Hopi Tutuveni Attends Hopi Vice Chairman and Chairman Forums November 5, 2021 and November 6, 2021 at Hopi Jr./Sr. High School

Candidates for Hopi Chairman and Hopi Vice Chairman are pictured directly above during the recent forums held at the Hopi Jr./Sr. High School Auditorium. In the left picture is incumbent Timothy L. Nuvangyaoma, Chairman of the Hopi Tribe with David N. Talumptewa, who previously ran for Chairman in 2017. Vice Chairman candidates are pictured in the picture to the right with current Vice Chairman, Clark W. Tenakhongva standing in front of the Hopi Tribe flag and Craig Andrews standing in front of the Arizona State flag. Photo by: R.Laban Hopi Tutuveni

Native American Heritage Month celebrates Indigenous communities

HOPI TUTUVENI
PO BOX 123
KYKOTSMOVI, AZ 86039
1110-01600-7460 ADDRESS SERVICE REQUESTED
Platform of Clark Tenakhongva
Vice-Chairman of the Hopi Tribe

My name is Clark W. Tenakhongva. I am from the village of Hotvela and a member of the Rabbit/Tobacco clan. My parents are Samuel and Louise Tenakhongva, my father being a member of the Pikyas/Corn clan and my godfather being a member of the Sun/eagle clan. I am married to Ann D. Youvella Tenakhongva who is from the Katsina/Parrot clan of Sitsom’ovi on First Mesa. Her parents are Susie Maha Youvella and Charlie Youvella, her father being a member of the Sand Clan of Tewa Village. We have 4 children, Michael, Samuel, Carlene and SíMana Tenakhongva and 4 grandchildren, Suyma, Sinomqa, Charlie and Wayne.

I was born in Keams Canyon, AZ in 1957 and attended elementary school in both Hotvela and Kiqotsmovi village. I graduated from Winslow High School and attended Central Arizona College prior to enlisting in the United States Army. I served 10 years of active duty while at the same time furthering my education by attending Northeastern Louisiana college, Alaska State University, and Oklahoma State University though the military satellite education system, ultimately receiving an AA for general engineering.

Over the last two years, with the onset of the COVID-19 Pandemic, have been the most instructive to me, as a member of Hopi Tribal leadership as it revealed quite painfully the areas within our community and government that are in dire need of improvement. And it is in these areas that I intend to focus throughout the next four years of my administration, if I am reelected, especially: revenue generation, improved water infrastructure, increased educational opportunities, the creation of a more diversified economy, and improved health services for the Hopi people. I am optimistic that with the experience gained and relationships made at the local, state, and national levels we can adequately address many of the most pressing needs of the Hopi community.

Lastly, Culture, tradition, and Language will continue to be a priority of mine, as they are integral and critical parts of our Hopi and Tewa identities and connect us to our history, principles and values as Native people.

While the Hopi community faces several challenges economically, socially, and environmentally I am optimistic that with collective effort and ingenuity these challenges can be overcome. As Hopi we are taught to have foresight, and a vision for the future. Looking toward to future, if I am reelected, I will endeavor to build a stronger Hopi community for future generations to enjoy.

Kwakwhay.

Cont on Pg. 3
Hopi Tutuveni Attends Hopi Vice Chairman and Chairman Forums November 5, 2021 and November 6, 2021 at Hopi Jr./Sr. High School, Cont.

confused about who was to answer the questions first.

In particular during the Chairman Forum, incumbent Timothy A. Nuvangyaoma was allowed a response to Hongwungsi Consulting Services, LLC about his intentions for a transfer of information should he not be elected. Talayumptewa was not afforded an alternative question or one similar to that posed to the incumbent.

Questions for the Vice Chairman candidates ranged in topic from Tribal employee salaries, upcoming budgets, protection of sacred sites, education, support for internships and youth development, law enforcement, Hopi language proficiency, amendments to the constitution, economic development, etc.

In comparison, questions posed during the Chairman forum seemed to be focused more on domestic violence, the missing and murdered however other topics such as law enforcement, sex trafficking, economic development, language proficiency and amendments to the constitution, as well as education, law enforcement, housing, illegal dump sites, early childhood education, strategies for platforms being line with the people, flooding issues, etc. During the Chairman forum, candidates were also afforded the opportunity to provide closing comments.

Hopi Tutuveni provided an opportunity to all candidates to submit campaign ads for the November 10, 2021 Special publication on November 1, 2021. Follow up inquiries were made during the two forums to allow another chance for candidates to submit information about their platforms for the public.

