

The

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American Indian Reporter

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

A Salute to Our Veterans



American Indians have been fighting for freedom since the invasion of the Europeans. They fought on both sides during the American revolution.

And even though they were not citizens of the United States of America and under no obligation to serve, they went to battle in World War One.

Six-years after the end of World War One, on June 2, 1924 the American Indians were granted American Citizenship.

The American Indians, men and women have served in every military campaign of the USA. And even to this day they are fighting for the rights for self-governance and the protection of tribal sovereignty.



REAL AMERICAN HERO'S!

By Ernie C. Salgado Jr.



Alfonso's younger brother, Pete Calac also served with the 91st Division and was wounded server time in combat. He went on to become one of the greatest American Indian professional football player during the 1920's. He was also a team mate of Jim Thorpe at Carlisle Indian School, Pennsylvania.

Alfonso J. Calac was also Georgia Calac Mazzetti's brother and Chairman Mazzetti's Great-uncle. Georgia Calac-Mazzetti was Chairman Mazzetti's grandmother.

Both of Bo's parents served in the military during WW II. His mother served with the USMC and his father in the Navy. And Bo also served in the U.S. Navy.

Tribal and family affiliation confirmed by Bo Mazzetti, Tribal Chairman, of the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians..

Photos provided by Chairman Mazzetti.

Real American Hero's!

We often have a tendency to forget or overlook the contributions of our forefathers. Sometime because it happened so long ago or we were not made aware. Now there are no excuses.

100-years ago, on September 29, 1918 with only 42-days before the end of World War One, Pvt. Philip C. Calac and his cousin PFC Alfonso J. Calac, tribal members of the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians, were killed in action.

They both served in the U.S. Army Company C, 362nd infantry regiment, 91st Division in France and Belgium during World War I.

The 91st Division was known as the "Wild West Division,"

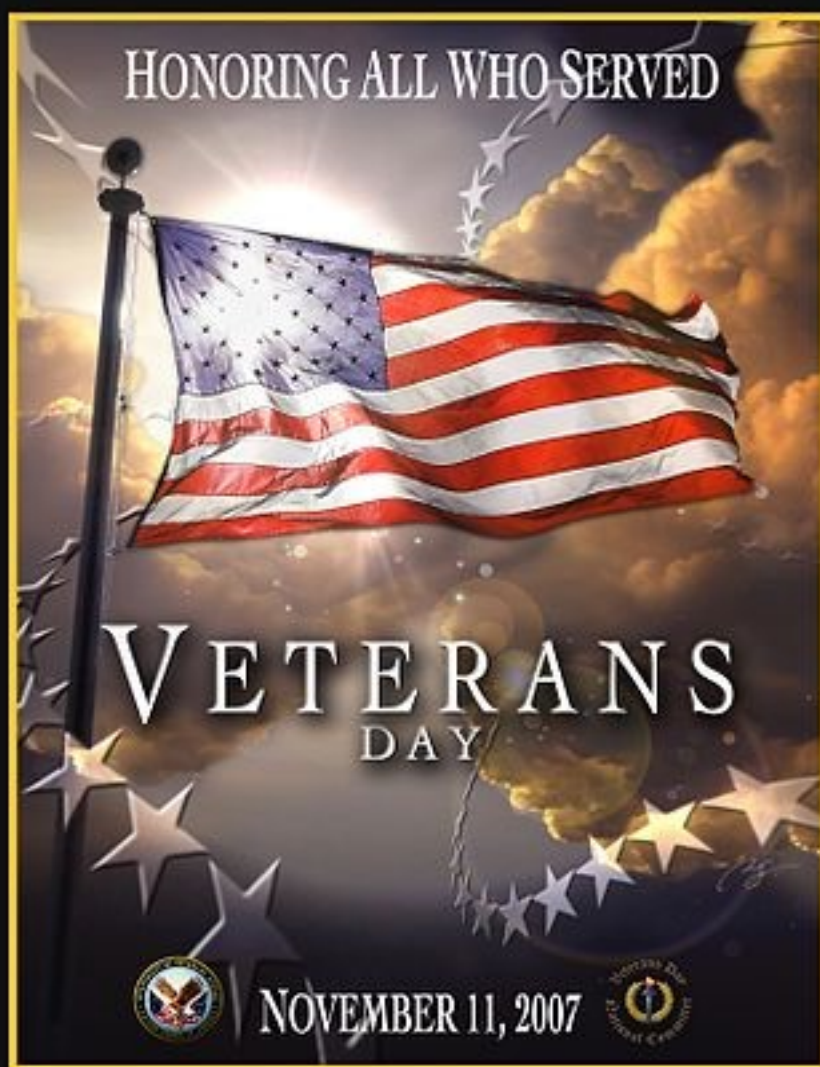
While Philip now rests at the Meuse-Argonne American Cemetery and Memorial (France) (Photo Right), Alfonso was brought back home to the Rincon Reservation. (Photo A above)



Our history proves Socialism does not work!

#NATIVEVOTE18

MY ANCESTORS
COULD NOT VOTE.
I WILL.



CALIFORNIA AMERICA INDIAN TRIBES UNITE

Tribal leaders representing 80 of the States 101 American Indian Tribal Governments met in Sacramento, CA of September 27, 2018 to approve the final organizational documents.

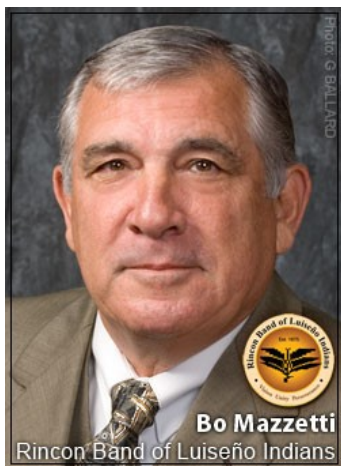
"It was an historical and moving event" Rincon Tribal Chairman, Bo Mazetti told AIR. "It has been over 40-years since the California Tribes have joined together as a united emnity." He added.

Several tribal leaders have noted Mazzetti as the driving force in bring about the coalition of tribes.

"I know most of the Tribal Chairmen and Chairwomen in the State which makes it a lot easier to talk to them." He said.

After approving the organizational documents which defines three tribal regional areas in the state, Northern, Central and Southern. Each area has established an independent Tribal Chairperson's Association for their area.

Each area will select two members to sit on the six-member Executive Board of Directors of the California Tribal Chairperson's Association, Inc. The full



Board of Directors will consist of the Tribal Chairperson from each

of the 80-member tribes.

The Tribal Chairman's or Chairperson's Association from each area will serve as the organizations regional headquarters.

It is not clear how or if the area regional offices will have paid staff and if so, how or who will be covering these cost.

"We plan to be up and running by the end of the year." Chairman, Mazzetti told AIR.

Erica Pinto, Chairwoman of the Jamul Indian Village located in San Diego County, hopes to be selected as one of the two South-

ern California Tribal Executive Board Members. She served as one of the three So. California Planning Council members.



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*.

he primary purpose of this newspaper is to provide information to the American Indian population and general public on American Indian affairs at the local, state and national levels. Currently we have applied for a non-profit status. Any reproduction or posting of any data herein in any form is strictly prohibited unless authorized and any violation will be subject to legal action.

James Ramos State Assembly

Although Ramos has been politically active over the past few years he is still an unknown to the voter within the 40th Assemble District.

However, he is confident that between now and November he will be able to get his message to the people in the district and become the first California American Indian to be elected to the State Assembly in its 168 year history.

Ramos is current the chairman of the San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors and former chairman of the San Manual Band of Mission Indians. He has also served on several boards and committee.

He attended public schools in San Bernardino. Upon graduating from high school he earned a bachelors degree at San Bernardino State and his MBA from the University of Redlands.

Having growing in poverty on the San Manual Indian Reservation he understand the need for education and opportunity.

Political Notes on Assembly District 40



Assembly District 40 includes the cities of San Bernardino, Redlands, Highland, Loma Linda and Rancho Cucamonga. It will be 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.

One of his strongest qualities is his ability to see and understand to bigger picture. It is a trait that many Politician's lack.



CHIEF, CALEEN SISK CALIFORNIA ASSEMBLY * DISTRICT 1

Redding, CA--- Caleen Sisk, Chief of the Winnemem Wintu Tribe and a Democratic candidate for California Assembly District 1, won the primary vote on June 5, 2018 despite a late start in the race.

"People are ready to have different kinds of thinkers representing them," said Chief Sisk. "I'm not the typical candidate, and I think voters are not afraid to try something new to shrink the gap between the rich and the extreme poor—many of whom are children."

If elected in November, Chief Sisk will be the first Native American (or Native American woman) in the state legislature, and the first woman to represent the northeastern region since 1976.

American Indian Reporter

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AmerIndianReporter11@gmail.com
Or call 951-217-7205 ask for Ernie

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The American Indian Reporter invites you to join us as a supporter. This is our seventh publication and we have received great reviews and likes from all you good folk.

What we need is additional financial support to help cover the cost of the monthly publication of the American Indian Reporter. The reality is that without the financial support from the tribes, organization or business community we will not be able to continue to share the good news from the American Indian Community.

Respectfully,



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VOTE JAMES RAMOS

Ramos, has served as a Supervisor of San Bernardino County since 2012. In 2015, he was unanimously elected by his colleagues to serve as Board Chairman. Ramos was the first Native American to be elected to the Board of Supervisors, as well as to the San Bernardino Community College Board of Trustees, on which he served from 2005-12.

Ramos has worked for both Republican and Democratic Governors. In 2008, Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger appointed Ramos to the California State Native American Heritage Commission for which he is chairman. In 2011, he became the first Native American 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 Band’s Cultural Awareness Program, and serves as director of the California Indian Cultural Awareness Conference held annually at California State University, San Bernardino.

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

- Chairman CSAC Housing, Land Use and Transportation
- Chairman San Bernardino County Homeless Youth Task Force
- Vice Chairman San Bernardino International Airport Authority
- Vice Chairman San Bernardino County Transportation Authority
- Executive Committee of California State Association of Counties
- Chairman Urban Counties Caucus and Chairman Latino Counties Caucus.
- Vice Chairman Local Agency Formation Commission San Bernardino County



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



JAMES RAMOS
"THE ASSEMBLYMAN
YOU
CAN COUNT ON!"

November 6, 2018

ELECTION BALLOT CORRECTION

Proposition 6: Gas Tax Repeal Initiative

Your YES vote

Will Stop the Gas and Car Taxes Increase

The Official Sample Ballot was misleading

CHIEF, CALEEN SISK FOR DISTRICT 1 CALIFORNIA ASSEMBLY



Redding, CA--- Caleen Sisk, Chief of the Winnemem Wintu Tribe and a Democratic candidate for California Assembly District 1, won the primary vote on June 5, 2018 despite a late start in the race. *"People are ready to have different kinds of thinkers representing them,"* said Chief Sisk. *"I'm not the typical candidate, and I think voters are not afraid*

to try something new to shrink the gap between the rich and the extreme poor—many of whom are children." She Added.

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CHAD BIANCO RIVERSIDE COUNTY SHERIFF



I was born in 1967 at Hill Air Force Base in Ogden, Utah. I grew up in a very small mining town, the oldest of three boys. Both of my parents worked extremely hard to provide the best they could for us while teaching us that hard work and integrity are the cornerstones of success. I learned that respect as a person, father, employee, and leader, is something that you earn, based on your actions, morals, and integrity.

Throughout high school I was very successful in wrestling and golf, but I excelled at baseball. I attended college on a baseball scholarship and received numerous NCAA awards and All-American recognition.

My interest in Law Enforcement actually began as a teenager after I had a "business encounter" with a State Highway Patrol Officer. In addition to him providing me with a "promise to appear," he also

sparked my interest in Law Enforcement. The positive manner in which he spoke to me and the things he said, has stayed with me to this day and influences the way I currently interact with youth. He took the time to explain the consequences of my behavior while engaging me in the conversation. I did not realize it at the time, but he could have simply "done the minimum" and sent me on my way.

I moved to California in 1989 and started my own family. In 1993 I attended the San Bernardino Sheriff's Academy where I graduated at the top of my class. I was hired by the Riverside County Sheriff's Department shortly after graduation.

I am happily married to a wonderful wife, mother, and best friend. She works as a local cable television marketing consultant. Our lives revolve around our

four children. We spend most of our time with family and friends and enjoy a very healthy and active lifestyle. Our family attends and serves at Sandals Church in Riverside. I believe life is about others, not self.

I promise as your Sheriff, my life, my integrity, my vision, and my purpose, will remain steadfast, and be geared toward the safety of the citizens of Riverside County and the professionalism of the men and women of the Riverside County Sheriff's Department. Service is about you, not about me.

VETERANS, MEMORIAL OR D-DAY: WE HONOR OUR WARRIORS

By *Ernie C. Salgado Jr.*

It doesn't matter to the American Indian tribal people if it's Veterans, Memorial or D-Day because we pay our respects to all the veterans that served our great Country.

Memorial Day and D-Day are only days apart and many American patriots view them as one. We often hear of the 'greatest generation' in reference to Memorial Day on May 29 dating back to the civil war and D-Day in reference to the WW II military invasion of Normandy, France on June 6, 1944 that let to the occupation of Berlin, Germany and the end of WWII.

