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Brazil: Five Centuries of Change

Don Solomon, Jewish Indian Chief

Did Fremont discover Pyramid Lake?

UNDER 24 HOUR GUARD, ONLY 8 LEFT IN THE WORLD

An Idaho Rancher's Answer to Cliven Bundy

Obama's Agenda for Creating Economic Opportunity for Millennials

Vanishing Languages - Photo Gallery - Pictures, More From National Geographic Magazine

"New Knowledge at Noon - Cultivating Young Minds: A Net-Zero School for Tomorrow's Leaders!"

Indigenous Day Continues

[Lesley Williams](#)
shared [FPST](#)
[Cultural &](#)
[Language](#)
[Program's photo.](#)

**Headstart
class -
Moks for
Rock your
Mocs 2014**



From delanceyplace.com

Today's selection -- from *Brazil: Five Centuries of Change* by Thomas E. Skidmore. Europeans in the 1400s and 1500s, including devout Christian groups such as the Jesuits, developed theological justifications for slavery:

"Slavery [of sub-Saharan Africans] did not begin in the Americas. The Portuguese had been bringing Africans to work as slaves in Portugal since at least the mid-fifteenth century. Given the tenets of the Christian faith ... they looked for and found two principles that could be used as legal justification for enslaving other human beings. The first was the principle of the Just War, derived from the debates of classical philosophers and the writings of Christian theologians on how the killing inherent in war could be justified, given the Sixth Commandment (thou shalt not kill). Thomas Aquinas (1225-1274) thought up the answer. He specified a war as just and not a

sin when three conditions were met. The sovereign had to give authority for it; those who were attacked should deserve it; and the attackers should intend, by their actions, to advance good in the world. The second principle was used to justify slave trading (i.e., the purchase of slaves). This was the principle of ransoming (*resgate*) -- that is, buying back of -- persons who had been taken as prisoners of war, presumably by the 'unjust' side. *Resgate* was a very useful rationalization in Brazil because indigenous tribes were sometimes found to have captured members of other tribes for cannibalism ceremonies -- making it particularly 'virtuous' for the colonists to save them from such an 'unjust' fate. 1.

"The Jesuits were just as comfortable with the principles used to justify the legality of enslavement as were the colonists. Indeed, slave labor was considered necessary to run the mission villages (*aldeias*) that the Jesuits founded to house the indigenous people they were striving to convert. Jesuits also needed indigenous slaves to run the cattle ranches, cotton plantations, and sugar plantations they set up to finance their mission (and possibly enrich themselves in the process).

"But many Jesuits had considerable qualms about how the settlers were applying the slavery principles on the ground, including the fact that they sometimes raided the mission villages, capturing any Indians they could and causing thousands of others to flee (and thus be lost from the Jesuit sphere of influence). The leader of the Jesuits' first mission to Brazil, Manuel da Nobrega, for example, assessed the colonists' motives this way: 'their subjection of the Indians is not to save them nor to know Christ ... but to rob them of their sons, their daughters, and their women.' But Manuel da Nobrega's sentiments about the indigenous peoples were not always noble. At another point, possibly after the first bishop of Brazil was killed and eaten by indigenous people after a shipwreck, he said, 'Indians are dogs who kill and eat one another. And in their vices and dealings with one another, they are pigs.' "

Brazil: Five Centuries of Change, 2nd Edition Author: Thomas E. Skidmore
Copyright 1999, 2010 by Oxford University Press, Inc. Pages: 29-31

Don Solomono, Jewish Indian Chief

Michael Feldberg

<http://www.jewishworldreview.com> -- FROM the earliest contact between North American Indians and white European settlers, the Europeans held the upper hand. Almost unremittingly, the Europeans imposed their idea of private ownership of land on the Native Americans, obtaining it from them by purchase, stealth and war. Virtually every Indian tribe in North America found its contacts with white settlers painful, if not fatal, and few Indians trusted or respected, much less loved, the white men and women they knew.

