

Journal #2649

from sdc

8.3.12

**BLM SIGNS OFF ON WATER PIPELINE, BUT SPARES SNAKE VALLEY
NEWTON'S WIFE SAID HE FILMED ARTIFACTS' LORE FOR MUSEUM
TEACHERS LET GO**

**O.C. water board approves Cadiz's desert-pumping plans
Board OKs environmental plan on Mojave Desert groundwater sales
Noncredit Classes offered in Northern Nevada
Indigenous Canada**

BLM SIGNS OFF ON WATER PIPELINE, BUT SPARES SNAKE VALLEY

Federal regulators have signed off on a plan to pipe groundwater to Las Vegas from across eastern Nevada, but they left out a valley on the Utah border where the project has met stiff resistance.

<http://erj.reviewjournal.com/ct/uz3688753Biz14115346>

NEWTON'S WIFE SAID HE FILMED ARTIFACTS' LORE FOR MUSEUM

Even before signing the June 2010 deal that set in motion a plan to turn his Casa de Shenandoah ranch into a tourist attraction, entertainer Wayne Newton spent "hundred and hundreds of hours" filming remembrances about artifacts accumulated during a five-decade career on the Strip, his wife, Kathleen Newton, testified Wednesday.

<http://erj.reviewjournal.com/ct/uz3688753Biz14104917>

TEACHERS LET GO

New Chaparral High School Principal Dave Wilson is in the process of laying off 14 members of his 89-person teaching staff. It appears the list will include the school's **librarian**.

<http://erj.reviewjournal.com/ct/uz3688753Biz14104919>

O.C. water board approves Cadiz's desert-pumping plans

Bettina Boxall, Los Angeles Times

A proposal to pump groundwater from the Mojave Desert and sell it to Southern California suburbs won its first stamp of approval Tuesday night when a south Orange County water district voted to move ahead with the project.

Board OKs environmental plan on Mojave Desert groundwater sales

The Santa Margarita Water District signs off on the Cadiz groundwater pumping project's environmental impact report, despite expected legal challenges by opponents.

Bettina Boxall, Los Angeles Times

One of the West's most ambitious private water marketing proposals has taken a step forward with the environmental approval of Cadiz Inc.'s plans to sell massive amounts of Mojave Desert groundwater to Southern California.

Fall registration for Community Education is now open. View all of the available classes at <http://ow.ly/cHtBW>

Noncredit Classes offered in Northern Nevada ow.ly

Truckee Meadows Community College, Reno, Nevada, Classes, Courses, Noncredit, Washoe County School District, Community Education, Personal...

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**Indigenous Canada**

*Long time readers know that I often included issues of "Eagle Watch" by Kittoh Stanley because besides being provocative, they are well documented. They are also rather long and since there has been a deluge heretofore, I have not included them for awhile. With a crazy travel schedule this summer, haven't done a lot of printable research and with not so much "incoming", here you go: sdc*

From the Eagle Watch #230

**MidSummer Notes from the Eagle Watch Some Non Linear Reflections  
August 3, 2012**

You may have noticed it's been awhile since we posted anything to the Eagle Watch list. Like many people, we've been experiencing some weird, annoying and disruptive technical difficulties. It seems as if someone wants to prevent us from getting and sharing the FACTS.

The internet is but one source of information. It's easy to get caught up in the vastness of cyberspace. The radiation from computers is BAD for our health.

How can you solve a problem if you don't have the facts and the connections between key elements/pieces of the picture? It's basic military strategy to do your research. You take the necessary risks.

It's also strategic to be cautious what info you let out about yourself.

At the same time, if you want to build alliances and dwell in peace and security, you must develop TRUST. This requires letting yourself be known. In today's world of spectacle and sleight of hand illusion, this can be a dangerous thing to do.

News and politics tend to be the same ole, same ole, more of the same outrage, injustice and misdirected energy and confusing activity. It's a gloomy and discouraging picture.

But, hey, it's summertime and there are so many other things to learn and ways of knowing. We need to get out in the sunshine, in the moonshine, in the rain and the wind.

We sometimes have to search for the good, for the positive, the creative and uplifting. We need it. It's got a lot to do with attitude and where we focus our attention.

Family is important. We live in a time when families are torn to pieces. People forget the message of LOVE. Maybe they never experienced it in the first place. There are many social tendencies that work to divide and conquer us, to keep us isolated, angry and suspicious.

The inability to support ourselves and our families, to choose our way of Life, being besieged, being assaulted - all these work against UNITY of family, community, clan and nation.

A 37-year-old Anishnaabe woman lives in a southern Ontario city. She is homeless and a heavy drug user. Her 3 beautiful children were taken from her by the CAS. A doctor recently told her she will not live another 3 months if she doesn't stop using drugs. She collapsed in the street the other day and was taken to hospital where she got to sleep in a bed for a few days. She hangs onto life yet she doesn't seem to care about herself at all. She has despaired of living.

