

Nathan Phillips Fifteen Minutes of Shame

By Ernie C. Salgado Jr.
Publisher/Editor
American Indian Reporter
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians

I offer this view as a reservation born and raised tribal member, former Tribal Chairman, a tribal elder at age 77, veteran, U.S. Army National Guard 1965-71 and AIM member from the early 70's.

As the truth emerges regarding the narrative of Mr. Nathan Phillips encounter with the Covington Catholic School children promoted on the internet social media and by the main stream media it is proving to be a total fiction.

It's being portrayed as a gotcha moment of racism, hatred, bigotry and lack of respect for Native American culture.

It is a given that the American Indian people have suffered untold atrocities at the hands of the United States Government and racism in general. However, this was not one of them.

The initial report was that the Catholic School children blocked Phillips path while he was participating in the **Indigenous Peoples March** which has proven to be false.

A video clip taken from another aspect tells a far different story about what really happened.

Phillips along with a small group of marchers were at the tail end of the **Indigenous Peoples March** when he left the March route to insert himself into the midst of Catholic School children and supporters of **March for Life** in Washington D.C.

The Catholic School children, who were already under siege by a group of black adults shouting



vulgar insults at the children for being **"White"** and for some of them wearing MEGA hats while they were on the sidewalk in front of the Lincoln Memorial waiting for their busses.

In a cell phone video interview immediately following the encounter with the Catholic School children he said that he wanted to see what the **"Idiots wearing the Make America Great Again hats were up to."** He went on to say **"American was never great."**

He later changes his story saying he observer the conflict between the group and a small group of black adults shouting insults at the children and sought to be a peace maker.

His narrative has changed over the course of several interview in what appears to embellish him as the victim.

It was pure **"Racism"** and **"Hate Speech"** by the black protestors toward the Catholic School children yet, no outcry from the liberal left or the main stream media.

Double standard? You bet. What is the difference between Native American, black and white racist? Only white racist are recognized.

The video also shows Phillips walking up to the group and confronting a 15-year old Catholic School students later identified as Nick Sandmann.

In a later interview he said that when he tried to leave Sandmann blocked his path which is a lie. In the same interview he said that the youth group was taking on a **"Mob Mentality."**

He said that Nick Sandmann asked permission from their chaperones to allow him to lead the group. Now, common sense tells us that a group taking on a **"Mob Mentality"** doesn't ask permission. But, disciplined children do.

Was disrespect shown by the children involved? Evidence says their reaction to being sought out, walked up on and confronted was that of children not understanding how they were being manipulated

could not have been more exemplary.

Totality the evidence shows there was confrontational disrespect on both sides and very little interest in **"peace"** by those claiming moral high ground and crying racial mistreatment.

Phillips' claim to any affiliation with the American Indian Movement (AIM) is also bogus. An AIM warrior would never target innocent children. His claim as a combat Viet Nam veteran is also a lie according to his military records reported by GOPUSA.

His taking advantage of naive school age children is beyond the limits of any honesty, ethical or moral respectability.

I can guarantee that the Catholic School children were not and are not prone to violence. However, police records indicate that the same can not be said of Phillips.

If Phillips were to pull this stunt on a Rez teen, when he woke up he would have been absent a few

more teeth, his wallet, drum, and jacket. And depending how offended they felt he may have lost his braids. We don't suffer fools on the Rez.

Respect begins with being honest about what really happened, not in lying, distorting and dramatizing facts to enhance your cause.

No, Mr. Phillips is not the victim, he is the perpetrator of a great injustice and a false narrative which is being exploited by the main stream media.


He is being propagandized as the **"Poster Boy"** of the American Indians. How sad is that. The Tribal people deserve a lot better than a **"Court Jester."**

The American Indian people have some great leaders but they get little or no recognition.

The American people are the real victims as the Socialist advance their goal to divide our great Nation by blaming innocent children because they are white.

Saul Alinsky #8) Class Warfare

42nd Annual American Indian Education Conference
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California Tribal Chairpersons Association

The California Tribal Chairpersons Association, Inc., became a realty in December 2018 with the formal approval of the organizational documents and the seating of the Board of Directors and the Executive Council.

The Board of Directors consist of one representative from each of the member tribes. The six member Executive Council is composed of two representatives from the three geographical areas identified as Southern, Central and Northern.



Bo Mazzetti
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians

Bo Mazzetti, Tribal Chairman of the Rincon Band of Luiseno Indian has provided the leadership in bring the tribal leaders together.


Denis Turner, Executive Director of the Southern

California Tribal Chairmen's Association, Inc., provided the organization with expertise on the development of organizational document and in-service training.



Denis Turner

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

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James Ramos
California Assemblyman
40th Congressional District



James Ramos took the oath of office Monday, Dec. 3 as the new representative of the 40th Assembly District, he'll hold public office under the Democratic label for the first time.

Ramos, who has held a nonpartisan role representing a more conservative district on the Board of Supervisors since 2012, was elected in November to the seat formerly held by Republican Assemblyman Marc Steinorth. He's the first Democrat to represent the Democratic-leaning district in a decade, as well as the first California Native American elected to the state legislature.

His election was one of many for the Democratic party in the state. Democrats are poised to make up more than two-thirds of both the Assembly and Senate, plus Governor-elect Gavin Newsom is a Democrat, maintaining their power to override vetoes, pass tax measures and approve budgets without Republican votes. But Ramos isn't concerned with how he's going to fit in with his Democratic colleagues or pushing statewide legislation. Instead, the first-time Assemblyman said his focus will be on the issues facing his district.

"When I decided to run for the 40th District it was because of the issues that are facing the district – homelessness, education, public safety. ... And making sure that they don't get lost within the hierarchy of Sacramento," he said.

More specifically, Ramos said he wants to secure resources for homeless services, vocational training and transportation in the district.

Ramos, a small business owner with an accounting degree, said he is fiscally conservative and vows to support small businesses in the district.

He said he is also not going to Sacramento to dismantle Prop. 13, a 40-year-old measure that caps property tax increases, that other state Democrats have been eyeing for a while.

Ramos has been vocally opposed to the state's early release policies after seeing their impact on county jails and local law enforcement.

"I think there's a balance that needs to be struck," he said. *"I think you start to get the picture of where it is we're going to land on the spectrum as a legislator in the state capitol."*

Steinorth, who chose not to run for re-election after serving in the Assembly four years, cautioned that if Ramos doesn't toe the line, the party may turn against him like it did to Cheryl Brown in 2016.

Brown, a moderate Democrat in the 47th Assembly District, drew ire from her liberal counterparts for some of her votes. Liberal activists campaigned heavily against Brown in 2016 and backed her challenger, Assemblywoman Eloise Reyes, D-Grand Terrace, an attorney who positioned herself as the more progressive candidate.

"Individuality and voting your district is not embraced in Sacramento," Steinorth said. *"In fact, it's discouraged even to the detriment of the people of California. If you go against your party they will drum you out just like they did to Cheryl Brown."*

In the battle between progressive and moderate Democrats, Steinorth said, the progressives are winning.

"All the moderates are losing and James Ramos has presented himself as a moderate," he said. *"The real question is will (Ramos) have the stamina to withstand the pressure the of the majority party that they will be placing on him through his staff? I wish him great success because we all want a better California."*

Ramos, who has touted his bipartisan work as a supervisor, said politicians used to work with everyone and focused on representing their districts, rather than getting caught up in state or federal politics.

The American Indian Reporter

February 1, 2019

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Respectfully,

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Does a treaty mean what it says? Supreme Court to decide Crow hunting case

Sources: Shayne’s Journal
Mark Trahant is editor of Indian Country Today.
He is a member of the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes.
Follow him on Twitter - @TrahantReports



The question before the Supreme Court on Tuesday, January 8, 2019 is an old one. And a simple one. It basically boils down to this: Does a treaty really mean what it says?

The case, *Herrera v. Wyoming*, involves **Clayvin Herrera**, Crow Nation, who was exercising his rights under the Fort Laramie Treaty of 1868 to hunt on *“unoccupied lands of the United States so long as game may be found thereon, and as long as peace subsists among the whites and Indians on the borders of the hunting districts.”*

One unusual twist in this case is that the lower courts adopted the state’s position without even considering the merits of the treaty. As the brief for the United States put it: “The courts below simply adopted that analysis, without considering the circumstances of this particular case or the view of the Forest Service. Indeed, the trial court had originally scheduled an evidentiary hearing “to address the meaning of the Crow Treaty and its application to the site where the elk were killed, but the court canceled that hearing after concluding that petitioner had no right to hunt under the treaty as a matter of ‘law.’ The United States had a different conclusion and is supporting the hunting rights as spelled out in the treaty..

This is where the old question gets complicated. Is a National Forest *“unoccupied lands of the United States?”* The Crow Tribe says yes. **The Supreme Court of the United States agrees.** And Wyoming says, no, not really. The state argues that the treaty rights “expired” at statehood in 1890 (*Nothing like a one-way negotiation, right?*)

Wyoming says the Supreme Court has already figured this out in the 1896 case, *Ward v. Race Horse*, involving off-reservation hunting by members of the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes. *“The Crow Treaty is identical to the Shoshone-Bannock Treaty construed in Race Horse, and because Race Horse held the hunting right expired when the hunting districts disappeared at Wyoming statehood, the Crow Tribe’s off-reservation hunting right also had expired,”* the state said.

But the problem is that the idea of an expiration date on treaties has another defender, the Supreme Court itself. The court ruled for the Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe in 1999 saying that the treaties of 1850 and 1858 affirmed the right to hunt and fish on 13 million acres of public lands. This case was interesting because the dissent from Associate Justice William Rehnquist called the ruling an *“apparent overruling”* of the Race Horse decision. In his



Clayvin Herrera

view, *“Indians on the borders of the hunting districts” did not survive the admission of Wyoming to the Union since the Treaty right was ‘temporary and precarious.’”*

During the oral arguments, Associate Justice Stephen G. Breyer asked about that very logic. "... what you have is, look, Race Horse, it says, your side, for two or three reasons, reason 1, the equal footing doctrine. Reason 2, they became a state. And if there is a reason 3, it's related to the second. Along comes Mille Lacs and it says reason 1 is no good. We think the opposite. Reason 2 is no good. We think the opposite. Reason 3, we think isn't any good either. We think the opposite. And, therefore, Race Horse doesn't bind us. Now there's -- possibly they should have added a fourth thing, and, therefore, the words Race Horse is overruled, but the Court didn't."

The court did not go that far, only

what Rehnquist called a *“sub silentio,”* or silent reversal.

Associate Justice Brett Kavanaugh said it was the same treaty language yet *“with two different results.”*

Frederick Liu, assistant to the Solicitor General, argued on behalf of the United States. *"We just think Race Horse itself was wrong,"* he said.

The government’s argument cited Rehnquist’s dissent and said *“since Mille Lacs— indeed, since even Race Horse — this Court has not found a tribe’s off-reservation treaty right extinguished by a State’s admission to the Union. The Court may therefore wish to take this opportunity to overrule Race Horse explicitly.”*

But the state of Wyoming argued no. *“Herrera cannot avoid preclusion by arguing that the law has changed,”* the state said. *“Mille Lacs did not overrule Race Horse; it affirmed that ‘the right to hunt on the unoccupied lands of the United States.’”*

But there are a lot of reasons to overturn Race Horse. That ruling comes from a past when the murder of American Indians was public policy. In fact the case did not come from a hunting rights dispute but one involving the murder of Bannock Indians by a mob of non-Indians from Jackson Hole.

Their motivation: Protect the business interests of local hunting guides in Yellowstone Park. ***In a brief from the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes,*** it said *“Federal officials later found, the non-Indians had a premeditated and pre-arranged plan to kill some Indians and thus stir up sufficient trouble to subsequently get United States troops into the region and ultimately have the Indians shut out from Jackson Hole.”*

The state makes the same case today, albeit sanitized. It said that campers in the forest might be afraid because of tribal members hunting out of season. Or that only the state can manage wildlife for conservation. *(Yet tribes spend a far higher percentage of tribal dollars on fish and game management than do most state governments.)*

Finally, the state said the concept of *“unoccupied lands”* no longer fits because the court has already ruled on this issue. *“Under the doctrine of stare decisis, once this Court has fully considered and decided an issue, it is not reexamined again and again,”* the state maintains. Yet several justices asked what if the facts had changed? And, further, that Mille Lacs represented that change.

