republican and Democratic Governors.

In 2008, Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger appointed

him to the California State Native American Heritage Commission which he is serving as chairman.

In 2011, he became the first American Indian appointed to the State Board of Education by Governor Jerry Brown.

In addition to his elected service, Ramos is a proven civic leader and has served on numerous boards and organizations in the greater San Bernardino area.

Ramos is also the immediate past Chairman of the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians, with a deep commitment to the preservation of California Indian culture. He is co-founder of the San Manuel Cultural Awareness Program.

Ramos is highly qualified having earned an MBA from the University of Redlands and his extensive service in the community.

Supervisor Ramos has served and continues to serve the Inland Empire in government leadership roles at the State, on Local Boards and Commissions.

- ◆ Executive Committee of California State Association of Counties.
- ◆ Chairman, CSAC Housing, Land Use & Transportation.
- ◆ Chairman, Urban Counties Caucus.

- ◆ Chairman, Latino Counties Caucus.
- ◆ Chairman, San Bernardino County Homeless Youth Task Force.
- ◆ Vice Chairman, San Bernardino International Airport Authority.
- ◆ Vice Chairman, San Bernardino County Transportation Authority.
- ◆ Vice Chairman, Local Agency Formation Commission San Bernardino County.
- ◆ Inland Valley Development Agency

Ramos has a wide range of local and regional knowledge with the unique ability to bring collaboration to controversial issues, his governing style has led to the overall success of boards and commissions he serves.

As of May 1, 2018 his campaign fund topped \$500,000. *“I am proud of the strong showing of support from throughout the Inland Empire,”* said Supervisor Ramos. *“What makes me most proud is the support that I'm getting from friends, neighbors and constituents who know me and trust that I am the best choice for the Assembly.”*

James and his wife, Terri of 28 years are the proud parents of four children and three grandchildren.



JAMES AND TERRI RAMOS: HIS STRONGEST SUPPORTER.

Political Notes on Assembly District 40

Assembly District 40 includes the cities of San Bernardino, Redlands, Highland, Loma Linda and Rancho Cucamonga. It is one of the top targeted Assembly seats in 2018.

Supervisor Ramos currently represents over half of the Assembly District. He won his first term in November 2012 when he beat the incumbent Supervisor by 19%. He was reelected to the board in June of 2016 with almost 65% of the vote. He is not your normal elected official, he is a people's person.

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FBI - Americas Version of Hitler's Gestapo?

NEWS FLASH! The FBI is suspected of violating the constitutional rights of American citizens, falsifying evidence, lying and targeting political minority groups.

If the members of Congress and the main stream media weren't so hypocritical, corrupt and untrustworthy we might be able to be a little surprised at this latest revelation.

In all fairness to the Bureau they can't help themselves since it part of their DNA established by the patron saint of the FBI, John Edgar Hoover AKA J. Edgar Hoover.



One only needs to look at the criminal and racist history of the FBI toward Blacks, Mexicans and the American Indians to better understand the core values of the agency.

The FBI has used covert operations against domestic political groups since its inception; however, covert operations under the official COINTELPRO label took place between 1956 and 1971.

COINTELPRO (acronym for **CO**unter **INTE**lligence **PRO**-gram) (1956-1971) was a series of covert, and at times illegal and direct violations of the Constitutional rights of American citizens, projects conducted by the United States Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) aimed at shriveling, infiltrating, discrediting, and disrupting domestic political organizations.

COINTELPRO tactics are still used to this day, and have been alleged to include discrediting targets through psychological warfare; smearing individuals and groups

using forged documents and by planting false reports in the media; harassment; wrongful imprisonment; and illegal violence, including assassination.

The FBI's stated motivation was "*protecting national security, preventing violence, and maintaining the existing social and political order.*"

Many minority groups view the FBI as Americas version of Hitler's Gestapo, Or was the Gestapo modeled after Hoover's FBI?

J. Edgar Hoover, was the first Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the United States. He was appointed as the director of the Bureau of Investigation on 1924 and was instrumental in founding the FBI in 1935, where he remained director until his death in 1972 at the age of 77.

For 48-years he ruled the Nations most powerful law enforcement agency with an iron hand, truly "untouchable" despite many attempts to dethrone him.

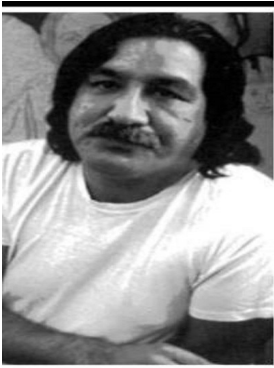
Through out his 48-years reign over the FBI scandal, controversy and civil rights were prevalent and common place.

One example is the 1977 FBI prosecution of American Indian Rights leader Leonard Peltier.

Even former United States Attorney General Ramsey Clark has served *pro bono* as one of Peltier's lawyers and has aided in filing a series of appeals on Peltier's behalf.

In all appeals, the conviction and sentence have been affirmed by the 8th Circuit Court of Appeals. The last two appeals were *Peltier v. Henman*, 997 F. 2d 461 in July 1993 and *United States v. Peltier*, 446 F.3d 911 (8th Cir. 2006) (Peltier IV) in 2006.

Many member of the minority com-



"The only thing I'm guilty of is struggling for my people."
Leonard Peltier

munity in the USA know first hand of the hypocrisy, blatant corruption and outright violations of the constitutional rights of minorities by the FBI.

Hoover personally directed the FBI investigation of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

In 1964 just days before Hoover testified in the earliest stages of the Warren Commission hearings President Lyndon B. Johnson waived the then-mandatory U.S. Government Service Retirement Age of 70 allowing Hoover to remain the FBI Director "for an indefinite period of time."

When Richard Nixon took office in January 1969 Hoover had just turned 74. There was a growing sentiment in Washington D.C that the aging FBI chief needed to go but Hoover's power and friends in Congress remained too strong for him to be forced into retirement. Hoover remained director of the FBI until he died of a heart attack in his Washington home on May 2 1972.

The House Select Committee on Assassinations issued a report in 1979 critical of the performance by the FBI the Warren Commission and other agencies.

The report criticized the FBI's (Hoover's) reluctance to thoroughly investigate the possibility of a conspiracy to assassinate the President.

Leonard Peltier remains a political prisoner even though it was proven that the FBI fabricated evidence to convict him.

By *Ernie C. Salgado Jr.,*

American Indian Reporter

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Respectfully,

Ernie Salgado Jr., Publisher/Editor

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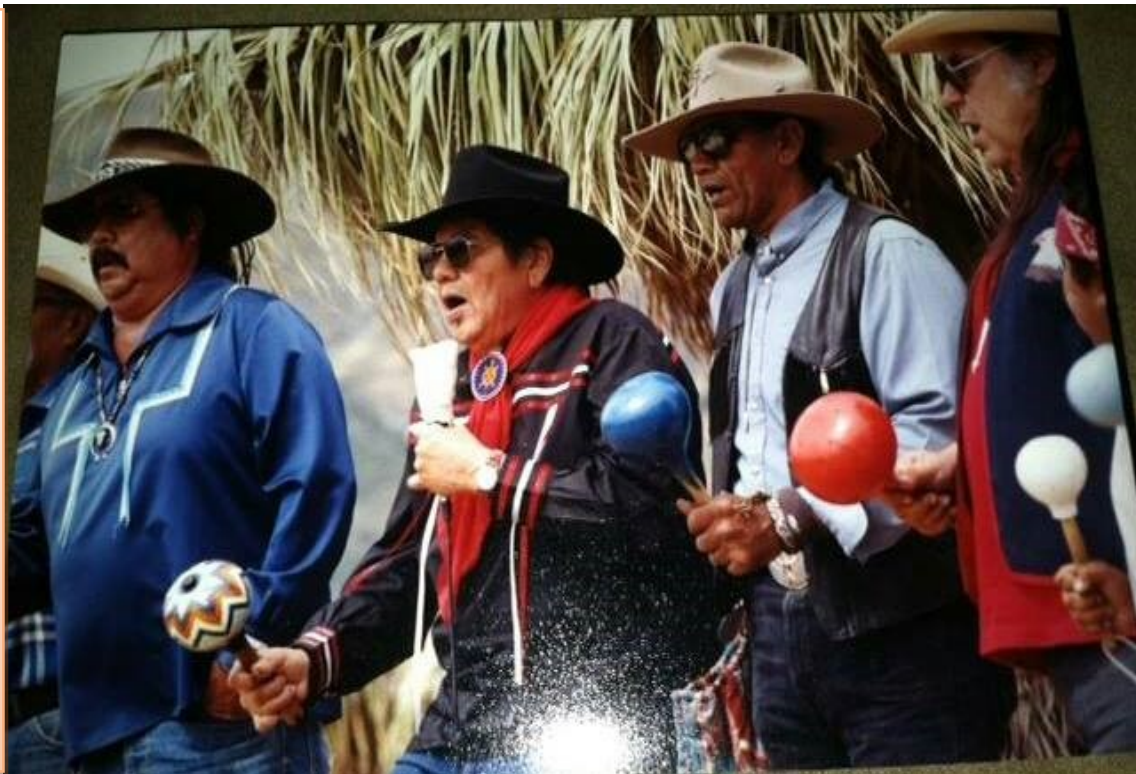
MALKI MUSEUM TRADITIONAL MEMORIAL DAY CELEBRATION

The photo on the right (Mid 70's) of the Cahuilla Bird Singer at the Malki Museum Memorial Day celebration was posted on the internet by Patricia Andreas.

(Left to right) John and Anthony "Biff" Andreas, (Auga Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians) Eugene Holms and Walter Holms (Morongo Band of Mission Indians).

During the sixties and seventies John and Biff kept the Birds alive as no other group in southern California were singing the Birds. On most occasions Bill and Walter and Gene Holms (Morongo) accompanied them. Alvino Siva and Robert Levi also participate with the Andreas brothers.

Hundreds of people attended this years celebration.



SAN MANUAL: RAMOS FAMILY ESTABLISHES SCHOLARSHIP FUND CHILDREN’S FUND

Children’s Fund, a 30-year-old nonprofit focused on the needs of vulnerable children, recently announced the establishment of the Ramos Family Endowed Scholarship Fund.

James Ramos, a tribal member of the San Manuel Band of Serrano Indians said. “As we enter another year with plans and hopes of a better world for our children and extended family we must still deal with the realities of daily life.

Ramos a San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors, and his family gave \$50,000 to establish the fund. They gave an additional \$10,000 to fund \$2,500 scholarships given recently to four students.

The Ramos Family Endowed Scholarship Fund will award scholarships in perpetuity to homeless, transitional, unaccompanied, foster, former foster and extended foster youth and to other vulnerable youth ages 17-24. Priority will be given to Native American students, but the scholarships will also support students who are enrolled or accepted at community colleges, universities and accredited vocational schools in San Bernardino County.



From left are Ciriaco “Cid” Pinedo, CEO of Children’s Fund; Terri Ramos; Olu-Ebube Meigs, one of the first scholarship recipients; James Ramos; and Bill Nietschmann, Children’s Fund endowed scholarship committee chairman.

“Our homeless and foster youth are among the most vulnerable populations in our communities. They also happen to be one of the most resilient groups,” Ramos said in a press release from Children’s Fund. “It is our hope that through the Ramos Family Endowed Scholarship Fund, we will open new opportunities for youth to succeed in college and create a better life for themselves.”

Ramos was born and raised on the San Manuel Indian Reserva-

tion and lived with his family in a mobile home when he was growing up.

He received his associate degree at Victor Valley Community College and his bachelor’s degree in business administration and accounting from Cal State San Bernardino before attending the University of Redlands, where he earned a master’s degree in business administration (MBA).

Ramos and his wife, Terri, have

four children and three grandchildren.

“Oftentimes, an education is the only way our vulnerable youth can break the cycles of poverty,” said Ciriaco “Cid” Pinedo, president and CEO of Children’s Fund, in the news release. “The Ramos Family Endowed Scholarships will provide much-needed financial support to hundreds of students over the years and bring hope for a better future for each of them.”

The students who received the recently awarded \$2,500 scholarships are Olu-Ebube Meigs of Mentone; Gianni Oquendo and Destiny Vasquez, both of San Bernardino; and Yiwen Tang of Ontario.

“I’m 18 years old and homeless,” Meigs said in the news release. “I was wondering what I was going to do, where I was going to go while I was waiting for financial aid for school. It’s a very long process.”

“The scholarship from the Ramos family helped me live while I was waiting. There was a sigh of relief when I heard I received the scholarship. It came at the very best time.”

Forty percent of the scholarship funds are designated for living and other expenses.

To grow the endowment and increase the number of scholarships awarded each year, the Ramos family has planned a scholarship breakfast fundraiser Aug. 23 at the University of Redlands.

Ramos is a candidate for the 40th California Assemble District. If elected he will be the first American Indian to serve in the State Legislator. (See page 4 for more.)

Bureau of Indian Affairs

Mission Statement

The Bureau of Indian Affairs’ mission is to enhance the quality of life, to promote economic opportunity, and to carry out the responsibility to protect and improve the trust assets of American Indians, Indian tribes and Alaska Natives.

History of BIA

Since its inception in 1824, the Bureau of Indian Affairs has been both a witness to and a principal player in the relationship between the Federal Government and Indian tribes and Alaska Native villages.

The BIA has changed dramatically over the past 185 years, evolving as Federal policies designed to subjugate and assimilate American Indians and Alaska Natives have changed to policies that promote Indian self-determination.

For almost 200 years, dating back to the role it played in negotiating treaty agreements between the United States and tribes in the late 18th and 19th centuries, the BIA has embodied the trust and government-to-government relationships between the U.S. and the Federally recognized tribes.

