

**Journal #2994 from sdc 11.29.13**

*Longest Walk*

*Boycott Black Friday in the Name of Indigenous Pride*

*Capacity Building Grant*

*Documents Reveal Coal Exporter Disturbed Native American Archaeological Site National Entrepreneurship Month*

*From Hurricane Sandy's Muck, Salvaged Bits of Staten Island Lives*

*Book Published in 1640 Sets a Record at Auction*

*Native History: Custer Attacks Peaceful Cheyenne in Oklahoma*

*November 29, 1864 - Sand Creek Massacre*

*Snopes corrects satire journalism*

*Jason Gonzales*



(l) From Nevada to California  
(r) Johnnie Bobb, Western Shoshone National Council member, with [Harry Goodwolf Kindness](#) on The Longest Walk 4 in Nevada.

[Boycott Black Friday in the Name of Indigenous Pride](#), By renee holt  
[lastrealindians.com](#) [Greetings from Nimiipuu territory, Indian country! The ...](#)

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**CAPACITY BUILDING GRANT INFORMATION REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS**  
**NOW OPEN! Deadline for submission: December 16, 2013 at 5:00 p.m. (MST)**

The purpose of the *Native Strong: Healthy Kids, Healthy Futures* **Capacity Building Grant** is to support:

1) **Community Health**

**Assessments (new or ongoing):** to better understand the root causes of childhood obesity and type 2 diabetes which will result in strategies and an action plan to address this health issue; **or**

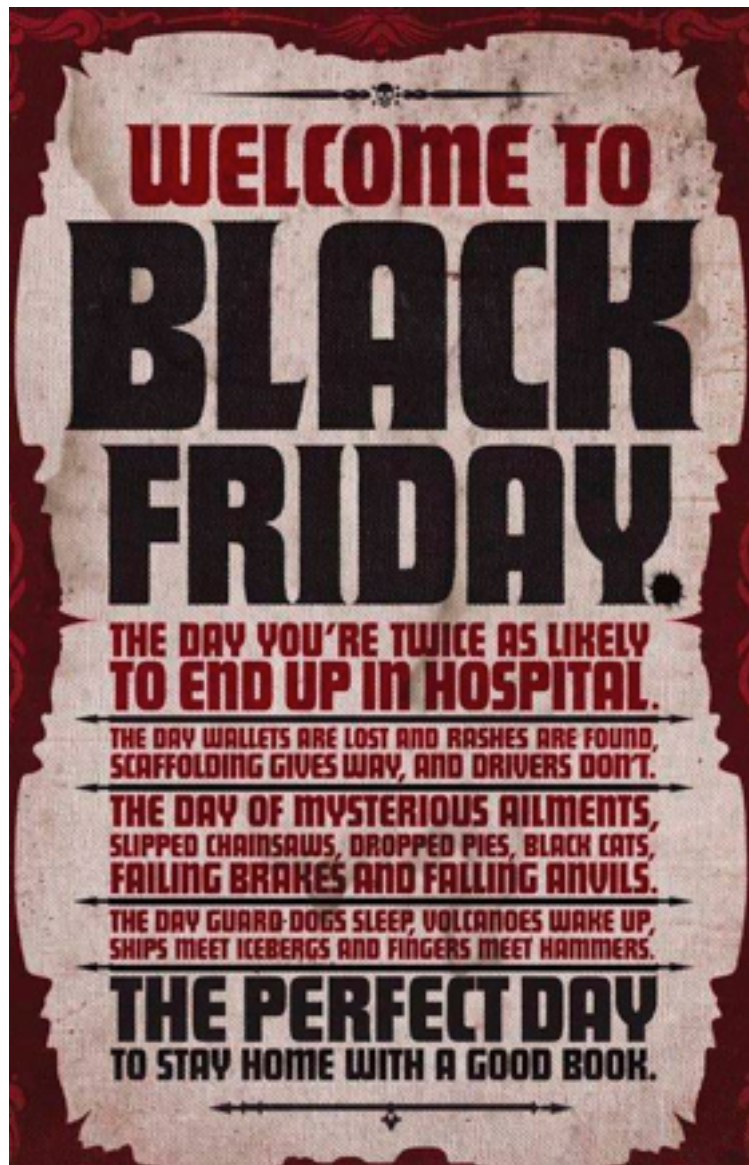
2) **Community Planning and Capacity Building:**

to create a community-driven action plan to address childhood obesity and type 2 diabetes (i.e. host stakeholder convenings, coalition building and collaboration efforts)

Grants will be awarded up to \$20,000 each. Applications will be accepted from throughout the U.S. However preference will be given to grantees from three specific regions – the Southwest (New Mexico, Arizona), the Upper Midwest (Minnesota, Wisconsin) and the Southern Plains (Oklahoma, Texas).