Even less notice is accorded the contributions of our American Indian Warriors courage and commitment in the many military conflicts of the Nation over the past 242-years.

Why is this? Especially since American Indians have voluntarily participated in every military effort to establish and defend this land and people for all America.

The American Indians courage and achievements examples from both World Wars, One and Two and ever conflict since is well documented but too often historically ignored.

During the First and Second World Wars, the U.S. military recruited American Indian from several different Tribes from trough out the country for their unique tribal languages for usage as a battlefield code.



Joe Morris. Navajo "Code Talker"

The Navajo "Code Talkers" became the most celebrated and publicized of the radio units. They were assigned to the U.S. Marines Corps "elite" fighters.

The Navajos "Code Talkers" were formed as unique Special all-Navajo Marine Corps signal units that encoded messages in their native language. Taking advantage of the flexibility and range of the Navajo language, they worked out translations of military and naval terms so that orders and instructions could be transmitted by voice over the radio in a code the Japanese were never able to break. The "Code Talkers" were assigned to each of the Marine Corps' six Pacific divisions.

They were used first in late 1942 on Guadalcanal. By war's end, over 400 Navajos had served as "Code Talkers". Untold thousands of Marines owe their lives to the Navajo Code Talkers.

The American Indians Code Talkers was not limited to the Navajo Tribal members even though they were the most publicized. The Assiniboiné, Cherokee, Choctaw, Comanche, Meskwaki, and Seminole Tribal members also served as Code Talkers.



During WW II six American Indians were awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor in recognition for their bravery and many other distinguished themselves as well. The six Congressional Medal of Honor recipient were:



Lt. Ernest Childers Lt. Jack Montgomery, Lt. Van Barfoot, John Resse Jr., Ron Harmon and Ernest Edwin Evens.

Lt. Ernest Childers (Creek), was born February 1, 1918 in Broken Arrow, Oklahoma, A Muscogee (Creek), he graduated from the Chilocco Indian Agricultural School in north-central Oklahoma. *He was the first American Indian to earn the Medal of Honor since the Indian Wars of the 19th century.*



He first distinguished himself in Sicily, Italy where he was awarded a battlefield commission. Later in Italy, unaided and despite severe wounds, he destroyed three German machine gun emplacements.

Childers reached the rank of lieutenant Colonel before retiring from the Army in 1966. He died at age 87 and was buried at Floral Haven Memorial Gardens in his birthplace of Broken Arrow, Oklahoma.

1st Lt. Jack Montgomery (Cherokee) during the Anzio, Italy military Campaign he single-handedly attacked a German stronghold killing eleven of the enemy and taking thirty-three prisoners. Lt. Jack Montgomery graduated from the University of Redlands, California.



(Please note) **Lt. Jack C. Montgomery** and **Lt. Ernest Childers (Creek)**, graduated from same Indian school in north-central Oklahoma, the Chilocco Indian Agricultural School.

Coronel Van Barfoot (Choctaw), was also at the Anzio Campaign in Italy where he knocked out two machine gun nests and captured seventeen prisoners. He then went on to defeat three German tanks and carried two of his wounded men to safety. All of these exploits reinforced the "warrior" image.



Barfoot had been awarded a combat field commission prior to his action in Italy. He went on to serve in Korea and Vietnam and retired as a Coronel.

The next time some political moron like former CA Gov. Snotsnegger spouts the age old rhetoric that the American Indians need to pay their fair share, let them know that we have already paid it forward.

After his retirement from the military he moved to a retirement community in Henrico County, Virginia to be near his daughter. In December 2009, the homeowners' association (HOA) of the Sussex Square, where Barfoot lived ordered him to remove the flagpole from which he flew the U.S. flag.

The HOA bylaws didn't forbid flagpoles, but the HOA ruled Barfoot, then aged 90, would not be allowed to use it *"for aesthetic reasons."*

Barfoot contested the order, and received support from politicians, including Virginia Senators, Mark Warner and Jim Webb and White House Press Secretary Robert Gibbs. The HOA dropped its request on December 8, 2009.

Pfc. John Resse Jr. (Comanche) was from Pryor, Oklahoma. On February 9, 1945 he was serving as a private first class in the Philippines. when an attack on the Paco Railroad Station hit and Reese and fellow soldier Private Cleto L. Rodriguez went ahead of their unit, took a position closer to the station, and began firing on the Japanese defenders. Together they killed over eighty Japanese soldiers before a shortage of ammunition forced them to turn back.



Reese was killed while trying to return to the American lines; he was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor eight months later, on October 19, 1945. Private Rodri-

guez survived the battle and was also awarded the Medal of Honor.

Sergeant Ron W. Harmon (Creek) joined the Army on from his home town in Pixley, California. On July 1, 1944, he was serving as a Sergeant in Company C, 362nd Infantry Regiment, 91st Infantry Division. On that day, near Casaglia, Italy he single-handedly attacked three German positions which were firing on a friendly platoon. He destroyed one position and despite being wounded on his approach, continued to silence another. He was killed while attacking the third position.



He was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor a year later on October 2, 1945. Harmon was buried at the Florence American Cemetery in Florence, Italy.

Comdr. Ernest E. Evens (Cherokee/Creek) was born in Pawnee, Oklahoma. He graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1931. In 1941 he was assigned to the destroyer Alden, and was serving on her in the East Indies when the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941.



He became commanding officer of Alden on March 14, 1942, and held that position until July 7, 1943. While serving on Alden he participated in operations in and around Australia, New Guinea and the Dutch East Indies.

In mid-1943 Evans was then ordered to duty in charge of fitting out the Fletcher-class destroyer Johnston at the Seattle-Tacoma Shipbuilding Corporation in Seattle, Washington. Commander Evans assumed command of Johnston at her commissioning on October 27, 1943.

On October 25, 1944 as commanding officer of the U.S.S. Johnston, against major units of the Japanese fleet during the battle off Samar he was first to lay a smokescreen and to open fire on a vastly superior forces in number, firepower and armor as they rapidly approached.

Comdr. Evans gallantly diverted the powerful blasts of hostile guns from the lightly armed and armored carriers under his protection, launching the first torpedo attack when the Johnston came under straddling Japanese shellfire.

Undaunted by damage sustained under the terrific volume of fire, he unhesitatingly joined others of his group to provide fire support during subsequent torpedo attacks against the Japanese.

Outshooting and outmaneuvering the enemy as he consistently interposed his vessel between the hostile fleet units and our carriers despite the crippling loss of engine power and communications with steering aft, shifted command to the fantail, shouted steering orders through an open hatch to men turning the rudder by hand and battled furiously until the Johnston, burning and shuddering from a mortal blow, lay dead in the water after 3 hours of fierce combat.

He was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor.

OTHER AMERICAN INDIAN HEROS

Maj. Gen. Clarence Tinker, (Osage)

A career pilot, was the highest ranking Indian in the armed forces at the beginning of the war.



He died leading a flight of bombers in the Pacific during the Battle of Midway.

Admiral Joseph J. "Jocko" Clark, (Cherokee) was the first American Indian to graduate from Annapolis, participated in carrier battles in the Pacific and became an admiral.



Over 2,000 American Indians from Oklahoma and New Mexico trained and fought as part of the 45th Infantry Division known as the **"Thunderbirds"**. They saw almost two years of combat in Italy and Central Europe.

IRA HAYES, IS THE MOST FAMOUS AMERICAN INDIAN OF WW II

Corporal, Ira Hamilton Hayes, and five other U.S. Marines were photographed on February 23, 1945 by Joe Rosenthal. ***"Raising the Flag on Iwo Jima"***

The photograph became a famous iconic winning the Pulitzer Prize for Photography and came to be regarded in the United States as one of the most significant and recognizable photograph taken during WW II. It depicts six United States Marines raising the American flag atop of Mount Suribachi on the island of Iwo Jima.

Three of the six Marines depicted in the photograph, Sergeant, Michael Strank, Corporal, Harlon Block, and Private First Class, Franklin Sousley were killed in action over the next few days. The three surviving flag-raisers were Corporals Rene Gagnon, Ira Hayes, and Harold Schultz.



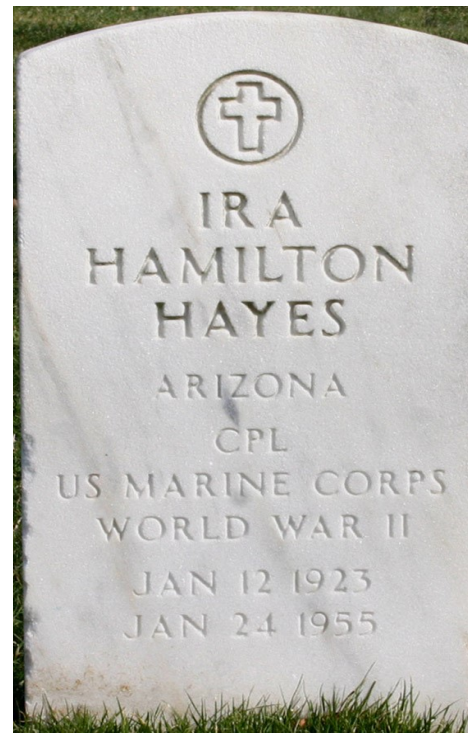
Ira Hayes was born on January 12, 1923 at Sacaton on the Gila River Indian Reservation in south central Arizona.

Hayes left high school after completing two years of study. On August 26, 1942 at the age of 19 he enlisted in the U.S. Marine Corps Reserve at Phoenix, Arizona. Following boot camp at the Marine Corps Recruit Depot at San Diego. Hayes was assigned to the Parachute Training School at Camp Gillespie, Marine Corps Base in San Diego, CA. Upon completion he was sent into combat.

One year later on February 23, 1945 Hayes was on the island of Iwo Jima where he was immortalized in the most famous photographs taken during WW II.

Ira Hayes died on January 24, 1955 at the age of 32 almost ten-years after the famous flag raising on Mount Suribachi on the island of Iwo Jima.

Hayes's headstone in Arlington, Virginia is pictured below.



The Shot Heard Around the World!

The **Occupation of Alcatraz** will forever be immortalized in American Indian History and tribal folklore as the birth of the American Indian resistance against the mistreatment, oppression and domination of the American Indian people by the United States Government.

On **November 20, 1969**, 89 American Indians who called themselves Indians of All Tribes (IOAT) took over the small Island of Alcatraz. The Alcatraz Occupation lasted for nineteen months when it was forcibly ended by the U.S. government on June 11, 1971.

The **Occupation of Alcatraz** is the most significant achievements in the history of the American Indians and the U.S. Government. It should be declared National Day or Recognition by the 500 plus Tribal Governments. Why, because it changes the tribal relationship between the Tribal Governments and the U.S. Government forever. **“Alcatraz Day”** would be a fitting formal National holiday replacement for Columbus Day.

However, the first American Indians group to claim Alcatraz occurred on March 8, 1964, by a small group of Sioux demonstrators that occupied the island for four hours. The entire party consisted of about 40 people, including photographers, reporters and Elliot Leighton, the lawyer representing those claiming land stakes.

The Sioux activists were led by Richard McKenzie, Mark Martinez, Garfield Spotted Elk, Virgil Standing-Elk, Allen Cottier and Walter Means,

Walters Means was Russell Means uncle. Russell Means who later became one of the American Indian Movement leaders cited that his uncle was present at 1964 demonstration in his his autobiography **“Where White Men Fear to Tread.”** published in 1995.

BACKGROUND: Adam Fortunate Eagle planned a symbolic occupation for November 9, 1969. University student leaders Richard Oakes (Mohawk) and LaNada Means (Shoshone Bannock), head of the Native American Student Organization at the University of California, Berkeley, with a larger group of student activists joined Fortunate Eagle and changed the course of events.

After Adam Fortunate Eagle convinced the owner of the Monte Cristo, a three-masted yacht, to pass by the island when their own boats did not arrive, Oakes, Jim Vaughn (Cherokee), Joe Bill (Eskimo), Ross Harden (Ho-Chunk) and Jerry Hatch jumped overboard, swam to shore, and claimed the island by right of discovery.

The Coast Guard quickly removed the men, but later that day, a larger group made their way to the island again, and fourteen stayed overnight. The following day, Oakes delivered a proclamation, written by Fortunate Eagle, to the General Services Administration (GSA) which claimed the island by right of discovery, after which the group left the island.

According to the IOAT, the Treaty of Fort Laramie (1868) between the U.S. and the Lakota, all retired, abandoned or out-of-use federal land was returned to the Native



people from whom it was taken. Since Alcatraz penitentiary had been closed on March 21, 1963, and the island had been declared surplus federal property in 1964.

At the height of the occupation it was estimated there were 400 people. Yet, as each year passes hundreds claim to have been there. However, many Native and non-native people brought food and other necessary items to the people on the island.

The original fourteen students who occupied the Island were LaNada Means War Jack, Richard Oakes, Joe Bill, David Leach, John Whitefox, Ross Harden, Jim Vaughn, Linda Arayando, John Virgil, Bernell Blindman, Kay Many Horse, John Martell, Fred Shelton, and Rick Evening. Jerry Hatch and Al Miller.