Yet she will be quick to tell you to respect the Elders. She was taught not to question the Elders so she doesn't.

In another city, three brothers are dying. They are fathers, grandfathers, uncles and cousins to many people. They have wives who are now taking care of them. The eldest brother is 88. His heart is weak. He clings to his wife and cannot bear to be without her.

The two other brothers, much younger, both have cancer. The one has cancer in the esophagus, one of the most horrible types of cancer. He cannot eat lest he choke. He's hooked up to intravenous feeding. He grows thinner and weaker every day. His wife, very ill herself, is barely able to take care of him. He doesn't want to go into a nursing home. Maybe his step-daughter will take them in for the duration.

The other brother was treated for lung cancer. Now he has a tumour on the brain. He looks fine but he may not recognize people he knows. He too is rather weak. His wife is doing everything for him. She is too proud to ask for help.

We tell you of these things, not because they are news but because we know these things are happening to a lot of people. Beneath all the outrage and anger, there is a lot of pain and suffering. Courage is scarce like rain.

This year's hot and dry season brings hungry animals to our door. They are also our relatives. Skunks with pretty toes and squabbling raccoons raid our compost bin while coyotes yip in the distance. The feral apple trees have absolutely no fruit on them. We wonder how the bears are managing. The berry crop was abundant to start out but many berries just dried up. There was a piece on CBC about hungry bears in Whitehorse. Fifteen bears have been shot in that far North city.

If you aren't watering your garden, everything wilts. Swamps are drying up, river and lake water levels are low. Some rural wells have no water.

Your Roots are what give you strength in times of scarcity. HISTORY is what puts Family into perspective of TIME. Falsified histories glorify wrongdoing and vilify victims. It's a lot of work to sort it all out. A person in IDENTITY CRISIS needs to know the history of her/his family, in the context of the BIGGER PICTURE.

It's like trying to get into a canoe that is going through some rapids. The modern times are so turbulent that people are constantly anxious and feeling overwhelmed. 2012 has brought a lot of anticipation, expectation, has heightened people's sense of DESTINY. A lot of predictions have been made.

There is a great need for change, for cleansing and healing everywhere.  
Being Grateful is an essential frame of mind.

Mother Earth will do her thing in her own time.      Kittoh

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<http://prensa.politicaspUBLICAS.net/index.php/alatina/canada-new-brunswick-natives-launch-13-billion-lawsuit-against-feds-for-genocide>

10.04.10 CANADA. New Brunswick natives launch \$13 billion lawsuit against feds for genocide

Three New Brunswick men are among four parties planning to take legal action against the federal government, seeking \$13 billion in damages on behalf of New Brunswick's aboriginals for the "tort of genocide" and loss of native land.

Jackie Vautour and his son Roy, who have long fought to receive Metis constitutional rights, are among the plaintiffs listed on a notice of action made public at a news conference in Ottawa on Friday.

The notice also lists as plaintiffs hereditary chief Stephen J. Augustine, an Elsipogtog band member who lives in the Ottawa area, and the New Brunswick-based East Coast First People Alliance.

...The plaintiffs' lawyer, Michael Swinwood, said the claim includes the weighty term because...

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#### **AN INDIGENOUS TREATISE**

A Revelation of the World of Earth and Sky and the World of Sky ©  
By Wahya, David Michael Wolfe AniYunwiyahgi

This 455 page document covers such topics as clan systems and papal bulls, personal and tribal history and the configuration of the modern world order. There are vivid colour photos of the author's artwork.

Now available in pdf format only. You can get a copy by emailing the author at <[wahyal@live.com](mailto:wahyal@live.com)>.

DISCUSSION PAPER AVAILABLE in Print Format Only!!

"A Calamity Threatens Your Happiness" by J. "Kittoh" Stanley, 2010, self-published, 260p. with maps, perfect bound.

Copies are still available.

This work, distributed by "gift or barter", is timely and controversial. It came about as a result of the phoney police-led anti uranium mining protests at Sharbot Lake in 2007 and covers related incidents in nearby Ongwehonweh and Anishnaabek communities. There's loads of info on the nuclear industry, Canadian militarization, water diversion and much more.

If you would like to receive a copy, send an email including your mailing address. <[kittoh@storm.ca](mailto:kittoh@storm.ca)>

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From the Eagle Watch #217 April 2, 2012

FYI - Notes from the [A] Dominion of Canada Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the Year Ended March 31, 1919" on Health and Sanitation

Note:

http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/databases/indianaffairs/001074-119.03-e.php?page_id_nbr=28984&PHPSESSID=56492rda3j6bprkgsd66c9okd1

[A] Dominion of Canada Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the Year Ended March 31, 1919"

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From the Eagle Watch March 21, 2012

This article is FORWARDED FWD For Your Interest FYI under fair use. We did NOT write it. The Quebec government is using public money to develop mining in the North. Climate change is all too convenient for these pillagers who are hellbent on digging up the North.