Over the years, the BIA has been involved in the implementation of Federal laws that have directly affected all Americans. The General Allotment Act of 1887 opened tribal lands west of the Mississippi to non-Indian settlers, the Indian Citizenship Act of 1924 granted American Indians and Alaska Natives U.S. citizenship and the right to vote, and the New Deal and the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934 established modern tribal governments.

The World War II period of relocation and the post-War termination era of the 1950s led to the activism of the 1960s and 1970s that saw the takeover of the BIA’s headquarters and resulted in the creation of the Indian Self-Determination and Education

Assistance Act of 1975. The Tribal Self-Governance Act of 1994 along with the Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act have fundamentally changed how the Federal Government and the tribes conduct business with each other.

In the early years of the United States, Indian affairs were governed by the Continental Congress, which in 1775 created a Committee on Indian Affairs headed by Benjamin Franklin. Article I, Section 8, of the U.S. Constitution describes Congress’s powers over Indian affairs: “To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes.”

The BIA, one of the oldest bureaus in the Federal government, was administratively established by Secretary of War John C. Calhoun on March 11, 1824, to oversee and carry out the Federal government’s trade and treaty relations with the tribes.

Congress gave the BIA statutory authority by the act of July 9, 1832 (4 Stat. 564, chap. 174). In 1849, the BIA was transferred to the newly created U.S. Department of the Interior.

For years thereafter, the Bureau was known variously as the Indian office, the Indian bureau, the Indian department, and the Indian Service. The Interior Department formally adopted the name “Bureau of Indian Affairs” for the agency on September 17, 1947.

Since 1824, there have been 45 Commissioners of Indian Affairs, of whom six have been American Indian or Alaska Native: Ely S. Parker, Seneca (1869-1871); Robert L. Bennett, Oneida (1966-1969); Louis R. Bruce, Mohawk-Oglala Sioux (1969-1973); Morris Thompson, Athabascan (1973-1976); Benjamin Reifel, Sioux (1976-1977); and William E. Hallett, Red Lake Chippewa (1979-1981).

From 1981 to 2003, the title

"Deputy Commissioner" was used to denote the head of the BIA. In 2003, after a major reorganization of the BIA, the title was administratively changed to "Director," which is still in use today. The first BIA Director was Terrance Virden, followed by Brian Pogue and Patrick Ragsdale (2005-2007). Then Jerold L. "Jerry" Gidner, Sault Ste. Marie Chippewa served from (2007-2010). Michael Black, Oglala Lakota Sioux, served as Director from 2010 to November, 2016. Bruce Loudermilk, a citizen of the Fort Peck Assiniboiné and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation in Montana, served as Director from November 2016 to September 2017. Current Director Bryan Rice, a citizen of the Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma was appointed in October of 2017.

William Hallett was the last to serve as BIA Commissioner following the establishment of the Assistant Secretary-Indian Affairs position within the Interior Department in 1977.



Ada E. Deer, Menominee

Since then, 12 individuals, all American Indians, have been confirmed by the United States Senate for the post: Forrest J. Gerard, Blackfeet (1977-1980); Thomas W. Fredericks, Mandan-Hidatsa (1981); Kenneth L. Smith, Wasco (1981-1984); Ross O. Swimmer, Cherokee Nation (1985-1989); Dr. Eddie F. Brown, Tohono O’odham-Yaqui (1989-1993); Ada E. Deer, Menominee (1993-1997); Kevin

Gover, Pawnee (1997-2001); Neal A. McCaleb, Chickasaw Nation (2001-2002); David W. Anderson, Lac Courte Oreilles Chippewa-Choctaw (2004-2005); and Carl J. Artman, Oneida Tribe of Wisconsin (2007-2008); Larry Echo Hawk, Pawnee (2009-2012); Kevin K. Washburn, Chickasaw Nation (2012-2016).



Larry Echo Hawk, Pawnee

The past thirty years have also seen the largest increase in the number of American Indian and Alaska Native people working for the BIA. Currently, most of its employees are American Indian or Alaska Native, representing a number larger than at any time in its history. In keeping with the authorities and responsibilities granted under the Snyder Act of 1921 and other Federal laws, regulations, and treaties, BIA employees across the country work with tribal governments in the administration of law enforcement and justice; agricultural and economic development; tribal governance; and natural resources management programs in order to enhance the quality of life in tribal communities.

The BIA carries out its core mission to serve 567 Federally recognized tribes through four offices. The Office of Indian Services operates the BIA’s general assistance, disaster relief, Indian child welfare, tribal government, Indian Self-Determination, and reservation roads programs.

The Office of Justice Services directly operates or funds law

enforcement, tribal courts, and detention facilities on Federal Indian lands. The Office of Trust Services works with tribes and individual American Indians and Alaska Natives in the management of their trust lands, assets, and resources. Finally, the Office of Field Operations oversees 12 regional offices and 83 agencies which carry out the mission of the Bureau at the tribal level.

The BIA’s responsibilities once included providing health care services to American Indians and Alaska Natives. In 1954, that function was legislatively transferred to the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, now known as the Department of Health and Human Services, where it has remained to this day as the Indian Health Service (IHS). For information about the U.S. Indian Health Service, visit www.ihs.gov.



Ross O. Swimmer, Cherokee

The Bureau of Indian Affairs is a rarity among Federal agencies. With roots reaching back to the Continental Congress, the BIA is almost as old as the United States itself.

As Federal policy has changed from notions of subjugating and assimilating American Indians and Alaska Natives, so the BIA’s mission has changed as well. Its role now is as a partner with tribes to help them achieve their goals for self-determination while also maintaining its responsibilities under the Federal-Tribal trust and government-to-government relationships.

YESTER-YEARS

PEDRO “PETE” CALAC: RINCON INDIAN RESERVATION (MAY 13, 1892 – JANUARY 30, 1968)

Source from Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia - Ernie C. Salgado Jr..

Pedro "Pete" Calac (May 13, 1892 – January 30, 1968) was a tribal member ot the Rincon Band of Mission Indians which is now the Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians. He attended Carlisle Indian School prior to becoming a professional football player. He played in the Ohio League and during the early years of the National Football League. Over the course of his 10-year career he played for the Canton Bulldogs, Cleveland Indians, Washington Senators, Oorang Indians and the Buffalo Bisons.



Calac was born on May 13, 1892 on the Rincon Indian Reservation to Felicidad Calac (*Some accounts list Francisco Calac as Pete's father however, Francisco was his grandfather*) of Rincon, California. Two of Pete's brothers had died of typhoid fever and he had another brother and two sisters living in 1908. He was listed as a “Mission Indian” as were the majority of the American Indians living in southern California. He grew up on the Rincon Indian Reservation and attended grammar school in nearby Fallbrook, California. While there, he was selected to attend the Carlisle Indian School.

Carlisle Indian School: On November 16, 1908 at the age of 15 Pete Calac left the Rincon reservation with only a third-grade education to the Carlisle Indian School located across the country in Carlisle, Pennsylvania . He traveled to the school via the Union Pacific Railroad. He left Carlisle almost three-years later in June 1911 and returned to the Rincon Indian Reservation in southern California. After spending the summer on the reservation He return to Carlisle and was re-enrolled on September 22, 1912.

At Carlisle, he played competitive football. In 1914 and 1915, he was captain of the football team. He was first elected as the team's captain in 1914 when the team's current captain, Elmer Busch, was forced to resign. Before attending Carlisle, Calac had never played football and had no knowledge of the game. Calac recalled in Robert W. Wheeler's book, *Jim Thorpe: World's Greatest Athlete*, that the other players took an interest in him because of his large size. It was then that he met Jim Thorpe and soon became life long friends and would later play professional football with the Canton Bulldogs and the Oorang Indians.

World War One and the US Army: After finishing his studies at the Carlisle Indian School and West Virginia Wesleyan College, Pete returned to Rincon for a visit with his family and friends. While home in Rincon he enlisted in the U.S. Army. He served with the 91st Division, known as the "Wild West Division," in France and Belgium during World War I. He was said to have returned from the war without a scratch. He later stated that *"I guess I dug in too much"*. However, in article by the Professional Football Researchers Association, Calac was reported to have suffered career threatening wounds during the war but was back at the top of his game by 1922.



Pete Calac

Professional Football Career:

Canton Bulldogs: In 1916 with Calac and former Carlisle teammate Jim Thorpe starring, Canton



Jim Thorpe

went 9-0-1, won the Ohio League championship, and was acclaimed the pro football champion. The Bulldogs had a repeat of their 1916 season, by winning the 1917 Ohio League championship. Then in 1919 Thorpe and Calac were joined in the backfield by future Hall of Famer Joe Guyon and won their third Ohio League Championship. **NOTE:** *Joseph Napoleon "Big Chief" Guyon was an American Indian from the Ojibwa tribe who was an American football and baseball player and coach. He played college football at the Carlisle Indian Industrial School from 1912 to 1913 and Georgia Institute of Technology from 1917 to 1918 and with a number of professional clubs from 1919 to 1927. He was inducted into the Pro Football Hall of Fame in 1966 and the College Football Hall of Fame in 1971.*

Union Quakers: Calac and Guyon joined the backfield of the Union Quakers over the 1921 Thanksgiving weekend for the games against the Conshohocken Athletic Club and the pre-NFL version of the Frankford Yellow Jackets. The 1921 Quakers team won the Philadelphia City Championship.

Washington Senators: The Washington Senators franchise spent only 1 season in the NFL. Once the team left the league at the end of the 1921 season, only three of the team's players would play in the NFL following the very next season. Those players were Benny Boynton, Guyon and Calac.

Oorang Indians: In the winter of 1921, Walter Lingo, an Airedale terrier breeder, brought Thorpe and Calac, to his plantation in LaRue, Ohio to hunt for possum. During that meeting Lingo decided to purchase a fran-

chise in the National Football League. Called the Oorang Indians. The team was composed only of Native Americans and was mostly used as tool to for Lingo to promote his Airedales. The team was not considered to be very good, despite having two future Hall of Famers in the lineup. Lingo was more interested in; selling his dogs instead of quality football. As a result, the Indians became more of a novelty act, known for their halftime shows instead of a football team. Calac played the team's halfback for both years of the Indians existence.

Buffalo Bisons: After the Oorang Indians folded in 1923, Calac was left in need of a team. He was scooped up by the Buffalo Bisons, who were previously known as the Buffalo All-Americans. The team was sold to a group led by local businessman Warren D. Patterson and Tommy Hughitt, the team’s quarterback, for \$50,000. The new owners changed the name of the team to Bisons, and committed themselves to signing big name players in an effort to improve performance both on the field and in attendance. As part of this big name spending spree, Calac was offered a contract to serve as the team's fullback. The combination of Hughitt, Boynton, Eddie Kaw, and Calac gave Buffalo the most potent offensive backfield in the league. In a 13-0 opening day victory over the Columbus Panhandles, managed by future NFL President Joe Carr, Calac was knocked out of the game with a broken nose.

While with the Bisons, the team had to travel to Philadelphia for a game against the Frankford Yellow Jackets. Philadelphia, being a large metropolitan area, was unfamiliar territory for several of the rural players. That night several players including Calac and rookie Jim Ailinger (*best known as being the last surviving player from the NFL's early era*) went out to a restaurant for dinner. According to Ailinger, he was unfamiliar with what to order in a restaurant, so he sat right next to Calac, who was a veteran player. The waiter asked Pete what he wanted and he said, *"A lot of meat and a lot of potatoes."*

Family: Pete and his wife were

reported to have been married since 1924. They had a son, 2 daughters and 7 grandchildren. Their son, following in Pete's footsteps, played high school football in Canton. Afterwards he became a member of the police force and became the Chief of Police of Canton, Ohio.

Still another southern California Tribal member worth mentioning from the Santa Rosa Indian Reservation of Cahuilla Indians is **John Tortes "Chief" Meyers** (July 29, 1880 – July 25, 1971).



John Tortes Meyers

Meyers attended Dartmouth College before going on to play Major League Baseball. He once said his only regret was not finishing his college education.

He spent three years in th minor leagues and was a catcher for the New York Giants, Boston Braves, and Brooklyn Robins from 1909 to 1917.

He played on the early Giants teams under manager John McGraw and was the primary catcher for Hall of Famer Christy Mathewson. Meyers hit over .300 for three straight years as the Giants won three straight National League pennants from 1911 to 1913.

Overall, he played in four World Series, the 1911, 1912, and 1913 Series with the Giants, as well as the 1916 Series with the Robins.

A Calac’s Legacy: Grantland Rice, Dean of the American Sportswriters, once wrote, *"I believe an All-American, All-Indian Football team could beat the All-Time Notre Dame Team, the All-Time Michigan Team, or the All-Time anything else. Take a look at a backfield like Jim Thorpe, Joe Guyon, Pete Calac and Frank Mount Pleasant."*



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Eliza Burton “Lyda” Conley

(ca. 1869 – 1946)

Contributed by Shayne Del Cohen Journal -
Source From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Eliza Burton “Lyda” Conley was an American lawyer of Native American and European descent, the first woman admitted to the Kansas bar. She was notable for her campaign to prevent the sale and development of the Huron Cemetery in Kansas City, now known as the Wyandot National Burying Ground. She challenged the government in court, and in 1909 she was the first Native American woman admitted to argue a case before the Supreme Court of the United States.