**WEBINAR**

Registration for the informational webinar is now closed. Please check back on November 22nd for a full recording of the webinar.



**HELPFUL DOCUMENTS AND INFORMATION APPLICATION ACCESS**

To access a **NEW** Capacity Building Grant online application [click here](#).

To access a **SAVED** or **SUBMITTED** Capacity Building **Grant application** [click here](#).

**The deadline for proposals is Monday, December 16, 2013 at 5:00 p.m. (MST).** The system will automatically shut down at this time and will not allow for work in progress to continue. Please ensure you have completed and submitted your application by the deadline.

Questions? Contact [grants@nb3f.org](mailto:grants@nb3f.org) or Michelle Gutierrez, Program Officer, (505) 867-0775. See more at: <http://www.nb3foundation.org/capacity-building-grants.html#sthash.h2d28Bgb.dpuf>

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**skd:** Very interesting case of the construction without consultation

<http://earthfix.opb.org/energy/article/documents-reveal-destruction-of-archaeological-sit/>

**Documents Reveal Coal Exporter Disturbed Native American Archaeological Site At had previously been removed — and where archeologists and tribal members suspect more are buried.**

**Cherry Point**

**Nov. 25, 2013 | KUOW**

**CONTRIBUTED BY:** [Ashley Ahearn](#) **AUDIO:** [Download Audio](#)

**Related Articles**

[New Anti-Coal Coalition Launches](#) by [Ashley Ahearn](#)

[Coal Debate Continues, But An Oregon County Puts Off Vote](#) by [Rachael McDonald](#)

[Coal Exports Fire Up A NW Washington Crowd](#) by [Katie Campbell](#), [Ashley Ahearn](#)

*This is the first installment of a two-part series. [Read part two here.](#)*

BELLINGHAM, Wash. – Three summers ago the company that wants to build the largest coal export terminal in North America failed to obtain the environmental permits it needed before bulldozing more than four miles of roads and clearing more than nine acres of land, including some wetlands.

Pacific International Terminals also failed to meet a requirement to consult first with local Native American tribes, the Lummi and Nooksack tribes, about the potential archaeological impacts of the work. Sidestepping tribal consultation meant avoiding potential delays and roadblocks for the project's development.

It also led to the disturbance of a site from which 3,000-year-old human remains. According to company documents that were released during the lawsuit and subsequently shared with EarthFix, Pacific International Terminals drilled 37 boreholes throughout the site, ranging from 15 feet to 130 feet in depth, without following procedures required by the Army Corps of Engineers under the [National Historic Preservation Act](#).

*Map showing locations of 37 boreholes that Pacific International Terminals drilled at the proposed site of the Gateway Pacific Terminal. [Click the image for a larger view and to download original document.](#)*

The Gateway Pacific Terminal is one of three coal export facilities proposed in Oregon and Washington. Mining and transportation interests want to move Wyoming and Montana coal by train so it can be loaded onto vessels on the Columbia River or Puget Sound and shipped to Asia.

One of the boreholes at the Gateway Pacific site was drilled within an area designated as “site 45WH1,” the first documented archaeological site in Whatcom County, and the county’s most studied.

Boreholes are drilled to test the soil composition and geology of a site



In this case, the test was to help determine if the ground at Cherry Point could stand up to 48 million tons of coal moving over it each year.

Government regulators and tribal officials say they were unaware of Pacific International Terminals’ non-permitted work at Cherry Point until a local resident was out walking in the area, saw the activity, and reported it.

- **Learn more:** [Attend a Dec. 6 Town Hall Seattle discussion and listening session with KUOW/EarthFix reporter Ashley Ahearn.](#)



Pacific International Terminals said it was an accident. The company had planned to drill 36 more boreholes at the site before their activity was reported.

According to a [document](#) the company submitted to the Army Corps of Engineers four months prior to the non-permitted activities at the site, Pacific International Terminals knew the exact location of site 45WH1 and had said that “no direct impacts to site 45WH1 are anticipated as the project has been designed to avoid impacts within the site boundaries.”

