

Journal #3245

from sdc

11.17.14

Rockin' Our Mocs - Natchez

Presidential Proclamation

TEACHING OUR CHILDREN TRUE HISTORY - RAISING AWARENESS

R-I-P to our Natives Ancestors

Samoset/Squanto

AISES Conference

THANKSGIVING - A CELEBRATION OF GENOCIDE

We're talking turkey - and Thanksgiving

NEVADA POWER WANTS REJECTION OF SOLAR PROJECT TO BE RECONSIDERED

Save Pe' Sla! Black Hills Sacred Land

Nevada Indian Commission awards

Watch Rebel Music: Native America

Sustainable Farming Making a Mark in Dayton

The Discovery that Revealed Ancient Humans Navigated the Seas 130,000 Years Ago

Fallon Head Start Rocking Our Mocs



Forwarding our Rockin' Our Mocs pic here at Natchez today! Thanks.

Janet Davis, Coordinator, Natchez TEAM UP Program jddavis@washoeschools.net

Its that time of year and so to ensure that the “discussion” is not carried out on one day only, this Journal will carry a variety of perspectives and information. Many of the articles are “old”, but some things never change.....sdc

NATIONAL NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH, 2014
BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Every year, our Nation pauses to reflect on the profound ways the First Americans have shaped our country's character and culture. The first stewards of our environment, early voices for the values that define our Nation, and models of government to our Founding Fathers -- American Indians and Alaska Natives helped build the very fabric of America. Today, their spirit and many contributions continue to enrich our communities and strengthen our country. During National Native American Heritage Month, we honor their legacy, and we recommit to strengthening our nation-to-nation partnerships.

As we celebrate the rich traditions of the original peoples of what is now the United States, we cannot forget the long and unfortunate chapters of violence, discrimination, and deprivation they had to endure. For far too long, the heritage we honor today was disrespected and devalued, and Native Americans were told their land, religion, and language were not theirs to keep. We cannot ignore these events or erase their consequences for Native peoples -- but as we work together to forge a brighter future, the lessons of our past can help reaffirm the principles that guide our Nation today.

In a spirit of true partnership and mutual trust, my Administration is committed to respecting the sovereignty of tribal nations and upholding our treaty obligations, which honor our nation-to-nation relationship of peace and friendship over the centuries. We have worked to fairly settle longstanding legal disputes and provide justice to those who experienced discrimination. We have taken unprecedented steps to strengthen tribal courts, especially when it comes to criminal sentencing and prosecuting individuals who commit violence against Native American women. And next month, my Administration will host our sixth annual White House Tribal Nations Conference, part of our ongoing effort to promote meaningful collaboration with tribal leaders as we fight to give all our children the tomorrow they deserve.

Today, as community and tribal leaders, members of our Armed Forces, and drivers of progress and economic growth, American Indians and Alaska Natives are working to carry forward their proud history, and my Administration is dedicated to expanding pathways to success for Native Americans. To increase opportunity in Indian Country, we are investing in roads and high-speed Internet and supporting job training and tribal colleges and universities. The Affordable Care Act provides access to quality, affordable health insurance, and it permanently reauthorized the Indian Health Care Improvement Act, which provides care to many Native Americans. And because the health of tribal nations depends on the health of tribal lands, my Administration is partnering with Native American leaders to protect these lands in a changing climate.

Every American, including every Native American, deserves the chance to work hard and get ahead. This month, we recognize the limitless potential of our tribal nations, and we continue our

work to build a world where all people are valued and no child ever has to wonder if he or she has a place in our society.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, BARACK OBAMA, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim November 2014 as National Native American Heritage Month. I call upon all Americans to commemorate this month with appropriate programs and activities, and to celebrate November 28, 2014, as Native American Heritage Day.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this thirty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord two thousand fourteen, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirty-ninth.

