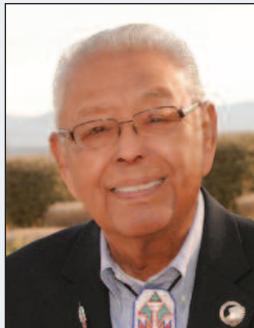


Indian Country Mourns the Profound Loss of Five Tribal Leaders

Tribal President of the Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation – Clinton M. Pattea

It is with great sadness that the Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation announces the passing of Tribal President Dr. Clinton M. Pattea. Dr. Pattea was born, raised, and died in his beloved homeland of Fort McDowell in the early morning of July 5th, 2013. Clinton Pattea, whose Indian name in Yavapai is *Diss'-Diss'ah*, devoted much of his life's work serving the Fort McDowell Yavapai people, including his 50 years in tribal office. He was centrally involved in the Nation's defining events for over 60 years. His visionary leadership endures in the promising futures of his people. "He will be deeply missed by all who knew him. But, we at Fort McDowell will continue in his legacy of promoting education, preserving our native language, and maintaining our tribal sovereignty and self-reliance," Vice President Bernadine Burnette stated.



Pattea earned a bachelor's degree in business and minor in Art from Northern Arizona University in 1959. In 1960, as a very young man, he first entered and served on Fort McDowell's Tribal Council. He worked as an operations supervisor for Valley Bank from 1960-1969. In 1970, Dr. Pattea was appointed Executive Director of the Arizona Commission on Indian Affairs, a post he held for the next 16 years.

Dr. Pattea helped lead the fight against the proposed Orme Dam at the confluence of the Verde and Salt Rivers. The dam would have flooded most of the Fort McDowell Reservation, forcing the tribe to relocate. By effectively mobilizing tribal members and inspiring strong public support, Clinton Pattea and other Fort McDowell leaders faced down the federal government and saved their homeland. On November 12, 1981, Interior Secretary James Watt

announced that Orme Dam would not be built.

Dr. Pattea has held the position of Tribal President longer than any other in the tribe's history. He oversaw the growth of the Nation's gaming enterprise, surmounting numerous challenges along the way. The greatest of these came on May 12, 1992, when federal agents under the direction of the U.S. Attorney attempted to confiscate the Nation's slot machines. Frustrated by the refusal of two Arizona governors to negotiate a gaming compact as required by federal law, Fort McDowell and three other Arizona tribes had gone ahead and installed the gaming machines. As U.S. Marshals and FBI agents loaded the machines on Mayflower moving vans, Fort McDowell community members set up a blockade to prevent the vans from leaving the casino parking lot. Forced to back down, Gov. Fife Symington entered into compact negotiations with the tribes, resulting in Arizona's first tribal gaming compacts.

In recognition of his exemplary leadership over his long career, Pres. Pattea has been awarded numerous honors, including an honorary doctorate from NAU, the Wendell Chino Humanitarian Award from the National Indian Gaming Association, the Arizona Culture Keepers Award and the Regents Award for Outstanding Service to Higher Education.

From a 2009 speech, Dr. Pattea stated: "The journey from poverty to prosperity means we have established a bright future... Our economic ventures mean more than just steady employment. They foster pride, demonstrate our historic work ethic, and advanced a spirit of entrepreneurship that will undoubtedly create other landmarks in the future. I am proud to be part of that history. I am proud to call myself a Yavapai."

Tunica-Biloxi Tribal Chairman – Earl J. Barbry, Sr.

Officials from the Tunica-Biloxi Tribe of Louisiana and Paragon Casino Resort sadly announced that Chairman Earl J. Barbry, Sr., age 62, of the Tunica-Biloxi Tribe of Louisiana in Marksville, passed away at Christus St. Frances Cabrini Hospital on July 31, 2013 after fighting a long battle with cancer.

"It is with a heavy heart and great sorrow that we inform you of the passing of our leader, our brother and dear friend, Chairman Earl J. Barbry, Sr. Chairman Barbry was a great family man and respected leader, as well as a father figure to many. He distinguished himself in his service to the Tunica-Biloxi Tribe, the local community, and across Indian Country and the United States. We will always be thankful for Chairman Barbry's vision, hard work, and leadership. He will be deeply



missed by all, but his legacy will continue to live on," said the Tunica-Biloxi Tribal Council.

Chairman Barbry was raised on the Tunica-Biloxi Reservation in Marksville, LA. Under his leadership, the Tunica-Biloxi Tribe of Louisiana received federal recognition in September 1981. Chairman Barbry was elected Tribal Chairman in 1978 and was appointed as Tribal Administrator that same year. He served in these capacities until his passing. Chairman Barbry was the longest serving leader of any federally recognized tribe in the U.S.

