

Indian Health Care

Urban Indian Health facilities offer help to federal/state/descendants. Here is the **FACT SHEET**. Please read to make yourself aware and here is the website that list facilities according to states. **URBAN INDIAN HEALTH INSTITUTES**

Eagle feathers and State Recognized Tribes

In the ruling, the Court found that the U.S. government had failed to prove that denying Robert Soto, a member of the state-recognized Lipan Apache tribe, eagle feathers needed for his ministry advanced a compelling government interest.

Read more at: <http://indiancountrytodaymedianetwork.com/2014/09/02/eagle-feather-law-and-state-recognized-tribes>

Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978

The Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA) is a federal law that seeks to keep American Indian children with American Indian families.

[Read more about it here.](#)

Native American Grants/Scholarships

Money Geek - [Click Here](#)

College Fund - [Click Here](#)

College Scholarships - [Click Here](#)

Tax Exemption for Native Americans

<https://www.healthcare.gov/american-indians-alaska-natives/exemptions/>

Though the application on the front says federally recognized tribes, there is an "Other" option that allows for state recognized tribes or other tribally affiliated organizations. I know of several personal friends who are state recognized and were able to use this exemption. (See page 6 on the application.)

Tribal Leaders Directory

<http://www.bia.gov/cs/groups/xois/documents/document/idc1-028053.pdf>

The **Tribal Leaders Directory** provides a tribes' name, address, phone, and fax number for each of the 566 Federally-recognized Tribes. There may be an email or website address listed for the tribal entity if they have provided it to the BIA. Each tribe is listed in three sections, by the BIA region that provides services to them, the state they are located in, and in alphabetical order. **The Directory also provides information on the BIA Regions and agency offices.**

Federally & State Recognized Tribe Listing

FEDERAL AND STATE RECOGNIZED TRIBES

The following state-by-state listing of Indian tribes or groups that are federally/state recognized. The list also includes Indian tribes or groups that are recognized by the states, when the state has established such authority. This acknowledges their status within the state but does not guarantee funding from the state or the federal government.

Genocide through Census Taker Instructions - Indians & the Census 1790-2010

Read the full article here.

I read this article and sat back in amazement at the instructions that were given to census takers and how it affected thousands of Native American families. I am going to post some of the instructions with the date of the census. Hopefully, it will entice you to click the link above to read the entire document. I have also attached a printout of the information. **Click Here** for the printed version of this article.

Direct quote states "...discusses Indians in the census between 1860 and 1880 and states that in 1870 half-breed people who had assimilated and adopted white ways were to be recorded as white."

Excerpts from the article:

1790 – “Omitting Indians not taxed, distinguishing free persons, including those bound to service, from all others.” Indians living “wild,” generally meaning plains Indians in the west, or on reservations were not taxed, but those who were enumerated were recorded in the “all other free” column on the census form.

1800 – Indians living off of reservations and not “wild” would have been recorded in the “all other free persons” column on the census form. Options were free white, slave and “all other free persons.”

1810 – Indians living off of reservations would have been recorded in the “all others” column on the census form. Options were free white, slave and “all other.”

1820 – Indians living off of reservations would have been recorded in the “free colored persons” categories. Other options were free whites, slaves and “all others except Indians not taxed.”

1830 – Indians living off of reservations and not “wild” would have been recorded in the “free colored persons” category. Other options were free whites and slaves.

1840 – Essentially the same as 1830 with the exception that an additional column labeled “pensioners for revolutionary or military services” with a blank for the pensioner’s name to be included and applies to all individuals.

1850 – 1850 is the first census in which every individual in the household was enumerated. In prior years, only the name of the head of household was recorded and other household members were recorded by age grouping by category. In 1850, the instructions say that Indians not taxed (meaning on reservations) were not to be enumerated and the categories for race were white, black, mulatto. So if your ancestor looked “dark” and was an Indian, chances are they were recorded as M for mulatto. There was no “Indian” category until 1860.

1860 – Indians not taxed were not enumerated. However, the categories differed a bit this year. “The families of Indians who have renounced tribal rule, and who under State or Territorial laws exercise the rights of citizens, are to be enumerated. In all such cases write “Ind.” opposite their names, in column 6, under heading ‘Color.’”

Paper Genocide of American Indians: Walter Plecker

There are many descendants of Native Americans who have run across census records showing their relatives being listed as white, negro or mulatto. History has shown this thought process to be correct and I found these articles listed below that validate the many many claims by descendants of this process taking place. One merely has to look at many census records to see the only two options for identification was black or white. In some cases the word mulatto was used. Feel free to read the articles listed below where William Plecker started a movement of paper genocide against Native Americans that started in Virginia and spread across the United States.

Paper Genocide of American Indians: Walter Plecker
Virginia's Racial Integrity Law of 1924
 The Black-and-White World of Walter Ashby Plecker
Walter Plecker Letter to Local Officials

For more information, Google Dr. Walter Plecker and/or The Racial Integrity Act of 1924.

Indian Arts and Crafts Act of 1990...know the law!!!

Quote - "The Indian Arts and Crafts Act of 1990 (P.L. 101-644) is a truth-in-advertising law that prohibits misrepresentation in marketing of Indian arts and crafts products within the United States. It is illegal to offer or display for sale, or sell any art or craft product in a manner that falsely suggests it is Indian produced, an Indian product, or the product of a particular Indian or Indian Tribe or Indian arts and crafts organization, resident within the United States. For a first time violation of the Act, an individual can face civil or criminal penalties up to a \$250,000 fine or a 5-year prison term, or both. If a business violates the Act, it can face civil penalties or can be prosecuted and fined up to \$1,000,000.