Kittoh

[] enclose our comments

[http://www.nunatsiaqonline.ca/stories/article/65674quebec\\_sets\\_out\\_new\\_budget/](http://www.nunatsiaqonline.ca/stories/article/65674quebec_sets_out_new_budget/)

NEWS: Nunavik March 20, 2012 - 5:48 pm

Quebec sets out new budget

Budget includes \$10 million to study the possibility of extending the power grid to Nunavik

NUNATSIAQ NEWS

This map shows the location of the Labrador trough and the site of a planned iron mine in Nunavik. Quebec is proposing investing money in a rail link project to the mine, a project which would cost [A] several billion dollars. (FILE IMAGE)

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Historical Notes from the [A] Annual Report of Indian Affairs 1919" on Health and Sanitation

Http://www.storm.ca/~kittoh/Flu_1918.pdf

THE INDIANS AND THE GREAT WAR

More Historical Notes from the 1919 Report to Indian Affairs

Http://www.storm.ca/~kittoh/Indians_and_Great_War.pdf

Eagle Watch Files

Http://www.storm.ca/~kittoh/eagle_watch_files.html

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From the Eagle Watch #218 April 4, 2012

**THE INDIANS AND THE GREAT WAR**

**More Historical Notes from the 1919 Report to Indian Affairs**

### **Fighting in de Man's Wars**

In a war that was anything but [A]great[A], our Indigenous ancestors wholeheartedly enlisted to defend our people and our territories and to show their loyalty to the Crown. Then, as now, few people who go to war really understand what they are fighting and dying for. Nevertheless they went. Indigenous men went in great numbers and in every war since, they continue to join Canadian military expeditions.

Whatever their motives, it takes courage and a willingness to sacrifice self for the greater good.

Canadian people are very aware of Indigenous rates of poverty, alcoholism and incarceration. They seldom recognize Indigenous involvement in Canadian military forces and [A]national security[A]. Some 35% of Indigenous men of military age participated in World War I, the so-called Great War of 1914-1918. Large corporations made huge profits out of the bloodbath and consolidated their wealth, much of it stolen from our territories. War is a Racket!

Many Indigenous people are Peacemakers, diplomatists and thinkers. Not everyone is equally eager and willing to go to battle. It takes great wisdom and understanding to maintain peaceful relations among people. This too takes courage and commitment. That is why both Peace Chiefs and War Chiefs are needed.

It is our view that Peace allows greater Security and Prosperity to a greater number of People.

### **Excerpt from the Indian Report 1919**

With poet D.C. "Poison Pen" Scott writing the script, this sounds like a wild story about an imaginary war. Scott liked to go camping with his buddies in the Ottawa Valley. They would read their poems and stories to each other over the campfire. >:-} >:-} >:-}

The Indian Report was actually a very important government document addressed to the Crown and then shelved for Posterity. This excerpt makes reference to a very real and deadly war.

Indian Affairs reported a population of 100,706 Status Indians in 1919. Records of the untold numbers of nonStatus Indigenous were not so diligently kept.

While the world was being rocked with the 3<sup>rd</sup> wave of the spanish flu in the spring of 1919, "Hypnotic Poison Pen" Scott wrote in praise of Indigenous who sacrificed their lives for his enrichment,

*"In this year of peace the Indians of Canada may look with just pride upon the part played by them in the great war both at home and on the field of battle. They have well and nobly upheld the loyal traditions of their gallant ancestors who rendered invaluable service to the British cause in 1776 and in 1812, and have added thereto a heritage of deathless honour which is an example and an inspiration for their descendants. "*

The colonialists always talk about honour but they never show any.

*"According to the official records of the department **more than four thousand Indians enlisted** for active service with the Canadian Expeditionary forces. This number represents **approximately thirty-five per cent of the Indian male***

population of military age in the nine provinces, and it must be remembered, moreover, that there were undoubtedly cases of Indian enlistment which were not reported to the department.

"The Indian soldiers gave an excellent account of themselves at the front, and their officers have commended them most highly for their courage, intelligence, efficiency, stamina and discipline. In daring and intrepidity they were second to none and their performance is a ringing rebuttal to the familiar assertion that the red man has deteriorated. The fine record of the Indians in the great war appears in a peculiarly favourable light when it is remembered that their services were absolutely voluntary, as they were specialty exempted from the operation of the Military Service Act, and that they were prepared to give their lives for their country without compulsion or even the fear of compulsion.

