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Canada's First Nations not going to tolerate disrespect of their people, treaties, and lands any more!

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News from Canada's First Nations - they are not going to tolerate disrespect of their people, treaties, and lands any more!

[Ontario First Nations ready to die defending lands: chiefs](#)

Aboriginal people in Ontario are prepared to lay down their lives to protect their...
cbc.ca

Ontario Regional Chief Stan Beardy and Grassy Narrows Chief Roger Fobister speak at a Toronto new conference on Monday. On Tuesday, Ontario chiefs said the provincial and federal governments haven't respected the agreements their ancestors signed more than a century ago, which give First Nations the right to assert jurisdiction over lands and resources. (Paul Borkwood/CBC)

[Shaming ceremony 2:17](#)

Related Stories

- [Ontario '10 years behind' in First Nations consultation process](#)
- [Stoney Nakoda First Nation signs 'huge' oil deal with Chinese firm](#)
- [Tsilhqot'in ruling to be a focus at First Nations' meeting in Halifax](#)
- [Grassy Narrows loses Supreme Court logging rights decision](#)
- [Gitksan First Nation evicting rail, logging, sport fishing interests](#)

Aboriginal people in Ontario are prepared to lay down their lives to protect their traditional lands from any unwanted development, a group of First Nations chiefs said Tuesday.

Five aboriginal chiefs served notice on the Ontario and federal governments, developers and the public that they'll assert their treaty rights over their traditional territory and ancestral lands.

- [Historic land-title ruling creates development 'uncertainty,' report argues](#)
- [CBC Aboriginal: More top stories](#)

That includes the rights to natural resources — such as fish, trees, mines and water— deriving benefit from those resources and the conditions under which other groups may access or use them, which must be consistent with their traditional laws, said Ontario Regional Chief Stan Beardy.

Ontario Regional Chief Stan Beardy says "all those seeking to access or use First Nations lands and resources have, at a minimum, a duty to engage, enquire and consult with First Nations with the standards of free, prior and informed consent."

"All those seeking to access or use First Nations lands and resources have, at a minimum, a duty to engage, inquire and consult with First Nations with the standards of free, prior and informed consent," he said.

"We will take appropriate steps to enforce these assertions."

'No respect' for agreements with ancestors

Tuesday's declaration follows a Supreme Court of Canada ruling in late June which awarded 1,700 square kilometres of territory to British Columbia's Tsilhqot'in First Nation, providing long-awaited clarification on how to prove aboriginal title.

The ruling also formally acknowledged the legitimacy of indigenous land claims to wider territory beyond individual settlement sites.

But in a separate decision a few weeks later, [the court upheld the Ontario government's power to permit industrial logging on Grassy Narrows First Nation's traditional lands](#). Grassy Narrows is different from the [Tsilhqot'in decision because it involves treaty land, not aboriginal title](#).

Grassy Narrows argued that only Ottawa has the power to take up the land because treaty promises were made with the federal Crown.

The high court ruled that the province doesn't need the federal government's permission to allow forestry and mining activity under an 1873 treaty that ceded large swaths of Ontario and Manitoba to the federal government.

The Ontario chiefs who spoke out on Tuesday said the provincial and federal governments haven't respected the agreements their ancestors signed more than a century ago, which gives First Nations the right to assert jurisdiction over lands and resources.

'Land has become sick'

Aboriginal communities have seen what Canadian and Ontario laws have done to their land over the last 147 years, Beardy said.

"The land has become sick," he said. "We become sick. We become poor, desperate and dying."

The people of Grassy Narrows First Nation are still suffering from mercury poisoning decades after the Wabigoon river around their land was contaminated by a local paper mill, Beardy added.

Grand Chief of Treaty 3, Warren White, argued that Prime Minister Stephen Harper recognizes the state of Israel, but not the lands of Canada's aboriginal peoples.

