

Journal #3137 from sdc 6.18.14

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John Oliver explains why the Redskins name is indefensible

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Mascots - Indians

Get Racism out of Sports.

A white man and an elderly Native man became pretty good friends, so the white guy decided to ask him: "What do you think

about Indian mascots?" The Native elder responded, "Here's what you've got to understand. When you look at black people, you see ghosts of all the slavery and the rapes and the hangings and the chains.



Indian 1



Indian 2



Indian 3



Indian 4



Indian 5



Indian 6



Indian 7



Indian 8



Indian 9



Indian 10



Indian 11



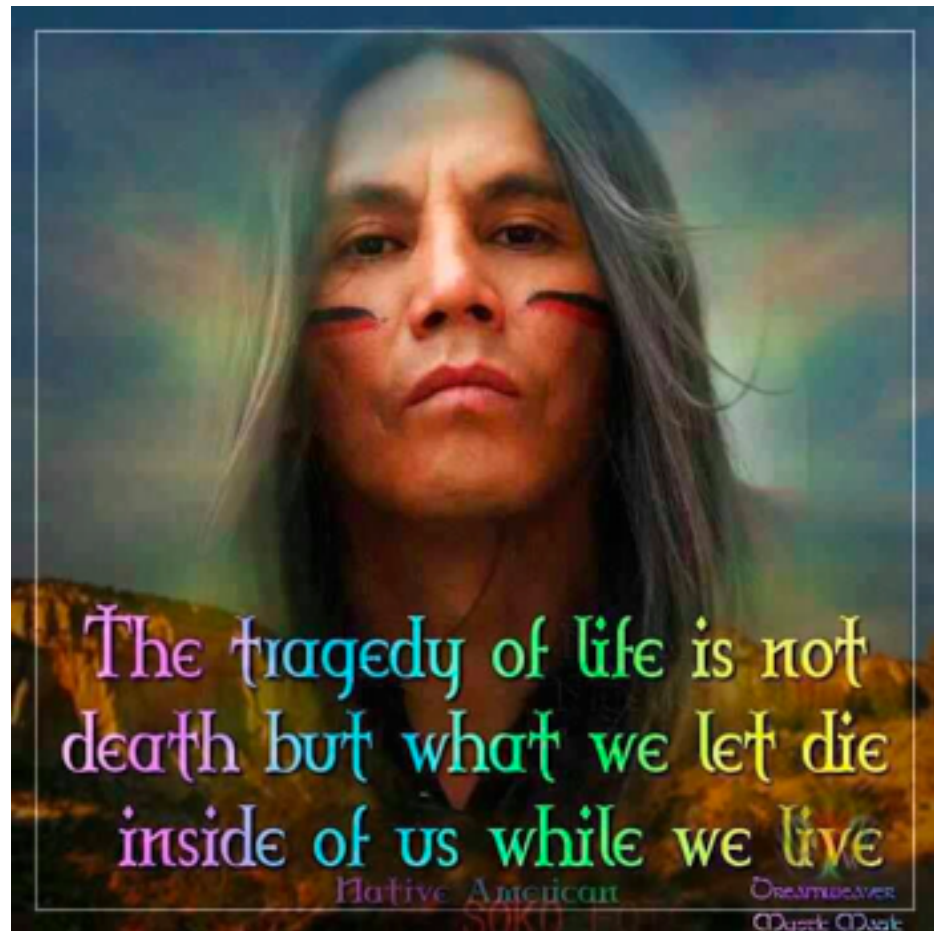
Indian 12



Indian 13

When you look at Jews, you see ghosts of all those bodies piled up in death camps. And those ghosts keep you trying to do the right thing. “But when you look at us you don’t see the ghosts of the little babies with their heads smashed in by rifle butts at the Big Hole, or the old folks dying by the side of the trail on the way to Oklahoma while their families cried and tried to make them comfortable, or the dead mothers at Wounded Knee or the little kids at Sand Creek who were shot for target practice. You don’t see any ghosts at all.

“Instead you see casinos and drunks and junk cars and shacks. “Well, we see those ghosts. And they make our hearts sad and they hurt our little children. And when we try to say something, you tell us, ‘Get over it. This is America. Look at the American dream.’ But as long as you’re calling us Redskins and doing tomahawk chops, we can’t look at the American dream, because those things remind us that we are not real human beings to you. And when people aren’t humans, you can turn them into slaves or kill six million of them or shoot them down with Hotchkiss guns and throw them into mass graves at Wounded Knee. “No, we’re not looking at the American dream. And why should we? We still haven’t woken up from the American nightmare.