General Election is set for Thursday, November 11, 2021 and the Hopi Elections Office will require those who have Absentee Ballots to have them mailed into the Kkoktsmovi Post Office, where Hopi Elections Office receives its mail. In a general email notification sent October 11, 2021, Shupla noted, “IMPORTANT DATE: November 10, 2021 is the date the Hopi Election Board will be collecting the remaining Absentee Ballots from the Kkoktsmovi Post Office. November 11, 2021 is a National Holiday and the post office will be closed. Canvassing will be held on November 11, 2021 beginning at around 7:30 p.m. at the Peace Academic Center, Kkoktsmovi, [Arizona].…”
November 8, 2021
Dear Hopi-Tewa Sinom:

The opportunity to lead our 2021 campaign for Chairman of the Hopi Tribe has been a positive and memorable experience. Many Hopi-Tewa Sinom have come to me with their input and guidance on issues they consider to be significant and worthy of the Tribe’s attention in the coming months and years.

Our elders who hold our Hopi culture, and foundational character and qualities for who we are as a People have offered encouragement and advice. They are one of the reasons to keep forging ahead with my vision for a stronger Hopi Tribe.

The other reason for my push forward was underscored by an opportunity to visit with a group of 6th Graders at one of our local schools recently. I wish you could have seen the gleam in their eyes, their boundless energy and creativity that greeted me. The students let me know in their own way that their time must be secured so future generations may have a chance to make their imprint on our Tribe.

A key aspect of my Vision for bringing transformative, positive changes to our Tribe is engaging all Hopi-Tewa Sinom to be a part of creating and securing a future for our People. Every Hopi and Tewa person has a place on our path to progress and prosperity for the Tribe. Your input, energy, creativity, and strength are key to developing solutions for the challenges we face.

Among the critical issues that our tribal government must address is the safety and security of our Hopi-Tewa Sinom across the Hopi Reservation. Our elders and other vulnerable populations do not feel safe in their own homes, in their villages and communities. Drug abuse and their consequences prompted me to champion the Villages Against Meth legislation to combat one of the reasons that our people do not feel safe.

I am very proud to have taken the lead on legislation that established the Hopi unified school system on the reservation. The old system where each school had their own district and, consequently their own standards, was failing our children. Now that the Hopi Tribal Council has enacted the policy, the work to implement the unified system is underway. Once the unified school system is fully implemented, parents can be assured that our children will be competitive in pursuing their educational goals.

As Chairman, I will lead efforts for effective economic development on the Hopi Reservation. Our efforts will include development strategies that focus as much on developing our scarce local economic resources as it will on creating diverse and reliable revenue sources for the tribal government and creating jobs for our people.

Housing is a critical need. Many times, multiple families overcrowd homes designed for a single family. We will have the courage to explore available housing resources to supplement federal programs that have been our only reliable option for years.

Regrettably, we lost far too many of our people to COVID-19. In the midst of this, our healthcare professionals, first responders, and social service workers have performed, and continue to perform, admirably during the pandemic. The demands on their services and our overall healthcare capabilities have taught us that we must do more to help build our capacity. When I am Chairman, I will engage policy makers in Washington, DC, and the Indian Health Service in Rockville, MD, and petition them for more resources to meet their sacred trust obligations to Hopi. We must have a full-service hospital on Hopi that is fully staffed with healthcare professionals to serve our people.

As you see, we have a tremendous amount of work ahead. To make progress on these and other critical issues, transformative leadership is required. I have spent a lifetime preparing to meet the challenges that our People face. Understanding the full scope of responsibilities of the Hopi Chairman/Chief Executive Officer is a strength that I am prepared to exercise. Leadership and political experience essential for building coalitions and leading others to make the tough decisions are qualities that I bring to this challenge.

Thank you for your support. I ask for your vote on November 11th.

Kwak ha!
David Norton Talayumptewa
Candidate for Hopi Tribal Chairman
The FDA Authorizes Moderna COVID-19 Booster shot and Pfizer’s COVID-19 Vaccine for Children Ages 5 to 11

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Submitted by: Clark W. Tenakhongva – Office of the Vice-Chairman, Hopi Tribe

Kykotsmovi, Ariz. – Tuesday, November 2, 2021. On Oct. 29, 2021, the Food and Drug Administration authorized emergency use of the Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine for children ages 5 to 11. The move comes days after careful deliberation by its key scientific advisory committee.

The next necessary step in the process is for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to issue its guidance on how to use the vaccine in this age group based on the FDA’s authorization. The CDC’s Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices is scheduled to meet on November 2, 2021, and the agency’s official recommendation is expected soon thereafter. In correspondence received by the Hopi Tribal Government on Friday October 29, 2021, Indian Health Service (IHS) and the Hopi Health Care Center (HHCC) stated it will also provide clinical guidance in the coming days once the approval process is complete.

Pfizer’s vaccine for younger children is one-third the dose given to people aged 12 and up and will be administered in a two-dose series three weeks apart.

