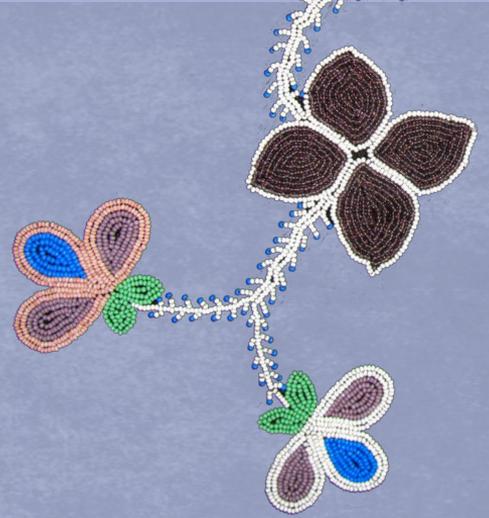


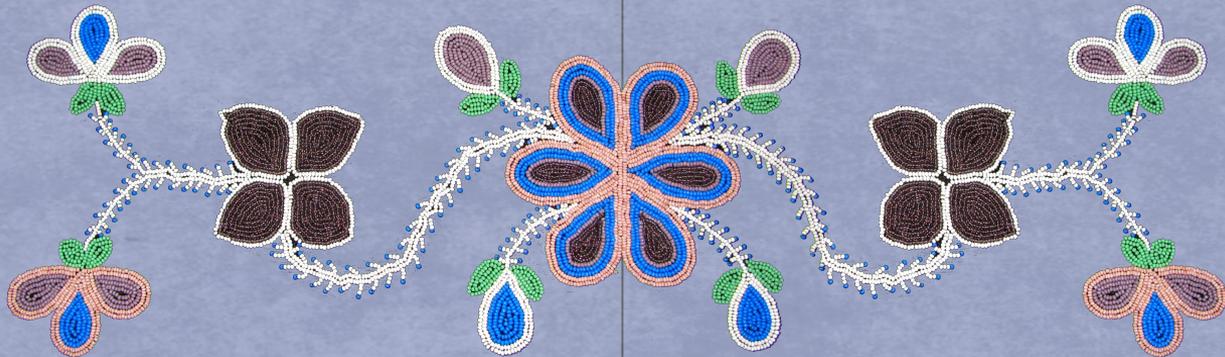
2016

NATIVE  
AMERICAN



HERITAGE  
MONTH





*Brought to you by*

the Native American Students Assoc. (NASA),  
the UM Library Peer Information Counseling (PIC)  
program,

and UM Library Operations.

Design by Michelle Sheng.





*WHAT IS*  
NATIVE  
AMERICAN  
HERITAGE  
MONTH?

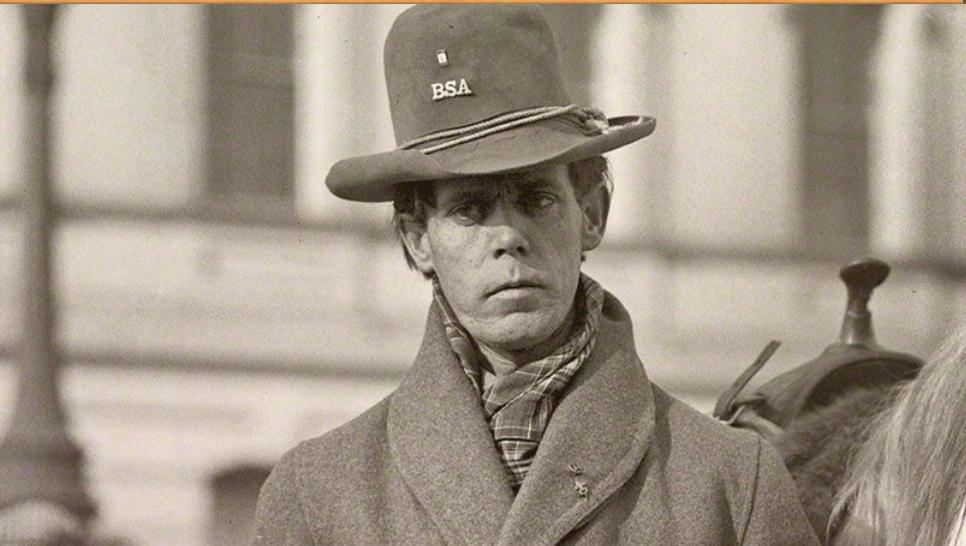
Native American Heritage month was established by former president George H. W. Bush in 1990.