The first landing party was joined later by many others in the following days, including Joe Morris (*a key player later as a representative of the Longshoreman's Union, which threatened to close both ports if the Occupiers were removed*), and the man who would soon become *"the Voice of Alcatraz,"* John Trudell. Wilma Mankiller who later became the first woman Chief of the Cherokee Nation, Edward Castillo who became a well known author/historian and Denis Turner, before he became the Executive Director, Southern California Tribal Chairmen's some 40 or so years ago.

The occupiers specifically cited their treatment under the Indian termination policy and accused the U.S. government of breaking numerous Indian treaties.

On Thanksgiving Day 1969, hundreds of supporters made their way to Alcatraz to celebrate the Occupation. In December, John Trudell (Isani Sioux), began making daily radio broadcasts from the island, and Joseph Morris, a Blackfoot member of the local longshoreman's union, rented space on Pier 40 to facilitate the transportation of supplies and people to the island.

Grace Thorpe, daughter of Jim Thorpe (Sac and Fox), was one of the occupiers and helped convince celebrities like Jane Fonda, Anthony Quinn, Marlon Brando, Jonathan Winters, Buffy Sainte-Marie and Dick Gregory, to visit the island and show their support.

Not only did Thorpe bring both national

and international attention to the occupation, she also provided supplies necessary to keep the occupation alive. Thorpe gave a generator, water barge and an ambulance service to the island.

Rock star, Creedence Clearwater Revival supported the Occupation with a \$15,000 donation that was used to buy a boat, named the *Clearwater*, for reliable transport to Alcatraz. As a child, the actor Benjamin Bratt was in the occupation with his mother and his siblings.

COLLAPSE & REMOVAL: On January 3, 1970, Yvonne Oakes, 13-year-old daughter of Annie and stepdaughter to Richard, fell to her death, prompting the Oakes family to leave the island, saying they just didn't have the heart for it anymore.

Some of the original occupiers left to return to school, and some of the new occupiers had drug addictions. Some non-aboriginal members of San Francisco's drug and hippie scene also moved to the island, until non-Indians were prohibited from staying overnight.

After Oakes left, LaNada Means, John Trudell and Stella Leach were challenged with rebuilding the occupations' worsening reputation. Means, having been in a family that was always active in tribal politics, was comfortable briefing reporters on how reservations operated or directing occupiers on island clean up.

Bob Robertson, a Republican working for the National Council on Indian Opportunity, arrived on the island in 1970, just a week after Yvonne Oakes' passing.

Means took the lead in trying to negotiate a grant for the cultural center. Along with Means, Robertson originally met with a group of occupiers to discuss safety and negotiations regarding the occupation.

He was surprised that only ten men were present while forty American Indian women were present and active in discussion.

Spurred in part by Spiro Agnew's support for Native American rights, federal policy began to progress away from termination and toward Indian autonomy.

LaNada Means attempted to find different routes to support Indians of All Tribes and those still on Alcatraz. Means believed that if she could hire a high-profile attorney to represent their claim for the Treaty of Fort Laramie.

However, as she traveled further and further away from the island to find supporters, rumors began that she was offered a screen test with a movie producer, therefore becoming an opportunist.

When she returned she had found that Trudell and the occupation's attorney's disagreed with her approach. Ultimately, the remaining occupiers followed Trudell.

By late May 1971, the government had cut off all electrical power and all telephone service to the island. In June, a fire of disputed origin destroyed numerous buildings on the island.

Left without power, fresh water, and in the face of diminishing public support and sympathy, the number of occupiers began to dwindle. On June 11, 1971, a large force of government officers removed the

remaining 15 people from the island.

Though fraught with controversy and forcibly ended, the Occupation is hailed by many as a success for having attained international attention for the situation of native peoples in the United States, and for sparking more than 200 instances of civil disobedience among the American Indian tribes people.

IMPACT: The **Occupation of Alcatraz** had a direct effect on federal Indian policy and, with its visible results, established a precedent for Indian activism.

In Nixon's July 8, 1970, Indian message, he decried termination, proclaiming, ***“Self-determination among Indian people can and must be encouraged without the threat of eventual termination.”*** While this was a step toward substantial reform, the administration was hindered by its bureaucratic mentality, unable to change its methodical approach of dealing with Indian rights.

Nixon's attitude toward Indian affairs soured with the November 2, 1972, occupation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA). Nixon reputedly felt betrayed, and claimed that ***“He was through doing things to help Indians.”***

Much of the Indian rights activism of the period can be traced to the Occupation of Alcatraz. the Occupation of Alcatraz was noted as ***“the symbol of a newly awakened desire among Indians for unity and authority in a white world.”***

Although she would not receive the same recognition from mainstream media as Trudell and Oakes, LaNada Means, who was one of the first to arrive and one of the last to leave, organized written statements and speeches that outlined the purpose of the occupation.

To the media and the federal government, Means made it clear that the occupiers wanted complete Indian control over the island, under the Treaty of Fort Laramie, for the purpose of building a cultural center that included Native American Studies, an American Indian spiritual center, an ecology center, and an American Indian Museum.

The mainstream media had an obsession with documenting the stereotype of the male Indian warrior and as such it was only the men that were highlighted as being the leaders and creators of movements.

Women such as LaNada Means, Stella Leach and the other women at Alcatraz receive little attention for contributing to the movement. As a result, the many women who had initiated movements such as Wounded Knee Incident would never be as well-known as Dennis Banks, Russell Means and other AIM leaders, even though, in the case of Wounded Knee, of the 350 occupiers, just 100 were men.

Quoted in John William Sayer's ***Ghost Dancing the Law: The Wounded Knee Trials***, John Trudell admitted, in reflection, ***“We got lost in our manhood.”***

Recently many people have claimed that the American Indian Movement was involved in the Takeover, AIM had nothing to do with the Occupation, though they did send a delegation to Alcatraz in the early months in order offer support.



Left. Richard Oaks— Center white shirt, Denis Turner, (Rincon) Current Executive Director Southern California Tribal Chairmen's Association, Inc., and Right, U.S. Office of Civil Rights Region IX representative. Missing in the photo is Ed Castillo who was a Professor at UCLA at age 22 and of Cahuilla decent.



SAVE THE LAST DANCE FOR ME!

RINCON BAND OF LUISEÑO INDIANS CELEBRATED GRAND OPENING OF NEW GOVERNMENT CENTER

Article contributed by: Tanya Duggan, Director of Communications
Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians * West Tribal Road * Valley Center, CA 92082
Office: 760-305-2600 | Cell: 619-518-9177

Valley Center, CA. The Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians proudly held the grand opening and ribbon cutting ceremony of the Rincon Government Center on Friday, October 12, 2018 at 4:00 pm located at One Government Center Lane in Valley Center.

Joining the Rincon Band will be State Senator Ben Hueso, Assembly members Marie Waldron and Brian Maienschein, Mayor of Escondido Sam Abed and San Diego County Treasurer-Tax Collector Dan McAlister.

"We are incredibly grateful to everyone who worked diligently on the construction of the building and contributed to making this a reality," stated Bo Mazzetti, Chairman of the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians. *"This project has been a significant undertaking and we look forward to sharing this building with our people, our staff and visitors to enjoy."*

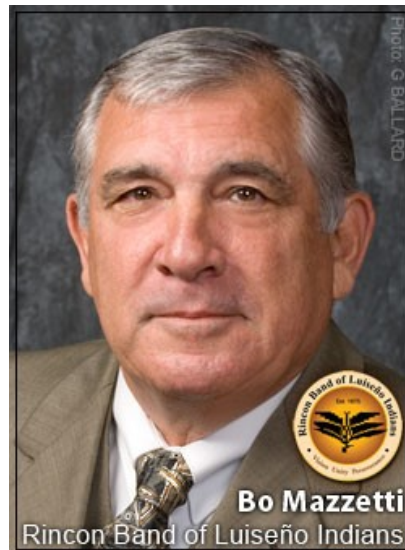
The new Rincon Government Center is located on an 11 acre site and is a mechanical and electrical energy efficient 43,000 square foot complex.

The state-of-the art facility includes a reception and lobby area, private offices, break out rooms and conference areas.

The building also includes a catering kitchen and an auditorium.

The design and coordination of the interior finishes incorporates the Luiseño culture. *"We are going to use this opportunity to incorporate elements that reflect our culture,"* said Mazzetti. *"We have artistic statements throughout the building which have been adapted from tribal basket weaving art, historic oak wood and stone elements used in building materials, and indigenous landscaping."* He added.

The tribe broke ground in July 2017 and the new facility will replace the



temporary trailers it used for the past 9 years.

The Rincon Band is also nearing the completion of road improvements along State Route 6 to make way for the Government Center.



Source: October 2018, SCTCA Tribal TANF Newsletter. By Gary P. Taylor, Editor.

Southern California American Indian Resource Center, Inc. (SCAIR) is proud to announce its recent designation by the United States Department of Labor, Division of Indian and Native American Programs (DINAP) to expand its successful and effective Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA.)

Currently, SCAIR is located in the City of El Cajon on east San Diego County.

SCAIR has been providing a wide range of services for the American Indian Tribal Community in east San Diego County for the past 21-years.

Services will expand within six counties: Santa Cruz, San Benito, Monterey, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara and Ventura.

Since 2014, SCAIR has provided WIOA services to urban and low-income Native American/ Alaska Native/ Native American Hawaiians living in San Diego County through its Native NetWORKS program. These services, designed utilizing an integrated and

wraparound one-stop-shop approach, aim to provide individuals with the training they need to obtain and retain gainful and rewarding employment.

The SCAIR Native NetWORKS will provide eligible American Indian Alaskan Natives and Hawaiian people with career counseling and job placement services, academic tutorial for GED/ High School Diploma and college prep.

The program also offers supportive services to overcome barriers to employment, as well as mental health counseling for individuals, couples and families.

In 2017, SCAIR received an award from Division of Indian and Native American Programs (DINAP) recognizing it as one of six outstanding grantees in the country for its unique and successful model of delivering services.

In the coming months, SCAIR will be assessing the needs of Native communities located in the recently designated six-

county region, as well as identifying local community partners and setting up a satellite office to begin administering services.

We will be looking to established partners and friends for guidance and support.

SCAIR looks forward to this new phase in its provision of WIOA services and is grateful to the Department of Labor and DINAP for the opportunity to expand into a new and diverse region of California while continuing to provide the same quality services to those living in San Diego County.

For information or questions regarding SCAIR's Native NetWORKS program, please feel free to contact **Frank Pancucci**, Program Director at (619) 328-0676, extension 208. He can also be reached by email at frank@scairinc.org.

You may also want to visit the SCAIR Website for additional information regarding SCAIR at: www.SCAIRInc.org

California Home Owners Beware Proposition 13 Under Attack

California's Socialist Democrats hostility toward taxpayers is well established.

California has the highest income tax rate in the nation as well as the highest state sales tax rate. Even with Proposition 13, which limits the property tax rate to one percent, California still ranks in the top third of all states in per capita property tax collections.

Without Proposition 13, California's government insatiable appetite for more tax dollars would quickly force homeowners out on the street — a common occurrence in the mid-70's before Prop. 13 was overwhelmingly approved by voters in 1978. It is no wonder then that a recent poll showed that Prop. 13 remains strongly popular.

However, in the one debate between Cox and Newsom was revealing in one, troubling respect. In a discussion of tax reform connected to housing, Newsom was asked directly whether Proposition 13 was *"on the table."* He answered, *"everything is on the table."* This is a comment to send cold shivers down the spines of Californians whose homes are their lifelong and most important investment.

Politicians who threaten Proposition 13 do so at the risk of their political careers, which makes Newsom's oblique comment unusual. Political insiders are puzzling over possible interpretations of his words. The actual exchange with the moderator transpired as follows: *"Is Prop. 13 on the table?"* To which Newsom replied: *"Everything is on the table, as it relates to this issue."*

At the time, Newsom was referring to the allocation of property tax revenues so, put in the most positive light, a comment related to adjustments to how property tax revenues are divided among local jurisdictions — a matter left to the Legislature under the terms of Proposition 13 — may be a legitimate topic. But it is not clear whether he intended his statement to be so limited.

Some believe that his *"on the table"* comment is limited to changing Prop. 13 for business properties while retaining the limits for homeowners. By this, is Newsom supporting the concept of *"split roll,"* the controversial proposal to raise taxes on businesses by depriving the owners of commercial properties of the benefits of Prop. 13? He has previously stated he is open to the idea.

Another interpretation was advanced by Joel Fox, who publishes the Fox and Hounds blog. He wrote that Newsom might be leaving the door open to a full restructuring of California tax system including a new sales tax on services as proposed by Sen. Bob Hertzberg, D-Van Nuys.

Whatever he intended, Newsom's willingness to put Proposition 13 *"on the table"* should concern all California taxpayers. So in deciding which of the two candidates to support for governor, perhaps voters need to ask the most pressing question — *how important is Proposition 13 and should we take the risk of losing it?*

It might be time to put an end to the "Tax and Spend" folks at our State Capitol before they tax us out of house and home.