Additionally, late Thursday October 28, 2021, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention approved booster shots of Moderna’s and Johnson & Johnson’s COVID-19 vaccines, giving people the choice to mix and match any of the three vaccines (Pfizer, Moderna, and Johnson & Johnson) approved for use throughout the United States. The agency’s Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices recommended the Moderna booster for elderly and at-risk adults seven months after having completed their primary series of shots. This brings the Moderna Booster Shot in line with the distribution plan for Pfizer and BioNTech’s booster that was previously approved.

Furthermore, for the nearly 15 million people who received the Johnson & Johnson COVID-19 vaccine, booster shots are also recommended for those 18 and older who were vaccinated two or more months ago.

“It is encouraging to know that our children, are now eligible to receive the COVID-19 vaccine” said Hopi Vice-Chairman Clark W. Tenakhongva, “and that individuals within our Hopi Community will benefit from the additional protection provided by the Booster shots.”

Authorization for the Moderna, Pfizer and Johnson & Johnson booster shots—along with Pfizer vaccines for children—comes at a time when the contagious Delta variant maintains its hold on the United States, causing hospitals in some states to once again struggle. With cases, hospitalizations and deaths beginning to plateau, public health officials worry about another wave of COVID-19 infections as cold weather drives people indoors and the annual flu season begins.

The Hopi Tribal Government aims to counter the surge by updating its COVID-19 guidelines and making receipt of the COVID-19 vaccine and boosters mandatory for all Tribal Employees.

“The FDA-approved COVID-19 vaccines have proven to be highly effective in preventing hospitalization, and those who are unvaccinated are several times more likely to be hospitalized,” said Royce Jenkins Director of the Department of Health and Human Services and the Public Health Authority for the Hopi Tribe. “This is why we strongly encourage everyone to get vaccinated and to maintain their immunity by getting the booster shots.”
Legislative Update

Government Affairs for Veterans

Submitted by: Sharon Fredericks,
Vet Center, Hotevilla Arizona

Hotevilla, Ariz. – October 22, 2021. After hard work by many veteran advocates and advocate organizations some changes have been signed into law. After the President signs a bill, the Executive branch and departments and agencies implement it.


Title XCI-Veterans Affairs Matters, Section 9109 states: Additional disease associated with exposure to certain herbicide agents for which there is a presumption of service connection for veterans who served in the Republic of Vietnam. Section 116(a)(2) of title 38, United States Code is amended by adding at the end the following new subparagraphs: (I) Parkinsonism. (J) Bladder Cancer (k) Hypothyroidism.

Highlights of the NDAA, Title XCI-Veterans Affairs Matters
•Modification of licensure requirements for VA health care professionals providing treatment via telemedicine
•Additional care for newborn children of veterans
•Expansion of eligibility for HUD-VAH
•Study on unemployment rate of women veterans who served on active duty in the armed forces after September 11, 2001
•Access of veterans to Individual Longitudinal Exposure Record
•VA report on undisbursed funds
•Transfer of Mare Island Naval Cemetery to the VA Secretary for maintenance by National Cemetery Administration
•Comptroller General report on VA handling of disability compensation claims by certain veterans
•Additional disease associated with exposure to certain herbicide agents for which there is a presumption of service connection for veterans who served in the Republic of Vietnam


Highlights are:
•Requires the VA to return Disability based questionnaires to their public facing website, and requires the VA accept disability-based questionnaires as evidence in disability compensation claims, even when completed by non-VA medical providers
•Increases the timeframe of the Vietnam War Era of military service by changing the beginning date to November 1, 1955

•Eliminates the 12-year time limit governing applications for Veteran Readiness & Employment benefits for veterans who separated from military service after January 1, 2013 (i.e., making VR & E the same as the Forever G.I. bill)
•Sets new limits on when the VA’s Debt management center may initiate debt collection proceedings against veterans
•Lowers the age to 55 at which a remarried surviving spouse of a veteran may receive Dependency Indemnity Compensation.
•Requires a GAO briefing and report on repealing the manifest period for presumptions of service connection for certain diseases associated with exposure to herbicide agents
•Increases the federal government’s special pensions for the surviving spouses of Medal of Honor recipients
•Requires Veterans Benefits Administration to establish specialized teams for processing military sexual trauma claims.
•Allows veterans filing a claim for a physical or mental health condition resulting from sexual trauma to choose the gender of their Compensation and Pension Exam provider.
•Allows National Guard and Reserve service under Title 32 orders to count for VA Home Loan eligibility
•Requires the VA to allow veterans to update dependent information via the eBenefits website
•Requires the VA to study cancer, diseases or illnesses experienced who served at the Karshi-Khanabad (K2) Air Base in Uzbekistan between Oct 1, 2001 and September 30, 2005, and expands the VA’s open burn pit registry to include burn pits in Uzbekistan
•Specific circumstances under which a service member, including members of the National Guard and Reserves, is considered service-connected for a disability or death from COVID-19
•Orders the VA’s Under Secretary for Benefits to ensure that every paper or electronic document relating to the receipt of a non-service-connected pension includes a notice that the department does not charge any fee in connection with the filing of an initial claim for benefits
•Requires VA leaders to create “an anti-harassment and anti-sexual assault policy” and designate officials to take responsibility for any related complaints
•Requires VA to create a women veterans training module for community health care providers
•Expands the Advisory Committee on Women Veterans’ mandate to include examining the effects of intimate partner violence on women veterans and creates a VA pilot program to care for survivors of intimate partner violence
•Ensures that service members and veterans seeking access to care and counseling related to military sexual trauma can seek this care at any VA health care facility, not just Vet Centers
•Requires VA to enter into agreements with public or private entities to provide free legal services to women veterans to meet the following unmet needs: child support, eviction and foreclosure prevention, discharge upgrade appeals, financial guardianship, credit counseling, and family reconciliation assistance
•Improves access to prosthetic items made specifically for women at VA medical facilities