U.S. Supreme Court Republicans Sides With Swinomish Tribe in Salmon Case

Gary P. Taylor, Tribal TANF Newsletter
Southern California Tribal Chairmen; Association, Inc.

On June 11, 2018 the United States Supreme Court deadlocked 4-4 on a vote regarding tribal sovereignty in the state of Washington.

The deadlock allowed let the decision of the lower court which ruled in favor of the tribe stand.

Justice Anthony M. Kennedy recused himself, because the issue had come before him when he was a judge on the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, more than 30 years ago.

‘With a 4-to-4 tie, the Supreme Court did not write an opinion on the underlying merits of the case. But the outcome should serve as a warning for governments that have for generations abused the resources that Native Americans rely on.’ Swinomish Chairman, Brian Cladoosby told reporters.

It was actually a dramatic victory for the Swinomish Indians – and Native Americans across the country.

The Swinomish have been battling the state of Washington for decades over the state’s damage to salmon habitats.

The tribe contended that the state has decimated the salmon population, in direct violation of the Stevens Treaties, signed in 1854.

The state had given millions of acres to the Swinomish in exchange for *“the right to take fish,”* according to an article in the New York

Times. But in the early 1970s, the state *“sought to control where Native Americans could fish, and tribal members asserted their treaty rights through acts of civil disobedience...and litigation,”* the Times wrote.

Federal courts have consistently sided with the tribe, ruling the state violated the treaties it had signed by destroying salmon habitats and reducing the amount of fish available to the Swinomish. But the state held it had its own rights that eclipsed Native American sovereignty.

The Supreme Court’s deadlock – because it did not strike down earlier rulings - effectively upheld the federal courts that had ruled Native American sovereignty and treaty rights were violated by Washington.

For the Swinomish, the victory means the state must repair all the damage caused to salmon habitats near Skagit River. This must be done by 2030, at an estimated cost of more than \$2 billion dollars.

As the Times noted, the decades-long legal fight destroyed not only the salmon population but altered the tribe’s traditional way of life: *“There was a time when the murky waters of the Skagit River offered bountiful salmon harvests to the Swinomish Indians of Washington State. And even on a slow day, they could count on hauling in dozens of fish.”* *“...Swinomish and other Na-*

tive Americans have seen their salmon harvests dip by about 75 percent over the past three decades. In fact, the Swinomish have greatly curbed their fishing. They used to fish pretty much non-stop from June through December. But now, with the low stock, they get only about 35 days of salmon fishing a year. The tribal salmon harvest in the western area of Washington peaked at 5.3 million in 1985, but was down to 1.3 million last year.”

The Swinomish have won a great victory for tribal treaty rights and Native American sovereignty. It is also confirmation, at the highest level of our nation’s court system, of tribal authority, traditions – and dignity.

The Swinomish people are enrolled in the federally recognized Swinomish Indian Tribal Community, also known as the Swinomish Tribe, which is headquartered in Swinomish Village, across the Swinomish Channel from La Conner.

They are an historically Lushootseed-speaking American Indian people located in western area of the State of Washington. The Tribe lives in the southeastern part of Fidalgo Island in northern Puget Sound, near the San Juan Islands, in Skagit County, Washington. Skagit County is located about 70 miles north of Seattle.

GOP U.S. Supreme Court Uphold Tribal Sovereignty

By Ernie C. Salgado Jr.,

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

Tribes have sovereign immunity; there’s no waiver of sovereign immunity in the absence of

express language. The same case declares that *“the immunity possessed by Indian tribes is not coextensive with that of the States.”*

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

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

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



ervation. That would mean tribal land is tribal land, as protected as the tribe itself.

Lacking five votes for the right course, Gorsuch opted to assemble a seven-justice majority for the next best option. Which is, to be clear, a big, big deal. It is a pro-

cedural win for the tribe, and a victory that resolves a subject of contention in the lower courts in favor of tribes, opening the door for litigation.

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

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

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

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

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

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Triple T for (TUPE Traditional Tobacco) Documentary In Full Production

By, Dr. April Lea Go Forth, Executive Director
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Resources for Indian Student Education, Inc. (RISE)



RISE Triple T team girls with Consultants (left to right) are: Marina Figueredo, Ann Sanchez, Naiyeli, Maes, Angela Villarreal, DJ Vanas, Randi Urban, Lisa Craig, Ilobii Nabahe-Henry, Isabel Figuered and Niah Hayes.

Four American Indian Education Centers (AIEC) in Northern California developed a tobacco prevention/awareness collaborative to support health awareness and commercial use prevention of tobacco products with Native youth. The project is named Triple T for (*TUPE Traditional*

Dorado and Amador Counties, Roundhouse Council (RHC) in Plumas County, LIFE (Local Indians For Education) from Shasta County, and RISE in Modoc County with satellites located in Burney, Fall River, Alturas and Surprise Valley.

Triple T began January 2-4, 2019 with training in Tahoe City by high profile Native American consultants.

Youth designed posters, scripted workshops and began filming a documentary on the history of tobacco usage during the rigorous training.

Nictiana rustica becoming abused with commercial tobacco, preparing N. rustica, and then crafting their own pouch.

James Marquez conducted an art session where the youth created a poster/logo to be featured in the documentary film and PSA vimeo by Jack Kohler.

Kohler is an award winning producer, and his team of Dylan Reeves and Koleyna Kohler filmed throughout the training, interviewing youth from the participating AIECs for the documentary.

Angela Da Re taught the teams how to condense their topics into effective messages with TED-Talk strategies, which the teams will use in workshops at the youth strand of the 42nd California Conference on American Indian Education (CCAIE) in Sacramento.

Triple T youth set a February 2019 calendar to complete in-studio acting for the documentary. A history of traditional tobacco usage will be disseminated on a DVD to all AIEC programs, and it will be featured on a Los Angeles TV station affiliated with On Native Ground.

Additionally, the Triple T Native youth will present the project and activities during five workshops at the 2019 CCAIE.



Foothill Team (left to right) Kayla Smith-Edwards, Sophia Marquez, Nora Zade and Virginia Hefner.



LIFE Center team members (above left to right) Arnold Simmons, Emily Potts, Isaac Lindsay and Cheyenne Solso won leadership construction during "Tribal Fusion".



Consultants for Triple T (pictured below left back row then left to right front row) were nationally acclaimed motivation speaker DJ Vanas, Maggie Steele, Ann Sanchez, and James Marquez with Koleyna Kohler, producer Jack Kohler, and Dylan Reeves.

Nationally acclaimed motivational speaker DJ Vanas was keynote speaker and taught the youth teams on leadership and compelling workshop design.

Maggie Steele coached teams in scripting and led them through cultural uses of traditional tobacco. Ann Sanchez presented an activity that lead teams through the history of our indigenous medicine of

Registration details for CCAIE may be accessed online at:

<http://www.eventbrite.com/e/42nd-californiaconference-on-american-indian-educationtickets-508-729-23283>.

Tobacco).

The program it is funded through California tobacco taxes to support health awareness and commercial use prevention of tobacco products.

The AIEC TUPE projects use cultural methodology to encourage respect amongst Native youth for traditional medicine plants rather than commercial use and abuse of tobacco, a plant widely abused by our own people.

In the TUPE collaborative, Resources for Indian Student Education, Inc. (RISE) sponsored three other AIECs without TUPE funding to expand the message of respect versus abuse of traditional plants and medicine.

Triple T is that collaborative model, designed to disseminate the work of thirty-two Native youth in grades 7-12 to other programs. The youth teams originate from Foothill Indian Education Alliance in El



Native youth teams in Triple T with Consultant trainers in Tahoe City.

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Joely Proudfit, Ph.D, A Tribal Leader

Director of California Indian Culture and Sovereignty Center
Department Chair, American Indian Studies, CSU San Marcos

Joely Proudfit (Luiseño), Ph.D., is a descendant of the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Mission Indians.

Her maternal grandmothers are Lupe Grijalva Guerrero, Refugia Flores Grijalva Zuniga, Candelaria Flores and Juana Hapish, and she is of the Ngeesikat clan.

Dr. Proudfit holds an M.A. and Ph.D. in political science with emphasis in public policy and American Indian studies from Northern Arizona University and a B.A. in political science with emphasis in public law from California State University Long Beach.

As the first member of her family to earn a high school diploma, she serves as a role model for native youth and encourages self-determination through education and knowledge.

Dr. Proudfit is one of only a few American Indians with a Ph.D. in political science and was the first recipient of the American Political Science Association Native Fellows Program.

An associate professor, Dr. Proudfit has been tenured three times in the California State University system.

In fall 2008, she joined the faculty at CSU San Marcos as Program Coordinator for Native Studies. She now serves as Department Chair and is Professor of the newly established American Indian Studies Department.

Dr. Proudfit is also the Director of the California Indian Culture and Sovereignty Center (CICSC) at California State University San Marcus (CSUSM.)

The mission of the CICSC is to foster collaborative study and community service relationships among the faculty, staff and students of CSUSM, and members of Tribal communities, for the purpose of developing and conducting research projects that support the maintenance of sovereignty and culture within those communities.

Prior to coming to CSUSM, Dr. Proudfit served as a tenured associate professor of public administration and the director of the Tribal Government, Management and Leadership Master of Public Administration (MPA) program.

As a political scientist, she takes an interdisciplinary approach to her wide variety of research interests, which include: tribal sovereignty, federal Indian policy, tribal leadership and governance, California Indian political and contemporary issues, American Indian education, mass media, tribal telecommunications and social justice issues.

She has presented her research at numerous conferences and media forums, and

published numerous essays and articles including: *"In the Trenches: A Critical Look at the Isolation of American Indian Political Practices in a Non-Empirical Social Science"* in the book Indigenizing the Academy, *"Native American Gaming in California"* in the book Native Americans (part of the American Political History Series published by the Congressional Quarterly Press) and *"From Activism to Academics: The Evolution of American Indian Studies at San Francisco State 1968-2001"* in the Indigenous Nations Studies Journal.

She is the lead author and researcher on the 2012, 2014 and 2016 ground breaking annual reports on the State of American Indian and Alaskan Native Education in California. These reports have received national attention, acclaim and citation. Dr. Proudfit along with Dr. Warner are the series editors of a ten (10) book contract with Information Age Publishing, Charlotte, NC.

The books address American Indian education through the lens of ten different regions throughout the U.S. The first book will be out in 2015 and focus on California. On Indian Ground: A Return to Indigenous Knowledge Generating Hope, Leadership and Sovereignty through Education.

Dr. Proudfit is also working on the forthcoming book titled Beyond the American Indian Stereotype: There's More to Me Than What You See.

Dr. Proudfit also served as the department chair of American Indian Studies at San Francisco State University. In addition to her academic positions, she was the first special advisor to the Honorable Cruz M. Bustamante, lieutenant governor of California, for California Indian Sovereign Nations in 2002.

Dr. Proudfit has taught and developed a wide range of both graduate and undergraduate courses including: American Indian Politics, Tribal Government Management, Business – Government Relations, American Indians and U.S. Laws, Imagining Indians: American Indians, Media, Film and Society, Tribal Government Gaming and Economic Development, American Indian Women and Activism, American Government and Politics, American Indians: Stereotypes and Realities in the Mass Media, Power and Politics in American Indian History, and Federal Indian Law and Administration.

Dr. Proudfit is also the founder and Executive Director of the **California's American Indian & Indigenous Film Festival**. The California's American Indian & Indigenous Film Festival (CAIFF) is a grassroots community event organized by

the California Indian Culture and Sovereignty Center (CICSC) in collaboration with several tribal and university partners.

The CAIFF developed with the aim to bring high quality, culturally relevant, and inspiring films about American Indian life and culture to the southern California region. Her teaching and research in film and media studies highlight the work of American Indian women. In March 2015, she was invited to present *"The Sounds of Silence: American Indian Women in Cinema"* at the Native American Literature Symposium.

Located in the heart of southern California's Indian country, the California Indian Culture and Sovereignty Center at Cal State San Marcos is the nexus for innovating partnerships between American Indians, academics, and the regional community.