It is also known as American Indian and Alaska Native Heritage Month.

In the early 1900's,  
two Native American men, Dr.  
Arthur C. Parker (Seneca  
Nation) and Red Fox James  
(Blackfoot Nation) began



separate campaigns to  
establish a day for the  
nation to recognize  
American Indians.





Native American Heritage Month celebrates the unique cultures of the indigenous peoples of the U.S., and is a time to reflect on the many

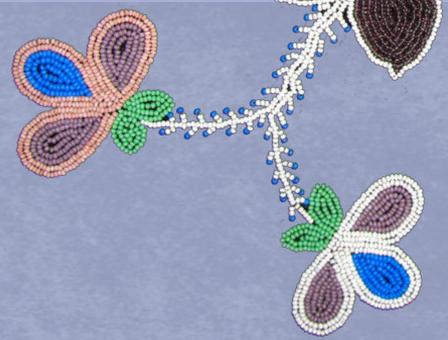
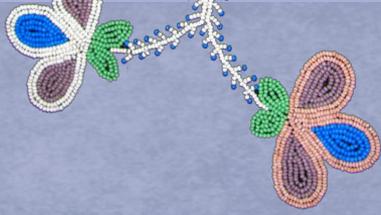


contributions that Native Americans and indigenous people have made to the creation of this country.



WHY IS  
NATIVE AMERICAN  
HERITAGE MONTH

*IMPORTANT?*



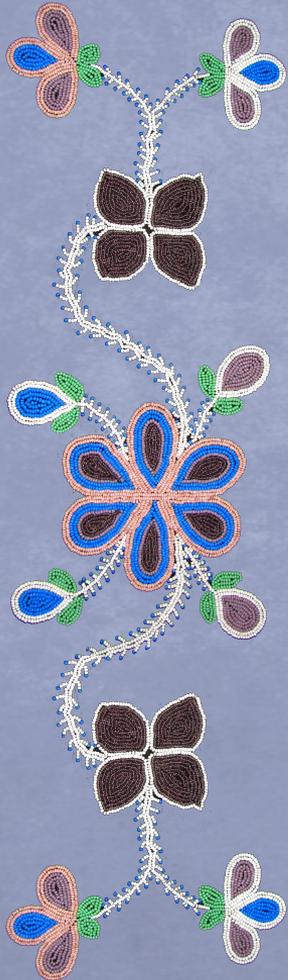
Native American Heritage Month serves to draw attention to the unique experiences and challenges of Native Americans through pre-contact and colonization to today.



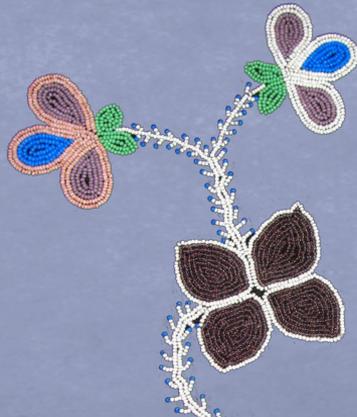
*Did you know that*

Native Americans were not universally granted citizenship in the United States until 1924?



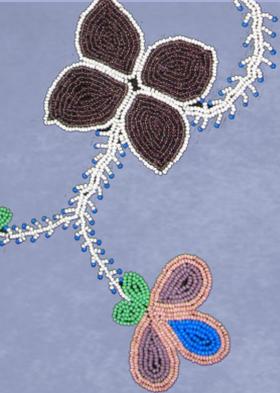


*Did you know that*  
Native tribes have an  
interesting relationship  
with the United States  
government?

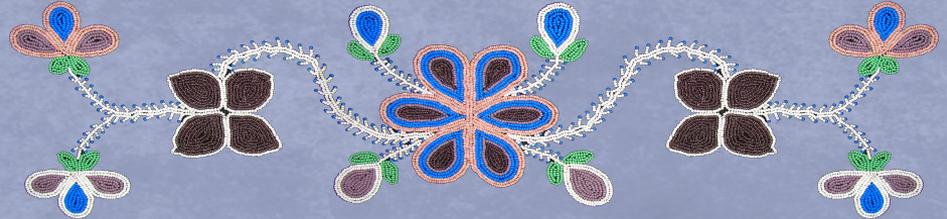


Although Native  
tribes are granted  
varying degrees of  
sovereignty and retain  
control over tribal  
affairs, Congress  
retains plenary power  
over tribes, effectively  
rendering them  
domestic dependent  
nations.

