

Journal #3077 from sdc 3.26.14

Big victory for Walker Lake / NFWF this Yesterday) morning
Drought and Growth Intensify Conflict Over Water Rights
UNR Powwow next Sunday March 30
March 27, 1814 Battle of Horseshoe Bend
Beyond the Presidency: Historical Context and Modern Reality
Training: Public Records - Open Meeting Law - Register to attend FREE
Alliance of Ranchers and Indigenous Communities Challenges the Keystone XL
Create a video about your favorite backyard project
Tahoe's seismic monitoring being upgraded
8 Ancient Beliefs Now Backed By Modern Science
Australia Is Again Stealing Its Indigenous Children
This solves the problem of out buildings
Native Housing Bill Makes Ground In Congress
Complimentary Webinar: Rights Management and Digital Asset Management

Big victory for Walker Lake / NFWF this morning

Subject: Ruling is out - we win

<http://images.water.nv.gov/images/rulings/6271r.pdf>



Denver
PowWos

West's Drought and Growth Intensify Conflict Over Water Rights

Michael Wines, The New York Times

Wines writes: "Across the parched American West, the long drought has set off a series of fierce legal and political battles over who controls an increasingly dear treasure - water."

[READ MORE](#)

Michelle McCauley with Janet Davis and 32 others

UNR Powwow next Sunday March. 30. My 2 specials (Paiute buckskin and fancyshawl)are 29 age+ since that how old I was starting my masters program . Please let others know. Cash prize.

March 27, 1814 Battle of Horseshoe Bend ["Fold3.com"](http://Fold3.com) <team@fold3.com>

The Battle of Horseshoe Bend is identified with the War of 1812, but it is also the continuation and culmination of the Creek War of 1813-14. The battle took place two hundred years ago this month on a 100-acre peninsula formed by a horseshoe bend in Alabama's Tallapoosa River. On March 27, 1814, Andrew Jackson and his army of about 2,000 soldiers from the East and West Tennessee militias and the 39th U.S. Infantry surrounded the peninsular and 1,000 Creek Indians, known as Red Stick Creek Warriors. The Red Sticks were fighting against European and American expansion and appropriation of their territory. There were also about 600 "friendly" Native Americans, among Jackson's men, including 100 Creek.

A couple hours into the battle, a group of Cherokees from Jackson's ranks swam across the river, stole enemy canoes from the other side, returned for reinforcements, and then paddled back across to burn the village and take women and children prisoners. Jackson's troops ultimately gained the advantage over the Red Sticks, killing nearly all on the other side. By battle's end, 557 Creek warriors were dead, another 250-300 more were drowned. Andrew Jackson was promoted to Major General after the battle and gained a great deal of acclaim which helped propel him to the White House fifteen years later as the seventh president of the United States.

A young Sam Houston, future president of the Republic of Texas wrote of that day: "The sun was going down, and it set on the ruin of the Creek nation. Where, but a few hours before a thousand brave...[warriors] had scowled on death and their assailants, there was nothing to be seen but volumes of dense smoke, rising heavily over the corpses of painted warriors, and the burning ruins of their fortifications."

Twelve times the trees have dropped their leaves an yet we have received no land.

CHIEF COBB CHOCTAW 1843

~~~~~

They brought their accursed fire-water to our village making wolves of our warriors , , , and when we protested and destroyed their bad spirits, they came in multitudes on horse back . .  
BLACK HAWK SAC 1700'S