It must also be borne in mind that a large part of the Indian population is located in remote and inaccessible locations, are unacquainted with the English language and were, therefore, not in a position to understand the character of the war, its cause or effect. It is, therefore, a remarkable fact that the percentage of enlistments among the Indians is fully equal to that among other sections of the community and indeed far above the average in a number of instances.

"As an inevitable result of the large enlistment among them and of their share in the thick of the fighting, the casualties among them were very heavy, and the Indians in common with their fellow countrymen of the white race must mourn the loss of many of their most promising young men. The Indians are especially susceptible to tuberculosis, and many of their soldiers who escaped the shells and bullets of the enemy succumbed to this dreaded disease upon their return to Canada as a result of the hardships to which they were exposed at the front.

#### ONTARIO

"**OJIBWE Bands** - The majority of the Indian bands in Ontario belong to the Ojibwa or Chippewa tribe, which is the largest subdivision of the great Algonkin linguistic stock. They are the descendants of the warriors who fought so valiantly in the war of 1812 under their great leader Tecumseh. The enlistment average during the late war was exceptionally high and many of their bands sent practically all their eligible members to the front.

"Special mention must be made of the Ojibwa bands located in the vicinity of Fort William, which sent more than one hundred men overseas from a total adult male population of two hundred and eighty-two. Upon the introduction of the Military Service Act it was found that there were but two Indians of the first-class left at home on the Nipigon reserve, and but one on the Fort William reserve.

"In reference to the Nipigon Indians, it may be mentioned that in 1812 a war party from this reserve paddled the entire length of lake Superior and proceeded to Queenston Heights where it joined the forces of General Brock. The Indian recruits from this district for the most part enlisted with the 52nd, popularly known as the Bull Moose Battalion. Their commanding officer, the late Colonel Hay, who was killed, stated upon frequent occasions that the Indians were among his very best soldiers. Their gallantry is testified by the fact that the name of every Indian in this unit appeared in the casualty list. The fine appearance of these Indian soldiers was specially commented upon by the press in the various cities through which the battalion passed on

its way to the front. One of the Indian members of the 52nd, Private Rod Cameron, won premier honours in a shooting competition among the best marksmen of twelve battalions. He rendered valuable service at the front as a scout and sniper and was subsequently killed in action.

"Private Joseph Delaronde, another Nipigon Indian, of the 52nd Battalion, won the Military Medal for gallantry in action. His cousin, Denis Delaronde, who was killed in action, was the first man of the 52nd to enter the trenches of the enemy. Two other members of this fighting Indian family, Charles and Alexander Delaronde, also served with the 52nd. The latter was wounded, returned home, and discharged, re-enlisted and went back to the front. Another Nipigon Indian of the 52nd to be decorated was Sgt. Leo Bouchard, who was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal. Private Augustin Belanger, another Indian member of the 52nd Battalion, who was killed in action, was awarded the Military Medal. Alexander Chief, a Fort William Indian of the 52nd Battalion, returned to Canada after two years' service with no fewer than twelve wounds. Although he was an Indian of remarkably fine physique, he fell a victim to tuberculosis as a result of the hardships he endured and died in December, 1918. The Military Medal was posthumously awarded in the fall of 1917 to Corporal Thomas Godchere, of the 102nd Scottish, a British Columbia battalion, to which he was transferred from the 94th, the unit with which he enlisted at Port Arthur, of the Long Lake band, in the Thunder Day district, in recognition of his gallant conduct at Vimy Ridge.

"The Chippewas of Rama sent thirty-eight men to the front from a total adult male population of 110. The Military Medal was awarded to one of their number, Private Ben Simcoe, for gallant conduct in action. This Indian is the great grandson of John Simcoe, whose Indian name was Windego, a Shawnee brave who served with Tecumseh in 1812. Windego fought at Detroit, Queenston Heights, and Moraviantown, and upon the conclusion of the war was awarded the British Medal. He afterwards served with the Loyalist forces in the rebellion of 1837.

"Among the Mississaguas of Rice Lake, forty-three enlisted from a total male population of eighty-two. One of their number, Lance-Corporal Johnson Paudash, of the 21st Battalion, received the Military Medal for his distinguished gallantry in saving life under heavy fire and for giving a warning that the enemy were preparing a counter attack at Hill Seventy; the counter attack took place twenty-five minutes after Paudash gave the information. It is said that a serious reverse was averted as a result of his action. He enlisted in August, 1914. Like many others of the Indian soldiers, he has a splendid record as a sniper, and is officially credited with having destroyed no less than eighty-eight of the enemy. Upon the introduction of the Military Service Act it was found that not a single man of the class called remained at home among the Chippewas of Nawash, located at Cape Croker. Thirty-one Mississaguas of Alnwick enlisted from a total adult male population of sixty-four. One of their number, Sampson Comego, won distinction as a sniper, having destroyed twenty-eight of the enemy. He enlisted in the fall of 1914, and was killed in November, 1915. Peter Comego, brother of Sampson Comego, also enlisted in 1914, served in the trenches, and was twice wounded. He also distinguished himself as a sniper.