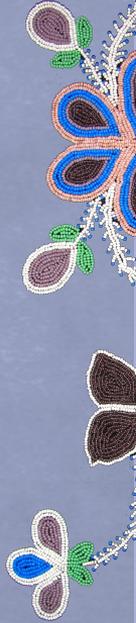




# *Do Native Americans get special rights?*



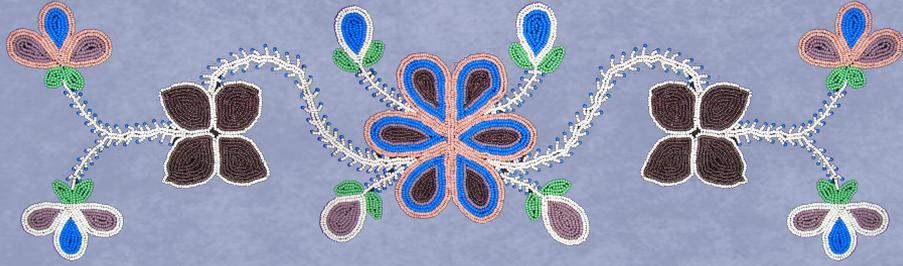
Native Americans do not get “special rights” based on their ethnic affiliation. Rather, the U.S. federal government has special obligations to Native American tribes stemming from the original treaty terms between tribal sovereign entities and the U.S. government.



*Did you know that  
Native Americans were not  
granted the full privilege of  
religious freedom until  
1978?*

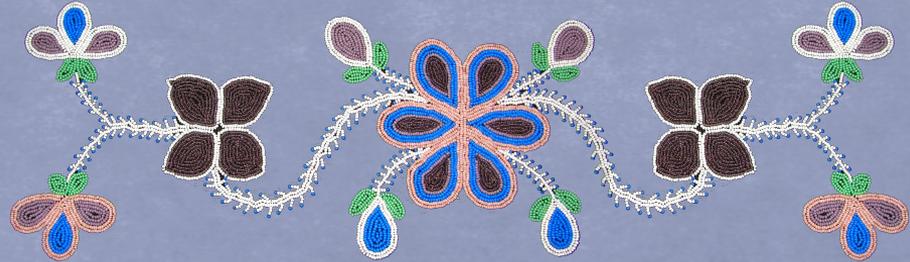


The 1883 Court of Indian Offenses left ceremonial dance participants and shamanistic healers subject to arrest for “Indian offenses.” The American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 sought to offset the effects of federal and local legislation that prohibited many Native Americans from practicing their various religions. This Act has been criticized by some as being unenforceable.

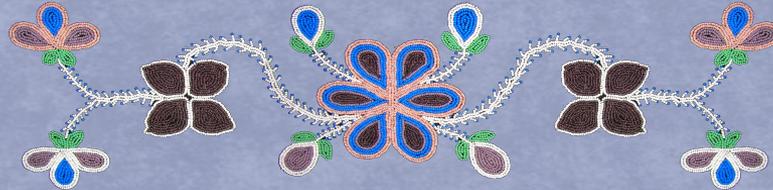
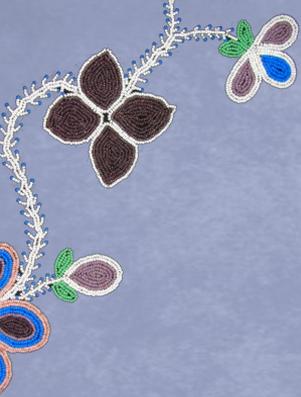


Now there are 567 federally recognized tribes, over 60 state-recognized tribes, and many others still seeking federal or state recognition.

*Did you know that prior to contact, there were thousands of different tribes, many with unique languages, throughout the North America?*



# On-Going Issues: Environmental Threats



National organizations like the Indigenous Environmental Network, are consolidating the efforts of tribal, local, state, national, and international efforts to protect the environment from unsustainable and destructive practices.