In the document the company said that to mitigate potential impacts it would have an archaeologist on hand for any work done within 200 feet of site 45WH1. The company also acknowledged that it needed an “inadvertent discovery plan” in case human remains or other artifacts were uncovered, and that it would be required to consult with the Lummi tribe under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act before any work could begin at the site. Pacific International Terminals did none of those things.

“By going ahead and doing it illegally and then saying, ‘oh sorry,’ but actually having the data now, it allows them to start planning now,” said Knoll Lowney, one of the lawyers who represented the Bellingham-based environmental group RE Sources in its lawsuit against the terminal’s backers. “That way if they get their permits someday they’re ready to build right then.”

Pacific International Terminals and its parent company, SSA Marine, declined repeated requests for an interview; Bob Watters, senior vice president of SSA Marine, emailed this statement:

“We sincerely respect the Lummi way of life and ... their cultural values. Claims that our project will disturb sacred burial sites are absolutely incorrect and fabricated by project opponents. We continue to believe we can come to an understanding with the Lummi Nation regarding the Gateway Pacific Terminal.”

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### **Site 45WH1**

Cherry Point and the waterways surrounding it are a culturally significant place for the Lummi Nation and other tribes. Ancestors of the Lummi peoples hunted, fished and buried their dead at Cherry Point for more than 3,000 years. And there is no shortage of archaeological evidence to prove it.

45WH1, a small section of Cherry Point, just 50 by 500 meters in size, is the most extensively studied archaeological site in Whatcom County, though its location is not publicly shared.

Western Washington University Faculty Herbert Taylor and Garland Grabert conducted seven separate field excavations at the site between 1954 and 1986.

Both archaeologists have since died. Sarah Campbell, a professor of anthropology at Western Washington University, has studied the artifacts from 45WH1 since the late 1980s. It is a large “That’s one of those things that makes Cherry Point important is it has a long time span,” she says. “And it provides the chance to see the changing use over time. The chance to do those comparisons through time is really important and useful.”

The Western Washington University collection also includes human remains, and Campbell believes that there are more Lummi ancestors buried at Cherry Point.

“It would be highly, highly, highly unlikely that there are not human remains in unexcavated areas of the site,” she cautions. “It’s absolutely prudent to assume that there are.”

### **Cultural Destruction, Tribal Opposition**

From the deck of his fishing boat, the *God’s Soldier*, Lummi tribal council member Jay Julius looks to the shore of Cherry Point. He says that, for the Lummi, the spiritual and cultural value stretches far beyond the boundaries of site 45WH1.

“I see this as my people’s home. I can envision it,” Julius says quietly. “I know what’s there now.”

Julius cites Pacific International Terminals’ unpermitted activity at Cherry Point as a major source of tribal opposition to the Gateway Pacific Terminal.

“When I come out here, it’s all that’s on my mind - is what took place here at Cherry Point when these guys bulldozed over it and called it an accident,” he said. “It’s obvious. It doesn’t take a genius to figure it out.”

### **Accountability For Archaeological Destruction**

Despite the fact that the Lummi tribal council asserted its “unconditional and unequivocal” opposition to the Gateway Pacific Terminal in a [letter it sent to the Army Corps of Engineers on July 30](#), the Lummi chose not to take part in the civil suit brought by RE Sources.

collection, filling 150 boxes and includes harpoon points, shells, amulets, lip ornaments, reef net weights, beads, jewelry, blades and bone and rock tools, among other things.

Cherry Point is an area rich in potential for future research, Campbell says as she sorts through boxes filled with tiny plastic bags, each one labeled “45WH1.”

The area was used not only to hunt and fish, but also to manufacture reef net weights made of stone, which suggests permanent residence at the site. Campbell and others believe the site was used extensively over a long period of time, spanning from 3,500 years ago until relatively recently.

The Lummi signed a vast majority of their traditional land away in a treaty with the federal government in 1855. A portion of their traditional land known today as Cherry Point was taken at a later date; the tribe has disputed whether this was done lawfully. It is now owned by SSA Marine and Pacific International Terminals.

That, the group’s attorney Knoll Lowney said, would have strengthened the environmental group’s case against Pacific International Terminals and SSA Marine. The Lummi had standing in a civil court because they could have demonstrated that they were harmed, culturally and spiritually, by Pacific International Terminal’s unpermitted activity at Cherry Point.