Enhanced Health Care Services:
•Waives VA requirements for receipt of per diem payments for domiciliary care at the State Veterans Homes and modification of eligibility for payments
•Prohibits the VHA from collecting co-payments from veterans who are members of a Native American tribal nation
•Makes permanent a pilot program to provide child care to veterans enrolled in the VA health care system and gives the VHA five years to implement the provision of child care at every VA medical center
•Requires State Veterans Homes to report on COVID-19 cases in these facilities to the VA
•Requires the VA to pay for emergency transportation of newborns
•Requires VA medical facilities to have drop-off locations for controlled substance medications
•Mandates an annual audit of facility level appointment scheduling, which VHA must share with Congress

Services for Homeless Veterans and Veterans at Risk of Homelessness:
•Expands the HUD-VAH voucher program to veterans with other-than-honorable discharges
•Increases the amount of grant funds awarded to organizations providing services to homeless veterans to 115 percent of the State Veterans Home domiciliary rate, and allows for additional increases of grant funds in higher cost-of-living areas
•Allows the VA to award grants to legal services organizations assisting veterans who are homeless or at imminent risk of homelessness

Cont on Pg. 7
Legislative Update Government Affairs for Veterans, Cont.

- Requires the VA to study existing programs that help women veterans who are homeless with a goal of identifying continued areas of need
- Extends contracts for VA homeless Veteran Case Managers to prevent gaps in service for homeless veterans during the COVID-19 pandemic
- More News from the VA

VA has begun processing disability claims for asthma, rhinitis, and sinusitis based on presumed particulate matter exposure during military service in Southwest Asia and other areas, if these conditions manifested within ten years of a qualifying period of military service.

The Southwest Asia Theater of Operations includes Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, the neutral zone between Iraq and Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, Oman, the Gulf of Aden, the Gulf of Oman, the Persian Gulf, the Arabian Sea, the Red Sea, and the airspace above these locations.

VA Advisory Committee on Tribal and Indian Affairs appointees

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

WASHINGTON — The Department of Veterans Affairs appointed its first-ever Advisory Committee on Tribal and Indian Affairs Oct. 4.

The committee will provide advice and guidance to the VA Secretary on all matters relating to Indian tribes, tribal organizations, Native Hawaiian organizations and Native American Veterans.

American Indians, Native Hawaiians and Alaska Natives have a rich legacy of service in the U.S. Armed Forces and have served with distinction in every major conflict for more than 200 years. There are approximately 160,000 AI/AN/NA Veterans across the country.

“This committee gives tribal leaders as well as American Indian, Native Hawaiians and Alaska Native Veterans a place at the table with the highest levels of leadership within the VA,” said Office of Tribal Government Relations Director Stephanie Birdwell. “It offers an unprecedented voice in how programs, policies and services may be delivered and provided.”

Committee members are appointed to two- to three-year terms. The initial 15 members and areas of representation are:

- Adam Archuleta (Albuquerque Area), Jack Austin, Jr. (Member at Large), Jestin Dupree (Billings Area), Manaja Hill (Great Plains Area), Reyn Kaupiko (Native Hawaiian Organization), Nickolaus Lewis (Portland Area), Kevin Meeks (Oklahoma City Area), Galyne Minkel (Bemidji Area), Angela Pratt (Nashville Area), Chief William Smith (Alaska Area), Eugene "Geno" Talas (Phoenix Area), Tewa "Ted" Tenorio (California Area), Sonya M. Tétowski (Urban Indian Health Organization), Alfred "Fred" Urbina (Tucson Area) and James Zwierlein (Navajo Area).