Her case appears to be the first in which *"a plaintiff argued that the burying grounds of Native Americans were entitled to federal protection."* Conley gained the support of Kansas Senator Charles Curtis, who proposed and led passage of legislation in 1916 to prevent the sale and establish the Huron Cemetery as a federal park. In 1971 the Huron Cemetery was listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

From the late 19th century, the cemetery was at the heart of a struggle between the present-day Wyandot Nation of Kansas and the Wyandotte Nation of Oklahoma. In 1998 the two groups finally came to agreement to preserve the Wyandot National Burying Ground only for religious, cultural and related purposes in keeping with its sacred history.

Early life

Lyda Conley was the youngest of four daughters born to Elizabeth Burton Zane Conley (1838–1879), a multi-racial member of the Wyandot Nation. Their father was Andrew Syrenus Conley (about 1830-1885), a Yankee of Scots-Irish and English descent, who migrated west from New Canaan, Connecticut to Ohio and Kansas.^[2] Her family history was typical of the Wyandot nation then, as over the years many members had married European Americans, and members were increasingly multiracial. Her family's moves west were also typical of the Wyandot's need to have a place outside of European-American encroachment.

Elizabeth Zane was the granddaughter of Isaac Zane, who had been captured as a child in Virginia by the Wyandot

's and adopted into the tribe. Isaac Zane lived with the Wyandot nation for 17 years and married White Crane, daughter of Chief *Tarhe*. They went with the Wyandot to Ohio, where Zane founded Zanesfield. Some of their children were born there, including Elizabeth's mother Hannah, and grandchildren, such as Elizabeth herself. In 1843 the Wyandots left Ohio and migrated to Kansas in a removal under

United States government pressure.

Elizabeth Zane and Andrew Conley married in 1860 at Logan County, Ohio. They raised their daughters on a 64 acres (0.26 km²)-farm in present-day Wyandotte County. Elizabeth had received the land at age 17 in 1855, when Wyandot tribal land was allocated in severalty. (Later the property collapsed into the Missouri River and the grown sisters moved into Kansas City.) With their variety of heritage, the Conley daughters were one-sixteenth Wyandot, and some parts Scots-Irish and English.

The daughters were encouraged to seek education. Helena "Lena" Conley (1867-1958) graduated from Park College in Missouri. Lyda Conley graduated from Kansas City School of Law in 1902 and was the first woman admitted to the Kansas bar. Sarah "Sallie" Conley (1863-1880) died at a relatively young age. Ida Conley (1865-1948) was also active in civic and public life. The sisters shared a house in Kansas City, where they lived all their lives together. None married.

Background

In 1855 some of the Wyandot's accepted the government's offer of United States citizenship, as they were judged ready to join the majority society. Their land in Kansas was divided among the individuals. Members who were not ready to give up their tribal institutions migrated from Kansas in 1867 and went to Oklahoma as part of the 19th century removals. There they kept some tribal structure, and retained legal authority over the tribal communal burying ground, the Huron Cemetery in Kansas.

In 1906, the Wyandotte Nation of Oklahoma approved sale of the cemetery for development, and had Congress authorize the United States Secretary of Interior to convey it for sale, with proceeds to go to the nation in Oklahoma. Kansas City had grown around it, and developers wanted to expand on the prime property. At one corner was a Carnegie Library, the Brund Hotel was on another corner, and the Scottish Rite Masonic Temple was under reconstruction following a fire.

Conley's cause

The Huron Indian Cemetery, officially the Wyandotte National Burial Ground, in 2015.

When this controversy arose, the Wyandot descendants in Kansas City were considered an “absentee” or “citizen class” of the Wyandotte Nation of Oklahoma, and did not have legal control

of the burial ground. In 1855 they had accepted United States citizenship and land allotments in Kansas.^[6] The burial ground had been excluded from the allotments, and as American Indian land, it was considered to be controlled by the Wyandotte Nation of Oklahoma, which has tribal government. The historic burying ground held Conley's maternal ancestors and others of both the present-day Wyandotte Nation of Kansas and the Wyandotte Nation of Oklahoma. The earliest burials dated to 1843, when the tribe had first come to Kansas.

Conley and her sisters strongly disagreed with the proposed sale. They erected a structure at the cemetery so they could live there around the clock and protect the burial ground. They took turns standing guard with muskets, and put up “No trespassing” signs around it.

Kansas City newspapers covered the controversy. *Kansas City Times* (October 25, 1906):

In this cemetery are buried one-hundred of our ancestors ... Why should we not be proud of our ancestors and protect their graves? We shall do it, and woe be to the man that first attempts to steal a body. We are part owners of the ground and have the right under the law to keep off trespassers, the right a man has to shoot a burglar who enters his home.

— *Miss Lyda Conley*

We shall keep right on asking bids for the property.

— *J.B. Durant, Chairman of the Government commission that is trying to sell the cemetery*

In 1907 Conley filed a petition in the U.S. Circuit Court for the District of Kansas for injunction against the government's authorization of sale. The court ruled against the Conley's, so she appealed. The case went to the Supreme Court of the United States, where Conley was allowed to argue the case directly before the court. Because she had not been admitted to the Supreme Court bar, she appeared in court acting *in propria persona* (in her own person). She was the first female Native American lawyer admitted before the U.S. Supreme Court. Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes ruled in favor of the lower courts, which had determined the government's proposed action was legal.

As the case gained national attention, the Conley sisters worked to build other kinds of support. Women's clubs in Kansas City and similar associations strongly opposed development of the cemetery. US Senator Charles Curtis

of Kansas, also of mixed Native American ancestry, introduced a bill in Congress that precluded the sale of the cemetery and made the land a national park. This was passed in 1916 and the cemetery was protected.

Protecting the cemetery

The Conley sisters believed that it was wrong to sell and dismantle the cemetery. Their grandmother Hannah Zane, mother Elizabeth and sister Sarah were buried there, as well as numerous cousins, uncles, and aunts. The revolt of the three sisters got underway in 1907, after plans broached the previous year for the city's purchase of the Huron cemetery for private redevelopment as retail property. The Congress had authorized its sale by the Secretary of the Interior in 1905 (1906).

The Conley sisters announced that they would protect the graves of their ancestors with shotguns, if necessary. They marched to the cemetery and threw up a 6' by 8' one-room frame shack and moved in. H.B. Durante, Indian Commissioner, commented that it was a unique situation because of the conflict between two groups of Wyandot over the land. Only one had federal recognition for legal responsibility. He suggested it was up to the Department of Justice and Federal troops to solve it.

Congress' decision

In 1913 Congress repealed the bill authorizing the sale of the cemetery. The dispute between those wanting to preserve the cemetery, and those wanting to develop the land continued. One year Lyda Conley was arrested for shooting a policeman in the Huron Indian Cemetery.

Although she lost in the Supreme Court, Conley persevered in her fight, gaining support for preservation from women's clubs and civic associations in Kansas City. In 1916 Kansas Senator Charles Curtis introduced a bill in Congress (and secured its passage) that precluded sale of the cemetery and designated it a federal park.

Later life

With the land protected, Conley acted as a guardian over the property, extending her care to its birds and squirrels. She often walked from her home at 1816 North Third street to carry water and nuts to them. The federal government had agreed to keep the cemetery "improved" by entering into a 1918 contract with Kansas City to forever maintain, protect and provide lighting and



police protection to the cemetery.

In June 1937, Conley chased some people from the cemetery. She was charged by the police with disturbance. A young judge gave her choice of a \$10 fine for disturbing the peace or a 10-day jail sentence. Proudly Conley served the sentence. A newspaper item of June 16, 1937, headed **"Miss Lyda Conley Leaves Jail"**, was the last article about her until the notice of her death in 1946.

Conley died on May 28, 1946 and was buried near other family members three days later in the cemetery she had fought so hard to protect.

Final resolution

Groups continued to press for development. In 1959 the Wyandot Nation of Kansas incorporated and was recognized as a legal tribe by the state, but still had no control over the Huron Cemetery. It has been seeking federal recognition.

Over the decades Kansas City and the Wyandotte Nation of Oklahoma floated many proposals for development of the cemetery. Preservation groups succeeded in 1971 in having the Huron Cemetery listed on the National Register of Historic Places in recognition of its significant historical and cultural value.

That only made new proposals more complicated to implement, but groups continued to put them forward. The development of gaming as revenue generators for Native Americans added new pressure. In the 1990s the Wyandotte Nation of Oklahoma evaluated the Huron Cemetery for redevelopment as a gaming casino. New protections under the 1990 Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act would have required agreement by lineal descendants of people interred at the cemetery.

Those in Kansas City were strongly set against any development. Finally in 1998 the Wyandot Nation of Kansas and Wyandotte Nation of Oklahoma came to agreement to preserve the cemetery only for purposes that were religious, cultural and in keeping with its sacred use.

2008 Movie About Conley

In 2008 Ben Kingsley announced plans to produce a film about Lyda Conley's life under the title *Whispers Like Thunder*. Kingsley plans to act as Senator Charles Curtis. Screenplay was written by Trip Brook and Luis Morro.

In 1909 Eliza “Lyda” Burton Conley was the first Native American woman attorney, and the first Native American woman admitted to argue a case before the U.S. Supreme Court.

Her and her two sisters, Helena “Lena” Conley, and Ida Conley gave punches, swung axes, fired guns, and used the law to fight off U.S. troops, police, construction workers, mob thugs, corrupt business men and crooked

politicians for several decades to defend their Native American sacred burial ground.

The sisters took up their vigil over the graves after learning the land was about to be sold. They built an 6 x 8 frame structure and placed a fence of iron spikes around it. Helena stood armed with their father's double barreled shotgun, an axe and the American Flag. She used them without fear. Instantly, their new home became known as "Fort Conley."

Vice President Charles Curtis (Ben Kingsley), was the first and only Native American Vice President in the United States came to their rescue after many long years of the sisters turning to him for help.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND: In July of 1843, 664 members of the Wyandot Nation were moved from Ohio to Kansas.

While camped along the Missouri River, illness went through the camp and many of the Wyandot's died. Their bodies were carried across the river to the Kansas Territory, to a ridge which overlooked the Kansas and Missouri Rivers and Kansas City's Huron Indian Cemetery was established.

Later that year, the Wyandot's were granted the land (from the U.S.) that included the ridge and it continued to be used as a cemetery. When the local members of the Wyandot Nation were dissolved as a tribe and (some) of its members became American Citizens in 1855 (by choice), the cemetery continued to be used.

Four years later, the Town of Wyandot was incorporated and the Huron Cemetery was within its boundaries. This community would become part of Kansas City in Wyandotte County.



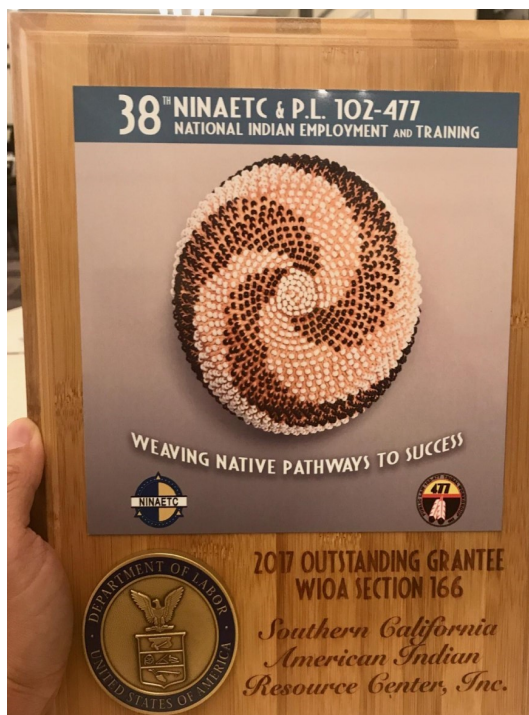
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AWARD SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA AMERICAN INDIAN RESOURCE CENTER, INC., TOP NATIONWIDE HONORS

In June 2017 at the national conference for the U.S. Department of Labor in Los Angeles the Southern California American Indian Resource Center, Inc., (SCAIR) was recognized as the 2017 Outstanding Work Initiative Opportunity Act Grantee in the nation funded by the Employment and Training Administration. SCAIR was recognized for its unique and excellent one-stop-shop approach to job placement by combining a number of in-house services to ensure Participant success including career counseling and case management, academic tutorial, computer training, on-the-job-training, mental health counseling services and much more.

In January of 2017, SCAIR was awarded a subcontract by the Northern California Indian Development Council (NCIDC) to provide Community Service Block Grant funds for eligible low income Native Americans, Alaska Natives and Hawaiian Natives, living in urban areas of San Diego and Imperial Counties.

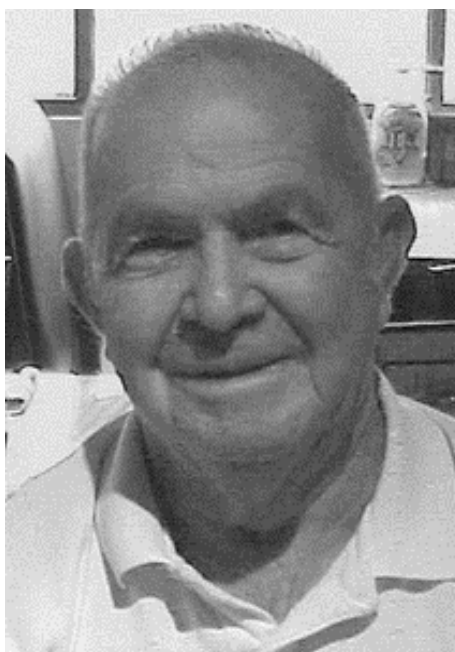
To promote the project SCAIR established the "Howka Project". "Howka" is "Hello". in the Kumeyaay language. On April 29, 2017 SCAIR hosted an open house at the SCAIR Training Center in El Cajon. Community tribal members attended the event and expressed their continued support for the organization and its services. the blessing of the program was conducted by SCAIR Senior Advisor, Randy Edmonds.