“If they don’t take part in the legal process, they’re weakening themselves. They’re throwing away their weapons,” said Tom King, an expert on the National Historic Preservation Act who served on the staff of the federal Advisory Council For Historic Preservation in the 1980s.

The council oversees the permitting of projects that could affect places of historic and archaeological significance, like the Gateway Pacific Terminal.

It is unclear why the Lummi decided against participating in the environmental law suit. Diana Bob, attorney for the Lummi, declined to be interviewed for this story.

King said Pacific International Terminals’ unpermitted drilling and disturbance at Cherry Point could put approval of the Gateway Pacific Terminal at risk because the company skirted the requirements of the so-called “106 process” under the National Historic Preservation Act.

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The archaeological review will follow a separate but parallel track to the environmental review of the project. The first step in the process is to determine the Area of Potential Effect (APE), and that’s already causing a dispute among state and federal agencies.

The [State Historical Preservation Office](#), along with the [Lummi](#) and the [Federal Advisory Council For Historic Preservation](#), have written formal letters disagreeing with the Army Corps’ plans to limit the APE to the area immediately surrounding the terminal itself.

**[Tomorrow: Tribes assert that coal export terminals will violate their treaty rights to fish, and they may have the legal power to defend those rights.](#)**

***Clarification: Nov. 26, 2013. An earlier version of this story did not clearly convey how a portion of the Lummi Nation’s traditional land known today as Cherry Point was removed from the tribe. That land was taken several years after the tribe’s 1855 treaty with the federal government. © 2013 KUO***

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<http://www.lifehack.org/articles/lifestyle/100-life-hacks-that-make-life-easier.html>  
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**[It's National Entrepreneurship Month!](#)**

SBA is excited to work with the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) to support and celebrate [National Entrepreneurship Month](#). At SBA and OSTP, we’re focused

on the intersection of private enterprise finance, capital investment, technology-driven innovation, and high-growth small businesses. > [Read more](#)

### **[Inspiring the Next Generation of Entrepreneurs](#)**

SBA introduced a [video](#) in recognition of [Global Entrepreneurship Week \(GEW\)](#), to encourage and inspire entrepreneurs to collaborate, innovate, and explore international business opportunities. Every November, GEW brings together innovators and job creators who launch

startups that bring ideas to life, drive economic growth and expand human welfare.  
> [Read more](#)

### **[Nominate a Business for the 2014 National Small Business Week Awards](#)**

Are you a small business owner with an amazing success story to tell? If so, submit your nomination today for the 2014 National Small Business Week Awards. Nominations are currently being accepted online at <http://nationalsmallbusinessweek.sba.gov/>. > [Read more](#)

### **[Webinar Series—How Small Businesses Can Gain Competitive Advantage through HUBZone Certification](#)**

Are you a small business owner located in or relocating to an economically distressed urban or rural community? Is your company seeking a competitive advantage in the federal contracting arena? Then the HUBZone certification may be for you. Learn more with this webinar series.

- Part I: December 3rd at 2:00-2:45 PM ET: [Click to register](#)
- Part II: December 17th at 2:00-2:45 PM ET: [Click to register](#)

> [Read more](#)

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### **[From Hurricane Sandy's Muck, Salvaged Bits of Staten Island Lives](#) By KIA GREGORY**

A local cleanup campaign in New Dorp, Staten Island, rescued hundreds of photos and other mementos that are now visible on Facebook.

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### **[Book Published in 1640 Sets a Record at Auction](#) By JAMES BARRON**

Printed in 1640 by Puritans in Massachusetts, the Bay Psalm Book - one of only 11 known to exist - goes for over \$14 million. [Bay Psalm Book Sets an Auction Record](#)

### **[What is the oldest artifact or archival document in your tribal community?](#)**

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### **[House Approves Bill to Fast Track Fracking on Public Lands](#)**

The U.S. House of Representatives yesterday approved its latest giveaway to the oil and gas industry

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### **2013 Greenroofs & Walls of the World™ Calendar**

November features the [Orlando Health MD Anderson Cancer Center](#) in Orlando, FL. In 2011, the Orlando Health MD Anderson Cancer Center Labyrinth Vegetated Roof Garden, originally built in 2001, was in need of renovation from the roof membrane up. [Tremco, Incorporated](#) provided technical and diagnostic assistance and project management along



with materials to repair and replace the roof membrane and all of the vegetated roof components. Today, the new garden serves as an integral part of the Cancer Center's unique integration of meditation into their cancer therapy. The labyrinth is used to instruct patients about finding their way through crisis with spiritual growth.