Access the full list of advisory committee member bios here:


IHS and VA renew partnership to improve health of Native veterans

by Ben Smith, IHS Deputy Director for Intergovernmental Affairs

For nearly two decades, the Indian Health Service and the Department of Veterans Affairs have partnered to improve the health status of American Indian and Alaska Native veterans. This is critical to the population we serve, as American Indians and Alaska Natives serve in the U.S. military at higher rates than other groups.

As we continue to build our partnership and adapt to changes and new approaches to health care, the Veterans Health Administration and IHS have signed a new memorandum of understanding [PDF - 557 KB] aimed at improving the health status of American Indian and Alaska Native veterans.

The agreement establishes a framework for coordination and partnering between the VA and the IHS to leverage and share resources and investments in support of each organization’s mutual goals. The agencies first signed an agreement in February 2003 to improve access and health outcomes for Native veterans, and subsequently updated it in October 2010. This newly signed agreement builds on that experience and will continue to support our objective to improve access and health care outcomes for Native veterans.

The new agreement was developed with input from tribes, tribal organizations, and urban Indian organizations through six technical assistance and listening sessions provided during a 90-day tribal consultation and urban confer. I want to thank everyone who provided input and guidance as we worked to improve the agreement and enhance the care provided to our Native veterans.

Under the new agreement, the VA and IHS will work together to create an operational plan each fiscal year. The plan will include goals and objectives, as well as the tactics to achieve them, and specify targets and metrics to evaluate processes and assess outcomes. We will continue to seek input through annual tribal consultation and urban confer on this operational plan.

The partnership enables Native veterans to access care closer to their homes, promotes cultural competence and quality health care, and focuses on increasing collaboration and resource-sharing between the agencies. We have already achieved remarkable results. A reimbursement agreement that was established in 2012 allows the VA to pay IHS for services provided to eligible veterans. To date, this has provided more than $123 million in additional resources for our health programs.

I also allows IHS to access the VA's Consolidated Mail Outpatient Pharmacy, a sophisticated mail order pharmacy program which has efficiently and safely delivered more than 5 million prescriptions directly to the homes of IHS patients, increasing access to care, decreasing wait times and improving the patient experience.

This new agreement will facilitate the integration of electronic health records between IHS and VA for Native veterans and improve care coordination between facilities operated by the VA, IHS, tribal health programs and urban Indian organizations. Together we will continue to find innovative and impactful ways to raise the physical, mental, social, and spiritual health of Native veterans to the highest level.

Hopi Tutuveni wants your AD’s Call or email us to get a quote TODAY!

928-734-3283 or rlaban@hopi.nsn.us
Listen, I know that we all wanted to end the year 2020 and forget it like a bad movie. But in reality, I don’t think Covid-19 got the memo that we didn’t want it to stay in the year 2020. We wanted to tell the virus so bad, that this is enough! I know this because I have been stuck in my cat house for a while now, or maybe a long while now not with the virus. And while in my cat house I have just been hearing and seeing people complain all the time. I thought that living in the year 2019 was bad because of the drought, but the year 2020 was the worst because it dragged everyone out of their comfort zone and challenged them in a battle of wills.

With people out of their comfort zone, the year 2020 dragged everyone’s deeper personality out, their true feelings towards other people and ideas seemed so blatant that it could also be a reaction to the fear of unknowing.

This new year, the year 2021 seems to be part 2 of this bad movie in which we saw riots, we saw hate, and we saw death, all from the comfort of our own homes. Now, I’m not saying that these are good things but these are part of reality. But who can we blame? In the Hopi tradition, we are taught about forgiveness towards others, why? Well, when we die, we are taught that we travel back home to where we came from, I know it sounds science-fiction but we believe that this world is not our own and we are taught that we are just the caretakers for the real owner of this land.

We are taught that we must care for the land as if it were our child to nurture, to make sure nothing bad happens to it, and if we do all those things right, it will repay us with food, water, and shelter. But recently it seems we forgot why we are here in this world. It seems we forgot that this world is temporary but this world must be taken care of for future generations. During this thing, they call a pandemic, it seems we lost sight of what it means to be a Hopi. Now don’t get me wrong, I’m not here to tell you all the mistakes you made, I’m a cat and I am speaking of myself. Because in Hopi we also believe that when one of us goes astray, it involves all of us, because that’s how we have survived.