TRIBAL INDIAN LAWS



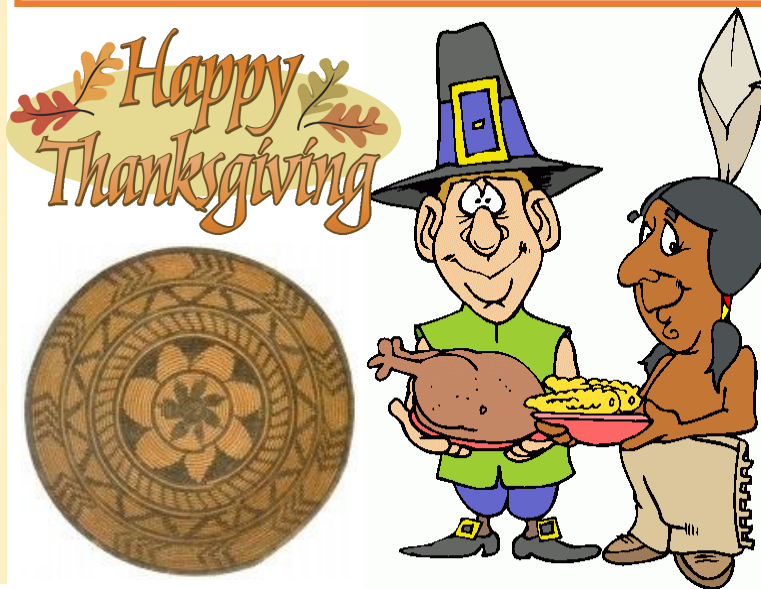
Jurisprudence: The study of the theories and philosophies of law

From Tribal sovereignty, to historical treaties with the U.S. government and the Constitution of the United States, the organization and study of the laws surrounding Native American Indian and Alaska Native tribes of the United States are as intricate and varied as their respective tribal histories.

Join others in the study and immerse yourself in the culture, history and application of INDIAN LAW.

8) SOVEREIGN TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS

What does "tribal sovereignty" mean in the United States of America?



NATIVE AMERICANS ON THE VIETNAM VETERANS MEMORIAL

The below 232 names represent the identified American Indian and Alaska Native service members KIA-MIA during the Vietnam War. Their names are etched on THE VIETNAM VETERANS MEMORIAL "THE WALL" in Washington, D.C. Their status as Natives was dependent on if they checked the Native American box on their induction papers. We would like your help to identify all Native American warriors listed on The Wall, and obtain photographs to honor their memory on the Wall of Faces. Source & more information: www.vvmf.org / www.calie.org

| CASUALTY NAME | FIRST NAME | SERVICE | RANK | PANEL | ROW | CASUALTY DATE | HOME OF RECORD | STATE | COUNTY |
|----------------|--------------------|---------|------|-------|-----|---------------|-----------------|-------|----------------------------|
| ACOSTA | JOHN MICHAEL | ARMY | PFC | 35E | 2 | 1/21/1968 | SACRAMENTO | CA | Sacramento Co. |
| ADIKAI JR | ALVIN | ARMY | PFC | 4W | 45 | 3/14/1971 | WINDOW ROCK | AZ | Apache Co. |
| ALBERTS | ROGER DUANE | ARMY | PFC | 37E | 30 | 2/5/1968 | FT TOTTEN | ND | Benson Co. |
| ALECK | JOHN IRA | USMC | PFC | 30W | 62 | 3/7/1969 | RENO | NV | Washoe Co. |
| ANDERSON | DENNIS WILLIAM | ARMY | SSGT | 13E | 31 | 12/11/1966 | NORFOLK | NE | Madison Co. |
| ANTONIO JR | JOHNNIE | USMC | LCPL | 32E | 67 | 12/27/1967 | CROWN POINT | NM | McKinley Co. |
| ARKIE | VALLANCE GALEN | USMC | CPL | 25E | 91 | 9/3/1967 | PARKER | AZ | La Paz Co. |
| ARLENTINO | DUDNEY NELSON | ARMY | SP4 | 31E | 58 | 12/7/1967 | COOLIDGE | AZ | Pinal Co. |
| ARMSTRONG | DEAN EDWARD | USMC | SGST | 19E | 103 | 5/13/1967 | ATOKA | OK | Atoka Co. |
| ARTHUR | JOHNNY | ARMY | SP5 | 3W | 71 | 6/10/1971 | FRUITLAND | NM | San Juan Co. |
| ARVISO | HERBERT | ARMY | SGT | 17W | 119 | 10/26/1969 | FARMINGTON | NM | San Juan Co. |
| ATOLE | FLOYD SAMUEL | ARMY | SGT | 32W | 69 | 2/21/1969 | DULCE | NM | Rio Arriba Co. |
| AUSTIN | WILLIAM EUGENE | ARMY | SGT | 8W | 72 | 7/31/1970 | LENOIR | NC | Caldwell Co. |
| BAKER | ELWOOD | USMC | LCPL | 22E | 56 | 6/24/1967 | BATTISTE | OK | McCurtain Co. |
| BARNETT | PAUL WAYNE | ARMY | SP4 | 35W | 23 | 1/3/1969 | DUSTIN | OK | Hughes Co. |
| BARNIE | LUTHER | ARMY | SP5 | 2W | 90 | 12/21/1971 | MEXICAN SPRINGS | NM | McKinley Co. |
| BARR | EDWARD NASUESAK | NAVY | SN | 26W | 105 | 5/3/1969 | BREXIG MISSION | AK | Nome Census Area |
| BARR | THOMAS M | ARMY | SP5 | 25W | 60 | 5/12/1969 | ANCHORAGE | AK | Anchorage Borough |
| BARRIOS | JAMES PATRICK | ARMY | SP4 | 35W | 74 | 1/12/1969 | LEMOORE | CA | Kings Co. |
| BATTISTE | ANDREW | ARMY | CPL | 55W | 32 | 6/25/1968 | CALIPATRIA | CA | Imperial Co. |
| BEAR | DONALD EARL | ARMY | SFC | 53W | 42 | 7/8/1968 | MOUNTAIN VIEW | OK | Kiowa Co. |
| BEAULIEU | LEO VERNON | USMC | PFC | 7E | 64 | 5/16/1966 | LENGBY | MN | Polk Co. |
| BEGAYE | EDDIE CHARLES | USMC | CPL | 20E | 100 | 5/25/1967 | RAMAH | NM | McKinley Co. |
| BEGAYE | FELIX DOHALTAHE | USMC | PFC | 31E | 70 | 12/10/1967 | LITTLE WATER | NM | San Juan Co. |
| BEGODY | HAROLD L | ARMY | SP4 | 39E | 28 | 2/14/1968 | TUBA CITY | AZ | Coconino Co. |
| BELLANGER | JOHN GEORGE | USMC | LCPL | 39E | 29 | 2/14/1968 | MINNEAPOLIS | MN | Hennepin Co. |
| BERNARD | VINCENT | USMC | LCPL | 43W | 51 | 9/21/1968 | DORCHESTER | MA | Suffolk Co. |
| BIGTREE | JAMES VICTOR | USMC | CPL | 4E | 63 | 1/11/1966 | SYRACUSE | NY | Onondaga Co. |
| BILLIE | LARRY ROGERS | USMC | PFC | 11E | 66 | 10/11/1966 | CHINLE | AZ | Apache Co. |
| BLACKFOX | ROBERT LEE | USMC | PFC | 13W | 22 | 2/17/1970 | TAHLEQUAH | AZ | Cherokee Co. |
| BLACKWATER | DWIGHT THOMAS | ARMY | 1LT | 3W | 82 | 6/19/1971 | PHOENIX | AZ | Maricopa Co. |
| BOSWELL | DAVID HENRY | NAVY | HN | 43E | 14 | 3/6/1968 | BUFFALO | NY | Erie Co. |
| BRISENO | JOHNNY CHARLES | USMC | PFC | 9W | 62 | 6/18/1970 | WAYNOKA | OK | Woods Co. |
| BROWN JR | RANDOLPH | USMC | LCPL | 32W | 19 | 2/12/1969 | NORTH-HIGHLANDS | CA | Sacramento Co. |
| BROWNROTTER | LAWRENCE DEAN | ARMY | CPL | 30E | 13 | 11/18/1967 | BULLHEAD | SD | Corson Co. |
| BRUNER | DAVID | ARMY | SP4 | 24W | 2 | 5/14/1969 | SAPULPA | OK | Creek Co. |
| BUTLER | LAWRENCE JOSEPH | ARMY | SP4 | 27W | 8 | 4/4/1969 | HAYWARD | WI | Sawyer Co. |
| CAMPBELL | EUGENE CHARLES | USMC | LCPL | 25E | 49 | 8/27/1967 | REDWOOD VALLEY | CA | Mendocino Co. |
| CANO | JOSE RAMON | ARMY | SP4 | 34W | 4 | 1/15/1969 | AUSTIN | TX | Williamson Co. |
| CARNEY | JOSHUA ELI | ARMY | SSGT | 5W | 98 | 2/12/1971 | MCLESTER | OK | Pittsburg Co. |
| CHARLIE | PETER | USMC | LCPL | 8W | 93 | 8/8/1970 | FARMINGTON | NM | San Juan Co. |
| CHESTER | ALVIN | USMC | LCPL | 2E | 27 | 7/5/1965 | WINDOW ROCK | AZ | Apache Co. |
| CHINO | GERALD GREGORY | ARMY | SP4 | 46E | 3 | 3/24/1968 | CUBERO | NM | Cibola Co. |
| CHOPPER | FRANKLIN DELANO | ARMY | PFC | 21E | 96 | 6/13/1967 | BROCKTON | MT | Roosevelt Co. |
| CHRIST JOHN | PAUL EMERSON | ARMY | PFC | 44W | 8 | 9/9/1968 | ONEIDA | WI | Outagamie Co. |
| CHRISTY | GILMORE WILSON | ARMY | SP4 | 14E | 127 | 2/6/1967 | TULSA | OK | Osage Co. |
| CLAW | PETER YAZZIE | ARMY | PFC | 48E | 18 | 4/5/1968 | KAYENTA | AZ | Navajo Co. |
| CLOUD | RONALD MYRON | ARMY | SGT | 53W | 8 | 7/4/1968 | PONEMAH | MN | Beltrami Co. |
| CORBIERE | AUSTIN MORRIS | USMC | LCPL | 7E | 42 | 5/9/1966 | CANADA | CA | Maricopa Co. |
| CROOK | ELLIOTT | ARMY | SP5 | 1W | 26 | 5/17/1972 | PHOENIX | AZ | Maricopa Co. |
| CRUZ | FRANK BRYAN | ARMY | PFC | 24E | 5 | 7/27/1967 | DETROIT | MI | Wayne Co. |
| CUCH | WILBERT WAYNE | USMC | LCPL | 66W | 4 | 5/26/1968 | SPRINGVILLE | OK | Urtabona Co. |
| CURLEY | ALBERT ALLEN | USMC | PFC | 17E | 70 | 3/30/1967 | CUBERO | NM | Cibola Co. |
| DALE | BENNIE | ARMY | SP4 | 59E | 3 | 5/12/1968 | WIDE RUINS | AZ | Apache Co. |
| DAVIS | CHRISTOPHER WILMER | ARMY | SP4 | 16E | 104 | 3/18/1967 | BELCOURT | ND | Rolette Co. |
| DAW | JERRY LORENZO | ARMY | CPL | 21E | 73 | 6/8/1967 | TONALEA | AZ | Coconino Co. |
| DEER | TERRY LOUIS | ARMY | PFC | 7W | 113 | 10/5/1970 | WEWOKA | OK | Seminole Co. |
| DEERE | CHARLES KENNETH | ARMY | PFC | 55E | 8 | 5/5/1968 | OKEMAH | OK | Okfuskee Co. |
| DEERINWATER | BRUCE EDWARD | ARMY | SSGT | 34W | 74 | 1/25/1969 | MCLESTER | OK | Pittsburg Co. |
| DEMPESE | WARREN LEIGH | USMC | CPL | 3E | 122 | 12/3/1965 | CHURCH ROCK | NM | McKinley Co. |
| DENIPA | DANIEL DEE | USMC | LCPL | 32E | 86 | 12/28/1967 | TUBA CITY | AZ | Coconino Co. |
| DEVANEY | JAMES PRICE | ARMY | CPL | 13W | 68 | 2/28/1970 | GOLDSBORO | NC | Wayne Co. |
| DEWEY | ERIC MELVIN | USMC | PFC | 24E | 20 | 7/29/1967 | BISHOP | CA | Inyo Co. |
| DOCTOR | GARY DEAN | USMC | LCPL | 11E | 56 | 10/7/1966 | BASOM | NY | Genesee Co. |
| DUNNING | DENNIS PAUL | ARMY | PFC | 56E | 5 | 5/6/1968 | UKIAH | CA | Mendocino Co. |
| DURANT JR | FORBIS PIPKIN | USMC | LCPL | 44E | 6 | 3/10/1968 | ATOKA | OK | Atoka Co. |
| EISENBERGER | GEORGE JOE BU | ARMY | SGT | 3E | 126 | 12/5/1965 | PAWHUSKA | OK | Osage Co. |
| ELISOVSKY | DAVID HENRY | ARMY | SGT | 4E | 83 | 1/23/1966 | CORDOVA | AK | Valdez-Cordova |
| ETSITTY | VAN | ARMY | CPL | 61W | 3 | 6/1/1968 | GALLUP | NM | Census Area |
| FISHER | WILLIAM JOHN | USMC | LCPL | 10E | 132 | 9/22/1966 | ARLEE | MT | McKinley Co. |
| FLYING HORSE | CONRAD LEE | USMC | LCPL | 7W | 26 | 8/31/1970 | MCINTOSH | SD | Lake Co. |
| FRAGUA | GEORGE LEONARD | ARMY | PFC | 13E | 78 | 12/25/1966 | JEMEZ PUEBLO | NM | Sandoval Co. |
| FRANCISCO | PATRICK PHILLIP | USMC | LCPL | 18E | 93 | 4/26/1967 | STANFIELD | AZ | Pinal Co. |
| FRASER | THOMAS EDWIN | USMC | PVT | 12W | 92 | 4/4/1970 | DETROIT | MI | Wayne Co. |
| FREDENBERG | RALPH | ARMY | SP4 | 51E | 45 | 4/24/1968 | SHAWANO | WI | Waushara Co. |
| GAMBLE JR | CHARLES F | ARMY | SP4 | 17W | 127 | 10/28/1969 | JUNEAU | AK | City and Borough of Juneau |
| GENERAL | LESLIE NEIL | USMC | CPL | 53E | 31 | 5/1/1968 | NIAGARA FALLS | NY | Niagara Co. |
| GHAHATE | LUTHER ANDERSON | ARMY | SP4 | 40W | 12 | 10/21/1968 | ZUNI | NM | McKinley Co. |
| GOING | WALLACE | NAVY | BM2 | 36W | 69 | 12/23/1968 | WATSON | OK | McCurtain Co. |
| GODIRON | RONALD CHRISTY | USMC | PFC | 41E | 66 | 2/28/1968 | SHIELDS | ND | Grant Co. |
| GREEN | LARRY | USMC | PFC | 35W | 60 | 1/9/1969 | NIAGARA FALLS | NY | Niagara Co. |
| GRITTS | WILLIAM ARCHIE | ARMY | CPL | 57W | 9 | 6/13/1968 | HULBERT | OK | Cherokee Co. |
| HALE | VICTOR | USMC | LCPL | 37W | 65 | 12/8/1968 | TOPEKA | KS | Shawnee Co. |
| HARJO | KENNETH DEWAYNE | ARMY | SP4 | 16W | 91 | 11/18/1969 | SEMINOLE | OK | Seminole Co. |
| HARRIS | CARL E | ARMY | SGT | 3E | 57 | 11/15/1965 | ROCK HILL | SC | York Co. |
| HAWTHORNE | GENE | ARMY | SSGT | 7E | 25 | 5/4/1966 | LUPTON | OK | Apache Co. |
| HAYES | THOMAS | ARMY | SGT | 36W | 81 | 12/27/1968 | SHIPROCK | NM | San Juan Co. |
| HEALY | LOUIS GLENN | USMC | PVT | 53W | 19 | 7/5/1968 | DODSON | MT | Phillips Co. |
| HENRY | ROBERT GREGORY | ARMY | PVT | 55W | 35 | 6/25/1968 | SAN DIEGO | CA | San Diego Co. |
| HENSHAW | LARRY ROY | ARMY | SGT | 11W | 79 | 5/1/1970 | SAPULPA | OK | Creek Co. |
| HICKS | DONALD | ARMY | SP4 | 54W | 24 | 6/30/1968 | TONALEA | AZ | Coconino Co. |
| HICKSON | LEONARD MARTIN | ARMY | SGT | 24W | 42 | 5/18/1969 | FT DEFIANCE | AZ | Apache Co. |
| HOWARD | CHARLES VINCENT | ARMY | SGT | 8E | 120 | 7/2/1966 | BRIMLEY | MI | Chippewa Co. |
| HUMMINGBIRD | FERRELL | USMC | LCPL | 14E | 27 | 1/14/1967 | OAKLAND | CA | Alameda Co. |
| HUSKON | BENNY LEO | ARMY | SP4 | 59W | 23 | 6/7/1968 | LEUPP | AZ | Coconino Co. |
| INCASHOLA | JEAN BAPTISTE | ARMY | PFC | 12E | 112 | 11/23/1966 | ST IGNATIUS | MT | Lake Co. |
| INGRAM | JOHN LEE | USMC | PFC | 48E | 41 | 4/7/1968 | WILEETKA | OK | Okfuskee Co. |
| IVEY | SAM | ARMY | PFC | 2E | 84 | 9/16/1965 | MCGRATH | AK | Yukon-Koyukuk |
| JACKSON | LLOYD WILNER | ARMY | SGT | 11W | 124 | 5/7/1970 | AUSTIN | NV | Census Area |
| JACKSON | MICHAEL MEREDITH | ARMY | PFC | 6E | 44 | 3/24/1966 | WAUBAY | SD | Lander Co. |
| JACKSON | ALFORD JOHN | USMC | PFC | 24W | 76 | 5/22/1969 | TUBA CITY | AZ | Coconino Co. |
| JAMERSON | KENNETH ROBERT | USMC | LCPL | 17E | 104 | 4/5/1967 | LITTLE EAGLE | SD | Corson Co. |
| JAMES | BILLIE | ARMY | SP4 | 50E | 3 | 4/15/1968 | FARMINGTON | NM | San Juan Co. |
| JEALOUS-OF-HIM | FRANK W | ARMY | SP4 | 22W | 2 | 6/9/1969 | WOUNDED KNEE | SD | Shannon Co. |
| JOHNSON | CLIFFORD CURTIS | ARMY | CWO | 4E | 110 | 1/29/1966 | FAIRFAX | OK | Osage Co. |
| JOHNSON | ZANE EVERETT | USMC | LCPL | 28W | 61 | 3/27/1969 | FRUITLAND | NM | San Juan Co. |
| JONES | MICHAEL BRUCE | ARMY | PFC | 59E | 5 | 5/12/1968 | MOHAVE | AZ | Mohave Co. |
| KEE | WILSON BEGAY | ARMY | SP4 | 9W | 60 | 6/17/19 | | | |