**[The Greenroofs & Walls™ of the World Calendar](#)** series combines two of our most popular destinations on Greenroofs.com: **[The Greenroof & Greenwall Projects Database](#)** and **[Upcoming Events](#)**.

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### **[Native History: Custer Attacks Peaceful Cheyenne in Oklahoma](#)**

[indiancountrytodaymedianetwork.com](#)

[On November 27, 1868, Custer led an early morning attack on a band of peaceful Cheyenne...](#)

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*November 29, 1864 - **Sand Creek Massacre.*** The Sand Creek Massacre refers to an infamous incident in the Indian wars of the United States that occurred on November 29, 1864 when Colorado Militia troops in the Colorado Territory massacred an undefended village of Cheyenne and Arapaho encamped on the territory's eastern plains. The attack was initially reported in the press as a victory against a bravely-fought defense by the Cheyenne. Within weeks, however, eyewitnesses came forward offering conflicting testimony, leading to a military investigation and two Congressional investigations into the events.

Starting the 1850s, the gold rush in the Rocky Mountains (then part of the western Kansas Territory) had brought a flood of white settlers into the mountains and the surrounding foothills. The sudden immigration came into conflict with the Cheyenne and the Arapaho who inhabited the area, eventually leading to the Colorado War in 1864. The violence between the Native Americans and the miners spread, prompting territorial governor [John Evans](#) to send Colonel [John M. Chivington](#) to quiet the Indians.

After a few skirmishes and a decisive warpath on the part of the Indians, the Cheyennes and Arapahos were ready for peace and camped near Fort Lyon on the eastern plains. Both of the tribes had signed a treaty with the United States just three years before in which they ceded their lands to the United States and agreed to move to the Indian reservation to the south of Sand Creek, demarcated by a line to be run due north from a point on the northern boundary of New Mexico, fifteen miles west of Purgatory River, and extending to the Sandy Fork of the Arkansas River. [Black Kettle](#), a chief of a group of mostly Southern Cheyennes and some Arapahoes, some 550 in number, reported to Fort Lyon in an effort to declare peace. After having done so, he and his band camped out at nearby Sand Creek, less than 40 miles north. Having heard the Indians had surrendered, Chivington and his 700 troops of the First Colorado Cavalry, Third Colorado Cavalry and a After a few skirmishes and a decisive warpath on the part of the Indians, the Cheyennes and company of First New Mexico Volunteers marched to their campsite in order to obtain an easy victory.

On the morning of November 29, 1864, the army shot down people as if they were buffalo, killing as many as 150, or about one-quarter of the entire group. The dead were mainly old men, women and children and the cavalry lost only 9 or 10 killed and three dozen wounded. One man, [Silas Soule](#), a Massachusetts abolitionist, refused to follow Colonel Chivington's orders. He did not allow his cavalry company to fire into the crowd. After the massacre, some tribal members

decided to join the Dog Soldiers, a group of Cheyenne who decided there could be no successful negotiations with the white men and were waging war against them. The nation was shocked by the brutality of the massacre and the army decided to investigate Chivington's role. Silas Soule was extremely willing to testify against him. After he testified, Soule was murdered by Charles W. Squires. It is believed that Chivington had a hand in this murder. The area is now preserved by the National Park Service, in the Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Site.

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Snopes:

**Claim:** Sarah Palin said that "Thanksgiving is for real Americans, not Indians."

**FALSE Example:** [Collected via e-mail, November 2013]

Read more at <http://www.snopes.com/politics/satire/thanksgiving.asp#BHu9hEg7hpCdDMYX.99>



**Anissa Anaya**

This was Jason Gonzales, PLEASE PRAY FOR HIM, HIS FAMILY AND FRIENDS. May Creator have mercy on him, grant his family comfort patience and strength in losing their only boy. Amiin

Near FERNLEY, Nev. (KRNV & MyNews4.com) - A body was found this evening on Eastbound Interstate 80 just before the Fernley exit. According to the Nevada Highway Patrol the man hit by a car is of tribal decent and is in his mid-twenties.

In addition, NHP believes they have identified the car that struck the man. The first 911 call came in at 8:13 pm alerting authorities of a body on the road. Troopers believe the man might have been walking on the side of the highway when he was struck. Troopers tell News 4 the man's family went to the scene of the accident.