<http://www.ya-native.com/nativeamerica/getridofracismnsports.html>

[Must-see morning clip: John Oliver explains why the Redskins name is indefensible](#)

The comedian issued a PSA that hilariously demonstrates how bad the racial slur... Salon

VIDEO: The Fight Over New Standards

Backlash reigns in schools nationwide after the introduction of Common Core standards. Critics say they are overly difficult, but others say they challenge students to become better thinkers.

[Related Article](#)

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## **Common Core, in 9-Year-Old Eyes**

By JAVIER C. HERNÁNDEZ

A fourth grader at Public School 397 in Brooklyn struggles as he prepares for the exams aligned with the Common Core standards.

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## **Notes From the Plasticene Epoch      From Ocean to Beach, Tons of Plastic Pollution**

By [THE EDITORIAL BOARD](#) JUNE 14, 2014

Like diamonds, plastics are forever. The tons dumped into the ocean float around, swirling on currents, breaking into smaller bits, never going away. Scientists have identified huge gyres of plastic in the Pacific. There is an Eastern Garbage Patch, between Hawaii and California; a Western Garbage Patch, off Japan, and a patch between them called the Subtropical Convergence Zone, north of Hawaii.

The patches are misunderstood to be visible islands of debris; you can't actually see them from a boat or plane. They are more like vast, soupy concentrations of flotsam, some of it large, some tiny, all indigestible, sickening and killing fish, birds, whales and turtles.

What you can see is what washes ashore, as countless tons of plastic do on the Hawaiian Islands, which stick up like the teeth of a comb in the middle of the northern Pacific, snagging what drifts by.

On the southern tip of the Big Island of Hawaii, deep ocean currents rub against the remote and rocky shoreline. Volunteers regularly make a long, hot trip to clean the beaches, hauling away fishing nets, lines and traps, toys, shoes, buckets and bottles. Some of the fishing debris is shipped to a Honolulu power plant and incinerated. Some is left on the beach, and more always appears.

The Hawaii Wildlife Fund, which organizes the cleanups, estimates that they have removed about 169 tons of garbage in the last 11 years from a 10-mile stretch of Hawaii Island alone, and that about 15 tons to 20 tons of new trash comes ashore each year. On May 24, two dozen people went out again.

They collected 1,312 pounds of trash, including:

191,739 plastic fragments

562 bottle or container caps

93 toothbrushes

64 beverage bottles

48 hagfish traps

35 buoys and floats

3 refrigerator doors

3 G.I. Joe Real American Hero toys

On a nearby beach at Kamilo Point, geologists have identified a new kind of plastic-infused rock, in areas where the plastic is so abundant in the sand and soil you can't avoid burning it in campfires. A paper [published this month](#) by the Geological Society of America suggests that "plastiglomerate" will someday be part of the fossil record, marking the geological era that some call the Anthropocene, for the human influence.

On Monday in Washington, the State Department will be [holding an ocean conference](#). The

topics are ocean acidification, sustainable fishing and marine pollution. The nations represented include the Seychelles, St. Lucia, Kiribati, Palau, Chile, Togo, Norway and New Zealand. Significant progress on healing the oceans is not expected.

The next cleanup is July 13 at Kamilo Point. The effort may seem futile, but at least people are doing something, like the volunteers working along shorelines in the Northeast, Texas, the Pacific Northwest and the Great Lakes.

World leaders, meanwhile? The nations of an increasingly plasticized planet? They are drifting in circles.

## Fukushima's Children Are Dying

*Harvey Wasserman, EcoWatch*  
Wasserman writes: "Some 39 months after the multiple explosions at Fukushima, thyroid cancer rates among nearby children have