By Andrea Marquez

Wilma Pearl Mankiller was an activist, social worker, community developer and the first woman elected to serve as Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation.

Born in Tahlequah, Oklahoma, she lived on her family's allotment in Adair County, Oklahoma, until the age of 11, when her family relocated to San Francisco as part of a federal government program to urbanize Native Americans.

After high school, she married a well-to-do Ecuadorian and raised two daughters. Inspired by the social and political movements of the 1960's she became involved in American Indian rights movement and joined the Occupation of Alcatraz.

She later participated in the land and compensation struggles with the Pit River Tribe. And for five years in the early 1970s, she was employed as a social worker, focusing mainly on children's issues.

Returning to Oklahoma in the fall of 1976, she was hired by the Cherokee Nation as an economic stimulus coordinator. She progressed into grant writing and by the early 1980s, was directing the newly-created Community Development Department of the Cherokee Nation.

Using her expertise in preparing documentation, which she had learned during her

activist period in California, she was successful in obtaining government funds.

She designed and supervised community projects that allowed rural citizens to identify their own challenges and, through their labor, participate in solving them.

Her project in Bell, Oklahoma, became a successful model for later projects and was featured in a movie, while her project in Kenwood received the Department of Housing and Urban Development's Certificate of National Merit.



January 1998: Wilma Mankiller receiving the Presidential Medal of Freedom from President Bill Clinton.

Her management ability came to the notice of the incumbent Principal Chief, Ross Swimmer, who invited her to run as his deputy in the 1983 tribal elections.

When the duo won, she became the first elected woman to serve as Deputy Chief of the Cherokee Nation. She was elevated to Principal Chief when Swimmer took a position in the federal administration of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Mankiller served as Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation from 1985 to 1995. During her administration, the Cherokee government built new health clinics, created a mobile eye-care clinic, established ambulance services, created early education, and adult education programs; launched job training programs; developed revenue programs, including factories, retail stores, restaurants, and bingo operations; and established self-governance, allowing the tribe to manage its own finances.

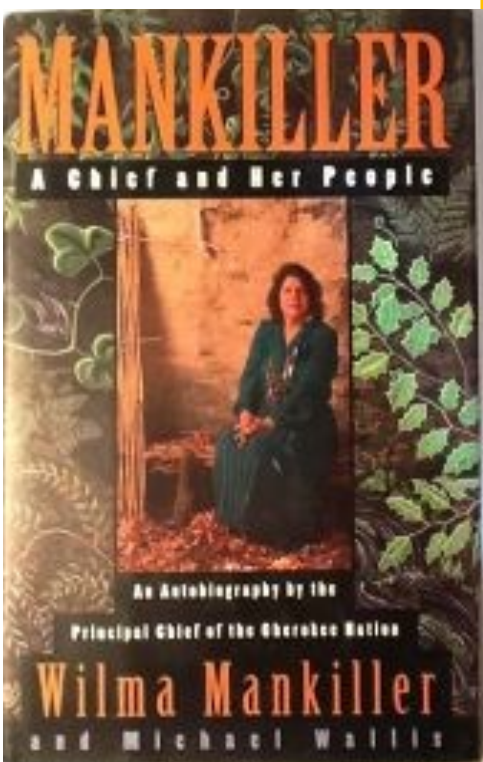
She was a tireless advocate working to improve the image of Native Americans and diligently worked to combat the misappropriation of native heritage.

After retired from politics she returned to activism, authoring numerous books and giving lectures on health care, tribal sovereignty, women's rights and cancer awareness.

She was the author of a bestselling autobiography, Mankiller: A Chief and Her People and was honored with many local,

state and national awards, including the nation's highest civilian honor, the Presidential Medal of Freedom.

Mankiller suffered from serious health problems throughout her life, including polycystic kidney disease, myasthenia gravis, lymphoma, breast cancer, and had two kidney transplants. She died in 2010 from pancreatic cancer.



K's

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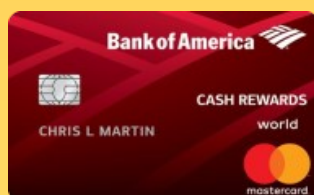
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The courses in the MJIL program are developed and taught by TU professors as well as other recognized experts. MJIL candidates will successfully complete seven required courses, elective courses, and a capstone master project totaling 30 credit hours. The program typically takes approximately two years to complete for full-time students. Part-time enrollment is also available.

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The Master of Jurisprudence in Indian Law (MJIL) degree program from The University of Tulsa College of Law attracts students typically from five walks of life:

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- ♦ Indigenous Rights
- ♦ Principles of Federal Indian Law
- ♦ Rise of International Indigenous Rights in the US Social Services Law in Indian Country
- ♦ Tribal Gaming Law Tribal Government
- ♦ Water Rights & Water Law



Testimonial

"I am a recent graduate of the Master of Jurisprudence in Indian Law program at TU Law. I have to say it has been valuable. If you are considering the MJ program, I would certainly advise you to apply!"

—Jayare Francisco (MJIL '13), Navajo Nation Assistant to the President, Navajo Nation

MASTER OF JURISPRUDENCE IN INDIAN LAW

ONLINE DEGREE PROGRAM



ARTICLE I, SECTION 8 OF THE US CONSTITUTION:

“The Congress shall have the Power To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.”

By Shayne Del Cohen

This was written in 1789. While there had already been about 200 hundred years of English, Spanish, French, and Russian “laws” imposed upon various Indian territories, this single phrase set the foundation and stage for US-tribal interactions thru today.

Needless to say, there has been conflicting interpretations and many, many court cases and additional legislation.

From Johnson v M’Intosh (1823) (*“Even if it should be admitted that the Indians were originally an independent people, they have ceased to be so. A nation that has passed under the dominion of another, is no longer a sovereign state.”*) to the better known pronouncement by Chief Justice Marshall in Cherokee Nation v. Georgia (1831), of *“domestic dependent nations.”*

Though the Indians are acknowledged to have an unquestionable, and, heretofore, unquestioned right to the lands they occupy, until that right shall be extinguished by a voluntary cession to our government; yet it may well be doubted whether those tribes which reside within the acknowledged boundaries of the United States can, with strict accuracy, be denominated foreign nations.

They may, more correctly, perhaps, be denominated domestic dependent nations. They occupy a territory to which we assert a title independent of their will, which must take effect in point of possession when their right of possession ceases. Meanwhile they are in a state of pupillage. Their relation to the United States resembles that of a ward to his guardian.

And then in 1832 with Worcester v. Georgia, (*“The Indian nations had always been considered as distinct, independent political communities, retaining their original natural rights, as the undisputed possessors of the soil, from time immemorial.”*) one can see the seeds of dissent within the Courts and the imprecision of word usage, tribes v nations.

Add to this a very convoluted Congressional legislative history often reflecting 180 degree shifts in public opinion and one has either a lifetime of study and research or a wonderful tapestry onto which to add their own incarnation.

Skipping about a hundred years of fascinating/abhorrent machinations, we come to the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934 (IRA), Roosevelt’s “New Deal” for the American Indians. Conceived and shepherded by John Collier, Commissioner of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) who saw the only way tribes would survive in the evolution of an agricultural to industrial era was to become corporations.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) issued in the IRA formulation of tribal constitutions and bylaws. Some

tribes contemplated and deliberated very hard; others just “accepted” the mimeographed outline sent to them.

Note: Each “recognized” tribe’s resultant charter is a wonderful epic which I encourage each group to include in their curriculums. But back to the main thread.

One of the most important aspects of IRA Constitutions is the membership clause. In re-recognizing the sovereignty of tribes, Congress also paid homage to the knowledge that traditionally tribes had had their own internal method of determining nation/tribe/clan/family membership based upon hundreds of years’ understanding of genetics.