The CAIFF is a product of this innovation and it is rapidly becoming a "don't miss" event. Screenings are scheduled each year both at CSUSM's arts theaters on campus and on a local Indian Reservation to literally bring the movies and our moviegoers "home" to our American Indian communities.

Dr. Proudfit and Chris Eyre (Director/Producer) recently formed The Native Networkers, an alliance to promote American Indian representation throughout the film industry.

Dr. Proudfit also served as the lead and only American Indian Alaskan Native (AIAN) consultant for the 2010 Census for the Los Angeles Region AIAN outreach campaign.

Dr. Proudfit is the owner of Naqmayam Communications, an independent, full-service, California Indian-owned and operated public relations agency.

Naqmayam Communications, (NaqCom) promotes socially conscious marketing and consumer and cultural education.

NaqCom also offers expertise in developing and implementing communication strategies to successfully build consensus and brand loyalty among Native American communities.

Dr. Proudfit holds positions on numerous boards and committees, such as: 2nd vice chair for the Native American Caucus of the California Democratic Party, board member of the California Indian Museum and Cultural Center, and executive director of the California Indian Professors Association.

Committed to serving the American Indian community in a number of capacities, she



served as a highly visible campaign spokesperson, participating in numerous television ads for both the Proposition 1A – California Constitutional Amendment, Indian Self-Reliance Initiative; and the Proposition 5 – Indian Self-Reliance Initiative. *(To allow for tribal gaming.)*

Dr. Proudfit also is the executive producer for the upcoming documentary entitled, **"I is not for Indian,"** which explores the controversy behind how Native American curriculum is taught in our public schools.

She has participated in a number of media venues such as National Public Radio, television and news specials on issues relating to tribal gaming, social justice, American Indian political development, Native American graves protection and repatriation, and California Indians.

She has testified before state legislators on California Indian education issues and works with tribal leaders and state legislators to implement new legislation to benefit American Indians.

Dr. Proudfit is the recipient of numerous accolades for her work and community service such as:

- the 2013 Recipient, American Indian Educator of the Year, 36th Annual California Conference on American Indian Education,
- the California Teachers Association (CTA)'s Salute to Friends of Education Award,
- the Opportunities Unlimited 2002 Award in recognition of dedication and leadership by Congresswoman Grace F. Napolitano and
- the CTA, and the John F. Kennedy, Jr. Award for Outstanding Public Service.
- President Barack Obama appointed Dr. Proudfit to the 2016 National Advisory Council on Indian Education.



Since 1997, SCAIR has been providing educational services for the American Indian Tribal Community in east San Diego County.

SCAIR is Tribal non-profit 501(c)(3) corporation as identified under Public Law 93-238 The Indian Self-Determination and Education Act of 1975.

The Southern California American Indian Resource Center, Inc., (SCAIR) is located in the City of El Cajon, CA.

The primary goal of the organization is to provide a **"One-Stop-Shop"** services for the educational, recreational and cultural needs of the American Indian Tribal Community.

Many of these needs include career education, basic education, cultural awareness, mental health, counseling and supportive services to Native Americans/Alaska Natives and Hawaiian Natives living in the SCAIR service areas.

Some of the numinous **"One-Stop-Shop"** services include job training, career, educational, cultural, mental

health and supportive services to eligible Participants.

SCAIR recently received approval by the Department of Labor for the expansion of its Workforce Innovation Opportunity Act (WIOA) **Native NetWORKS** Program services into a new six-county region.

The goal of **Native NetWORKS** is to help Participants gain and retain employment that will lead to self-sufficiency through its One-Stop-Shop service approach to training.

The new region will include its existing service area of San Diego County, as well as: San Benito, Santa Cruz, Monterey, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara and Ventura Counties.

"It is an exciting time for SCAIR," Executive Director Wanda Michaelis said. **"This was my fathers vision when he established SCAIR, to provide as many services as possible to the American families and community, now we get to expand that vision into a new re-**

Southern California American Indian Resource Center, Inc. Adds Service Area

Frank Pancucci, SCAIR Programs Director
Phone: 619.328.0676 ext. 208 frank@scairinc.org

gion." **"We plan to continue to provide the integral training needed for each individuals to reach their professional and personal goal for many, many years to come."**

For more information about SCAIR educational services call (619)328-0676 or visit: www.SCAIRInc.org.

Mission Statement

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

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

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The **Pala Indian Reservation** is located in the middle San Luis Rey River Valley in northern San Diego County, California, east of the community of Fallbrook, and has been assigned feature ID 272502.



Tribal Chairman, Robert H. Smith

Historic variant names used to describe the area include **Mission Indian Reservation** and **Mission Indian Reserve**.

Its members, the federally recognized tribe of the Pala Band of Mission Indians, are descended from both Cupeño and Luiseño peoples, who have shared territory since 1901. A total of five other federally recognized tribes of Luiseño are located in southern California.

The reservation has a land area of (20.140 sq mi) and reported an official resident population of 1,573 persons in the 2000 census, about 44 percent of whom were of solely Native American heritage.

The Pala Band of Mission Indians is governed by a six-member Executive Committee. Committee members elected by the General Counsel, who is composed of voters of 18 and up. Every two years in November an election is held. The tribal committee is made up of a tribal chairman, vice chairman, secretary, treasurer, and two council members. The tribe follows a constitution created in 1994, which was approved by the Bureau of Indian Affairs in 1997.

The reservation occupies parts of four 7.5 minute topographic maps: Boucher Hill, Pala, Pechanga, and Vail Lake, California. The area consists of an area in and around Pala, California. The enrolled tribal members descend from two Indian groups: a band of the Luiseño tribe, and the Cupeño Indians, who were historically one of the smallest tribes in California. Their name for themselves was *Kuupangaxwichem*.The reservation also hosts a radio station, Pala Rez Radio 91.3 FM.

History Culture: During the mission period of Spanish colonial times, Pala was the site of San Antonio de Pala Asistencia, an *asistencia* – an arm of the Catholic Mission San Luis Rey de Francia, downstream toward the coast. The grounds of the former *asistencia* include a historic cemetery.

The tribe is federally recognized. The Cupeño people were evicted in 1901 from their ancestral homeland, called Kupa, on what is now called Warner's Ranch east of Pala. This event is referred to by the tribe

as the "Cupeño Trail of Tears." The Cupeño were removed to a tract of land in the Pala Valley adjacent to the Pala Luiseño reservation that already existed there in May 1903.

That tract of land was purchased pursuant to the express direction of Congress for *"such Mission Indians heretofore residing or belonging to the Rancho San Jose del Valle, or Warner Ranch, in San Diego County, California, and such other Mission Indians as may not be provided with suitable lands elsewhere, as the Secretary of the Interior may see fit to locate thereon."* The tract of land had no form of infrastructure, so the Cupeño had to sleep in the open fields. In addition, their Chinigchinich religious ties to their previous land holdings were denied to them, which hindered their spirituality. They have not been able to regain their previous homeland, Kupa.



Gaming & Economic Development: Pala is traditionally a modest and sometimes poor tribe, since the late 20th century, the Pala Band has developed a large, successful casino and resort hotel: Pala Casino Resort and Spa.

The tribe uses proceeds from the gaming and hospitality enterprises to fund social services and education for members, and infrastructure improvements to the reservation. The Pala branch also cultivates an avocado grove on the southern part of the reservation. Avocados are planted on 90 acres of land, which are then packed and sold. The grove provides jobs to over 40 individuals.



Outcomes of the Gaming Profits: \$1.5 million home loan program, \$300,000 scholarship fund for higher education, additional land for the Tribal cemetery,

to combat the issue. Another aspect that the department addresses is to ensure that the water meets the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act standards in addition to the conservation of water in the reservation. In addition to environment conservation, they also work to preserve and maintain historical and cultural sites.

The tribe also provides a Day Cares and Pre-School program and a Charter School I partnership with the Fallbrook Unified School District.

A first class cultural centers is another educational project that is shared with the non-Indian community. Leroy Miranda Jr. is the Director. He is a great grandson of "Fig Tree John" AKA John Razon.

Below are photos of the Pala Store and icon owner King Freeman who passed late last year. The store serve as a reservation Walmart which included a full food court menu.

Photo at the bottom of the page are of the Pala Mission located on the reservation.



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Federal Bureau of Investigation Americas Version of Hitler’s Gestapo?

By *Ernie C. Salgado Jr.*,

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

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

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



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

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

The FBI has used covert operations against domestic political groups since its inception; however, covert operations under the official COINTELPRO label took place between 1956 and 1971. Yea right, Hoover waited 21-years to implement his rule of law.

COINTELPRO (acronym for **C**ounter **I**ntelligence **P**rogram) (1956-1971) was a series of covert, and at times illegal and direct violations of the Constitutional rights of American citizens, projects conducted by the United States Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) aimed at shriveling, infiltrating, discrediting, and disrupting domestic political organizations.

COINTELPRO tactics are still used to this day, and have been alleged to include discrediting targets through psychological warfare; smearing individuals and groups using forged documents and by planting false reports in the media; harassment; wrongful imprisonment; and illegal violence, including assassination.

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

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

For 48-years, which include his 11-years as Director of the Bureau of Investigations he ruled the Nations most powerful law enforcement agency with an iron hand, truly “untouchable” despite many attempts to dethrone him.

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

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

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

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

Many member of the minority community in the USA know first hand of the hypocrisy, blatant corruption and outright violations of the constitutional rights of minorities by the FBI. Hoover personally directed the FBI investigation of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

In 1964, just days before Hoover testified in the earliest stages of the Warren Commission hearings President Lyndon B. Johnson waived the then-mandatory U.S.



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

Government Service Retirement Age of 70 allowing Hoover to remain the FBI Director "for an indefinite period of time."

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

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

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

Fast forward, we currently have a former Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation leading the Department of Justice’s Independent Investigation of the President on the United States.

An investigation that is based on a fictious document generated by the political opponent of the President that the FBI knowing it was bogus used it to obtain a warrant to obtain information against the President while he was a candidate.

To make matter even more absurd the successor of the FBI director that is now leading the Department of Justice’s Independent Investigation of the President has

been found guilty of lying under oath to Congress about the illegal involvement and tactic used by the FBI in collusion with the top officials of the Department of Justice, CIA and other Government agencies against the President while he was a candidate and as the President.

And, while the Presidents newly appointed Attorney General became spineless and allowed the assistant Attorney General who has also been proven to be a co-conspirer with the Director of the FBI to prevent the election of the President and to oust him after his landslide election was allowed to orders the **“Independent Investigation”** of the President using the same bogus document as the FBI as justification for his actions and to appoint the “Independent Counselor.”

One does not have to be a rocket scientists or even a very high IQ to see that the basic FBI tactics of **COINTELPRO** have not been abandoned,

I am not making this stuff up as hard as it is to believe these are proven facts. And it’s illegal to lie to the FBI. How can take even be legal? What happened to the 5th Amendment or Due Process?

All this corruption at the highest level of our Government while Leonard Peltier remains a political prisoner even though it has been proven that the FBI fabricated evidence to convict him.

COINTELPRO? If it looks like a duck...

In 1931, Albert Einstein was visiting America. He decided to play tourist and visit a few sites of interest. He stopped near the Grand Canyon at the Hopi House. The tribe welcomed him warmly, letting him wear a traditional Hopi headdress. Here he’s seen with a variety of tribe members, both adults and children, along with his wife.

The photo above is one of the most powerful ever taken and instantly evokes an important chapter in American history. Dorothy Counts was the original integrator of a previously all-white school in 1957. Tensions ran high, and many of the students made the fact that they didn’t want her in the school very clear. However, Dorothy remained cool, calm, and collected despite the challenging circumstances. She said later on in interviews that her strong faith in God kept her going.

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Ben Nighthorse Campbell: An American Indian Warrior



Ben Nighthorse Campbell (born April 13, 1933) is an American Indian politician who served 18-years in the United States Congress from 1987 to 2005. First, as a U.S. Representative from 1987 to 1993 and a U.S. Senator from Colorado from 1993 to 2005.

He is a tribal member of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Tribe. The Ignacio Indian Reservation in Colorado is the home of former United State U.S. Representative and Senator from Colorado.

Ben Nighthorse Campbell was a three-term U.S. Representative. And he was an Olympic medalist in the 1960 Games.

He serves as one of forty-four members of the Council of Chiefs of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Tribe.