The poster is for "The Community Writing Project" event. It features a green header with the "G400" logo and the title "The Community Writing Project" in white. Below the title are four black-and-white photographs showing groups of people writing and talking. The main text reads "Our Lives, Our Voices, Our Stories" and "A Community Reading of Chicago Area Community Writers". A red banner indicates the date and time: "Saturday, June 21 // 12:00-4:00pm". The bottom section is divided into two columns: "The first annual public reading of the Community Writing Project Collective brings together community writers from diverse Chicago area neighborhoods to share personal narrative stories they have written and published in neighborhood writing groups." and "About the Community Writing Project The Community Writing Project offers adult writing and publishing workshops to residents of poor and immigrant neighborhoods in Chicago and Chicago areas. We believe that every person is a thinker and an artist, that the stories people tell about their lives contain important insights for themselves and their neighbors and that the seeds for change can be found in the artistic and intellectual renderings of ordinary people. Our goal is to provide a forum for creative expression in which people can share their experiences, examine their lives, and become recognized within their communities as writers and leaders. By encouraging the workshop writers to communicate their thoughts to others and reflect collectively on the meaning of their everyday experiences, the project strives to increase the participation of ordinary people in civic life." A red "Schedule" banner is followed by a list of activities: "12:00 - 2:15 Readings and discussion", "2:15 - 2:30 Break and refreshments", and "2:30 - 4:00 Workshop on community writing". The footer includes the "GALLERY 400" logo, contact information for Janet Hurlig, and the "CWP" logo.

**G400**

**The Community Writing Project**

**Our Lives, Our Voices, Our Stories**  
A Community Reading of Chicago Area Community Writers

**Saturday, June 21 // 12:00-4:00pm**

The first annual public reading of the Community Writing Project Collective brings together community writers from diverse Chicago area neighborhoods to share personal narrative stories they have written and published in neighborhood writing groups.

**Schedule**

12:00 - 2:15 Readings and discussion  
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About the Community Writing Project  
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**GALLERY 400**  
1100 Lake Shore Drive  
Chicago, IL 60606  
312-413-3367  
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For more information contact:  
Janet Hurlig  
312-413-3367  
jhurlig@cityofchicago.org

**CWP**  
Community Writing Project



skyrocketed to more than forty times (40x) normal."

[READ MORE](#)

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*hmmmmmmmmmm.....had they only supported the Shoshone Treaty!..... no sympathy here  
( a massive case of stupid giving up pre-statehood rights..... xo from the broken record)*

### **Save Nevada's Water: Ban Fracking**

**In Nevada in Elko County, Nevada#WhatthefrackNV?** [Bureau of Land Management - Nevada](#) We will not let you take our land,

and

o

ur mineral rights to let some corporation ([Noble Energy](#)) from [#Texas](#) exploit [#Nevada](#)!!!

[Support Nevada's Ranchers Nevada](#)

[Rancher magazine Nevada](#)

[Cattlemen's Association Stand With](#)

[Battle Mountain Battle Mountain](#)

[Humane Society Battle Mountain](#)

[Bugle Elko Daily Free Press](#)



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Today's selection -- from ***Benjamin Harrison*** by Charles W. Calhoun. For several decades after the Civil War, one of the biggest problems for the U.S. government was its large budget surplus. Tariffs had been increased to fund the Civil War, but they had not been reduced much afterwards because northern manufacturers still wanted the benefit of tariff protection (in fact, during most of the nineteenth century, the U.S. was consistently anti-free trade). High tariff revenues sapped the economy of needed spending, and the alternatives were to reduce tariffs, which was favored

by Democrats, or increase government spending, which was favored by Republicans -- including our twenty-third president, Benjamin Harrison:

### **Official White House portrait of Benjamin Harrison, painted by Eastman Johnson**

"One of the principal problems confronting the nation in [Benjamin] Harrison's time was the federal government's collection of ... excess revenue, which withdrew money from the private economy. During the Civil War, Congress had greatly increased import tariffs and internal duties to meet military expenses. Although taxes had been lowered somewhat after the war, every year since 1866 the government had collected a surplus of revenue, often far beyond current expenditures. Democrats, true to the longstanding doctrine of their southern wing, favored cutting the tariff to reduce the revenue. Republicans opposed any deep cuts that would jeopardize the protection of American producers from foreign competition. The issue had played an important part in the 1880 election, and now, as a senator, Harrison defended protectionism. Although he would accept the reduction of some rates, he was much more willing to reduce the revenue through the elimination of internal duties on nearly all commodities except alcohol and tobacco.

"In addition, from a political standpoint, defending tariff protectionism offered a way for Harrison to ... ally himself with American labor. [Lower] tariffs, ... which the Democrats advocated, 'means less work and lower wages,' he argued. 'I do not say that labor has its full reward here. I do not deny that the avarice of the mill owner too often clips the edge of comfort from the wages of his operative .... But in spite of all this I do affirm that there is more comfort and more hope for a laboring man or woman in this country than in any other.' Without the protective tariff, he insisted, that comfort and hope would be gone.