Under the Act, "an Indian is defined as a member of any Federally or officially State recognized Indian Tribe, or an individual certified as an Indian artisan by an Indian Tribe." End Quote.

For more details click the IACB button above.

To REPORT A VIOLATION, please click [HERE](#).

The brochure created by the IACB. To request from 1 - 20 copies of the brochure...**CLICK HERE!!!**

Eagle Feather Fact Sheet

www.fws.gov/eaglerepository/factsheets.php

Articles Involving State - Recognized Tribes and Eagle Feathers

The 5th Circuit Court of Appeals ruling on August 20 is something for members of state-recognized tribes to celebrate. Read more at <http://indiancountrytodaymedianetwork.com/print/2014/09/02/eagle-feather-law-and-state-recognized-tribes>

Congress should expand the eagle feather permit system to include state recognized tribes. Read more at <http://www.dashannestokes.com/eagle-feathers-and-imperial-conquest-state-recognized-tribes.html>

THE EAGLE FEATHER LAW CONTROVERSY - <http://www.dashannestokes.com/eagle-feather-law-controversy.html>

Think your religious freedom is protected? Think again.

Read more at <http://indiancountrytodaymedianetwork.com/2007/02/16/stokes-time-new-eagle-feather-law-90348>

The policy is based upon the Morton Policy that was adopted by the Department of Interior in 1975. The Morton Policy refers to "American Indians", however, and is not limited to "members of federally-recognized Indian tribes." The Justice Department policy states that it is not intended to change law enforcement policies in regard to members of state-recognized tribes and other Native Americans. Read more at <http://www.indian-affairs.org/religious-freedom-and-eagle-feather-protection.html>

Eagle Feather Court Cases. Read more at <http://www.dashannestokes.com/eagle-feather-law.html#Courts>

State Recognized Tribal Member Wins Case. Read more at <http://cnsnews.com/news/article/lauretta-brown/federal-judge-refuses-drop-religious-freedom-case-involving-tribes-use>

The Lipan Apache Tribe Tell Their Story. Read more at <http://www.lipanapache.org/EagleFeatherCase/PressRelease.html>

Possession of Eagle feathers and parts by Native Americans

February 2009

Eagles are directly protected under two Federal laws: the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. These laws generally prohibit the possession, use, and sale of eagle feathers and parts as well as a number of other activities. Such restrictions help ensure the future viability of eagles in the wild. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, however, has long recognized the religious and cultural significance of eagles to Native Americans and works to accommodate these special needs. The Service operates the National Eagle Repository as a clearing house for eagles and eagle parts to provide Native Americans with eagle feathers for religious use. The Repository collects dead eagles salvaged by Federal and State agencies, zoos, and other organizations. Enrolled members of federally recognized tribes (as established under the Federally Recognized Tribal List Act of 1994, 25U.S.C. Section 479a, 108 Stat. 4791) may obtain a permit from the Service authorizing them to receive and possess eagle feathers and parts from the Repository. Permit applications must include certification of tribal enrollment from the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Because demand is high, waiting periods exist. Native Americans may also legally possess eagle feathers and parts acquired through certain other means. Such items include any owned before eagles were first protected by Federal law (1940 for bald

eagles, and 1962 for golden eagles) and feathers and parts passed down within a family or received as gifts from other Native Americans. Native Americans may wear feathers legally in their possession or make them into religious or cultural items for their own or tribal use. They may transfer feathers to tribal craftsmen to be fashioned into such objects; no money may be received for the feathers, but craftsmen may be compensated for their work. Native Americans may give feathers or other eagle items as gifts to other Native Americans and may hand them down within their families. They may not, however, give them to non-Native Americans. No person — including Native Americans — may kill or capture eagles without a permit from the Service. Nor may anyone buy, sell, barter, trade, import, or export eagle feathers or items made from them. These prohibitions cover all feathers and parts, including those that “pre-date” Federal protection and others that are legally possessed. (Native Americans, however, can obtain permits to travel overseas with eagle items for religious use.) Service law enforcement efforts focus on the illegal take and commercial exploitation of eagles by anyone attempting to profit at the expense of these birds. Service officers who encounter individuals with noncommercial quantities of eagle feathers that are being used as personal or religious items will generally take no action if the individuals possess a valid Service permit or reasonably demonstrate that they are enrolled members of a federally recognized tribe. The production of a certificate of enrollment card would be one way for individuals to easily document their tribal affiliation, but this is not a legal requirement. An individual’s possession of such a card would, of course, tend to facilitate the resolution of any questions about the legality of his or her ownership and personal use of eagle feathers.

For More Information

If you have questions about possession and use of eagle feathers and parts, please contact:

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service Office of Law Enforcement 4401 N. Fairfax Drive, MS-3000 Arlington, Virginia 22203 Phone: 703- 358-1949 Email: lawenforcement@fws.gov

Additional information on how Native Americans may acquire eagle feathers and parts from the Service is available from the agency’s Regional Migratory Bird Permit Offices or by contacting:

National Eagle Repository U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Rocky Mountain Arsenal, Building 128 Commerce City, Colorado 80022 Phone: 303-287-2110