The primary goals of the "Howka Project" is to decrease poverty level within the through a broad range of community and emergency services that provides participants with access to a number of supportive services such as: food vouchers, transportation assistance, clothing for work and job interviews work uniforms and supplies, school supplies, holiday food boxes and other services as needed. The Southern California American Indian Resource Center, Inc. (SCAIR) was founded 21-years ago by William H. Johnson Sr. (Comanche).



Mr. Johnson lived his entire adult life in the San Diego area. He understood the daily problems and challenges that the Native Americans living within the San Diego urban areas faced.

Upon his retirement as a lathing contractor he established SCAIR to help all Native Americans living within San Diego County.



William H. Johnson Sr.

SCAIR was formally organized as a non-profit 501(c)(3) community-based tribal organization, established under the authority of P.L. 93-638, the Indian Self Determination and Education Act of 1976.

Over the past 21-years SCAIR has provided many educational and community service programs for the Native American Urban and Tribal Communities.

1997 - SCAIR provided the Tribal Temporary Aid for Needy Families services (Tribal TANF) for the east San Diego County American Indian Tribal community through a contract with the SCTCA.

1999 - SCAIR provided a Tribal Even Start Family Literacy Programs for the Santa Ysabel, Los

Coyotes and Mesa Grande Reservations and included the Warner Springs Unified School District. SCAIR also managed an Early Head Start Program at the Barona, Campo, Manzanita, Viejas and La Posta Indian Reservations.

2007 - SCAIR was awarded a contract to provide the Tribal TANF Career Training for the east San Diego County non-reservation American Indian community from the Southern California Tribal Chairmen's Association (SCTCA) and was also designated as an American Indian Education Center by the California Department of Education.

2012 - SCAIR added a second training site in the San Diego's Fairmount area. Later the state-of-the-art Training Center was established in the City of El Cajon.

2013 - SCAIR was awarded a Native American Tobacco-Use Prevention Education (TUPE) grant by the California Department of Education. The organization won a grant through the New York Life Foundation and the National Alliance for Grieving Children to es-

establish the SCAIR "Support and Grief Education" (SAGE) Project.

2014 - SCAIR was awarded a grant by the Department of Labor as a "Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act" (WIOA) Program recipient. Those funds established SCAIR's Native NetWORKS Program.



The SCAIR Training Center is located at 239 East Main Street, El Cajon, CA 92020. The SCAIR Training Center is 6,000 sq. feet and houses a 30 station computer lab, adult education classes, confidential counseling service, job mentoring and On-The Job Training

For more information, please contact SCAIR at (619) 328-0676.

Mission Statement

To provide career, educational, cultural, mental health and community services to urban and tribal Native Americans and their families. throughout San Diego County.

We work to assist our Participants in reaching their personal and professional goals, by overcoming individual barriers and challenges.



The Southern California Tribal Chairmen's Association (SCTCA) is a multi-service non-profit 501(c)(3) corporation established in 1972 for a consortium of federally-recognized Indian tribes in Southern California.

The primary mission of SCTCA is to serve the health, welfare, safety, education, cultural, economic and employment needs of its tribal members and descendants in the Southern California.

A board of directors comprised of the tribal chairperson or the representative from each of its member Tribes governs SCTCA.

SCTCA administers numerous grants and programs for its members and

the southern California Indian community, including: Tribal Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF), Adult Vocational Training, Law Enforcement, Commodities Food Distribution, Broad Band Information and Internet Technology Services, A full Service Child Development Center on the Rincon Indian Reservation, A Career Development Center, Low Income Home Energy Tribal Assistance Program, A Tribal Library Program, Tribal Digital Village (TDV) and Resource Prevention Program.

The Tribal TANF program provides services for both the Reservation residence

and the Urban Tribal Community in San Diego County.

Currently the SCTCA has satellite training centers on the Manzanita, Pala, Rincon and Santa Ynez Indian Reservations and the Cities of Ventura, San Diego and Escondido.

The SCTCA administration office is located at 36146 Pala Temecula Rd., on the Pala Indian Reservation.

Denis Turner is currently the Executive Director. He is a tribal member of the Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians.

For additional information please call 760-742-1804. Office hour are Monday thru Friday 8am to 4:40pm.

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MEET CHIEF DAVE BROWN

Chief Dave Brown spent his entire adult life serving the citizens of California as a gang investigator, undercover narcotics officer, SWAT Team and a police executive officer.

Chief Brown was elected president of the Riverside County Police Chief's and Sheriff's Associations and has served in statewide office as a member of the Regional SWAT Team Advisory Group and Municipal Policing Resource.

He earned a BA degree from Cal Poly Pomona and a Masters in Leadership and Organizational Studies from Azusa Pacific University.

He was selected as the Chamber of Commerce "Man of the Year" in 2013 and again in 2015. He left office with the full support of his community, department and city council.

Chief Brown serves his community as a High School Soccer coach, Chairman of the Central County United Way, and member of the Board of Trustees for Lin-



field Christian School. Dave and his wife, Carol, are active in their church having served as members of the praise team, youth group and Bible study leaders. The Browns enjoy spending time with family in the outdoors hiking, fishing and camping together. Dave and Carol raised their three children in Riverside County and currently reside in the City of Menifee.



CHIEF **Dave Brown**
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Criteria:

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- If returning applicant or current college student, must provide their most recent transcript or semester grades.

Applicants are awarded funds for \$500 and up, for assistance with tuition, books, equipment, computer, tools and other necessary items to help you schooling.

Who is eligible?

Southern California Native High School Seniors or returning college students

What type of schools are applicable?

Any college, university, or trade school, including academy training, (i.e. police or fire academy).



Deadline is August 1, 2018.

Applications will be reviewed and selected by September 1, 2018.



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THE CHEROKEE CONNECTION



”Oyiyo” (Is Hello in the Cherokee. lan-
guage)

Please allow me to introduce myself. My
name is Kathy McNeeley and I am a new
citizen of the Cherokee Nation.

I grew up in Orange County, California,
my mother seldom spoke about her ances-
try. She was born in Braggs, Oklahoma in
the early 1930’s. Both of my maternal
grandparents were Citizens of the Chero-
kee Nation as documented on the original
Dawes Roles.

During the depression of the 30’s my
grandfather sought work in Northern Cali-
fornia on an olive ranch. Once established
in Roseville, California, he moved his
family west.

Growing up I went to public schools and
did all the usual Southern Californian
things: went to the beach, belonged a Blue
Bird troop, Camp Fire Girls, took driver’s
education at school, learned to drive using

older friend’s cars, worked at Knott’s Ber-
ry Farm, studied at a community college
and transferred to Pepperdine University.

After earning my BA degree I began my
career at an advertising agency. However,
none of this lent itself to an interest in my
Cherokee ancestry until I went to work for
a company that produced limited edition
fine art sculptures.

The company was named Legends and
their products were sculptures of “famous”
American Indians. It was during my em-
ployment with Legends that the historical
aspects of my mother’s family were
brought to light. I’m not sure when I first
viewed the Cherokee Nation’s website, but
I do remember being impressed with the
focus on education and preserving the
Cherokee language – both written and
spoken.

In talking to my mother about it, she asked
if I would be interested in obtaining my
“Indian Card” as she called it.

Of my three siblings, I am the only one
who has ever shown any interest our
Cherokee hereditary. This is most likely
due to my interest in art and culture. And
even though for me it took upwards of 20
years to obtain my Cherokee Nation citi-
zenship, I am now very proud to have
done so.

As the new kid on the block so to speak I
know there is more than art and culture
involved and I intend to learn.

I will be contributing to the American In-
dian Reporter. You to send your news,
stories and ideas to me at:

AIRez.kathy@gmail.com

Thank you, Kathy McNeeley

TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES



**The cultural institutions listed below host ongoing classes, lectures,
and meetings. Source : (News from Native California)**

Agua Caliente Cultural Museum

219 S. Palm Canyon Drive, Palm
Springs, CA 92262 Wednesday through
Saturday (10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.),
Sunday (Noon to 4:00 p.m.) Free. (760)
323-0151. \$5 adults, \$3 students/
children

American Indian Airwaves Radio

Broadcast every Wednesday afternoon,
3:00 to 4:00 p.m., on KPFK, 90.7 FM in
Los Angeles, 98.7 FM in Santa Barbara,
and online at www.kpfk.org

American Indian Art and Gift Shop

241 F Street, Eureka. Mon. to Sat. 10:00
a.m. to 6:00 p.m. (800) 566-2381 or
www.ncidc.org/gifthome

Antelope Valley Indian Museum

Avenue M between East 150th & 170th
streets, Lancaster. Saturday and Sunday,
11am to 4pm. \$3 adults, children under
12 free. (661) 942-0662.

www.avim.parks.ca.gov

Barona Cultural Center and Museum

1095 Barona Rd., Lakeside. Tues. to Fri.
noon to 5:00 p.m., Sat. 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
School and group tours available. Muse-
um of the Barona Band of Mission Indi-
ans. Free, donations accepted. (619) 443-
7003, ext. 219, www.baronamuseum.org

Bay Native Circle

Radio broadcast every Wednesday after-
noon, 2:00 p.m., on KPFA, 94.1 FM in
the Bay Area, and KFCF, 88.1 FM in
Fresno.

Cabazon Cultural Museum

84-245 Indio Spring Pkwy., Indio. Wed.
to Sat. 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Sun. noon
to 5:00 p.m. Exhibits on the Cahuilla In-
dians, the Coachella Valley, and the Cab-
azon Tribe. Free. (760) 342-2593.

California Indians: Making A Differ- ence, The California Museum

1020 O St., Sacramento. Mon. to Sat.,
10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.; Sun., noon to
5:00 p.m. Adults \$8.50, seniors (65+/
college students \$7.00, youth (Age 6–13)
\$6.00, 5 and under free. Permanent exhib-
it. Utilizing the voice and experiences of
a diverse California Native Advisory
Council, the exhibition highlights the
unique contributions of the state’s Native
peoples and represents more than 150
tribes from across the state. (916) 653-
524. www.californiamuseum.org

California State Indian Museum

2618 K St., Sacramento. Daily 10:00 a.m.
to 5:00 p.m. Exhibits feature California
Indian traditions, arts, and skills, as well
as works by contemporary California
Indian artists. \$3 adults; \$2 youths (6–
17); free for 5 and under. (916) 324-0971.

Cantor Arts Center

328 Lomita Dr., Stanford. “Living Tradi-
tions: Arts of the Americas” features
work from diverse Native American peo-
ples and times. Wed. to Sun. Free. (650)
723-4177 or museum.stanford.edu

Cham-Mix Poki’ (House of Our Cul- ture)

23904 Soboba Rd., San Jacinto. Cultural
resource library and exhibits of material
culture and pottery. Mon. to Fri. 8:00
a.m. to noon, 1:00 to 5:00 p.m. (951) 654
-2765, ext. 233.

Chaw’se Indian Grinding Rock State Historic Park

14881 Pine Grove-Volcano Rd., Pine
Grove. Basket weaving demonstrations,
second Saturday of the month. Hours:
Thursday through Monday, 11:30 a.m. to
2:30 p.m. (209) 296-7488.

Gatekeeper’s Museum and Marian Steinbach Indian Basket Museum

130 West Lake Blvd., Tahoe City. May–
September, Wed. to Sun. 11:00 a.m. to
5:00 p.m.; October to April, weekends
11:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. Baskets by
Washoe weaver Dat-so-la-lee. Admission
\$3 adults, \$2 seniors, \$1 children, chil-
dren under five and members free. (530)
583-1762 or
www.northtahoemuseums.org

Grace Hudson Museum

431 South Main St., Ukiah. Exhibits on
Pomo Indian baskets and other local
history and culture. Wed. to Sat. 10:00
a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Sun. noon to 4:30
p.m. Free. (707) 467-2836.

Haramongna American Indian Cul- ture Center

Red Box Fire Station and Visitor Center,
Star Rte., La Cañada. Celebrations of
Native American culture and history with
guest hosts. Saturdays 10:00 a.m. to 4:00
p.m. (626) 449-8975.

Indian Time

Radio broadcast every Thursday evening,
5:30 to 6:30 p.m., on KUCR, 88.3 FM in
Riverside.

Jesse Peter Native American Art Muse- um

Santa Rosa Junior College, Bussman
Hall, 1501 Mendocino Ave., Santa Ro-
sa. Mon. to Fri. noon to 4:00 p.m. Em-
phasis on California cultures, featuring
different artists each month. (707) 527-
4479.

Kumeyaay-Ipai Interpretive Center

13104 Ipai Waaypuk Trail (formerly Sil-
ver Lake Dr.), Poway. Sat. 9 a.m. to
11:30 a.m. (858) 668-1292.

Kuruvunga Springs State Historic In- dian Village Site Public Tour

On the campus of University High
School, 11800 Texas Ave., West Los
Angeles. First Saturday of the month,
10:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. Free. (310) 397-
0180.

Maidu Nation Station and MTNP Ra-
dio broadcast every Tuesday, 4:00 to 5:00
p.m., on KRBS, 107.1 FM in Oroville,
and online at www.radiobirdstreet.com

Marin Museum of the American Indian

2200 Novato Blvd., Novato. Tues. to
Sun., noon to 4:00 p.m. (415) 897-4064
or www.marinindian.com

Maidu Museum & Historic Site

1970 Johnson Ranch Dr., Roseville.
Tuesday to Saturday 9:00 a.m. to 4:00
p.m., third Saturdays 6:00 to 9:00 p.m.
Historic site tours Saturday 10:00 a.m.
and 1:00 p.m. \$4.50 adults, \$4.00 chil-
dren, \$16 families. Free for Native Amer-
icans. (916) 774-5934.