Originally a member of the Democratic Party, Campbell switched to the Republican Party on March 3, 1995. Reelected in 1998, Campbell announced in March 2004 that he would not run for reelection to a third term in November of that year.

He expressed interest in running for Governor of Colorado in 2006. However, on January 4, 2006, he announced that he would not enter the race.

His Senate seat was won by Democrat Ken Salazar in the November 2004 election.

He later became a lobbyist for the law and lobbying firm Holland & Knight and afterward co-founded his own lobbying firm, Ben Nighthorse Consultants.

Ben Nighthorse Campbell was born **Benny Campbell** in Auburn, California. His mother, Mary Vierra (Vieira), was a Portuguese immigrant who had come with her mother to the U.S. at age six through Ellis Island, (according to Campbell, his maternal grandfather had entered the United States some time before.)

The Vierra family settled in the large Portuguese community near

Sacramento. When Mary Vierra contracted tuberculosis in her youth, she was forced to convalesce at a nearby hospital, often for months at a time during treatment.

It was there that she met an American Indian patient Albert Campbell, who was at the hospital for alcoholism treatment. The couple married in 1929, and Campbell was born in 1933.

Albert Campbell was of predominantly Northern Cheyenne descent but, according to Nighthorse Campbell biographer Herman Viola, Albert Campbell spent much of his youth in Crow Agency boarding school and may have had some Pueblo Indian and Apache Indian blood in his background as well.

During Campbell's childhood, his father continued to have problems with alcoholism, often leaving the family for weeks and months at a time. His mother continued to have health problems with tuberculosis, a highly contagious disease that limited the contact she could have with her children and continued to force her into the hospital for long periods of time.

These problems led to Ben and his older sister Alberta (who died in an apparent suicide at age 44) spending much of their early lives in nearby Catholic orphanages. As a young man, Campbell was introduced to the Japanese martial art of judo by Japanese immigrant families he met while working in local agricultural fields.

Ben Nighthorse Campbell was elected to the Colorado State Legislature as a Democrat in November 1982, where he served two terms.

He was voted one of the 10 Best Legislators by his colleagues in a 1986 *Denver Post* – News Center 4 survey.

Campbell was elected in 1986 to the US House of Representatives, defeating incumbent Congressman Mike Strang; he was re-elected twice to this seat.

In 1989, he authored the bill HR 2668 to establish the National Museum of the American Indian, which became PL 101-185.

The early 1990s marked a turning point in Campbell's political career. In 1992, following the announced retirement of Senator Tim Wirth, Campbell won a three-way Democratic primary with former three-term Governor Richard Lamm and Boulder County Commissioner Josie

Heath, who had been the party's nominee in 1990.

During the primary campaign, Lamm supporters accused Heath of "spoiling" the election by splitting the vote of the party's left wing.

Heath's campaign pointed out that it was Campbell who should not have been running because his voting record in Congress had been much more like that of a Republican.

Campbell won the primary with 45% of the vote and then defeated Republican State Senator Terry Considine in the general election.

As a Democrat, Campbell was the first Native American elected to serve in the United States Senate.

In March 1995, after serving two years as a U.S. Senator Campbell switched parties from Democratic to Republican in the wake of a highly publicized disputes he had with the Colorado Democratic Party.

The Senator said that the final straw for him was the Senate's defeat of the balanced-budget amendment, which he has championed since coming to Washington as a congressman in 1987. Others attributed the switch to personal hostility within the Democratic Party in Colorado.

In 1998, Campbell won reelection to the Senate by what was then the largest margin in Colorado history for a statewide race. After winning re-election, Campbell identified as a moderate Republican saying that "his re-election shows the moderate voices within the Republican Party are dominating."

In the 106th Congress, he passed more public laws than any individual member of Congress.

During his tenure, Campbell also became the first American Indian to chair the Senate Indian Affairs Committee. He retired from office in January 2005.

The Senate ethics committee investigated accusations that his former chief of staff inflated bonuses to an aide in 2002 so he could return the money to the chief of staff. In subsequent interviews, the chief of staff and aide both asserted that Campbell had approved of the deal.

After his retirement, Campbell was a senior policy advisor at the

firm of Holland and Knight, LLP in Washington, DC.

In July 2012, he left that firm to found Ben Nighthorse Consultants, a new lobbying firm. He also continues to design and craft his Ben Nighthorse line of American Indian jewelry.

Completed in 2011, Lake Nighthorse, a 120,000-acre-foot reservoir in southwestern Colorado, is named in his honor.

Campbell attended Placer High School, dropping out in 1951 to join the U.S. Air Force.

He was stationed in Korea during the Korean War as an air policeman; he left the Air Force in 1953 with the rank of Airman Second Class, as well as the Korean Service Medal and the Air Medal.



Photo above: Campbell with President George W. Bush in 2004

While in the Air Force, Campbell obtained his GED and, following his discharge, used his G.I. Bill to attend San Jose State University, where he graduated in 1957 with a Bachelor of Arts in Physical Education and Fine Arts.

He is listed as *Ben M. Campbell* in his college records and records of his Olympic competition, but was given the name "Nighthorse" when he returned to the Northern Cheyenne reservation for his name-giving ceremony, as a member of his father's family, Blackhorse.

While in college, Campbell was a member of the San Jose State judo team, coached by future USA Olympic coach Yosh Uchida. While training for the Olympic Games, Campbell attended Meiji University in Tokyo, Japan as a special research student from 1960-1964.

The Meiji team was world-renowned and Campbell credited the preparation and discipline taught at Meiji for his 1961, 1962, and 1963 U.S. National titles and his gold medal in the

1963 Pan-American Games. In 1964, Campbell competed in judo at the 1964 Summer Olympics in Tokyo. He suffered an injury and did not win a medal. He broke his ankle and was out for two years.

In the years after returning from the Olympic Games, Campbell worked as a deputy sheriff in Sacramento County, California, coached the U.S. National Judo Team, operated his own dojo in Sacramento, and taught high school (physical education and art classes).

In the book ***Ben Nighthorse Campbell: An American Warrior***, by Herman Viola, Campbell tells of learning to make jewelry from his father and flattening silver dollars on train tracks for the materials.

He also used techniques learned from sword makers in Japan and other non-traditional techniques to win over 200 national and international awards for jewelry design under the name, "Ben Nighthorse" and was included in a feature article in the late 1970s in *Arizona Highways* magazine about Native artists experimenting in the 'new look' of Indian jewelry. Campbell has works on display with the Art of the Olympians organization.

In 1966, Campbell married the former Linda Price, a public school teacher who was a native of Colorado.

The couple have two married children, Colin (Karen) Campbell and Shanan (John) Wells. They have four grandchildren. The Campbells still reside in Colorado.

He and his wife also raised quarter horses, including a Supreme Champion and AQHA Champion, "Sailors Night". They bought a ranch near Ignacio, Colorado on the Southern Ute reservation in 1978

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Who Chooses the MJIL

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:

1. **Tribal leaders and tribal administrators.** The men and women in leadership and management roles at tribes, large and small, have a practical perspective on how meaningful it can be to gain a deep level of expertise on Federal Indian law.

2. **Emerging professionals seeking an exciting, in-demand career.** Many MJIL students have just recently completed their undergraduate studies and are looking to develop their knowledge, skills and connections. For students who majored or minored in disciplines like American Indian Studies, the MJIL program allows them to add practical legal knowledge to their historical and sociological perspectives, thereby opening many avenues for successful careers.

3. **Practicing attorneys whose careers necessitate their investment in an Indian law degree.** Attorneys choose the MJIL program because their interests have expanded since they first went into practice. The MJIL is an academic mas-

ter's degree program that helps these legal practitioners to become expert practitioners of Indian Law.

4. **Mid-career professionals who want to shift gears and get into management or leadership positions.** A significant number of MJIL students are professionals who are currently working for tribal, state and federal agencies, and who serve in management and supervisory roles. They want to develop the skills and know-how necessary to promote themselves into upper management and leadership positions. By gaining deep knowledge about Indian law through the MJIL program, they are able to achieve those career goals.

The information and insights offered in the MJIL program are unique and valuable.

The program has an unparalleled focus on the protection of Indian sovereignty. Instructors and professors from colleges and universities across the country are choosing to expand their knowledge through the MJIL program.

About half of the men and women who choose the MJIL program at TU Law are members of US Indian tribes.

THE MJIL PREPARES YOU FOR

SUCCESS

The Master of Jurisprudence in Indian Law (MJIL) at The University of Tulsa College of Law is a cutting edge, 100% online degree program that moves your career forward and helps you work effectively in Indian Country.

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.

The areas of knowledge include:

- ◆ Legal principles that guide Indian policy
- ◆ Workings of tribal government
- ◆ Indian family law
- ◆ Indian natural resource law and land titles
- ◆ Indian civil and international rights
- ◆ Jurisdiction in Indian Country
- ◆ Energy and environmental law in Indian Country
- ◆ Water law and water rights
- ◆ Advanced legal writing and research

A COST-EFFECTIVE INVESTMENT IN YOU

Earn a Master's degree from TU Law, a *US News & World Report* top 100 law school at a Division 1, fully accredited United States University. An MJIL degree is a smart educational (and financial) decision that has real value for your future.

The total cost of an MJIL degree is less than half of many other much-less-focused Master's degree programs; and, unlike other schools, we do not charge a premium for online courses.

Testimonials

"The program has helped me in my work by teaching me how to understand different statutes. It has helped us in our meetings to be able to look at a property law and determine if it applies under certain scenarios."

— Donald Newberry (MJIL '15)
Tulsa County Court Clerk

"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 N

MJIL courses are incredible and my professors are highly accomplished scholars. I enrolled because not all attorneys fully appreciate the importance of the scholarly perspective and vice versa. My goal is to be a litigator who is well versed in all areas of federal Indian law and tribal law."

— Jana B. Simmons (MJIL '16)
Partner, Foley & Mansfield, Detroit, Michigan

The TU Law MJIL program is a unique, cutting edge academic program that provides solid up-to-date knowledge in Indian law, Indian economic development, environmental issues, and related academic information with real-world applicability.

— Eugene Herrod (MJIL '15),
Muscogee (Creek) Nation Instructor, ITT Technical Institute, Torrance, California



In the nearly 250 years that have passed since the signing of the first treaties between the United States government and American Indian tribes, the legal complexities in managing the various relationships between and among tribes, state and federal governments has only increased. Today, the tribal leaders of 567 federally recognized tribes manage the interests of 2 million tribal members across more than 56 million acres of land.* It is of utmost importance that tribal members particularly those who serve in management or leadership positions understand the nuances of Indian law and how it impacts their communities, their businesses, and their sovereignty.

To address the distinct needs of those in tribal leadership and management, as well as professionals at state and federal agencies, practicing attorneys, and scholars with interest in Indian law, The University of Tulsa College of Law provides a unique online graduate program offering unparalleled academic experiences and career results: the Master of Jurisprudence in Indian Law (MJIL).

Whether you already work in or with tribal government leadership or are seeking to launch a career through which you can contribute to a tribal community, choosing the MJIL program could change everything for you. The MJIL program is available in part-time and full-time formats to students across the country and can be completed in 18-24 months. For professionals and paraprofessionals looking to work more effectively in Indian Country, there is no preparation quite as powerful as the MJIL degree.

Online Curriculum

Our online courses and innovative thesis and research program make career acceleration a part of your coursework:

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- ◆ Indian Civil Rights
- ◆ Indian Property Rights
- ◆ 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

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Shayne's Journal Economics 101



Always looking for comment/dialogue.....shayne@sprintmail.comtil next month. sdc

The last few years and particularly the last few weeks have been an exercise in economic education for the American public.

More citizens are aware of the things that they have taken for granted or upon which they depended for federal resources at a local level.

Many towns, counties and other units of government are finding out what it means to have a “**reservation**” economy. This is characterized by a community whose traditional economic base has been wiped out; where large amounts of federal money comes into the jurisdiction in the name of the people, but actually goes right out.

It is not a sustainable system. What is a sustainable local economy? The term “**multiplier**” effect reflects how many time dollars are recirculated in a local economy before leaving through the purchase of an import.

The goal is seven times for purists; three times is a pretty average reality in our capitalistic society. Thus, for instance, a federal dollar (**import**) spent on an employee who cannot patronize a neighborhood eating establishment, and who does not live within the jurisdiction is a sum zero multiplier.