"He needs to have the same principles that he's saying about Israeli lands to Treaty 3 territory and native lands in Canada," White said.

"Clean up your own backyard before you go and spill a lot of money into disasters in other countries."

Grand Chief Harvey Yesno of the Nishnawbe Aski Nation added that the province's aboriginal people will draw a line in the sand, put a stake in the ground and tie themselves to it if that's what it takes to protect their land from unwanted resource development.

Grand Chief Harvey Yesno of the Nishnawbe Aski Nation says Ontario's aboriginal people will put a stake in the ground and tie themselves to it if that's what it takes to protect their land from unwanted resource development.

"We're no longer just going to be civilly disobedient. We're going to defend our lands, and there's a big difference there," he said.

"Our young people are dying, our people are dying. So let's die at least defending our land."

Aboriginal communities don't want to harm others, said Beardy. But they'll do what they must to stop an incursion on their lands, such as forming human blockades to stop the clearcutting of trees, he said.

"Anything that happens on our aboriginal homeland now, they must consult with us," said Roger Fobister Sr., chief of Grassy Narrows First Nation. "Even if they're going to cut down one tree, they better ask us."

Late Breaking:

Tribal Leadership and NVDOT will have a Groundbreaking and media event Monday August 4, 2014. Blessing provided by community member Dina Pete. The Project is funded by NVDOT and the FEDs insuring safe access to and from Headquarters at no cost or match to the Tribe. Thank you Leadership, Staff, NVDOT and Dina for all of your support and help.

Location: Tribal Headquarters 919 S Highway 395 Gardnerville, Nv.

Date: Monday August 4, 2014

Time: 9:am.

National Drive Electric Week: September 15 - 21, 2014

Save the date! We'll be holding the Reno-Sparks National Drive Week event at [Virginia Lake Park](#) on Saturday, September 20th, 2014 from 10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.! More details to follow...

Talking is Teaching / Talk Read Sing is a campaign of [Too Small to Fail](#) in partnership with various organizations that are dedicated to improving early childhood development: [American Academy of Pediatrics](#)

[Bay Area Council](#)

[Bill, Hillary and Chelsea Clinton Foundation](#)

[CAP Tulsa](#)

[EduCare Tulsa](#)

[George Kaiser Family Foundation](#)

[UCSF Benioff Children's Hospital Oakland](#)

[Reach Out and Read](#)

[Sesame Workshop](#)

[Scholastic Inc.](#)

[Text4baby](#)

We are currently active in Oakland, but will be in other communities soon. To read more or join our mailing list, click [here](#).

For more information, contact info@talkreadsing.org.

Read our Terms and Conditions [here](#).

[Chickasaw.tv](#)

Michael & Tim Cornelius find a special connection to each other, their ancestors & their heritage through **the art of flutemaking**. Here, see how tradition comes to life when a craft is passed down from father to son. <http://goo.gl/mWjvpA>

Water issues nothing new in California By Doug Ford 07/31/2014

Norris Hundley's history of water in California, 'the Great Thirst,' (1992), covers the native American, Spanish, and Mexican periods in some detail in 62 pages that he summed up in a final paragraph:

"Viewed from the vantage point of the twentieth century, Hispanic principles contrast sharply with the individualism and monopolistic impulses of those who flocked to California following the American conquest in 1846. Admittedly, Spain and Mexico's imprint on the waterscape differed significantly from that of aboriginal Californians, but it paled in comparison with what was to come."

Then in a new chapter, he observes that "The population boomed from some 10,000 non-Indians in 1846, to 100,000 three years later, and to 1.5 million by 1900." In those early days, a very small minority were busy trying to form a government for the state, while the federal government had little power to influence what was happening two to ten months away by the best modes of travel. The American military governor is quoted as responding to gold seekers, "This is public land, and the gold is property of the United States; all of you are trespassers, but as the Government is benefited by your getting out the gold, I do not intend to interfere."