"The Indian bands located on Manitoulin island, on the northern shore of lake Huron, sent about fifty men to the front. One of their number, Frank J. Sinclair, received the Military Medal, and another, Francis Misiniskotewe, was awarded the Russian Medal.



"Another Indian member of the 52nd Battalion to be decorated was Dave Kisek. He is said to have been the tallest man in the regiment. He came through the war without being wounded, although two bullets went through his tunic. During the heavy fighting around Cambrai he unstrapped a machine gun from his shoulder and advanced about 100 yards to the German position, where he ran along the top of their trench, doing deadly execution with his machine gun. He single-handed took thirty prisoners upon this occasion. This Indian came from the remote regions of the Patricia district.

"About twenty Indians enlisted from the Parry Sound district. One of their number, Corporal Francis Pegahmagabow, won the Military Medal and two Bars. He enlisted in 1914 with the original 1st Battalion. He distinguished himself signally as a sniper and bears the extraordinary record of having killed 378 of the enemy. His Military Medal and two Bars were awarded for his distinguished conduct at Mount Sorrell, Amiens, and Passchendaele. At Passchendaele, Corporal Pegahmagabow led his company through an engagement with a single casualty, and subsequently captured 300 Germans at Mount Sorrell. Corporal Pegahmagabow presented an address on behalf of his people to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales upon the recent visit of the latter to Parry Sound.

"Forty-two Moravians of the Thames went to the front from a total adult male population of seventy-nine. One of their number who won fame as a sniper, Private George Stonefish, of Moraviantown, was tendered a civil reception by the city of Chatham on his return to Canada in recognition of his exceptional services. Another of their number, Corporal Robert Tobias, also was awarded the Military Medal. He is the son of ex-Chief Walter Tobias, who was killed at Ypres. Two other sons of ex-Chief Tobias also served with the expeditionary forces. One of the Moravian Indian soldiers, Private Roy Snake, enlisted at the age of sixteen with a forestry unit. He was afterwards transferred to the infantry and participated in the battle of Cambrai.

"Among the other Ojibwa bands in Ontario that have notable enlistment records are the Chippewas of Saugeen, who sent forty-eight from a total adult male population of one hundred and ten; the Chippewas of Georgina and Snake Islands, who sent eleven from a total adult male population of twenty-three; the Chippewas of the Thames, who sent twenty-five from a total adult male population of one hundred and ten; the Chippewas and Pottawatomies of Walpole Island, who sent seventy-one to the front from a total adult male population of two hundred and ten; the band located at Sturgeon Falls, which sent thirty-five from a total adult male population of one hundred and three; the bands in the Chapleau district, which sent forty from a total adult male population of one hundred and one; the Mississaguas of the Credit, located near Hagersville, who sent thirty-two from a total adult male population of eighty-six, and the Munsees, of the Thames, who sent eleven from a total adult male population of thirty-eight.

"Special mention must be made of the remarkable response to the call to arms among the Mississaguas of Scugog. This little band has only thirty of a population, and when the war broke out but eight of these were adult males. These eight men all enlisted without exception, thereby establishing what is probably an enlistment record unequalled in the annals of the great war. Another outstanding case is that of the Algonkins of Golden Lake, who sent twenty-nine soldiers to the front, leaving only three men on the reserve.

"**IROQUOIS Bands** - There are a number of populous Iroquois bands in Ontario, and these also like those of the Ojibwa race have a proud record in the great war. They are the descendants of the loyal Mohawks, Senecas, Onondagas,

Cayugas, Oneidas and Tuscaroras, who came to Canada from the state of New York in 1776 under the leadership of Captain Joseph Brant Tyendinaga, the great Mohawk chieftain whose name is perpetuated in those of the city of Brantford and the county of Brant. The largest band of Iroquois is the Six Nations of Brantford. This band sent two hundred and ninety-two warriors to the front, of whom *twenty-nine were killed in action*, five died from sickness, one is missing, fifty-five were wounded, and one was taken prisoner of war. Those of their number who were decorated were Captain A.G.E. Smith, who was awarded the Military Cross; Ignace Williams, who was awarded the Military Medal, and Austin Horse, who was awarded the Military Medal. Captain A.G.E. Smith is the son of a Six Nations chief. He went overseas with the 20th Battalion and was three times wounded. Upon his return to Canada he was made adjutant of a Polish battalion at Camp Niagara.