He/she does not contribute to the local

economy as there are no goods or services purchased. The dollar comes in, but leaves immediately (**export**).

Should that dollar cease and the employee leave, the lack of service or product for which they were responsible, becomes a deficit. Should that employee pay rent/mortgage, buy groceries or prepared food, and/or other goods and services within the jurisdiction, that dollar goes to work to be turned over by its recipient to again pay personnel or purchase another good or service.

The more times this happens, the stronger the multiplier effect is, the more sustainable the local economy. Take some time to follow a dollar around your community. A casino, a gas station, a clinic - each unique institutions within a Rez economy.

Does it multiply income or does it come in and go right out? Before one looks at how employees distribute their dollar(s), how each institution also needs to be evaluated on how their dollars circulate - or don't - throughout the community.

Obviously, generating employment turns a dollar over once. But what about supplies? utilities? insurance? and all the other little expenditures wherein dollars can sneak out of the community?

Tribes that do not have sustainable economies partner or cooperate with institutions to create mechanisms for keeping dollars local in an era when so much flows to corporate headquarters halfway across the country.

Unfortunately, many of these communities are now running deficits themselves, often due to poor planning or “**tax-breaks**” given to lure giant operations to their area, never having evaluated the long-term impact of their multiplier patterns.

Add this to the “**technological revolution**” wherein workers are being phased out of many income-earning tasks and the prognosis for sustainable economies is rather dim.

On the other hand, it is a time wherein one can reach back into traditional, native economies and find some positive examples. Individuals can be resourceful, or in modern vernacular, entrepreneurial.

Taking another thread from heritage, the life can also be “**profitable**” It does take a village - a village in which each individual is respected for his/her talents and encouraged to pursue them; a village in which “**profit**” would not flow off to some corporate headquarters but be reinvested in itself, the tribal corporation. Better health,

better infrastructure, and cultural renaissance are all “**profitable**” as they raise the “**quality of life**” but are not always measurable in strictly dollar terms.

Days ago (*actually years now*) when working with individuals working or attempting to work with gaming tribes, I would explain that the tribes that would be successful did not see gaming as the end.

They had a different vision than gaming professionals whose vision ended at dollars generated per square foot, genuinely an admirable trait in those who excelled at their jobs. But that meant that non-Indian gaming partners would have to realize, accept, and maybe even value, that their tribal partners might make decisions slightly different than they would and now we have over 30 years of examples.

The challenges today of finding one's place in the Information Age Economy seem to indicate that again, analyzing and providing for sustainable tribal economies requires an examination of the past and some bold moves for the future.

For those wanting more information about multiplier effect:

<http://www.eventimpacts.com/calculator>

Agua Caliente Cultural Museum

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

American Indian Airwaves Radio

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

American Indian Art and Gift Shop

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

Antelope Valley Indian Museum

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

www.avim.parks.ca.gov

Barona Cultural Center and Museum

1095 Barona Rd., Lakeside. Tues. to Fri. noon to 5:00 p.m., Sat. 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. School and group tours available. Muse-

TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

um of the Barona Band of Mission Indians. Free, donations accepted. (619) 443-7003, ext. 219, www.baronamuseum.org

Bay Native Circle

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

Cabazon Cultural Museum

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

California Indians: Making A Difference, The California Museum

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

cil, the exhibition highlights the unique contributions of the state's Native peoples and represents more than 150 tribes from across the state. (916) 653-524. www.californiamuseum.org

California State Indian Museum

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

Cantor Arts Center

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

Cham-Mix Poki' (House of Our Culture)

23904 Soboba Rd., San Jacinto. Cultural resource library and exhibits of material

culture and pottery. Mon. to Fri. 8:00 a.m. to noon, 1:00 to 5:00 p.m. (951) 654-2765, ext. 233.

Chaw'se Indian Grinding Rock State Historic Park

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

Gatekeeper's Museum and Marian Steinbach Indian Basket Museum

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

Grace Hudson Museum

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



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MARK YOUR CALENDAR

Courtesy Long Beach State University American Indian Studies

January 15th, 2019. • 7pm. RUMBLE: The Indians Who Rocked the World. LOCATION: The Theater at Ace Hotel, 929 S. Broadway, Los Angeles CA 90015. <https://www.theatre.acehotel.com/> **CONTACT:** (213) 235-9614. **RSVP:** <https://www.eventbrite.com/e/independent-lens-pbs-socal-presents-rumble-tickets-52879960385?aff=ebdshpsearchautocomplete>

January 16, 2019. • 7:30pm to 8:30pm. An American Genocide: The United States and the California Indian Catastrophe, 1846-1873. This event is free, no reservations required. **LOCATION:** Huntington Library – Rothenberg Hall, 11511 Oxford Rd., San Marino CA 91108, (626) 405-2100, <https://www.huntington.org>, <https://www.huntingto.org/calendar> Huntington Library Events, <https://www.huntington.org/events/american-genocide?sd=1547695800&ed=1547699400>

Thursday, January 17th, 2019 • 6pm -8pm. NADDAR. This is an eight-week program. **LOCATION:** UAII, 1125 W, 6th St., Suite 103, Los Angeles CA 90017. **CONTACT:** Dr. Carrie Johnson, (213) 202-3970. <http://www.uaaii.org>

Tuesday January 22nd, 2019 • 7:30pm to 9pm. L.A. NAIC and SGB Meeting. <http://www.lanaic.org/> **LOCATION:** Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration, Sybil Brand Room (372) (500 W. Temple Street, Los Angeles, CA 90012 **CONTACT:** (213) 351-5308, (213) 351-3241. <http://www.lanaic.org/event/lanaic/>

Wednesday, January 23rd, 2019. • Native American Chamber of Commerce of California - Northern California Chapter Meeting. LOCATION: Thunder Valley Casino Resort, Pano Hall, Salon CD, 1200 Athens Ave, Lincoln, CA 95648, <https://thundervalleyresort.com/home> **CONTACT:** Monique (213) 448-2330, events@aicccl.org

January 24th – February 21st, 2019 • Native Women's Empowerment Program. This workshop takes place every Thursday, for five weeks. **LOCATION:** UAII, 1125 W, 6th St., Suite 103, Los Angeles CA 90017. **CONTACT:** Dr. Anita Mihecoby, (213) 202-3907. <http://www.uaaii.org>

Wednesday, January 30th, 2019 • 2pm Eastern Time. WEBINAR: Applied Child Welfare Training Through Guided Simulation. The Center for Tribes invites you to learn about the Tribal Worker Core Competency Training, a collaboration with the BIA of Eastern Oklahoma. **REGISTRATION:** https://events-na3.adobeconnect.com/content/connect/c1/1009026775/en/events/event/shared/2056509626/event_registration.html?sco-id=2247119193

January 31st – February 1st, 2019 • Tribal Justice for Tribal Communities: Training for Judges and Court Personnel. LOCATION: San Manuel Band of Mission Indians Community, Highland CA 92346. **FEES:** \$75.00 **CONTACT:** Jennifer Leal, (530) 341-2528, jleal@ucdavis.edu **REGISTRATION:** <https://events.r20.constantcontact.com/register/eventReg?oeidk=a07efuxf310d6b9dc47&oseq=&c=&ch=>

February 5th – 6th. 2019 • Pathways to the Legal Profession: Identifying, Advising, and Supporting Native American Pre-Law Students. LOCATION: Isleta Resort and Casino, Pueblo of Isleta, 11000 Broadway SE, Albuquerque, NM 87105. **CONTACT:** aileinfo@law.unm.edu, (505) 277-5462. **REGISTRATION:** <https://www.aile-inc.org/registration/>

February 9th, 2019. • 12pm to 3pm. Choctaw Nation – UAII Community Tribal Gathering. LOCATION: UAII, 1125 W. 6 St., Los Angeles CA 90017. <http://www.uaaii.org> **RSVP REQUIRED:** (213) 550-4093

February 9th & 10th, 2019 • 23rd Annual Wildhorse Powwow. http://www.wildhorsesingers.com/wildhorse-pow-wow/ LOCATION: Leuzinger High School, 4118 Rosecrans Ave., Lawndale CA 90260. **CONTACT:** (310) 987-1274.

Wednesday, February 13th, 2019 • 1pm Mountain Time. WEBINAR: Learning to Love Ourselves: Incorporating Compassion Care in our Work. Presenter, Dr. Bonnie Duran, Director of Indigenous Wellness Research Institute, University of Washington. **REGISTRATION:** <https://register.gotowebinar.com/register/5118001622375046401>

Wednesday, February 13th, 2019 • 6pm -8pm. Southern California Indian Center Inc. (SCIC), Parent Advisory Committee. This event takes place the second Wednesday of every month. **LOCATION:** SCIC, 10175 Slater Ave., Suite 150, Fountain Valley CA 92708. **CONTACT:** Kassandra, kurabe@indiancenter.org, (714) 952-6673, <http://www.indiancenter.org/>

February 15 -18, 2019. • The 2019 UNITY Mid Year Conference. https://unityinc.org/product/2019-unity-midyear-conference/ LOCATION: Scottsdale AZ. **CONTACT:** (480) 718-9793.

Friday, February 22nd, 2019 • 8am to 6pm. Pascua Yaqui Nation Enrollment Department will be conducting an Outreach Visit to the California Area. LOCATION: Los Angeles Marriott Burbank Airport, 2500 North Hollywood Way, Burbank CA 91505. **CONTACT:** (520) 879-6242.

Saturday, February 23rd, 2019 • 8am to 6pm. Pascua Yaqui Nation Enrollment Department will be conducting an Outreach Visit to the California Area. LOCATION: Los Angeles Marriott Burbank Airport, 2500 North Hollywood Way, Burbank CA 91505. **CONTACT:** (520) 879-6242.

Thursday, February 28th, 2019 • 6pm to 7:30pm. "Historical Trauma and Spiritual Pathways of Comanche Elder Rita Coosewoon." This event is open to the public and free admission. **LOCATION:** Campus of UC Riverside Palm Desert Campus Auditorium, 75080 Frank Sinatra Drive, Palm Desert. <https://palmdesert.ucr.edu/> **CONTACT:** (760) 834-0593

March 5th -7th, 2019 • Tribal Trial Advocacy Skills Training. LOCATION: Tule River Indian Tribe Tribal Court, Porterville, CA **CONTACT:** (505) 277-5462. **REGISTRATION:** <https://www.aile-inc.org/registration/>

March 7th – 10th, 2019 • The Wellbriety Pathway to Healing Gathering. LOCATION: Red Lion Hotel, River Jantzen Beach, 909 N. Hayden Island Dr., Portland OR 97217. **CONTACT:** (719) 548-1000.

March 9th, 2019. • 12pm to 3pm. California Coastal Tribal Nations – UAII Community Tribal Gathering. LOCATION: UAII, 1125 W. 6 St., Los Angeles CA 90017. <http://www.uaaii.org> **RSVP REQUIRED:** (213) 550-4093

March 9th & 10th, 2019 • CSULB-Cal State Puvungna 49th Annual Powwow. LOCATION: Upper Campus Central Quad, 1250 Bellflower Blvd., Long Beach CA 90840. **CONTACT:** (562) 985-8528.

March 17th –19th • 42nd Annual American Indian Education Conference at the Hilton Sacramento Arden Way Hotel, Sacramento CA., please contact Irma Amaro at 530-895-4212 ext. 110 or by e-mail at irma.4winds@gmail.com, or Rachel McBride at 530-8986241 or by e-mail at rmcbride@csuchico.edu

37th Annual Protecting Our Children Conference. https://www.nicwa.org/agenda-workshops/ LOCATION: Albuquerque Convention Center, 401 Second St. Northwest, Albuquerque NM 87102. **CONTACT:** (503) 222-4044.

July 4 – 8, 2019. • The 2019 National UNITY Conference. https://unityinc.org/event/2019-national-unity-conference/ LOCATION: Orlando, FL. **CONTACT:** (480) 718-9793.

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California Leaders In Lockstep With National Socialist Democratic

The California Socialist Democratic leaders in the states are wasting no time **delivering** on their biggest campaign promise — to expand access to health care and make it more affordable.

The first full week of state legislative sessions and swearings-in for governors saw a flurry of proposals.