One exception to this generalization was Solomon Bibó, a white trader who won the trust and affection of the Acoma Pueblo Indians of New Mexico. In 1888, "Don Solomono," as he was known to the Acomas, became governor of the Acoma Pueblo, the equivalent of chief of the tribe. Remarkably, the Acomas asked the United States to recognize Bibó as their leader. Even more remarkable is that Bibó was a Jew.

Solomon Bibó was born in Prussia in 1853, the sixth of eleven children. In 1866, two of Solomon's brothers ventured to America and settled in New Mexico, which in 1848 had become part of the United States after being first a Spanish colony and then part of Mexico. Initially, the

older Bibo brothers worked for the Spiegelberg family, pioneer Jewish merchants in New Mexico, but moved on to the tiny village of Cebolletta, where they set up a trading post to exchange goods with the Navajos. In 1869, at the age of sixteen, Solomon Bibo left Germany for America. After spending some months on the East coast learning English, he joined his brothers in Cebolletta.

All three Bibo brothers developed reputations for fairness in their dealings with the local Indian tribes, who used to bring the Bibos the farm produce they grew. In turn, the Bibo's, under contract to the U. S. government, supplied the army forts in the area with this produce. The Indians were paid a fair price by the Bibo's, which encouraged the Indians to improve their farming techniques. The Bibos also became deeply involved in mediating the many disputes over land ownership that arose between the Indians and the Mexican residents of the area, who for centuries had coveted the Indians' lands. They also tried to intercede with local white Americans (Anglos) who tried to purchase Indian lands at below market prices. The Bibos were considered pro-Indian and were not particularly embraced by either the Mexicans or their fellow Anglos.

None of the Bibos became more endeared to the Indians than Solomon was to the Acomas. In 1882, he arrived at the pueblo and set up a trading post. He learned Queresan, the Acoma language, and helped the tribe fight its legal battles to restore its traditional lands. By treaty in 1877, the Acomas had been granted 94,000 acres of land by the U.S. government, far less than the Indians thought they were entitled to according to historical evidence. The Acomas were determined that they should lose no more than had already slipped through their hands.

To accomplish this end, in 1884 the tribe decided to offer Bibo a 30 year lease to all their land, in exchange for which he would pay them \$12,000, protect their cattle, keep squatters away and mine the coal under the Acoma lands, for which he would pay the tribe a royalty of ten cents per ton for each ton extracted. Pedro Sanchez, the U.S. Indian agent from Santa Fe, learned of the deal and, jealous of the success of the "rico Israelito" (rich Jew), tried to get the federal government to void the lease..

The Bibo family fought back. Simon Bibo petitioned the Board of Indian Commissioners in Washington to the effect that his brother Solomon's "intentions with the Indians are of the best nature and beneficial to them - because the men, women and children love him as they would a father and he is in the same manner attached to them." In 1888, convinced finally that Bibo had acted honorably, the Indian agent for New Mexico wrote, "To the people of the pueblo of Acoma, having confidence in the ability, integrity and fidelity of Solomon Bibo. . I hereby appoint [him] governor of said pueblo."

In 1885, Solomon married an Acoma woman, Juana Valle, granddaughter of his predecessor as governor of the Acoma Pueblo. Juana was originally a Catholic, but observed the Jewish faith and raised her children as Jews. In 1898, wanting their children to receive a Jewish education, Solomon and Juana relocated to San Francisco, where he invested in real estate and opened a fancy food shop. Their oldest son was bar mitzvah at San Francisco's Ohabei Shalome, and the younger attended religious school at Temple Emanuel. Solomon Bibo died in 1934, Juana in 1941. Solomon Bibo, governor of the Acomas, America's only known Jewish Indian chief, is buried with his Indian princess in the Jewish cemetery in Colma, California.

Did Fremont discover Pyramid Lake?