February 21 – May 11 – *Let’s Fix Our
World*, by Charley Burns

Through April 13 – *Indians, Irony, and
Identity*

“A Story of Cherokee Removal”

TAHLEQUAH, Okla. – The Cherokee
Nation recently opened a new exhibit at
the Smithsonian’s National Museum of the
American Indian in Washington, D.C., in
conjunction with the annual Cherokee
Days festival.

“A Story of Cherokee Removal” shares
the story of removal on the infamous Trail
of Tears from the Cherokee perspective
and addresses the devastating costs of
greed and oppression. It also shows how
the tribe persevered, adapted and learned
to thrive.

“This new installation shares the unique
Cherokee perspective of federal removal
policies and focuses on the early history of
our tribe in Indian Territory,” said Chero-
kee Nation Principal Chief Bill John
Baker. “It educates viewers about the cir-
cumstances surrounding the Trail of Tears
and shows how our tribal government re-
built itself by re-establishing schools and
courts in modern-day Oklahoma. The per-
severance to not only survive but to thrive

is a story we are eager to share nationally
and in our own voice.”

Featured within the exhibit are quotes
from witnesses of the Cherokee Trail of
Tears, historical timelines, a Trail of Tears
route map and a video highlighting the
Remember the Removal Bike Ride, in
which young Cherokees retrace the 950-
mile route on bicycles each year.

“This exhibit allows us the opportunity
to share our story,” said Travis Owens, direc-
tor of cultural tourism for Cherokee Na-
tion Businesses. “Reading firsthand ac-
counts from Trail of Tears survivors is
extremely moving. We hope that by shar-
ing this story from our perspective, we can
help encourage the public to develop a
deeper understanding of the magnitude of
this event and the impact it had on our
country.”

“A Story of Cherokee Removal” is on
display in the Sealaska Gallery of the
Smithsonian’s National Museum of the
American Indian through December 2018.

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California Nations Indian Gaming Association

PROTECTING THE SOVEREIGN RIGHT OF CALIFORNIA TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS TO OPERATE GAMING ON THEIR LANDS

The California Nations Indian Gaming Association (CNIGA) was founded in 1988 as a non-profit organization comprised of federally recognized American Indian Tribal Governments.

From its earliest, modest days when tribal governments were fighting for their fundamental inherent right to conduct gaming on tribal lands and meetings were conducted in hotel rooms, restaurants and tribal centers tribal advocacy has been a prime focus for CNIGA.

Over the years, CNIGA has not only been central in securing tribal government gaming rights in California, it has successfully advocated on a great number of issues affecting tribal gaming rights. It does this by closely monitoring all three branches of both federal and state government to watch for actions that may affect tribal government, gaming other tribal issues and bringing them to the attention of our membership.

legislation CNIGA Supports

AB 653 *Ridley-Thomas D (History)*

The California Constitution provides that all property is taxable unless exempted by the California Consitution or by federal law. This bill, commencing with the 2018–19 fiscal year, would exempt from taxation property owned in fee or held in trust by a federally recognized Indian tribe or charitable nonprofit organization if the United States Department of the Interior has issued a notice of decision accepting the land into federal trust and other specified conditions are met.

AB 1248 *Gloria D (History)*

Would declare that, notwithstanding any other law, a pupil has the right to wear religious, ceremonial, or cultural adornments, as defined, at school graduation ceremonies. The bill would also declare that nothing in its provisions shall be construed to limit a local educational agency’s authority to prohibit an item that is likely to cause a substantial disruption of, or interference with, the ceremony or to expand or diminish any pupil rights established under specified provisions related to school dress codes and pupil freedom of speech.

AB 2836 *Gloria D (History)*

This bill would require the regents, or their designee, to establish and support a systemwide Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act Implementation and Oversight Committee, with specified membership, and, for any campus subject to the federal act, a campus implementation committee, with specified membership

SB 1160 *Hueso D (History)*

Would make it a misdemeanor to commit a trespass by entering a gaming facility, as defined, on the Indian lands of a federally recognized Indian tribe after receiving an order of exclusion from the designated agency of the tribal government, as defined. The bill would require the tribe, if the order of exclusion pertains to a labor organization or its representatives or eligible employees engaged in otherwise lawful labor activity, to first obtain a decision from the Tribal Labor Panel established by the tribal labor relations ordinance stating that the order of exclusion does not conflict with the tribal labor relations ordinance adopted by the tribe or with a labor contract that is subject to the authority of the Tribal Labor Panel and applicable to the gaming facility.

Legislation opposed By CNIGA

AB 2347 *Gloria D (History)*

The California Constitution authorizes the Legislature to amend the percentage of gross receipts required to be dedicated to beneficial or charitable purposes by a statute passed by a 2/3 vote of each house of the Legislature. Current statutory law generally regulates raffles conducted by eligible organizations for beneficial or charitable purposes. Current statutory law requires the Department of Justice to administer and enforce those provisions. This bill would decrease the percentage of gross receipts from charitable raffles required to go to beneficial or charitable purposes from 90% to 50% for a raffle that generates gross ticket sale receipts less than \$1000, conducted by an eligible organization whose gross ticket sale receipts do not exceed \$5000 for all raffles in a calendar year.

ACA 18 *Gray D (History)*

The California Constitution prohibits various gaming activities within the state, including casino-style gaming, but authorizes the Legislature to provide for the regulation of horse racing, charitable bingo games, the Califor-

nia State Lottery, and charitable raffles. This measure would authorize the Legislature to permit sports wagering only if a change in federal law occurs to authorize sports wagering in this state.

CNIGA legislation with a neutral position

AB 1924 *Garcia, Cristina D (History)*

Would permit a person between 18 and 20 years of age, inclusive, to work in a gambling establishment in job classifications that entail providing services on and off the gaming floor that are not involved in play of any controlled game, as specified. The bill would also make conforming changes.

AB 1965 *Aguiar-Curry D (History)*

The Gambling Control Act requires a gambling enterprise employee to be issued a valid work permit by the commission or by a county, city, or city and county in order to be employed by a gambling enterprise, except as specified. The act defines a “gambling enterprise employee” as any natural person employed in the operation of a gambling enterprise, and the definition includes waiters, waitresses, and secretaries as examples of gambling enterprise employees. This bill would specifically exclude waiters, waitresses, and secretaries from the definition of a gambling enterprise employee.

AB 1966 *Aguiar-Curry D (History)*

Current law, under the Gambling Control Act, requires a person who is required to hold a state license to obtain the license before engaging in the activity or occupying the position with respect to which the license is required, except as specified. Current law also requires every person who, by order of the California Gambling Control Commission, is required to apply for a gambling license or a finding of suitability to file an application within 45 calendar days after receipt of the order. This bill would require the application described above to be filed within 90 calendar days after receipt of an order of the commission.

AB 2040 *Garcia, Cristina D (History)*

Current law requires the California Gambling Control Commission to establish a 10-member Gaming Policy Advisory Committee for the purpose of discussing matters of controlled gambling regulatory policy and other relevant gambling-related issues. The committee is composed of representatives of controlled gambling licensees and members of the general public in equal numbers. This bill would increase the membership of the committee from 10 to 12 members, and would instead require the committee to be composed of 5 representatives of controlled gambling licensees, 5 members of the general public, and 2 representatives from the Department of Justice.

AB 2129 *Rubio D (History)*

Existing law requires the California Gambling Control Commission to establish a 10-member Gaming Policy Advisory Committee for the purpose of discussing matters of controlled gambling regulatory policy and other relevant gambling-related issues. The committee is composed of representatives of controlled gambling licensees and members of the general public in equal numbers. This bill would increase the membership of the committee from 10 to 12 members, and would instead require the committee to be composed of 5 representatives of controlled gambling licensees, 5 members of the general public, and 2 representatives from the Department of Justice.

AB 2794 *Garcia, Eduardo D (History)*

Current law establishes the Indian Gaming Revenue Sharing Trust Fund within the State Treasury for the receipt and deposit of moneys received by the state from Indian tribes pursuant to the terms of tribal-state gaming compacts for the purpose of making distributions to eligible recipient Indian tribes, as defined. Current law requires the California Gambling Control Commission to make quarterly payments from the fund to each eligible recipient Indian tribe within 45 days of the end of each fiscal quarter. This bill would instead require the commission to make quarterly payments from the fund to each eligible recipient Indian tribe within 46 days of the end of each fiscal quarter..

AB 2824 *Gray D (History)*

Current law establishes the Office of Problem Gambling and requires the office to develop gambling disorder prevention and treatment programs that consist of certain

enumerated components. This bill would require an unspecified percentage of the amount of lottery revenues allocated to pay allowable expenses of the lottery to instead be allocated to the Office of Problem Gambling to support gambling disorder prevention and treatment programs. By changing the purposes for which the funds of a continuously appropriated fund may be appropriated, the bill would make an appropriation.

AB 2838 *Low D (History)*

Under current law, any amendment to a city or county ordinance relating to gambling establishments, or the Gambling Control Act, is required to be submitted to the Department of Justice for review and comment before the ordinance is adopted by the city or county. This bill would require the Department of Justice to review and comment on any submitted ordinance within 60 days of receiving the ordinance.

AB 2857 *Gray D (History)*

Current law authorizes the California Gambling Control Commission, for any cause deemed reasonable by the commission, to deny an application for a license, permit, or approval, to limit, condition, or restrict an license, permit, or approval, or to impose an fine upon any person licensed or approved. For purposes of the act, existing law defines “applicant” as any person who has applied for, or is about to apply for, a state gambling license, or other licenses, permits, or approvals, as specified. This bill would revise the definition of “applicant” to no longer include a person who is about to apply for a state gambling license, or other licenses, permits, or approvals, as specified.

AB 3262 *Committee on Governmental Organization (History)*

Current law requires funds not allocated from a County Tribal Casino Account or an Individual Tribal Casino Account for the grants by the end of each fiscal year to revert back to the Indian Gaming Special Distribution Fund. This bill would delete obsolete provisions relating to allocations made in specified fiscal years, and would make additional technical, nonsubstantive changes.

SB 378 *Portantino D (History)*

Would authorize the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control, by temporary restraining order, to temporarily suspend or condition any license, as defined, when, in the opinion of the department, and supported by a preponderance of the evidence indicating a pattern of behavior, the action is urgent and necessary to protect against an immediate threat to health or safety, as defined, that is reasonably related to the operation of the licensed business, subject to specified provisions, including provisions related to notice and judicial review.

SB 1051 *Dodd D (History)*

Current law requires the California Gambling Control Commission to keep a record of all proceedings at its regular and special meetings and to make these records open to public inspection. Current law also requires the Department of Justice to maintain a file of all applications for licenses under the act and a record of all actions taken with respect to those applications, and to make this file and record open to public inspection. This bill would require the commission and department to make these records and the file open to public inspection during normal business hours.

SB 1102 *Berryhill R (History)*

The California Constitution authorizes the Governor to negotiate and conclude compacts, subject to ratification by the Legislature. Current law ratifies a number of tribal -state gaming compacts between the State of California and specified Indian tribes that were executed in 1999. Existing law provides that any other tribal-state gaming compact entered into between the state and a federally recognized Indian tribe that is executed after September 10, 1999, is ratified if it is identical in all material respects to any of the compacts expressly ratified by these provisions and if the compact is not rejected by each house of the Legislature. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to these provisions.

SB 1313 *Vidak R (History)*

The Gambling Control Act establishes the California Gambling Control Commission and grants the commission jurisdiction and supervision over gambling establishments, as defined, in this state and over all persons or things having to do with the operations of gambling establishments. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature that the commission be comprised of the most qualified individuals available, preferably no 2 of whom come from the same profession, field, or industry.

SECRET TO A LONG MARRIAGE

A couple was celebrating their golden wedding anniversary. Their domestic tranquility had long been the talk of the town. A local newspaper reporter was inquiring as to the secret of their long and happy marriage. "Well, it dates back to our honeymoon," explained the man. "We visited the Grand Canyon and took a trip down to the bottom on the canyon by pack mule. We hadn't gone too far when my wife's

mule stumbled. My wife quietly said, 'That's once.' We proceeded a little further and the mule stumbled again. Once more my wife quietly said, 'That's twice.' Hadn't gone a half-mile when the mule stumbled the third time. My wife quietly removed a revolver from her pocket and shot the mule dead. I started to yell at her for her treatment of the mule when she looked at me and quietly said 'That's once.'

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WHAT IS EDUCATION?

By Shayne Del Cohen

Dictionary definitions provide:

The process of receiving or giving systematic instruction, esp. at a school or university.

The theory and practice of teaching.

A body of knowledge acquired while being educated.

Information about or training in a particular field or subject,

A particular stage in the process of being educated.

(an education) figurative an enlightening experience

As a verb [trans.] :

Give intellectual, moral, and social instruction to (someone, esp. a child), typically at a school or university

Provide or pay for instruction for (one's child), esp. at a school information has been lost: knowledge about local flora and fauna, medicinal practices, the inter-related systems of an area, to say nothing of spiritual awareness and understanding of the People in relation to everything around them.

This has not only been a bereavement to native communities; it has been a loss to the world.

But tribes today have the ability to once again define and implement the education they wish for their children and themselves. Tribes can draw from the past and equip for the future. The expanded world benefits.

Does your tribe have a Tribal Specific Education Plan?

Has your community defined the principles and skill sets they want each person to have?