BARACK OBAMA

TEACHING OUR CHILDREN TRUE HISTORY - RAISING AWARENESS

Stop participating in celebrations that were founded on bloodshed and crime. -Loreen Hall
READ, LEARN & TEACH some facts about America's 'Thanksgiving' via the info at this link:
<http://brokenmystic.wordpress.com/2008/11/27/the-truth-about-thanksgiving-brainwashing-of-the-american-history-textbook/>

On November 17 in 1865, 120 Indians of Black Rock Tom's Band were killed by soldiers and Paiute Indians of Captain Soo's Band; in 1982, US District Judge Corcoran offered the Reagan administration to court or Congress to resolve 17,000 claims of Native Americans illegally stripped of land, money or fishing rights.



Submitted by AndreCramblit

R-I-P to our Natives Ancestors.

In 1620, the pilgrims arrived on the east coast and within two days they had received assistance from the local Wampanoag Indian tribe: The pilgrims stole their stored crops, dug up graves for dishes and pots, and took many native people as prisoners and forced them to teach crop planting and survival techniques to the colonists in their new environment.

In 1621 the myth of thanksgiving was born. The colonists invited Massasoit, chief of the Wampanoags, to their first feast as a follow up to their recent land deal. Massasoit in turn invited 90 of his men, much to the chagrin of the colonists. Two years later the English invited a number of tribes to a feast "symbolizing eternal friendship." The English offered food and drink, and two hundred Indians dropped dead from unknown poison.

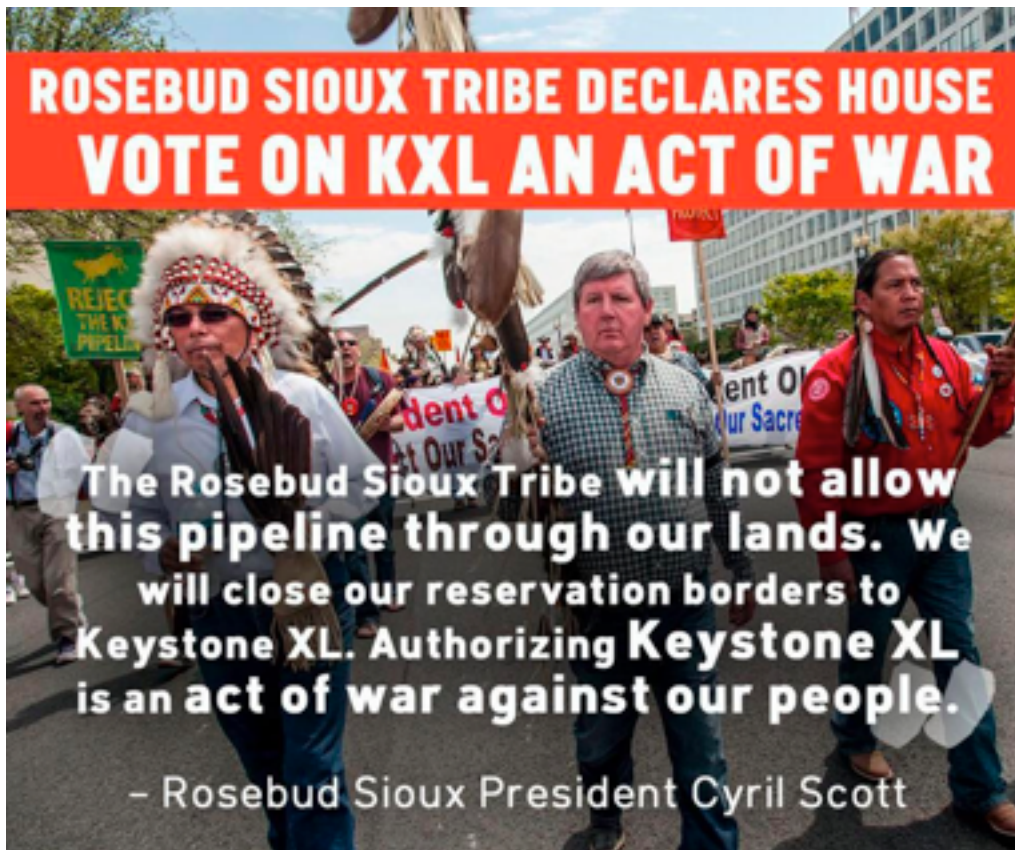
The first day of thanksgiving took place in 1637 amidst the war against the Pequots. 700 men, women, and children of the Pequot tribe were gathered for their annual green corn dance on what is now Groton, Connecticut. Dutch and English mercenaries surrounded the camp and proceeded to shoot, stab, butcher and burn alive all 700 people. The next day the Massachusetts Bay Colony held a feast in celebration and the governor declared "a day of thanksgiving." In the ensuing madness of the Indian extermination, natives were scalped, burned, mutilated and sold into slavery, and a feast was held in celebration every time a successful massacre took place. The killing frenzy got so bad that even the Churches of Manhattan announced a day of "thanksgiving" to celebrate victory over the "heathen savages," and many celebrated by kicking the severed heads of Pequot people through the streets like soccer balls.