Written by [Mark Robison](#) RGJ

The claim

Europeans were the ones who discovered the Nevada landmarks that are now named the Lehman Caves, the Humboldt River, Pyramid Lake and Lake Tahoe.

The background

Bob Fulkerson of the Progressive Leadership Alliance of Nevada wrote to the RGJ:

“As we celebrate Nevada’s sesquicentennial, there are daily accounts of memorable dates in Nevada history in the Gazette-Journal and other newspapers around the state. Many of them reference the ‘discovery’ of this or that famous place by well-known names like Fremont, Ogden or Lehman. ... Is this something the Fact Checker would like to investigate: Who discovered our Nevada places?”

He supplied a few examples. Because of the way the evidence shook down, we’ll break them into two checks.

Lehman Caves A “Nevada Nuggets” item in the RGJ last month said, “Discovered in 1885 by Absalom S. Lehman, the Lehman Caves in White Pine County are recognized as one of the most beautiful and unique limestone caves in the U.S.”

The National Parks Service website states who discovered the caves will likely never be known and that more than 40 widely differing accounts have been given.

An Ely newspaper reported on April 15, 1885: “Ab Lehman of Snake Valley reports that he and others have struck a cave of wondrous beauty on his ranch near Jeff Davis Peak. Stalactites of extraordinary size hang from its roof and stalagmites equally large rear their heads from the floor. ... The cave was explored for about 200 feet when the points of the stalactites and stalagmites came so close together as to offer a bar to further progress. They will again explore the cave armed with sledgehammers and break their way into what appears to be another chamber.”

The parks service article adds, “Indians, perhaps as early as 1000 A.D., knew of the cave’s entrance. Whether or not they entered the cave is difficult to say based on the evidence. Indian bones were discovered beneath the natural entrance, and were almost certainly placed there on purpose, perhaps for burial. It is likely that Indian contemporaries of Lehman did not know of the cave, it having been used by their remote ancestors.”

Verdict No. 1 Until further evidence comes to light, Lehman gets the credit for discovering the caves’ glorious interior treasures. Truthmeter: 8 (out of 10)

River and lakes

Nevada Historical Marker No. 22, as created by the State Historic Preservation Office, says: “Peter Skene Ogden discovered the Humboldt River on November 9, 1828 during his fifth Snake Country expedition.”

Last year, a New York Times story about Lahontan cutthroat trout at Pyramid Lake included this passage: “The explorer who discovered this electric-blue oasis in 1844, John Fremont, called them ‘salmon trout.’”

And the Truckee Donner Historical Society’s website says: “John C. Fremont explored the region from 1843-45, discovering Lake Tahoe while conducting the first of three government surveying expeditions.”

To learn more, Fact Checker reached out to three experts.

First up is William D. Rowley, a University of Nevada, Reno professor who teaches Nevada history.

He said, “There’s some controversy over the word ‘discover.’ We try to replace it with ‘made contact with’ or ‘came upon.’”

Asked what truthmeter rating he’d give the claim about Fremont “discovering” Pyramid Lake, he said, “8 to 9; it’s pretty truthful.”

The distinction he makes is that what’s wrong is the word choice, not the fact of Fremont coming upon it and “adding to the geographic knowledge of the Western world” by reporting on it.

Next is Ralph Burns, a Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe elder who speaks about the area’s history at the tribe’s museum in Nixon.

Asked his truthmeter rating, Burns said, “I would put it at zero — we’ve been here over 9,000 years. How can you discover something when somebody is already there?”

He added, “The first time we saw a non-Indian was 169 years ago, and that was John Fremont. We helped him and fed him, and some of our people took him across into what is now California. I think it was a pretty good meeting. He named Pyramid Lake because of the rock formation that’s out there.”

The Nevada State Museum just unveiled a Fremont exhibit. Eugene Hattori is curator of anthropology there.