The miners established their own rules, the most important of which was "first in, first in right" which they enforced in regard to their claims and to their needs for the enormous volumes of water required to work their claims. For the great many who failed to find gold and moved on, the same principle was applied to agriculture and other lines of work. Water rights came to be seen as personal property that could be freely bought and sold, and "this situation encouraged individual and corporate tendencies to monopolize as much of it as possible."

By 1880, "hydraulic giants," controlled the mining lands and streams, and "the industry in California had about 20,000 employees, more than 7 million cubic feet of water in reservoirs, and 6,000 miles of ditches." Extreme environmental havoc affected not only the mining country but inflicted great harm to agriculture, industry, and transportation far downstream from the mining operations.

"Finally, in 1884, the Ninth Circuit Court in San Francisco issued an injunction shutting down the entire hydraulic mining industry on the grounds that its operations inevitably damaged the property of others and practically destroyed the navigability of the Sacramento and Feather rivers." For thirty years, "community and environmental concerns had run a distant second to individual and especially corporate desires to seize water and blast away at the landscape in a frenzied quest for riches."

But we see similar patterns in the way water continued to be managed and controlled in California for well over a century. California's vast semi-desert regions had too little water most of the time, but was also subject to unpredictable severe flooding. Sacramento and most of the Central Valley was under several feet of water in 1850 and again in 1861, when Leland Stanford had to use a rowboat to get to his inauguration as governor.

Neither the federal or state governments felt able to respond to the situation, so in 1855, the state legislature "delegated major responsibility for flood control to the counties." "Laissez-faire, localism, and monopoly became standard practice in flood control planning just as they had in the allocation of water for mining."

By the end of the 19th century, California's population was concentrated in urban areas but the growing cities had very little water available and even that was unreliable. For instance, The Los Angeles River provided an average of 40,000 acre-feet per year but the amount fluctuated greatly, between "a low of 1,660 acre-feet and a high of about 165,000 acre-feet" over a 29-year period.

In 1903, the city's lease with a private water company that had been making enormous profits while providing poor service was terminated. A five-member Board of Water Commissioners appointed by the mayor was established. With the superintendent it appointed, it soon became the most powerful part of the municipal government. William Mulholland is famous for acquiring the rights to most of the Owens River Valley water. In 1928 the Metropolitan Water District was created with neighboring cities to acquire rights to a large proportion of Colorado River water. Eventually, the California aqueduct was built to move enormous quantities of northern California water over the Tehachapi Mountains to the Los Angeles Basin.

We are now caught up in a second campaign to build a peripheral canal to send even more water to southern California.

The author is retired from the U.S. Air Force, lives in Dixon and serves on the Solano County Board of Education.

[DTLL Underwriting Policy Change.pdf](#) [DTLL Consideration of New Fee.pdf](#)

Please see the attached letters regarding some potential changes to HUD's Section 184 program. There is a 30-day comment period on this matter.

Respectfully, Debbie Broermann HUD/SWONAP

<http://www.bostonglobe.com/news/science/2014/07/31/measuring-cultural-evolution-tracking-where-notable-people-were-born-and-died/nMLcgBW5zC1Dpa0EKiWasN/story.html#>

Here's what happened this week at Interior: Interior joins forces with the AFL-CIO's Union Sportsmen Alliance on projects to renew, rebuild, and restore the nation's public lands; a new report shows up to a quarter of National Park land could be vulnerable to vegetation shifts due to climate change and habitat loss; \$3 million in grants are announced to restore the longleaf pine ecosystem; the grand opening of the Pittsburgh Botanic Garden, which is situated near abandoned mines and is home to an active re-mining site; and after 50 years nesting bald eagles have returned to San Clemente Island.

[Click here to watch this week's episode.](#)

How Do I Talk To My Baby? <http://talkreading.org/#>

Just about anything is worth talking to your child about. Even before they can talk, every word you say and question you ask helps their brain develop.