Have you laid this out in a format (TSEP) that enables the community, the educational institutions and personnel with whom you interact to all rally, plan and fund to those standards?

Do your children know what is expected of them as a member of the tribal community?

Are you identifying emergent bodies of knowledge and skill sets that community needs to acquire?

Does each member of the community have an educational role?

My mantra for a long time was that by age 7, I wanted all the little people to be able to communicate effectively and compute basic functions accurately.

Above and beyond that, however, I wanted them to also have a strong love of learning, for with that, no matter how bad the instructor or the curriculum, they would be fine.....each human has great capacities to absorb and create with their native intelligence. With strong basics, a curious mind, an open heart and an energetic psyche, one can self-teach or learn in vicarious ways. And this should continue throughout a lifetime.

Reality is that we no longer live in a world where the sun comes up on one side of the valley and sets at the other. Even if one is able to not participate in the cacophony of traffic, personnel intense settings, and the speed of the day, there are intrusions through electronic devices (as well as old-fashioned telephones, tv's, etc).

One may not need to know how to tan a hide with brain, but there is modern chemistry and biology in the subject.

Arrowheads and projectiles may not be needed for daily sustenance, but, again, the knowledge of material acquisition, handling and manufacturing , the understanding of the physics of use and the medicinal implications of puncture have modern application.

There is great opportunity to tie the past, present and future together to the benefit of the village.

I am honored that Mr. Salgado has asked me to pen a few thoughts every month. The musings above should set the tone for topics on which I will write, but should also provide a forum for readers to comment and share their perceptions. Education, after all, includes the exchange of ideas and experiences. Til next month.

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SHAYNE'S JOURNAL
AIRez.Shayne@gmail.com

Shayne Del Cohen began her career as a teenage VISTA volunteer for the Inter-Tribal Council of Nevada and subsequently a program director and then resource developer, working with 23 tribes during the exciting OEO years.

Later, first as the health planner and then AO to the tribal chairman spent a decade with the Reno-Sparks Indian Colony and then another two decades as a development consultant working with different tribal communities across the country.

Along the way she earned a BA in community development, a Master's in International Administration and a PhD in International Law, all of which was balanced with the education provided by the many tribal leaders and individuals with whom she interacted over the years

She has been honored to have been a TV talk show host for 15 years, the president of Nevada Press Women and a member of the Nevada State Historical Records Advisory Board.

Shayne's Journal is a daily news blog that serves the American Indian Community. She started it during a time when she was the Nevada point person on a five state tribal library project. Archives are available at www.shaynedel.com.

The American Indian Reporter is pleased to have Shayne share some of her research and musings with us. Shayne can be reached at AIRez.shayne@gmail.com

Ernie C. Salgado Jr.,
Publisher/Editor
American Indian Reporter

The comments, notices, photos and memes are copies from Shayne's Journals

Trump Faces GOP Backlash Over American Indian Health

The Trump agency's position that tribes are a racial group and not separate governments — a determination by Trump administration lawyers that POLITICO first reported last month — has raised concerns in Congress and alarmed the tribes, who say it reverses centuries of protections enshrined in the Constitution and upheld by the Supreme Court.

Meanwhile, Hill Republicans have warned HHS that it's taking the wrong approach.

"I think you're wrong," Sen. Jerry Moran (R-Kansas) told Azar in a congressional hearing Thursday. "I think tribes deserve the sovereignty they're entitled to by our constitution and longstanding understanding that tribes are governmental and not racial."

Rep. Tom Cole (R-Okla.) a member of the Chickasaw Nation and the chairman of the House Appropriations Subcommittee that holds the purse strings for HHS — similarly has warned the agency to reverse course.

"I am concerned that both HHS and CMS are unwittingly about to kick off what may be decades of expensive and needless litigation with tribes and other parties," Cole wrote, attaching a legal memo prepared by the Chickasaw Nation.

"There's no way I'm ever going to support something that describes tribes as racial groups and not sovereign governments," Cole told POLITICO. "If Republicans [with tribal expertise] don't push back hard ... I think HHS will stumble into a big fight that they don't need."

A CALL TO ACTION

CHERYL CRAZY BULL – MAY 15, 2018



Two Mohawk youth who recently toured the Colorado State University campus were questioned by campus police because of a call from a "nervous parent." As I listened to the 911 call and watched the video from the police body cam, I was reminded once again of the level of bias and danger that our youth experience in their pursuit of higher education.

At the American Indian College Fund, we are involved with and hear many stories about situations involving high school and college students dealing with the daily burden of racial prejudice and ignorance. We know how important it is to create a path to college from an early age and how difficult it is to do so under these conditions.

I personally experienced the same things that these youth and others encounter. Members of my family also experience this in their educational pursuits, at work, and in many social situations. Despite all this, we persevere and achieve our educational goals.

We can be inspired by the many Native graduates who are celebrating their accomplishments right now at schools and colleges all across the country, including the very institutions where we feel the most unwelcome or at the most risk.

Native graduates are role models, showing by their persistence and focus that we have the inner strength and the support that we need to succeed. Our ancestors give us that strength as they watch over us.

Our families and our tribal communities want us to succeed because they know that "education is the answer." Education gives us the skills and abilities to use our traditional knowledge to help our families and communities.

Colorado State University is only one of many institutions whose desire for diversity and inclusion is counter to the experi-

ence of racism that this recent incident represents. Racism and bias permeate higher education and are part of American society. Much of that racism is passive-aggressive and experienced in the many micro-aggressions of our daily lives. Much of it can be hostile and puts us at risk.

Higher education needs to be more active in leading the way to a safer, more inclusive society. As students, college graduates, and supporters of equity and access, I invite you to be advocates for action in higher education. On behalf of Native students and citizens everywhere, we are issuing the following call to action to higher education institutions nationwide to increase the number of Native students in higher education:

- Acknowledge the Indigenous people on whose lands work is being done and where institutions exist.
- Implement training to help students, faculty, and staff to name racism when it occurs; train college personnel about Indigenous culture, history, and inclusion.
- Examine existing curriculum to ensure fair representation of Native people's history, accomplishments, and contributions.
- Report on the status of Native American students at their institutions by including their student data in all institutional data points.
- Increase resources and investment in access and opportunity through scholarships, student support services, and increases in Native faculty and staff.
- Initiate dialogs with higher education policy maker nationwide to achieve the above call to action.

GOP U.S. Supreme Court Uphold Tribal Sovereignty

The tribe's brief points out that its sovereign immunity "is a matter of federal law." That principle was clearly established in a 1998 decision, *Kiowa Tribe v. Mfg. Techs., Inc.*

Tribes have sovereign immunity; there's no waiver of sovereign immunity in the absence of express language. The same case declares that "the immunity possessed by Indian tribes is not coextensive with that of the States."

The Lundgren's, meanwhile, relied on a Supreme Court decision they claimed established that a state court could enforce law with respect to property owned by a tribe (in rem), just not the tribe itself (in personam), despite the assertion of sovereign immunity. In other words, the Lundgren's could not sue the tribe, but their action to claim tribal property under Washington state law was a-okay.

The Washington Supreme Court agreed with them. Gorsuch did not. Rather, he quoted their finding and noted simply, "That was error." The majority clarified that *Yakima* cannot be used to abrogate tribes' sovereign immunity. The case now returns to state court for consideration of the Lundgren's secondary, common law argument.

Gorsuch claims the justices opted for remand because the Lundgren's fallback argument was belatedly introduced in an amicus brief from the U.S. government. That's probably not the full story; Gorsuch likely wanted to go farther, ruling that there's no abrogation of tribal sovereign immunity for a fee

land purchase within a tribe's reservation. That would mean tribal land is tribal land, as protected as the tribe itself.

Lacking five votes for the right course, Gorsuch opted to assemble a seven-justice majority for the next best option. Which is, to be clear, a big, big deal. It is a procedural win for the tribe, and a victory that resolves a subject of contention in the lower courts in favor of tribes, opening the door for litigation.

Bigger yet? It signals a potential shift for the Supreme Court toward protecting tribal sovereign immunity.

The anti-tribe block, as a friend who practices Indian law describes it, has had six votes for a while, sometimes seven. That Gorsuch managed a seven-justice majority is spectacular. Especially given his reputation for clashing with his colleagues.

The ruling bears on Washington's second Indian law case before the Supreme Court this term. The same Indian law expert offered delicately, "Washington is fucked in the culverts case."

One sour note: Chief Justice Roberts' concurrence. Roberts stated, "[t]he correct answer cannot be that the tribe wins no matter what; otherwise a tribe could wield sovereign immunity as a sword and seize property without impunity, even without a colorable claim of right."

That's an astonishing sentence even in a maddening concurrence. There's no potential for tribes to effect seizure; only reclamation of lands rightfully theirs.



Tribal Sports Reporter

Keith Vasquez
AIRaz.Keith@gmail.com
NativeSportsMedia.com

Hi, I'm Keith Vasquez and I will be the Tribal Sports Reporter for the American Indian Reporter.

I am a tribal member of the San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians. I have lived on the reservation my entire life and currently live there with my wife and five children.

My primary occupation is as a professional sports photojournalist and photographer.

I have covered some of the most resent NFL professional football camps as a photojournalist. And the Pro Bowl in 2018 and NFL Combine. On April 26-27, 2018 I attended the NFL Draft. I want to share that experience with you .

As I look too my left and to my right there is the NFL Network Stage camera crews , ESPN Stage setup also with their camera crews and Reporters On Location at The 2018 NFL Combine in Indianapolis Indiana.

I take It All Inn , then remind myself I got a Job

to do , representing My Tribe (San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians) and American Indians trying to make it In the Sports Media Industry!

Game face on, maneuvering to get a good spot as the top collage defensive back and safety's walk in for their Interviews-Minkah Fitzpatrick- Alabama and Derwin James - FSU. They take the podium! Now was time to ask about being from championship programs and how that will help transition to the NFL Game. For Live Video Of Their Press Conference go to @nativemediateam On Instagram or Facebook.

Now, here we are 8 Weeks away from the NFL Combine entering "JERRY'S WORLD" (Aka- ATT Stadium) for the 2018 NFL draft! It's an American Indian walking In Cowboys Land,. I show My credentials And I'm In The Rodeo!

This stadium is like nothing I have ever seen definitely looks and feels as advertised. I take my Spot and Here comes the Commissioner (ROGER GOODELL) To announce-

es the Start Of The 2018 NFL Draft - You can't hear a word over the biggest BOOING I HAVE EVER HEARD A CROWD DO!! He handles it with class.

And now the Cleveland Browns are in the clock, then BOOM THE FIRST SURPRISE OF THE NIGHT (Baker Mayfield - Oklahoma University) #1 .

Two Defense Studs (Minkah Fitzpatrick-Goes #11- Miami Dolphins) Derwin James - FSU #17 LA CHARGERS!! Take This Indians Word Both will make ALL ROOKIE DEFENSE TEAM!! Being the first Native American to be at these events was truly an amazing experience will be back next year check for more NFL coverage this year upcoming!!

I am also involved in promoting tribal sports as a professional sports photojournalist and photographer.

If you have a pending sports event please feel free to contact me. I can be reached at Email addresses listed above.

Kali Rais: First American Indian Woman Professional Boxer

By Andrea Marquez



Kali Rais is the first and only American Indian professional female boxer in the Nation.

She is the first American professional woman fighter to win the International Boxing Association (IBA) middleweight crown..

She is also a former WBC World Middleweight Champion and WIBA World Champion.

Kali Rais was born in Providence, Rhode Island, on January 1, 1986 and is the youngest of five children. Kali has Cherokee, and African American ancestry.¹ Rais and her siblings were raised by their mother in East Providence, Rhode Island.

Rais was an athletic child often playing rough sports

with the neighborhood boys. As a child she attended and competed in powwows regularly.

From her junior high through high school years she was active in organized basketball and softball leagues.

At age 15 she took became interested in boxing, and was coached by a friend of her mother's Domingo Tall Dog.

Rais later went to school for criminology and also learned how to fix motorcycles at MTTL.

Rais continued her training at Peter Manfredo's Sr. gym to improve her boxing skills.

After competing in more than a dozen sanctioned and unsanctioned fights as an amateur, Rais turned pro in 2008.

But she only had one bout in each of her first three years in the professional ranks. Rais stated, "I haven't been as busy as I wanted to be."

In 2012, Kali was involved in a serious motorcycle accident which put her out for the boxing for a while.

She returned to the ring in

2013 and fought for the IBA title in November 2013 and losing on a decision to Virginia's Tori Nelson, but earned a lot of respect in the fight. .

On November 12, 2014 Reis won the WIBA crown defeating Teresa Peruzzi in Bermuda..

In April 2016, Reis won her first major world title in New Zealand against Maricela Cornejo for the vacant WBC World Middleweight title.

She has had 21 professional fights with 14 wins, 6 losses and one drew, with 4 KO's.

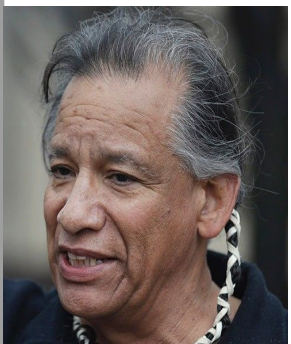
Rais also coaches boxing for youth and works as a trainer in her spare time.



AMERICAN INDIAN COACHES CONFERENCE
JUNE 30, 2018 SOBOBA INDIAN RESERVATION
SOBOBA SPORTS COMPLEX

Cleveland Indians' "Chief Wahoo" Protest Leader Jailed For Theft

By Andrea Marquez



Robert Roche, 71, an Apache Indian, has been a prominent leader in the movement to scrap the cartoon "Chief Wahoo" mascot that detractors consider racist.