"The great majority of these Six Nations soldiers enlisted with the 114th Battalion, which was organized in the fall of 1915, under the command of Colonel E.S. Baxter, of Cayuga, then commanding officer of the Haldimand Rifles, a well known militia battalion. Colonel Baxter died in 1916 and was succeeded by Lieut.-Colonel Andrew T. Thompson of Ottawa. Colonel Thompson had also for some years commanded the Haldimand Rifles, the left half of which was made up of Six Nations Indians. Colonel Thompson is an honorary chief of the Six Nations Indians and his position at the head of the battalion did much to stimulate recruiting among the Indians.

"Many Indians from other bands also joined this unit, among whom were a large number from the Caughnawaga and St. Regis bands, in the province of Quebec, which also belong to the Iroquois race. Two entire Indian companies were formed in the 114th Battalion, and the majority of the officers of these companies were also Indians.

### **Brock's Rangers**

"In recognition of the fact that among its Indian members were many who were *descendants of warriors* who fought at the battle of Queenston Heights under General Brock, the battalion received the name of Brock's Rangers, and the device of two tomahawks became part of the regimental crest. A singularly beautiful regimental flag was worked for the Rangers by the Six Nations Women's Patriotic League. This is adorned with figures symbolic of various tribal legends and has been the subject of much comment and admiration. The 114th regimental band, composed almost entirely of Indians, toured the British Isles for recruiting and patriotic purposes. Three Indian officers of this battalion, Captain J.R. Stacey of Caughnawaga, and Lieutenants Moses and Martin, of Ohsweken, were transferred to the Royal Flying Corps. Captain Stacey was *killed* in an accident and Lieutenant Moses was among the missing.

"Through a strange coincidence the first man from Brant county to be *killed in action* in the great war was Lieutenant Cameron D. Brant, a great-great-grandson of the famous Captain Joseph Brant. Lieutenant Brant enlisted with the 47th Battalion and was killed at the second battle of Ypres while gallantly leading his men against the trenches of the enemy. Two of the lineal descendants of Captain Joseph Brant, Corporal Albert W.L. Crain and Private Nathan Montour received severe wounds at the battle of Ypres.

"The present head of a distinguished old Iroquois clan or family, the Bearfoot Onondagas, is Mrs. Elijah Lickers. Four of her sons, two grandsons, and a son-in-law served with the expeditionary forces, of whom a son and grandson were killed in the field. One member of this family, who served with the original 48th Highlanders of Toronto, was taken prisoner in April, 1915,

and was kept in Germany until the end of the war. Another Six Nations woman, Mrs. Catherine General, had a husband, four sons, and two sons-in-law with the overseas forces.

"The other Iroquois bands in Ontario are the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte, and the Oneidas of the Thames; both these bands have an exceptionally high enlistment record. Eighty-two Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte enlisted from a total adult male population of three hundred and fifty-three, and forty-eight Oneidas of the Thames enlisted from a total adult male population of two hundred and twenty. The Military Medal was awarded to one of the soldiers of the Bay of Quinte named Corby.

#### **QUEBEC**

"The Indians of Quebec were well represented in the expeditionary forces. The historic Iroquois village of Caughnawaga, near Montreal, sent forty-three men to the front with the 114th Battalion, Brock's Rangers, which, as has been mentioned in connection with the Indians of Ontario, contained two full battalions of Indians. One of their number, Captain John R. Stacey, was transferred to the Royal Flying Corps, after his arrival in England, and was subsequently **killed** in an accident. The famous Colonel Bishop, V.C., the great Canadian ace, stated that Captain Stacey was a flier of exceptional promise. He had been selected by Colonel Bishop to be a member of one of the latter's famous "fighting circle," but the accident which caused his death occurred before he was able to take his place in that renowned organization. In civilian life Captain Stacey was a successful customs broker in Toronto. He was untiring in his efforts to stimulate enlistment among the Iroquois both by able recruiting work and financial assistance. Captain Stacey went overseas as a lieutenant, but was soon promoted as a result of his exceptional abilities.

"Sergeant Clear Sky, another Caughnawaga Indian of the 114th Battalion, was awarded the Military Medal for one of the most gallant and unselfish deeds that is recorded in the annals of the Canadian forces.

"During a heavy gas attack Sergeant Clear Sky noticed a wounded man lying in "no man's land" whose gas mask had been rendered useless. Clear Sky crawled to him through the poisonous fumes, removed his own mask, and placed it on the wounded man, whose life was in consequence saved, Sergeant Clear Sky was himself severely gassed as a result of his heroic action. He is a graduate of the well known Carlyle Indian University, and prior to his enlistment, was a professional vaudeville entertainer. He was very popular at the front owing to his ability to entertain the troops with his singing and dancing.