**Indigenous  
Environmental Network**

IEN is an alliance of Indigenous Peoples whose mission is to protect the sacredness of Earth Mother from contamination & exploitation maintaining and respecting Indigenous Teachings & Natural Laws

For More Information,  
please visit  
[www.ienearth.org](http://www.ienearth.org)



# On-Going Issues: Cultural Appropriation

“Cultural appropriation is the adoption or theft of icons, rituals, aesthetic standards, and behavior from one culture or subculture by another.”

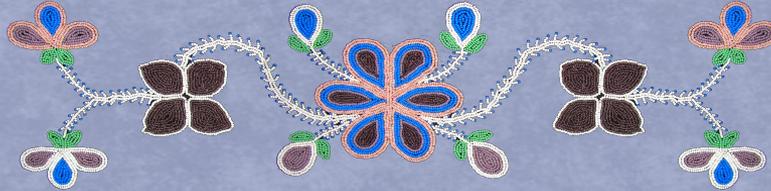
**“Cultural appropriation is profitable.”**

If you like Native American aesthetics, buy Native-Made fashion, art, and crafts at a powwow or from local Native Artists and Native-Owned Companies.

**Check out Native American Fashion Blog:  
Beyond Buckskin**

<http://www.beyondbuckskin.com>

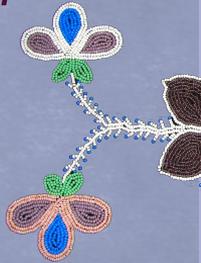
# On-Going Issues: Native Americans as Mascots



*The National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) has been working since 1968 to eliminate the use of Native American mascots.*

*“As a result of ongoing education and advocacy, in total, two-thirds or over 2,000 ‘Indian’ references in sports have been eliminated during the past 35 years. Nearly 1,000 still remain today.”*