### **Harrison portrayed as wasting the surplus**

"Rather than jeopardize protection to reduce the surplus, Harrison thought the government could spend much of the excess revenue in beneficial ways. He particularly advocated a generous pension policy for Union veterans of the Civil War. He sponsored 101 special pension bills as well as a general bill to pension all disabled veterans, which in 1884 passed the Senate but failed in the Democratic House. He supported expenditure on national public works, such as improving the navigation of the Mississippi River, although he opposed federal funding of land reclamation along the river, which he saw as the states' responsibility under the Constitution. ...

"Harrison also supported federal aid to education, aimed primarily at the South's illiterate population. ...

"Under the [presidential convention] chairmanship of Republican Ohio congressman [and future president] William McKinley, a vigorous champion of protectionism, the committee produced -- and the convention adopted -- a platform that declared the party to be uncompromisingly in favor of the American system of protection, whose destruction as proposed by Cleveland and the Democrats would injure business, labor, and farmers. To cut the surplus, the Republicans favored eliminating internal taxes and were willing to raise some tariff rates to prohibitive levels in order to curb imports and thus check the collection of revenue. For the revenue that remained, Republicans saw a myriad of uses, including defense, veterans' pensions, internal improvements, and subsidies for the nation's ailing merchant marine. ...

"[In 1889 in his inaugural address] Harrison declared that the Treasury surplus was 'not the greatest evil,' but it was a 'serious' one. Even so, he rated preserving protectionism much more desirable than penny-pinching frugality. He advocated expenditures to build a stronger navy and to support American commerce through subsidies to steamship lines. He drew the greatest round of applause when he called for more generous pension legislation for Union veterans and their widows and orphans."

**Benjamin Harrison: The American Presidents Series: The 23rd President, 1889-1893**      **Author: Charles W. Calhoun**

Publisher: Times Books   Copyright 2005 by Charles W. Calhoun   Pages: 38, 39, 50, 66

from same book:

**He made no fundamental change in administration *policy*. He did act to take the appointment of *Indian* agency medical personnel and educators out of the spoils ...p 114**

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President Benjamin Harrison and Indian Reservations

Posted on [April 27, 2014](#) by [Ojibwa](#)

In 1887, Congress passed the General Allotment Act (Dawes Act) which had the intent of assimilating Indians by making them land-owning farmers. The idea of the Dawes Act was to break up the reservations by giving each Indian family an allotment of land, similar to the homesteads given to non-Indian settlers. This act guided much of the Indian policy during the Benjamin Harrison administration (1889-1892).

In 1889, a government commission headed by General George Crook met with the Sioux in South Dakota. Crook provided them lavish feasts, and obtained the needed signatures for the Sioux to cede much of their land.

Over the next two years, the Great Sioux Reservation was broken into six reservations – Cheyenne River, Crow Creek, Lower Brulé, Pine Ridge, Rosebud, and Standing Rock – thus reducing Sioux land holdings. Eleven million acres of land not included in these reservations was returned to the federal government. “Surplus” lands were opened to American settlers. In addition, the railroads were given permission to survey and build lines with no regard for any Sioux concerns.

Congress passed the Nelson Act in 1889 which brought the Dawes Act to bear on the special situation with the Chippewa in Minnesota. At this time, the Chippewa occupied 12 reservations in the state. Under the Nelson Act, the Chippewa were to cede all lands except for the White Earth and Red Lake Reservations. The Chippewa of Red Lake were to take allotments on their own reservations. All other Chippewa in the state were to relocate on the White Earth Reservation and to take their allotments there. All agricultural lands remaining after allotment were to be sold for \$1.25 per acre. Timber lands were to be appraised and sold in 40-acre parcels in auction. Money from the sale of lands and timber were to be deposited into a special Chippewa in Minnesota Fund.

Northern Cheyenne:

At the 1851 Fort Laramie Treaty Council, the United States government failed to distinguish between the Northern Cheyenne and the Southern Cheyenne and grouped both tribes together in the south, even though the Northern Cheyenne saw themselves as a distinct people and resisted attempts to relocate them on the Southern Cheyenne reservation in Indian Territory. Following the 1876 Battle of the Little Bighorn, some of the Cheyenne had surrendered to the Army and had worked for them as scouts.