In some circumstances, Indian personnel of a different ethnic origin/territory might be serving on a reservation and be counted in the 1930 census (used as a baseline in many areas for membership eligibility) and thus become members of that tribe.

Many tribes adopted blood quantum requirements which have continued to be controversial and divisive. Some require “blood” of that specific tribe; other just “Indian blood”. Most Oklahoma tribes recognize “descendency.” Again, there is a wide swath of difference, important to recognize that each group differs, each was (theoretically) to charter their own destiny.

And on the sidelines, the non-Indian are divided. “Supporters” believe it is a community decision; “detractors” see it as a way to “dilute” people into not being Indian, thus having no Indians, thus mineral, water, grazing and land rights may be extinguished.

From the appointment of Justice Kavanaugh to Trump’s diatribes about Elizabeth Warren one can see these discussions rising to Court and Executive branch controversies. And the third branch, Congress.....?

This is not an editorial column. It is about education. The point of it is **EDUCATE YOURSELF. VOTE.**

This election holds many implications for the tribal people of the United States. And given our “one-worldness” today, it holds implications for all tribes of the continent.

EDUCATE YOUR CHILDREN.

Make sure your youth know their tribal heritage as well as their political history. Know the interaction with former European powers as it impacted during the years of first contact. Know the impact of the Constitution; know the impact of territorial law; know the impact of state formation. Know the impact of Congressional legislation since 1789. Know the Court decisions, small and supreme.

EDUCATE YOUR NON-INDIAN COMMUNITY.

If they don’t have this knowledge also, they will be at the mercy of an ill-informed or biased



SHAYNE'S JOURNAL

shayne@sprintmail.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 develop-

ment, 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 shayne@sprintmail.com

Ernie C. Salgado Jr.,

Racism By Any Name is Sinful

By Stefanie Marchand Reuben

Source: Shayne’s Journal #4266 - October 16, 2018

Meet my little sister, Taelor. She has lighter skin, lighter hair, but is also an ENROLLED tribal member too.



She chooses not to dance with me at powwows because she has experienced so much prejudice her entire life.

The same people who enjoy watching me dance, tell her she doesn't belong and bully her.

Little do people know, we are of the same blood/family. We were raised the SAME way, we were taught our culture heritage and family tradition together.

We were given our Indian names at the same time, and by our same elders.

Growing up we were both afraid to kill ANYTHING because dad would make us eat it, together.

We grew up in the sweat lodge, together. We learned how to act in ceremony and

how to gather roots & berries TOGETHER.

Don't accept me if you don't accept my sister, we are BOTH beautiful and indigenous. "Native" is MUCH more than the color of your skin.

Next time you see somebody a little different dancing at a Powwow, thank them for their prayers too!

Embrace the differences and empower your community. And since you're reading this post, let my sister know she doesn't have to hide who she is and how much you'd love to see her dance again after so many years of being afraid!! WE are the SAME!



In May **Paulette Jordan** won the Democratic primary for governor in Idaho. Meaning, she's now positioned to become the first female governor of Idaho--and the first Native American governor in the United States of America.

Source: Shayne’s Journal #4266
October 16, 2018



INFORMATION YOU NEED TO KNOW

What is Agenda 21?

Who is George Soros?

Who was Saul Alinsky?

What did Bill Ayers do?

What does Cloward-Piven mean?



SAVE THE DATE

Los Angeles City/County

NAIC
Native American Indian Commission

POW WOW
November 17, 2018
Yaangna Village

Grand Park, 200 N. Grand Ave., Los Angeles, CA
10:00am-10:00pm • Grand Entry: 12 noon

- Art & Crafts Vendors
- Dance Contests
- Special Contests
- Dinner Break Entertainment
- Drawings

- Food Vendors

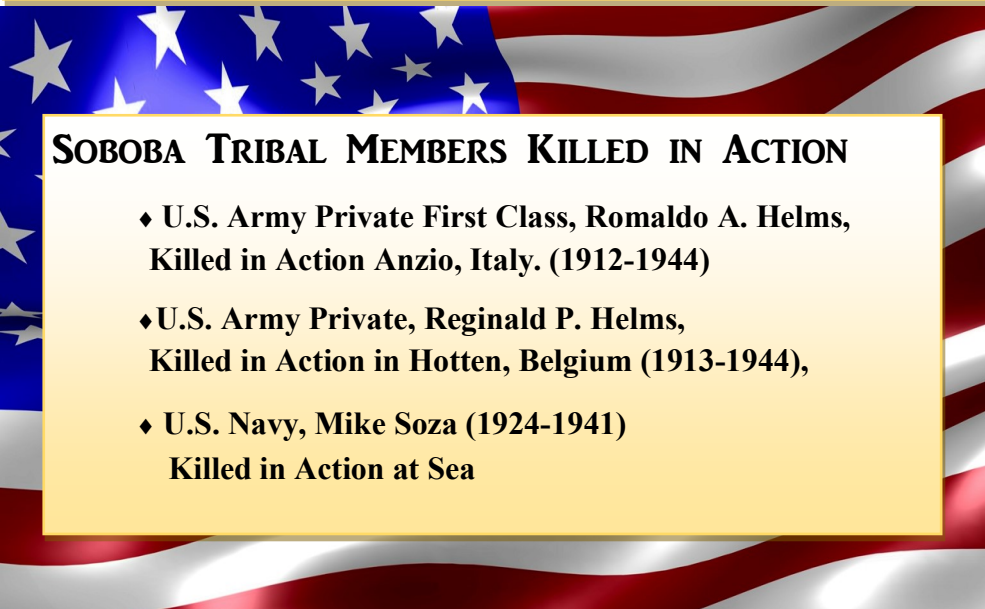
Head Staff:
MC - Arlie Neskahi
AD - Victor Chavez
Sound - Craig Stone
Host Northern Drum - White Cloud
Invited Northern Drum - Bear Springs
Host Southern Drum - Hale & Company
Head Man - George Lone Elk
Head Woman - Melinda Hale
Host Gourd - Golden State Gourd Dance Society - Gourd Dance 11:00am

All Drummers and Dancers Welcome!
Free Parking! on Broadway (between 1st & Temple)

Craft and food vendors and the disabled can unload on SPRING St. between 1st and Temple.
For general info: Pat Lopez, p505pada@aol.com • Vendor Info: Shawn ImitatesDog, shawn.imitatesdog@gmail.com
Food vendor info: Cheri Thomas, cheriti@msn.com

Drug/Alcohol Free Event

More American Indian Warriors



SOBOBA TRIBAL MEMBERS KILLED IN ACTION

- ♦ U.S. Army Private First Class, Romaldo A. Helms, Killed in Action Anzio, Italy. (1912-1944)
- ♦ U.S. Army Private, Reginald P. Helms, Killed in Action in Hotten, Belgium (1913-1944),
- ♦ U.S. Navy, Mike Soza (1924-1941) Killed in Action at Sea




The photograph below was taken around the mid-50's at the Soboba Tribal Cemetery. From L-R: Tilly Valdez, Mrs. Chacon (Marian Chacon's mother-in-law), Rose Arres, seated is *Double Gold Star mother, Mrs. Maria Helms the mother of Romaldo and Reginald Helms, Virginia "Dean" Badilla & Clara Helms.

Photos: Courtesy Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians



CHINOOK INDIAN NATION



Chris Stevens
(1960-2012)

Mr. Stevens was an American diplomat and lawyer who served as the U.S. Ambassador to Libya. He was killed when the U.S. consulate in Benghazi, Libya, was attacked on September 11, 2012.

Full Name: JOHN CHRISTOPHER STEVENS
Date of Birth: 4/18/60
Date of Casualty: 9/11/12
Home of Record: GRASS VALLEY
State: CALIFORNIA
County of Record: NEVADA COUNTY
Branch of Service: U.S. DEPT OF STATE
Rank: AMBASSADOR
Casualty Country: LIBYA

JAMUL INDIAN VILLAGE A KUMEYAAY NATION



James Mesa
(1948-1968)

Mr. Mesa is honored on Panel 42W, Row 48 of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial.

Full Name: JAMES GREGORY MESA
Wall Name: JAMES G MESA
Date of Birth: 9/24/1948
Date of Casualty: 9/30/1968
Home of Record: JAMUL
State: CALIFORNIA
County of Record: SAN DIEGO COUNTY
Branch of Service: U.S. ARMY
Rank: PFC
Casualty Country: SOUTH VIETNAM
Unit: C COMPANY, 2ND BATTALION, 35TH INFANTRY REGIMENT

PALA BAND OF MISSION INDIANS



Joseph Pink
(1947-1967)

Mr. Pink is honored on Panel 28E, Row 56 of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial.

Full Name: JOSEPH PATRICK PINK
Wall Name: JOSEPH P PINK
Date of Birth: 10/17/1947
Date of Casualty: 10/23/1967
Home of Record: SAN JACINTO
State: CALIFORNIA
County of Record: RIVERSIDE
Branch of Service: U.S. ARMY
Rank: SP4
Casualty Country: SOUTH VIETNAM
Unit: D COMPANY, 5TH BATTALION, 7TH CAVALRY REGIMENT, 1ST CAVALRY DIVISION

MORONGO BAND OF MISSION INDIANS



Willie Lyons, Jr.
(1940-1965)

Mr. Lyons is honored on Panel 3E, Row 19 of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial.

Full Name: WILLIAM JOHN LYONS
Wall Name: WILLIAM J LYONS
Date of Birth: 7/27/1940
Date of Casualty: 11/4/1965
Home of Record: BANNING
State: CALIFORNIA
County of Record: RIVERSIDE
Branch of Service: U.S. ARMY
Rank: 1LT
Casualty Country: SOUTH VIETNAM
Unit: C COMPANY, 1ST BATTALION, 7TH CAVALRY REGIMENT, 1ST CAVALRY DIVISION

Photo below was taken in Viet Nam in 1966-67 by an unknown photographer and was posted on the internet. The good looking guy, second from the right is Richard "Dumbo" Salgado. He served with the 1st Calvary Airborne Division in Viet Nam. Richard is a tribal member of the Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians. He currently lives in Palms Springs CA. Richard's Father and brother are also veterans. His father, Ernest Salgado Sr., served in WWII and his brother Ernie Jr. was in the Army National Guard and was called on active duty in 1966.





Tribal Sports Reporter

Keith Vasquez

San Pasqual Tribal Member

AIREz.Keith@gmail.com

NativeSportsMedia.com

Hi, I'm Keith Vasquez and I am 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 recent 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.

The primary focus of the American Indian Reporter Sports is to showcase tribal sports activities, programs and individuals.

Let us help you promote your pending sports event.

please feel free to contact me. I can be reached at Email addresses listed above.



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Phone : 951-719-3444

Inter Tribal Sports provides recreational services for all the Southern California American Indian Tribes.

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Sam Bradford
American Indian
Super Star

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Sam Bradford is an American Indian and is listed as an official citizen on the Cherokee Nation tribe's rolls. Bradford was the first person of identified Cherokee descent to start at quarterback for a Division I university since Sonny Sixkiller, also Cherokee, who played for the University of Washington during the 1970–1972 seasons.

He is also the second American Indian quarterbacks to win the Heisman trophy the other being Jim Plunket. They both were chosen as #1 draft picks for their NFL teams.

His father, Kent Bradford, was an offensive lineman for the Sooners from 1977 to 1978.

Samuel Jacob Bradford was born November 8, 1987 to Kent and Martha Bradford in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. He attended Putnam City North High School in Oklahoma City, where he starred in football, basketball, baseball, and golf for the Putnam City North Panthers.

As a senior quarterback in 2005, he threw for 2,029 yards and 17 touchdowns in 12 games. Bradford was not highly recruited coming out of high school, but he did receive a scholarship offer from the University of Oklahoma, which he accepted. After a redshirt season in 2006, Bradford threw for 3,121 yards and 36 touchdowns as a redshirt freshman

Following his senior season, Bradford was viewed as a two-to-three-star recruit and was not that highly ranked among the high school class of 2006, with his highest ranking being No. 12 among only pro-style quarterbacks by recruiting source *Rivals.com*. Bradford was ranked behind Pat Devlin, "Juice" Williams and Josh Freeman, and was overshadowed by the likes of five-star recruits like Mitch Mustain, Matthew Stafford and Tim Tebow.

In baseball he was a pitcher but gave up after his freshman year. He earned All-City honors as a junior quarterback in football by *The Oklahoman*. And was named to the Oklahoma Coaches Association All-State Team and was a Second-Team All-State pick by *The Oklahoman*.¹

Bradford was also a Division I-caliber basketball player. As a senior, he averaged 18.6 points and 10.5 rebounds per game and played on the same elite AAU team as fellow Oklahoma City native and Detroit Pistons star Blake Griffin.

In golf, he defeated future PGA touring pros Kevin Tway and Robert Streb during his high school career. In addition to the aforementioned sports, Bradford also played hockey in his youth. In 1999, when Bradford was 12, his travel team, the Junior Blazers, won a regional championship, beating a team from Houston.

He quit the sport that same year, and according to his former hockey coach Mike McEwen, who played on three Stanley Cup championship teams with the New York Islanders, Bradford had the talent to make it in the NHL. McEwen also said that Bradford was one of the best players he ever coached.