<http://www.ncai.org/proudtobe>

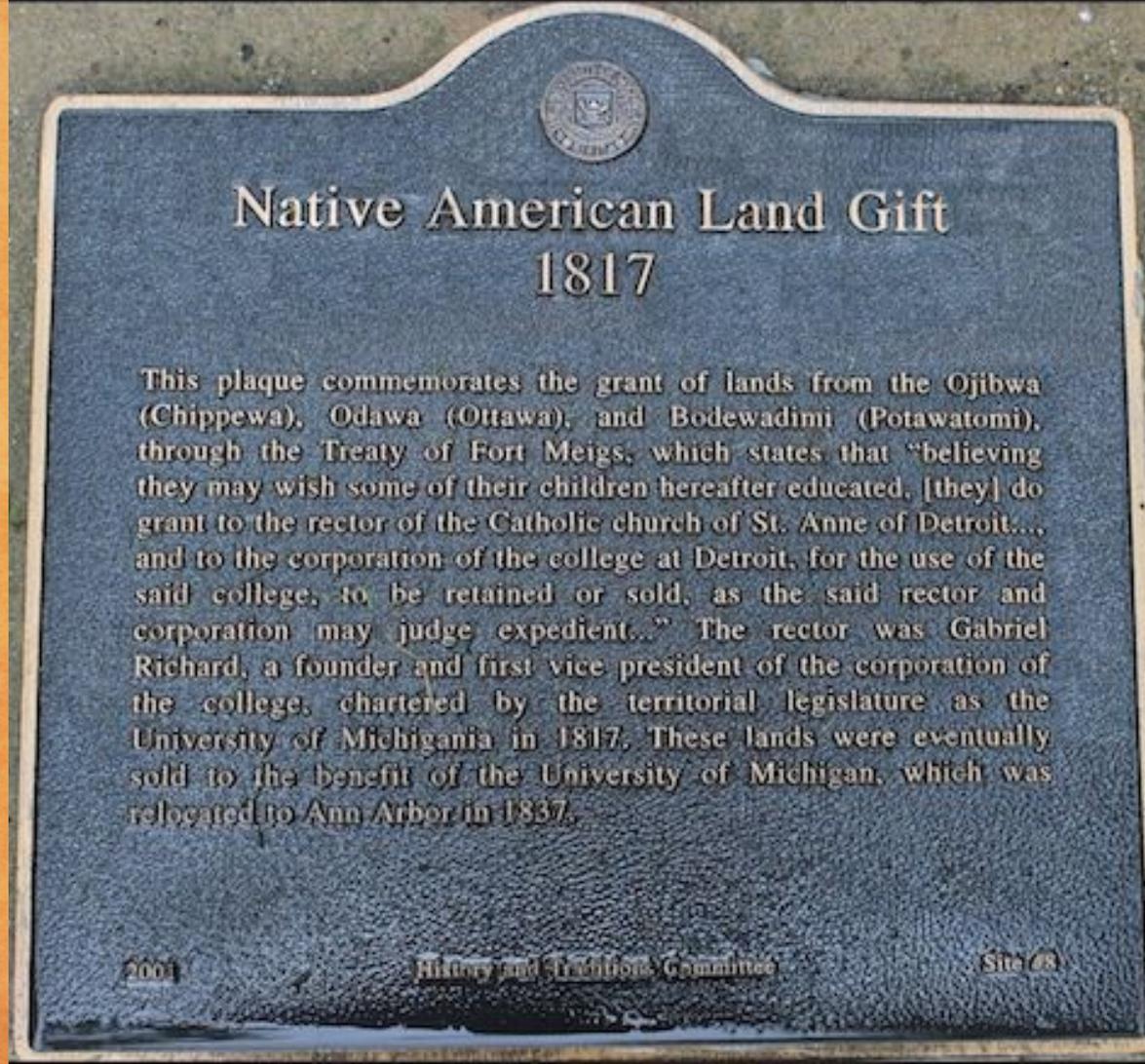


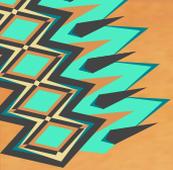


# NATIVE AMERICANS AT THE UNIVERSITY



The University of Michigan exists today because of a land grant from the Ojibwe, Odawa, Bodewadomi, Shawnee, and Wendat (Huron) peoples through the Treaty of Fort Meigs in 1817.



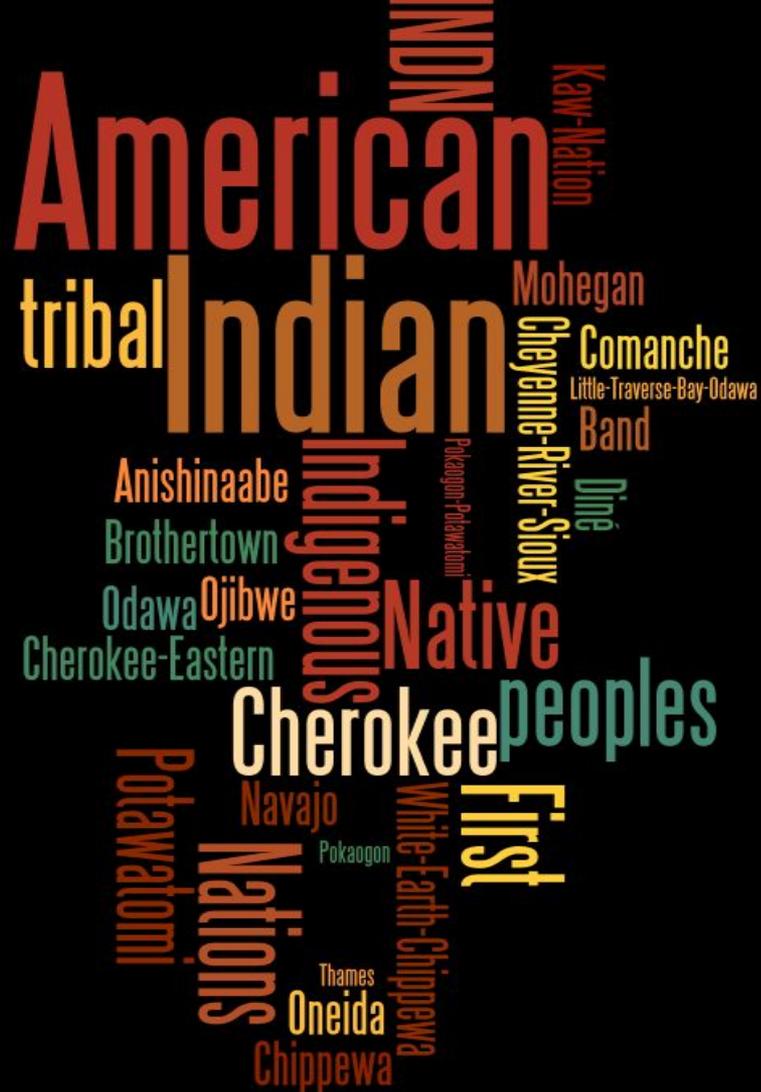


2004 was the first year a UM student graduated with a minor in Native American Studies.