In 1890, Congress created the Northern Cheyenne Commission to find a permanent home for the Northern Cheyenne at the Tongue River in Montana, the Pine Ridge Reservation in South Dakota, or some other reservation. The Commission traveled first to Pine Ridge where they interviewed the 429 Northern Cheyenne who were living there. They then travelled to Lambe Deer, Montana where they talked with Northern Cheyenne leaders Two Moon, White Bull, American Horse, Brave Wolf, and Little Wolf. They then continued west to the Crow reservation to discuss with the Crow the possibility of buying land on that reservation for the Northern Cheyenne. The Commission found that the Northern Cheyenne on the Pine Ridge Reservation wanted to unite with their friends and relatives on the Tongue River.

With regard to the Tongue River Agency, the Commission reported that there was hunger and poverty and that the Cheyenne had already eaten their own cattle and were killing some American cattle.

With regard to the Crow, the Commission found them living in a peaceful and prosperous condition. However, they adamantly refused to sell a portion of their reservation to the Cheyenne.

The report submitted by the commission was one of the first times that the government actually possessed extensive, firsthand evidence regarding the situation and possible alternatives for the Northern Cheyenne situation.

Indian Territory:

Since the beginning of the nineteenth century, the policy of the United States government had been to remove Indians west of the Mississippi to Indian Territory. Here the Indians had been told that they would be able to live in peace, without interference from the U.S. government. Soon, however, American greed was demanding these lands as well.

In 1889, Congress authorized the transfer of unassigned lands in Oklahoma to the public domain. As Congress debated the bill, Cherokee principal chief Joel B. Mayes led a delegation to Washington, D.C. to remind lawmakers that the United States had given its solemn word in treaties that territorial jurisdiction was not to be extended over them without their consent. Congress ignored the Indian testimony and passed the Springer Amendment to the Indian Appropriation Bill giving the President the power to open Indian Territory by proclamation.

As one of his first acts as President, Benjamin Harrison announced that part of the Indian Territory in what would later become Oklahoma would be opened to settlement. A three-man

commission, known as the Cherokee Commission, was established to negotiate allotment with the Cherokees and other Indian tribes in Oklahoma. A month later, tens of thousands of settlers rushed in to claim land which had formerly belonged to the Creek and Seminole. Over the next few years, 15 million acres of Indian land would be opened to non-Indian settlement.

In meeting with the Cherokee, the Cherokee Commission (also known as the Fairchild Commission) offered the Cherokee \$1.25 per acre for their land in the Cherokee Outlet. The total for this offer was nearly the same which the Cherokee Strip Livestock Association would pay for a 15-year lease on the same land.

In 1889, President Benjamin Harrison announced that no livestock would be grazed in the area known as the Cherokee Outlet in Indian Territory. This move deprived the Cherokee Nation of a substantial part of its operating budget and brought an end to their lease with the Cherokee Livestock Association. The move was part of a government effort to get the Cherokee to sell this land.

In 1890, a Harrison issued an executive order which required the Ponca to take allotments even though most tribal members were opposed to it. Ponca traditionalists formed a strong anti-allotment faction.

In 1890, Congress passed the Oklahoma Organic Act which established a territorial government for the western half of Indian Territory and renamed it Oklahoma Territory. Under the Organic Act, the United States annexed all Indian reservations to the new territory.

In 1891 President Harrison opened up 900,000 acres of Oklahoma land for settlement. The land had been owned by the Sauk, Fox, Iowa, and Potawatomi.

<http://nativeamericannetroots.net/diary/1697>

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### **Massacre at Wounded Knee**

In 1890, the last action of the Indian Wars took place, the battle or massacre at Wounded Knee, S.D. Harrison was continuing the policy that Grant first put in place to press for citizenship of Indians but punish those who committed crimes.

The real culprit in this sad episode seems to have been a corrupt Indian agent who made unfulfilled promises and also made great exaggerations regarding the "hostile" nature of the Sioux's Ghost Dance. Harrison had been ordering caution and was reading Gen. Nelson Miles' report on the situation when word reached him of the battle/massacre. Mainly, it seems like the it was a situation that just got out of hand, and the Sioux were more victim here than aggressor. The colonel in charge was brought to a court martial but was exonerated. The sad affair did not prompt any change in policy by Harrison. Calhoun writes that the president viewed it more as an unfortunate incident than the watershed event we now look on it as being.

<http://thepresidentsatbigmo.blogspot.com/2008/04/number-23-benjamin-harrison.html>

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### **All Secretaries of the Interior (in reverse chronological order)**

<http://cabinet-members.findthebest.com/d/b/Secretaries-of-the-Interior>

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[\*\*A sad reality - a hope for a future day\*\*](#)

Shawn Wright, Co-owner - T&T Trading Post

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## **Mustang Monument's Wild Horses Ready to Welcome Luxury Travelers**

By A. Pawlowski

<http://www.nbcnews.com/business/travel/mustang-monuments-wild-horses-ready-welcome-luxury-travelers-n126496>



## **VIDEO: Bringing Back Europe's Bison**

A German prince is leading an effort to bring back the European bison, Europe's largest land mammal, in Bad Berleburg. The animal almost went extinct in the early 20th century.