The proclamation of 1676 announced the first national day of thanksgiving with the onset of the Wampanoag war, the very people who helped the original colonists survive on their arrival. Massasoit, the chief invited to eat with the puritans in 1621, died in 1661. His son Metacomet, later to be known by the English as King Phillip, originally honored the treaties made by his father with the colonists, but after years of further encroachment and destruction of the land, slave trade, and slaughter, Metacomet changed his mind. In 1675 "King Phillip" called upon all natives to unite to defend their homelands from the English. For the next year the bloody conflict went on non-stop, until Metacomet was captured, murdered, quartered, his hands were cut off and sent to Boston, his head was impaled on a pike in the town square of Plymouth for the next 25 years, and his nine-year-old son was shipped to the Caribbean to be a slave for the rest of his life.

On June 20, 1676 Edward Rawson was unanimously voted by the governing council of Charlestown, Massachusetts, to proclaim June 29th as the first day of thanksgiving. The proclamation reads in part: "The Holy God having by a long and Continual Series of his Afflictive dispensations in and by the present War with the Heathen Natives of this land, written and brought to pass bitter things against his

own Covenant people in this wilderness, yet so that we evidently discern that in the midst of his judgments he hath remembered mercyÖ The council has thought meet to appoint and set apart the 29th day of this instant June, as a day of solemn Thanksgiving and praise to God for such his Goodness and Favor..

Almost Everytime these people have had thanksgivings on OUR lands it has been about destroying us, enslaving us or keeping us down...There is only one thing I give thanks for everyday that I wake up. That my ancestors survived these people to bring me into this world....about 96% of at least 100 million native people didn't make it AFTER having contact with these people.. Being the descendant of the 4% who somehow managed to survived the evil things that were done. Why is it so many native people are content to celebrate this day. By this celebrating are we truly doing justice to pains of survival our ancestors had to go thru only to celebrate the enemy society's "holydays" the very enemy society that to this day marginalizes us and still profits off the genocide they committed and continue to commit. Realize the destruction and chaos they have created in our own lives and culture.



This very

feeds off their nationalism. Their nationalism=Manifest Destiny..