This year of 2021, America gets a new President. Now I don’t care for American politics, because it messes with my hair, but I hear that this person will have the power to control everything now. In the last four years America had a President that was the same as prior years, no changes, no will to change anything, and by that, I mean that all the Presidents in history never really recognized anyone other than who he sees. The Inauguration of the new President is an event, I don’t care for. Seems like he will be just like the others before him with promises that he will not make happen, promises that he will forget, promises he will fail at. Now don’t get me wrong, I just see this being a “New, New” President or a person of power, why? Because American politics work for the white man, it was designed for the white man, it was never designed for anyone else except for the white man, and changing it is not what the white man wants. But I could be wrong because now we have a woman of color who will be second in command and maybe she will change things for the good. It’s kind of like the science experiment where you put a mouse in an easy maze and the center of the maze is a block of cheese. The mouse follows the scent and finds the cheese. Every day the mouse knows to expect that cheese in the center so he expects the cheese to be there. Soon he doesn’t follow his nose anymore because he knows that this cheese will be waiting for him every day. Until one day the cheese is moved to a different location and the mouse is confused and becomes angry that his cheese has been moved. The mouse would rather die than use his nose to help him change his direction to find the new location of his cheese because he was so used to having the cheese in the same place every day, he doesn’t like change. And that’s what American politics are like. If you change one thing that does not work in favor of the white man, he would rather kill or be killed because he doesn’t like change.

So, I’m thinking this new President won’t make a difference in American politics, he will follow the same direction as prior Presidents before him because the path to the cheese hasn’t changed, so why change it if it works for him, right? But even then, past Presidents never really “changed” anything. It may look like it changed but the cheese in the center of the maze only got bigger for everyone to see, and by that, the cheese hasn’t moved or changed we just think if it’s bigger, it must be good.

Now don’t get me wrong, maybe this new President will finally change American politics, and maybe the cheese will be moved and it will be because it will make it better for all of us. Who knows, maybe this new President will “Make a Difference” as the posters say, or he will make sure to include everyone like Rudolf the Red Nose Reindeer who wasn’t included in any reindeer games but still Santa made Rudolf the leader. Maybe this new President is like Santa and he will make us Natives into Leaders, but who knows, I’m a cat, and cats don’t like snow.
Hopi Tutuveni wants to know how we are doing.
Call or email us to tell us if we are doing a good job. We need your feedback
928-734-3283
Native American Heritage Month celebrates Indigenous communities

Beaded moccasins owned and worn by Kansas state Rep. Ponka-We Victors from fall 2020. (Photo by Jourdan Bennett-Begaye, Indian Country Today)

November is Native American Heritage Month, and for Indigenous peoples across the country, it’s a chance to share the unique ancestry, traditions, and contributions their communities make today and have made throughout history.

“Far too often in our founding era and in the centuries since, the promise of our Nation has been denied to Native Americans who have lived on this land since time immemorial,” President Joe Biden said in the proclamation naming November National Native American Heritage Month.

Biden signed a proclamation on Oct. 28, proclaiming November as National Native American Heritage Month.

“This provides a national spotlight for Indigenous people, communities, and organizations as they work to educate and share stories about the tribal nations across the US.

“During National Native American Heritage Month, we celebrate the countless contributions of Native peoples past and present, honor the influence they have had on the advancement of our Nation, and recommit ourselves to upholding trust and treaty responsibilities, strengthening Tribal sovereignty, and advancing Tribal self-determination,” Biden said.

There are 574 federally recognized tribes within the US, according to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and each tribe has its own culture and traditions.

Federally recognized tribes in the US do not include state-recognized tribes and tribes that have not been granted state or federal recognition.

In Arizona, there are 22 federally recognized tribes, and each has its own culture, history and traditions — and the state has a population of over 332,000 Indigenous people, one of the highest in the US. Tribal land makes up 28 percent of Arizona’s land base, according to the Arizona Governor’s office.

In 2020, Gov. Doug Ducey released a proclamation recognizing November as Native American Heritage Month in Arizona. The governor has not issued a similar proclamation this year.

In November, some of the tribes often take the opportunity to share more about themselves by hosting events or educational sessions throughout the month, but due to COVID-19, many of those have reverted online or are under their local COVID-19 restrictions.

Gila River Gov. Stephen Roe Lewis commended Biden’s proclamation for November.

“Native American Heritage Month attests to the resilience and strength of the Gila River Indian Community, tribes across the state of Arizona, and across Indian Country,” Lewis said. “I appreciate President Biden’s proclamation designating the month of November as Native American Month and acknowledging that not only in this month but in every month, we must honor the enduring cultures and contributions of all Native Americans.”

“Tribal land makes up 28 percent of Arizona’s land base, according to the Arizona Governor’s office.

“Native American Heritage Month is American history and it’s only by recognizing that history that we can build a future that is equitable and inclusive. Happy Native American Heritage Month everyone,” Haaland said.

Google took part in honoring Indigenous people for Native American Heritage Month with a Google doodle featuring the late Zuni Pueblo artist We:wa.

The doodle was illustrated by Zuni Pueblo artist Mallery Quetawki, and it’s a tribute to the late We:wa, who was a Zuni Pueblo fiber artist, weaver and potter.

“The late We:wa was a revered cultural leader and mediator within the Zuni tribe, devoting their life to the preservation of Zuni traditions and history,” Google said.
**Native American Heritage Month celebrates Indigenous communities, Cont.**

‘Our nations, our stories’

How did Native American Heritage Month get started? The first proclamation for Native American Heritage Month came in 1990 from President George H.W. Bush, after Congress passed a resolution that designated November 1990 as National American Indian Heritage Month.