He said, “From our perspective, here at the museum, of course the Native Americans were the first to discover all of those features. We have archaeological sites at Pyramid Lake that go back about 10,000 years ago. Likewise at Lake Tahoe, they go back about 9,000 years in the Squaw Valley. And archaeological sites go back about 9,000 years in the Humboldt Sink.”



Asked for his truthmeter rating, Hattori said, “I agree with Ralph Burns that these Euro-American explorers did not actually discover them.”

Nonetheless, Hattori said, Fremont’s work documenting what he found in Nevada was felt far beyond the region.

“These were important maps and journals that helped guide the 49ers to California and also to Oregon. During the California Gold Rush, they served

as the guidebooks to let the immigrants know what lay ahead in terms of water, mountain passes and grazing for their animals.

“Fremont’s works were internationally known. His works — the descriptions of his travels and encounters — were read more or less like novels. ... That brought him enough fame and, combined with his political leanings, made him the first presidential candidate of what is the Republican Party today.”

Verdict No. 2 From the standpoint of recorded history, Fremont was the first person to **write** about Pyramid Lake and Lake Tahoe and share it with others of European descent. Same with Ogden and the Humboldt River. They did not discover those landmarks, though. Using that word without caveats diminishes the long history of peoples who lived there. The media need to be especially careful as the state nears its 150th birthday and these events are getting renewed attention. **Truthmeter: 2 (out of 10)**

H.A.N.D.S.

UNDER 24 HOUR GUARD, ONLY 8 LEFT IN THE WORLD

This Northern White Rhino is one of 4 at Ol Pejeta Reserve in Kenya. These rhino are under 24 hour armed guard. There are a total of 8 Northern White Rhino alive, 4 here and 4 in captivity in endangered breeding programmes.

Photo from the award winning series "Rhino Wars" by Brent Stirton



An Idaho Rancher's Answer to Cliven Bundy

A pro-government, pro-conservation candidate wins in deep-red Idaho. nationaljournal.com

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

October 9, 2014

FACT SHEET: President Obama’s Agenda for Creating Economic Opportunity for Millennials

A copy of the related report released by the President's Council of Economic Advisors is available online [HERE](#).

Last week, President Obama put forth his vision for continuing to build on the foundation we've laid for a strong, durable economy with secure middle class jobs. Thanks to the hard work and grit of the American people, we're moving forward again and one generation in particular – Millennials – will shape our economy for decades to come.

Millennials came of age during the worst economic crisis since the Great Depression. In the face of these challenges, President Obama acted quickly to rebuild opportunity for all hardworking Americans, including Millennials. Together, we kept more teachers on the job to improve the quality of education for kids at our local schools. We cut subsidies to big banks so that we could make college more affordable by increasing Pell Grants. And we expanded health care coverage so that no one, including young people just getting their start, would go broke if they get sick.

There are still challenges to meet, but no generation has been better equipped to overcome them than Millennials. They're skilled with technology and more educated than any previous generation. Today's White House report details some of the key characteristics of the Millennial Generation as well as the impact that the Administration's policies have had on them.

To build on this progress, there is also a path forward. Acting with Congress and on his own where he can, President Obama will continue to invest in our teachers and schools, cut student loan debt, build on our technology boom, expand health coverage and homeownership, and train every hardworking American with the skills they need to find a good job that pays good wages.

Vanishing Languages - Photo Gallery - Pictures, More From National Geographic Magazine

One language dies every 14 days. By the next century nearly half of the roughly 7,000 languages spoken on Earth will likely disappear, as communities abandon... ngm.nationalgeographic.com

On Tuesday, Oct 21st from 12:00 pm to 1:30 pm, please join USGBC Nevada for ***“New Knowledge at Noon - Cultivating Young Minds: A Net-Zero School for Tomorrow’s Leaders!”***. This is an educational webinar which, through a series of interviews with the Hood River Middle School faculty and the design team, explores the creation of a net-zero-energy building that complements the children's studies of the balance of nature. It is the first of what we hope to be many educational webinar-based programs for Northern Nevada.