**"The excellent record of the Caughnawaga Indians in this war is reminiscent of their loyalty upon former occasions.** During the rebellion of 1837-38 these Indians rendered important service to the Government.

"On Sunday, November 4, 1838, a body of rebels attempted a surprise attack upon the village of Caughnawaga. A squaw warned the Indians, who were attending divine service at the time. They quickly and signally defeated the insurgents and made seventy prisoners, who were handed over to the authorities upon the following day. Their gallant conduct upon this occasion was specially mentioned in a despatch from Lord Glenelg to Sir John Colborne.

"The St. Regis band of Iroquois sent twenty-six of their warriors to the front. One of their number, Private Philip McDonald, won exceptional distinction as a **sniper**. He enlisted in August, 1914, and served with the 8th

Battalion, more particularly known as the Little Black Devils of Winnipeg. He was **killed in action** after having destroyed forty of the enemy by his deadly sharpshooting.

"Delphis Theberge was awarded the Military Cross in recognition of his gallant conduct during the attack on the Canal du Nord.

"Private Willie Cleary, a Montagnais Indian of Lake St. John, who served with the illustrious 22nd Battalion, was decorated with the Military Medal by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Lafontaine Park, Montreal, on October 28, 1918, for conspicuous gallantry in an important trench raid. He was severely wounded.

"Another Indian member of the 22nd Battalion, Private Joseph Roussin, of Oka, was awarded the Military Medal.

### **MARITIME PROVINCES**

"All the Indians of the Maritime Provinces belong to the **Micmac** tribe, which is a subdivision of the Algonkin linguistic stock, with the exception of the Maliseets of New Brunswick, who form a separate branch of the Algonkin race.

"The Nova Scotia reserves are not very thickly populated, and in consequence the number of recruits secured upon them was numerically small. In a number of instances, however, the enlistment record in proportion to the population was very high, for example, from among the Micmacs of Sydney **every eligible man went to the front**. The Micmacs of Colchester county sent nine men from a total adult male population of twenty-five; the Micmacs of Hants county sent six from a total adult male population of sixteen; the Micmacs of Lunenburg county sent eleven from a total adult male population of nineteen; the Micmacs of Pictou county sent ten from a total adult male population of forty; the Micmacs of Shelburne county sent three from a total adult male population of eight; the Micmacs of Yarmouth county sent three from a total adult male population of twelve, and the Micmacs of Digby county sent six from a total adult male population of twenty-four. One of these Nova Scotia Indians, Private Joseph W. Morris, was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal and the Military Medal. He was **three times wounded**.

"From among the **Micmacs and Maliseets** of New Brunswick, sixty-two went to the front out of a total adult male population of one hundred and sixteen.

"The Micmacs of Prince Edward Island have an exceptionally fine enlistment record. The total number of adult males among these Indians was sixty-four, of whom thirty went to the front, or practically every eligible man. They earned the highest praise for their exceptionally gallant conduct in action, and particularly distinguished themselves in the great battle of Amiens. One of their number, Private James Francis, received the Military Medal.

"A curious incident is recorded with regard to two Micmac brothers named Cope from Kings county, Nova Scotia. These two young Micmacs enlisted in different battalions, and did not see each other until they met quite by chance in the thick of the fighting at Vimy Ridge. They were so begrimed as a result of the hard day's fighting that they had at first failed to recognize each other. The elder of these boys was afterwards **killed at Passchendaele**, but the younger came through the war safely and proceeded with the army of occupation into Germany.

### **MANITOBA**

"Some of the Manitoba bands have an excellent enlistment record. Notable among these is the Peguis band, which sent twenty men to the front from a total adult male population of one hundred and eighteen, **eleven of whom were killed in action**, four wounded and gassed, three wounded, and one taken prisoner. Two of these Indians were with the Serbian forces. The Pas band sent nineteen men to the front from a total adult male population of ninety-two. The St. Peter's band sent thirty-three men to the front from a total adult male population of one hundred and twenty-seven, **seven of whom were killed in action**, eight wounded, and one gassed. The **Sioux Indians** located at Griswold sent twenty men to the front from a total population of eighty-four. They are descendants of refugees who came to Canada half a century ago, after the famous wars between the Sioux Indians and the American Government.

#### **SASKATCHEWAN**

"In previous reports reference has been made to the model agricultural community at File Hills, which is composed of ex-pupils of Indian schools, and which was organized by the department some sixteen years ago. As a result of this experiment these progressive young Indians are now on a wholly self-supporting basis and are ranked among the most competent farmers of the province. They **fully appreciate the advantages that have been brought to them by civilization** and were ready at the critical time to defend them against the menace of a foreign enemy. Twenty-four of their number enlisted from a total adult male population of thirty-eight, and this remarkably high percentage is emphasized by the fact that the majority of them were married men. One of these Indians, Alexander Brass, was awarded the Military Cross for conspicuous gallantry in action. He is the bandmaster of the File Hills Indian Colony brass band, a well known organization which rendered excellent **assistance at recruiting meetings and other patriotic gatherings** throughout the province.