From the day they're born, you can talk, read and sing to them about anything you like—it's all new and exciting to them. Tell them about what you are cooking, make up a song about where you are going—even read them your junk mail. Their brain turns on with the sound of your loving voice. You'll be amazed by how much they can learn from your words.

As your baby gets older and begins to babble, get their attention by repeating the sounds they make and by making eye contact. Eventually, as they learn their own words, converse with them, tell them about things, sing songs with them and ask them questions. It may take a young child a while to answer questions, so wait to listen before responding.

Most importantly, communicating with your child should be fun and easy. Young children love to be talked, read and sung to, so have fun. You can find some ideas for fun activities [here](#).

Plenty more in this site.

[Chippewa Cree Tribe takes Original American Foundation money](#)

The tribe accepted a \$200,000 playground from the team's Original Americans... indianz.com

[No oil wells in our waters, say three West Coast governors](#)

Oil and gas drilling has no place in the coastal waters of Washington, Oregon and...

blog.seattlepi.com

[Native Americans Descended From A Single Ancestral Group, DNA Study Confirms](#)

For two decades, researchers have been using a growing volume of genetic data to...

sciencedaily.com

The Power of Cherokee Women

In February of 1757, the great Cherokee leader Attakullakulla came to South Carolina to negotiate trade agreements with the governor and was shocked to find that no white women were present. "Since the white man as well as the red was...

indiancountrytodaymedianetwork.com

<http://indiancountrytodaymedianetwork.com/2014/03/19/how-linguists-are-pulling-apart-bering-strait-theory-154063>

Calendar

September 1-7 - 68th Annual Navajo Nation Fair. For information click [here](#).

September 3-6 - National Indian Council on Aging: "Arizona: Back to Where it all Started- Celebrating the 20th NICOA Biennial Conference on Aging". Co-hosted by Inter Tribal Council

of Arizona with the Area Agency on Aging, Region 8. Sheraton Phoenix Downtown. For information check the [website](#).



September 6 - 14th Annual Phoenix AISES Golf Tournament. American Indian Science and

Engineering Society. Fee. Talking Stick Golf Club. For more information check the [website](#).

September 9-11 - 2nd Annual Indian Education Summit, Norman, Oklahoma. American Indian Institute at University of Oklahoma. For information check the [website](#).

September 15-16 - Leading the Way to College and Career Readiness for Native American Students. Double Tree Resort, Paradise Valley, Arizona. For information click [here](#).

September 16 - NATIVE HEALTH hosts Phoenix Children's Hospital present "Darkness to Light's: Stewards of Children" - 4 steps to protect children from sexual abuse. For information or to RSVP email [Diane](#).

September 18-21 - 24th Annual National/International Native American Indian Alcoholics Anonymous Convention. Radisson Fort McDowell Resort & Casino, Scottsdale. All AA Members are welcome. For information call (855) 99-NAIAA or check the [website](#).

September 23 - NATIVE HEALTH hosts DES Division of Child Support Enforcement (DCSE) workshop for families to modify court documents and visit with DES DCSE staff about problems. 10:00 a.m.-2:00 p.m. For information email [Diane](#).

September 23-26 - SIENA's 7th Annual Take Charge! Native American Leadership Conference for students in grades 7-12. Westin La Paloma, Tucson. For information check the [website](#).

September 27 - 6th Annual Seven Generations Awards Dinner and Silent Auction - Native American Bar Association of Arizona (NABA-AZ). Radisson Fort McDowell Resort, Ft. McDowell, Arizona. 6:00-9:30 p.m. For information or reservations call Sheri at (480) 362-5652 or email [her](#).