In his initial actions, newly elected California Governor Gavin Newsom, at the added cost of the State’s taxpayer announced plans to expand Medicaid to those in the country illegally up to age 26, implement a mandate that everyone buy insurance or face a fine, and consolidate the state’s prescription drug purchases in the hope that it will dramatically lower costs. Wow, is this even legal?

There is talk that the Governor is considering Washington Gov. Jay Inslee proposed of a public health insurance option for people who are not covered by Medicaid or private employers and have trouble affording policies in the private market.

Democrats in several states where they now control the legislature and gover-

nor’s office, including New Mexico, are considering ways that people who are uninsured but make too much to qualify for Medicaid or other subsidized coverage can buy Medicaid policies.

And in the nation’s most populous city, New York Mayor Bill de Blasio announced a publicly run plan to link the uninsured, who already receive treatment in city hospitals, with primary care.

It’s all in keeping with the main theme of “Socialized Medicine.” promoted by the Socialist Democratic

They touted the benefits of former President Barack Obama’s health overhaul — such as protections for people with pre-existing conditions, allowing young adults to remain on their parents’ health insurance policies and expanded coverage options for lower-income Americans. At the same time, they painted Republicans as seeking to eliminate or greatly reduce health care options and protections.

“Once you give something to somebody, it’s pretty hard to take it away, and I

think we see that with how the support for the (Affordable Care Act) has grown over the last two years,” said Washington House Rep. Eileen Cody, who is leading the state’s public option proposal.

The actions also represent a pushback to steps taken by President Donald Trump’s administration and congressional Republicans to undermine the Affordable Care Act.

The GOP tax law stripped away the individual mandate, which was intended to stabilize insurance markets by encouraging younger and healthier people to buy policies. And last summer, the Trump administration said it would freeze payments under an “Obamacare” program that protects insurers with sicker patients from financial losses. That move is expected to contribute to higher premiums.

The Democratic proposals fall short of providing universal health care, a goal of many Democrats but also an elusive one because of its cost. In recent years, California, Colorado and Vermont have all considered and then abandoned at-

tempts to create state-run health care systems.

Still, many Democrats are eager to take steps that get them closer to that.

Some lawmakers in Colorado, where Democrats now control the Legislature and governor’s office, are proposing a state run health insurance plan similar to that announced by Inslee. It would reach those who don’t qualify for federal assistance or who live in rural areas with few health care choices. *“This is not just a moral right,” Inslee said in announcing his public option proposal last week. “It is an economic wisdom, and this is very possible.”*

Both states plan to rely on their agencies that administer Medicaid, the state-federal program that provides health coverage for roughly 1 in 5 Americans. Republicans are skeptical about whether the states can afford it since they already pick up a portion of Medicaid costs. “This is about having the government competing in the private market. Medicare- for-all will be priced out,” Washington state Rep. Joe Schmick said.

legal Marijuana? The Doping of America

Marijuana, if anyone tells you that it is not the dope, run. The doping of the masses in America is nothing new in stupefying the population one only need to look at the history of China as far back as the 7th century.

Although usage of opium was made illegal by the ruling party it did little to deter its usage, same here. Comparing apple to oranges? Marijuana to opium I don’t think so it’s the usage of a controlled substance that is being compared not the substance. Regardless it’s my opinion and that is all that matter at this point.

Granted marijuana is “supposedly” not addictive, harmful or dangerous as alcohol it does alter normal brain though process and alters personality. Users normally become more pas-

sive and compliant avoiding confrontation unless seriously provoked making them more pliable and easier to manipulate and control.

There is no way any government agency can control the usage of marijuana. At best it can only provide for the oversight of sales and beyond that it has no policing ability or resources. In way of example, the legalized usage of marijuana will be limited to 18-years of age and older however, several studies and research indicate that children as young as 8-years of age have used marijuana and at a critical level of usage in the 12 to 17 age group. But little or nothing is made public by the liberal press or even the conservative news media.

The question that begs to be asked is: How can marijuana usage be legal if it is against federal laws?

I’m not suggesting a grand nationwide conspiracy but rather a devastating collapse of the moral fiber of the Nation of epic proportion and sanctioned by the political liberal left. Snowflakes as Bill O’Reilly references them.

The wide spread usage of marijuana will continue to escalate regardless if it legalized or not just as the usage of opium did in China. And frankly as a realist I don’t foresee much opposition to the legalization of the “**Controlled Usage**” of marijuana nationally within the next five-years. “**Controlled Usage**” is the liberal political narrative “**Catch Phrase**“ for the legalization of possessing and usage of marijuana in limited quantities.

Liberal politicians can only see the revenue and the young voters support. However, they fail to see the long term deterioration of core values and the debility of law enforcement to control the illegal distribution of the drug.

The drug cartel has got to be toasting the national legalization of marijuana. Since the hands of

Sure the drug cartel and government licensed dispensers will co-exist with the cartel doing whatever is necessary to insure that it does.

The quality of the marijuana and pricing will be the number one key marketing focus of the drug cartel. Sounds a little too corporate main line? It is because it is big business and with the legalization of marijuana customer satisfaction will be front and center just like any other merchandise.

Like alcohol, marijuana is a “**gateway drug**” to the more additive and harmful drugs such as heroin, cocaine and methamphetamine just to name a few of the proliferation of legal and illegal drugs available. Granted not everyone that used marijuana will escalate their drug usage to a more additive and harmful drugs.

As a Nation we have become a “**Drug Centered Culture**”. How did it happen? It didn’t happen overnight, it started in the early 60’s with the “*Hippies and Flower Power Movement*” along with the “*Anti-America Factions*” and “*Politically Correct*” that has established a very powerful political presents in the community at large and within the halls of Congress.

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Gordon Johnson is a tribal member of the Pala Band of Mission Indians located in north San Diego County, Southern California. He has published several books providing a great insight into the ongoing lives of Rez folks. His most recent book is “**Rez Doggs Eat Beans**” “**Birdsongs Don’t Lie**” can be purchased on line at Amazon or Barnes and Noble,

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Bruce Ohr's Testimony Taints Mureller's Investigation



Bruce Ohr, the fourth-ranking official in the Justice Department, told the House task force that he met with Christopher Steele, the former British spy who wrote the dossier, at a Washington hotel on July 30, 2016.

Testimony last year before a House task force investigating the Trump-Russia affair confirmed that top Justice Department officials knew about the Trump dossier earlier than first thought, and that among those who knew was Andrew Weissmann, who went on to become the top deputy of special counsel Robert Mueller.

At that point, Steele, recruited for the job by Glenn Simpson of the opposition research firm Fusion GPS, had completed a few installments of the dossier, including the salacious and never-verified sex allegation featuring Donald Trump and prostitutes in a Moscow hotel. Ohr testified that shortly after meeting with Steele, *"I wanted to provide the information he had given me to the FBI."*

Ohr said he got in touch with Andrew McCabe, who was at the time the number-two man at the FBI. When Ohr went to McCabe's office to talk, FBI lawyer Lisa Page was also there. "So I provided the information to them," Ohr said. Ohr said he later talked to another top FBI official, Peter Strzok.

That was the FBI. But what about the Justice Department itself? *"Who at the Department knew that you were talking to Chris Steele and Glenn Simpson?"* asked Trey Gowdy, who last year was chairman of the House Government Oversight Committee.

"I spoke with some people in the Criminal Division, other career officials who dealt with some of these matters," Ohr answered.

"Any of them have names?" Gowdy asked.

"Yes, so I was about to tell you," replied Ohr. *"One of them was Bruce Swartz, who is the counselor for international affairs in the Criminal Division; a person who was working with him at the time, working on similar matters in the Criminal Division, was Zainab Ahmad; and a third person who was working on some — some of these matters, I believe, was Andrew Weissmann."*

Gowdy wanted to make sure about the third name. *"Who is that last one?"* he asked

"He was head of the Fraud Section at the time," said Ohr.

"I've heard his name somewhere before, I think," said Gowdy. Weissmann has become widely known as Mueller's hard-charging "pit bull."

Ahmad was a prosecutor who worked on terrorism cases. She later joined Mueller's team, as well.

It was not clear when, precisely,

Ohr told the three Justice Department officials about Steele's work, but it appears from the testimony that it was not long after Ohr's July 30, 2016, meeting with Steele.

The Ohr testimony sheds new light on an old question about the dossier: Who knew about it, and when? It has long been known that Steele talked to an FBI official in early July 2016.

It was also known that Ohr talked to Steele on July 30. But it was not known who else knew about the dossier at the time. Indeed, there have been many reports that knowledge of the dossier was tightly limited; the FBI agents working on Crossfire Hurricane, the counterintelligence investigation into the Trump campaign, reportedly did not know about the dossier until September 2016.

"was tightly limited; the FBI agents working on Crossfire Hurricane, the counterintelligence investigation into the Trump campaign, reportedly did not know about the dossier until September 2016.

"When I provided [the Steele information] to the FBI, I tried to be clear that this is source

information," Ohr said. *"I don't know how reliable it is. You're going to have to check it out and be aware. These guys were hired by somebody relating to — who's related to the Clinton campaign, and be aware —"*

"Did you tell the bureau that?" asked Gowdy.

"Oh, yes," said Ohr.

"Why did you tell the bureau that?"

"I wanted them to be aware of any possible bias or, you know, as they evaluate the information, they need to know the circumstances."

"So you specifically told the bureau that the information you were passing on came from someone who was employed by the DNC, albeit in a somewhat triangulated way?" asked Gowdy.

"I don't believe I used — I didn't know they were employed by the DNC," Ohr answered. *"But I certainly said yes, that — that they were working for — you know, they were somehow working, associated with the Clinton campaign. And I also told the FBI that my wife worked for Fusion GPS, or was a contractor for Fusion GPS."*

FREEDOM

“Freedom is one of the deepest and noblest aspirations of the human spirit.”

“Freedom is the right to question and change the established way of doing things. It is the continuous revolution of the marketplace. It is the understanding that allows us to recognize shortcomings and seek solutions.”

“Freedom is not something to be secured in any one moment of time. We must struggle to preserve it every day. And freedom is never more than one generation away from extinction.”

President, Ronald Reagan



APACHE WOMAN FIGHTING BORDER WALL IN TEXAS SINCE 2009

Source: Internet News

She does not identify as Mexican or American. Eloisa Tamez is Lipan Apache and her ancestors owned this land a century before the war that imposed the boundary between Mexico and the United States.

Now a hulking border wall crosses her backyard, something she says feels like a *"violation."*

That part of her property, is in the border town of El Calaboz in the far southern part of Texas, is a vacant area split down the middle by the rusty iron fence, which stands 18 feet high.

Since it was impossible to build the wall in the middle of the Rio Grande River, which marks the natural border with Mexico, US federal authorities built it a couple miles north of the riverbank.

That meant some of the lands through which the wall already passes and will continue to be built, if President Donald Trump as did his predecessor President Obama continues the Government border policies.

This is what happened almost 10 years ago to Tamez, a nursing professor at the University of Texas Rio Grande Valley and a tribal rights activist.

"It makes me very sad to see what happened to my property, which was valued by my parents not for the money, but for what the land produced for us, because my father was a farmer," the 83-year-old told reporter.

Referring to the land, she said: *"They violate it. It's very sad to see that happening and I'm glad that my parents didn't live to see it."* When federal authorities installed their fence, they divided her land not exactly in half.



Eloisa Tamez, an activist and opponent of the US-Mexico border fence, stands in her backyard on June 18, 2018 in San Benito, Texas

Then they gave her a key to open the gate that allows her to access the other side of her ancestral land, consisting of three acres of desert dotted with cactus and mesquite.

That is all that is left of the 12 acres that once belonged to their Lipan Apache ancestors since the 18th century, thanks to a land grant from the Spanish crown.

In 2009, after losing a US federal lawsuit, Tamez was forced to accept compensation of \$56,000, which she donated to nursing scholarships on behalf of her parents.

Other farmers, whose lands were entirely to the south of the wall, also received access codes to their properties.

But most of the cases were settled with appropriations from the federal government for values that averaged \$12,600, according to an investigation by National Public Radio.

Such land appropriations could multiply if Trump succeeds in walling most or all of the border, a third of which already has fencing.

More than half of the 310,531 illegal migrants detained by US Customs and Border Patrol in the fiscal year that ended on September 30, 2018 were captured in Texas, official figures show.