"holyday"

~~~~~  
**By CAROL W. KIMBALL Day Staff Columnist Published on 11/24/2003**

Thanksgiving is here, and according to my annual custom, I offer another chapter of Pilgrim history. You remember that we learned in school about Samoset, the Indian who appeared in Plymouth soon after the Pilgrims had settled in. They were surprised that he greeted

them in English. He had learned the language from English fishermen on the coast of Maine, his original home. After visiting with the Pilgrims, Samoset informed the Wampanoag sachem Massasoit that the Pilgrims wished to make peace with the neighboring tribes.

Samoset later returned to Plymouth, bringing another Indian whom we know as Squanto, a corruption of his true name Tisquantum. Squanto was a native of the Patuxet tribe which once lived on the site of Plymouth. They were allied with the Wampanoags, but had been wiped out by a plague in 1617.

By several quirks of fate Squanto had escaped the fatal plague. In 1605 Capt. George Weymouth was exploring the Massachusetts coast on behalf of some English merchants. Deciding to bring back some real live natives for the edification of the English at home, he virtually kidnapped young Squanto and brought him to London.

There the lad lived with entrepreneur Sir Ferdinando Gorges and learned to speak English. Squanto eventually became a guide and interpreter for British explorers.

### **Seizing of a friend**

In 1614 Squanto came to America to assist Captain John Smith with the mapping of Cape Cod. Smith went on to other chores, leaving Capt. Thomas Hunt in charge.

Hunt seized Squanto and other Indians and sailed to Spain, where he tried to sell the natives into slavery for 20 pounds each. His scheme was foiled by monks from a nearby monastery who took them to safety in the cloisters.

Eventually, through the offices of Sir Ferdinando Gorges, Squanto returned to the New World where he assisted Capt. Thomas Dermer to map the New England coast.

When they reached his former Patuxet home site Squanto learned that he was the only surviving member of his tribe.

With no family remaining, he moved in with a neighboring tribe at Pokanoket, the home of Massasoit.

When Samoset delivered the Pilgrim's message of peace to the sachem, Massasoit chose Squanto to be his interpreter, and on March 22, 1621, Massasoit and the Pilgrims met to negotiate a peace treaty. They agreed that the Pilgrims and the Wampanoags would not fight each other, and that they would support each other if either one were attacked by enemies.

This was a significant diplomatic step for the Pilgrims, for it brought about a peace that lasted until King Phillip's war in 1676.

### **Planting corn**

When it was time to plant corn, wrote the Governor, "Squanto stood them in great stead, showing them both ye manner how to set it, and after how to dress & tend it. Also he tould them excepte they gott fish & set with it (in these old grounds) it would come to nothing ... all which they found true by triall & experience." That's the part I remember from third-grade history — Squanto told them to put a fish in each hill to feed the corn so it would grow.

William Bradford was most appreciative of Squanto's assistance, writing, "Squanto continued with them (the Pilgrims) and was their interpreter, and was a special instrument

sent of God for their good beyond their expectation. He directed them how to set their corne, wher to take fish and to procure other commodities, and was also their pilot to bring them to unknown places for their profit, and never left them till he dyed."

After the harvest in the fall of 1622, the Governor and several of the company set out on a trading voyage to parts of Massachusetts. They took Squanto for a guide and interpreter. They had hoped to round Cape Cod, but because of flats and breakers they dared not venture further so they put into Manamoyack Bay. There, according to Bradford, Squanto "fell sick of an Indian fever, bleeding much at the nose (which ye Indians take for a simpton of death.)"

Within a few hours he died, asking the Governor to pray for him that he might go to the Englishman's God in heaven. Bradford wrote sorrowfully that his death was "a great loss."

Squanto's last act was another service to the Pilgrims, for the journal notes "They got in this voyage, in one place & another, about 26 or 28 hogsheads of corne & beans, which was more than the Indians could well spare in these parts."

Thus he had helped them prepare for the winter ahead.

It's really a very romantic tale, that of a kidnapped Native American boy. On turkey day give a thought to Squanto, friend of the Pilgrims.