Chairman Barbry was a nationally known American Indian leader, serving on the Louisiana Inter-Tribal Council, an organization serving federal and state-recognized Indian communities, and as a board member of USET (United South & Eastern Tribes, Inc.), and a non-profit, inter-tribal

organization that collectively represents its member tribes at the regional and national level. Barbry is descended from a long, unbroken line of Tunica-Biloxi chiefs. His grandfather, Elijah Barbry, was the first activist chief in Louisiana to attempt to get a federal response to the needs of Louisiana Indian people.

Under Barbry's leadership, the Tunica-Biloxi repatriated artifacts looted from their 18th century cemetery near St. Francisville. A court action initiated from Tunica-Biloxi helped build the foundation for the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act. Chairman Barbry oversaw the development and construction of major housing communities, paved roads, tribal center, court complex, social services office, a hotel-casino recreation complex and a multi-million

dollar cultural and education center.

Barbry received the Avoyellean of the Year Award in 1993 by the *Avoyelles Journal*, the highest award given in the parish. In 1996, the Marksville Chamber of Commerce named him Minority Businessman of the Year. He received the 2005 Leadership Award from the National Indian Gaming Association. In 2006, he was named a Louisiana Legend by Louisiana Public Broadcasting in recognition of his cultural, educational and economic contributions to the region and the state. He was the first American Indian to receive this honor. In December 2011, Chairman Barbry was awarded an honorary doctorate of humane letters by Northwestern State University during its fall commencement exercises.

Former Chief Executive of the Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe – Marge Anderson

The Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe announced that former Chief Executive Marjorie (Marge) Anderson of the Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe passed away from natural causes on June 29, 2013. Marge Anderson was nationally known as a leader in Indian gaming, tribal self-governance and tribal treaty rights.

Born, Marjorie Ann Davis on April 21, 1932, on the reservation, Anderson graduated from Onamia High School in 1952. Denied the opportunity to go to college, she eventually completed hundreds of hours in advanced skills training, workshops, and seminars and took on the cause of higher education for her people.

Anderson served as Chief Executive of the Mille Lacs Band from 1991-2000 and from 2008-2012. Her decades long tenure in tribal government began in 1976 as the District I Representative for the Band, and continued as the Band's Secretary-Treasurer from 1987-1991. She was appointed Chief Executive in 1991 following the death of Arthur Gahbow and won elections as Chief Executive in her own right in 1992, 1996 and 2008.

Melanie Benjamin, current Chief Executive of the Mille Lacs Band, said, "Marge Anderson was a great tribal leader for the



Band and a trailblazer for all of Indian Country. This is an extraordinary loss for the Band."

Secretary-Treasurer Curt Kalk said, "Marge led the Band through our treaty rights case and into the modern era of Indian gaming. She made history for the Band and we will feel her impact for generations."

"We are saddened to hear of Marge's passing," said Ernie Stevens, Jr., Chairman of the National Indian Gaming Association. "She was a leader who thought about building a good future for her people, and all of Indian Country is better for it. Marge was a national leader and her impact in strengthening sovereignty in Washington, D.C. will always be respected."

Anderson fought for treaty rights at a time when there was great hostility in Minnesota towards tribal hunting and fishing rights. Anderson reasserted fishing and hunting rights on Mille Lacs Lake and in other parts of east-central Minnesota that were granted under the 1837 Treaty. In 1999, she led a celebration outside tribal headquarters when the Supreme Court declared that the fishing and hunting rights under the 1837 Treaty were still valid and had not been relinquished.

Marge was an authority on the history, traditions and culture of the Ojibwe and was fluent in the language.

Former President of the Rosebud Sioux Tribe – Charles C. Colombe

The National Indian Gaming Association would like to acknowledge the passing of former Rosebud Sioux Tribe President Charles C. Colombe. President Colombe passed on to the Spirit World on June 9, 2013. "We mourn his passing, celebrate his life, and thank him for his service," said NIGA Chairman Ernie Stevens, Jr.

Charles was a good man, with a friendly smile and a warm handshake. He left this world the way he lived his life, close to his family, his ranch and the land.

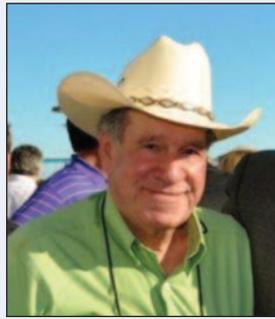
As a young man, Charles was a great cowboy, riding

brons in rodeos across the country. He met his wife Vy at a rodeo, where she was a barrel racer. He passed his rodeo skills down to his family. He gifted many of his paint horses to honor fellow tribal leaders and members of the community.