Museum/Archive Resources

National Park Service - Montezuma Castle National Monument (AZ)

[National Park Service - Montezuma Castle National Monument \(AZ\) web page](#) at Arizona Memory Project

The national park concept is generally credited to the artist George Catlin, who on a trip to the Dakotas in 1832, worried about the impact of America's westward expansion on Indian civilization, wildlife, and wilderness. They might be preserved, he wrote, "by some great protecting policy of government... in a magnificent park.... A nation's park, containing man and beast, in all the wild and freshness of their nature's beauty!"

(Interestingly no material by basic Indian search terms. sdc)

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## **Collection: Navajo County (AZ) Historical Society Collection Highlights**

Published by [Navajo County \(AZ\) Historical Society](#)

This collection showcases the art and artifacts that document the history of Navajo County. This items are currently on display at the Navajo County Historical Society, Holbook, Arizona branch.

*(Interestingly no material by basic Indian search terms. sdc)*

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Fort Peck Tribal Library

[Fort Peck Tribal Library Website](#)

The Fort Peck Tribal Library serves the whole Fort Peck Indian Reservation population of the Assiniboine and Sioux tribes as the major resource/research center for students, faculty, community, and professionals. As an academic library, the Library provides services and support for all courses offered at Fort Peck Community College. The Library collection includes over 10,000 titles and 123 periodicals with periodical support being added by an online database funded by the Montana State Legislature.

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### **Mountain Plains Native Americans**

A broad and growing collection of reference materials related to the Native American tribes of Montana. The collection will ultimately contain government documents, archival documents, photographs, and other materials.

- See more at: <http://www.mwdl.org/collections/1977.php#sthash.AQULUtZM.dpuf>

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Pueblo Grande Museum

[Pueblo Grande Museum web page at Arizona Memory Project](#)

Pueblo Grande Museum is an educational institution for the citizens of Phoenix and their guests. It is a Point of Pride and quality of life amenity for the residents of the Phoenix metropolitan area, and a tourism attraction. The Museums collects, preserves, and exhibits objects from the site of Pueblo Grande, and serves as a repository for collections from archaeological projects in the City. Pueblo Grande Museum holds all of its collections in trust for the people of the City of Phoenix.

- See more at: <http://www.mwdl.org/partners/268.php#sthash.28jdiRv0.dpuf>

[Basketry from the Pueblo Grande Museum](#)

[Connell Collection of Historic Maricopa Pottery](#)

[Hohokam Artifacts of Pueblo Grande](#)

[New Deal Art](#)

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### **Postal History Foundation**

[Postal History Foundation web page](#) at Arizona Memory Project

Founded in 1960 as the Western Postal History Museum, the Postal History Foundation is a private, non-profit organization dedicated to postal history and research. Renamed in 1990, the Foundation's mission is to promote an appreciation of stamp collecting and postal history through the preservation of philatelic collections, literature and documents, and the enhancement of youth education using stamps as teaching tools.

[Arizona Territorial Post Offices](#)

[Postal Campaigns: Tucson \(AZ\) and Surrounding Areas](#)

[Rosa Ronquillo Rhodes: The Life of the Redington Ranch Postmistress](#)

[Territorial and Early Statehood Arizona Postcards](#)

- See more at: <http://www.mwdl.org/partners/267.php#sthash.qIPvJZ5b.dpuf>

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Topaz Museum (Delta, UT)

[Topaz Museum \(Delta, UT\) Website](#)

During World War II over 100,000 people of Japanese ancestry were forced from their homes on the Pacific coast into ten internment camps scattered throughout the United States. Topaz was a



camp located 16 miles outside of Delta, Utah. The camp opened on Sept. 11, 1942 and closed on Oct. 31, 1945. While in operation, over 11,000 people were processed through Topaz by the War Relocation Authority. Most of the people confined in Topaz came from the Bay Area, and two-thirds were American citizens. This collection of photographs was donated to the Topaz Museum by Emil and Eleanor Gerard Sekerak, who both worked at the camp. For more digital resources see the Topaz Museum website at www.topazmuseum.org.

by Loiks Kane at Eagle Wings Performance in Lake Tahoe