<mailto:carolkimball518@msn.com>

<http://www.theday.com/eng/web/newstand/re.aspx?reIDx=0A22568A-6DC7-446E-AE58-4080D1B8EC06>

\*\*\*\*\*



[Antoinette Cavanaugh](#)

## **AISES**

**Conference** is what is on my mind today. Here are a few pictures of Western Shoshone high school and college students representing and presenting at the 2014 American Indian Science and Engineering Society (AISES) Conference. In addition, they were able to network with [Natani Gourneau](#), a recent graduate from the Engineering program at Boise State

University. She now works with URS. The college students are recipients of the Western Shoshone Scholarship Fund by Barrick Gold of North America.

AISES research presentation award winners!!! Jace Jones and Ooitz Pete pictured with keynote speaker, John B. Herrington, former NASA Astronaut, first Native American to walk in space. Outstanding Job, gentlemen!!!

\*\*\*\*\*

## **THANKSGIVING A CELEBRATION OF GENOCIDE**

By Laura Eliff, Vice President Native American Student Association

Thanksgiving is a holiday where families gather to share stories, football games are watched on television and a big feast is served. It is also the time of the month when people talk about Native Americans. But does one ever wonder why we celebrate this national holiday? Why does everyone give thanks? History is never simple. The standard history of Thanksgiving tells us that the "Pilgrims and Indians" feasted for three days, right? Most Americans believe that there was some magnificent bountiful harvest. In the Thanksgiving story, are the "Indians" even acknowledged by a tribe? No, because everyone assumes "Indians" are the same.

So, who were these Indians in 1621? In 1620, Pilgrims arrived on the Mayflower naming the land Plymouth Rock. One fact that is always hidden is that the village was already named Patuxet and the Wampanoag Indians lived there for thousands of years. To many Americans, Plymouth Rock is a symbol. Sad but true many people assume, "It is the rock on which our nation began." In 1621, Pilgrims did have a feast but it was not repeated years thereafter. So, it wasn't the beginning of a Thanksgiving tradition nor did Pilgrims call it a Thanksgiving feast. Pilgrims perceived Indians in relation to the Devil and the only reason why they were invited to that feast was for the purpose of negotiating a treaty that would secure the lands for the Pilgrims.

The reason why we have so many myths about Thanksgiving is that it is an invented tradition. It is based more on fiction than fact. So, what truth ought to be taught? In 1637, the official Thanksgiving holiday we know today came into existence. (Some people argue it formally came into existence during the Civil War, in 1863, when President Lincoln proclaimed it, which also was the same year he had 38 Sioux hung on Christmas Eve.) William Newell, a Penobscot Indian and former chair of the anthropology department of the University of Connecticut, claims that the first Thanksgiving was not "a festive gathering of Indians and Pilgrims, but rather a celebration of the massacre of 700 Pequot men, women and children."

In 1637, the Pequot tribe of Connecticut gathered for the annual Green Corn Dance ceremony. Mercenaries of the English and Dutch attacked and surrounded the village; burning down everything and shooting whomever try to escape. The next day, Newell notes, the Governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony declared: "A day of Thanksgiving, thanking God that they had eliminated over 700 men, women and children." It was signed into law that, "This day forth shall be a day of celebration and thanksgiving for subduing the Pequots."



Most Americans believe Thanksgiving was this wonderful dinner and harvest celebration.

The truth is the "Thanksgiving dinner" was invented both to instill a false pride in Americans and to cover up the massacre. Was Thanksgiving really a massacre of 700 "Indians"? The present Thanksgiving may be a mixture of the 1621 three-day feast and the "Thanksgiving" proclaimed after the 1637 Pequot massacre. So next time you see the annual "Pilgrim and Indian display" in a shopping window or history about other massacres of Native Americans, think of the hurt and disrespect Native Americans feel. Thanksgiving is observed as a day of sorrow rather than a celebration. This year at Thanksgiving dinner, ponder why you are giving thanks.