~~~~~

"Sometimes dreams are wiser then waking." -- Black Elk (Hehaka Sapa), OGLALA

~~~~~

"Someone must speak for them. I do not see a delegation for the four footed. I see no seat for eagles. We forget and we consider ourselves superior, but we are after all a mere part of the Creation." -- Oren Lyons, ONONDAGA

Yosemite Indians

Mono Mary Yosemite Indian

1910



**[Too many] men treat women like they do Mother Earth  
and Mother Earth as they do women.  
They think they can own them, buy them,  
sell them, rent them, rape them,  
poison them, blow them up and kill them.  
Women and Mother Earth.  
You cannot stand for one and not the other,  
for we are the same,  
creators of life.**

**LISE BRUNNER  
WHITE EARTH OJIBWE NATION**

Violence Against Our Lands...

Violence Against Our Women...  
Fracking Fractures Not Just The Bones  
of Our Mother Earth, But Our Lives and  
Communities through Violence.  
Dooda Fracking



*Ed note: Presidential papers often include important exchanges dealing with tribal matters that never saw “light of day” or public reporting. sdc*

## **Beyond the Presidency: Historical Context and Modern Reality Presidential Sites and Library Conference VI**

June 2-5, 2014

Clinton Presidential Center, Little Rock, Arkansas

**Featuring a Keynote Address by President Bill Clinton  
42nd President of the United States and Founder, Clinton Foundation**

**[Registration Now Open.](#)**

Presidential sites are the memory keepers of each presidency. They remind us of the best each of these Presidents had to offer in leadership, character, and service. But should they offer only a snapshot in history? In this time continuum, how do sites manage the centrifugal forces of historical context and ever evolving modern reality to shape how they present the history of the time and offer lessons in leadership, character, and service?

The Presidential Sites and Library Conference is a national conference held every four years and is hosted at a site with connections to the American presidency and includes attendees representing institutions from all regions of the country and from across the spectrum of the historical profession.

Registration includes three evening events, two lunches, all breakout and general sessions, and onsite visit to Central High School.

**[Learn more about the conference and schedule.](#)**

Sponsored by AASLH, The White House Historical Society, the Clinton Foundation, the Miller Center for Public Affairs, and the National Park Service.

AT&T 48% 7:34 PM  
download-1395196357433.docx

**SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 2014**  
**TULE RIVER YOUTH POW-WOW**

Native American Dancing, Arts & Crafts Classes, Food, Drinks, Vending, Cultural Demonstrations

Round Dancing 11:00

Grand Entry 12:00

Hand Drum Contest!  
Team Dance,  
Potato Dance, Switch  
Dance Contest!

Adult Potato Dance  
Special

TULE RIVER  
RECREATION  
DEPARTMENT  
308 N. Reservation Road  
Porterville, CA 93257  
zonibanco@aol.com  
Vendors call 559 782-  
5554 Ext. 2109

MC – Monty Williams HJ – Art Martinez  
AD – Johnny Nieto HG – TBA  
NHD – Red Hoop SHD – Hale & Company  
HTB – Stoney Dodson HTG – Sophia Carrillo  
HUB – Talon Severeight HUG – Na Shay Morales  
HTTB – Julius Phoenix HTTG – Kristina Vigil

Everyone Welcome! This is an Alcohol & Drug Free Event  
Sponsored By: TRTC-Recreation / Cultural Dept., OVCD Tribal  
Trib. Tule River Prevention Team

\*\*\*\*\*

## **Training: Public Records - Open Meeting Law [Register to attend FREE at NEATS Links]**

*For State Agencies:*

### **Nevada Public Records Act and Open Meeting Law: An Open Forum for State Agencies**

Date: Wednesday, April 2, 2014 Time: 9:00 AM —3:00 PM

Legislature Building, LCB Room 1214 ♦ Carson City ♦ **Also to be Broadcast via the Internet**

#### **Instructors:**

**Sarah A. Bradley**, Deputy Attorney General, Public Records Deputy

**Jeffery M. Kintop**, State Archivist

**Teri J. Mark**, State Records Manager

**James Smith**, Former Member Nevada State Historical Advisory Board (SHRAB)

**George H. Taylor**, Senior Deputy Attorney General, Open Meeting Law Deputy

#### **For State Agency Officials:**

Records Officials, Records Managers, Custodians of Record, DAGs, Legal Staff, PIOs, Auditors, Directors,

Administrators, Bureau Chiefs, Executive Directors, Board/Commission/Committee Chairs and Staff

**Course Fee:** Free ←

**Must register and attend in person to receive Certificate of Attendance or CLE credit**

#### **Registration: NEATS**

Internal Link: <https://neats.state.nv.us/NEATS/admin/Home.aep> or

Web Access Link: <https://nvapps.state.nv.us/NEATS/admin/Home.aep>

#### **Schedule:**

9:00—9:15 **Welcome and Introduction of Forum Topics**, Jim Smith

9:15—10:15 **Public Records Act and Legal Overview**, Sarah Bradley

10:15—10:30 **Break**

10:30—11:30 **Public Records: Management and Procedures**, Teri Mark

11:30—12:00 **Special Problems in Public Records**, Jim Smith

12:00—1:00 **Lunch Break**

1:00—1:30 **Value of the Historical Record**, Jeff Kintop

1:30—3:00 **Open Meeting Law Overview**, George Taylor

For additional information regarding the Forum, contact Teri J. Mark at 775/684-3323 or [tmark@admin.nv.gov](mailto:tmark@admin.nv.gov)

Teri J. Mark, CRM, CPM | State Records Manager | Nevada State Library and Archives  