[Related Article](#)

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## **From Untended Farmland, Reserve Tries to Recreate Wilderness From Long Ago**

By SUZANNE DALEY

A reserve in western Spain is at the forefront of Europe's "rewilding" effort, which seeks to restore species and ecosystems that vanished centuries ago.

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## **Threat Grows From Liver Illness Tied to Obesity**

By ANAHAD O'CONNOR

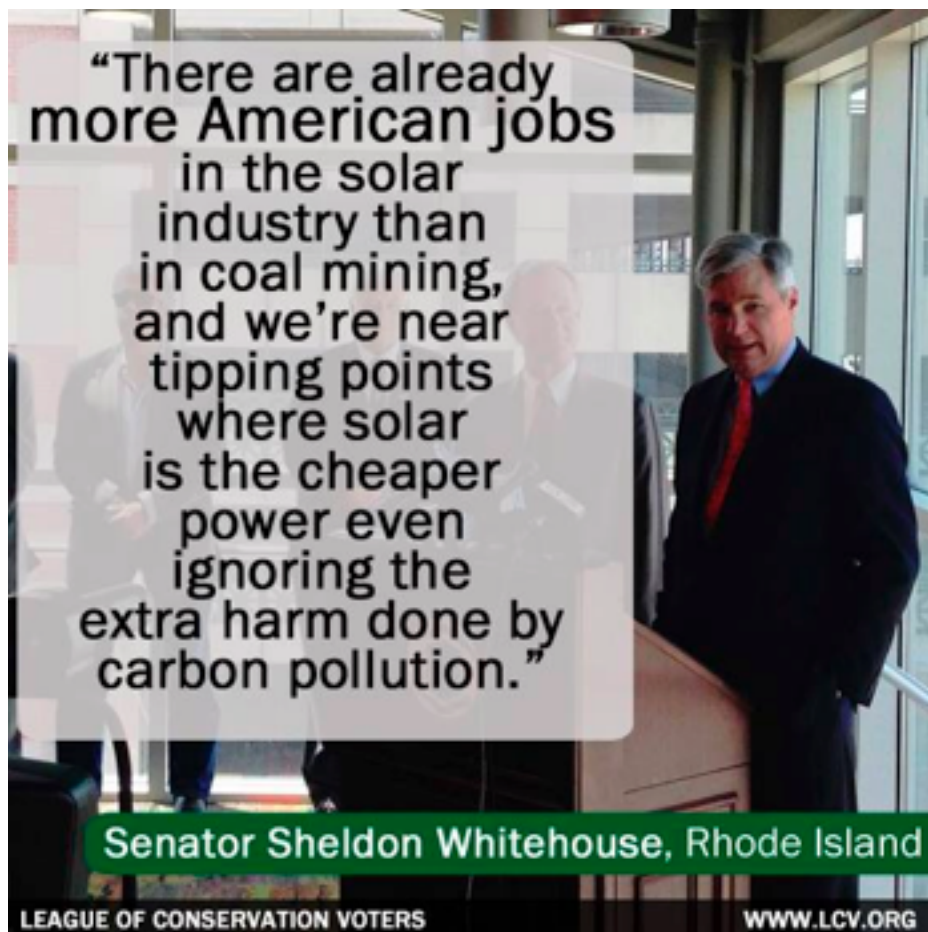
Despite major gains in fighting hepatitis C and other chronic liver conditions, public health officials are now faced with a growing epidemic of liver disease that is tightly linked to the obesity crisis.

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### [Grazing on federal land under threat because of drought](#)

**Julie Cart, Los Angeles Times**

There's not much anyone can tell Barry Sorensen about Idaho's Big Desert that he doesn't know. Sorensen, 72, and his brother have been running cattle in this sere landscape all their lives, and they've weathered every calamity man and nature have thrown at them — until this drought came along.



### [The destruction of the Great Library of Alexandria](#)

Alexandria, one of the greatest cities of the ancient world, was founded by Alexander the Great after his conquest of Egypt in 332 BC. &nbsp;After the death of Alexander in Babylon in 323 BC, Egypt fe Ancient Origins