The program will be at the Great Basin Community Food Co-Op @ 240 Court St, Reno, NV 89501. The cost is only \$20 if you are a USGBC or AIA member and \$45 if you are not. An RSVP is required, as space is limited. Lunch will be provided plus this course will count as 1 LEED-specific and 1 AIA CEU. You will receive a certificate of completion and we do all the reporting for you too!

You can register here: <http://usgbcnv.org/event-1748606> [Let us know if you have any questions.](#)

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The Indigenous Day/Columbus Day stuff just kept coming, so it is too precious to “throw away”, so we will continue:



September 26, 2003

Columbus Day

White supremacist mentalities guide the actions of whites who idolize individuals such as Columbus as heroes. How could any descent human being say otherwise? For example, Columbus's staunch supporters steadfastly ignore the fact that he, by landing on a small Caribbean Island and capturing people to be sold as slaves, began what would be the world's most horrendous human tragedy, the complete destruction of a great many of the civilizations of two continents, and the near destruction of the remainder, a process that included the massacre of tens of millions of First Nations Peoples.

The number of our Peoples who died, and in many cases who are still dying, because of the European invasion he initiated, is incalculable. The closest number one can estimate, when taking into consideration that the slaughter started in 1492 has continued to a certain degree to

this day, is several hundred millions. And, the vast majority of the millions who are the remnant of the original great civilizations that once prospered across the two continents, live a poverty stricken existence. This is something that should instill in the people whose ancestors begot the horror shame, not pride.

The idolizing of such barbarians as Columbus by European descended populations is not restricted to any one corner of the Americas. For instance, in Halifax, Nova Scotia, there is a park named in honour of Edward Cornwallis, the Province's eighteenth century blood thirsty British colonial Governor, who participated in an attempt to commit genocide - it contains a large statue of him. He, and his Council, on October 1, 1749, decided to try to exterminate the Mi'kmaq indigenous to what is now Canada's Maritime provinces. The method chosen by them to try to realize their inhuman goal was to issue a Proclamation offering a bounty of ten pounds (British money) for the scalps of the people, including women and children. On June 21, 1750, perhaps because the scalps were not coming in fast enough, they issued another proclamation upping the bounty to fifty pounds.

Unfortunately, not knowing their histories, many of our Peoples innocently participate in the idolizing of these monsters. In view of this, I believe that it is time for us to undertake an in-depth education process that would instill in our Peoples the historic knowledge that would eventually see them undertake a complete boycott of any celebration, building, park, arena, etc. named in honour of the monsters who promoted the slaughter of our ancestors. In honour of the memories of our persecuted ancestors, can we in good conscience aspire to do anything less?

Daniel N. Paul <http://www.danielnpaul.com>

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Glenn Beck Dons

**Headdress: 'I Think it Works on Me' Simon Moya-Smith 10/7/14** *Read more at <http://indiancountrytodaymedianetwork.com/2014/10/07/glenn-beck-dons-headdress-i-think-it-works-me-157227>*

### **The Truth About Columbus Day: Why Are We Celebrating?**

**The Daily Take Team, The Thom Hartmann Program:** Knowing what we know now about Christopher Columbus' real intentions and actions, it's ridiculous to be celebrating a man who didn't actually discover anything and who led a genocide of historic proportions.

**[Read the Article](#)**

[Cindy Lommel](#) In fourteen hundred and ninety two a moron sailed the seas of blue. A short route to India is what he sought.

He found a new country or so he thought.

The natives weren't lost and didn't need to be discovered.

And the atrocities they suffered they really never recovered.

So on this day that people celebrate Columbus The Brave.