That is why the family separation of migrants that attracted international attention in the last two months had its epicenter in this state, particularly in the Rio Grande Valley region where Tamez lives.

It is home to the largest detention center for undocumented migrants and asylum seekers (*nicknamed "Ursula," with more than a thousand detainees*) and the *"Casa Padre"* shelter for

minors, a former Walmart box store with a capacity to hold about 1,400 children.

Since May, more than 2,300 children were separated from their parents or guardians when they were detained while crossing the border, illegally or seeking asylum.

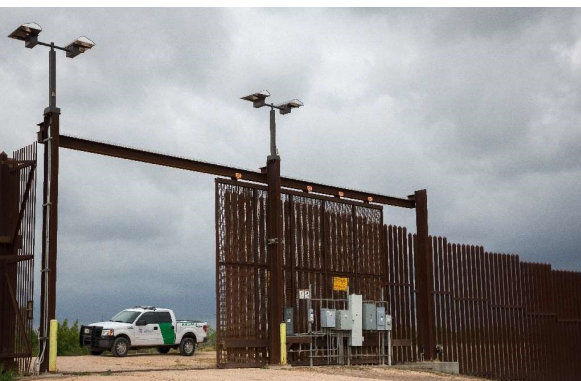
While Trump ordered on June 20 to end family separations, 2,000 children remain alone in *"processing centers and shelters."*

"The current migration crisis is the result of the inability of Congress to enforce the law for decades," Tamez said.

An immigration reform bill that included the president's proposal for a \$5 billion wall that would dissect nearly 2,000 miles of the border failed again in Congress causing a shutdown of the Government.

"The loss of our lands to build a wall is a Band-Aid on the migration crisis, not the solution," said Tamez. *"Congress has not been able to govern as it should, instead they are playing politics."*

"It is not the first time that they violate our rights by taking away our land," the native activist continued, evoking an appropriation that took place in 1936.



Part of the border wall in the Rio Grande Valley Sector, near McAllen, Texas

Fentanyl Another Deadly Killer

Fentanyl (also spelled **fentanil**) is an opioid used as a pain medication and together with other medications for anesthesia. Fentanyl is also made illegally and used as a recreational drug, often mixed with heroin or cocaine.

It has a rapid onset and effects generally last less than an hour or two. Medically, fentanyl is used by injection, as a patch on the skin, as a nasal spray, or in the mouth.

Common side effects include vomiting, constipation, sedation, confusion, hallucinations, and injuries related to poor coordination.

Serious side effects may include decreased breathing (respiratory depression), serotonin syndrome, low blood pressure, addiction, or coma.

In 2016, more than 20,000 deaths occurred in the United States due to overdoses of fentanyl and fentanyl analogues, half of all reported opioid-related deaths.

Fentanyl works primarily by activating μ -opioid receptors. It is around 100 times stronger than morphine, and some analogues such as carfentanil are around 10,000 times stronger.

Fentanyl was first made by Paul

Janssen in 1960 and approved for medical use in the United States in 1968.

In 2015, 1,600 kilograms (3,500 lb) were used in healthcare globally. As of 2017, fentanyl was the most widely used synthetic opioid in medicine.

Fentanyl patches for cancer pain are on the WHO List of Essential Medicines, the most effective and safe medicines needed in a health system.

For a 100 microgram vial, the average wholesale cost in the developing world is US\$0.66 (2015) while in the USA the price is US\$0.49 (2017) for that amount.

OVERDOSE

In July 2014, the Medicines and Healthcare Products Regulatory Agency (MHRA) of the UK issued a warning about the potential for life-threatening harm from accidental exposure to transdermal fentanyl patches, particularly in children, and advised that they should be folded, with the adhesive side in, before being discarded.

Needless to say the patches should be kept away from children, who are most at risk from fentanyl overdose.

In the US, fentanyl and fentanyl analogs caused over 29,000 deaths in 2017, a large increase over the previous four years.

Death from fentanyl overdose was declared a public health crisis in Canada in September 2015, and it continues to be a significant public health issue.

In 2016, deaths from fatal fentanyl overdoses in British Columbia, Canada, averaged two persons per day.

In 2017 the death rate rose over 100% with 368 overdose related deaths in British Columbia between January and April 2017.

Fentanyl has started to make its way into heroin and oxycodone, and more recently, cocaine. A kilogram of heroin laced with fentanyl may sell for \$1.6 million, but the fentanyl itself may be produced far more cheaply for about \$6,000 per kilogram.

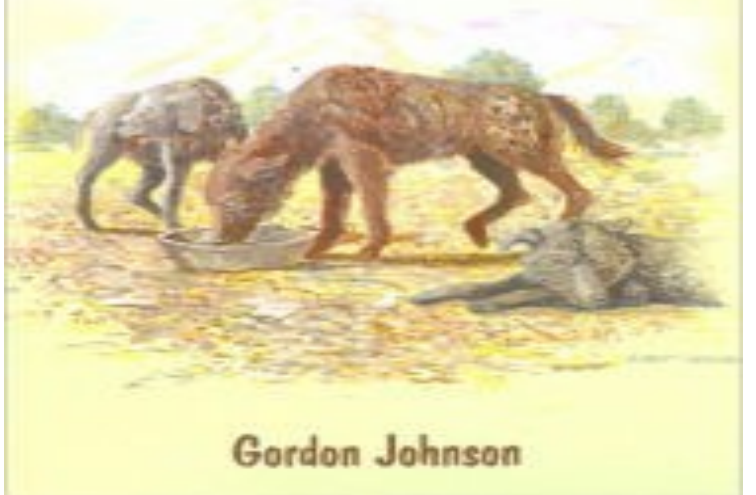
Fentanyl is often produced in China and exported illegally to the U.S.

As of 2018 fentanyl was the most commonly listed opioid in overdose drug deaths surpassing heroin. Between 2013-2016 overdose deaths involving fentanyl increased 113% per year.

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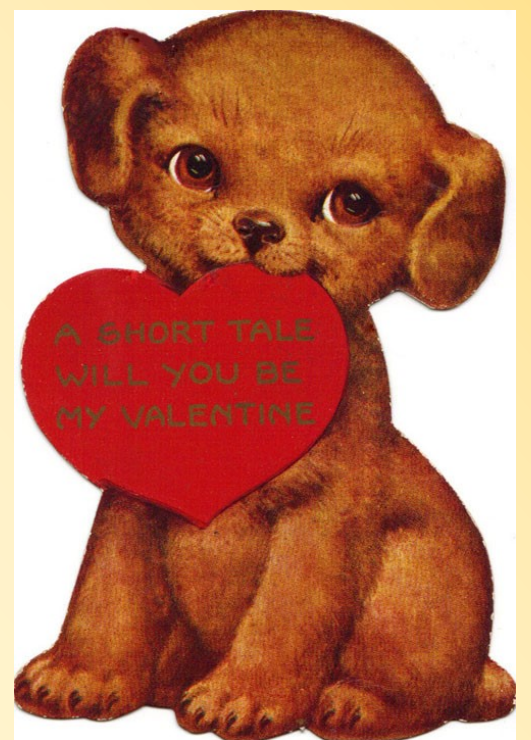
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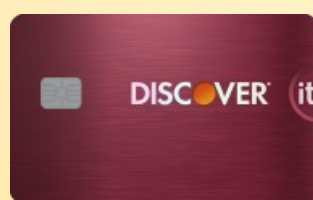
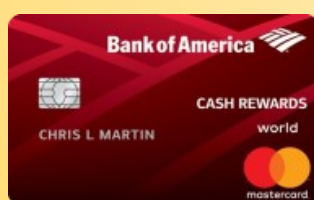