The UM Native Studies program and other UM departments offer many classes in the history, literature, linguistics, and botany of Native American Peoples.

Native American Studies Classes are available to all UM students, and are often taught by top-rate Native American Studies/American Culture Scholars





Currently, there are 80 Native American students from various tribes attending the University of Michigan.

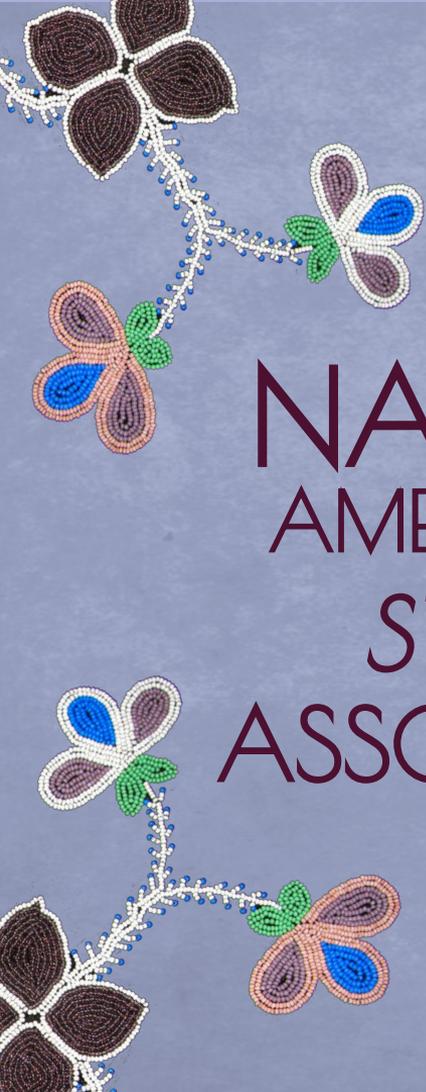
Low enrollment of Native American/First Nations people has been an ongoing issue.

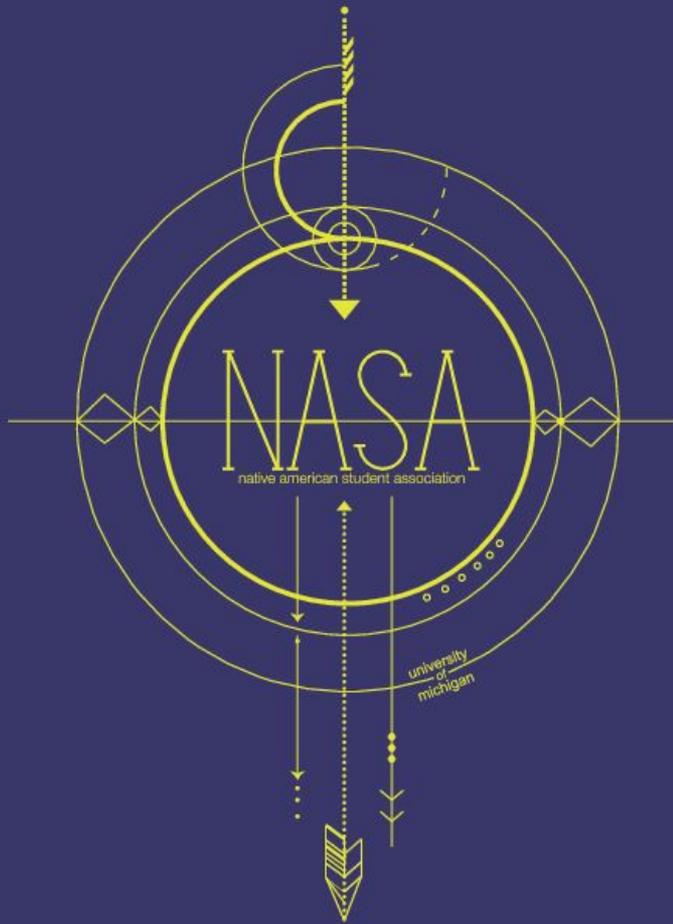


UM is one of the few universities in the U.S. which offers an Ojibwe (Anishinaabe) language program.