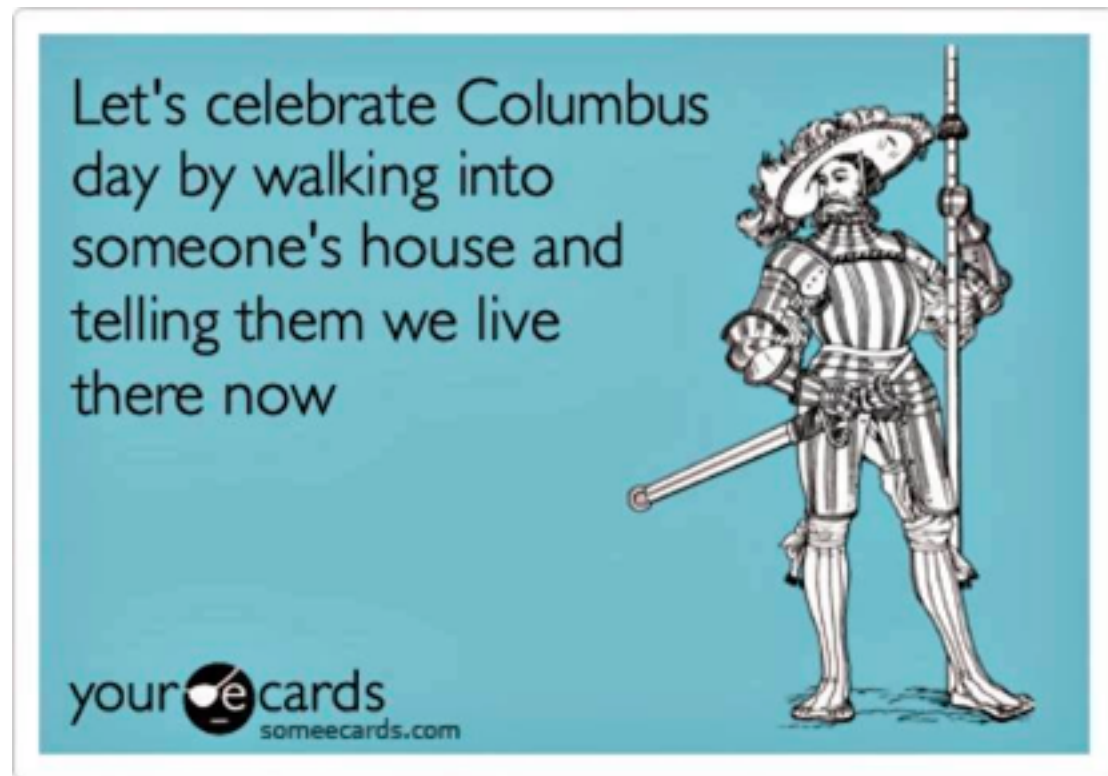
I promise one day to piss on his grave.

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Disgraced, Soon-To-Be-Former Navajo Nation President Attends 'Skins Game

As part of his campaign to convince you that his team's name isn't racist, Dan Snyder took in today's game with Ben Shelly, president of the Navajo Nation....

deadspin.com | By Barry Petchesky



*On **October 14 in 1862**, 18,325 square miles of the Territory of Utah were shifted to the Territory of Nevada; in 1938, the *Las Vegas Review Journal* reported that Boulder Lake's slowly rising waters were nearing the Lost City and would eventually engulf it; **in 1965** police said they had run out of clues on the fate of vanished Winnemucca Colony leader, Delbert Howard.*

Loika Kane

Alright Reno natives....spent a great night with about 20 or so participants who arrived to protest the Columbus Day holiday. Decolonize Columbus Day, let's advocate for an Indigenous Peoples Day. A prayer was offered, participants were smudged. Other things on the mind of the People - freeing Leonard Peltier and protecting our lands, our air, our water, taking care of our elders, honoring our ancestors for their sacrifices, living the kind of life our ancestors would be proud of, etc. We all had a great time. Told my niece "Your Auntie has to attend at least one protest each year". Pesa U to the organizers - thank you for rallying the People! HAPPY INDIGENOUS PEOPLES DAY!



Of course, every day, in my book is indigenous day! sdc