In January 2018, the Cleveland Indians announced that it would phase out the logo and would remove it from use entirely for the 2019 baseball season.

Roche, a Cleveland resident known for his opposition to the Cleveland Indians' "Chief Wahoo"

mascot has admitted to stealing more than \$77,000 in federal grant money meant to help Native Americans. He had pleaded guilty to two counts of theft from programs receiving federal funds.

According to prosecutors, Roche and consultant Craig McGuire conspired to divert money from the American Indian Education Center (AIEC) in suburban Parma, where Roche served as executive director.

Federal investigators say McGuire submitted false applications to the federal funding agency, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration SAMHSA).

According to prosecutors, McGuire falsely claimed that the center

offered an afterschool program for 500 children and had a "wellness department."

According to the U.S. Attorney's Office in Cleveland, the center received \$482,766 in grant money from SAMHSA between 2011 and 2013. Roche diverted \$77,097 of that money for his personal use.

"This defendant stole from taxpayers and betrayed the Native American families he purported to help," U.S. Attorney Justin E. Herdman said. *"He took tens of thousands of dollars designated for mental health and wellness programs and put the money in his own pockets."*

Roche is scheduled to be sentenced Aug. 29, 2018.



"B-Bop"

CHARLES VAUGHN SILVAS SR.
FEBRUARY 7, 1949 - MAY 14, 2018

Southern California loses a tribal sports Icon, "B-Bop" AKA

Charles Vaughn Silvas Sr.

He was a proud member of the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians and lived his entire life in the San Jacinto Valley.

"B-Bop" was a coach, sport organizer, ball player and most important a great person. He was a pioneer in not only

establishing Inter Tribal Sports he introduced non-Indians to play on the reservations. He believed sport was the catalyst to meaningful relation.

His coaching philosophy was simply, basics and fundamentals. And he lived his life that way.

B-Bop leave us with his legacy of bring down barriers and basics and fundamentals. "How can you add if you can't count." He would say.

Inter Tribal Sports NFL Play 60



San Pasqual Indian Reservation Youth Win Inter Tribal Sports Flag Football Tournament



Pechanga Indian Reservation take home the B Division Flag Football Title at the recent Inter Tribal Sport Event.

AmericaIndianReporter11@gmail.com

Please Share Your Meme's -News -Activities -Events - Funny Bone & Opinions With Us



1998

Meth Effects



2002

My Name: "Is Meth" was authored by a young unknown American Indian girl: *The poem below was written by a young American Indian girl who was in jail for drug charges and was addicted to Meth. She wrote this while in jail. As you will soon read, she fully grasped the horrors of the drug, as she tells in this simple, yet profound poem. She was released from jail but, true to her story, the drug owned her. They found her dead not long after, with the needle still in her arm. Please keep praying for our Native People to understand. This thing is worse than any of us realize. (Source The Red Road)*

I destroy homes, I tear families apart, take your children, and that's just the start. I'm more costly than diamonds, more precious than gold, The sorrow I bring is a sight to behold.

If you need me, remember I'm easily found, I live all around you - in schools and in town, I live with the rich; I live with the poor, I live down the street, and maybe next door.

I'm made in a lab, but not like you think, I can be made under the kitchen sink.

In your child's closet, and even in the woods, If this scares you to death, well it certainly should.

I have many names, but there's one you know best, I'm sure you've heard of me, my name is crystal meth.

My power is awesome, try me you'll see, But if you do, you may never break free.

Just try me once and I might let you go, But try me twice, and I'll own your soul.

When I possess you, you'll steal and you'll lie, You do what you have to -- just to get high.

The crimes you'll commit for my narcotic charms

Will be worth the pleasure you'll feel in your arms.

You'll lie to your mother, you'll steal from your dad, When you see their tears, you should feel sad.

But you'll forget your morals and how you were raised, I'll be your conscience, I'll teach you my ways.

I take kids from parents, and parents from kids, I turn people from God, and separate friends.

I'll take everything from you, your looks and your pride, I'll be with you al-

ways -- right by your side.

You'll give up everything - your family, your home, Your friends, your money, then you'll be alone.

I'll take and take, till you have nothing more to give, When I'm finished with you, you'll be lucky to live.

If you try me be warned - this is no game, If given the chance, I'll drive you insane.

I'll ravish your body, I'll control your mind, I'll own you completely, your soul will be mine.

The nightmares I'll give you while lying in bed, The voices you'll hear, from inside your head.

The sweats, the shakes, the visions you'll see, I want you to know, these are all gifts from me.

But then it's too late, and you'll know in your heart, That you are mine, and we shall not part.

You'll regret that you tried me, they always do, But you came to me, not I to you.

You knew this would happen, many times you were told, But you challenged my power, and chose to be bold.

You could have said no, and just walked away, If you could live that day over, now what would you say?

I'll be your master, you will be my slave, I'll even go with you, when you go to your grave.

Now that you have met me, what will you do?

Will you try me or not? It's all up to you.

I can bring you more misery than words can tell, Come take my hand, let me lead you to hell.

"METH" IS THE SECOND LEADING DRUG OF CHOICE AFTER ALCOHOL

METHAMPHETAMINE IS THE SECOND LEADING DRUG OF CHOICE AFTER ALCOHOL Among the Native American drug users, which is combined with the legal drug of alcohol in the nation today.

Substances abuse is not confined to the southern California Indian Reservation population nor is it a gender, racial or age issue it is an epidemic of massive magnitude in the nation.

WHAT IS METH? Methamphetamine (*known on the street as "speed," "meth," "crank," "crystal-meth," and "glass"*) is a central nervous system stimulant of the amphetamine family. Like cocaine, it is a powerful "upper" that produces alertness, and elation, along with a variety of adverse reactions.

The effects of methamphetamine, however, are much longer lasting than the effects of cocaine, yet the cost is much the same. For that reason, methamphetamine is sometimes called the "poor man's cocaine."

AS WITH MANY DRUGS, METHAMPHETAMINE, if prescribed by a physician, is legally available in the United States for the treatment of attention deficit disorders (ADD) and obesity.

Unfortunately, much of the methamphetamine available on the street is illicit methamphetamine from clandestine laboratories in the United States. Production originally concentrated in clandestine labs throughout the Western and Southwestern United States, but has spread to the Central United States and beyond.

In addition to the clandestine laboratories in the United States, organized crime groups in Mexico appear responsible for increased methamphetamine production on both sides of the border during the 1990's.

ACCORDING TO METHAMPHETAMINE DATA collected through Indian Health Services RPMS Patient Care Component (PCC) and Behavioral Health (BHS) reporting system Methamphetamine encounters have been increasing steadily since 1997.

The number of methamphetamine related encounters documented in 2004 were 6,875. For the year 2005 there were 9,577 reported. It is frightening to realize this is a 39.3% annual increase from the year 2004 to 2005. The numbers collected in 2006-2008 appear to demonstrate this upward trend is continuing.

UNDUPLICATED PATIENT COUNT by age and sex related to methamphetamine use shows an increase of methamphetamine abuse between the ages of 10 to 65 years old. Of this group, women between the ages of 15 to 54 years of age represent the largest segment reporting incidences of methamphetamine use.

AT A SENATE HEARING HELD IN 2006 Federal and tribal officials sounded the alarm on substance abuse on Indian Reservations throughout the Nation and specifically the usage of methamphetamine.

Robert McSwain, deputy director for Indian Health in the Department of Health and Human Services, said meth addiction had become a "crisis" in some Indian communities, especially within the larger urban cities and the remote reservations in the Upper Plains and the West. *"...It is a crisis for individuals, families, communities, agencies and governments across the country..."* McSwain testified at the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs.

AT THE SAME HEARING, Bill Ragsdale, director of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, also testified at the Senate Committee said that tribal leaders were using terms

such as "epidemic" and "out of control" when describing meth use on their reservations.

Ragsdale said other social problems are contributing to the spread of meth use in Indian communities. "Social problems such as methamphetamine abuse do not occur in isolation, but are intertwined with other social problems such as the spread HIV/AIDS, crime, alcohol abuse, the usage of other illegal substances, limited economic opportunities, reduced academic achievement, and increasing youth suicide, to name just a few," Ragsdale testified.

VIOLENCE ON INDIAN RESERVATIONS is often regarded as the norm. Government studies indicate the majority of American Indian youth live on Indian reservations and urban Indian communities that continue to experience long-term economic and social distress. High rates of alcoholism, drug abuse, domestic abuse, child neglect, substandard housing and the lack of career or job opportunities are common conditions on a majority of the Indian reservations as well as in the urban Indian communities.

The dimensions of this phenomenon are described in a recent Department of Justice Study, *"American Indians and Crime"* (Greenfield & Smith, 1999), which reported the rate of violence in Indian Country is well above that for all other ethnic groups and more than twice the national average (Clark, A.S., 2002).

GIVEN THESE STATISTICS and the proximity of the Indian Reservations in Southern California's east San Diego County to the Mexican border and several major cities it would be a fair conclusion that access to methamphetamine for the American Indian Tribal population is a given.

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"Pow Wow" is Indian for "Party Time"

By *Ernie C. Salgado Jr.*

May 5, 2018 with the Pala Cupa Days at the Pala Indian Reservation in northern San Diego County marks the official start of the southern California Pow Wow season.

This year the Pala Cupa Days were held on May 5 and 6, 2018. And as always a large

number of visitors attended the event at the cultural center.

Leroy Miranda Jr., the Pala Cultural Center Director was on had to greet and share the tribal culture with bird songs and the magnificent display of historical artifacts.

As for the claim that "Pow Wow" translates from one of the many American Indian languages to "Party Time" is from my shameless license of fabrication, but it does make perfect sense does it not?

Regardless, from May thru December almost half of the southern California Indian Tribes will be hosting their annual Pow Wow's/Party Times.