100 N. Stewart Street, Carson City, NV 89701-5285  
T: 775/684 - 3323 | F: 775/684-3426 | E: [tmark@admin.nv.gov](mailto:tmark@admin.nv.gov)

*Records Management is the backbone of Open Government*

*~Paul M. Wester Jr., Chief Records Officer, National Archives*

\*\*\*\*\*

## **Alliance of Ranchers and Indigenous Communities Challenges the Keystone XL**

*Friday, 21 March 2014 09:51 By [Brian Ward](#), [The Ecosocialist Coalition](#) | News Analysis*

Earlier this month nearly [400 students were arrested in front of the White House](#) protesting the Keystone XL Pipeline. The next group of people to head to Washington, D.C. will be the [Cowboy Indian Alliance](#), farmers and ranchers and American Indian communities living along the proposed northern part of the Keystone XL pipeline, mostly based in Nebraska and South Dakota. They will camp out near the White House for a week beginning April 22 (Earth Day), ending with a mass demonstration on April 27th.

The Alliance is representing people [on the front lines of the Keystone XL](#). Their goal is to protect their land and water for future generations. The proposed pipeline is planned to go through the Ogallala Aquifer (Northern Nebraska), which is the largest source of water for drinking, ranching and farming in the area. If there was a spill, and pipeline spills aren't uncommon, it would put crops, public water supplies and wildlife in danger.

This type of coalition is rare in the Western United States. Ever since the encroachment of settlers onto native lands, many whites and Native Americans have been at odds over water, land, and hunting rights. The U.S. laid its foundation on stolen native land and resources, which further expanded its interests internationally as it became the global power it is today.

Many of those participating in the Cowboy Indian Alliance are fighting to defend land originally theirs under the Fort Laramie Treaty of 1851 and 1868; a legally binding agreement between the Lakota (Sioux) and the U.S. government that was to create the "Great Sioux Reservation." The territory includes all of South Dakota west of the Missouri River, hunting grounds in Northern Nebraska (the location of the Ogallala Aquifer), North Dakota, Wyoming and Montana. The treaty [stated](#) that "no white person or persons shall be permitted to settle upon or occupy any portion of the [territory]; or without the consent of the Indians, first had and obtained, to pass through the same."

That was before gold was discovered in the Black Hills in 1871. The Black Hills are the most sacred piece of land to the Lakota. It is where they believe life came from. In a Wall Street

endeavor, mining companies disregarded the 1868 treaty and flooded into the area under U.S. government protection of General George Armstrong Custer and the 7th cavalry. The U.S. officially seized the Black Hills and bloodily split up the “Great Sioux Reservation” into six smaller reservations in 1877, culminating with the Wounded Knee Massacre. One hundred and fifty to 300 Lakota men, women and children [were slaughtered](#) by the 7th Cavalry.

Now the Keystone XL pipeline is proposed to go straight through this treaty land. The pipeline would not go directly through any Indian Reservations, though it comes within feet of them and could contaminate the Ogallala Aquifer. Tribes such as the Rosebud Sioux Tribe have taken a formal stand against the pipeline. The *Lakota Voice* [reports](#):

*The Rosebud Sioux Tribal unanimously passed RST Resolution 2014-29, stating that Tribe “objects to and refuses to sign” the amended Programmatic Agreement, a document imposed upon the tribe by the Federal Government to attempt to meet legally required consultation requirements. Council Representative, Russell Eagle Bear, said “It is our job as the Tribal Council to take action to protect the health and welfare of our people, and this resolution puts the federal government on notice.”*

Along with taking part in the Cowboy Indian Alliance, the Rosebud Sioux are leading a campaign called Oyate Wahacanka Woecun (“Shield the People”), which will set up encampments along the proposed route to resist the building of the pipeline.

Despite a renewed interest on the part of the federal government in getting approval from tribes for the pipeline, which is legally required, the government reached out late in the game. On May 16th last year, 10 tribal nations [walked out of a meeting with the State Department to voice this very concern](#).

The Lakota,” [commented Winona LaDuke](#), an American Indian environmental activist of Anishinaabe descent, “see a big infrastructure project like the Keystone XL, which moves profits from one corporation to another, across their land, as more than a black snake of the fat taker. It is a threat, and there is no new water.”

Although coalitions like Cowboy Indian Alliance are rare, it is not the first time natives and non-natives have come together to protect their water and land. A clear example is the development of the Black Hill Alliance that fought back against uranium mining in the region in the late 1970s and early 1980s.