In 1991, Congress passed another resolution indicating that every November will be proclaimed as “American Indian Heritage Month,” and since then, every sitting president has signed a proclamation.

The proclamations didn’t stop there: 18 years later, Congress passed the “Native American Heritage Day Act of 2009,” which designates the Friday following Thanksgiving Day of each year as “Native American Heritage Day.”

These proclamations shine a national spotlight on Indigenous communities across the US, and many large Native organizations join in to raise awareness and celebrate November.

For instance, the National Congress of American Indians kicked off their Native American Heritage Month campaign Monday by announcing their theme on Twitter: “Our Nations, Our Stories: Reclamation through Education.”

“The stories and unique histories of tribal governments are what connect our communities and people — but most often, they are told for us, rooted in misconceptions and half-truths,” NCAI tweeted.

“Through public education, we can reclaim the narrative and promote a shared understanding of Tribal Nations’ rightful place in the family of American governments,” they added.

Celebrations for November pop up across the country and vary from community to community, but one of the largest national celebrations is the Rock Your Mocs social media event.

Rock Your Mocs is a social media event that showcases Indigenous people wearing their traditional moccasins and encourages people to wear their moccasins, snap a photo or video and share their stories using the event’s hashtags.

“We, as Indigenous people stand united through our tribal individuality, symbolically wear our moccasins, honor our ancestors, and indigenous peoples worldwide, during Rock Your Mocs and National Native American Heritage Month,” organizers stated on Facebook.

The Rock Your Mocs Facebook page announced that this year the event starts Nov. 14 and will end Nov. 20.

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**Native kids & vaccinations: ‘Get it done now. It’s safe**

In this Feb. 19, 2021, file photo, Grace John, who works at a school in San Lorenzo, gets a COVID-19 shot at a mobile vaccination clinic run by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the state in Hayward, California. (AP Photo/Terry Chea, File)

Indian Country Today

Children, ages 5 to 11, are now eligible to get vaccinated against COVID-19, marking a major event to protect young populations from the deadly pandemic.

U.S. health officials, including a panel of independent experts and the director of the Centers for Disease Control, voted Tuesday to approve the Pfizer vaccine for children. It was not previously offered to this age group.

Children’s doses of the Pfizer vaccine consists of one-third of the dose adults receive.

Full inoculation requires two injections, three weeks apart.

The news has important implications for Native communities, Tlingit expert Dr. Mary J. Owen told Indian Country Today on Tuesday.

“Kids are going to school, and over and over, no matter how well we try to protect them, they're still getting infected there, and then they're bringing that infection back home.”

Owen, Tlingit, is the president of the Association of American Indian Physicians and executive director of the Center of American Indian and Minority Health at the University of Minnesota.

She urged children to be vaccinated to protect all generations.

“We are still losing critical members, such as elders, children, and other people who haven't been vaccinated in our communities. So get it done now. It's safe.”

The vaccine was found to be 90 percent effective in preventing COVID-19 in children 5 to 11, according to data by the CDC in clinical trials. The study included approximately 3,000 children.

If you were speaking to the families of Native children specifically, would you urge them to get their kids vaccinated? What would you say to them?

Dr. Mary Owen: “I would definitely urge them to get their kids vaccinated. We are still seeing significant death and illness in our community and it is because not enough people are vaccinated. We haven't been able to, until now, get our kids vaccinated, but this is the final piece that we need to keep our community safe.”

Owen said the research behind the children’s vaccine is “extremely safe.”

“People don't realize just how much has gone into preparations and the work to get these vaccinations out to every single community, of every single age, and for our children whom we worry about the most, of course, the testing has been much more stringent,” Owen said.

Data shows COVID-19 has disproportionately impacted Native communities and is more deadly for American Indians and Alaska Natives than other races and ethnicities.

“It's one of the areas of our highest health disparities. And in fact, we died at four times the non-Native rate for H1N1, and we're seeing similar effects, three times the rates, of other populations from COVID-19.”

The CDC’s Director Rochelle Walensky said while the risk of severe disease and death is lower in young children than adults, it is real.

She added that COVID-19 has had a “profound” social, mental health and educational impact on youngsters, including widening disparities in learning.

“There are children in the second grade who have never experienced a normal school year,” Walensky said. “Pediatric vaccination has the power to help us change all of that.”

The process to get emergency use authorization of the vaccine required a green light from both the Food and Drug Administration and the CDC. Both agencies had special panels of independent experts who evaluated the data from clinical trials.