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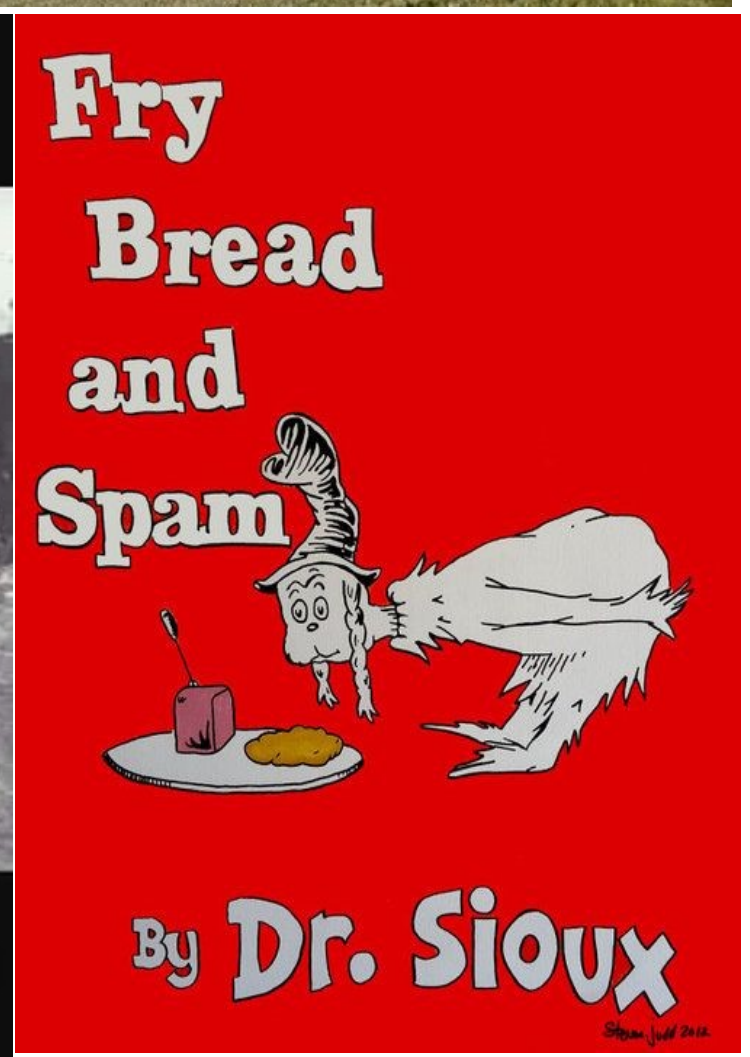
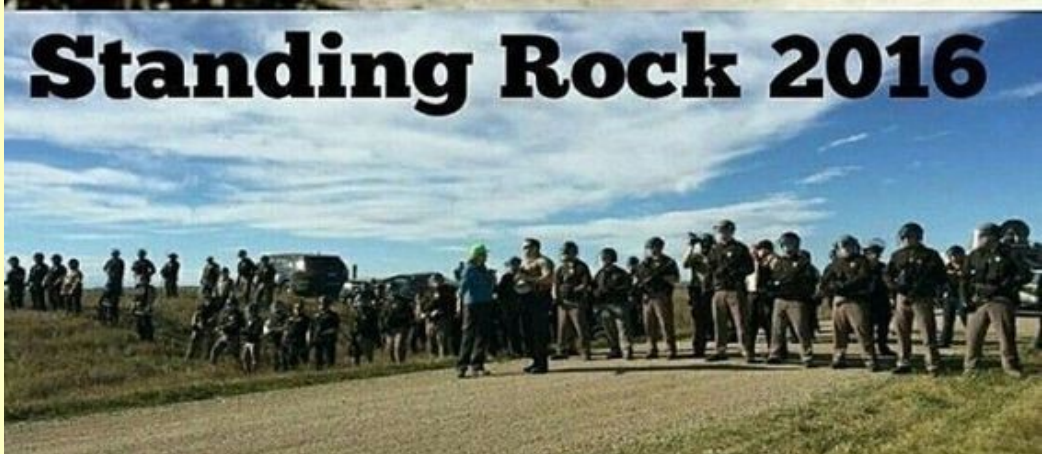
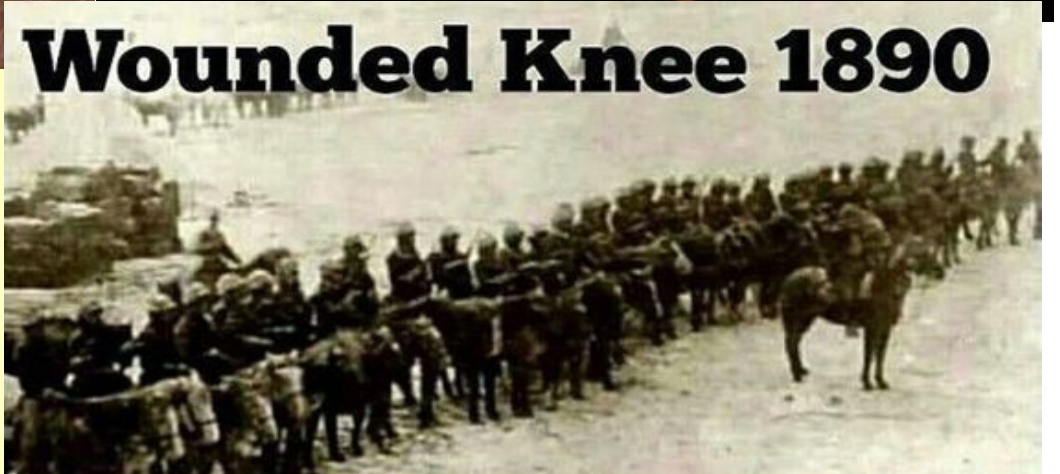
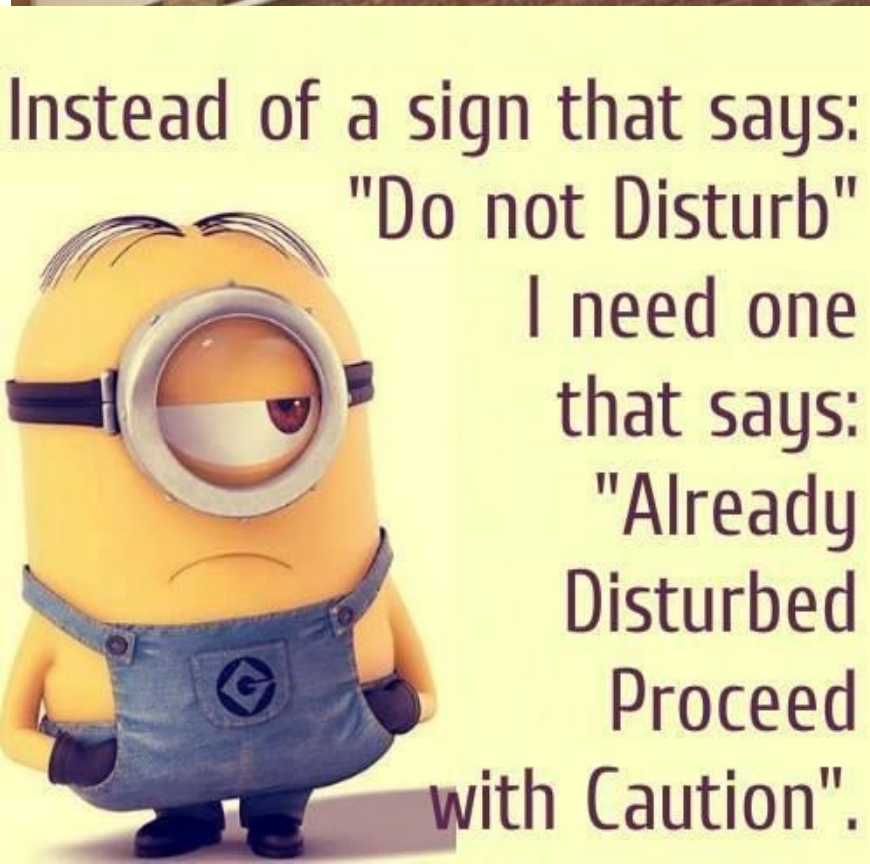
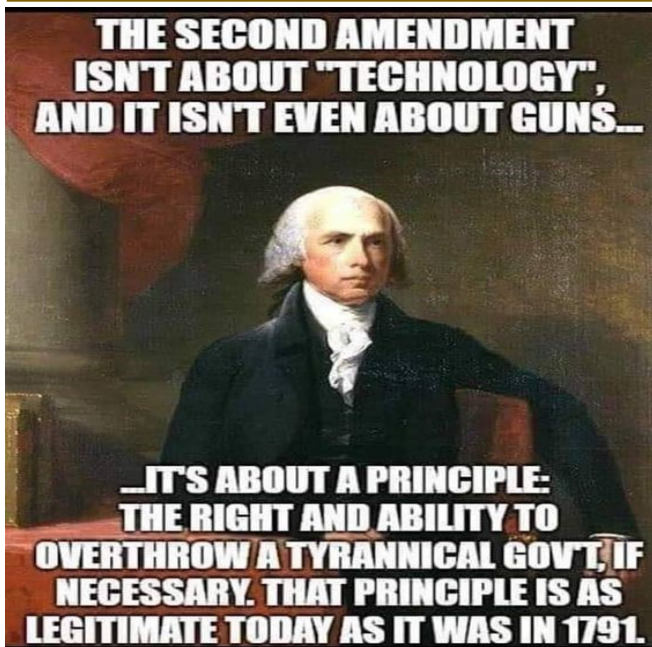


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Tribal Sovereignty & the Constitutional Individual Rights of Tribal Members

Santa Clara Pueblo v. Martinez, 436 U.S. 49 (1978), involved a request to stop denying tribal membership to those children born to female (not male) tribal members who married outside of the tribe.

The mother who made the case pleaded that the discrimination against her child was solely based on sex, which violated the Indian Civil Rights Act of 1968.

The courts decided that **"tribal common-law sovereign immunity prevented a suit against the tribe."** The decision ultimately strengthened tribal self-determination by further providing that generally, the federal government played no enforcement role over the tribal governments.

ISSUE: Whether a federal court may pass on the validity of an Indian tribe's ordinance denying membership to the children of certain female tribal members.

HOLDING: Suits against the tribe under the Indian Civil Rights Act of 1968 are barred by the tribe's sovereign immunity from suit, since nothing on the face of the ICRA purports to subject tribes to the jurisdiction of federal courts in civil actions for declaratory or injunctive relief. Nor does the ICRA impliedly authorize a private cause of action for declaratory and injunctive relief against the Pueblo's Governor. Congress' failure to provide remedies other than habeas corpus for enforcement of the ICRA was deliberate, as is manifest from the structure of the statutory scheme and the legislative history of Title I.

IMPORTANCE: The case greatly limited the impact of the Indian Civil Rights Act of 1968.

CONCERN: While I strongly support tribe's sovereign I have

several issues of great regards to the courts ruling.

First, on June 2, 1924 the United States Congress allowed the Indian people U.S. Citizenship. And as such one would assume the American Indians would fall under the protection of the U.S. Constitution which, as to my understanding supersedes all laws.

So my question how does tribe's sovereign immunity void women's rights to equality since the tribe does not hold its male population to the same standards?

Secondly, I think the court missed to intent of the Indian Civil Rights Act of 1968. By it decision it allowed for tribal governments to become mini "Banana Republics." I am not implying that the tribes are going to move beyond the current Civil Rights violation of excess fines and in some cases "Double Jeopardy" But we don't know what the future holds.

For example, many tribes and more specifically gaming tribes have continued to violate the Constitutional Civil Rights of their members.

The most often violation is the excessive fines imposed on the individual tribal members. While the Civil Rights Act prohibits excessive fines for violation in the amount not to exceed what the infraction would cost in the local courts and a maximum of \$5,000. The Tribal Council's regularly fines it members for minor violation in excess of the maximum amount of \$5,000 to over \$50,000. And in some cases much more.

The forfeiting of an individual tribal members per capita is by any definition a fine. The General Membership of the tribe is also guilty of the abuse of indi-

vidual tribal members by both excessive fires and double jeopardy. And most times these excesses are based on politics as opposed to the proposed violation.

Again, in my humble opinion the Court got it wrong. I fail to see how the decision of the Court enhances the tribal self-determination nor do I see how *"the federal government played no enforcement role over the tribal governments."* While the federal government taxes the individual tribal members, established regulations and oversight for tribal gaming as authorized by the Constitution and allows State governments to enforce State laws via P.L 280.

And, since so many of our congressional representatives are so concerned with the humans rights of the undocumented and those that seek to come into our Country by whatever means maybe that can take the time to address the concern of the American Indians as citizens by passing legislation that removes any doubt that the individual tribal members are under the protection if the U.S. Constitution.

Tribal Governments should be held accountable for misconduct and violations of the Constitutional rights of the individual rights of its members. And as such does not encumber the tribe's sovereignty.

The lose of your rights doesn't happen overnight, they are taken from you a little at a time until the people in power have total control.

It is happening now but most of the tribal membership either don't understand, don't think it applies to them or they just don't care.

“8-steps to Create a Socialist State”

I know it appear that I'm redundant with the continued posting of Saul Alinsky's **“8-steps to Create a Socialist State”** that is the bedrock of the American Socialist Democratic Party. But, I believe it's important for you to understanding want it means.

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)*** and his **“8-steps to topple a nation and create a socialist state”** which 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 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.

These basic Socialist fundamentals reduced Venezuela from the number four economic ranked country in the world to 197th and bankruptcy in 10 years.

Is this what we want for America? A serious realty check is definitely in order.

Right or Wrong, Using Tax Money is Questionable

Roe v. Wade, 410 U.S. 113 must be balanced against the (1973), is a landmark decision state's interests in regulating abortions: protecting women's health issued in 1973 by the United States Supreme Court on the issue and protecting the potentiality of the constitutionality of laws that human life. Arguing that these criminalized or restricted access to state interests became stronger abortions. over the course of a pregnancy, the Court resolved this balancing test by tying state regulation of abortion to the third trimester of pregnancy.

The Court ruled 7–2 that a right to privacy under the Due Process Clause of the 14th Amendment extended to a woman's decision to have an abortion, but that this right

Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez A Godsend For GOP

In my humble view Alexandria Be that what it may she is the current main stream media superstar New York Congresswoman, is a Godsend for the GOP.

All the Republicans need to do is nothing. Yes, that's right they should all sit back and allow the main stream media to promote her and her far-far left liberal agenda.

Because of her lack of experience and limited intelligent she exposes the raw truths of the American Democratic Socialist agenda.

Her rhetoric is Saul Alinsky's **“8-steps to topple a nation and create a socialist state”** which she makes no pretense to disguise as do the more seasoned American Democratic Socialist politicians.

At age 29, she has never held a job, has no experience in management, has little or no understanding of basic economics and has a questionable IQ.

that will not only enlighten the general public of the dangers of a Socialist Government in America.

She will self destruct but my hope is that it doesn't happen before the majority of the general public has an opportunity to see through proposed insanity of the American Democratic Socialist as it moves farther to the left.

However, I don't think the Republicans have the capability to maintain silence. They will respond to her challenges giving her credibility which she does not deserve.

One of problems for the GOP is they have to many RINO's which doesn't help matter either.

What is even more bothersome is that she and many other like her were elected during the mid-term elections.

Sen. Elizabeth Warren Seek Presidency

Sen. Elizabeth Warren has announced her Presidential candidacy early with an enthusiasm for government interference in private enterprise that would almost certainly reverse the economic, employment and wage growth the country is finally experiencing after a long period of sluggishness, if not stagnation.

In August, Warren introduced legislation entitled the Accountable Capitalism Act. It would put major U.S. businesses under the thumb of government to an unprecedented degree, while limiting the ability of corporations to engage in political speech.

“My bill will help the American economy return to the era when American companies and American workers did well together.” Warren said, though economic statistics demonstrate that they're doing well together under the current administration's policies.

Warren's legislation would require companies with annual revenue of more than \$1 billion to obtain a federal charter as a “United States Corporation” from a new government bureaucracy within the Commerce Department.

The charter would require company directors to consider the interests of all corporate “stakeholders,” including employees, customers, and people in the communities where the company operates, equally with the interests of shareholders.

The law would create the Office of United States Corporations and empower its director to revoke a company's charter for misconduct.

This would be a massive expansion of unchecked government power, but giving bureaucrats the discretion to threaten and shut down major corporations is only the beginning of Warren's proposal.

“United States corporations” would be prohibited from making any political expenditures unless the board first obtained the approval of at least 75 percent of shareholders and directors.

That threshold would make it difficult for companies to inform the public about the consequences of proposed legislation. Silencing companies that already would be well-advised to say nothing that risks angering government officials. Politicians would be free to dominate the operations of U.S. businesses. That's not the kind of freedom America needs, ever.



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