In January 1977, when the American Indian Movement (AIM) was in full swing and demanding treaty rights, uranium was found in the Black Hills. This was during the Cold War and there were material demands for the U.S. government to find uranium and use it in the arms race. What activists described as “Custer’s expedition part II” [began](#) as companies came to drill for profit and help the United States war machine.

The Lakota viewed the rush to drill as an attack on their sovereignty as the U.S. government displayed a willingness to sell off leases without contacting the Lakota and without their consent.

At the time in western South Dakota racial tensions were high between Native Americans and whites following confrontations between AIM and the U.S. Government [at the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation in 1973](#) and over a legacy of assaults and deaths of native peoples the outskirts of reservations.

Lakota activist Bill Means and other AIM members, spoke directly with a small groups of ranching families. If the energy corporations had their way, Means told them, there would be little water left to fight over. Describing the dialogue later, Means said he and other Lakota present “didn’t push the racism issue,” but tactfully argued that the treaties could be a legal means to challenge the possible drilling. In turn, he came to sympathize with the concerns of ranchers over low cattle prices and contamination from pesticides and herbicides. Out of these discussions came the 1979 founding of the Black Hills Alliance. Similar to the Cowboy Indian Alliance today, it was comprised of Lakota, ranchers, farmers and environmental activists.

“Ever since white people came [here]” [remarked](#) Black Hills Alliance co-founder Bruce Ellison, “corporations have used ignorance, to keep the people most in common with each other at each other’s throats. We wanted to avoid that being an available tactic.”

Through organizing together, people’s ideas started to change. Non-natives began to see that their struggle was in line with those of the Lakota. Marvin Kammerer, whose family had been ranching in the Black Hills since the land was stolen from the Lakota, [told](#) the *New York Times*:

*I’ve read the Fort Laramie Treaty, and it seems pretty simple to me; their claim is justified. There’s no way the Indians are going to get all of that land back, but the state land and the Federal land should be returned to them. Out of respect for those people, and for their belief that the hills are sacred ground, I don’t want to be a part of this destruction.*

The Black Hills Alliance demanded that any exploration permit had to be voted on by residents in South Dakota rather than the state just handing over the permits. As a result of their organizing, through continuous protest and legal pressure, they forced corporations to give up their exploration permits. In one key victory Union Carbide’s license from the U.S. Forest Service to dig up Craven Canyon without preparing an environmental impact statement was successfully contested and the company withdrew all its machinery.

Uranium mining is still being fought by the people of South Dakota to this day. Yet, the experience of the Black Hills Alliance lays out a template of what a multi-racial fight against environmental destruction can look like. Those supporting the new Cowboy Indian Alliance march to Washington this April can learn this hidden history. That so few of us are schooled on the successful resistance to mining in the Black Hills only benefits corporations seeking to divide and conquer. Once again we are starting to see cracks in the racial barriers between whites and American Indians. In D.C., on April 27, those barriers will again be torn down.

\*\*\*\*\*

***From EIN reference to the exposed Marshalllese after Bravo, AEC official Merrill Eisenbud bluntly stated during a NYC AEC meeting in 1956, “Now, data of this type has never been available. While it is true that these people do not live the way westerners do, civilized people, it is nonetheless also true that they are more like us than the mice.***



<http://www.truth-out.org/news/item/22602-human-radiation-experiments-in-the-pacific>

*In case there was ever any doubt about American arrogance toward "Native" peoples...*

\*\*\*\*\*

<http://www.powwows.com/2014/03/21/statimc-grizzly-bear-dancer-shares-her-story/>



\*\*\*\*\*

[Win Troy-Bilt® prizes](#)

**Create a video about your favorite backyard project** and you'll be entered into the Think Spring contest. Take a few minutes to make your own video and you could win Troy-Bilt® equipment and other prizes. [howitsdone.troybilt.com](http://howitsdone.troybilt.com)

\*\*\*\*\*

<http://www.tickld.com/x/100-wise-words-for-everyone->

\*\*\*\*\*

**[Tahoe's seismic monitoring being upgraded](#)**

**Kathryn Reed, Lake Tahoe News**

Earthquake stations throughout the Lake Tahoe Basin are being upgraded so the Nevada Seismic Laboratory in Reno can create a shake map for first responders.

\*\*\*\*\*

**[8 Ancient Beliefs Now Backed By Modern Science](#)**

The Earth may not be flat nor is it the center of the universe, but that doesn't mean old-world intellectuals got everything wrong. In fact, in recent years, mod..

The Huffington Post|By Alena Hall

[Robert Piper Jr.](#) from the Big Pine Tribe performance at World Water Day! A wonderful performance and all of us there giving thanks for our water here in the Owens Valley. Thank you all that attended