Bradford is an avid ice hockey fan. His favorite team is the Vancouver Canucks. Bradford is a scratch golfer and was also a basketball player in high school.

A born-again Christian, he appeared in a

short film of video testimonials from celebrities called *I Am Second*, sharing his faith about Christianity and winning the Heisman Trophy.

Bradford is nicknamed "Sammy Sleeves" by fans and some media members for always wearing extra long jersey sleeves. The reason being is that according to Bradford "I just don't like to feel restricted [...] I don't really know why they're that big but I just don't really like them touching my arms. I don't know, I'm just kind of weird about it."

In 2009, Oklahoma City mayor Mick Cornett declared January 13 as "Sam Bradford Day" in Oklahoma City.

After a redshirt season in 2006, Bradford threw for 3,121 yards and 36 touchdowns as a redshirt freshman. That set the stage for a phenomenal 2008 year, when Bradford became only the second sophomore to win the Heisman Trophy as he was the trigger man for the highest-scoring offense in NCAA history, throwing for 4,464 yards with 48 touchdowns and just six interceptions.

He again led the nation in passing and also added five rushing touchdowns as the Sooners went 12-1 and advanced to the BCS national title game.

Bradford declared for the NFL draft following the 2009 season and was drafted by the St. Louis Rams with the first overall pick in the 2010 NFL Draft.

In 2010, his first season in the NFL, Bradford set the record for most completions by a rookie in NFL history, which helped earn him the NFL Offensive Rookie of the Year award.

Prior to the start of the 2015 season, the Rams traded Bradford along with a 2015 fifth round pick to the Philadelphia Eagles in exchange for quarterback Nick Foles, a 2015 fourth-round pick, and a 2016 second-round pick.

Following his 2015 campaign with the Eagles, in which he set career-highs in passing yards (3,725), completion percentage (65%) and yards per attempt (7.0), the Minnesota Vikings acquired Bradford after their starting quarterback Teddy Bridgewater was lost to a season-ending knee injury before the start of the season.

On March 16, 2018, Bradford signed a two-year contract with the Arizona Cardinals worth up to \$20 million the first year with \$15 million guaranteed with a potential out after 2018.

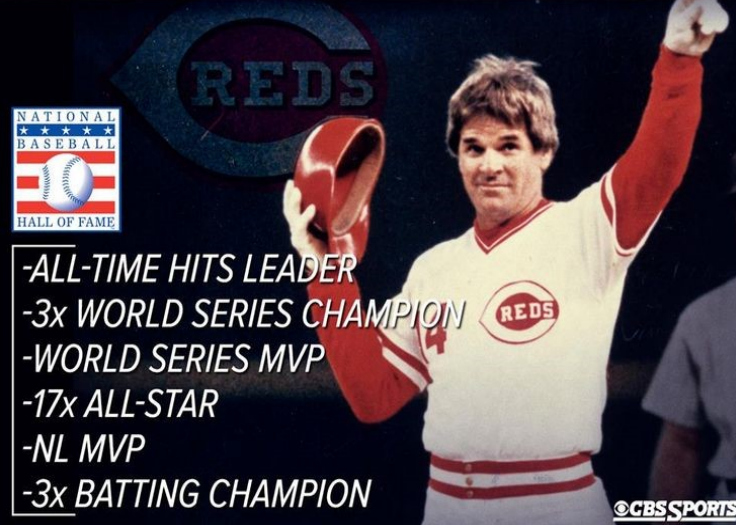
Bradford is wearing number 9 with the Cardinals, due to number 8 having been retired in honor of Hall of Fame safety Larry Wilson. After ineffective performances in the first two games, both blowout losses, Bradford was pulled in favor of rookie Josh Rosen in the final moments of a Week 3 loss to the Chicago Bears.

Sam's total career earnings from football alone is \$129,000,000 million dollars. His income from endorsements was not available.

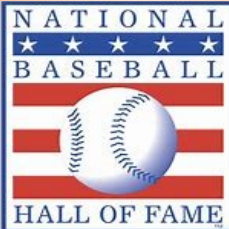
Sam has been a Nike N7 ambassador, which provides American Indian tribes with grants to help strengthen their reservations.

American Indian youth look to Sam as an inspiration, and use him as motivation to make it off the reservation to the NFL.

HALL OF A RESUME?



Pete Rose
Baseball
Hall
of
Fame



President Nixon's Impact on American Indian Tribal Sovereignty

Modern American politics among various demographics can be traced along predictable lines when it comes to a two-party system, especially those of ethnic minorities.

Although the civil rights movement enjoyed bipartisan support early on, it became split along regional lines with Southerners of both parties opposing it, resulting in the conservative Dixiecrats migrating to the Republican party.

Currently African-Americans, Hispanic-Americans, and American Indians are typically associated with the liberal agenda of the Democrats.

Historically, the conservative agenda of the Republican Party tended to be hostile to the needs of American Indians, especially during the mid-20th century, but ironically it was the Nixon administration that would bring much-needed change to Indian country.

Decades of negative federal policy toward American Indians overwhelmingly favored assimilation, even when the government's prior efforts toward forced assimilation were declared a failure as a result of the Merriam Report in 1924.

Despite policies designed to reverse some of the damage by fostering greater self-government and a measure of tribal independence in the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934, the concept of improvement of the lives of Indians was still framed in terms of "progress" as American citizens, i.e. their ability to assimilate into the mainstream and evolve out of their existence as Indians.

By 1953 a Republican-controlled Congress would adopt House Concurrent Resolution 108 which stated that "at the earliest possible time [Indians should be] freed from all federal supervision and control and from all disabilities and limi-



tations specially applicable to Indians." Thus, the problem was framed in terms of Indians' political relationship to the United States, rather than a history of abuse stemming from broken treaties, perpetuating a relationship of domination.

Resolution 108 signaled the new policy of termination in which tribal governments and reservations were to be dismantled once and for all by giving greater jurisdiction over Indian affairs to some states (in direct contradiction of the Constitution) and the relocation program which sent Indians away from their home reservations to large cities for jobs.

During the termination years, more Indian lands were lost to federal control and private ownership and many tribes lost their federal recognition, effectively eradicating the political existence and identities of thousands of individual Indians and over 100 tribes.

The ethnic nationalist movements among Black and Chicano communities fueled the mobilization for American Indians' own activism and by 1969 the Alcatraz Island occupation was underway, grabbing the nation's attention and creating a

highly visible platform upon which Indians could air their centuries-long grievances.

On July 8, 1970, President Nixon formally repudiated the termination policy (which was established ironically during his tenure as vice president) with a special message to Congress advocating for American Indian "Self-determination. . . without the threat of eventual termination," assuring that "the Indian...[could] assume control over his own life without being separated involuntarily from the tribal group." The next five years would see some of the most bitter struggles in Indian country, testing the President's commitment to Indian rights.

In the latter part of 1972, the American Indian Movement (AIM) in conjunction with other American Indian rights groups convened the Trail of Broken Treaties caravan across the country to deliver a twenty point list of demands to the federal government.

The caravan of several hundred Indian activists culminated in the week-long takeover of the Bureau of Indian Affairs building in Washington DC.

And just a few months later in early 1973, was the 71-day armed confrontation in Wounded Knee, South Dakota between American Indian activists and the FBI in response to an epidemic of uninvestigated murders and the terrorist tactics of a federally-supported tribal government on the Pine Ridge Reservation.

The heightening tensions across Indian country could no longer be ignored, nor would the public stand for more armed interventions and Indian deaths at the hands of federal officials.

Thanks to the momentum of the civil rights movement Indians had become "popular," or at least a force to be reck-

oned with and the Nixon administration seemed to grasp the wisdom of taking a pro-Indian stance.

During Nixon's presidency, a number of great strides were made in federal Indian policy, as documented by the Nixon-era Center Library at Mountain State University. Among some of the most significant of those achievements are:

- The return of the sacred Blue Lake to the people of Taos Pueblo in 1970.
- The Menominee Restoration Act, restoring the recognition of the previously terminated tribe in 1973.
- In the same year, the Bureau of Indian Affairs budget was increased by 214% to a total of \$1.2 billion.
- The establishment of the first special office on Indian Water Rights - A bill authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to make direct and insured loans to Indian tribes through the Farmers Home Administration.
- The passage of the Indian Financing Act of 1974, which supported tribal commercial development.
- The filing of a landmark Supreme Court suit to protect Indian rights at Pyramid Lake.
- Pledged that all available BIA funds be arranged to fit priorities set by tribal governments themselves.
- In 1975 Congress passed the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act, perhaps the most significant piece of legislation for Native American rights.

Although Nixon had resigned the presidency before being able to sign it, he had laid the groundwork for its passage.

North America prior to illegal immigration



TRIBAL INDIAN LAWS



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Resources for Indian Student Education
P.O. Box 1878, Alturas, CA. 96191



Matthew Urban, San Pasqual (pictured far left), took a moment from his work for a photo with the RISE girl’s dance troupe L-R: Marina Figueredo, Saige Townsend, Niah Hayes, Betty George, Naiyeli Maes, Randi Urban, and Angela Villarreal.

In 1968, Governor, Ronald Reagan resolved the fourth Friday of September to be American Indian Day. It was renamed “Native American Day” in 1998, and the holiday was signed into Legislation as Assembly Bill No. 1973 in 2014.

Students of the American Indian Education Center (AIEC) Resources for Indian Student Education, Inc., (RISE) celebrate Native American Day in a tradition of our own culture – service in the community.

On October 28th, twelve students from RISE honored a request by the Pit River Nation in Burney for their service through dance on Appreciation/Native Day.

Past RISE graduates who are now adults working for their Pit River Tribe, wel-

comed the current youth who continue leadership as a service role.

The day of celebration provided an activity area for children with seating for everyone at the lawn area, while “**Thoz Womenz**,” a Native women’s drum, sang for the youth dancers in full regalia.

The RISE youth served water to guests and welcomed observers to join them during the Friendship and Round Dances.

The young leaders encouraged small children during Tiny Tot dances, with harvest treats for all, and they cleaned the gathering area when the day concluded

“**Thoz Womenz**.” The group is pictured in the photo on the right. ➡

All of the “**Thoz Womenz**” singers have careers in education or the medical field.

The purpose of their drum is mentoring youth, women’s healing, language preservation and honoring the medicine.

RISE youth recently completed service for the Tsi Akim community at Salmon Ceremony in Nevada City.

Students on the youth drum **Rising Nations** were invited to honor families and youth at “**Straight Outta Auburn**” Big Time Pow Wow on October 20, 2018.

Youth who sing on the RISE program’s twenty-four year old drum, **Rising Nations**, will travel to the Auburn event as part of a Tobacco Use Prevention Educa-

tion (TUPE) project at RISE.

The TUPE project will sponsor other AIEC programs in a Statewide training, called named Triple T in January 2019. It will be a year-long collaboration that involves RISE youth and “**Thoz Womenz**” in service areas.

Native women interested in drum songs, with permission for revision and use, may receive a free CD of twenty-four songs from “**Thoz Womenz**.”

The CD was possible by a grant through the Yocha Dehe Community Fund, and may be requested by e-mailing at:

thozwomenz@citlink.net .



“**Thoz Womenz**” left to right are: Mary Beth Bullock, Ann Sanchez, April Lea Go Forth, Lisa Craig, Christina Cruz and guest singer Neena McNair



The SCAIR staff is currently very busy getting ready for the annual Gathering of Native Americans (GONA) scheduled to be held in mid-November followed by the Thanksgiving and Christmas food basket giveaways.

In addition to the annual Gathering of Native Americans (GONA) activities SCAIR will be providing Thanksgiving and Christmas food baskets for the most needy American Indians living in San Diego and Imperial Counties.



Randy Edmonds (Kiowa-Caddo), SCAIR Senior Advisor will kicked off the GONA with a traditional tribal blessing and MC .

However, the majority of the services provided by SCAIR are in east San Diego County which include the City of San Diego and the tribal members from the Barona, Sycuan, Campo, Viejas, Manzanita, La Posta and Jamul Village Indian Reservations.

The U.S. Department of Labor recently awarded SCAIR addition funds to expand its current

“**Native NetWORKS**” Program to include the six coastal Counties of Santa Cruz, San Benito, Monterey, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara and Ventura.

Wanda Michaelis, SCAIR Executive Director, told AIR. **“It’s going on 22-years since SCAIR opened its doors and has provided quality and consistent career, educational, cultural, mental health and emergency supportive services for local American Indian families living on and off the reservation in east San Diego County.”**

SCAIR provides a 30 station state-of-the-art computer lab and training curriculum. It strives to continue to help training Participants in meeting the challenges of the ever-changing technological needs of the workplace.

SCAIR provides training Participants with the opportunity for computer training, ranging from beginners and intermediate to advanced, as well as Microsoft Certification training and testing.

For the past two-years SCAIR has been providing QuickBooks Accounting Certification for Participants interested in careers in bookkeeping or accounting.

The computer lab also provides the **Dentrix** software training for Participants seeking employment as a Registered Dental Assistant.

SCAIR also continued to strengthen its longstanding programs; Tribal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Program which, has set the framework for all one-stop services and continues to assist Participants in becoming self-sufficient, work ready and successful.

The SCAIR “**One-Stop-Shop**” approach to training and support allows for a higher quality of educational services at the Training Center.