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Fathers Day

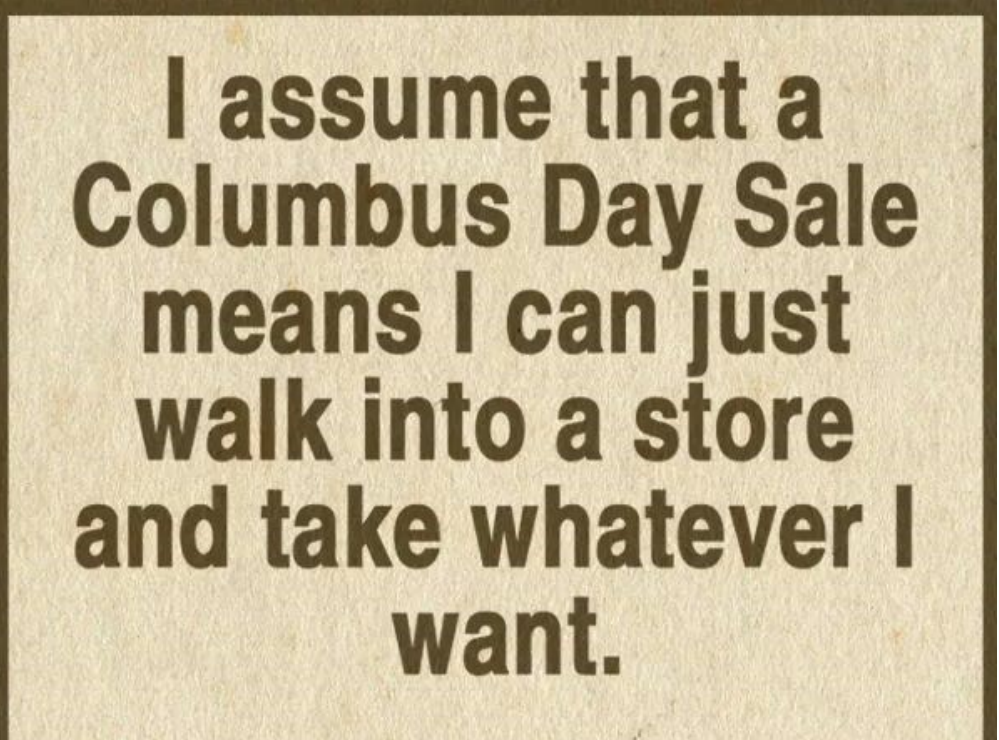
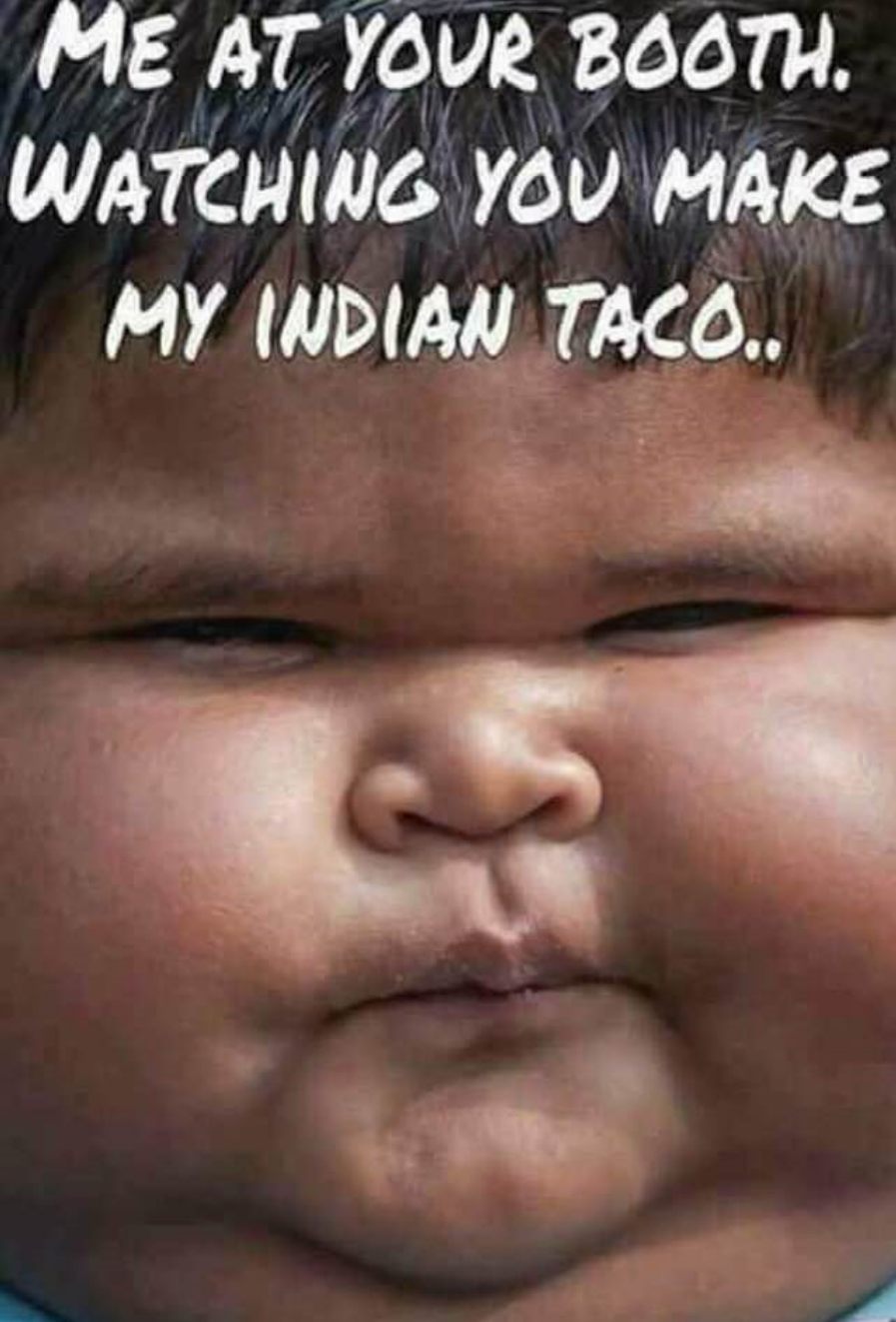
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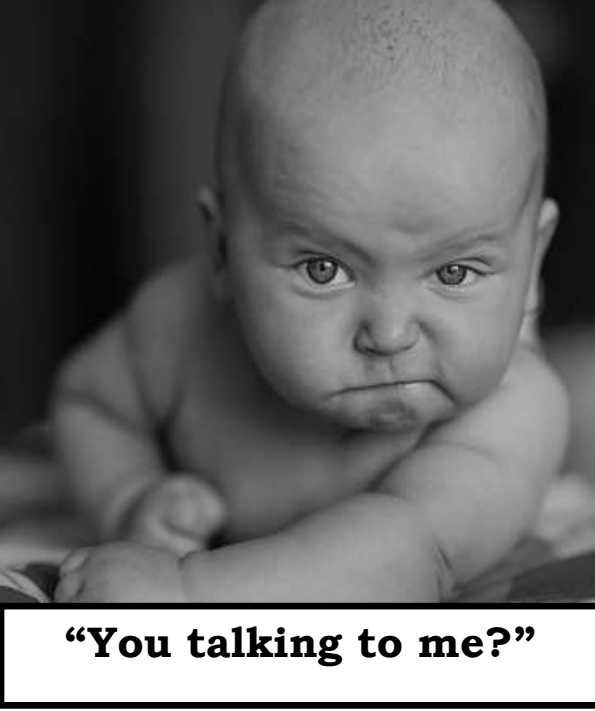
Funny Bone & More

The Indian Taco, Columbus, War on..., and Grandparent meme’s contributed by Eddie Chacon (Cahuilla Indian Rez)) - 4x4 from Shayna Journal, You Talking to Me, TV minion and North Dakota memes from AIR Contributor, Andrea Marquez (Soboba Indian Rez).



Funny Bone Humor!!

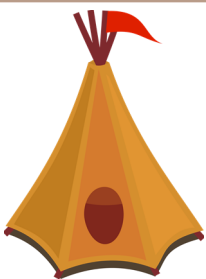
A true story Upon his release for prison in 1985 for protesting for Indian rights and challenging the racism against Indians, Dennis Banks had several job offer but he wanted to stay close to his family on the Pine Ridge Indian reservation. ‘He wanted to teach but lacked the educational qualification since he didn’t have a college degree so he applies for the job of running coach. During the interview for the position one of the questions asked was: “What experience do you having with running?” He answered the question as follows: *“I ran from the FBI for eleven years and they couldn’t catch me.”*





My View—Your View

Ernie C. Salgado Jr.



Happy
Father's
Day



3 FEDERAL JUDGES REVEAL MUELLER WITCH HUNT

Dismissals and withdrawn cases risk further delegitimizing Special Counsel probe

(Infowars) – A funny thing happened on the way to impeaching Donald Trump. After two-years of investigations by a highly politicized FBI and a Special Counsel stacked with Clinton supporters, Robert Mueller’s probe has resulted in the resignation of National Security Advisor Michael Flynn, the arrests of Paul Manafort and Rick Gates, and the indictment of 13 Russian nationals on allegations of hacking the 2016 election – along with the raid of Trump’s personal attorney, Michael Cohen.

The nation has been on the edge of insanity waiting for that much-promised and long awaited link tying President Trump to Vladimir Putin we were all promised, only to find out that there is no link, the deck appears to have been heavily stacked against Donald Trump by bad actors operating at the highest levels of the FBI, DOJ, Obama administration and Clinton camp, and the real Russian conspiracy in the 2016 election was the participation of high level Kremlin sources used in the anti-Trump dossier that Hillary Clinton paid for.

Now, as the out-of-control investigation moves from the headlines and into court, the all-encompassing “witch hunt,” as Trump calls it, may be in serious jeopardy.

As of May 15, 2018, three federal Judges have rendered harsh setbacks to the Mueller investigation – **demanding, if you can believe it, facts and evidence to back up the Special Counsel’s claims** – in un-redacted format as one Judge demands, or risk having the cases tossed out altogether.

The first major setback happened in February, when the federal judge assigned to the criminal case against Trump’s former National Security Advisor, Judge Emmet G. Sullivan ordered Mueller’s team to turn over any and all “exculpatory evidence” to the Flynn’s defense.

Instead, Judge Emmet G. Sullivan issued the order “*sua sponte*,” or at his discretion, invoking the “**Brady Rule**” – which requires prosecutors to turn over previously unfiled evidence that might have a material impact on a defendant’s case. Two days before Sullivan issued the order, Mueller filed a motion for a pro-



Judge Emmet G. Sullivan

tective order regarding the use of evidence in the case, including “sensitive materials,” which would be provided to Flynn’s lawyers by the office of the Special Counsel.

This development generated a significant buzz in conservative circles, with the implication being that perhaps Flynn might not have pleaded guilty in light of certain evidence. We also know that the FBI agents who interviewed Flynn – one of whom was anti-Trump, counterintelligence agent Peter Strzok, did not think Flynn was lying to them – something James Comey was recently caught lying about himself.

Fox’s Judge Andrew Napolitano thought Sullivan’s decision at the time was a complete bombshell. “*Why would he we want that after General Flynn has already pleaded guilty?* That is unheard of. He must suspect a defect in the guilty plea. “*Meaning, he must have reason to believe that General Flynn pleaded guilty for some reason other than guilt.*” - Andrew Napolitano

And as was noted some have suggested that Flynn pleaded guilty due to the fact that federal investigations tend to bankrupt people who aren’t filthy rich – as was the case with former Trump campaign aide Michael Caputo, who told the Senate Intelligence Committee “*God damn you to hell*” after having to sell his home due to mounting legal fees over the inquiry. “*Your investigation and others into the allegations of Trump campaign collusion with Russia are costing my family a great deal of money — more than \$125,000 — and making a visceral impact on my children.*”

Let’s not forget about the time Mueller’s team at the FBI massively screwed up the 2001 anthrax case after 9/11 – ruining the life of SAIC employee Steven Hatfill when it mysteriously leaked that he was the FBI’s prime suspect. Mueller assured Congress in a closed-door January, 2003 session that Hatfill was

their man based on shaky evidence which was later deemed unreliable. Effectively, he needed a scalp. Hatfill was professionally and financially ruined until he sued the US Government for \$5.8 million.

“*It’s like death by a thousand cuts,*” Hatfill, who is now 56, says today. “*There’s a sheer feeling of hopelessness. You can’t fight back. You have to just sit there and take it, day after day, the constant drip-drip of innuendo, a punching bag for the government and the press. And the thing was, I couldn’t understand why it was happening to me. I mean, I was one of the good guys.*” -The Atlantic

Then there’s the judge in the Paul Manafort Case, who excoriated a Special Counsel attorney during a “**motion to dismiss**” hearing. A leaked transcript of the heated exchange between attorney Michael Dreeben and Eastern District of Virginia Judge T.S. Ellis reveals that the entire Manafort case is in jeopardy if the Special Counsel doesn’t produce an un-redacted copy of the original order from Deputy AG Rod Rosenstein authorizing the original investigation.



Judge T.S. Ellis

Ellis also said that Mueller shouldn’t have “*unfettered power*” to prosecute Manafort for charges that have nothing to do with collusion between the Trump campaign and the Russians, and called out the DOJ’s efforts in the case as an attempt by Mueller to gain leverage over Manafort.

“*You really care about what information Mr. Manafort can give you that would reflect on Mr. Trump or lead to his prosecution or impeachment or whatever. That’s what you’re really interested in.*” -Judge Ellis

The Judge also notes that the Special Counsel’s indictment against Manafort doesn’t mention:

- (1) Russian individuals
- (2) Russian banks
- (3) Russian money
- (4) Russian payments to Manafort

To which Dreeben provided an unsatisfactory lawyerly response about how everything is connected to everything (including, apparently, whether Trump paid a woman to keep quiet about consensual sex).

Last – but we’re quite sure not least, was last week’s ruling by federal Judge Dabney Friedrich, a Trump appointee, denying Mueller a trial delay over the high-profile February indictment of 13 Russians for interfering in the 2016 US election.

Mueller accused 13 Russian nationals and three Russian entities one of which was Concord Management and Consulting, of “**knowingly and intentionally**” conspiring to interfere with the election by using social media to disparage Hillary Clinton and support Donald Trump.

And Concord Management decided to fight it...

As PowerLine notes, Mueller probably didn’t see that coming – and the indictment itself was perhaps nothing more than a PR stunt to bolster the Russian interference narrative.

I don’t think anyone (including Mueller) anticipated that any of the defendants would appear in court to defend against the charges. Rather, the Mueller prosecutors seem to have obtained the indictment to serve a public relations purpose, laying out the case for interference as understood by the government and lending a veneer of respectability to the Mueller Switch Project.

One of the Russian corporate defendants nevertheless hired counsel to contest the charges. In April two Washington-area attorneys — Eric Dubelier and Kate Seikaly of the Reed Smith firm — filed appearances in court on behalf of Concord Management and Consulting. Josh Gerstein covered that turn of events for Politico here. -Powerline Blog

Politico’s Gerstein notes that by defending against the charges, “Concord could force prosecutors to turn over discovery about how the case was assembled as well as evidence that might undermine the prosecution’s theories.”

In a mad scramble to put the brakes on the case, Mueller’s

team tried to say that Concord never formally accepted the court summons related to the case, wrapping themselves in a “cloud of confusion” as Powerline puts it. “*Until the Court has an opportunity to determine if Concord was properly served, it would be inadvisable to conduct an initial appearance and arraignment at which important rights will be communicated and a plea entertained.*”

The Russians hit back against Mueller’s attempt to delay – filing a response on Friday to let the court know that “Concord voluntarily appeared through counsel as provided for in the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, and further intends to enter a plea of not guilty. Concord has not sought a limited appearance nor has it moved to quash the summons. As such, the briefing sought by the Special Counsel’s motion is pettifoggery.”

And the Judge agreed...



Judge Dabney Friedrich

U.S. District Court Judge Dabney Friedrich has rejected special counsel Robert Mueller’s request to delay the first court hearing in a criminal case charging three Russian companies and 13 Russian citizens with using social media and other means to foment strife among Americans in advance of the 2016 U.S. presidential election.

In other words, Mueller was just denied the opportunity to kick the can down the road, and will likely be forced to produce the requested evidence or withdraw the indictment, potentially jeopardizing the PR aspect of the entire “Trump collusion” probe.

As Mueller’s “**witch hunt**” moves from the headlines to courtrooms with no-nonsense Judges, dismissals and withdrawn cases risk further delegitimizing the already-beleaguered Special Counsel investigation of President Trump and the 2016 US election.

One wonders how much this whole thing has cost taxpayers so far?

DAVE BROWN FOR SHERIFF

June 5, Elect

DAVE BROWN

RIVERSIDE COUNTY SHERIFF

THE NRA MURDERS 0 PEOPLE, RECEIVES \$0 GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

PLANNED PARENTHOOD KILLS 300,000 BABIES EVERY YEAR, RECEIVES \$500,000,000 IN TAX DOLLARS ANNUALLY.

THE PATRIOT POST

IF GUN CONTROL WORKED

CHICAGO WOULD BE MAYBERRY

PATRIOT HUMOR