In this Feb. 19, 2021, file photo, Grace John, who works at a school in San Lorenzo, gets a COVID-19 shot at a mobile vaccination clinic run by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the state in Hayward, California. (AP Photo/Terry Chea, File)

The American Academy of Pediatrics welcomed the decision as its members get ready to start the first injections into little arms, which began Wednesday.

Over the weekend, drugmaker Pfizer began shipping millions of the pediatric shots to states, doctors’ offices and pharmacies. This move allowed many communities to prepare for the inoculations ahead of time.

In the U.S., there have been more than 8,300 coronavirus-related hospitalizations of kids ages 5 to 11, about a third requiring intensive care, according to government data. The CDC has recorded at least 94 deaths in that age group, with additional reports under investigation.

And while the U.S. has seen a recent downturn in COVID-19 cases, experts are worried about another uptick with holiday travel and as winter sends more activity indoors where it’s easier for the coronavirus to spread.
Google Doodles is featuring a two-spirit Zuni Pueblo fiber artist, weaver and potter We:wa in honor of Native American Heritage Month on Nov. 1, 2021. (Google screenshot)

Mallery Quetawki signed onto the biggest art project of her life and couldn’t tell anyone. Her family and friends noticed she was busier than normal, but she couldn’t say much.

“I was living and breathing nothing but this project for that month and a half,” Quetawki said.

She told them one thing and it suddenly created an understanding.

Google.

“They’re like ‘All right, that’s all you got to say.’”

Google updated its homepage late Halloween night, hours before Native American Heritage Month officially began in November.

Quetawki and anyone else visiting the website could finally see the interactive doodle that’s a lesson in Zuni Pueblo culture and highlights the notable late artist We:wa.

“As a mother, daughter, matriarch of sorts, from my community in Zuni we have a lot of roles and responsibilities as individuals and as women,” Quetawki said.

“I have a role that I need to make sure I’m teaching and I’m learning, and teaching at the same time. I need to absorb everything I can and teach the things that I already know. And I’ve actually really put that heavily into my artwork.”

The Google doodle project was a collaboration between the company and the tribe. The Zuni Pueblo council had to approve the artwork and story.

The project also includes a YouTube video with further history about the project and We:wa.

Curtis Quam and Cordelia Hooee with the A:wan Museum and Heritage Center in Zuni coordinated between the two parties and brought Quetawki into the mix to create paintings for the project.

It was up all day Nov. 1 to celebrate Native American Heritage Month. When a new Google doodle is posted on Nov. 2, people can still access the images and all information about We:wa on its website.

We:wa (wee-wah) was a cultural figure in Zuni Pueblo. A person who was born around 1849 and was recognized as a third gender outside of the male/female binary, that is referred to in the Shiwi (Zuni) language as Łamana.

We:wa learned skills that were taken on by men and women. He became an expert weaver, a skill practiced in the tribe primarily by men. She became a skilled ceramics potter and cooked alongside women in the community.

We:wa was one of the first to sell their art to non-Indigenous people, gaining greater recognition as an artist. They also became a storyteller and protector of Shiwi songs and dances as a spiritual leader.

We:wa was also an ambassador, traveling to Washington D.C. in 1885, where they lobbied U.S. officials to protect Zuni from settlers.

During a recent visit to the Smithsonian Museum, Quetawki said she saw papers and artwork We:wa created.

“It just all came together like I was in such awe and amazement, seeing the other culture items that they either collected from We:wa while there (visiting) or that she actually created and gave to the museum,” she said.

When Quetawki signed up for the project in late September the fast deadline and process was something different. A painter, she had to send sketches to the Google team, something she says she doesn’t do when creating her paintings.

This was also the first time she had one of her pieces animated.

She said her mother passed away from cancer last year and that loss centered her priorities to share Zuni cultures.

“There’s kind of a taking over of our responsibilities,” she said. “I have to connect with individuals, especially Native American communities and revive that idea of sharing knowledge and passing it down. And I feel that being born and raised in Zuni is like that, that was already there. And it just got stronger and stronger as the years went.”

The Google doodle launch quickly turned into a celebration for tribal communities. At her kids’ schools in Zuni, it was the talk among students and teachers.

“Several teachers who are really good friends of mine are like, ‘Oh, thank you for helping us start with that blog today on Native American Heritage Month,’” she said.

“I’m trying to help pave the way of using art as a teaching tool.”

The lessons in Zuni matriarchy leadership are also represented in the Google project by songs from Juanita Edakie and Loretta Beyuka from the Zuni Olla Maidens.

“We have all maidens throughout the whole interactive game, and to me that just also brings up the idea of our matriarchy here,” Quetawki said. “Just the power of strong women and how women lead in our communities and things. We have pictures of the art, the weaving and so many items that were included in the paintings and the doodles and there’s so much story to be told. It’s not going to end with just Zuni on Google. We basically put our whole culture out there and there’s a lot to be talked about.”