All services offered by SCAIR are based on federal eligibility requirements and are free-of-charge.

In 2017 the Northern California Indian Development Council (NCIDC) based in Eureka, California awarded a Community Service Block Grant to SCAIR.

The (NCIDC) Block Grant allowed for the development of SCAIR’s “**Howka Program**,” designed to provide opportunities for low-income American Indian households in San Diego and Imperial Counties to receive emergency supportive services such as food, clothing, utility-assistance, transportation and other needs.

The “**Native NetWORKS**” Program was established as an expansion of SCAIR’s one-stop -shop services already in place, to assist Participants with career education, computer training, job placement assistance, On-The-Job-Training (OJT) opportunities, mental health and career counseling, and several other supportive services to

MISSION STATEMENT

To provide an Educational, Career, Traditional Culturally Relevant, Mental Health and Supportive Services to the Individual American Indian and their families throughout San Diego and Imperial Counties.

“**Help Us, Help People**”

overcome barriers to employment.

Within three short years of the Implementation of the SCAIR “**Native NetWORKS**” Program it was recognized by the United States Department of Labor as one of six Outstanding (WIOA) Workforce Innovative Opportunity Act, Section 166 Grantees in the country at the annual nationwide conference held in Los Angeles In March of 2017. .

SCAIR also continues to strengthen its longstanding programs Tribal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Program which, has set the framework for all one-stop services and continues to assist Participants in becoming self-sufficient, work ready and successful.

SCAIR was also designated as an official American Indian Education Center by the California Department of Education.

SCAIR innovatively expanded its academic tutorial, cultural education and mental health counseling services to youth in

grades K-12, enrolled in its American Indian Education Center (AIEC) Program.

The Tobacco-Use Prevention Education (TUPE) Program, the “**Sacred Pipe**” focuses on the cultural aspects of SCAIR’s educational curriculum by meeting with students directly at their schools and at the San Diego Unified School Districts Title VI Indian Education offices in

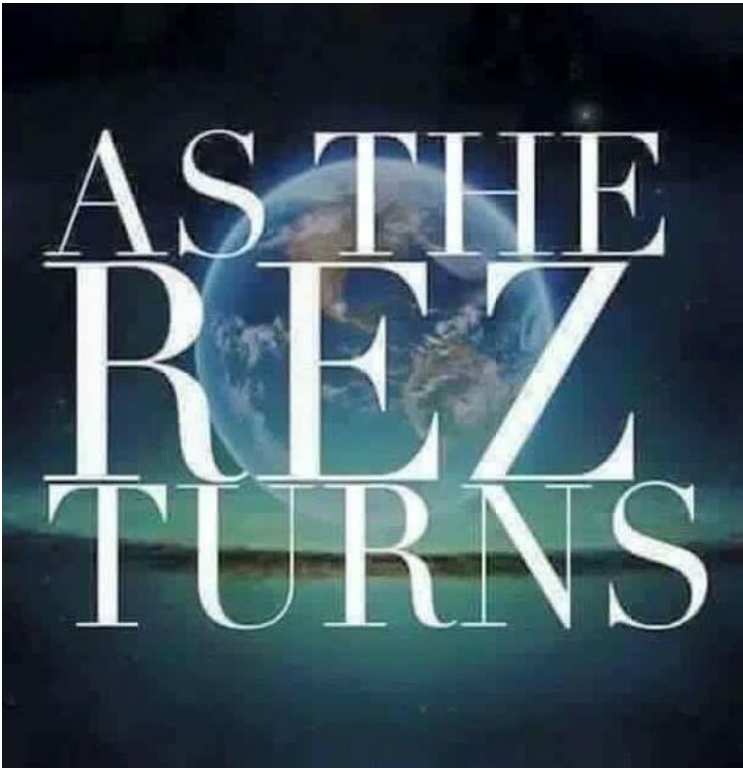
Old Town, San Diego. This also helped families overcome transportation barriers which may prevent students from **attending and receiving services**.

.For over two decades SCAIR’s presence and impact in the American Indian community in San Diego and Imperial Counties has been dependable, reliable and strong.

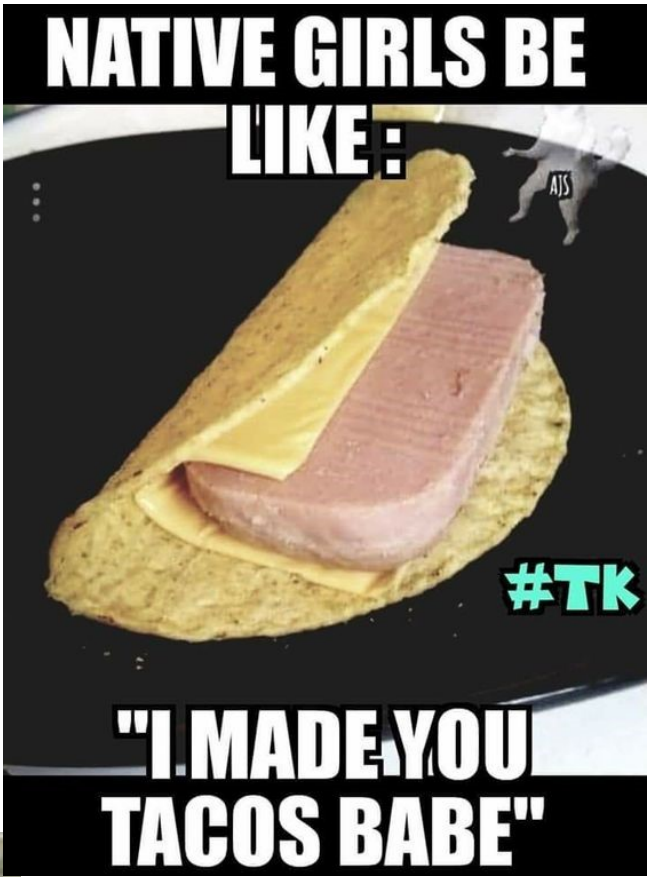
In Summary, Ms. Michaelis, SCAIR Executive Director stated. **“As we begin to close out the year and start the New Year we are energetic and hopeful to expand on the growth SCAIR experienced in the last few years”**.

“We are also reminded that the success of our organization and programs is attributed to many sources and is a direct reflection of the dedication of SCAIR’s staff, the hard work and resilience of the Participants it serves, as well as the support provided to us by the local tribes, our collaborating agencies, community partners and grant offices.” She added.

Funny Bone & More



Elizabeth Warren DNA - Could Be 1/1,024 Fa-Kow-Wee?



“Piute Indians Playing at Tonopah, Nevada.”
The photo above is real and taken before Indian casinos. The year in not known.



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My View—Your View

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GO VOTE



Free Speech, Christianity, Right to Bear Arms Top Socialist Democrats Hit List

Many of my tribal brothers and sisters still believe the Democratic Party of their parents and grandparents still exist. **NEWS FLASH**, President, Ronald Regan was the last “Old School” Democrat.

Today the Democratic Socialist Party is totally focused on their primary goal to transform American in to a Socialist Government.

Historically, one must think Adolf Hitler, Benito Mussolini and Josef Stalin who all came to power as “Democratic Socialist” and after implementing step-4 of Saul Alinsky’s 8-step plan they became dictators and the rest is history.

If that isn’t enough to frighten you Bill Ayres and his group were recorded by an FBI undercover agent discussing the reeducation of 50 million American and the murdering of another 25 million that would resist the new Socialist Government. The problem was not the killing of the 25 million people but rather on how to get het rid of the bodies. This is the transition plan of the Socialist Democrat's.

poverty.

4) Gun Control — Remove the ability to defend themselves from the Government. That way you are able to create a police state.

5) Welfare — Take control of every aspect of their lives (Food, Housing, and Income).

6) Education — Take control of what people read and listen to — take control of what children learn in school.

7) Religion — Remove the belief in the God from the Government and schools.

8) Class Warfare — Divide the people into the wealthy and the poor. This will cause more discontent and it will be easier to take (Tax) the wealthy with the support of the poor.

Obama’s implementation of them almost achieving the goal of transforming American in to a Socialist Country. Had Hillary Clinton been elected President the transformation would have been completed or near completion.

referred to Christians as “*Christians clinging to their Bibles and guns,*” like it’s a bad thing.

THE CORRUPTION and abuse of power at the highest level of our government is frightening. The unelected career bureaucrats have finally been exposed for what many of them are, political operatives and criminals.

American Indian Tribal leaders have been aware of this for decades with the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the pilfering of the American Indian Trust Fund, which to this day no President has had the courage to order a full audit and never will.

Why? Because the theft of tribal funds could be in the billions of dollars. Money had been deposited or suppose to have been deposited into the Tribal Fund on behalf of the American Indian Tribes from oil and gas leases as well as revenue from uranium, copper and other mining resources for over 100-years and the money disappeared and no one has been held accountable.

FAST FORWARD: There are a lot of unanswered question regarding the September 11, 2012 Benghazi attack, Obama giving the ISIS supporting Iranian Government over half a billion dollars in cash and his giving the Muslim Brotherhood millions of dollars worth of military weapons.

And let’s not forget Secretary Clinton’s compassionate comments at the Congressional hearings on Benghazi. During the attack 14 Americans were murdered including Ambassador Christopher Stevens who was an American Indian from the state of Washington. She said. “*At this point in time want difference does it Make.*”

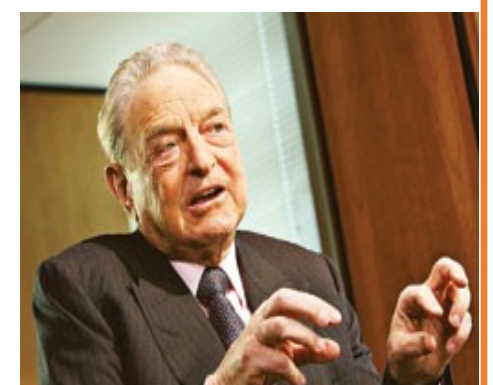
If you believe in the “*American Way of Life*” as it is proposed in the Constitution of the United States of American the war against the Socialism/Communism or the “*Redistribution of Wealth*” as it was coined by Obama is still front and center.

Several top officials from the FBI, CIA, Department of Justice have been implicated as illegally conspiring with the main stream media lead by the New York Times and the “*Clinton Democratic Socialist Party*” to prevent the election of Donald Trump.

And new incriminating evidence has been uncovered confirming that these same conspirators invented a false narrative claiming the President of the United States of America worked with the Russian Government to influence the 2016 Presidential election.

The document used to gain the court approval to investigate the Trump/Russian efforts has proven to be a total fabrication that was paid for by none other than Hillary Clinton. And the FBI falsified evidence to a Federal Judge to obtain a warrant.

The corruption and abuse of power at the highest level of our government should concern us all. What protection do we have if the people that are charged with protecting the Constitutional rights of the American citizens can illegally conspire to over-through the President of the United States of America?



George Soros the puppet master



George Soros the puppet master, is a Hungarian-American investor, business magnate, philanthropist, political activist and author. Soros is one of the world's most successful investors. As of February 2018, Soros had a net worth of \$8 billion, after donating \$18 billion to his philanthropic agency, **Open Society Foundations** of which he is the president.

MoveOn.ORG, Occupy Wall Street, national protest and the list of liberal Socialist groups he has funded is endless. He also contributed to the election of Obama and to the failed campaign of Hillary Clinton.

.Again, sorry for the long winded overview I needed to highlight some of the criminal, and illegal undertaking by so many high ranking and powerful government officials, the main stream media and the political power of the Democratic

INFORMATION YOU NEED TO KNOW

WHAT IS AGENDA 21?

WHO IS GEORGE SOROS?

WHO WAS SAUL ALINSKY?

WHAT DID BILL AYERS DO?

WHAT DOES CLOWARD-PIVEN MEAN?



However, it seem many Americans fail to understand the history of the Socialist or are totally on board with this insanity.

The “**8-steps to Create a Socialist State**” established by Saul Alinsky is the bedrock of the American Socialist Democratic Party.

Who was Saul Alinsky? He was an American community organizer and writer. He is generally considered to be the founder of modern community organizing.

He is often noted for his book **Rules for Radicals (1971)**. His “**8-steps to topple a nation and create a socialist state**” are as follows:

1)Healthcare — Control healthcare and you control the people

2) Poverty — Increase the Poverty level as high as possible, poor people are easier to control and will not fight back if you are providing everything for them to live.

3) Debt — Increase the debt to an unsustainable level. That way you are able to increase taxes, and this will produce more

FREEDOM OF SPEECH: The attack on free speech is relentless and frightening. From the “Political Correct Police” to the universities and work place ever word uttered is evaluated on every level for compliance with the ideology of the left.

I, for one, being “Old School” and having the audacity to exercise my Constitutional First Amendment rights to “Free Speech” find myself under criticism and condemnation. My views are labeled as “offensive,” “inappropriate” or “political” and unfitting.

Many Americans are silenced for fear of losing their jobs, having to deal with complaints of violating employment policies or violence against them, their families or property.

All one need to do is view the main stream media to see the viciousness toward anyone that opposes the views of the Socialist Democratic ideology.

To support Christianity, the right to bear arms and anti-government sponsored abortions is enough to earn one the labeled as a racist, anti-woman’s rights or as Obama



VOTING IS PATRIOTIC

THANKS FOR VOTING!



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