William Bradford, in his famous History of the Plymouth Plantation, celebrated the Pequot massacre: "Those that scraped the fire were slaine with the sword; some hewed to peeces, others rune throw with their rapiers, so as they were quickly dispatchte, and very few escaped. It was conceived they thus destroyed about 400 at this time. It was a fearful sight to see them thus frying in the fyer, and the streams of blood quenching the same, and horrible was the stincke and sente there of, but the victory seemed a sweete sacrifice, and they gave the prayers thereof to God, who had wrought so wonderfully for them, thus to inclose their enemise in their hands, and give them so speedy a victory over so proud and insulting an enimie."

The Pequot massacre came after the colonists, angry at the murder of an English trader suspected by the Pequots of kidnapping children, sought revenge. rather than fighting the dangerous Pequot warriors, John Mason and John Underhill led a group of colonists and Native allies to the Indian fort in Mystic, and killed the old men, women, and children who were there. Those who escaped were later hunted down. The Pequot tribe numbered 8,000 when the Pilgrims arrived, but disease had brought their numbers down to 1,500 by 1637. The Pequot "War" killed all but a handful of remaining members of the tribe.

Proud of their accomplishments, Underhill wrote a book (above) depicted the burning of the village, and even made an illustration (below) showing how they surrounded the village to kill all within it. - John K. Wilson [Link to Above Report The First Thanksgiving](#) The year was 1637. 700 men, women and children of the Pequot Tribe, gathered for their "Annual Green Corn Dance" in the area that is now known as Groton, Conn. While they were gathered in this place of meeting, they were surrounded and attacked by mercenaries of the English and Dutch. The Indians were ordered from the building and as they came forth, they were shot down. The rest were burned alive in the building. The next day, the Governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony declared :

A day of Thanksgiving, thanking God that they had eliminated over 700 men, women and children. For the next 100 years, every "Thanksgiving Day" ordained by a Governor or President was to honor that victory, thanking God that the battle had been won. Source: Documents of Holland, 13 Volume Colonial Documentary History, letters and reports form colonial officials to their superiors and the King in

England and the private papers of Sir William Johnson, British Indian agent for the New York colony for 30 years Researched by William B. Newell (Penobscot Tribe) Former Chairman of the University of Connecticut Anthropology Department. 1637- When the Green Corn Dance Turned to Blood

Happy Thanksgiving Date:11/21/03 From:Cherokawa

\*\*\*\*\*

### **NEVADA POWER WANTS REJECTION OF SOLAR PROJECT TO BE RECONSIDERED**

Nevada Power has asked the state Public Utilities Commission to reconsider its October decision to reject construction of a 200-megawatt solar project on the Moapa River Paiute Indian Reservation.

[http://  
erj.reviewjournal.com/  
ct/uz3688753Biz23188748](http://erj.reviewjournal.com/ct/uz3688753Biz23188748)

\*\*\*\*\*

### **Save Pe' Sla! Black Hills Sacred Land**

Part of Pe' Sla, "The Heart of Everything," could be lost forever! [indiegogo.com](http://indiegogo.com)

\*\*\*\*\*

Congratulations to [Paula Smith](#) for being awarded Nevada Indian Commissions 2014 American Indian Youth Services/Role Model of the year. Thank you for your service!

**Nevada Indian Commission  
awards** banquet at the Governor's Mansion. Winners are Calista Cruz, Ben Rupert, Paula Smith and Aletha Tom.



Norm Cavanaugh shared [MTV's video](#).

Very nicely put together sharing Native American history, concerns for the future and addressing youth by young rappers...telling our story. Share with friends and family. [MTV](#)

The highly anticipated untold story about America begins. **Watch [Rebel Music: Native America](#) NOW** and tell us what you think!

\*\*\*\*\*

### **Sustainable Farming Making a Mark in Dayton**

Mark O'Farrell and his company Hungry Mother Organics have been committed to organic farming, local produce and water sustainability for years. And he's taking an ambitious move to expand his small operation in Minden, to a 200 acre farm site... [ktvn.com](#) By Erin Breen

\*\*\*\*\*

### **The Discovery that Revealed Ancient Humans Navigated the Seas 130,000 Years Ago**

It was a few years ago that a Greek-American archaeological team made a startling discovery &ndash; they found the oldest indications of seafaring and navigation in... [ancient-origins.net](#)



Libby Austin, Cultural Assistant with AM Fallon ITCN Fallon Head Start Rocking Our Mocs

\*\*\*\*\*