"The Coté band, whose reserve is located in the vicinity of old Fort Pelly, one of the earliest Hudson Bay posts established in the province, sent twenty-two men to the front from a total adult male population of forty-three.

"One of the Saskatchewan Indian soldiers, Joe Thunder, of the 128th Battalion was awarded the Military Medal for a feat of arms of an exceptionally dramatic character. He was separated from his platoon and surrounded by six Germans, each of whom he bayoneted. He received a severe wound in March, 1918, and now wears a scarf pin made from a bone that was removed from his leg as a result of this wound.

"Two Indians of the Mistawasis band, Joe Dreaver and N.G. Sanderson, were awarded the Military Medal.

#### **ALBERTA**

"That the present generation of Alberta Indians had not lost the **intrepid spirit of their ancestors, the warlike riders of the plains and hunters of the buffalo**, is demonstrated by the fact that they were well and gallantly represented in the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

"One of their number, Albert Mountain Horse, a Blood Indian, who held a commission as lieutenant, and who enlisted as a private in August, 1914, particularly distinguished himself. He was **badly gassed** upon three different occasions as a result of which he afterwards **contracted consumption and died**

in November, 1915. The military funeral that was held for him at Calgary will long be remembered as one of the most impressive ceremonies that ever took place in that city. So many desired to attend the service that it was necessary to issue tickets of admission to the church.

"Another Alberta Indian who won fame at the front was Lance-Corporal Norwest, who came from the vicinity of Edmonton and enlisted with the 50th Battalion of Calgary. He was one of the foremost snipers in the British army and was officially credited with one hundred and fifteen observed hits. He carried a special rifle fitted with a telescopic sight. He was killed by a German sniper in August, 1918, while endeavouring with two companions to locate a nest of enemy sharpshooters who had been causing a considerable amount of trouble to the advance posts of the Canadian front line companies. He won the Military Medal and Bar.

### **BRITISH COLUMBIA**

"The British Columbia Indians are somewhat less warlike in character than those of the plains and in the eastern provinces, and are by nature adverse to leaving their homes upon any unfamiliar venture. They nevertheless sent several hundred good soldiers to the front, and a number of them have very distinguished records.

"Although the Military Service Act did not apply to the Indians, a record of those enlistments was compiled upon the introduction of the measure. It was found that among the Indians of the Head of the Lake band in the Okanagan district every man who came within the description of the first call had already enlisted. This is a record of which any community might well be proud.

"One of these Indians, Private George McLean, received the Distinguished Conduct Medal in recognition of the performance of a feat which was of an extraordinary character even for the great war. Private McLean single-handed destroyed nineteen of the enemy with bombs and captured fourteen. He was himself severely wounded upon this occasion.

"A number of the British Columbia Indians served with the Mesopotamian forces. One of these, David Bernardan, of the Oweekayno band, in the Bella Coola agency, commanded a motor transport vessel on the Euphrates river. An Alert Bay Indian, Edwin Victor Cook, received the Distinguished Conduct Medal. He was wounded twice, and was finally killed towards the end of the war. Dan Pearson, an Indian of the Metlakatla band, which is located near Prince Rupert, was awarded the Military Medal. He afterwards died of pneumonia."

End of quotation.

Something to think about. Kittoh

Note:


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Quotation begins at page 13:

[http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/databases/indianaffairs/001074-119.01-e.php?page\\_id\\_nbr=28945&&&&PHPSESSID=56492rda3j6bprkgsd66c9okd1](http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/databases/indianaffairs/001074-119.01-e.php?page_id_nbr=28945&&&&PHPSESSID=56492rda3j6bprkgsd66c9okd1)

Index:

[http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/databases/indianaffairs/001074-119.03-e.php?page\\_id\\_nbr=28984&PHPSESSID=56492rda3j6bprkgsd66c9okd1](http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/databases/indianaffairs/001074-119.03-e.php?page_id_nbr=28984&PHPSESSID=56492rda3j6bprkgsd66c9okd1)

 Dominion of Canada Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the Year Ended March 31, 1919"

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**\*Winner of the "What's Your Passion?" Photo Contest receives two tickets to every public concert at the Reno Events Center for a year - from November 1, 2012 to October 31, 2013. In addition, the winner will receive two season passes to the Reno Bighorns home, regular season, games for the 2012-13 season. Tickets are non-transferrable and have no cash value. Winner will be selected and notified before October 1, 2012.**