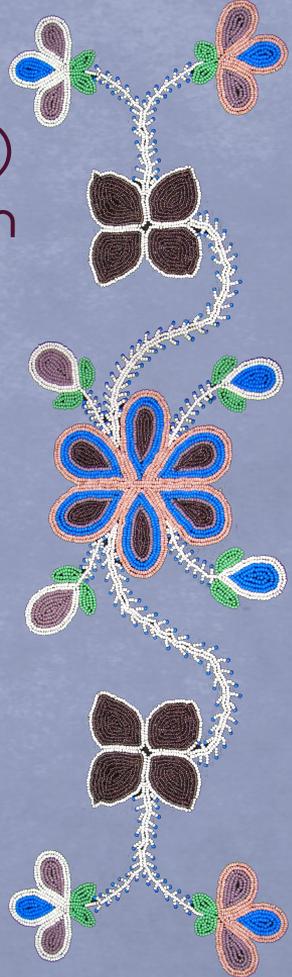
If you are interested, consider enrolling in **AMCULT 223/NATIVEAM 223: Ojibwe Language** with Alphonse Pitanwankwat for Winter 2017  
TuTh 2:30-4:00 pm.

NATIVE  
AMERICAN  
*STUDENT*  
ASSOCIATION





The Native American Student Association (NASA) is a UM student organization that is committed to supporting fellow Native students, providing a space to discuss issues for Native Americans and diversity in general, creating a Native American presence on campus, and ensuring the continuation of their unique heritages and cultures.



NASA was founded  
in 1972.

Coincidentally, this is the same  
year that instruction in the  
Ojibwe language began at the  
University of Michigan.



In 1972, UM hosted the Dance for Mother Earth Powwow - one of the largest student run powwows. For 44 years, the students of NASA have been working hard to continue the Dance for Mother Earth Powwow tradition.



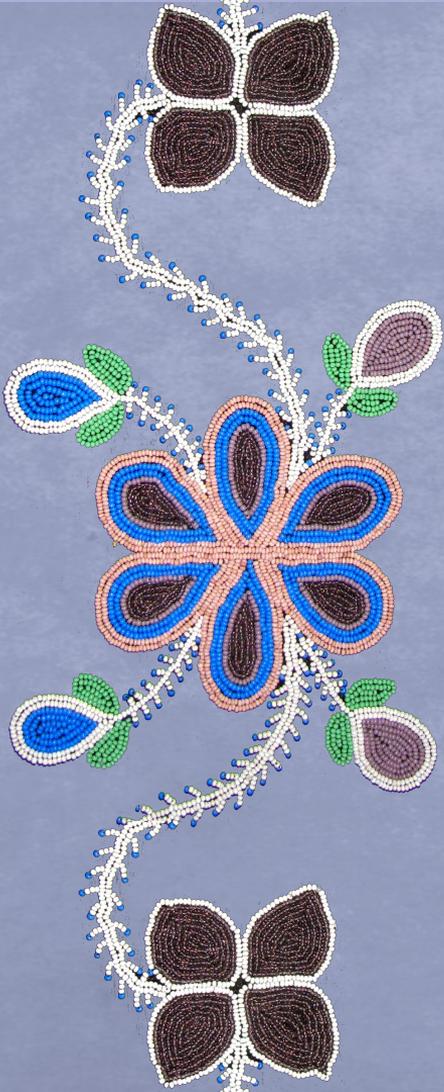


The Dance for Mother Earth  
pow-wow is held every April  
near campus.