~~~~~  
[John Pilger | Australia Is Again Stealing Its Indigenous Children](#)

John Pilger, Truthout: Echoing the infamous Stolen Generation of the 20th century, Australia once again is "removing" Aboriginal children from their families under a government policy that smacks of social engineering and racism. [Read the Article](#)

Well I'd say **this solves the problem of out buildings** too.

AMAZING! You have to look at this. This could help so many people, don't you think? <https://www.facebook.com/photo.php?v=734702896574069&set=vb.166337376743960&type=2&theater>



Native Housing Bill Makes Ground In Congress

<http://nnwo.org/content/native-housing-bill-makes-ground-congress>

Complimentary Webinar: Rights Management and Digital Asset Management:
What you need to know

Tuesday, April 1

12:00 - 12:45pm EST | 9:00 - 9:45am PST

5:00 - 5:45pm GMT | 6:00 - 6:45pm CET

If you currently have a DAM system, or you are planning a new DAM system , it is your responsibility to know the requirements for managing the rights to those digital assets. In this complimentary webinar Seth Earley will review Digital Rights Management and how it has become a critical necessity whether your DAM is feeding a large consumer-facing site, or the DAM is for internal asset management. What types of rights are managed in today's DAM systems? How do you implement those rights? What are some of the challenges to a successful implementation of DRM for DAM?

[Register Now](#)

