minities, and American Indian education. For nearly ten years, he served as an appointed member of the Census Bureau’s Racial and Ethnic Advisory Committee. He also has been involved with several advisory working groups evaluating the 2000 census, and three National Academy of Science panels focused on the 2010 and 2020 censuses. He is currently serving on the National Institute of Child Health and Development’s Population Science Subcommittee. Snipp holds a Ph.D. in Sociology from the University of Wisconsin–Madison.

Kim TallBear
Kim TallBear is Assistant Professor of Science, Technology, and Environmental Policy at the University of California, Berkeley, and a member of the Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate in South Dakota. She was formerly an environmental planner for federal agencies, tribes, and tribal organizations. She earned a master’s degree in City Planning from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and a Ph.D. in History of Consciousness from the University of California, Santa Cruz. Her book on Native American genetic research is forthcoming in 2012 with the University of Minnesota Press. You can follow Kim’s musings on science, technology, nature, and culture on her blog @ www.kimtallbear.com, and on Twitter @NDN_DNANotes and @STS_NDN.

Gabrielle Tayac
Gabrielle Tayac (Piscataway Indian nation) is a historian in the Museum Scholarship Group at the National Museum of the American Indian (NMAI). With a doctorate in sociology and a background in international human rights, Tayac conducts research focused on Native American identity issues across the Americas. She also has an area of specialization on the Chesapeake Bay region. At NMAI, Tayac curated Return to a Native Place: Algonquian Peoples of the Chesapeake and co-curated the inaugural exhibition Our Lives: Contemporary Life and Identities. She is the curator of the NMAI exhibition, IndiVisible: African-Native American Lives in the Americas, and the general editor of the book of the same name.

This program is part of the Smithsonian-wide conversation about race. The exhibition RACE: Are We So Different? will be at the National Museum of Natural History June 18, 2011 – January 8, 2012.
QUANTUM LEAP: DOES “INDIAN BLOOD” STILL MATTER?

Unlike other ethnic minorities in the United States, American Indians are defined not solely by self-designation but by federal, state, and tribal laws. Blood quantum—originating from archaic notions of biological race and still codified in contemporary policy—remains one of the most significant factors in determining tribal membership, access to services, and community recognition. This concept, however, is not without debate and contestation. This symposium, moderated by National Museum of the American Indian historian Gabrielle Tayac, features Native scholars who approach this important and complex topic from various perspectives.

Symposium Schedule
2:00 – 4:30 PM

Welcome and Opening Remarks
Gabrielle Tayac, National Museum of the American Indian

The Meanings of “Indian Blood”: Perspectives on Race and Identity
Eva Marie Garroutte, Boston College

The Consequences of Blood Quantum Policy for Federal Recognition
Malinda Maynor Lowery, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill

A Sociological Look at Blood Quantum
C. Matthew Snipp, Stanford University

From Blood to DNA, from “Tribe” to “Race” in Tribal Citizenship
Kimberly Tallbear, University of California, Berkeley

Question and Answer Session
Gabrielle Tayac, moderator

Speaker Biographies

Eva Marie Garroutte
Eva Marie Garroutte received a Ph.D. in sociology from Princeton University in 1993 and is now an Associate Professor of Sociology at Boston College. An enrolled citizen of the Cherokee Nation, Dr. Garroutte has a background of research and publication related to the study of racial-ethnic identity, religion, and American Indian health. Past publications include a book, Real Indians: Identity and the Survival of Native America, along with various articles in sociological and health-related journals. Her current work explores the dynamics of an urban American Indian community through the life histories of its members.

Malinda Maynor Lowery
Malinda Maynor Lowery, a member of the Lumbee Tribe of North Carolina, is an Assistant Professor of History at the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill. Her book, Lumbee Indians in the Jim Crow South: Race, Identity, and the Making of a Nation, was published by University of North Carolina Press in 2010. She has published articles about American Indian migration and identity, school desegregation, and religious music. Lowery has produced three documentary films about Native American issues, including the award-winning In the Light of Reverence, which showed on PBS in 2001 to over three million people. Her two previous films, Real Indian and Sounds of Faith, both concern Lumbee identity and culture. She serves on the Board of Directors of the Carolina Arts Network, a nonprofit organization headquartered in Robeson County that produces the outdoor drama, Strike at the Wind! She has a bachelor’s degree in History and Literature from Harvard University, a master’s degree in Documentary Film Production from Stanford, and she holds a Ph.D. in History from UNC-Chapel Hill.

C. Matthew Snipp
C. Matthew Snipp (Oklahoma Cherokee/Choctaw) is the Burnet C. and Mildred Finley Wohlford Professor of Humanities and Sciences in the Department of Sociology at Stanford University. He is also the Director of Stanford’s Center for the Comparative Study of Race and Ethnicity and the Director for the Institute for Research in the Social Science’s Secure Data Center. Snipp was previously a Professor of Sociology at the University of Wisconsin–Madison. He has been a Research Fellow at the U.S. Bureau of the Census and a Fellow at the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences. Professor Snipp has published 3 books and more than 70 articles and book chapters on demography, economic development, poverty and unemployment. His current research and writing deals with the methodology of racial measurement, changes in the social and economic well-being of American ethnic