His great grandfather was Chief Red War Bonnet, a famous Lakota chief. In the 1970s, he served several terms as tribal councilman at the Rosebud Sioux Tribe. In 1979, Colombe worked for South Dakota Legal Services co-directing the 2,415 claims process for the Aberdeen Area.

While on his tribal council, he was involved with land consolidation process using Farmers Home Administration Funds to buy land for the tribe. While contracting, his office in Albuquerque, N.M. also performed title examination for 11 of the 19 pueblos. He accomplished this all while owning a general construction company and being a successful rancher.

In 1993, Colombe returned to Rosebud to help establish the Rosebud Casino. President Colombe spoke to Congress in April of 2005 on the regulation of Indian Gaming and provided his testimony along with others from NIGA that the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act was working, and working well, for Indian Country. He had a philosophy



of service to the community.

From 2003 to 2005, Colombe served as President of the Rosebud Sioux Tribe. He also served as NIGA Treasurer from 2004 to 2006. He believed in tribal traditions, and when a tribal leader achieved a significant victory, Colombe would bestow an eagle feather upon him or her to acknowledge the good work.

“We will never forget Charlie's strong support for Indian sovereignty, his friendly hello, and his progressive leadership. President

Colombe was a cowboy for life, and we thank him for taking his people on a journey of ideas, growth, all lead by a huge heart,” said Stevens. “Charlie, above all, was our friend. We will miss him.”

Former Chairman of the Fond du Lac Band of Lake Superior Chippewa – William J. Houle

On June 30th, 2013, Indian Country and the Fond du Lac Band of Lake Superior Chippewa lost a truly visionary leader who was responsible for the creation and direction of the National Indian Gaming Association. William J. "Bill" Houle, 14 year Chairman of his tribe and the first Chairman of the National Indian Gaming Association, entered the spirit world while surrounded by the loving presence of his family.

Bill, a Navy veteran, served the people of the Fond du Lac Band as a Tribal Councilman and then as Chairman for over 20 years. He was cut from original style of tribal leadership that acted on principles of tribal sovereignty first and foremost. By protecting his tribe's sovereignty, he felt strongly that it would lead to improving the life of the people at Fond du Lac Reservation, where he himself had experienced tremendous poverty and hardship.

Chairman Houle understood the importance of building a reservation economy to provide employment, health, housing and education to Indian people. He also knew of the importance of creating a discretionary source of revenue for tribal governments through the development of tribal enterprises. From manufacturing to gaming, Chairman Houle fought to create business opportunities for all Indian people.

Chairman Houle's economic policies led to the Fond du Lac Band being the first tribal government to issue bonds under the Indian Tribal Government Tax Status Act. He also worked to have former reservation land placed into trust for gaming purposes long before the passage of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act. Of course, those that knew Chairman Houle well, also know that he treasured his love of fishing. As Chairman he fought to protect the tribe's hunting and fishing rights under their 1837 and 1854

Treaties. Protecting the Fond du Lac Band members' treaty rights also formed the basis for all tribes in Minnesota to protect similar rights under their treaties.

Under Bill Houle's leadership the Fond du Lac Band started one of the first High Stakes Bingo facilities in Minnesota. This experience helped him serve on the BIA National Task Force to study Gaming on Indian Reservations in the early 80s. Chairman Houle, and a handful of other leaders, were frustrated by the BIA's lack of interest in establishing regulations to protect the budding gaming industry. Bill, the late Purcell Powless (Oneida of Wisconsin), Josephine Jackson (Saginaw Chippewa), James Billie (Seminole), Stan Jones (Tulalip), Rocco Knight (Rumsey Rancheria), Fred Thomas Sr.,



(Kansas Kickapoo) and Wisconsin Winnebago's (now Ho-Chunk) Merlin Red Cloud decided to do something about it. This group met in December of 1985 at the Seminole Tribe's Eden Roc hotel and decided to seek protective federal legislation for gaming on Indian lands.

They needed an organization in Washington, D.C. to advance their quest for federal gaming legislation and they decided that new tribal entity should be the National Indian Gaming Association. With no money, no offices, and no infrastructure, Bill Houle took the reigns as NIGA's first Chairman and saw the passage and adoption of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act in 1988. Without Bill Houle's vision and willingness to step into a literal void, Indian gaming would not be where it is today.

As a family man and tribal leader, Chairman Houle exemplified the modern Indian Warrior and has shown us the importance of securing our economic future for the next generation of Indian leaders. Chairman Houle will be missed by all. ♣