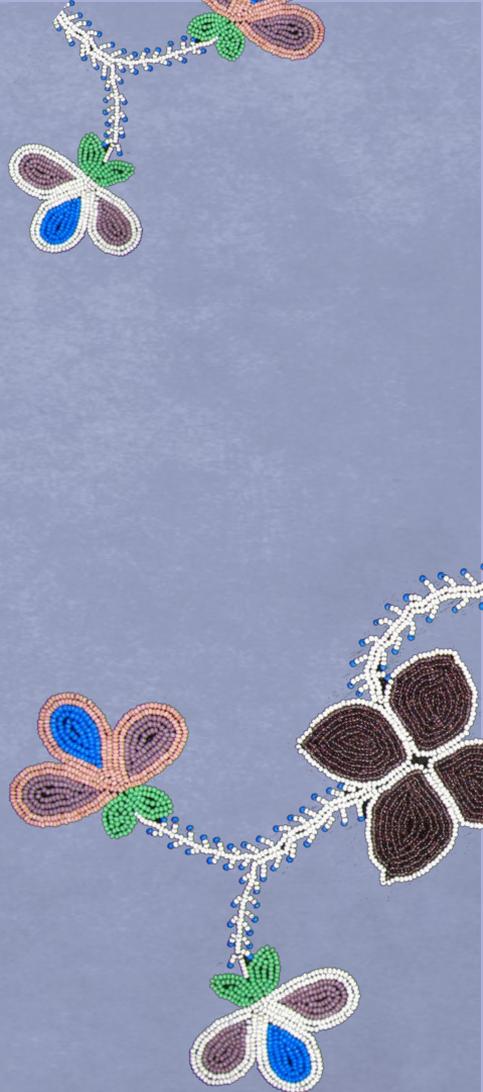
NASA is always seeking volunteers  
for the powwow and other events.  
The offer to join is open to everyone on  
the University of Michigan campus.

Please contact [nasa.exec@umich.edu](mailto:nasa.exec@umich.edu)  
for volunteer opportunities.



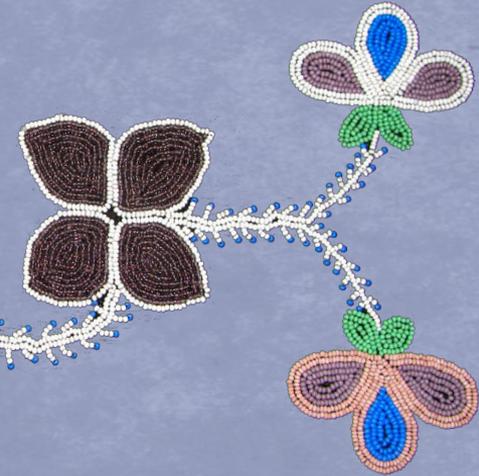


In 2015, NASA worked  
with Ann Arbor and  
Washtenaw County  
government officials to  
rename Columbus Day  
as Indigenous  
People's Day.



*The legislation was passed.*

*October 10, 2016  
was the first Indigenous  
Peoples Day celebrated  
in Ann Arbor and  
Washtenaw County*





*In support of the  
Standing Rock Sioux  
and the #NODAPL*

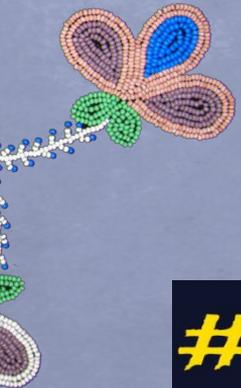
*movement, NASA and individual  
students have organized various  
fundraisers throughout the month of  
November.*

**I STAND WITH**



**STANDING ROCK**

**#NODAPL**



*Join or  
volunteer  
with  
NASA:*

[nasa.exec@umich.edu](mailto:nasa.exec@umich.edu)



# Native American Heritage Month Events

# 2016

## Fall Feast

November 20, 2016  
Michigan League  
Hussey Room

## NAHM Digital Exhibit

November 21-27, 2016  
Shapiro Undergraduate  
Library Lobby

## MSA&NASA

### Solidarity Dinner

November 22, 2016  
6:30 pm to 7:30 pm  
East Hall 3rd Floor  
Terrace

## Try It Out Tuesdays

### Fry Bread

November 22 & 29, 2016  
1:00 pm to 3:00 pm  
MESA Office

## Tanaya Winder

### Spoken Word

### Performance

November 29, 2016  
7:00 pm to 9:00 pm  
Location: TBD

Go to [mesa.umich.edu](http://mesa.umich.edu) for  
updates on events!  
Check out MESA on  
Facebook #MESAxNAHM